

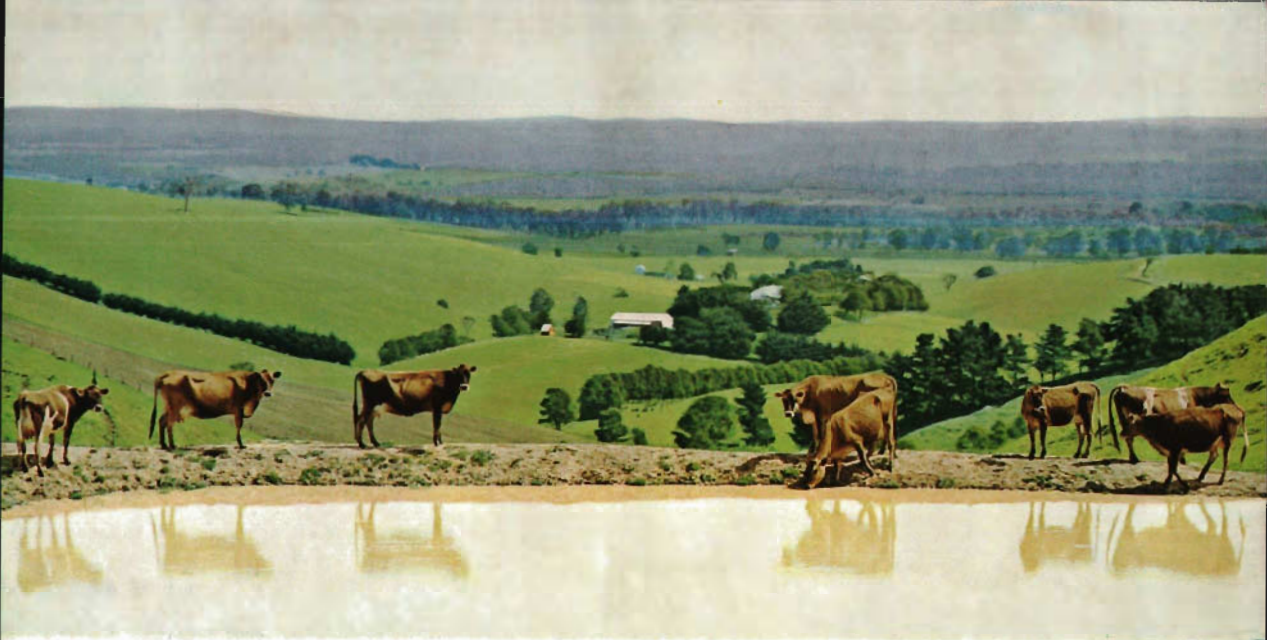
VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1964

No. 78

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Victoria, the premier dairying State of Australia, is favoured by climate and rich natural resources. Pasture improvement, breeding and good management of stock, and adequate conservation of feed and water, have contributed to the productivity of these farms at Dumbalk, Gippsland, a typical dairying district.

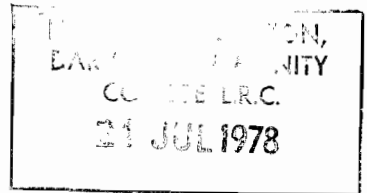
[Department of Agriculture.]

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1964

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

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statist for Victoria*

No. 78



Melbourne

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Victorian Office

1964

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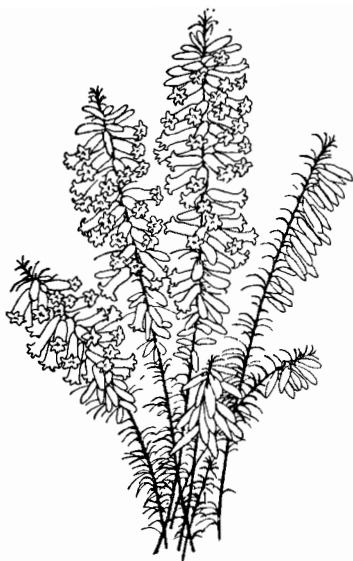
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill. was proclaimed by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria on 11th November, 1958. This plant was chosen as the result of a number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

PREFACE

This seventy-eighth edition of the Victorian Year Book again aims to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of life in Victoria today. Growth and change continue in the community and the Year Book's aim is to depict major phases of activity and to outline the significant trends which have become apparent.

To do this, continuity—especially of statistical information—must be preserved so that the Year Book's function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. At the same time, new developments necessitate new articles and the revision of older ones. With obvious limitations of size to be borne in mind, this means that some earlier articles often have to be omitted for a few years, eventually to be brought back into the text (in a revised form) at a later date. Whenever this needs to be done, reference is made to the previous editions where the article appeared last.

The Year Book presents statistical information about Victoria of a comprehensive nature. For the specialist reader, the Office publishes, and frequently expands, its wide range of publications (listed in Appendix F). These publications incorporate the steadily increasing amount of statistical information and are available on application as shown.

Many of the results of the 1961 Census have now been published and the relevant information has been included in the appropriate parts of the Book.

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

Readers requiring the main statistical information of the Year Book in a concise form are referred to the Victorian Pocket Year Book which is usually published in July of each year.

In view of the number of persons and institutions involved in the preparation of the Year Book, I have expressed my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

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*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

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Melbourne, C.1.
February, 1964.

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 has been the responsibility of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. F. W. Sayer, B.Com., and the four divisional supervisors working under him :—Mr. N. Bowden, B.Ec., Primary and Secondary Production ; Mr. N. L. Dunstan, Business Statistics, Building, and Employment ; Mr. T. J. Fallon, B.A., Dip. Pub. Admin., A.I.A., Publications, Research and Development ; and Mr. G. E. Kitson, Demography, Social Conditions, Finance, Trade and Transport.

Secondly, my thanks are due to the many persons and institutions listed below who either supplied basic information for the various articles or advised on their preparation. Their suggestions in many cases made possible a 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
Professor G. W. Leeper
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Surveyor-General
University of Melbourne—
Department of Geography
Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Agent-General for Victoria
Chief Electoral Officer
Clerk of Parliament
Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria
Crown Law Department
Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd. (Maps)
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria
Premier's Department
Public Service Board
State Library of Victoria—Archives Division

Part 3—Demography

Department of Immigration
University of Melbourne—Department of Obstetrics and
Gynaecology

Part 4—Social Conditions

Age, The
Albert Park Committee of Management
Anti-Cancer Council
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Council for Educational Research
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Boy Scouts' Association
Cancer Institute Board
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport
Council of Public Education
Mr. Daryl Dawson
Education Department
Department of Health
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission of Victoria
Miss Alice Hoy, O.B.E.
Lawn Tennis Association of Victoria
League of Victorian Wheelmen
Library, Parliament House
Licensing Court
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Cricket Club
Melbourne Greyhound Racing Association
Mental Health Research Institute
Monash University
National Fitness Council of Victoria
National Gallery of Victoria
National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division)
National Museum
National Parks Authority
Prince Henry's Hospital
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Solicitor
Repatriation Department
Royal Children's Hospital
Royal Life Saving Society—Australia
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology—
Principal
Sculpture Department
Royal Victorian Bowling Association
Department of Social Services
Social Welfare Department
State Film Centre
State Library of Victoria
Swinburne Technical College

Tourist Development Authority
Town and Country Planning Board
Trotting Control Board
University of Melbourne—
 Baillieu Library
 Faculty of Architecture
 Faculty of Medicine
 Vice Chancellor
 Warden, Trinity College

Victoria Police
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Amateur Athletic Association
Victorian Amateur Cyclists' Union
Victorian Amateur Swimming Association
Victorian Anglers' Club
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Flying Dutchman Association
Victorian Golf Association
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Rifle Association
Victorian Rowing Association
Victorian Rugby Union
Victorian Soccer Federation

Part 5—Local Government

Department of Agriculture (Bendigo District)
Ballarat Water Commissioners and Sewerage Authority
Bendigo Art Gallery
Bendigo Chamber of Commerce
Bendigo Historical Society
Bendigo Technical College
City of Bendigo
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
Mines Department
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
Mr. J. Stanistreet
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Part 6—Employment, Wages, and Prices

Department of Labour and Industry
University of Melbourne—School of Economics

Part 7—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wheat Board
Department of Civil Aviation
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
 —Chemical Research Laboratories
Fisheries and Wildlife Department

Part 7—Primary Production—*continued*

Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Mines Department
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture
—Department of Economic Geography
(Maps)
Sir Samuel Wadham, Kt., Emeritus Professor of Agriculture,
University of Melbourne
Wine and Brandy Producers Association of Victoria

Part 8—Manufacturing Industry

Gas and Fuel Corporation
Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd.
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
Shell Company of Australia Ltd.
State Electricity Commission

Part 9—Finance

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Public Trustee
Registrar of Companies
Registrar of Probates
Registrar-General of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
Royal Mint
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange, Melbourne
Surveyor-General
Trustee Companies Association

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

Australian National Line
Department of Civil Aviation (Victoria-Tasmania Region)
Geelong Harbor Trust Commission
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Overseas Telecommunications Commission
Port Phillip Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Department of Shipping and Transport
Department of Trade
Traffic Commission
Transport Regulation Board
University of Melbourne—Department of Economic History
Victorian Railways Commissioners

V.H.A.

Part 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Soils of Victoria

Introduction

The main interest in a soil lies in its ability to grow plants. Soils differ among themselves in many respects : in their chemistry, their relations to air and water, their degree of slope, and their stoniness. Superposed on these differences are the differences in climate, or in access to water, that commonly limit the use of the land. These various properties will first be discussed with illustrations derived from the coloured map, which is described in more detail later.

Chemistry

Phosphorus

The element of most interest in Australia is phosphorus. Victoria is typical of Australia in its general poverty in phosphorus. Whether the parent material is wind-borne or water-borne, sedimentary or igneous, granitic or basaltic, whether the climate is dry or wet, the story is generally the same—a natural total supply of about 200 parts per million of phosphorus in the surface soil, and less in the subsoil. The sandier soils have less than this again. In Great Britain, on the other hand, three times this figure would be thought ordinary. The exceptional areas in Victoria with a good natural supply are of small extent, though they have won a local reputation ; most of them are formed either on young alluvial deposits, too recent to have been leached by the rain, or on patches of volcanic tuff within a few miles of a volcanic cone, which again is young.

It is not surprising that superphosphate has twice been a decisive material in Victoria's agricultural history. It was applied to wheat in the early years of the century after the yield had fallen to below 10 bushels per acre even in the good climate of the Wimmera, and was so successful that it was universally used before many years had passed. Thirty years later, it was used as top-dressing on pastures, to bring in the European clovers and high-grade grasses to replace the native grasses that were adapted to poverty. These pastures were established in the dairying and meat-producing land both of the south and of the irrigated north.

Most of the meagre total of the original phosphorus was tightly bound to the soil and could dissolve only very slowly. Very small additions of soluble phosphate therefore caused a spectacular increase in growth. These additions in the early years were especially successful since they were sown in the same row as the seed, and thus unwittingly the Australian wheat farmers used their fertilizer in the cheapest and most efficient way, which was not adopted overseas for another 40 years.

It seems likely that a store of fairly high-grade phosphorus is being built up from the residues of fertilizer, especially in the pastures, which are treated more generously than wheat crops. Thus, a hundredweight of superphosphate containing 11 lb. of phosphorus can make up for the element removed in 27 fat lambs or 75 bushels of wheat. Few of Victoria's soils seem to degrade this added phosphate rapidly; it may take decades or centuries before the residues become as useless as the original reserves.

Acidity and Alkalinity

The general experience of the world is that the higher the rainfall the lower are the reserves of chemical wealth in a soil, and this relation is shown by the pH* of the soil, both at the surface and in the subsoil.

The main climates in Victoria range from the warm semi-desert of the north-west through the mild and wet coastal hills of Gippsland to the colder and wetter mountains of the north-east. The cooler and wetter regions have acidic soils with 5.5 a common value. The acidic soils extend well north of the Divide, including most of the hilly country with 20 inches or more of annual rainfall. On the other hand, less acidic soils with a calcareous subsoil occur in the south in the drier areas to the west of Melbourne and near Sale in Gippsland (parts of Landscapes 7 and 11). The warmer and drier north has alkaline soils, reaching an extreme in the Mallee where a pH above 9 is the rule in the subsoil and is frequent even at the surface. Little has been done to change the pH in either direction except in some horticultural areas.

Potassium

The reserves of potassium in Victorian soils follow the usual rule. In the north, where soils are alkaline and the rain is light, they are generally high. The wheat belt has never needed potassium fertilizer. In the south, where soils are acid, reserves are generally low, except in the dry belts to the west of Melbourne and near Sale. But this again must be qualified in the usual way, since it is mostly the sandy and not the clayey soils that have the low reserves. At the same time, even among clayey soils some deep red soils on basalt have shown potassium deficiency; the kaolinitic clay of these soils has a low retaining power for metals.

Where potassium is shown to be seriously deficient, it is mostly on pastures, where clover is the first to suffer. As a rule, it is the outer paddocks of a dairy farm that show the trouble, or any paddock that has often been cropped for hay.

Potassium fertilizers are being used in increasing amounts in the south, though still not sufficiently to make good the natural poverty and the slow depletion with commercial farming.

* The pH scale is a measure of acidity and alkalinity, a value of 7 being neutral. Any value below 5 is strongly acid and any value above 9 is strongly alkaline.

Organic Matter and Nitrogen

These go together, since the soil's reserves of nitrogen are in organic combination, making an average of one-twentieth of the total organic matter. The total native supply of nitrogen varies with the climate and texture and the reserve of other elements, especially phosphorus. Thus 0·05 per cent. in the Mallee, 0·10 per cent. in the Wimmera, 0·15 per cent. in the Western District, and 0·25 per cent. in Gippsland are representative figures, but within any one of these climatic zones there is a large range. Under heavy forests in the wetter hills, as at Mount Dandenong, the organic content reaches 10 per cent.

These values have moved both upwards and downwards since the land was occupied. The main decreases have been on wheat farms where crop has alternated with a year of bare fallow for 30 years or more. The main increases have been where high-grade pastures have been established. In some places, as at the State farm at Rutherglen, both effects have been shown in a spectacular way; an early decline with overcropping, and a recovery under pasture to exceed the original level.

The practical interest of nitrogen is in its current supply, not in the total amount. The northern soils, in spite of their lower total, are so managed as to give a better supply of nitrogen than the southern soils. Nitrogen fertilizers are still little used through the State, except for a few special crops. In most parts, the clovers, by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, make additional fertilizers unnecessary for the major crop—namely, grass. The next biggest crop—wheat—is sown after a period of grazing during which leguminous plants have contributed fixed nitrogen, or (less generally nowadays) after a spring and summer of fallow during which ample nitrate has been able to accumulate.

Trace Elements

Those needed by plants to the extent of a few parts per million have become well known through their use in South Australia and Western Australia, in transforming poor country into good. These elements are not so widely deficient in Victoria, but their use has shown some spectacular successes, won almost entirely by trial and error.

Molybdenum appears to be the most important of these, and has been especially needed as an addition to superphosphate in order to establish subterranean clover (the first step in improving the naturally poor country). The deficient soils have been found especially on the upper slopes of the foothills of the main Dividing Range (Landscape 6), but they are widespread elsewhere. They are acidic, with pH 5 to 6, and many of them are gravelly loams, grey or brownish grey. The underlying rock may belong to a range of sedimentary or igneous types. Two ounces of molybdenum oxide to an acre has been effective for several years.

Zinc has been used successfully both in the Mallee and in the Wimmera in increasing the growth of crops on the common calcareous soils of those districts. In the Wimmera it has been used with superphosphate on wheat (Landscape 21) and in the Mallee it has been most used on the irrigated vines (Landscape 23).

Copper deficiency has appeared mostly on some very sandy soils (mostly of Landscape 13) in the far Western District and in eastern Gippsland. A double deficiency of copper and zinc occurs in some deep sands further inland, lying in areas traditionally known as "Big Desert" and "Little Desert", on the South Australian border (Landscapes 13 and 25).

Manganese deficiency is rare, and has appeared mostly where naturally acidic soils have been made alkaline by liming in the vegetable-growing area to the east of Melbourne. At the other extreme some of the irrigated orchard soils of the north have been so much acidified by ammonium sulphate that manganese has dissolved from reserves in the soil in amounts that damage the trees. The total manganese in the soil is irrelevant to both of these problems. As with so much of soil chemistry, the interesting question is: What is the state and amount of the small reactive fraction?

The general impression, then, is one of widespread original poverty of soil which is gradually being made good. The only general explanation of this can be that many of the soils are so old that there has been ample opportunity for the necessary elements to be lost in drainage water since the soils began to form. How far geological poverty is responsible is more debatable.

Salt

Sodium chloride, with some other soluble salts, has accumulated in many soils where the annual rainfall is below 30 inches. Throughout the south and in much of the north this salt must have been brought in by the rain over the centuries. Southerly storms are high in salt; the coastal districts receive 50–100 lb. of sodium chloride per acre each year. In the drier part of the north (including the Mallee) the salt may have had other origins.

This salt has caused trouble in various regions. In the former gold-mining country just north of the Divide (especially Landscape 6), salt has accumulated on lower slopes as a consequence of clearing the timber at higher levels, so making the soil climate wetter and allowing salt soaks to appear. Some of these have killed the native cover and led to erosion. Many subsoils are strongly saline in the drier parts of southern Victoria with rainfall below 25 inches. The large Lake Corangamite, draining basaltic country, is almost as saline as the sea. Even with rainfalls as high as 30 inches, small salt patches still appear at the foot of slopes, at points where the downward movement of ground-water is checked. Underground water in many parts of the State is also so saline as to be unusable except for sheep to drink.

Salt is a constant danger in the irrigated areas wherever the rainfall is below 17 inches. Many properties have been ruined by the concentration of salt close to the surface by irrigation, coming from the native reserves at 3 feet deep. This danger is being met with some success nowadays, with better layout of irrigated land, under-drainage and care in not using more water than is needed.

Physical Properties

Excluding some of the hilly or mountainous parts of the State, where the steepness prevents ordinary settlement, the main physical impediments in the soil are stone and poor drainage.

Poor drainage is the most serious natural defect of many soils. A few major areas of swamp have been reclaimed with large canals. The biggest of these, the former Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp at the head of Westernport Bay (Landscape 16), covers 80 square miles of which about half is peaty clay; this land is densely settled for dairying and cropping. But apart from such ambitious schemes, there are large areas in the State where the country is too wet in winter and early spring. This is especially true of the heavier of the many soils on basalt, and the "duplex" soils (see below) of the south and the better watered north. While the heavier soils are being improved by surface drainage, the duplex soils need under-drainage. Tile drainage is needed and partly supplied in the irrigated land of the north, but this is not a problem of peculiar soils.

Large areas of very sandy soils have been left uncleared. Until recent years, it was not realized that their chemical defects could be made good, and their liability to drought is discouraging except where the rainfall is generous. Deep sands occur in patches along the coast (Landscapes 13 and 15), and spread inland to the greatest extent in the far west.

Soil Maps

General

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria, and the School of Agriculture, University of Melbourne, have worked in mapping the soils of parts of the State. The unit of detailed mapping is the *soil series* or the *soil type*, in which are included all soils in which the whole vertical section or profile, down to a depth of 6 feet as a rule, follows the same sequence, under a name such as Cobram sandy loam (a type favoured for irrigated horticulture). Maps of soil types are commonly published on a scale of 2 inches or more to the mile. For larger areas, on a smaller scale, the *soil association* is used as the mapping unit, this being the pattern of three or four soil types that may be repeated several times over one kind of landscape.

The detailed mapping by Commonwealth and State authorities has been concentrated in the irrigated areas, where farmer's holdings are small and detailed information is most valuable, especially where fruit trees and grape vines are concerned. Such maps are now made before the irrigated area is settled, and are used for deciding which land to open up and for what activity. Of the 1,000 square miles of which detailed soil maps have been published by government bodies up to 1962, most cover irrigable country.

Besides these, maps have been published on a broader scale on unirrigated country, including two of land where erosion is a danger (Coleraine in the Western District, and Dookie in the hilly part of the

Northern District). These may be grouped with the soil-and-land-use survey around Berwick (25 miles east of Melbourne) carried out by the School of Agriculture at Melbourne University, as samples of "spot surveys". If a small area, which shows some of the complexity of a much larger area, is intensively studied, one who knows this detail should then understand the larger areas fairly well. On a broader scale, again at 4 miles to an inch, a map of "land units" has been produced by soil workers in pioneering country in the far west of the State.

Soil Map of Victoria

The coloured soil map of Victoria, which accompanies this chapter, has been prepared from the Atlas of Australian Soils, published by C.S.I.R.O. in association with Melbourne University Press after some simplification. On this scale of one to two million, one cannot show individual soil types, or even associations. Instead, the units here are *landscapes*, areas of country with a similar pattern of land. Obvious examples of these are the mountainous country (Nos. 1 and 2), coastal sand dunes (some of 15), and the flat Goulburn Valley (9). Each landscape is represented on the map by its dominant soil. Other soils besides the dominant one are bound to make up part of the landscape. Some of those occupying a small proportion of an area may be practically important, like valley alluvium in hilly country. Such patches cannot be marked on the map, which has to be kept simple, but they are mentioned in the booklets which accompany the Atlas of Australian Soils, Sheets 1 and 2.

The 25 dominant soils of the map are distinguished from each other, in the first place, by the physical skeleton of the top 3 or 4 feet, whether of uniform texture (first letter U, sandy throughout Uc, loamy throughout Um, clayey throughout Uf or Ug); with a gradual change towards more clay with depth (first letter G); or with a sudden change from a sandy or loamy surface to a clayey subsoil, here called duplex (first letter D). As the key shows, a distinction is also made according to acidity, neutrality and alkalinity, and according to colour of subsoil. For further explanation of these and of the decimal system the reader is referred to the letterpress accompanying the Atlas. The confused names given to soils overseas have been avoided in this Atlas and in this account.

When soils are mapped on such a generalized scale, individual opinions are likely to differ on whether a certain area should be lumped in with this or that kind of country. Such differences cannot be solved. The boundaries as given here are slightly simplified as compared with those in the Atlas sheets.

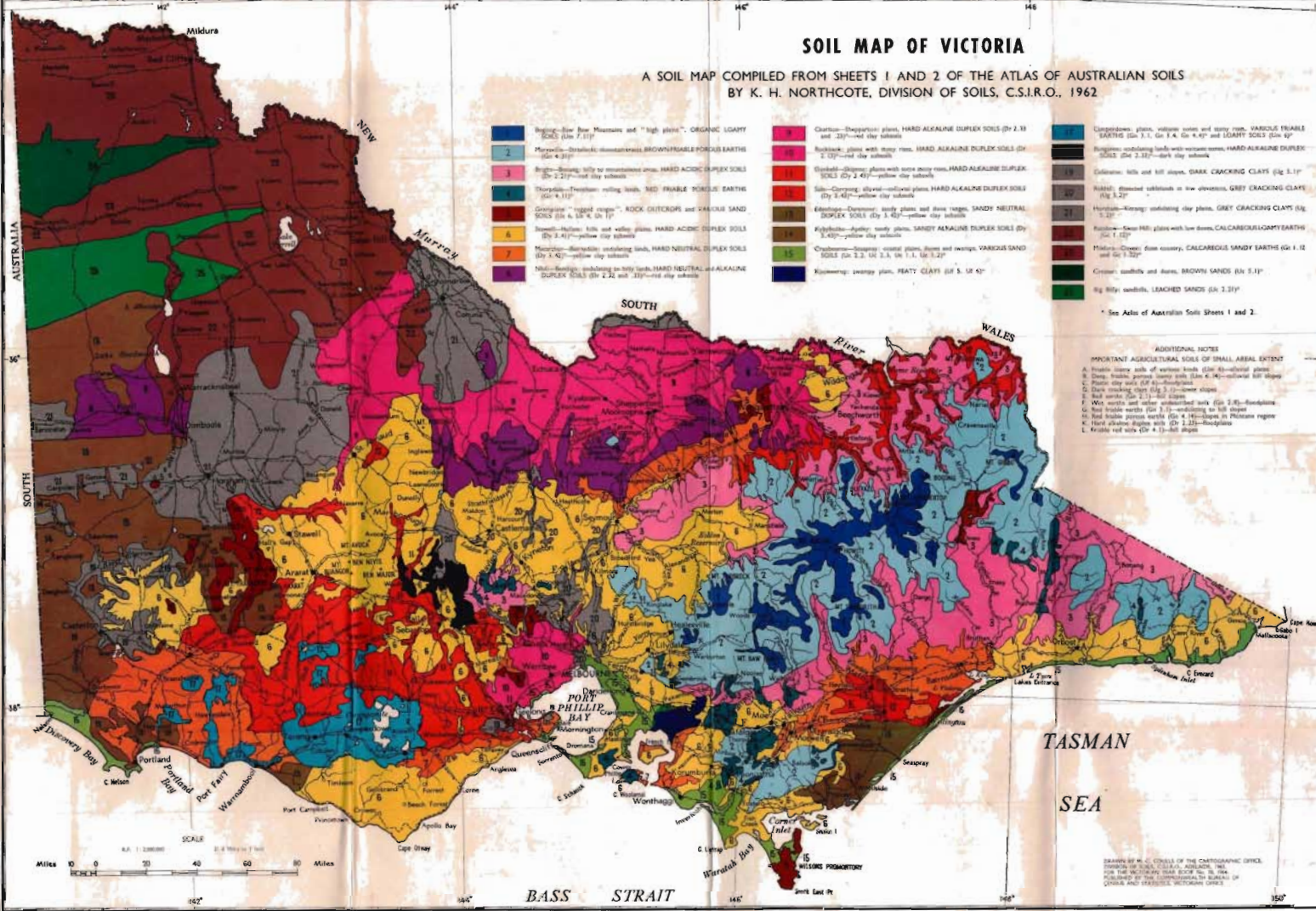
Major Landscape Units

Some of the major landscape units are now discussed in turn.

The Mallee has two agricultural areas, No. 22 in the south, and No. 23 in the drier north-west. Alkaline sandy loam, passing gradually with depth to a more alkaline sandy clay loam or sandy clay, is common to both, but more sandy soils are more frequent towards the north-west. Lime occurs in the subsoil, whether soft and finely divided, or as hard,

SOIL MAP OF VICTORIA

A SOIL MAP COMPILED FROM SHEETS 1 AND 2 OF THE ATLAS OF AUSTRALIAN SOILS
BY K. H. NORTHCOTE, DIVISION OF SOILS, C.S.I.R.O. 1962



- 1 Regio-Blue clay Murchison and "high plain", ORGANIC LOAMY SOILS (So 7.13)
- 2 Murchison-Draakale-dimantid-krans BROWN/FRAGILE POROUS EARTH (So 4.23)
- 3 Regio-Regio 10ly to environment area, HARD ACIDIC DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.27) and clay subsoil
- 4 Murchison-Traakale rolling lands, RED FRAGILE POROUS EARTH (So 4.13)
- 5 Geoplinea "lugged rump", ROCK OUTCROPS and VACUOUS SAND SOILS (So 4.12, 4.11)
- 6 Murchison-Bullara hills and valley plains, HARD ACIDIC DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.43) and clay subsoil
- 7 Murchison-Bullara undulating lands, HARD NEUTRAL DUPLEX SOILS (So 4.43) and clay subsoil
- 8 Murchison-Bullara undulating to 100' lands, HARD NEUTRAL ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.32 and 2.31) and clay subsoil

- 9 Clutton-Thyapline plain, HARD ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.33 and 2.31) and clay subsoil
- 10 Buckara plain with very rare, HARD ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.33) and clay subsoil
- 11 Clutton-Thyapline plain with some heavy rain, HARD ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.43) and clay subsoil
- 12 Salt-Carriage alluvial-mollison plain, HARD ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 3.43) and clay subsoil
- 13 Ekeleone-Darwin sandy plains and some ranges, SANDY NEUTRAL DUPLEX SOILS (So 3.42) and clay subsoil
- 14 Kijalilala-Apaly sandy plains, SANDY ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 3.43) and clay subsoil
- 15 Ouchama-Super coastal plain, dunes and swamps, VACUOUS SAND SOILS (So 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1)
- 16 Kijalilala swampy plain, PEATY CLAYS (So 5. 18, 4)

- 17 Clutton-Thyapline plain, vitreous cores and heavy rain, VACUOUS FRAGILE EARTH (So 3.1, 3.4, 3.4, 4.4) and LOAMY SOILS (So 4)
- 18 Regio-Regio undulating lands with wettest areas, HARD ALKALINE DUPLEX SOILS (So 2.33) and clay subsoil
- 19 Clutton hills and hill slopes, DARK CRACKING CLAYS (So 3.1)
- 20 Hillal, fluvial subsoils in low-lying areas, GREY CRACKING CLAY (So 3.2)
- 21 Horsham-King undulating clay plains, GREY CRACKING CLAYS (So 3.2)
- 22 Riddell-Don Hills plain with low dunes, CALCAREOUS LOAMY EARTH (So 1.12)
- 23 Murchison-Coast dune country, CALCAREOUS SANDY EARTH (So 1.12 and 1.3)
- 24 Cooroor sandhills and dunes, BROWN SANDS (So 1.1)
- 25 Big Ripley sandhills, LEACHED SANDS (So 2.3)

* See Atlas of Australian Soils Sheets 1 and 2.

ADDITIONAL NOTES
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SMALL AREAL EXTENT
A. Fractile loamy soils of extreme beds (So 4.3) and (So 4.4)
B. Heavy saline porous sandy soils (So 4.4) and (So 4.5)
C. Puffy clay soils (So 4.1) and (So 4.2)
D. Dark cracking clay (So 3.1) and (So 3.2)
E. Red earth (So 2.1) and (So 2.2)
F. Wet earth and other unconsolidated soils (So 2.3) and (So 2.4)
G. Red brittle earths (So 3.1) and (So 3.2) - equivalent to hill slopes
H. Red brittle porous earths (So 4.1) and (So 4.2) in Phoenix region
I. Hard alkaline duplex soils (So 2.3) and (So 2.4)
J. Kijalilala and soils (So 3.1) and (So 3.2)



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pebbly concretions. The soils are derived from wind-blown materials consisting of quartz with calcareous clay, with a remarkable absence of particles in the silty range of 0.02 to 0.002 mm. The dunes that were thus formed in an arid period persist in a fixed state in the present wetter climate. The pink to red-brown colour of the quartz grains is superficial and can easily be washed off by acid; it has been called "desert varnish". These soils are commonly somewhat saline. The various "mallee" species of eucalypts roughly coincide with the Mallee Statistical District, with the dry side of the 15-in. rainfall line, and with the dominance of these sandy loams, which in some books and articles are called "mallee soils" and "mallisols".

To the west are two areas of pure sand (24, 25) without the useful admixture of a little clay which helps the occupied area both physically and chemically. The "Big Desert", No. 25, has lower and less reliable rainfall than the former "Ninety-mile Desert" of South Australia, so that no attempt has been made to cure its similar chemical poverty.

The soils that give the Wimmera its reputation for wheat growing are mapped as 21. These are deep grey calcareous clays, often spoken of as "black". They swell on wetting and crack deeply on drying. The surface forms small, loose crumbs on drying, and is called "self-mulching". On uncultivated land the swelling and cracking leads to a surface pattern of puffs and depressions, to which the aboriginal name of gilgai is given (hence the code letter Ug). Of all soils in the State, these have undergone the longest period of exploitation of their original reserves of nitrogen, and the protein in the wheat grain has fallen to 8-9 per cent. With the present trend to grazing with leguminous species, the protein figure is rising again. The calcareous clays are uniform over large expanses, and in places alternate in a complex mosaic with red-brown loams of duplex profile which are physically much less attractive.

The flat riverine plain, in which the lower Goulburn Valley (Landscape 9) takes a major place, and much of which is irrigated, occupies much of the Northern District and some of the adjoining districts. There is a wide variety of textures related to earlier river systems, from sand in former channels to clay in former flood-plains. The commonest soils are neutral silty loams overlying alkaline clays. Under irrigation the fine silty texture leads to very slow rates of infiltration by water.

The mountainous country of the north-east (Landscape 2) is dominated by brown loams with friable and permeable subsoils, which are well adapted for carrying their eucalypt forests and for conserving water from the heavy rainfall. At higher levels (roughly 4,000 feet), and especially on the "high plains" (Landscape 1), soils of higher organic content are common.

The foothills of the Divide, and many other areas of sloping land with a rainfall between 20 and 30 inches, carry "duplex" soils, very different from the soils of the mountains. The most striking examples are in the zone marked 6, where a permeable surface of grey sandy loam or silty loam or gravelly loam overlies an impermeable yellow-grey clay at a depth of 1 to 2 feet, with a sudden transition from loam

to clay. The sub-surface is pale above the clay, and usually a layer of ironstone gravel occurs at this junction. These duplex soils occur on both granite, tertiary sediment, and Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks. During the wet periods in winter and spring, these soils become saturated down to the level of the clay. Below the immediate surface, where living and decomposing roots help to consolidate it, the sub-surface becomes semi-fluid. (This waterlogging is responsible for the chemical movement of iron into the gravel over the centuries and the consequent bleaching of the surrounding soil). Tunnel erosion, which is described below, is characteristic of these soils. Excess salt is also a common problem.

In spite of their unpromising appearance either under their native eucalypt cover or under native grasses after clearing the trees, these soils grow first-class pastures after the usual treatment of superphosphate with subterranean clover. In many places molybdenum also is needed before the clover will grow well. The worst defect of the soils is poor drainage.

There is much debate on how the same parent materials have given rise to such different soils as those here described and the more attractive, permeable soils of the mountains. One possibility is that under the rainfall of the coastal districts the sodium chloride of the rain has introduced enough sodium into the clay to make it more easily dispersible than normal, while under the higher rainfall in the mountains the salt has always been too dilute to do this. The names *yellow podzolic* and *solodic* have been given elsewhere to these duplex soils.

Soils on Basalt

Basalt of Pliocene and Pleistocene age (marked on geological maps as "Newer" basalt) is the major rock in southern Victoria from Melbourne to the South Australian border. The area of basaltic country is 9,000 square miles; there are wide sheets of lava and centres of explosion dating up to historic times. The variety of soils is very great, both in colour (red, grey, and black), in texture (friable loams, easily permeable clays, hard impermeable clays and clay loams), in degree of contrast between upper and lower horizons, in acidity and alkalinity, and in stoniness. The popular concept of "volcanic soil", as a deep friable red soil with the parent rock far below the surface, corresponds to Landscape 4, which is best found on the much older basalts of the Gippsland hills; but this holds only a minor place in western Victoria, namely near Trentham on the Divide.

Landscape 17, including Colac and Camperdown, has been marked for the number of young volcanic cones from which has come the covering of fine tuff over the surrounding country. Small farms growing potatoes and onions as well as dairying are concentrated around the cones (which, of course, occur on other landscapes besides this). Even within this favoured area, however, stony and clayey country developed from the lava flows is widespread.

Landscapes 7, 10, 11, 18, and 20 include the naturally less attractive soils on basalt and many of the large pastoral holdings. One common pattern (especially in 20, also in 10) is of "stony rise"

country, with outcrops of solid rock carrying little soil, and the lower slopes and flats carrying tough clay with an alkaline subsoil of very heavy clay. The most interesting departure from this soil is the crumbly black soil ringing the foot of the stony rises. A similar crumbly soil occurs elsewhere on creek banks, where additional calcium bicarbonate enters in the seepage from the basalt above. Patches of gilgai are common features on the flats in this kind of country.

On some of the older flows the clay has weathered further to a kaolinitic type which does not swell and crack much (especially in Landscape 11). The soil of this older land often contains copious ferruginous concretions of pea size, locally called "buckshot". This country is chemically the poorest of the basaltic areas, though capable of improvement with phosphatic fertilizing like the rest of the State.

Soil Erosion

Erosion by wind has done some damage in parts of the Mallee, with its dry climate and sandy soils, where land is left under bare fallow in the season before the wheat is sown. The high dust clouds which reach the coastal towns in some dry seasons, and which sometimes precipitate as red rain, have come from the Mallee and from further inland. The shifting sand is a nuisance within the district, where it obstructs fences, roads, railways, and water channels.

Erosion by water is worst on the poor grazing land of the northern slopes of the Divide, where the rainfall averages 20 to 25 inches, where the seasonal contrasts of rain and drought are more severe than in the south, and where introduced pastures have hardly yet appeared (Landscape 6). In general, Victoria is fortunate in having more gentle rain than the northern States, but torrential rain falling on bare land in the warmer months is still frequent enough to be a danger, especially in the north-east.

The common forms of erosion—sheet and gully—may be seen in most of this northern foothill country. But the most widespread form of erosion by water is tunnelling, which is a particularly Victorian problem. Tunnelling is characteristic of certain soils rather than of climates, namely the duplex soils especially found in Landscapes 6 and 8. The erosion of these susceptible soils begins in the semi-fluid layer just above the clay subsoil; at those points where excessive water soaks through the permeable top foot and is checked at the clay, an underground stream of mud is created and this appears as a mud spring lower down the slope. The tunnel enlarges till at last the surface soil collapses, forming a succession of potholes. A whole hillside may be thus undermined. Like the more obvious forms of sheet erosion, this also starts with overgrazing whether by sheep or rabbits, resulting in the exposure of a hard surface on which few plants can establish themselves, and from which rain runs off, to collect in excessive quantity at points where it happens to be checked long enough to soak in. The feature of hard setting, mentioned in the legend for many of these soils, is important in this connection.

Soil erosion was brought increasingly into public notice during the late 1930's. The Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria (constituted in that form in 1950) is officially concerned with preventing erosion. Simply improving the land with subterranean clover and superphosphate has played a big part by providing more cover. The destruction of rabbits by myxomatosis in 1950-51 and their suppression since then have also helped immensely. By working on the contour, and contour ripping or furrowing of pastures, the landholder can check the flow of water downhill. At the same time in the Mallee, a bigger proportion of sandhill country is being grazed and not cropped, and there, too, the situation has become less alarming. In both the drier and the wetter regions, farmers have been prosperous enough in post-wars years to apply the principles which conservationists have arrived at.

Geographical Features

Introduction

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

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

Victoria has 2.96 per cent. of the area of Australia (mainland Australia and Tasmania, but not including external territories) and had 27.94 per cent. of the Australian population at 30th June, 1962.

In relating population to area, Victoria is the most densely populated of the States with an average density at 30th June, 1962, of 34·04 persons per square mile and is exceeded only by the Australian Capital Territory (69·96 per square mile).

The Victorian population is growing rapidly; comparing the enumerated population of the Census of 30th June, 1954, with the estimate of 30th June, 1962, the population of Victoria increased by 21·98 per cent., being exceeded by South Australia (24·12 per cent.), the Australian Capital Territory (116·70 per cent.), and the Northern Territory (68·74 per cent.).

The distribution of population over the State, however, is very uneven. At the 30th June, 1962, it is estimated that 65 per cent. of the total population of the State was living in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, a larger concentration of population into the metropolis than was to be found in any other State of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, there are considerable areas of Victoria which are uninhabited or have only a very sparse and seasonal population; these areas are mainly in the Eastern Highlands and in the western and north-western parts of the State along the South Australian border, as in the Mallee, where sandy soils and low, unreliable rainfalls inhibit agriculture. The non-metropolitan population is fairly evenly divided between the rural population (15 per cent. of the State's total in 1961) and the urban centres other than Melbourne (20 per cent. of the total in 1961). Both percentages refer to the Census of 1961.

In the rural areas, population is densest in the irrigation areas, in the dairying areas of Gippsland and the Western District, and in the livestock-and-crop farming areas between Ballarat and Bendigo. Lower densities are found in the wheat-farming areas of the Wimmera, and still lower densities in the wheat areas of the Mallee and in the stock-raising areas generally.

Among the non-metropolitan cities four large centres stand out : these are Geelong (estimated population at 30th June, 1962, 94,350), Ballarat (55,670) and Bendigo (40,980), each of which has a variety of manufacturing industries as well as being marketing and transport centres, and the Latrobe Valley group of towns which together contain about 50,000 people and are mainly concerned with power generation and distribution. The next group, in order of population size, has between 12,000 and 16,000 people each and contains, in addition to the normal urban retail and service functions, fairly large-scale industries processing local products: Warrnambool (dairy products, textiles and clothing), Shepparton (fruit canneries), Wangaratta (a rather special case of decentralized industries) and Mildura (fruit and vegetable packing). Next, there are a number of regional urban centres of between 7,000 and 10,000 people in which retail and service functions predominate; for instance, Hamilton, Colac, Horsham, Benalla, Ararat, Sale, Wodonga, Bairnsdale, Maryborough and Castlemaine. Smaller towns serve more restricted areas and more local requirements.

Although European settlement in Victoria is little over one and a quarter centuries old, there have already developed distinctive regional characteristics in the various parts of the State, and most of these are recognized in popular speech by regional names. The Mallee is the north-western plain of ancient sand ridges, once waterless and covered with the distinctive dwarf eucalypt from which the name is derived, but now with extensive wheat fields and sheep paddocks and with water for stock and domestic purposes supplied through winding channels from storages outside the region. The Wimmera, with red-brown soils and tall eucalypts, with a denser pattern of farms and market towns, has the highest yielding wheat fields in Australia and a considerable sheep and cattle population as well. The Western District, with lush pastures on its well-watered volcanic plains, has both a long tradition of the growing of fine wools on sheep stations dating back to the early days of the pastoral expansion and a much more recent development of intensive dairying. The north-east has irrigated citrus and stonefruit orchards, market gardens and pastures on the plains of the middle Murray and its tributaries, which give way to cattle stations upstream where the valleys run back into the rugged slopes of the Australian Alps. Gippsland spells dairying and fodder-crop growing, timber extraction in the tall forests of the hills, off-shore and coastal fishing, and the industrial enterprises based on the power derived from the Morwell-Yallourn brown coal deposits in the Latrobe Valley. The Port Phillip Bay region holds Melbourne, the financial and administrative hub of the State and a fast growing port, metropolitan market, and industrial centre, while on the eastern shore commuters' and holiday homes stretch through the Mornington Peninsula to the ocean shores. On the west, secondary industry is extending through Williamstown and Altona to Geelong.

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

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 feet, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 feet.

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 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,307 feet; Mount Nelse, 6,181 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,157 feet; Mount Loch, 6,152 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,101 feet; Mount Niggerhead, 6,048 feet; Mount McKay, 6,045 feet; Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet; Mount Cope, 6,026 feet; Mount Spion Kopje, 6,025 feet; and Mount Buller, 5,919 feet.

Further Reference

An article on Victoria's Mountain Regions will be found on pages 43 to 67 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Coastline

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

The coastline is now well served with lighthouses*, though in the early days it proved hazardous to navigation and no fewer than six ships were wrecked at Port Fairy before 1850. Port Phillip Bay is a safe harbour for shipping and the cities of Geelong and Williamstown afford excellent facilities.

The main features of the coastline are as follows :—

Nelson to Cape Bridge-water	Sandy beach backed by dunes.
Cape Bridgewater to west end of Portland Bay	Cliffs of basalt tuff dune limestone and Miocene limestone.
Portland Bay to Port Fairy	Sandy beach backed by dunes with low cliffs of basalt and dune limestone near Port Fairy.

* See also pages 816 to 821.

Port Fairy to Warrnambool	Beach dunes and dune limestone.
Warrnambool to Childers Cove	Cliffs of dune limestone.
Childers Cove to Point Ronald	Bold cliffs of Tertiary limestone.
Point Ronald to Cape Volney	Cliffs of lower Tertiary sandstone and dune limestone.
Cape Volney to Castle Cove	Bold cliffs of Mesozoic sandstone.
Castle Cove to Point Flinders	Bold cliffs of dune limestone.
Point Flinders to north of Lorne (Eastern View)	Cliffs of Mesozoic sandstone.
Eastern View to Torquay	Cliffs of Tertiary sandstone and limestone interspersed with bays and sandy beaches.
Torquay to Cape Schanck	Sandy beach backed by dunes with intermittent low cliffs of dune limestone.
Cape Schanck to Nobbies	Bold cliffs of basalt.
South coast of Phillip Island	Sandy beaches backed by dunes with granite at Pyramid Rock and Cape Woolamai.
Cape Woolamai to Anderson's Inlet	Cliffs of Mesozoic sandstone.
Anderson's Inlet to Cape Liptrap	Sandy beach backed by dunes with low cliffs of dune limestone at south end.
Cape Liptrap Promontory	Cliffs of lower Palaeozoic sediments and diabase.
Waratah Bay as far east as Tongue Point	Sandy beach backed by dunes.
Tongue Point to Mount Hunter	Granite headlands interspersed with bays with sandy beaches backed by dunes.
Mount Hunter to Conran	Sandy beach backed by dunes with lagoons behind dunes.
Cape Conran (granite) to Cape Howe	Granite headlands with beaches between them and some local cliffs of metamorphosed lower Palaeozoic sediments at Cape Everard, Little Ram Head and near Mallacoota.

The area of Port Phillip Bay is 762 square miles and the coastline of the bay stretches for some 164 statute miles.

Rivers

Length

The characteristics of rivers which relate to land are fixed, whereas those relating to water are variable. The land or geographic features include :—

- (1) The length, and
- (2) the catchment.

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

VICTORIA—SCHEDULE OF FLOWS OF MAIN STREAMS

Basin No. *	Stream	Site of Gauging Station	Catchment Area (Square Miles)	Year Gauged from	Annual Flows in 1,000 Ac. Ft.			
					Mean	No. of Years	Max.	Min.
1	Murray ..	Jingellic ..	2,520	1890	1,974	71	4,978	549
2	Mitta ..	Tallandoon ..	1,840	1886	1,138	75	3,460	203
3	Kiewa ..	Kiewa ..	450	1886	527	75	1,684	146
4	Ovens ..	Wangaratta ..	2,100	1887	1,229	74	3,991	141
5	Broken ..	Goorambat ..	740	1887	208	74	886	15.3
6	Goulburn ..	Murchison ..	4,140	1882	2,385	79	6,139	516
7	Campaspe ..	Elmore ..	1,240	1886	194	75	667	0.6
8	Loddon ..	Laanecoorie ..	1,613	1891	207	70	659	8.9
9	Avoca ..	Coonoer ..	1,000	1890	62	71	321	3.8
11	Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	1,570	1889	106	72	479	0
12	Glenelg ..	Balmoral ..	606	1889 (a)	117	60	439	2.5
14	Hopkins ..	Wickliffe ..	460	1921 (b)	27	29	102	1.3
15	Carlisle ..	Carlisle ..	30	1930 (c)	37	26	89	14.8
17	Barwon ..	Winchelsea ..	369	1922 (d)	116	28	412	25
18	Moorarbool ..	Batesford ..	434	1908 (e)	57	16	147	2.5
19	Werribee ..	Melton ..	446	1917 (f)	64	43	190	5.3
20	Maribyrnong ..	Keilor ..	264	1908 (g)	92	30	265	3
21	Yarra ..	Warrandyte ..	899	1892	726	41	1,215	334
22	Bunyip ..	Bunyip ..	268	1908 (h)	124	47	247	55.7
24	Latrobe ..	Rosedale ..	1,604	1901 (i)	788	42	2,633	361
25	Thomson ..	Cowwarr ..	421	1891	335	68	1,050	142
25	Macalister ..	Glenmaggie ..	730	1919	478	42	1,277	181
26	Mitchell ..	Glenaladale ..	1,530	1938	814	23	1,779	368
27	Tambo ..	Bruthen ..	1,030	1906 (j)	179	29	575	50
28	Snowy ..	Jarrahmond ..	5,100	1907	1,682	42	3,254	766

Note Years Excluded in Estimating Mean

- (a) 1933-34 to 1938-39
 (b) 1933-34 .. 1943-44
 (c) 1943-44 .. 1946-47
 (d) 1933-34 .. 1943-44
 (e) 1921-22 .. 1945-46

Note Years Excluded in Estimating Mean

- (f) 1952-53
 (g) 1933-34 to 1955-56
 (h) 1951-52
 (i) 1919-20 .. 1936-37
 (j) 1924-25 .. 1937-38

* 10 Mallee Basin, no rivers.

23 South Gippsland Basin } Short term records only. These are not suitable for inclusion in
 29 East Gippsland Basin } the table.

A table showing the lengths of streams and rivers will be found on pages 31 to 35 of the 1963 Victorian Year Book.

Catchments

Another useful characteristic of streams is their "catchment" which may be defined as the area from which there is run-off to the stream. Catchments may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a "basin". 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 ins. to 20 ins. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

Figure 1 shows the 29 basins into which Victoria has been divided by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for hydrologic purposes.



FIGURE 1.—Victoria's water resources showing key plan to river basins.

Total Flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 million acre ft. per annum, 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 million acre ft. (with about 8 million acre ft. in the north-east and 6 million acre ft. in the south-east) and hence leaving 3 million 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, as it was considered that further legislation is necessary before any such action can be made effective.

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.

Stream Flows

Under the Water Act, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was given the duty of systematically gauging, recording, and publishing the flow of rivers within the State, a function which had been undertaken by its predecessor, the Victorian Water Supply Department.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has published, usually at intervals of six years, eight volumes of "River Gaugings" which show the minimum, maximum, and mean flows for each month of record. In the earliest and latest volumes, data concerning measurements or gaugings is also provided to assist in assessing the reliability of the published figures. Such records form the basis of hydrologic studies, such as estimation of regulated output from storages, optimum channel, and spillway capacity.

Floods

Since rainfall intensity increases with the decrease in latitude, Victoria is less subject to floods than the northern States. Protection has been provided against floods in occupied areas by levees, which have been constructed along parts of the Murray, Snowy, and Goulburn rivers, and Dandenong creek. Levees, however, restrict the flood plain, and, hence, increase the flood level for a given discharge. If overtopping occurs, the damage is more serious. Other preventive measures involve straightening the streams, thus increasing the gradient and flow rate.

So-called "creeping floods" may occur where the levels of lakes rise because a series of wet years upsets the balance between evaporation and inflow. In the Lake Corangamite region, rainfall was almost 25 per cent. above average for the six years 1951 to 1956, causing an 11 feet rise in the level of the lake, which increased its area by 20 per cent., and inundated some 20 square miles of marginal lands. To assist in the lowering of the lake level by natural evaporation, provision has been made for diverting the flow of the main stream feeding the lake.

It is often difficult to determine 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. Although the year 1870 is regarded as

the wettest that Victoria has experienced for over a century, the estimate of the average of 38 inches over the State is crude, as there were only thirteen rainfall stations whose records are available, and estimates of flood flows for this year are necessarily poor. Owing in part to an under-estimation of earlier floods, the protection at the State Electricity Commission works at Yallourn was inadequate and the 1934 flood overflowed the banks of the Latrobe into the Open Cut.

Droughts

The expenditure incurred in Victoria on flood mitigation is negligible by comparison with that on storages required to meet water needs in droughts. Although there is no universal definition of drought, it is obvious that any definition must involve a duration of time. The definition need not be limited to rainfall, as a measure of drought could be applied to streams which cease to flow. In the case of perennial streams, volumes of flow over a specified duration would be needed. Analyses of Victorian streams having up to 70 years of records, show that the mean flow over the *worst* ten years may be less than half the long term mean flow.

Droughts are more widespread than floods, but, owing to climatic differences between the eastern and western parts of Victoria, there will be differences in regard to the severity of a drought in different regions. It is essential to provide water supplies during drought periods, and it has proved necessary to store more than the winter flows for use in the following summer, as such winter flows may fail. The summer output would then be curtailed unless flows from previous years have been retained in storage. It is wishful thinking, however, to presume that all waste can be eliminated, as there is an economic limit to storage capacity. It is reasonable to assume that the magnitude of past droughts will be exceeded in the future ; thus, it is not possible to guarantee a particular output from storages, and for irrigation purposes at least, restrictions could well be imposed in years of severe drought.

Lakes

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

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

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

State Aerial Survey

Information about the State Aerial Survey and a list of available printed maps will be found on pages 35–36 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Physical Geography

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

1. *Murray Basin Plains* :

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

2. *Central Highlands* :

- A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—
 - (a) the Sandstone Belt and
 - (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder
- B. The Western Highlands :
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Highlands

3. *Western District Plains* :

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

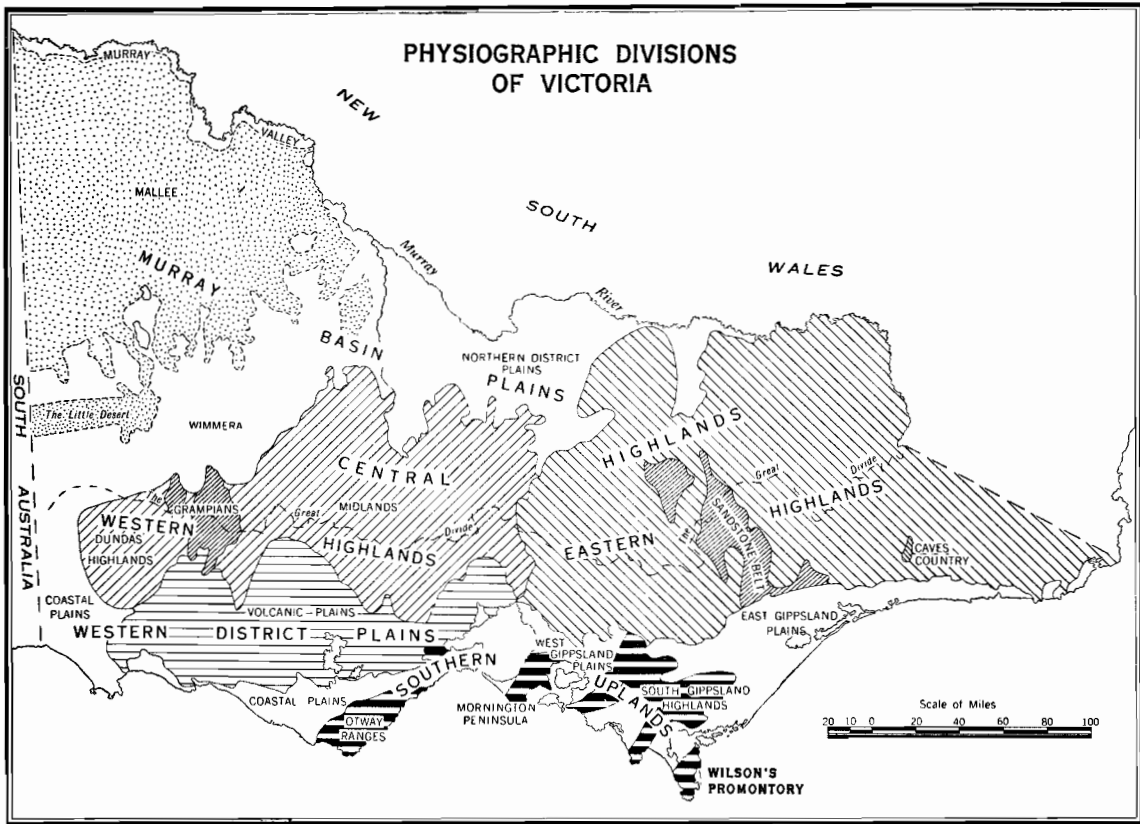


FIGURE 2.

4. *Gippsland Plains :*

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

5. *Southern Uplands :*

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

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

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

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

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop, and Hotham rising above 6,000 feet, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above

3,000 feet, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

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

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

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

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "Stony Rises".

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

Gippsland Plains

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

Southern Uplands

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South

Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh-water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with Older Volcanic basalts in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for practically blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

Land Surface of Victoria

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

Mesozoic Peneplain

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

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

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

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

Further References

Geology of Victoria—*Victorian Year Book* 1961, pages 42 to 56.

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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.

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 feet 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 6th January, 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change with rapid temperature drops of 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 feet) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of minus 8° F. has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (Station height 6,035 feet)—a high valley near Mount Kosciusko in N.S.W.—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 over Victoria longer than three or four days are most unusual.

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 inches in the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 inches in parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 inches has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 inches, with over 40 inches in the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges and South Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 12 and 20 inches. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent. of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 inches have been recorded on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide; the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the Central Western District. Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and East Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has, with few exceptions, never been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 35.09 inches at Tanybryn in June, 1952.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the North-West Lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops. (See also page 18.)

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 disorganization 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.

ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP OF VICTORIA 1962

Issued by the Director of Meteorology, January 1963.

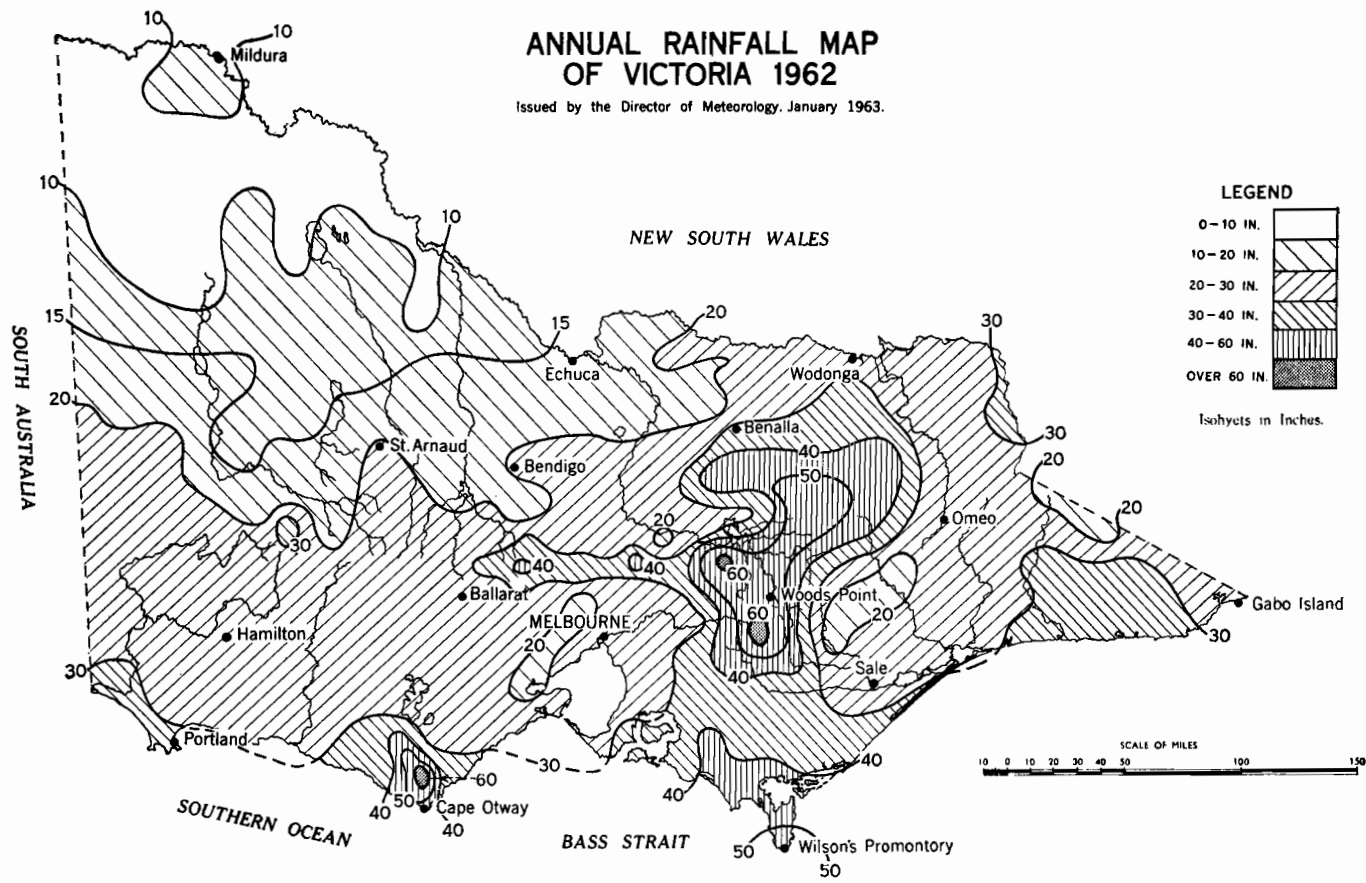


FIGURE 3.

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.

Droughts

There have been numerous dry spells over the State, most of them of little consequence, but many long enough to be classified as a drought. The latter was recognized as an agricultural hazard in Victoria from the middle of the previous century when population was extending into drier areas of the State. There have been less than ten significant drought periods during the last fifty years. The State of Victoria is situated on the northern fringe of the belt of prevailing westerly winds, which results in fairly uniform and reliable rainfall throughout the year. By and large, Victoria has a rather equable climate. Although severe droughts, devastating floods, scorching bush fires and severe storms are experienced from time to time, compared with other places in Australia and elsewhere over the world, the climate of Victoria is well behaved. (See also page 19.)

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 convective heat to provide energy. 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 in November, and in each of the summer months. 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.

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 60° 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 inches. 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 inches. 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.

Rainfall Reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single parameter. 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 form 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 mean and standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the co-efficient of variation ($\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}}$) has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic regions of Victoria (see Fig. 4) for the 30 years 1913 to 1942 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability :—

VICTORIA—RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average Rainfall	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
	points*		
1. West Coast	2960	347	0·117
2. West Gippsland	3468	519	0·150
3. Volcanic Plains	2390	388	0·162
4. East Gippsland	2940	485	0·165
5. East Central	3530	589	0·167
6. Wimmera South	1911	355	0·186
7. West Central	2350	446	0·190
8. Wimmera North	1583	321	0·203
9. North Central	2666	615	0·231
10. Mallee South	1326	334	0·252
11. Upper North-east	4299	1113	0·259
12. Lower North-east	2985	825	0·276
13. Upper North	1964	546	0·278
14. Lower North	1658	468	0·282
15. Mallee North	1155	344	0·298

*100 points=One inch.

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 inches and over 60 inches in some wetter sections. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall

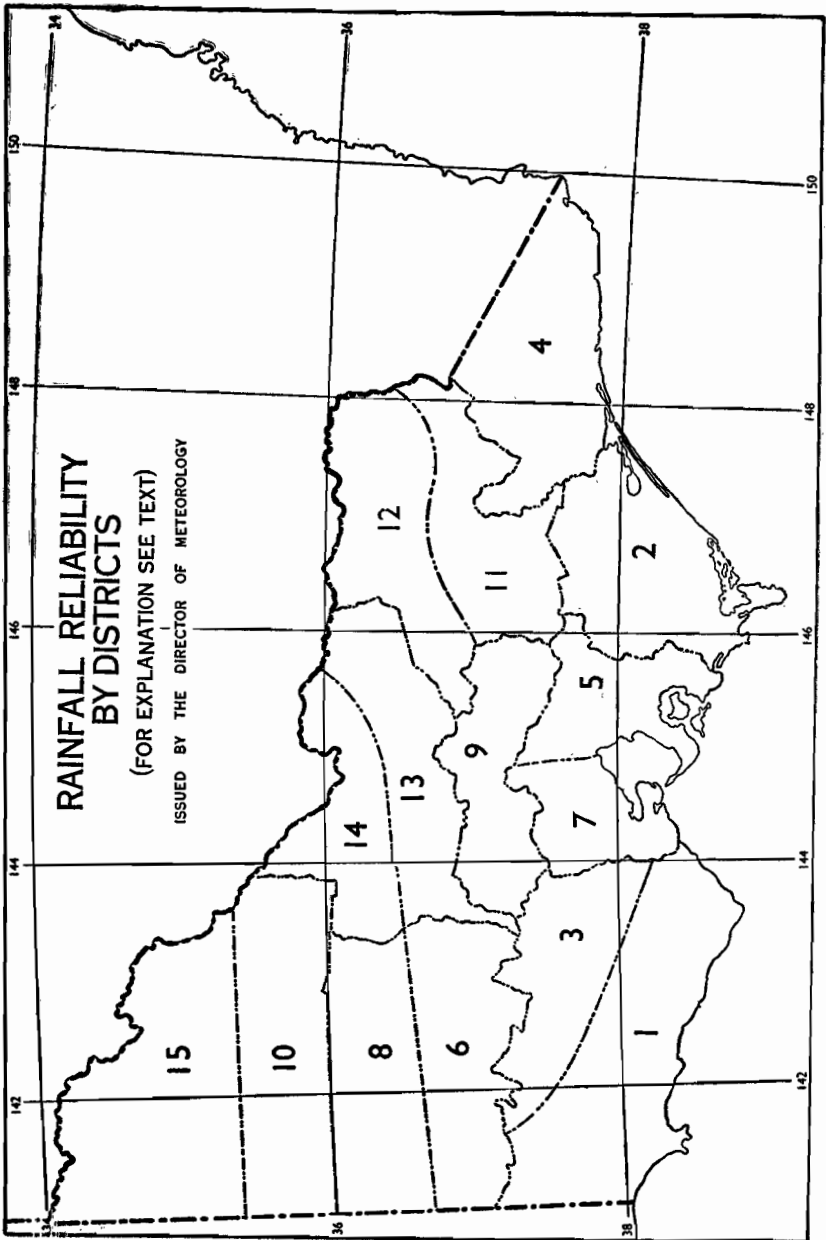


FIGURE 4.—Relative rainfall variability based on district annual rainfall.
Names of districts are shown in table on page 31.

by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0·01 inches or more in 24 hours) is over 150, with an average rainfall below 30 inches. 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.

Agricultural Meteorology

Introduction

In a country like Australia, with a dry interior and a southern coastal fringe of comparatively low rainfall supporting most of the population, it is essential that the greatest possible use be made of knowledge about the climate, in order to increase productivity and to minimize losses from bad seasons and from disastrous floods and bushfires.

The yield of food depends on the seed, the soil, the climate, and the knowledge of man. Agricultural meteorology is concerned with the effects of weather and climate on food production, and some knowledge about this must be passed on to the farmer and the agricultural scientist. Climate is the greatest single factor in determining the type of vegetation that will grow in any part of the world. The agricultural meteorologist continually strives to forge new links between climate and agriculture. A climatic survey of an area can supply information which can help to establish the best crop suited to that area. In Victoria, climatic surveys have been prepared for most of the regions into which the State has been divided for regional planning purposes. (See Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 421 to 423.)

Failure to plant the best crop in an area can result in soil erosion. As climate and the weather have a strong bearing on this, the meteorologist must help in checking soil erosion.

Rainfall is one of the most variable of meteorological elements, and irrigation, used to counterbalance the irregularity of rainfall and evapo-transpiration, is almost the only existing method of climatic "control". Evapo-transpiration is dependent on temperature, humidity, sunshine, and wind. These can be measured and a possible figure estimated for the loss of moisture from the soil. As the incoming moisture, i.e., rainfall, is also measured, a system of controlled irrigation can be established to maintain an optimum moisture in the soil.

The provision of shelter belts, the determination of adequate storage conditions for food, and frost prevention, are other forms of control in which meteorology can provide advice.

Certain types of weather give rise to pests and diseases. This is another field in which agricultural meteorology can make significant contributions. Thus, daily forecasts are prepared during the summer to determine whether or not spraying operations should be carried out against sporulation of blue mould on tobacco crops in the Ovens Valley.

Specific Services

The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology calculates expected bush and grass fire danger ratings and issues advice on this in the form of forecasts and warnings available to the man on the land. Forecasts are also provided for such aviation agricultural activities as fertilizing and crop dusting.

In Victoria, as in other States of Australia, services available to the man on the land include :—

- (1) *District forecasts.* These are disseminated by radio, television, and the press. Especially intended for the primary producer, they cover approximately 24 to 36 hours from the time of issue, but on occasions may be extended to 48 hours or more by the addition of a "further outlook" which depends on the certainty with which conditions can be predicted for the longer period.
- (2) *Extended forecasts.* On Monday and Thursday afternoons the Bureau issues forecasts up to 3 or 4 days ahead. These include likely developments significant to agricultural activities such as harvesting.
- (3) *Warnings.* These include warnings of cold snaps during the lambing and shearing seasons, frost warnings, flood and fire warnings.

Use of the weather service goes further than obtaining and applying the forecasts and warnings. A knowledge of how much rain has fallen, the lowest and highest daily temperatures, the speed of the wind, and the general picture of the controlling features of the weather are all of value and interest to the farmer.

The daily 9 a.m. weather observations are published each morning in the form of bulletins, rain lists, rain maps, river height reports, and synoptic weather charts. These are issued to the press and to the national broadcasting service, and are displayed at the General Post Office in Melbourne. These daily publications are available to subscribers. Weekly and monthly climatological and other publications are also available.

Climate of Melbourne*Temperatures*

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the Metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78° F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° 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 January 13, 1939, when the temperature reached 114.1° F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with

maxima over 100° F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is just on nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea 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, for there buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was 27° F. on 21st July, 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87.0° F. on February 1, 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 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 25.91 inches over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of two inches; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2.71 inches in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to five inches, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over seven and a half inches. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight 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 highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month 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 four inches of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to March. No fall above 2 inches in 24 hours has ever been recorded in the cooler months.

Fogs occur on four or five mornings 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 98. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours 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 February 18, 1951. At both Essendon and Aspendale 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 31st August, 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be 1 foot 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 1962

Summer

December, 1961 and January, 1962 were generally warmer than usual, while February temperatures were well below normal. There were no exceptionally high temperatures recorded, although century readings occurred in many parts of the State late in December, in mid-January, and on 7th February.

The Central District suffered the worst bushfire outbreaks since 1939 between 14th and 16th January. This caused heavy stock losses, the destruction of homes, and property damage estimated at over £1 mill.

Conditions throughout the pastoral and agricultural industries were generally satisfactory at the end of the summer, most areas receiving useful rains in December and January, with substantial surpluses in the north-west. February was a fairly dry month.

The rainfall during summer was below normal in the Western and Central Districts, and the eastern part of the Central District had a deficit of 25 per cent. The southern Mallee had 80 per cent. more than the usual rainfall in the summer.

Autumn

The first part of autumn was dry in most parts of the State with above average temperatures. Prospects in the agricultural and pastoral industries were gradually deteriorating.

March and April were months showing almost general below average rainfall, with pronounced shortages in most districts. Good rains, however, fell during May with normal amounts in the Mallee, a little above average in other districts in the western half of the State, but marked surpluses in most of the eastern half, excesses exceeding 100 per cent. at places in the North-east and East Central Districts and East Gippsland.

Water supplies, which were very low, were replenished during May, but at the end of the autumn storages in many parts were still well below normal.

Mean maximum temperatures were well above normal during March and April and much below during May. There were no hot days during March, but there were some warm days in the last week of April, while during May temperatures were above average on only a few days and snow fell over a wide area in the Eastern Highlands during the fourth week. Mean minima were higher than usual in most parts during March, lower during April, and below average generally during May.

Several fire outbreaks occurred in the Central and Western Districts from the 22nd to the 27th April. The worst occurred in the Dandenong Ranges, near Yarra Glen, and on the Otway Peninsula. Other outbreaks were reported in the Grampians, Daylesford, between Casterton and Portland, and on the Mornington Peninsula. Although minor outbreaks, they were the worst since the fires in January, 1962.

Winter

The year's dry trend in Victoria continued into winter, because rainfall during these months was generally below normal throughout the State, except for the southern Mallee. The greatest departures were in the north of the Mallee and East Gippsland which district received only 60 per cent. of the normal season rainfalls.

The winter was a mild one, mean temperatures throughout the period being close to or above normal over the State, but these persisted for a few days only. The mildness of the season resulted mainly from a series of minimum temperatures above average for the greater part of the season. A cold outbreak at the beginning of August, together with a further cold break from 19th to 24th August, tended to reduce the mean maxima for this month to below normal. However, an extraordinary warm spell towards the end of the month counteracted this effect.

Exceptionally heavy falls of snow were reported in the highlands of the North-east and adjacent ranges on 21st and 22nd August. On 21st August, snow was also reported in the Western District, along the Great Dividing Range, and in East Gippsland at stations below the normal snow line.

Agricultural conditions were satisfactory at the end of the winter despite late seeding of cereals and slow germination of wheat at the beginning of the season. Although water supplies improved generally, further rains were needed to fill catchments and to provide more surface water.

Spring

Spring rainfall was below normal in the Mallee, Upper North, North-east, Gippsland, and East Central; of these Districts, the greatest departure from normal was in the north of the Mallee where less than half the normal rainfall was received. In the rest of the State, spring rainfall was close to or above normal, being as much as 20 per cent. above average in the south of the Wimmera.

Minor flooding occurred in a few Melbourne suburbs on 24th September and 20th October.

October was the coolest of the spring months in 1962. In November, century temperatures or above were recorded at many places on 19th and 30th November, the highest reported being 110° F. at Ouyen.

Snow was relatively sparse this spring. It fell on the North-Eastern Highlands on 28th September, and again on 6th and 28th October and at Mount Macedon on 28th September and 6th October.

Several small bushfires broke out in the Dandenong Ranges, Gippsland, and the North Central District on 4th September. On Monday, 19th November, over 10,000 acres of land in the Central, Western, and Gippsland Districts were destroyed by scattered bush and grass fires.

Strong gusty winds prevailed over the State from 2nd to 5th September, and along the west coast, on 6th and 7th September. In Melbourne, a gust of 69 m.p.h. was recorded on the 4th September. This equalled the record for September established in 1948. Several gusts over 60 m.p.h. occurred during the afternoon and these winds damaged buildings and property and caused blackouts and resulted in the loss of one life.

The water storage position was aggravated towards the end of the spring by below normal rainfalls in the West Central, Mallee, and Gippsland Districts.

Meteorological Records

The above particulars about climate have been furnished by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, and some figures are given in the following tables. In the first is shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1953 to 1962, together with the average rainfall covering a period of 30 years :—

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS (Inches)

Year	Districts							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
1953	12·27	19·62	16·81	28·69	35·57	30·40	30·75	35·29
1954	13·41	17·68	21·22	29·88	35·58	25·92	30·93	34·02
1955	17·68	22·44	26·00	35·99	49·05	32·40	34·12	33·86
1956	20·85	24·31	31·45	41·17	55·59	34·02	34·29	44·25
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
Averages* ..	12·49	17·52	18·09	28·16	34·81	27·59	28·89	33·47

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

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

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and mean temperatures for 1962 recorded in various Victorian country centres and is followed by a graph of the district monthly rainfall for 1961 and 1962 :—

VICTORIA—WEATHER CONDITIONS IN SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1962

(Points : 100 = 1 inch)

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
MALLEE ..	Mildura ..	{ 1	252	10	30	1	156	26	37	112	16	43	7	326
		{ 2	89.7	86.7	83.9	76.7	63.2	64.6	62.0	62.3	68.4	72.8	84.0	84.1
		{ 3	64.6	58.7	51.3	48.7	43.3	44.3	40.0	43.1	44.3	49.5	54.8	58.6
	Ouyen ..	{ 1	148	9	100	28	117	113	72	146	181	56	16	30.8
		{ 2	90.9	86.7	84.3	76.6	63.1	63.2	61.4	61.0	67.5	72.3	84.1	85.0
		{ 3	61.9	57.3	56.2	48.0	43.3	45.3	40.1	44.0	43.6	47.7	53.7	58.9
WIMMERA ..	Horsham ..	{ 1	15	37	67	21	196	247	77	198	236	214	61	96
		{ 2	89.4	84.5	81.5	74.5	60.8	60.0	57.9	58.4	64.3	65.8	77.8	82.7
		{ 3	58.8	54.4	53.8	47.0	42.0	43.3	40.8	41.5	42.1	44.1	49.7	53.2
	Nhill ..	{ 1	17	75	97	27	209	226	76	215	328	197	52	135
		{ 2	89.1	83.9	81.1	73.9	61.4	60.5	58.2	58.7	63.1	65.3	78.2	81.0
		{ 3	57.6	52.8	52.6	44.4	41.1	44.2	39.7	42.4	41.0	43.3	46.8	52.0
WESTERN ..	Ballarat ..	{ 1	181	83	172	94	324	381	194	253	361	322	120	104
		{ 2	80.4	76.1	74.0	67.3	54.5	53.4	52.0	51.8	57.4	59.0	67.5	72.8
		{ 3	54.4	49.6	51.7	45.8	41.0	41.6	38.9	39.0	41.4	42.0	45.3	51.3
	Hamilton ..	{ 1	66	116	222	62	279	388	145	220	242	292	87	110
		{ 2	81.7	77.4	75.7	69.4	58.4	56.9	56.6	56.1	60.0	60.6	69.7	73.1
		{ 3	55.4	51.6	52.7	48.3	43.6	46.0	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.7	46.9	51.6
Warrnambool	{ 1	44	123	178	128	467	464	224	329	218	416	99	128	
	{ 2	73.2	71.9	71.8	67.9	60.2	59.5	58.3	58.2	61.3	61.8	68.0	70.0	
	{ 3	56.7	54.4	54.4	50.8	45.8	46.6	44.4	43.6	45.6	46.1	49.2	53.0	
NORTHERN	Bendigo ..	{ 1	348	36	128	17	315	196	228	322	248	165	65	184
		{ 2	84.3	81.0	79.3	72.3	58.0	56.2	55.1	55.4	62.0	63.8	74.3	79.3
		{ 3	59.4	54.9	55.1	47.8	41.9	43.0	39.7	41.3	42.4	43.8	49.5	56.1
	Echuca ..	{ 1	421	7	57	46	252	127	122	162	230	67	82	118
		{ 2	87.9	84.1	82.8	75.1	60.9	59.5	57.1	59.0	65.8	69.1	79.7	83.9
		{ 3	61.6	56.4	56.7	48.2	42.7	44.4	39.9	41.7	44.0	45.7	51.7	57.8

NORTH CENTRAL ..	Kyneton ..	1	224	95	212	88	568	386	308	306	281	440	77	159
		2	79.0	76.0	75.1	66.9	53.0	52.3	51.8	51.1	57.5	59.0	69.6	71.4
		3	52.5	47.9	48.6	41.2	38.6	40.5	36.2	36.9	39.4	39.7	43.4	49.0
	Rubicon ..	1	286	125	199	68	1,347	1,065	584	698	627	552	297	228
		2	75.4	72.7	72.0	63.7	48.7	46.4	47.3	45.9	52.2	53.7	64.2	69.0
		3	55.0	51.2	52.3	46.8	39.3	39.4	37.7	36.2	39.0	39.7	46.2	51.8
CENTRAL ..	Geelong ..	1	110	106	97	108	306	146	176	202	282	245	43	99
		2	76.6	73.4	75.0	68.7	60.3	61.1	57.7	58.0	62.0	63.3	69.6	73.6
		3	59.3	55.0	56.4	52.5	46.2	46.3	40.7	43.3	45.1	46.2	49.5	56.0
	Mornington ..	1	174	124	68	93	566	232	241	312	404	376	95	115
		2	78.2	75.5	76.4	68.2	58.5	57.5	55.3	55.9	59.8	60.8	67.8	72.9
		3	58.1	56.2	57.5	52.9	48.7	50.0	46.5	43.9	47.1	47.8	51.4	55.6
NORTH EASTERN ..	Wangaratta ..	1	250	22	259	214	440	265	196	360	249	202	144	236
		2	87.0	85.1	83.4	73.7	59.1	56.6	56.0	56.4	63.7	65.5	77.6	82.5
		3	60.7	55.9	53.6	45.7	41.0	41.7	37.8	39.6	42.3	44.3	49.9	56.8
	Omeo ..	1	352	72	84	216	348	111	84	247	263	370	164	526
		2	77.9	75.4	75.4	66.7	54.5	54.0	52.6	57.8	58.8	60.1	71.4	72.7
		3	50.3	48.2	44.8	36.6	35.3	36.2	29.5	32.5	37.5	37.2	41.3	47.6
WEST GIPPSLAND ..	Yallourn ..	1	274	226	76	86	365	309	292	446	442	264	127	302
		2	79.1	74.2	74.3	68.7	57.5	57.7	54.6	54.7	59.1	59.8	69.0	72.6
		3	56.9	53.9	54.5	49.3	44.8	45.4	42.6	41.5	44.9	45.1	47.5	53.2
	Wilson's Promontory	1	322	291	122	46	1,115	935	376	397	488	629	187	161
		2	70.5	66.8	67.4	64.2	57.0	57.1	54.0	53.9	56.5	57.2	64.6	66.3
		3	58.5	57.7	59.0	55.4	50.3	48.5	47.6	45.8	47.4	47.3	50.8	54.5
EAST GIPPSLAND ..	Bairnsdale ..	1	436	135	38	185	302	72	77	222	219	192	115	388
		2	77.6	75.0	76.0	70.4	62.2	63.7	60.6	59.6	63.8	64.7	72.0	73.6
		3	57.2	55.7	53.0	47.1	43.0	42.3	39.3	40.4	43.2	44.6	49.1	54.3
	Orbost ..	1	431	185	59	236	589	99	71	295	367	338	87	706
		2	77.4	74.6	76.7	70.7	62.7	63.1	60.3	59.2	63.8	64.5	71.4	75.3
		3	56.6	55.8	53.1	48.3	42.3	41.2	40.1	39.6	42.5	43.2	48.5	54.3

* Legend :—1. Total Monthly Rainfall. 2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature. 3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL, 1961 AND 1962

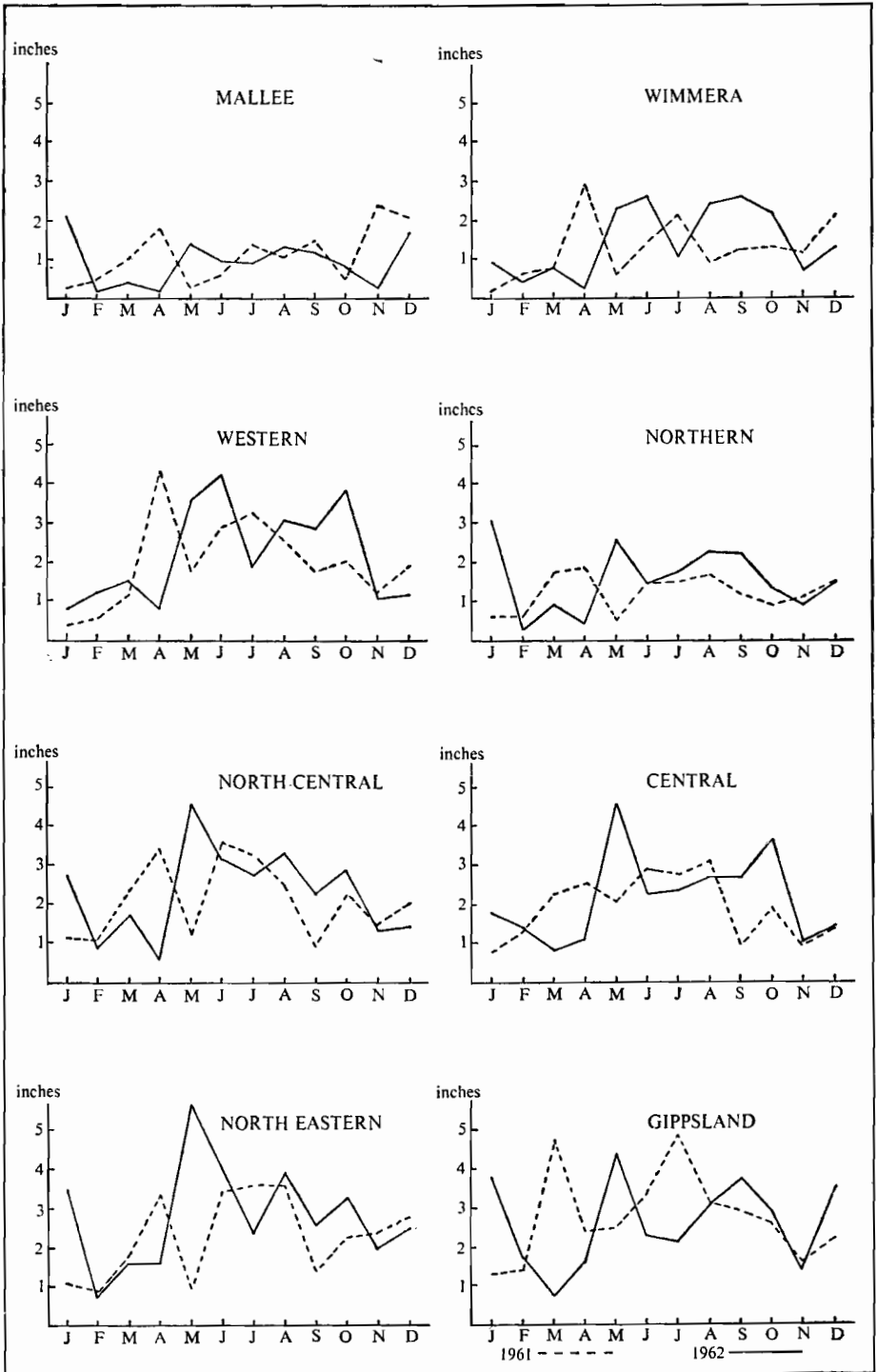


FIGURE 5.

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

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean Pressure of Air (Inches)	29.971	29.920	30.075	30.076
Monthly Range of Pressure of Air (Inches)	0.889	0.763	0.816	0.973
Mean Temperature of Air in Shade (° F.) ..	57.7	66.7	59.4	50.1
Mean Daily Range of Temperature of Air in Shade (° F.)	18.7	21.1	17.4	14.0
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)	64	59	69	74
Mean Rainfall in Inches	7.36	6.10	6.58	5.86
Mean Number of Days of Rain	40	25	34	44
Mean Amount of Spontaneous Evaporation in Inches	10.23	17.33	8.09	3.79
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
Mean Number of Days of Fog	1	1	6	12

* Scale : 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1958 to 1962. The extremes between which the yearly mean values of such elements have oscillated in the latter periods are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Atmospheric Pressure (Inches)—					
Mean	30.015	30.080	29.996	30.050	30.010
Highest	30.522	30.669	30.570	30.620	30.594
Lowest	29.451	29.233	29.157	29.367	29.366
Range	1.071	1.436	1.413	1.253	1.228
Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)—					
Mean	58.3	59.5	58.8	61.1	60.1
Mean Daily Maximum	66.6	68.8	67.6	70.4	68.6
Mean Daily Minimum	49.8	50.7	50.0	51.9	50.7
Absolute Maximum	101.7	109.0	105.0	107.0	104.0
Absolute Minimum	32.3	29.5	31.3	33.4	31.8
Mean Daily Range	16.7	18.4	17.5	18.5	17.8
Absolute Annual Range	69.4	79.5	73.7	73.6	72.2
Terrestrial Radiation Mean Minima (°F.)					
.. .. .	46.8	47.5	45.9	48.2	47.3
Rainfall (Inches)	26.98	25.84	33.50	22.05	23.06
Number of Wet Days	155	131	162	129	140
Year's Amount of Free Evaporation (Inches)	38.75	38.43	41.44	42.17	43.21
Percentage of Humidity (Saturation = 100)	66	65	65	63	61
Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.5
Number of Days of Fog	21	24	21	18	9

* Scale : 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

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 1961 and 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (Inches)	Area (To Nearest 100 Square Miles)		
	Average	1961	1962
Under 10	Nil	Nil	82
10-15	197	194	102
15-20	134	224	148
20-25	157	223	330
25-30	158	126	150
30-40	142	92	40
Over 40	91	19	26

Part 2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

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

Governor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J., was Governor of Victoria from 1949 to 1963. The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., who assumed office on 8th 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 authorized and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely,

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

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

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

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

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

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

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

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

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and Methods of Procedure

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

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

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

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

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1945 to 1963

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1963 :—

Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
Albert Arthur Dunstan ..	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	746 days
Ian Macfarlan, K.C. ..	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
John Cain ..	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950 ..	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950 ..	28th October, 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	28th October, 1952	31st October, 1952..	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31st October, 1952..	17th December, 1952	48
John Cain ..	17th December, 1952	31st March, 1955 ..	835
John Cain ..	31st March, 1955 ..	7th June, 1955 ..	69
Henry Edward Bolte ..	7th 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 Legislative Assembly were held on 15th July, 1961.

At 30th June, 1963, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. H. E. Bolte consisted of the following members :—

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. H. E. Bolte ..	..	Premier and Treasurer
..	..	A. G. Rylah, E.D. .. Chief Secretary and Attorney-General
..	..	W. J. Mibus .. Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines
..	..	J. S. Bloomfield .. Minister of Education
..	..	H. R. Petty .. Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works
..	..	K. H. Turnbull .. Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation, and President of the Board of Land and Works
..	..	G. O. Reid .. Minister of Labour and Industry, and Minister of Electrical Undertakings
..	..	M. V. Porter .. Minister for Local Government
..	..	A. J. Fraser, M.C. .. Minister of State Development
..	..	E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D. .. Minister of Transport and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.

From the Legislative Council:

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson	.. Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests
„ „ R. W. Mack	.. Minister of Health
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D.	.. Minister of Immigration.

*Parliament***Introduction**

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

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

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

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women’s franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Opposition and third party Whips and

the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and receive different rates.

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

There are three political parties at present (June, 1963) represented in the Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal and Country Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 34 members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal and Country Party, nine to the Labor Party and eight to the Country Party. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 39 belong to the Liberal and Country Party, eighteen to the Labor Party and nine to the Country Party. The Liberal and Country Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955 formed a Government which was returned to office at the last two general elections in 1958 and 1961. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches of the Government side of the Assembly.

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force

the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers : the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

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

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

Under "Orders of the Day" which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who, 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.

Parliamentary Committees

Introduction

The Committee is an instrument used to relieve the House of burdens for which it is not entirely suited. In general the same rules apply as to debate, order, etc., as in the House, but there is one very important difference, namely, that members are permitted to speak more than once to the same question. This gives the Committee greater scope and flexibility, and facilitates a more thorough examination and discussion of details.

The principal Committee is the Committee of the whole House. The other Committees, each of which comprise only a small number of members selected by the House, are Select Committees, Sessional Committees, Joint Committees, and Statutory Committees. All Committees are appointed for the consideration of a particular business and are always subject to the overriding authority of the House which appoints them. They function at the direction of the House, and in conformity with the Standing Orders of the House and the established practice relating to Select Committees. According to the nature of the Committee, they cease to exist either on the completion of their business, the Prorogation of Parliament, the dissolution of the Assembly, or the end of the Session.

Committee of the Whole House

The Committee of the whole House is in effect the House sitting as a Committee, with the Chairman of Committees presiding instead of the Speaker (in the Assembly) or the President (in the Council). It amounts to the House itself in the form of a Committee taking over the whole process of considering and amending Bills, and, in the Assembly only, of dealing with the preliminary consideration of proposals involving Government expenditure and charges.

Once the House has approved the principle of a Bill by agreeing to the second reading, it orders the Bill to be committed either forthwith, or on a future date, to a Committee of the whole House (or, occasionally, firstly to a Select Committee should the Bill be one requiring very detailed and technical examination). The Committee stage is one of the most important stages of every Bill, as the Bill is then examined clause by clause, necessary amendments are made, and the Bill is moulded into the form desired by Parliament.

On committal of a Bill, the Speaker (or the President in the Council) puts the formal question, "That I do now leave the Chair". When this is agreed to, the House automatically resolves itself into a Committee of the whole. The Chairman of Committees takes the Chair placed at the Table between the Clerk of the House and the Clerk-Assistant and, in the Assembly, the Mace is removed from its position on top of the Table and placed underneath. However, when the Order is read for the further consideration in Committee of a Bill on which the Committee had already made some progress, the Speaker (or the President) just leaves the Chair without putting any question. When the Committee reports the Bill, or reports having made progress in the Bill, the Speaker (or the President) resumes the Chair to receive the report from the Chairman (and in the Assembly the Mace is restored to its place on top of the Table).

In Committee of the whole House, when the business has been concluded, the Chairman puts the question that he report the Bill to the House either with or without amendment as the case may be, but if consideration is incomplete the question put by him is, "That he report the Committee have made progress in the Bill and ask leave to sit again". To ask leave to sit again is most important, since the Committee itself has no power to determine when it will sit again and must await

and abide by the direction of the House. Failure to seek or to be granted leave to sit again puts an end to the existence of the Committee and the Bill under consideration drops off the Notice Paper. It can be proceeded with no further unless and until the House restores it to the Notice Paper under special procedure laid down in the Standing Orders. The Committee is able, should it so desire, to end its own existence by merely carrying a resolution, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair". As a consequence no report can be made and leave cannot be obtained to sit again.

Each Committee of the whole House other than the Committees of "Supply" and "Ways and Means", reference to which is made later, is regarded as being a separate body generally known by the title of the business with which it is concerned and ceasing to exist once it has concluded that business and made its report to the House. Sometimes the House finds it necessary to re-commit a Bill to a Committee of the whole House either as to the whole Bill or just as to a certain clause or clauses. The second Committee examines the Bill (or part) afresh, and makes its report, and being regarded as a different Committee to the first, may vary and even reverse decisions made by the first Committee.

The Chairman is responsible for the business of the Committee. He settles points of order as they arise, and while his rulings can be challenged in the Committee, they cannot be appealed against to the Speaker (or the President), but the Chairman may refer a question to the Speaker (or the President) for decision should he or the Committee so desire. He maintains order in the Committee, but disorder arising there can only be censured by the House on receipt of a report thereof from the Chairman. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman must give a casting vote.

At the commencement of each Session, the Assembly appoints separate Committees of the whole House known as the Committee of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means, both of which remain in existence throughout the Session, to deal with the preliminary consideration of proposals involving Government expenditure and charges. The Committee of Supply recommends appropriations from Consolidated Revenue to meet supply requirements submitted in the form of Estimates of Expenditure which, on being agreed to by the House, are referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which in turn resolves that the sum agreed upon be granted out of Consolidated Revenue. The House then orders a Bill to be brought in to carry out the resolution. Such a Bill is referred to as a Supply Bill. To ensure that there will be sufficient money in the Consolidated Revenue to meet the various Supply Bills, the Government proposes certain taxes or charges and it is the function of the Committee of Ways and Means to consider these proposals and to report its decisions in the form of a resolution to the House. If the House agrees to the resolution, it orders a Bill to be brought in creating the tax or charge.

Select Committees

Select Committees are appointed to consider matters that require careful and detailed inquiry and the examination and weighing of evidence—requirements which are beyond the capacity or the inclination

of a numerous assembly—and to report their opinion for the assistance of the House. They are composed of a minimum of five members and a maximum of twelve in the Assembly (ten in the Council). The House selects the members either from names nominated by the mover of the motion for the appointment of the Committee or by ballot of the members of the House. If necessary, the House will give the Committee power to examine witnesses and to call for persons, papers and records. In special cases the Committee may examine witnesses on oath and, by leave of the House, may hear counsel.

Select Committees, unlike a Committee of the whole House, have full control over the days and hours of their meetings and may adjourn from time to time, but must obtain leave of the House to move from place to place should their inquiries require them to move beyond the precincts of the House. They cannot sit while the House itself is sitting, and Assembly Committees (without leave of the House) can sit only on days on which their House is appointed to sit. Their powers are limited to the specific terms of reference, but may at any time be extended or restricted by an instruction from the House. Select Committees appoint their own Chairman who votes only when there is an equality of votes. It is the Chairman's duty to prepare the report which is then considered by the Committee paragraph by paragraph, and when agreed upon, is brought up in the House by the Chairman. The report is ordered to lie on the Table or to be otherwise dealt with as the House may direct. Evidence taken by the Committee and documents presented to it cannot be published before they have been reported to the House.

All private Bills, unless ordered by the House to be dealt with as public Bills, must be referred to a Select Committee after being read a second time. Private Bills are introduced in the Assembly only, since the Council by Standing Order forbids their introduction in the Council.

Joint Committees

A Joint Committee is a Committee constituted as a small Select Committee of each House sitting together to consider matters of equal concern to both Houses and appointed pursuant to the Joint Standing Orders of both Houses. The proposal for a Joint Committee may originate in either House and the House desiring the Committee sends a Message to the other stating the object of the Committee, the number of members to serve on it, and the number to form a quorum. The House whose concurrence is desired names the time and place of meeting. The number of members of each House must be equal and the Chairman has a vote, but not a casting vote. The report is presented to both Houses—by the Chairman to the House to which he belongs, and to the other House by a member of that House deputed by the Committee.

Occasionally the Government may desire an important matter to be examined or investigated by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses particularly if it is a matter of such magnitude that consideration would necessarily continue for a protracted period, possibly beyond the likely

duration of the Session of Parliament at the time. It, therefore, submits a Bill to Parliament requiring the Houses to appoint the Committee, fixing the number of members to serve on it (not necessarily an equal number from each House), the powers and functions of the Committee, as well as its duration, and providing for reports to be made to both Houses. Such a statutory Committee, unlike the ordinary Joint Select Committee, would not lapse on a Prorogation of Parliament, which has the effect of completely cutting off any uncompleted business of the Session. Parliament, of course, can either accept or reject the Bill or make such amendments to it as it deems proper. (See also Sessional Committees.)

Sessional Committees

Several Select Committees are set up at the beginning of each Session either pursuant to the Standing Orders of the House or pursuant to Statute, and continue in existence throughout the Session. Some are separate Committees of each House and others Joint Committees of both Houses. Each House appoints its own Printing Committee and Standing Orders Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is appointed by the Assembly; while the Statute Law Revision, Subordinate Legislation, and House and Library Committees are Joint Committees of both Houses. The purpose of each Committee can be gathered from its title. Thus the Printing Committee considers matters relating to the printing to be executed by order of the House and selects and arranges for the printing of returns and papers presented to the House; the Standing Orders Committee draws up the Standing Orders and amendments thereto for adoption by the House and approval by the Governor; the Public Accounts Committee deals principally with the examination of the public accounts and, where necessary, draws the attention of the Assembly to them (it also deals with any question of finance referred to it by the Assembly); the Statute Law Revision Committee examines anomalies in the law, proposals for the consolidation of the statutes and proposals in legal Bills referred to it by either House; the Subordinate Legislation Committee examines regulations and rules, etc., made pursuant to statute and draws the attention of Parliament to anything it considers irregular; and the House Committee has the management of the Parliamentary Refreshment Rooms and the Parliament Gardens and the maintenance, renewal, and extension of the Parliament Buildings. The Library Committee has the care and management of the Parliament Library.

Private Legislation

An article dealing with this subject will be found on pages 86–87 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Money Bills

An article dealing with this subject will be found on pages 73 to 75 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Members of the State Parliament

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council at 30th June, 1963 :—

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith	North-Eastern ..	50,548	48,045	95·05
Cameron, The Hon. Sir Ewen	East Yarra ..	131,509	122,836	93·41
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G.	Southern ..	213,166	201,617	94·58
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley	Ballaarat ..	57,149	54,726	95·76
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George	Melbourne ..	44,990	40,672	90·40
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E.	Northern ..	53,405	51,476	96·39
Galbally, The Hon. John William	Melbourne North	147,606	140,166	94·96
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin	Monash ..	93,699	85,760	91·53
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry	Bendigo ..	60,082	57,788	96·18
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John	South-Eastern ..	123,546	116,941	94·65
McArthur, The Hon. Sir Gordon	South-Western ..	78,816	74,692	94·77
* Vacant	Melbourne West	97,267	91,719	94·30
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William	Western ..	56,731	54,665	96·36
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert	North-Western ..	46,689	44,793	95·94
May, The Hon. Robert William	Gippsland ..	75,273	71,019	94·35
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson	Higinbotham ..	121,354	114,175	94·08
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew	Doutta Galla ..	103,026	96,392	93·56

* The Hon. B. Machin died on 24th June, 1963.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 15th July, 1961, are shown in the following table :—

Member	Province
Byrne, The Hon. Murray	Ballaarat
Byrnes, The Hon. Percy Thomas	North-Western
Fulton, The Hon. William Oliver	Gippsland
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. ..	Southern
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel	Western
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James	East Yarra
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip	South-Eastern
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel	Doutta Galla
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John	Monash
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John	Melbourne
Smith, The Hon. Arthur	Bendigo
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie	North-Eastern
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter	South-Western
Todd, The Hon. Archibald	Melbourne West
Walters, The Hon. Dudley Joseph	Northern
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm	Melbourne North
Warner, The Hon. Sir Arthur George, K.B.E.	Higinbotham

President: The Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. Sir Ewen Cameron.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council :
R. S. Sarah, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly at 30th June, 1963. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at the last general election, which was held on 15th July, 1961 :—

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, James Charles Murray, Esquire	Morwell ..	22,946	21,816	95·08
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire	Geelong ..	21,758	20,401	93·76
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton	Malvern ..	19,098	17,404	91·13
Bolte, The Hon. Henry Edward	Hampden ..	20,975	20,211	96·36
Borthwick, William Archibald, Esquire	Scoresby ..	30,627	29,032	94·79
Brose, The Hon. Richard Keats	Rodney ..	22,401	21,419	95·62
Christie, Vernon, Esquire ..	Ivanhoe ..	23,626	22,273	94·27
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire	Melbourne ..	15,758	14,096	89·45
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire	Gippsland West	22,382	21,279	95·07
Crick, George Roy, Esquire	Grant ..	38,649	36,321	93·98
Darcy, Thomas Anthony, Esquire	Polwarth ..	24,794	23,732	95·72
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire	Footscray ..	20,222	19,341	95·64
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O.	Mornington ..	28,189	26,273	93·20
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire	Ballaarat North	22,585	21,613	95·70
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire	Gippsland East ..	21,537	20,151	93·56
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire	Brunswick East	16,987	15,683	92·32
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire	Williamstown ..	19,193	18,001	93·79
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C.	Caulfield ..	21,439	19,697	91·87
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E.	Elsternwick ..	20,589	19,486	94·64
Galvin, The Hon. Leslie William	Bendigo ..	21,894	21,151	96·61
Garrison, Peter Wolseley, Esquire	Hawthorn ..	18,722	17,187	91·80
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire	Portland ..	22,756	21,925	96·35
Gillett, Robert Max, Esquire	Geelong West ..	25,869	24,457	94·54
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire	Moonee Ponds ..	20,225	19,141	94·64
*Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire	Richmond ..	17,549	14,744	84·02
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire	Flemington ..	18,471	17,274	93·52
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill	Gippsland South	23,424	22,100	94·35
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred	Reservoir ..	27,588	26,504	96·07

* Elected at a by-election on 12th May, 1962, *vice*, W. J. Towers, deceased, 18th March, 1962.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire	Fitzroy ..	17,203	15,633	90·87
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire	Prahran ..	18,295	16,892	92·33
MacDonald, James David, Esquire	Burwood ..	21,578	20,444	94·74
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar	Dundas ..	21,766	20,987	96·42
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire	Ringwood ..	35,337	33,910	95·96
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D.	Mentone ..	26,167	24,694	94·37
Mibus, The Hon. Wilfred John	Lowan ..	20,793	19,968	96·03
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter	Benambra ..	23,039	21,806	94·65
Moss, The Hon. George Colin	Murray Valley ..	23,051	22,081	95·79
Mutton, Charles, Esquire ..	Coburg ..	21,501	20,460	95·16
Petty, The Hon. Horace Rostill	Toorak ..	18,757	16,838	89·77
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor	Sandringham ..	26,818	25,659	95·68
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire	Ormond ..	24,799	23,638	95·32
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald	Box Hill ..	30,533	28,661	93·87
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C.	Dandenong ..	37,575	35,539	94·58
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire	Preston ..	26,512	25,126	94·77
Rossiter, John Frederick, Esquire	Brighton ..	20,878	19,552	93·65
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, E.D.	Kew	21,462	19,727	91·92
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire	Oakleigh ..	23,142	22,011	95·11
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire	Yarraville ..	21,859	20,765	95·00
Scott, Gordon Lincoln, Esquire	Ballaarat South	21,531	20,595	95·65
Snider, Baron David, Esquire	St. Kilda ..	18,580	16,771	90·26
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire	Swan Hill ..	19,703	18,992	96·39
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire	Evelyn ..	30,817	28,946	93·93
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip	Midlands ..	23,306	22,441	96·29
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire	Moorabbin ..	30,799	29,512	95·82
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire	Albert Park ..	17,415	16,131	92·63
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D.	Ripponlea ..	19,498	17,710	90·83
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D.	Balwyn ..	27,107	25,483	94·01
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire	Benalla ..	20,915	19,944	95·36
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire	Brunswick West	19,472	18,262	93·79
Turnbull, The Hon. Keith Hector	Kara Kara ..	19,521	18,809	96·35

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire	Essendon ..	24,434	23,320	95·44
*Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire	Mildura ..	20,870	19,538	93·62
Wilcox, Vernon Francis, Esquire	Camberwell ..	20,642	19,205	93·04
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire	Northcote ..	20,171	19,134	94·86
†Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire	Broadmeadows ..	46,665	42,525	91·13
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire	Mulgrave ..	46,023	43,664	94·87

* Elected at a by-election on 27th October, 1962, *vice*, N. Barclay, deceased, 11th September, 1962.

† Elected at a by-election on 4th August, 1962, *vice*, H. E. Kane, deceased, 30th May, 1962.

Speaker : The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Joseph Anstice Rafferty, Esquire.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Archibald Robertson, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1963 there have been 42 Parliaments. The Forty-second Parliament was opened on 1st August, 1961. 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 (20th June, 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table :—

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

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament *	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth ..	1950–52	865	131	15·1	81	9·4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952–55	852	92	10·8	61	7·2
Fortieth ..	1955–58	1,038	139	13·4	99	9·5
Forty-first ..	1958–61	1,059	150	14·2	103	9·7

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 30th June, 1954 to 1963. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

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

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses*		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses†			
1954 ..	6,000	55,608	35,144	133,120	154,227	31,763	3,399	419,261
1955 ..	6,000	41,320	27,258	193,814	163,436	101,531	2,180	535,539
1956 ..	6,000	49,143	22,213	225,202	182,257	88,810	13,315	586,940
1957 ..	6,000	54,749	22,584	225,202	241,524	36,547	12,749	599,355
1958 ..	7,500	58,152	22,934	222,400	238,497	103,561	7,761	660,805
1959 ..	7,500	58,984	‡38,037	237,846	267,224	101,422	14,248	725,261
1960 ..	7,500	62,400	‡39,544	284,291	251,010	30,046	20,608	695,399
1961 ..	7,500	60,768	‡41,583	279,794	274,464	59,565	24,817	748,491
1962 ..	7,460	75,773	35,254	281,239	294,586	147,961	27,894	870,167
1963 ..	7,500	84,534	‡46,010	282,816	306,971	44,982	51,370	824,183

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

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

‡ Includes cost of oversea conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed During 1962

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1962 :—

No.		No.	
6851	Racing (Anzac Day) Act permits the holding of picnic race-meetings on Anzac Day	6866	Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends section 86 of the Administration and Probate Act 1958
6852	Railways (Thomson River Bridge) Act divests the ownership of a railway bridge over the Thomson River from the Victorian Railways Commissioners to the President, Councillors, and Ratepayers of the Shire of Narracan	6867	Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law
6853	Business Names Act repeals the 1958 Act and substitutes a new Consolidated Act	6868	Tottenham to Brooklyn Railway Construction Act
6854	Melbourne Cricket Ground Act alters the existing boundaries of the Melbourne Cricket Ground	6869	Kerang (Alexander Park) Land Act authorizes the leasing of portion of certain land in the Parish of Kerang
6855	Evidence (Amendment) Act removes certain ambiguity from the 1958 Act	6870	Forests (Amendment) Act provides that any forest officer may order the clearance of inflammable material adjacent to forest land
6856	Railways (Industrial Awards) Act provides that the relevant Federal award for service grants and retiring gratuity payments to employees shall apply	6871	Melbourne Harbor Trust Lands Act grants the Trust title to certain land and makes provision for return to the Crown of other land that it does not require
6857	Children's Welfare (Assistance) Act extends child maintenance payments in certain circumstances	6872	Dried Fruits (Expenses and Finances) Act empowers the Dried Fruits Board to invest its surplus funds in securities and authorizes payment of allowances and expenses to the Board's officers
6858	National Parks Act reserves certain lands of the Crown as sites for national parks	6873	Housing (Home Builders' Account) Act amends the Housing Act 1958
6859	Consolidated Revenue Act	6874	Supreme Court (Interest on Judgments) Act empowers judges to allow interest on judgments in actions for debt and damages
6860	Land (Industrial Grants) Act provides for the granting of Crown lands for industrial expansion outside the Metropolitan Area	6875	The Constitution Act Amendment (Postal Voting) Act amends the 1958 Act
6861	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the reservation and Crown grants of certain Crown lands required for other purposes	6876	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Government Guarantee) Act provides a Government guarantee to subscribers to the Board's future loans
6862	Standard Insurance Company Limited Act relates to claims against and liabilities incurred by the Standard Insurance Company Limited	6877	Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act regulates the artificial breeding of stock
6863	The Constitution Act Amendment (Statute Law Revision Committee) Act increases attendance fees of members of the Statute Law Revision Committee	6878	Tattooing Act amends the Health Act 1958 and Police Offences Act 1958
6864	Dog (Registration Discs) Act amends the Dog Act 1958	6879	Unclaimed Moneys Act amends the law providing for the payment of unclaimed moneys into the Consolidated Revenue
6865	Game (Black Swans) Amendment Act extends the open season for black swans		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1962—*continued*

No.		No.	
6880	Cancer (Facilities) Act authorizes medical officers of the Cancer Institute Board to treat private patients	6899	Railways (Yallourn Tracks) Act authorizes the Victorian Railways Commissioners to operate train services upon land owned by the State Electricity Commission at Yallourn
6881	Road Traffic (Traffic Control Items) Act amends the Road Traffic Act 1958	6900	Marine Stores and Old Metals (Corporations) Act increases the licence fees payable by collectors and dealers under the said Act
6882	Consolidated Revenue Act	6901	Judges' Pension Act reduces the period during which a judge of the Supreme Court or County Court must serve in order to qualify for a pension
6883	Health (Sampling of Foods) Act amends the Health Act 1958	6902	Trustee Companies (Amalgamation) Act approves the amalgamation of certain trustee companies
6884	Crimes (Detention) Act relates to certain persons ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure	6903	Entertainments Tax (Partial Abolition) Act abolishes entertainments tax on all admissions other than to horse, pony, and trotting races
6885	Fisheries (Noxious Fish) Act imposes heavier penalties for releasing non-indigenous or noxious fish into Victorian waters	6904	Adult Education Act alters the constitution of the Council of Adult Education
6886	Subordinate Legislation Act amends numerous Acts and provides for the publication of all statutory rules	6905	Marine (Board Membership) Act alters certain requirements necessary for membership of the Marine Board of Victoria
6887	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act increases the penalty for failure to comply with a direction to remove fire hazards	6906	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the maximum sum which may be borrowed by the Grain Elevators Board
6888	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958	6907	Teaching Service (Residences) Act regulates the allocation of residences to members of the Teaching Service
6889	Poisons Act re-enacts the law relating to the possession, sale, and use of poisons or deleterious substances	6908	Brighton (Cramer-street) Land Act provides for the closing of Cramer-street in the City of Brighton
6890	Probate Duty Act consolidates and amends the law relating to probate duty	6909	Co-operative Housing Societies Act amends the 1958 Act
6891	County Court (Judges) Act removes the previously existing restriction of the number of County Court judges	6910	Stamps (Amendment) Act makes amendments in the Principal Act. Among these it frees municipalities from the payment of stamp duty
6892	Consolidated Revenue Act	6911	Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act amends the 1958 Act
6893	Bairnsdale (Unimproved Rating Poll) Act	6912	Beaufort Lands Act reserves certain land in the Parish of Beaufort for municipal purposes
6894	Local Authorities Superannuation (Equipment and Services) Act empowers the Local Authorities Superannuation Board to obtain office and business equipment	6913	Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Act increases the fees payable for licences issued under the said Act
6895	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Board		
6896	Agricultural Colleges (Financial) Act establishes a Stock Trading Account for each of the agricultural colleges		
6897	Portland Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Trust		
6898	Superannuation (Railway Service) Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1962—*continued*

No.		No.	
6914	Agricultural Education (Continuation) Act extends the period during which the University of Melbourne is to receive payment for agricultural education and research		Act 1958 or the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958
6915	Trustee (Variation of Trusts) Act gives the Court power to vary trusts where beneficiaries are under some disability	6929	Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act relates to certain exemptions from land tax and inserts new rates of land tax
6916	Foreign Judgments Act enforces in Victoria judgments given in other countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in Victoria	6930	Education (School Committees) Act amends the Education Act 1958
6917	Sale of Human Blood Act prohibits unauthorized trading in human blood	6931	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of Loan money for Public Works
6918	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	6932	Kew and Heidelberg Lands (Amendment) Act substitutes the city of Northcote for the city of Heidelberg as one of the municipalities to have two representatives as trustees for the Yarra Bend National Park
6919	Supreme Court (Registrar) Act abolishes the office of Registrar and Keeper of the Records of the Supreme Court	6933	Home Finance Act re-enacts with amendments the earlier Home Finance Acts
6920	Administration and Probate (Family Provision) Act enables provision to be made of the estate of a person dying intestate for the maintenance and support of his dependants	6934	Water Supply Loan Application Act
6921	Returned Servicemen's Badges Act amends the 1956 Act	6935	Children's Welfare (Reception Centres) Act provides reception centres for the accommodation and maintenance of children
6922	Shrine of Remembrance Site (Trustees) Act increases the number of trustees of the Shrine by three	6936	Consolidated Revenue Act
6923	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Port of Melbourne) Act amends the interpretation of "the Port" so that there may be included lands declared to be part of the Port of Melbourne	6937	State Forests Loan Application Act
6924	Marriage (Property) Act amends Part VIII. of the Marriage Act 1958	6938	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act increases the maximum amount which the Trust may borrow
6925	Superannuation (Pensions) Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958	6939	Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Friendly Societies Act 1958
6926	Bank Holidays (Saturday) Act authorizes the closing of banks on Saturdays	6940	Local Government (Further Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958
6927	Housing Advances and Loans (Procurator Fees) Act prohibits estate agents and solicitors from charging procurator fees in respect of advances obtained for clients	6941	Railway Loan Application Act
6928	Housing Advances and Loans (Improper Commissions) Act makes it an offence for any person to receive a commission for the allocation of a loan under the Building Societies	6942	Licensing (Temporary Restaurant Licences) Act grants a temporary restaurant licence to the Exhibition Building Trustees
		6943	Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958
		6944	Fruit and Vegetables (Amendment) Act amends the Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958
		6945	Public Works Committee (Special Exemption) Act permits a member of the Committee to vote on a particular matter in which he may be interested
		6946	Coroners (Medical Expenses) Act enables the fee to be paid to any medical practitioner for conducting a post-mortem examination or giving evidence at an inquest to be prescribed

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1962—*continued*

No. 6947	Land (Special Grants) Act grants certain lands to the Trustees of the Sisters of Charity and to the National Fitness Council of Victoria respectively	No. 6963	Trustee (Mortgages) Act establishes two-thirds as the proportion of value of property beyond which a trustee may not lend
6948	Consolidated Revenue Act	6964	Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act ensures that milk purchased for any purpose other than liquid consumption should be paid for on the basis of its butterfat content
6949	Queen's College Land Act authorizes the transfer of a portion of the land occupied by Queen's College to the Trustees of St. Hilda's College	6965	Milk Board (Amendment) Act empowers the Milk Board to control the installation of milk vending machines and requires them to be licensed
6950	Road Traffic (Recovery of Penalties) Act amends the Road Traffic Act 1958	6966	Boilers Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the Boilers Inspection Act 1958
6951	County Court (Amendment) Act amends the County Court Act 1958	6967	Health (Amendment) Act amends the law in regard to offensive trades and food vending machines
6952	Glenaladale National Park Act establishes a national park in the Parish of Glenaladale	6968	Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act establishes a new system of superannuation for all members of Parliament in Victoria
6953	Young Women's Christian Association of Australia Incorporation Act incorporates that Association and vests certain property in it	6969	The Zinc Corporation, Limited (Amendment) Act amends the Zinc Corporation, Limited Act 1961
6954	Racing (Dog Racing Control Board) Act increases the number of members appointed to the Board from five to seven	6970	Probate Duty (Reduction) Act amends the Probate Duty Act 1962
6955	Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act extends the operations of the Barley Marketing Act 1958 for a further three years to the 1965-66 season	6971	Adoption of Children (Property) Act amends the Adoption of Children Act 1958
6956	Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act defines the respective spheres of responsibility of the Forests Commission and the Country Fire Authority	6972	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act grants additional power to the First Mildura Irrigation Trust
6957	Police Regulation Act amends the Police Regulation Act 1958	6973	Building Contracts (Deposits) Act requires a builder to bank any deposit over £100 received by him, in the joint names of himself and the owner
6958	Justices (Amendment) Act amends the Justices Act 1958	6974	Sewerage Districts (Polls) Act empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations as to postal voting for any sewerage authority elections
6959	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Amendment) Act revises the Victorian law as to registration of marriages in the light of the Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961 and the Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act 1959	6975	Sale of Land Act amends and adds to the law relating to the sale of land
6960	The Constitution Act Amendment (Statute Law Revision Committee) Act amends Part VI. of the Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958	6976	Forests (Further Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958
6961	Statute Law (Further Revision) Act corrects errors and omissions in the Statute Law	6977	Consolidated Revenue Act
6962	Racing (Amendment) Act allows the postponement of any metropolitan race-meeting in certain circumstances		

Electoral System

Introduction

Electoral Basis of the Two Houses

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and, today, the 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.

Victoria is divided, for Legislative Council purposes, into seventeen Provinces, each represented by two members, elected for six years—one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation—except at a general election following on the dissolution of the Council, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. (See Fig. 6.)

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

Redistributions of Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly

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

Apart from the redivision mentioned above, the only other redivision made following the *Electoral Districts Act* 1953, took place in 1956 and the general elections of 31st May, 1958, and 15th July, 1961, were held on the basis of the 66 Electoral Districts created as a result. (See Fig. 7.)

Enrolment of Electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth–State agreement, each

VICTORIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Melbourne | J. South-Western |
| B. Melbourne West | K. Ballarat |
| C. Dousta Galla | L. Bendigo |
| D. Melbourne North | M. North-Eastern |
| E. East Yarra | N. Gippsland |
| F. Monash | O. Western |
| G. Higinbotham | P. North-Western |
| H. South-Eastern | Q. Northern |
| I. Southern | |

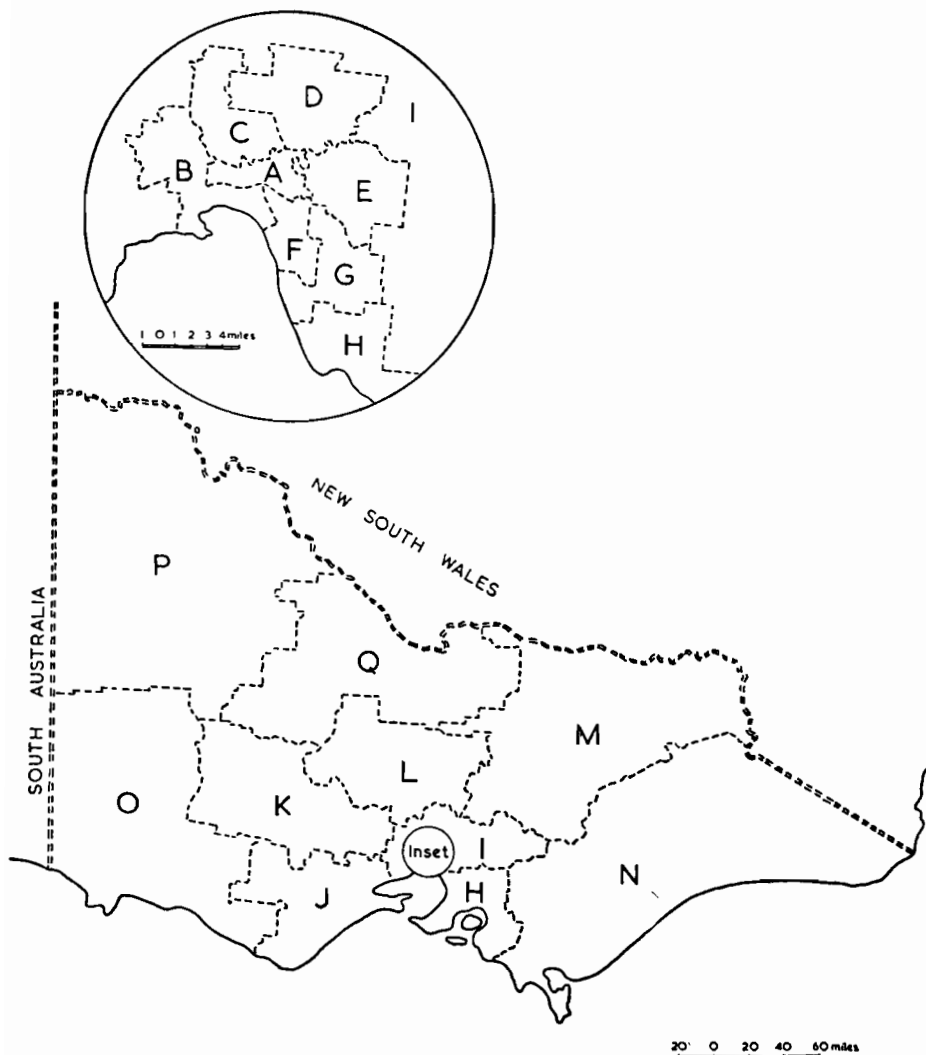


FIGURE 6.—Map of Victoria and inset of Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral provinces.

VICTORIA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brunswick East | 23. Balwyn | 45. Geelong |
| 2. Fitzroy | 24. Kew | 46. Geelong West |
| 3. Melbourne | 25. Camberwell | 47. Ballarat South |
| 4. Flemington | 26. Burwood | 48. Ballarat North |
| 5. Brunswick West | 27. Malvern | 49. Midlands |
| 6. Coburg | 28. Caulfield | 50. Bendigo |
| 7. Northcote | 29. Oakleigh | 51. Benalla |
| 8. Ivanhoe | 30. Ormond | 52. Benambra |
| 9. Richmond | 31. Elsternwick | 53. Gippsland East |
| 10. Hawthorn | 32. Brighton | 54. Gippsland South |
| 11. Toorak | 33. Moorabbin | 55. Morwell |
| 12. Prahran | 34. Sandringham | 56. Gippsland West |
| 13. St. Kilda | 35. Grant | 57. Polwarth |
| 14. Ripponlea | 36. Broadmeadows | 58. Hampden |
| 15. Albert Park | 37. Evelyn | 59. Portland |
| 16. Williamstown | 38. Box Hill | 60. Dundas |
| 17. Yarraville | 39. Ringwood | 61. Lowan |
| 18. Footscray | 40. Scoresby | 62. Kara Kara |
| 19. Moonee Ponds | 41. Mulgrave | 63. Mildura |
| 20. Essendon | 42. Dandenong | 64. Swan Hill |
| 21. Reservoir | 43. Mentone | 65. Rodney |
| 22. Preston | 44. Mornington | 66. Murray Valley |

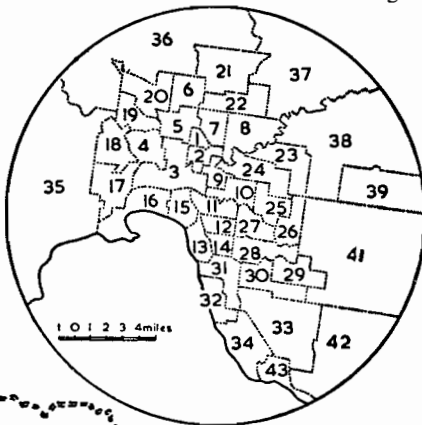
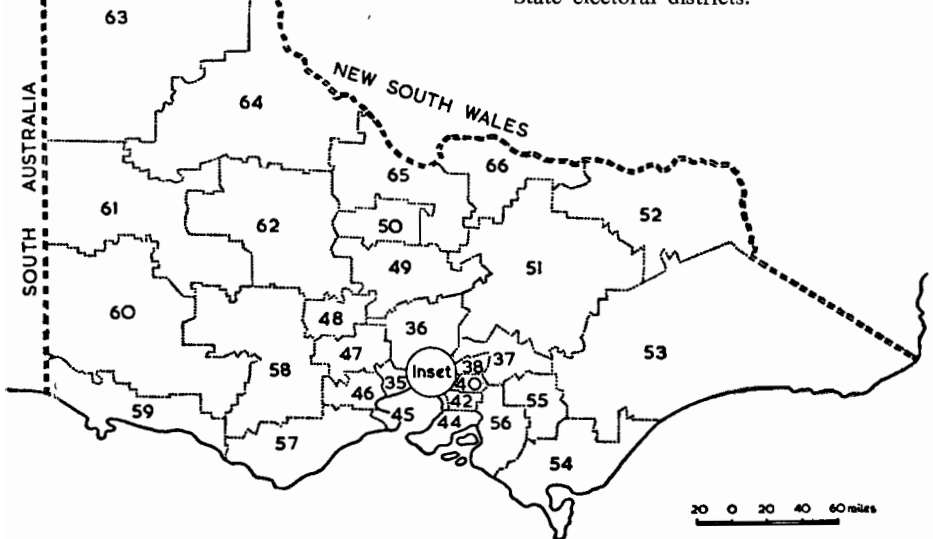


FIGURE 7.—Map of Victoria and inset of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral districts.



Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

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

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

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

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

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

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

Year Ended 30th June—							Number of Electors Enrolled
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506,476
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,522,481
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,554,856
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588,633
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596,807

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 and are within any part of Australia, or in Great Britain, or New Zealand, 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, &c.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has 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. 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 no candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated and his second preferences distributed to the various continuing or unexcluded candidates to whom they refer.

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, the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election of 15th July, 1961, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in 65 of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 32 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 34 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 21 instances but was defeated in the remaining thirteen instances.

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Electorates			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1927 ..	993,211	850,494	780,399	91·76	15,125	1·94
1929 ..	1,029,170	682,190	639,368	93·72	6,934	1·08
1932 ..	1,055,301	729,332	687,042	94·20	9,663	1·41
1935 ..	1,099,251	904,191	853,470	94·39	14,150	1·66
1937 ..	1,136,596	848,680	797,430	93·96	10,938	1·37
1940 ..	1,162,967	841,864	786,359	93·41	12,287	1·56
1943 ..	1,261,630	1,015,750	883,679	87·00	22,876	2·59
1945 ..	1,276,949	1,019,063	896,561	87·98	18,689	2·08
1947 ..	1,345,530	1,291,515	1,206,815	93·44	16,102	1·33
1950 ..	1,362,851	1,294,159	1,221,734	94·40	13,901	1·14
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45

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

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

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1927 ..	65	26,500	57·7	993,211	15,280
1929 ..	65	27,300	58·0	1,029,170	15,833
1932 ..	65	27,800	58·4	1,055,301	16,235
1935 ..	65	28,250	59·8	1,099,251	16,912
1937 ..	65	28,550	61·2	1,136,596	17,486
1940 ..	65	28,950	61·8	1,162,967	17,892
1943 ..	65	30,300	64·0	1,261,630	19,410
1945 ..	65	30,900	63·5	1,276,949	19,645
1947 ..	65	31,700	65·3	1,345,530	20,700
1950 ..	65	33,800	62·1	1,362,851	20,967
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,398	53·1	1,554,856	23,558

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 since that year for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members representing seventeen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1928 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 15th July, 1961, there were contests in all of the seventeen Provinces and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In six 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 eleven contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in nine instances but was defeated in the remaining two.

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State Electors Enrolled	Contested Provinces				
		Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1928 ..	444,278	268,164	85,372	31·84	1,388	1·63
1931 ..	470,349	239,975	93,244	38·86	595	0·64
1934 ..	469,395	160,980	47,375	29·43	799	1·69
1937 ..	447,694	265,194	208,925	78·78*	3,055	1·46
1940 ..	471,843	235,784	178,666	75·78	2,823	1·58
1943 ..	465,637	117,584	83,568	71·07	2,135	2·55
1946 ..	517,719	393,907	291,295	73·95	5,912	2·03
1949 ..	550,472	384,188	299,111	77·86	4,272	1·43
1952 ..	1,395,650†	1,078,959	994,190	92·14†	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18

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

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

Parliamentary By-election

The following are details of a by-election held between 4th August, 1962, and 30th June, 1963 :—

Legislative Assembly—

27th October, 1962 : Mr. M. S. Whiting was elected for Mildura Electoral District.

Further References

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

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

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 30th June, 1963 :—

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E.
 Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C.
 Cormack, Magnus Cameron
 Gorton, The Hon. John Grey
 Hannan, George Conrad
 Hendrickson, Albion
 Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John
 Sandford, Charles Walter
 Wade, The Hon. Harrie Walter
 Wedgwood, Ivy Evelyn

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 30th June, 1963, are shown below :—

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D.	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford	Yarra
Calwell, The Hon. Arthur Augustus	Melbourne
Chipp, Donald Leslie	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank	Darebin
Crean, Frank	Melbourne Ports
Davis, Francis John	Deakin
Erwin, George Dudley	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron	Henty
Fraser, John Malcolm	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeilage	Indi
Howson, Peter	Fawkner

VICTORIAN MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued*

Member	Constituency*
Jess, John David	La Trobe
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon	Wimmera
Lindsay, Robert William Ludovic	Flinders
Mackinnon, Ewen Daniel	Corangamite
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John	Murray
McIvor, Hector James	Gellibrand
Menzies, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C.	Kooyong
Nixon, Peter James	Gippsland
Opperman, The Hon. Hubert Ferdinand, O.B.E.	Corio
Peters, Edward William	Scullin
Pollard, The Hon. Reginald Thomas	Lalor
Snedden, Billy Mackie	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D.	Maribyrnong
Turnbull, Winton George	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold	Balaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30th 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.

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

Functions

The functions of the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria are now much wider and more diversified than they were when the Office was created under the *Immigration Act 1863*. The chief object of the Office in 1863 was to induce a greater number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland to emigrate to Victoria. Today, although the promotion of immigration is still included, the duties of the Agent-General range over a wide field. They were set out in detail in the *Agent-General's Act 1945* and are unaltered in the *Agent-General's Act 1958*, of which section 6 reads as follows :—

- (1) The Agent-General shall act as representative and resident agent of Victoria in the United Kingdom.
- (2) The functions of the Agent-General shall include—
 - (a) the promotion of the sale of primary products of Victoria ;
 - (b) the promotion of the sale of the products of secondary industries of Victoria and the stimulation of interest in the extension of existing, and the establishment of new, secondary industries in Victoria ;
 - (c) the fostering of trade between the United Kingdom and Victoria ;

- (d) the dissemination of knowledge of, and the encouragement of special interest in, Victoria ;
 - (e) the promotion of emigration to Victoria ;
 - (f) the dissemination of information for the purpose of attracting tourists to Victoria ;
 - (g) co-operation with Agents-General of other States of the Commonwealth of Australia and with the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia ; and
 - (h) the carrying into effect of any direction of the Governor in Council in relation to the above matters or affecting the representation of Victoria in the United Kingdom.
- (3) At least once in every three months the Agent-General shall furnish to the Governor in Council a report on the exercise of his functions and on any matters which may affect the representation of Victoria in the United Kingdom.

History

The first Agent-General for Victoria, who took up office on 1st December, 1868, was the Hon. George Frederick Verdon, C.B. (afterwards Sir George Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B.). In 1872, the Agent-General's Act was passed, limiting the appointment to a period of not more than three years and removing a previous restriction that no previous member of Parliament could be appointed, unless he had ceased to be a member for six months. Various amendments of the Agent-General's Act were made until 1945 ; but, apart from the alteration of the title to " the Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ", the Act remained substantially the same, dealing almost entirely with the functions of the Agent-General with respect to emigration and the duties of emigration commissioners acting in the United Kingdom under the Agent-General.

However, one of the sections of the Act provided that the Agent-General should carry out the instructions of the Governor in Council, and, in 1904, the then Agent-General (Sir John Taverner) was instructed to reorganize the Agent-General's Office upon a commercial basis, so that the development of markets for Victorian produce, the dissemination of useful knowledge regarding the State, and the correction of misapprehensions as to its peoples and resources might be the chief functions. Although subsequent Acts made no mention of these functions and continued to repeat the duties of the Agent-General as dealing with emigration to Victoria, the Office of the Agent-General dealt more and more with commercial and financial matters and less with emigration.

Present-day Activities

As the representative of Victoria, the Agent-General and his officers deal with contracts, purchases, shipping, and other services for all Government Departments and semi-Government instrumentalities. Over the last three years to 30th June, 1961, the sum of £3·77 mill. was paid through the Agent-General's Office in this connexion. In addition, an amount of £6·138 mill. was paid out in respect of loan interest. The value of consignments shipped during the same period amounted to £8·614 mill.

During the course of a year, the Agent-General's Office is also called upon to secure tenders for a variety of equipment and materials required by State Departments and instrumentalities.

Many representatives from State Government Departments and instrumentalities visit Britain and the Continent on business each year, and itineraries, interviews, and secretarial assistance are arranged for them through the Agent-General's Office.

A further activity of the Agent-General's Office, in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Agriculture, is the administration of the Overseas Christmas Food Parcels Scheme which the Department sponsors each year. This work involves the despatch and receipt of some thousands of letters to recipients in Britain, plus the administrative work in connexion with the despatch of the gift parcels which now number over 3,000 per annum. Numerous requests are received from solicitors and others concerned with legal matters on the operation of Victorian law, the main subjects of which relate to marriage, divorce, deaths, probate duty, company registration and stamp duties, and these are investigated and information supplied.

Another activity concerns the extension of postal voting facilities for Victorian State elections to Victorian citizens visiting Britain. The Agent-General's Office plays an important role in the distribution of application forms and postal ballot-papers to these visitors.

The Agent-General also arranges for visitors from Victoria to see various places of interest and attend various functions, and helps them with employment, accommodation, and other problems.

The promotion of the sale of primary products and the fostering of trade are carried out in co-operation with the High Commissioner of Australia in London and the representatives of the various Commonwealth London Boards and by personal contacts and addresses to Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers throughout Britain.

The Agent-General's Office at Victoria House (London) has three large display windows on the ground floor of the building which provide excellent opportunities for the display of products and photographs depicting the State's primary and secondary industries and activities of State instrumentalities.

Over recent years, emphasis has been given to the attraction of capital and industry to Victoria from Britain. This has been greatly assisted by visits by the Premier and other Ministers from Victoria, and by the work of the Victoria Promotion Committee.

A modern Library and Information Section is established at Victoria House. This service is of assistance to industrialists interested in extending their operations to Victoria, to prospective migrants, and to students. Many of the general activities of the Agent-General's Office, such as the sending of literature to schools, business firms, and banks in Britain, help disseminate knowledge about Victoria and encourage tourists to visit the State. A film library is also maintained and all material in the library may be borrowed free of charge by approved societies and organizations.

Support is provided for "Australia Clubs" which have been formed in the industrial areas of Britain and Northern Ireland, for enabling prospective migrants to meet and learn of Australia. Opportunity is taken to keep the Victorian viewpoint before members of the "Australia Clubs" by providing literature and films. Frequent visits to the "Australia Clubs" are made by the Agent-General and his officers. Addresses are given to the members and questions answered.

The Agents-General for the States and the High Commissioner for Australia co-operate freely and meet together monthly at Australia House.

Victorian Government Departments

Government administration in Victoria is carried on through a variety of administrative agencies. The Government departments proper and the large statutory corporations administer most of the governmental activities, and there are also small regulatory or advisory bodies or committees set up under statute for specific limited purposes.

Departments

The central administration of the State is carried on by fifteen departments, which are the instruments of ministerial action.

All but three of the departments are organized 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.

Further Reference

A full list of departments and their functions will be found on pages 93 to 99 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Government Instrumentalities

The term "Instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies which are not departments even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general form of the instrumentalities is a constituent statute, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct Ministerial control over day-to-day administration (but subject to governmental or Ministerial control in matters of major policy) and, subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister, control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, Railways Commissioners, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and Country Roads Board.

The following statement lists the instrumentalities according to the Minister under whom each instrumentality is administered, and shows which instrumentalities are staffed by members of the Public Service and, in these cases, the department with which the instrumentality is associated :—

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Premier ..	Premier's ..	National Parks Authority Public Service Board Tourist Development Authority	Gas and Fuel Corporation Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee
Treasurer ..	Treasury ..	Home Finance Trust Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Aborigines Board Free Library Service Board Parole Boards Police Classification Board Police Discipline Board Premiums Committee Traffic Commission Trustees, Institute of Applied Science Trustees, National Gallery Trustees, National Museum Trustees, State Library Workers Compensation Boards Youth Advisory Council	Country Fire Authority Dog Racing Control Board Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Trotting Control Board Zoological Board

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Attorney-General	Law ..	Companies Board Auditors Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council	Council of Legal Education
Minister of Transport	.. ..	.. ..	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Railways Commissioners Transport Regulation Board
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Milk Board Milk Pasteurization Committee Stock Medicines Board	Grain Elevators Board Inland Meat Authority <i>Marketing Boards</i> :— Chicory Dried Fruits Egg and Egg Pulp Maize Onion Seed Beans
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission*	Geelong Water Works and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts
Minister of Mines	Mines ..	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Coal Mine Workers' Pension Tribunal Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board Sludge Abatement Board	
Minister of Education	Education ..	Council of Public Education Teachers' Tribunal	Council of Adult Education
Commissioner of Public Works	Public Works	Marine Board ..	Architects Registration Board Country Roads Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners

* This statutory corporation also appeared in the 1963 issue of the Victorian Year Book as a Government department which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	Crown Lands and Survey	Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement	.. ..	.. .. .	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister for Conservation	Premier's ..	Soil Conservation Authority	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Industrial Safety Advisory Council State Relief Committee Wages Boards	
Minister of Electrical Undertakings	.. ..	.. .. .	State Electricity Commission
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Local Government Advisory Board Valuers' Qualifications Board	Local Government Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Minister of Housing	Treasury ..	Housing Commission	
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission*	
Minister of Health	Health ..	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission

* This statutory corporation also appeared in the 1963 issue of the Victorian Year Book as a Government department which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Health— <i>cont.</i>	Health— <i>cont.</i>	Clean Air Committee Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Influenza Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council for Revision of British Pharmacopoeia Food Standards Committee Mental Health Authority (Medical officers not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Superintendents' Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Trustees, Cemeteries Various Professional and Occupational Registration Boards :— Dental Dietitians' Registration Hairdressers' Registration Masseurs' Registration Medical Nurses' Council Opticians' Registration Pharmacy

Further References

Further information about Victorian Government Instrumentalities will be found on pages 102 to 110 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

History of State Government Departments

The first of a series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments appeared on pages 100 to 104 of the 1963 Victorian Year Book and described the development of the Chief Secretary's Department. This second article deals with the Premier's Department.

History of Premier's Department

Until the 29th May, 1883, the Premier's Office was a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department as there was at that time no paid post of Premier. The Chief Secretary was regarded as the Prime or first Minister but received only the salary for his portfolio of Chief Secretary.

Whilst the Chief Secretary held the dual role of Premier and Chief Secretary, no inconvenience was felt with this arrangement, but when the Premiership was held by another Minister such as the Treasurer or the Attorney-General, administrative difficulties were experienced.

On the 22nd March, 1883, the then Secretary to the Premier, Mr. E. I. Thomas, prepared a document which resulted in an Order in Council on the 29th May, 1883, creating the Premier's Department.

In this document Mr. Thomas argued that previously the Chief Secretary's Department had comprised two distinct sets of functions—the administration of the departments constituting the Chief Secretary's Division of the Service as shown in the Estimates, and the functions which fell to it through its being the Department of the Prime Minister. These two functions were really distinct in their nature and, moreover, were incongruous and inconvenient when the Minister of the Department was not Premier. He argued further, that when the Chief Secretary is not Premier, the Chief Secretary's Department is what in England is called the Home Department. As such, it embraced the internal economy of Government, excepting those Departments which, being either technical or otherwise special, form the domain of separate Ministers, and thus the Chief Secretary is really the Secretary for the Home Department administering such departments as Police, Gaols and Penal Establishments, Public Health, Hospitals for the Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, the scientific departments, Audit Office, etc.—in other words, all that is not either technical or otherwise special.

The functions of the Premier, it was pointed out, are quite distinct from these and consist of those in which he acts as Head of the Administration—communicating with the Governor on behalf of the Ministry as a whole, as Head of the Government representing it externally, i.e., to other colonies and other Governments, and dealing with matters submitted by the Council or rulings by other Ministers. A resolution of functions, it was felt, would have the advantages that the Premier would have a department of his own in which his special functions as Premier would be located instead of their being in the office of another Minister. Furthermore, the records would always be in one place.

On the 29th May, 1883, the Governor in Council approved the following :—“ In view of the fact that the Premier is very frequently not Chief Secretary, it is submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council that that part of the business of the Chief Secretary's Office which especially appertains to the Head of the Administration be separated from the Chief Secretary's Office, and attached to a distinct department, to be called the Premier's Department. In addition to the main functions outlined above, the department was to deal with any matter that may relate to the Public Service as a whole, not merely to a particular division or department, issuing Cabinet circulars and generally attending upon the Cabinet, and any matter which, on future experience, it may be decided that it is desirable to attach to the Premier's Office.”

Eight years later, during 1891, a wordy battle was fought between the Secretary to the Premier's Department (Mr. E. I. Thomas) and the Under Treasurer (Mr. H. F. Eaton) for the right to administer the

Public Service Act. A Cabinet Committee appointed to inquire into the disagreement was unanimous that the Public Service Board would be transferred to the Premier's Department to accord with the principle expressed in the Order in Council of 1883.

In 1894, the Chief Secretary also assumed the portfolio of Premier and the Premier's Department was abolished and again became the Premier's Office, a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department. The staffs of both the Premier's Office and the Public Service Board were transferred to the Chief Secretary's Department and the administration of the Public Service Act was transferred by Order in Council.

In 1917, a Royal Commission into the Public Service recommended that the Premier's Office be transferred to the Treasury and in 1928 the Under Treasurer (Mr. H. A. Pitt) also recommended to the Treasurer that the Premier's Office be attached to the Treasury on the grounds that "finance is now so closely interwoven with the more important phases of local government that it seems probable that, as a general rule, the Premier will be Treasurer". The transfer was effected as from the 1st July, 1928.

On the 23rd December, 1936, the Governor of Victoria appointed the Honorable A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A., to be Premier and Treasurer (without salary) and the *Appropriation Act* 1936 created the Premier's Department for the second time. This upheld the contention of Mr. E. I. Thomas, Secretary to the Premier, when in 1891 he maintained that an Act of Parliament was not necessary to establish a new Ministerial position. "If the Governor by his constitutional power appoints to a Ministerial Office the office is thereby created *ipso facto*. It was so with the Office of Minister of Mines in 1860 and with that of Minister of Justice in 1861."

An Order in Council dated 2nd February, 1937, transferred the staff of the Premier's Office and the Office of the Public Service Board from the Treasury to the Premier's Department and the Governor's Office and Audit Office from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Premier's Office as from the 23rd December, 1936.

In July, 1948, the staff of the Premier's Department associated with the Decentralization of Industries was transferred to the Department of Labour, and again transferred to the Premier's Department in March, 1949, as the State Development Division. Its name was changed to Regional Planning and Decentralization Division in 1950 and subsequently to the Division of State Development.

The functions of the Premier's Office are Cabinet Secretariat ; channel of communication with the British Government, the Commonwealth Government, State Governments, governments of other countries ; the conduct of correspondence with the public on subjects affecting the Government generally, and matters administered by the

Premier ; arrangements for Royal visits, and special State ceremonial functions ; the conduct of departmental business and staff matters of the two Houses of Parliament ; letters of introduction and credentials for Victorian residents travelling abroad, and the arrangements and supervision of air travel for all government departments. The other branches are Executive Council and Office of the Governor ; Agent-General's Office (*Agent-General Act 1945*) ; Public Service Board Office (*Public Service Act 1946*) ; Auditor-General's Office (*Audit Act 1928*) ; Division of State Development ; State Film Centre and Tourist Development Authority. Statutory bodies placed within the Department for administrative purposes are the Soil Conservation Authority (*Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1947*), Public Service Board (*Public Service Act 1947*) and National Parks Authority (*National Parks Act 1956*).

Part 3

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

Historical

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

At the Census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. 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 875,412, on a base population of 2,054,701, in the fourteen years from 1947 to 1961.

The 1850's and the 1950's represent 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 oversea service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Since the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase has maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's, but has not attained the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1962 was 3,013,447.

Census Populations to 1961

General

In the following table is given the census population of each Australian State from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
New South Wales	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
Queensland ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
South Australia ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Australia	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
Northern Territory	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
Australian Capital Territory*	..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia, during intercensal periods from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE (PER CENT.) OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS (Per Cent.)

State or Territory	Intercensal Period					
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1933	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
New South Wales ..	1·97	2·46	1·76	0·99	1·98	1·94
Victoria	0·91	1·53	1·42	0·87	2·56	2·58
Queensland	1·98	2·24	1·86	1·11	2·53	2·04
South Australia ..	1·32	1·94	1·31	0·76	3·05	2·83
Western Australia ..	4·36	1·66	2·29	0·97	3·51	2·03
Tasmania	1·04	1·12	0·51	0·87	2·65	1·82
Northern Territory ..	- 3·67	1·57	1·87	5·93	6·12	7·40
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·45	2·26

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Numbers and rates of natural increase in each State and Territory between 1911 and 1962 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									
1911-1920 ..	31,797	18,069	12,013	7,122	5,196	3,649	- 12	30	77,864
1921-1930 ..	32,346	18,711	12,000	6,431	4,978	3,127	5	50	77,648
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									
1958.. ..	47,695	37,644	22,417	12,304	11,177	5,860	591	1,093	138,781
1959.. ..	45,617	37,167	23,250	12,429	11,614	5,845	672	1,170	137,764
1960.. ..	46,953	39,478	22,843	13,162	11,229	6,183	643	1,371	141,862
1961.. ..	51,344	41,386	23,881	14,584	11,349	6,193	750	1,538	151,025
1962.. ..	48,578	40,043	22,508	13,129	11,254	6,024	780	1,602	143,918

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

* 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									
1911-1920 ..	16.93	12.75	17.64	15.99	16.64	18.52	- 3.10	12.95	15.77
1921-1930 ..	13.91	11.16	14.28	11.87	13.12	14.49	1.31	8.75†	12.97
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									
1958.. ..	12.90	13.85	15.61	13.72	15.97	17.47	27.18	26.59	14.10
1959.. ..	12.12	13.35	15.88	13.49	16.32	17.12	28.45	25.10	13.70
1960.. ..	12.25	13.82	15.32	13.93	15.53	17.82	25.61	26.08	13.81 ¹
1961.. ..	13.11	14.14	15.76	15.04	15.39	17.51	28.38	26.16	14.38 ¹
1962.. ..	12.20	13.39	14.62	13.27	14.90	16.76	28.92	24.38	13.44 ¹

NOTE.—Minus Sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

† Rates affected by special local features.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1901 to 1961, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
Sydney	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,183,388
Melbourne ..	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Brisbane ..	119,428	139,480	209,946	299,748	402,030	502,320	621,550
Adelaide ..	162,261	189,646	255,375	312,619	382,454	483,508	587,957
Perth	66,832	106,792	154,873	207,440	272,528	348,647	420,133
Hobart	34,604	39,937	52,361	60,406	76,534	95,206	115,932
Canberra ..	..	..	..	7,325	15,156	28,277	56,449
Total ..	1,361,034	1,698,595	2,354,593	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,897,304
Percentage of Australia ..	36	38	43	47	51	54	56

NOTE.—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.

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

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1961, 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

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1961 is made in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Particulars	Intercensal Period		
	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
Population at Beginning of Period ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
Births	482,413	350,696	423,811
Deaths	290,153	157,955	167,391
Natural Increase	192,260	192,741	256,420
Net Recorded Migration	49,574	191,846	261,648
Total Recorded Increase	241,834	384,587	518,068
Intercensal Adjustment *	-7,394	13,053	-40,296
Population at End of Period	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* Adjustment of population on the basis of Census results.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1961 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
Metropolitan*	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Central*	212,573	230,118	209,447	239,057
North-Central	58,860	54,780	67,741	63,039
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,893	156,364
North-Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,325
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* The Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged, with a corresponding reduction in the defined area of the Central Statistical Division, in 1947, 1954, and 1961.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1947 to 1961. 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 INCREASES IN
POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES
1947 TO 1961**

Statistical Division	Population at Census 1947	Natural Increase 1947-1954	Net Migration 1947-1954*	Population at Census 1954	Natural Increase 1954-1961	Net Migration 1954-1961*	Population at Census 1961
Metropolitan ..	1,297,906	} 119,912	157,114 {	1,532,145	} 167,209	250,185 {	1,911,895
Central ..	158,626			201,413			239,057
North-Central ..	54,693	4,802	8,162	67,657	5,587	- 10,205	63,039
Western ..	159,368	17,221	3,462	180,051	20,738	- 2,767	198,022
Wimmera ..	54,171	5,360	- 1,845	57,686	6,388	- 5,275	58,799
Mallee ..	52,770	8,549	- 3,249	58,070	10,044	- 5,162	62,952
Northern ..	121,756	14,215	4,006	139,977	17,680	- 1,293	156,364
North-Eastern ..	60,160	6,419	12,191	78,770	8,290	- 735	86,325
Gippsland ..	91,400	16,263	20,868	128,531	20,484	36	149,051
Migratory ..	3,851	..	4,190	8,041	..	- 3,432	4,609
Total	2,054,701	192,741	204,899	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113

NOTE.—In the above table populations of statistical divisions in 1947 and 1954 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries existing at the 1961 Census. As figures of natural increase and net migration, adjusted for changes in boundaries are not available, these figures for the Metropolitan and Central statistical divisions have been combined and shown in total. As boundary 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 separately.

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and Remainder of the State

In comparing metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations, it should be remembered that the apparent size of the drift of population from country to city will be partly explained by the arbitrary redefinition of the Metropolitan Area, from time to time, as the metropolis expanded.

The more rapid rate of increase of metropolitan population was in evidence at an early stage of settlement, and, as indicated in the following table, the Census of 1921 showed that the population in the Metropolitan Area then exceeded that in the rest of the State :—

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

Year of Census	Population				
	Victoria	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901 ..	1,201,070	496,079	41·30	704,991	58·70
1911 ..	1,315,551	593,237	45·09	722,314	54·91
1921 ..	1,531,280	782,979	51·13	748,301	48·87
1933 ..	1,820,261	991,934	54·49	828,327	45·51
1947 ..	2,054,701	1,226,409	59·69	828,292	40·31
1954 ..	2,452,341	1,524,111	62·15	928,230	37·85
1961 ..	2,930,113	1,911,895	65·25	1,018,218	34·75

Ages of the Population

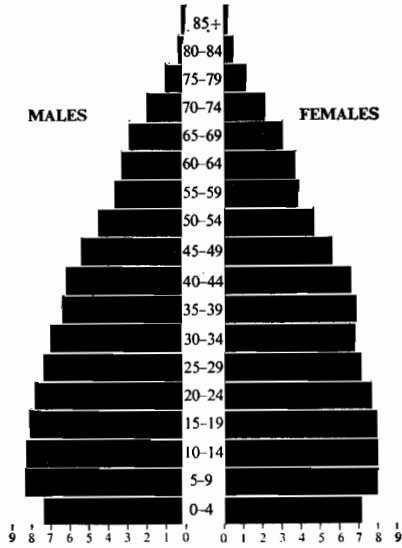
Numerical and percentage changes in the age of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table. A diagrammatic representation of the changes in age distribution, based on the Censuses of 1933 to 1961, is set out on pages 92-93.

**VICTORIA—AGES OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1933 TO 1961**

Age Group (Years)	Population at Census				Percentage Increase		
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
0-4	144,591	197,239	258,335	307,532	36·41	30·98	19·04
5-9	164,071	154,111	238,857	288,770	- 6·07	54·99	20·90
10-14	163,688	135,393	180,807	277,854	-17·29	33·54	53·67
15-19	161,090	151,994	153,721	219,365	- 5·65	1·14	42·70
20-24	155,206	165,883	160,930	195,076	6·88	- 2·99	21·22
25-29	145,832	159,483	194,470	186,724	9·36	21·94	- 3·98
30-34	137,923	160,325	195,595	209,542	16·24	22·00	7·13
35-39	132,636	151,734	173,694	217,856	14·40	14·47	25·43
40-44	128,293	139,302	172,584	187,624	8·58	23·89	8·71
45-49	110,686	133,002	152,358	181,826	20·16	14·55	19·34
50-54	92,497	122,875	137,512	158,846	32·84	11·91	15·51
55-59	75,579	112,040	114,856	131,730	48·24	2·51	14·69
60-64	70,628	89,379	108,442	115,027	26·55	21·33	6·07
65-69	59,863	68,608	83,158	95,755	14·61	21·21	15·15
70-74	42,699	49,523	58,227	73,610	15·98	17·58	26·42
75-79	22,322	35,129	36,970	45,364	57·37	5·24	22·70
80-84	8,426	19,569	20,454	24,232	132·25	4·52	18·47
85-89	3,210	7,397	8,733	10,080	130·44	18·06	15·42
90-94	841	1,505	2,346	2,809	78·95	55·88	19·74
95-99	160	199	276	451	24·38	38·69	63·41
100 and over	20	11	16	40	-45·00	45·45	150·00
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	12·88	19·35	19·48
Under 21	665,650	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	0·72	28·49	31·57
21-64	1,017,070	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	18·21	14·84	11·86
65 and over	137,541	181,941	210,180	252,341	32·28	15·52	20·06

NOTE.—Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY SEX
 CENSUS 1933
 (TEN THOUSANDS)



CENSUS 1947
 (TEN THOUSANDS)

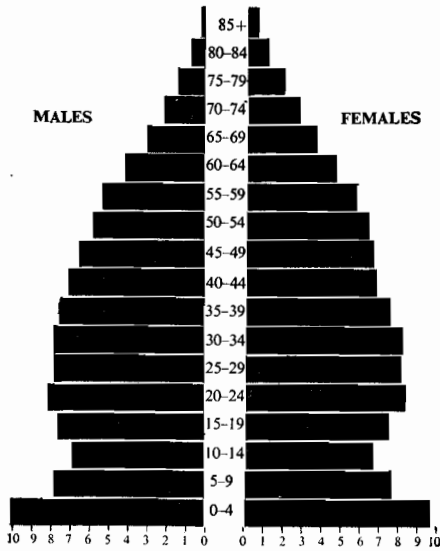
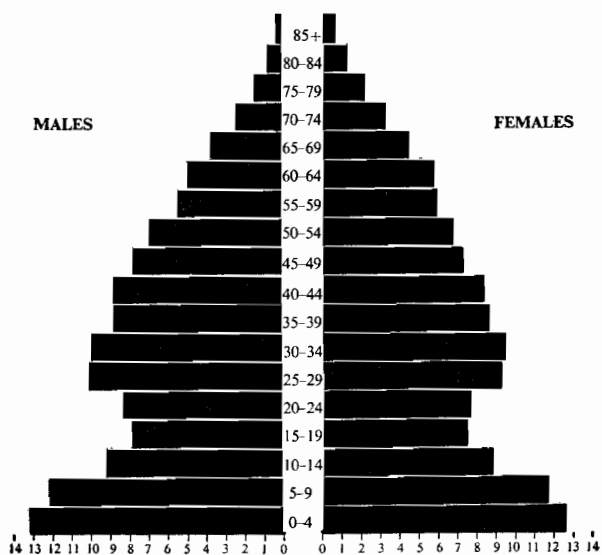


FIGURE 8.

AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP

CENSUS 1954
(TEN THOUSANDS)



CENSUS 1961
(TEN THOUSANDS)

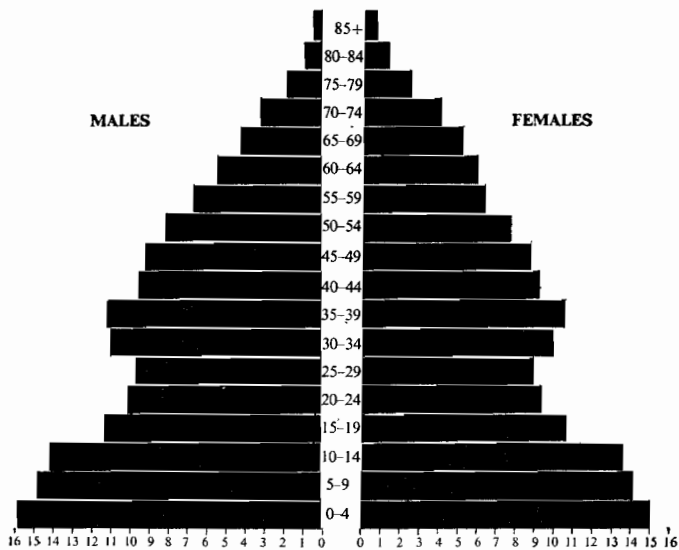


FIGURE 8—continued.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1961 :—

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

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

* Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1961, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

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

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census of 1961

It is important to note that, unless indicated as final, figures in this part giving results of the 1961 Census are subject to revision. Also, tables relating to the Census exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

The following tables show the geographical distribution and other characteristics of the population of Victoria as disclosed by the Census of 29th–30th June, 1961. To facilitate comparisons, results from the Census of 1954 are also given in most cases.

The population in each statistical division in Victoria, enumerated at the Census of 1961, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION* IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
ACCORDING TO SEX, AT CENSUS OF 1961

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons
Metropolitan	949,719	962,176	1,911,895
Central	123,026	116,031	239,057
North-Central	32,229	30,810	63,039
Western	99,662	98,360	198,022
Wimmera	29,838	28,961	58,799
Mallee	32,922	30,030	62,952
Northern	79,537	76,827	156,364
North-Eastern	45,620	40,705	86,325
Gippsland	78,082	70,969	149,051
Migratory	3,760	849	4,609
Total Victoria	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures

NOTE.—The boundary of the Metropolitan Division was re-defined as from 1st January, 1961.

The percentage of population in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas and the masculinity of the population in each of these divisions of the State are shown in the following table :—

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

Area	Percentage of Population						Masculinity†	
	Census 1954			Census 1961			Census 1954	Census 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metropolitan	60·8	63·6	62·1	64·4	66·1	65·2	96·31	98·71
Urban ..	18·9	19·4	19·2	19·4	19·7	19·6	98·36	99·47
Rural ..	19·8	16·9	18·4	15·9	14·1	15·0	118·17	114·52
Migratory ..	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2	420·12	442·87
Victoria ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·81	101·28

* Final figures

† Number of males per 100 females.

The above table indicates that the proportion of State population in rural areas has declined between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961. At the same time the proportion of population in the metropolitan and urban areas has increased, the greater part going to the Metropolitan

Area. Masculinity of total rural population has declined and masculinity of both metropolitan and urban populations has increased. However, males are still more numerous than females in rural areas of the State in general, and are still slightly fewer than females in the metropolitan and urban areas.

The following table gives population, density, and occupied and unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas of the State. The urban areas of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo are shown, as is the sum of the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Area. The remainder of cities, towns, and boroughs in the State have been grouped with non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more according to size of population. Where changes have occurred in boundaries between 1954 and 1961, figures shown in the following table for the 1954 Census have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries in force at the 1961 Census.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION*

Victoria	Census 1954	Census 1961		Dwellings at Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile	Occupied	Un-occupied
Metropolitan	1,532,145	1,911,895	2,354·06	524,608	16,833
Urban Areas—					
Geelong Urban Area	72,595	91,777	2,015·31	24,586	663
Ballarat Urban Area	48,030	54,880	1,983·38	14,493	633
Latrobe Valley-Urban	37,707	49,473	1,282·35	11,675	342
Bendigo Urban Area	36,918	40,327	1,804·34	11,518	507
Total Urban Areas	195,250	236,457	1,762·76	62,272	2,145
Other Urban—					
Population Exceeding 10,000 (4)	45,037	55,345	1,560·77	14,507	518
" 7,500 to 9,999 (6)	45,094	52,080	1,165·62	13,492	576
" 5,000 to 7,499 (11)	59,688	70,432	920·44	19,002	849
" 4,000 to 4,999 (3)	9,262	13,228	494·14	3,456	558
" 3,000 to 3,999 (14)	41,712	47,042	690·47	12,464	2,214
" 2,000 to 2,999 (18)	39,302	44,146	550·65	12,210	2,646
" 1,000 to 1,999 (38)	51,531	55,200	531·02	15,230	3,457
Total Other Urban	291,826	337,473	774·59	90,361	10,818
Rural †	425,079	439,679	5·08	113,288	17,593
Migratory	8,041	4,609	..	..	..
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	33·34‡	790,529	47,389

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent the number of urban localities in the size group.

* Final figures.

† Includes Borough of Clunes—population 836 in 1961.

‡ Includes migratory.

The above table shows that urban localities of less than 5,000 in population and rural areas in general had a markedly higher proportion of unoccupied dwellings at the date of the Census 1961 than did the more populated areas of the State. An analysis of the reasons for unoccupancy appears on page 394.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more, are given in the following table. As explained in the preamble to the preceding table, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES
1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER
SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Metropolitan Cities—				Metropolitan Cities—			
Melbourne ..	93,172	76,810	6,332	<i>continued</i>			
Box Hill ..	35,554	50,412	6,074	St. Kilda ..	53,301	52,205	15,772
Brighton ..	40,458	41,302	7,822	Sunshine ..	41,332	62,321	2,018
Broadmeadows ..	22,423	66,306	2,426	Waverley ..	15,497	44,987	1,974
Brunswick ..	53,620	53,093	12,950	Williamstown ..	29,313	30,606	5,797
Camberwell ..	90,397	99,353	7,322	Extra - Metropolitan			
Caulfield ..	75,217	74,859	8,817	Cities, Towns,			
Chelsea ..	16,857	22,355	4,736	and Boroughs—			
Coburg ..	62,077	70,771	9,816	Cities—			
Collingwood ..	27,155	25,413	13,811	Ararat	7,433	7,934	1,078
Dandenong ..	12,234	24,909	1,779	Ballaarat ..	39,945	41,037	3,072
Essendon ..	57,873	58,987	9,275	Bendigo	28,726	30,195	2,406
Fitzroy	30,312	29,399	20,850	Colac	8,032	9,252	2,203
Footscray ..	57,915	60,734	8,751	Geelong	20,034	18,019	3,472
Hawthorn ..	37,188	36,707	9,737	Geelong West ..	17,313	17,681	8,710
Heidelberg ..	60,007	86,430	1,814	Hamilton .. .	8,507	9,495	1,136
Keilor	10,592	29,519	779	Horsham	7,767	9,240	996
Kew	31,518	33,341	5,933	Maryborough ..	6,827	7,235	804
Malvern	46,910	47,870	7,784	Mildura	10,972	12,279	1,453
Moorabbin ..	64,366	95,669	4,839	Newtown and	11,195	11,788	5,103
Mordialloc ..	21,025	26,526	5,632	Chilwell			
Northcote ..	43,604	44,746	10,170	Sale	6,537	7,899	943
Nunawading ..	23,855	53,246	3,318	Shepparton ..	10,848	13,580	1,843
Oakleigh .. .	31,336	48,017	4,104	Wangaratta ..	10,715	13,784	1,610
Port Melbourne ..	13,104	12,370	3,010	Warrnambool ..	12,502	15,702	1,417
Prahran	54,009	52,554	14,242	Towns—			
Preston	63,868	84,146	5,884	Camperdown ..	3,205	3,446	614
Richmond .. .	35,213	33,863	14,349	Castlemaine ..	6,577	7,216	802
Ringwood .. .	12,951	24,427	2,779	Portland	4,809	6,014	644
Sandringham ..	31,758	37,001	6,402	St. Arnaud .. .	3,037	3,150	321
South Melbourne	37,995	32,528	9,456	Stawell	5,463	5,506	592
Springvale .. .	14,245	28,526	761	Boroughs—			
				Benalla	6,818	8,260	1,163
				Clunes	871	836	93
				Daylesford ..	3,216	2,776	443

* Final figures.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961,
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961—
continued

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— <i>continued</i>				Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>			
Eaglehawk ..	4,696	4,926	880	Healesville ..	2,707	2,687	362
Echuca ..	5,405	6,443	942	Heathcote ..	1,273	1,287	305
Koroit ..	1,401	1,466	165	Heyfield ..	1,969	1,917	973
Kyabram ..	3,335	3,936	489	Irymple ..	1,068	1,133	252
Moe ..	12,427	15,463	1,872	Kerang ..	3,227	3,727	1,573
Port Fairy ..	2,265	2,426	273	Kilmore ..	1,474	1,363	349
Queenscliffe ..	2,551	2,659	811	Korumburra ..	2,858	3,237	550
Sebastopol ..	3,265	4,663	1,708	Kyneton ..	3,232	3,366	1,658
Swan Hill ..	5,197	6,186	1,174	Lakes Entrance ..	1,252	1,602	1,456
Traralgon ..	8,845	12,300	1,597	Laverton ..	1,212	4,152	1,193
Wonthaggi ..	4,461	4,190	205	Leongatha ..	2,304	2,755	706
Yallourn Works Area †	5,748	5,010	371	Lorne ..	967	1,080	593
				Maffra ..	3,161	3,404	1,881
				Maldon ..	1,088	1,071	397
Non-Municipal Towns—				Mansfield ..	1,861	1,944	557
Alexandra ..	1,712	1,945	373	Merbein ..	1,768	1,737	1,930
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,825	3,288	759	Mooroopna ..	2,091	2,505	1,340
Bairnsdale ..	6,398	7,427	1,129	Mornington ..	3,589	4,886	1,720
Beaufort ..	1,281	1,240	636	Mortlake ..	1,048	1,297	853
Beechworth ..	3,153	3,508	899	Morwell ..	9,230	14,833	1,725
Broadford ..	1,451	1,678	893	Mount Beauty ..	2,216	1,509	555
Casterton ..	2,391	2,442	334	Murtoa ..	1,132	1,135	817
Charlton ..	1,408	1,527	1,427	Myrtleford ..	1,538	2,123	798
Cobram ..	1,695	2,538	1,244	Nathalia ..	1,046	1,276	798
Cohuna ..	1,542	1,815	931	Nhill ..	2,208	2,233	988
Coleraine ..	1,393	1,503	716	Numurkah ..	2,195	2,687	864
Corryong ..	839	1,129	395	Ocean Grove ..	1,321	1,609	781
Creswick ..	1,606	1,730	246	Orbost ..	2,214	2,613	1,686
Dimboola ..	1,814	1,923	585	Ouyen ..	1,426	1,695	1,130
Donald ..	1,480	1,517	353	Pakenham East ..	1,110	1,408	345
Dromana ..	1,038	1,151	639	Portarlington ..	836	1,003	314
Drouin ..	2,104	2,511	913	Red Cliffs ..	2,361	2,440	1,025
Euroa ..	2,657	3,040	796	Rochester ..	1,791	1,965	774

NOTE.—See note on following page for definition of "Non-municipal Town".

* Final figures.

† The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on pages 397-398.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961—*continued*

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>							
Rosebud ..	2,675	3,726	412	Warburton ..	1,919	1,630	551
Rushworth ..	976	1,077	709	Warracknabeal ..	3,009	3,061	673
Rutherglen ..	1,370	1,292	373	Warragul ..	5,324	6,405	1,001
Rye ..	985	1,338	437	Werribee ..	4,335	5,398	1,578
Seymour ..	4,094	5,104	1,430	Wodonga ..	5,259	7,498	961
Sorrento ..	1,863	2,152	203	Woodend ..	1,093	1,224	549
Sunbury ..	2,385	3,131	550	Yallourn North ..	1,457	1,867	3,734
Tatura ..	1,634	2,166	1,146	Yarram ..	1,800	2,053	234
Terang ..	2,365	2,380	741	Yarrawonga ..	2,953	3,022	2,477
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516	Yea ..	1,131	1,113	1,081

NOTE.—Prior to a Census the boundaries of certain towns not separately incorporated as local government areas are delineated for statistical purposes, and are termed "Non-municipal Towns." Only those of 1,000 persons or more at the 1961 Census are listed above.

* Final figures.

The next table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION* OF THE POPULATION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Increase of Persons 1954 to 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0- 4 ..	132,184	126,151	258,335	157,534	149,998	307,532	49,197
5- 9 ..	122,204	116,653	238,857	148,199	140,571	288,770	49,913
10-14 ..	92,175	88,632	180,807	142,119	135,735	277,854	97,047
15-19 ..	78,776	74,945	153,721	112,556	106,809	219,365	65,644
20-24 ..	83,734	77,196	160,930	100,750	94,326	195,076	34,146
25-29 ..	101,392	93,078	194,470	97,160	89,564	186,724	-7,746
30-34 ..	100,487	95,108	195,595	109,792	99,750	209,542	13,947
35-39 ..	87,819	85,875	173,694	111,929	105,927	217,856	44,162
40-44 ..	88,548	84,036	172,584	95,120	92,504	187,624	15,040
45-49 ..	78,969	73,389	152,358	92,443	89,383	181,826	29,468
50-54 ..	69,714	67,798	137,512	81,322	77,524	158,846	21,334
55-59 ..	55,039	59,817	114,856	66,826	64,904	131,730	16,874
60-64 ..	50,136	58,306	108,442	53,988	61,039	115,027	6,585
65-69 ..	37,824	45,334	83,158	41,897	53,858	95,755	12,597
70-74 ..	25,032	33,195	58,227	31,258	42,352	73,610	15,383
75-79 ..	15,089	21,881	36,970	18,127	27,237	45,364	8,394
80-84 ..	7,851	12,603	20,454	8,919	15,313	24,232	3,778
85-89 ..	3,267	5,466	8,733	3,417	6,663	10,080	1,347
90-94 ..	783	1,563	2,346	908	1,901	2,809	463
95-99 ..	72	204	276	123	328	451	175
100 and over ..	4	12	16	8	32	40	24
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772
Under 21 ..	440,629	420,827	861,456	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	271,923
21-64 ..	700,548	680,157	1,380,705	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	163,688
65 and over ..	89,922	120,258	210,180	104,657	147,684	252,341	42,161
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

* Final figures.

The Censuses of 1954 and 1961 show the nationality of the population as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY* OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British†—						
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Born outside Australia ..	127,950	104,469	232,419	198,484	165,744	364,228
Total British	1,148,786	1,167,012	2,315,798	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651
Foreign—						
Dutch ..	9,255	7,035	16,290	15,091	12,540	27,631
German ..	6,078	5,414	11,492	13,448	10,456	23,904
Greek ..	4,037	2,241	6,278	14,705	13,449	28,154
Hungarian ..	1,683	1,118	2,801	3,120	2,316	5,436
Italian ..	23,225	11,981	35,206	37,507	30,822	68,329
Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian ..	5,203	4,571	9,774	1,384	1,054	2,438
Polish ..	9,370	6,889	16,259	4,538	3,629	8,167
Ukrainian ..	3,185	2,453	5,638	1,029	771	1,800
Yugoslav ..	3,450	2,045	5,495	6,570	3,823	10,393
Other (Including Stateless) ..	16,827	10,483	27,310	17,513	11,697	29,210
Total Foreign	82,313	54,230	136,543	114,905	90,557	205,462
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† 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.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE* OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
New Zealand	5,456	5,675	11,131	5,624	5,852	11,476
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	92,915	78,813	171,728	108,693	97,676	206,369
Germany	11,029	10,743	21,772	20,723	18,568	39,291
Greece	5,009	2,636	7,645	17,246	14,517	31,763
Italy	27,709	14,720	42,429	52,110	38,965	91,075
Malta	4,469	2,662	7,131	10,216	7,628	17,844
Netherlands	9,188	6,808	15,996	20,201	16,083	36,284
Poland	12,836	8,592	21,428	13,806	9,988	23,794
Other	26,896	18,716	45,612	42,905	30,301	73,206
Total Europe	190,051	143,690	333,741	285,900	233,726	519,626
Other Birthplaces	14,756	9,334	24,090	21,865	16,723	38,588
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1954 and 1961, 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, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 ..	18,237	13,343	31,580	24,865	17,287	42,152
1	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,375	13,505	29,880
2	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,286	15,462	31,748
3	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,436	15,438	28,874
4	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,080	15,669	30,749
5	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,669	17,156	37,825
6	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,914	15,788	35,702
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,625	110,305	236,930
7 and under 14 ..	79,764	64,811	144,575	116,150	86,253	202,403
14 and over ..				64,670	54,723	119,393
Not Stated ..				6,016	5,040	11,056
Born outside Australia ..	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,461*	256,321*	569,782*
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,160,934*	1,199,397*	2,360,331*
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* These figures differ slightly from those shown in the preceding table and are subject to amendment when final figures are known.

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION* OF POPULATION

Conjugal Condition	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	346,563	331,436	677,999	447,852	426,304	874,156
Fifteen Years of Age and over	257,342	196,891	454,233	303,290	222,756	526,046
Total—Never Married ..	603,905	528,327	1,132,232	751,142	649,060	1,400,202
Married	570,204	564,688	1,134,892	664,992	660,473	1,325,465
Married but Permanently Separated	15,214	18,144	33,358	18,302	21,927	40,229
Widowed	30,906	99,058	129,964	31,497	113,940	145,437
Divorced	7,250	9,062	16,312	8,462	10,318	18,780
Not Stated	3,620	1,963	5,583	†	†	†
Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† In processing the 1961 Census data, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN—						
Baptist	16,084	18,232	34,316	18,225	20,402	38,627
Brethren	1,479	1,782	3,261	1,558	1,799	3,357
Catholic, Roman* .. .	99,128	82,083	181,211	134,535	116,287	250,822
Catholic*	188,492	194,951	383,443	254,236	257,676	511,912
Churches of Christ .. .	15,797	17,811	33,608	17,883	20,056	37,939
Church of England .. .	413,591	418,882	832,473	443,024	450,136	893,160
Congregational	5,417	6,505	11,922	5,552	6,552	12,104
Greek Orthodox	12,219	7,902	20,121	29,759	25,064	54,823
Lutheran	11,785	11,108	22,893	18,267	17,101	35,368
Methodist	122,377	130,425	252,802	134,040	141,165	275,205
Presbyterian	158,811	167,611	326,422	179,466	187,880	367,346
Protestant, Undefined .. .	18,787	18,966	37,753	20,349	19,592	39,941
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist .. .	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,559	3,161	5,720
Other	6,967	7,981	14,948	11,858	13,032	24,890
Total Christian	1,078,131	1,092,901	2,171,032	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811
NON-CHRISTIAN—						
Hebrew	12,211	11,805	24,016	14,993	14,939	29,932
Other	1,830	453	2,283	1,962	911	2,873
Total Non-Christian .. .	14,041	12,258	26,299	16,955	15,850	32,805
Indefinite	2,579	2,239	4,818	3,637	3,014	6,651
No Religion	4,564	2,073	6,637	7,081	3,715	10,796
No Reply	131,784	111,771	243,555	169,088	145,962	315,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* 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 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY* OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production .. .	108,124	8,376	116,500	99,839	9,961	109,800
Mining and Quarrying .. .	4,463	123	4,586	4,677	199	4,876
Manufacturing	252,232	89,172	341,404	280,482	99,218	379,700
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) .. .	24,116	1,491	25,607	30,471	2,027	32,498
Building and Construction .. .	84,401	1,067	85,468	99,521	2,103	101,624
Transport and Storage and Communication .. .	76,478	9,022	85,500	84,000	10,405	94,405
Finance and Property .. .	18,080	9,237	27,317	25,483	16,345	41,828
Commerce	109,675	51,909	161,584	126,506	63,840	190,346
Public Authority (<i>n.e.l.</i>) and Defence Services .. .	36,135	8,593	44,728	35,793	9,300	45,093
Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)† .. .	37,397	43,381	80,778	51,501	64,244	115,745
Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, &c. .. .	28,306	32,826	61,132	31,882	36,976	68,858
Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,541	2,249	9,790	16,982	8,308	25,290
Total in Work Force .. .	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in Work Force .. .	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† 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, &c.

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
At Work—						
Employer	59,396	8,975	68,371	60,853	12,298	73,151
Self-Employed	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,549	19,450	120,999
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,781	275,225	958,006
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,926	2,039	5,965
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,109	309,012	1,158,121
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employment	1,684	524	2,208	25,561	8,630	34,191
Temporarily Laid Off	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,479	5,014
Sickness or Accident	3,202	943	4,145	5,519	2,051	7,570
Changing Jobs	1,796	758	2,554	2,004	1,031	3,035
Other and Not Stated	2,216	474	2,690	1,372	708	2,080
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	37,991	13,899	51,890
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,100	322,911	1,210,011
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,025	154,321	316,346
Full-time Student or Child Attending School	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,949	296,788	620,737
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)"	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,040	19,633	37,673
Home Duties .. .. .	.. .. .	515,711	515,711	.. .. .	540,214	540,214
Pensioner or Annuitant	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,581	104,146	170,727
Inmate of Institution	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,687	20,848
Other	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,539	7,018	13,557
Total Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,295	1,132,807	1,720,102
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* 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, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, &c. 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. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

† In processing the 1961 Census data an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Population Estimates

In the following table is given the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31st December, 1962. For dates subsequent to the latest population Census, the estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census, plus natural increase and recorded net migration into the State or Territory since the Census. As complete records of interstate migration are not available, the estimated populations so derived are

approximate, and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State and Territory is ascertained at the next Census. In some instances such revisions were substantial after the Census of 1961.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1962	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion in Each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,016,635	12·98	per cent. 37·15
Victoria	87,884	3,013,447	34·29	27·88
Queensland	667,000	1,550,370	2·32	14·34
South Australia	380,070	999,693	2·63	9·25
Western Australia	975,920	765,715	0·78	7·08
Tasmania	26,215	369,403	14·09	3·42
Northern Territory	523,620	26,284	0·05	0·24
Australian Capital Territory*	939	68,824	73·29	0·64
Australia	2,971,081	10,810,371	3·64	100·00

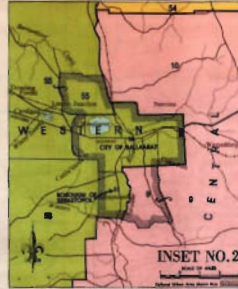
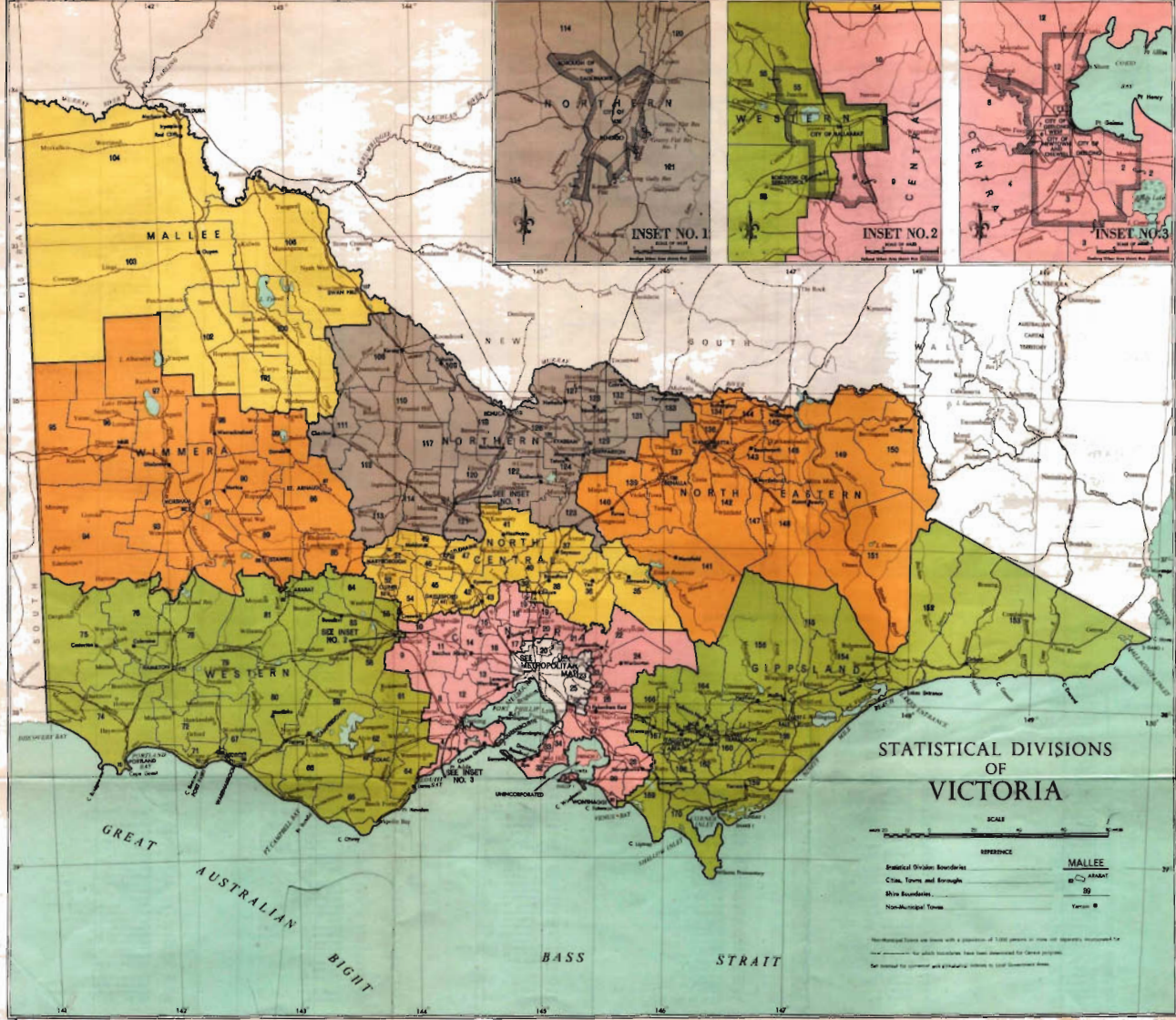
* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1962 :—

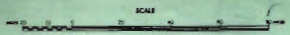
VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Total
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
1953	1,212,060	1,203,975	2,416,035
1954	1,245,228	1,232,758	2,477,986
1955	1,283,946	1,262,386	2,546,332
1956	1,321,478	1,296,634	2,618,112
1957	1,350,935	1,329,620	2,680,555
1958	1,382,585	1,362,580	2,745,165
1959	1,416,347	1,395,082	2,811,429
1960	1,455,696	1,432,594	2,888,290
1961	1,482,130	1,467,224	2,949,354
1962	1,514,612	1,498,835	3,013,447

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1962, is given in the following table.



STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF VICTORIA



REFERENCE

Statistical Division Boundaries	MALLEE
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	City of Melbourne
River Boundaries	59
Non-Statistical Towns	59

Non-Statistical Towns are those with a population of 2,000 persons or more (not separately incorporated for local government purposes) for which boundaries have been determined for Census purposes. See Statistical Commission and Planning Institute of Victoria Government Office.

Detailed information concerning the ages of persons transferring residence in or out of Victoria, whether travelling interstate or overseas, is not available, but the proportionate age distribution of the net resulting movement has been assumed to be the same as that for the net oversea migration to Australia as a whole. Accordingly, the estimates in the table must be regarded as approximate.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS, 30TH JUNE, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 ..	161,087	152,739	313,826	50-54 ..	83,187	79,370	162,557
5-9 ..	151,864	143,507	295,371	55-59 ..	68,940	66,911	135,851
10-14 ..	142,059	134,955	277,014	60-64 ..	55,285	61,353	116,638
15-19 ..	123,536	116,282	239,818	65-69 ..	41,975	54,222	96,197
20-24 ..	103,239	97,719	200,958	70 and over	64,444	97,129	161,573
25-29 ..	97,772	91,506	189,278	All Ages ..	1,505,446	1,486,025	2,991,471
30-34 ..	107,547	98,025	205,572	Under 21 ..	600,329	567,927	1,168,256
35-39 ..	112,424	106,252	218,676	21-64 ..	798,698	766,747	1,565,445
40-44 ..	99,697	95,982	195,679	65 and over	106,419	151,351	257,770
45-49 ..	92,390	90,073	182,463	All Ages ..	1,505,446	1,486,025	2,991,471

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by Statistical Division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1962, together with the area at 30th June, 1962.

For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, 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. Figures of occupied and unoccupied dwellings at the Census, 1961, appear on page 392.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*					
Altona Shire† ..	16,167	17,600	3,960	4,356	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,884	11,600	2,495	2,703	30,617
Box Hill City ..	50,412	51,600	13,847	14,175	5,309
Brighton City ..	41,302	41,800	12,788	13,024	3,380
Broadmeadows City ..	66,306	69,900	15,481	16,579	17,490
Brunswick City ..	53,093	53,200	14,848	14,935	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	581	600	103	106	14,540

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA—<i>continued</i>					
Camberwell City	99,353	100,300	30,289	30,699	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	75,100	23,998	24,138	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	22,900	6,730	6,893	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	71,100	18,793	18,888	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	25,200	6,990	6,847	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	16,600	4,460	4,712	8,320
Dandenong City	24,909	26,000	6,433	6,756	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	21,500	5,453	6,166	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)*	12,745	12,900	3,602	3,627	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	59,200	17,178	17,294	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	35,927	38,200	11,491	12,224	54,012
Fitzroy City	29,399	29,300	7,973	7,933	904
Footscray City	60,734	61,000	16,617	16,676	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	28,800	8,222	8,916	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	37,400	12,500	12,823	2,411
Heidelberg City	86,430	88,900	22,002	22,724	30,490
Keilor City	29,519	31,600	7,653	8,261	24,265
Kew City	33,341	33,600	9,441	9,520	3,596
Lillydale Shire (Part)*	12,894	13,300	4,145	4,297	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	48,400	15,376	15,604	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	76,100	19,711	19,511	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	98,100	25,825	26,514	12,655
Mordialloc City	26,526	27,200	7,555	7,748	3,013
Northcote City	44,746	44,900	13,364	13,457	2,819
Nunawading City	53,246	56,800	14,359	15,391	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	49,100	12,736	13,033	7,486
Port Melbourne City	12,370	12,300	3,399	3,364	2,628
Prahran City	52,554	53,600	19,259	19,726	2,361
Preston City	84,146	85,300	21,124	21,464	9,155
Richmond City	33,863	33,700	9,662	9,596	1,513
Ringwood City	24,427	25,200	6,661	6,876	5,625
Sandringham City	37,001	37,200	10,910	11,026	3,703
South Melbourne City	32,528	32,700	9,878	10,015	2,200
Springvale City	28,526	30,200	7,439	7,916	24,000
St. Kilda City	52,205	54,100	19,668	20,412	2,118
Sunshine City	62,321	63,100	14,470	14,887	19,775
Waverley City	44,987	48,900	11,702	12,818	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part)*	8,912	9,800	2,313	2,549	34,206
Williamstown City†	30,606	30,500	8,538	8,581	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metro- politan Area	1,911,895	1,956,400	541,441	555,760	519,791

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Bacchus Marsh Shire†	4,425	4,520	1,183	1,208	139,904
Ballan Shire	2,440	2,450	907	915	227,200
Bannockburn Shire	2,200	2,210	685	688	174,080
Barrabool Shire	2,344	2,400	1,517	1,598	146,560
Bass Shire	3,851	3,860	1,314	1,329	129,920

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Bellarine Shire	10,127	10,740	3,587	3,816	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)* .. .	10,815	11,020	3,564	3,630	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)* .. .	4,243	4,370	831	865	89,779
Bungaree Shire	2,049	2,049	561	575	56,320
Buninyong Shire	4,313	4,430	1,236	1,266	192,000
Corio Shire	29,450	30,850	7,009	7,404	172,800
Cranbourne Shire	10,908	11,300	3,431	3,561	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)* .. .	3,830	3,840	1,331	1,328	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	1,660	1,740	826	848	20,871
Flinders Shire	10,512	11,240	8,731	9,212	80,000
Geelong City	18,019	18,040	5,336	5,341	3,322
Geelong West City	17,681	17,910	5,345	5,406	1,299
Gisborne Shire†	2,145	2,180	812	826	68,736
Hastings Shire	6,883	7,120	2,367	2,455	71,680
Healesville Shire	6,068	6,080	1,968	1,940	248,960
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division)†	773	770	229	229	63,360
Korumburra Shire	7,813	7,880	2,142	2,160	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)* .. .	5,390	5,410	1,814	1,821	49,197
Melton Shire	1,804	1,850	505	517	111,298
Mornington Shire	7,819	8,340	3,375	3,601	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	11,900	3,435	3,464	1,480
Phillip Island Shire	1,241	1,280	794	848	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough	2,659	2,690	1,281	1,314	2,099
Romsey Shire	2,636	2,690	879	892	152,960
South Barwon Shire	16,794	17,720	5,207	5,477	40,856
Upper Yarra Shire	5,692	5,760	1,916	1,939	391,680
Werribee Shire	13,689	14,320	2,947	3,113	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)* .. .	2,578	2,630	783	797	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough	4,190	4,230	1,335	1,345	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	47	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division	239,057	246,100	79,230	81,775	3,717,520

NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Alexandra Shire	4,545	4,550	1,555	1,580	462,080
Broadford Shire†	2,076	2,080	589	598	142,400
Castlemaine Town	7,216	7,230	2,108	2,133	5,760
Clunes Borough	836	830	303	301	5,760
Creswick Shire	3,587	3,590	1,100	1,110	136,320
Daylesford Borough	2,776	2,780	1,067	1,069	4,013
Glenlyon Shire	1,869	1,860	814	812	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)†	1,955	1,960	448	454	62,400
Kyneton Shire	5,979	5,980	2,022	2,035	179,200
Maldon Shire	2,008	2,010	715	720	138,240
Maryborough City	7,235	7,240	2,245	2,267	5,760
McIvor Shire	2,140	2,150	624	630	357,120
Metcalfe Shire	2,316	2,320	743	751	145,920

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,100	682	686	60,800
Newstead Shire	1,874	1,880	665	668	101,120
Pyalong Shire	456	460	141	143	149,120
Seymour Shire	9,254	9,260	2,285	2,313	234,656
Talbot Shire	742	740	276	278	126,080
Tullaroop Shire	1,376	1,380	433	436	157,440
Yea Shire	2,697	2,700	959	960	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistical Division	63,039	63,100	19,774	19,944	2,958,893
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City	7,934	8,010	1,999	2,016	4,710
Ararat Shire	4,600	4,680	1,333	1,349	903,629
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,300	11,850	11,905	8,550
Ballarat Shire	10,102	10,510	2,346	2,431	117,760
Belfast Shire	1,917	1,930	492	494	128,000
Camperdown Town	3,446	3,500	1,010	1,021	3,591
Colac City	9,252	9,490	2,545	2,594	2,688
Colac Shire	7,326	7,440	1,968	1,993	360,320
Dundas Shire	4,072	4,100	1,165	1,170	856,064
Glenelg Shire	5,887	5,920	1,734	1,741	885,120
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,840	605	607	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	9,620	2,641	2,667	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,250	2,545	2,560	647,040
Heytesbury Shire	7,281	7,730	1,846	1,941	381,440
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,480	365	369	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,470	386	387	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	398	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,930	762	766	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,670	1,201	1,210	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire	3,056	3,080	858	864	350,720
Otway Shire	3,970	4,040	1,317	1,332	435,840
Port Fairy Borough	2,426	2,460	813	821	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,190	1,857	1,894	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,060	2,091	2,107	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,640	1,099	1,111	378,880
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,770	1,186	1,208	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,200	1,175	1,184	488,576
Warrnambool City	15,702	16,160	4,198	4,293	7,091
Warrnambool Shire	7,610	7,710	1,951	1,973	392,320
Winchelsea Shire	4,603	4,680	1,743	1,760	344,960
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	201,300	55,479	56,166	9,155,226

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,140	584	594	491,520
Ayoca Shire	2,153	2,150	729	730	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,050	1,781	1,799	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,930	849	855	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,090	1,181	1,189	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,330	2,646	2,742	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,410	693	699	762,240
Kara Kara Shire†	1,421	1,420	441	442	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,440	1,492	1,503	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,880	1,212	1,216	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,160	922	929	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,540	1,691	1,722	5,952
Stawell Shire†	2,193	2,200	784	792	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire	4,717	4,730	1,455	1,465	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,530	961	959	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,000	17,421	17,636	7,812,090
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,920	498	503	362,880
Karkaroc Shire	4,168	4,170	1,162	1,163	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	12,600	3,458	3,551	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,480	4,548	4,589	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough	6,186	6,440	1,674	1,748	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	12,890	3,292	3,324	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,590	1,191	1,203	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,810	1,243	1,261	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	63,900	17,066	17,342	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,510	9,110	9,199	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,090	694	696	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,510	683	689	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	4,910	1,212	1,242	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,550	1,150	1,181	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,400	1,404	1,434	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,980	1,511	1,525	3,584
East Loddon Shire	1,703	1,730	465	472	295,040
Echuca Borough	6,443	6,660	1,773	1,834	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,270	915	928	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,900	643	644	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,310	696	700	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,230	2,483	2,521	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,830	1,211	1,215	589,440
Kyabram Borough	3,936	4,060	1,125	1,160	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,260	1,754	1,799	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,270	887	904	305,920

For footnotes see page 112

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
					acres
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,190	1,532	1,554	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,330	1,978	2,000	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	10,830	2,758	2,813	254,080
Shepparton City†	13,580	14,500	3,790	4,034	6,600
Shepparton Shire†	6,113	5,840	1,546	1,481	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,031	6,250	1,544	1,604	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,570	667	701	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,570	1,304	1,315	408,320
Yarrowonga Shire	3,724	3,750	1,087	1,093	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	159,300	43,922	44,738	6,510,342
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire	4,845	4,890	1,085	1,098	190,720
Benalla Borough	8,260	8,490	2,102	2,168	4,544
Benalla Shire†	3,692	3,330	1,022	1,034	573,568
Bright Shire	4,331	4,390	1,532	1,550	733,440
Chiltern Shire	1,652	1,660	498	499	122,880
Euroa Shire	4,833	4,890	1,433	1,448	330,880
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,440	1,461	1,466	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	3,870	979	1,008	176,000
Omeo Shire	2,145	2,160	664	667	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,290	1,408	1,425	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,690	847	856	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,230	1,234	1,240	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire	2,938	3,000	820	838	607,360
Violet Town Shire	1,360	1,370	435	437	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	14,160	3,579	3,686	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,160	601	608	226,560
Wodonga Shire†	12,968	10,980	2,532	2,591	85,760
Yackandandah Shire	3,093	3,100	869	871	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division	86,325	85,100	23,101	23,490	7,803,942
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,000	1,801	1,819	461,440
Avon Shire	3,214	3,240	793	800	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire	11,279	11,540	3,188	3,253	606,720
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,470	2,396	2,407	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	8,890	2,356	2,389	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,100	556	568	62,720
Moe Borough	15,463	15,870	3,727	3,828	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	19,240	4,511	4,732	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,460	2,545	2,574	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,250	1,818	1,835	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	4,660	1,436	1,459	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,190	2,135	2,208	5,363

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
South Gippsland Shire ..	5,247	5,350	1,506	1,533	353,920
Tambo Shire ..	5,431	5,480	1,889	1,901	867,840
Traralgon Borough ..	12,300	13,000	3,067	3,241	4,930
Traralgon Shire ..	1,229	1,250	330	334	115,390
Warragul Shire ..	9,585	9,730	2,601	2,638	87,040
Woorayl Shire ..	8,784	9,070	2,637	2,709	307,840
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,910	1,192	1,192	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands) ..	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division ..	149,051	152,700	40,484	41,420	8,568,108

SUMMARY

Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan ..	1,911,895	1,956,400	541,441	555,760	519,791
Central ..	239,057	246,100	79,230	81,775	3,717,520
North-Central ..	63,039	63,100	19,774	19,944	2,958,893
Western ..	198,022	201,300	55,479	56,166	9,155,226
Wimmera ..	58,799	59,000	17,421	17,636	7,812,090
Mallee ..	62,952	63,900	17,066	17,342	9,199,821
Northern ..	156,364	159,300	43,922	44,738	6,510,342
North-Eastern ..	86,325	85,100	23,101	23,490	7,803,942
Gippsland ..	149,051	152,700	40,484	41,420	8,568,108
Migratory ..	4,609	4,571	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	2,930,113	2,991,471	837,918	858,271	56,245,733

PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS

Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City ..	18,019	18,040	5,336	5,341	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	17,910	5,345	5,406	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,788	11,900	3,435	3,464	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part) ..	4,351	4,550	1,177	1,250	4,384
Corio Shire (Part) ..	25,712	27,030	6,083	6,424	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part) ..	14,226	14,920	3,873	4,084	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	94,350	25,249	25,969	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballaarat City ..	41,037	41,300	11,850	11,905	8,550
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,770	1,186	1,208	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part) ..	8,348	8,730	1,854	1,935	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part) ..	832	870	236	246	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	55,670	15,126	15,294	17,709

For footnotes see page 112.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS—<i>continued</i>					
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,510	9,110	9,199	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,980	1,511	1,525	3,584
Marong Shire (Part)	2,527	2,620	659	686	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	2,870	745	797	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	40,980	12,025	12,207	14,304
Latrobe Valley—Urban§					
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,910	1,192	1,192	8,653
Moe Borough	15,463	15,870	3,727	3,828	5,286
Traralgon Borough	12,300	13,000	3,067	3,241	4,930
Morwell (N.M.)	14,833	15,600	3,582	3,758	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.)	1,867	1,890	449	455	320
Total—Latrobe Valley—Urban	49,473	51,270	12,017	12,474	24,693

*The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Lillydale, and Whittlesea, are included in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area:—

Berwick: Berwick Riding.

Bulla: Part of Mickleham Riding.

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

Fern Tree Gully: North, Centre, and East Ridings, and part of South Riding.

Lillydale: Western, North and Southern Ridings.

Whittlesea: Thomastown Riding and part of Morang Riding.

†During the period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962, 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—1st October, 1961, 4,736 acres.

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

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

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

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

‡The populations of the Shires of Benalla and Wodonga include residents at migrant centres.

§This refers to the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Area. The Planning Area contained a population of 52,917 at Census date, 30th June, 1961, and had an estimated population of 54,800 at 30th June, 1962.

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 realization 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 June, 1962, 1,839,500 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 933,200 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual Immigration Programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on "permanent and long-term arrivals" (i.e., persons who state on arrival that they intend to reside in Australia for one year or longer).

The target figure is reviewed each year in the light of existing economic conditions.

Programmes and actual arrivals in recent years have been as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—IMMIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND ARRIVALS

Year						Programme	Arrivals
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	116,697
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	133,684
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	138,481
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	118,532

The 1962-63 programme provides for 125,000 arrivals.

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, Scandinavia (headquarters Stockholm), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, Egypt, Kenya, and Hong Kong.

Assisted Migration

Australia has a comprehensive system of assisted passage arrangements for suitable migrants and, between October, 1945, and June, 1962, a total of 933,225 assisted migrants came to Australia. More than half (50·7 per cent.) of all permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia in this period were assisted migrants.

Australia has *assisted migration* agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, 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, and the United States of America, and to certain other categories of migrants.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to June, 1962, have been as follows :—

**AUSTRALIA : PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES**

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April, 1947 ..	427,938
Refugee	November, 1947 ..	201,496
German	August, 1952 ..	67,847
Netherlands	April, 1951 ..	64,297
Italian	August, 1951 ..	45,193
Greek	August, 1952 ..	31,557
Maltese	January, 1949 ..	27,443
General Assisted Passage Schemes ..	September, 1954 ..	18,314
Austrian	August, 1952 ..	16,750
Spanish	August, 1958 ..	3,554
Belgian	February, 1961 ..	738
Other Schemes .. .. .	.. ..	28,098
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	933,225

Immigration Machinery

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. 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 organizations, 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.

Initial accommodation for both British and non-British migrants is provided by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited—a Commonwealth-owned body—have 29 hostels, including the following in Victoria:—Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fishermen's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston.

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 preliminary results of the 1961 Census with the results of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1961 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 2,930,113—an increase of 875,412. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30th June, 1947, totalled 439,333 in 1961, representing more than half—50·2 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 30th June, 1961, and who had come to Australia between 1st July, 1947, and that date, 35·1 per cent. were living in Victoria at the date of the 1961 Census.

At 30th June, 1961, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—569,782 persons in a population of 2,930,113. 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 1961 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 206,529, Italy 90,829, Germany 39,288, Netherlands 36,224, Greece 31,660, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,851, and New Zealand 11,470.

Of the 569,782 Victorian residents born overseas, 236,930 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,403 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,393 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,056 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1958 to 1962, are shown in the following table :—

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY STATES**

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS								
1958..	135,396	63,337	8,779	7,373	13,993	25	1,361	230,264
1959..	140,536	77,226	11,113	8,563	14,693	35	1,730	253,896
1960..	176,532	84,851	11,596	7,703	16,161	81	2,237	299,161
1961..	195,573	73,939	15,482	8,338	17,152	119	2,487	313,090
1962..	214,837	68,952	16,220	7,139	22,411	52	2,713	332,324
DEPARTURES								
1958..	113,942	27,695	8,433	4,080	9,347	244	1,157	164,898
1959..	116,190	32,966	11,321	4,940	10,019	389	1,280	177,105
1960..	143,898	34,828	11,781	5,959	10,801	237	1,522	209,026
1961..	174,422	43,132	14,114	5,495	12,246	258	1,900	251,567
1962..	189,492	42,734	15,824	5,574	14,027	132	2,019	269,802

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 oversea 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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria*			
	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total
		Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors			Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS								
1958	109,857	59,065	61,342	230,264	47,567	9,887	5,883	63,337
1959	124,022	61,754	68,120	253,896	57,215	11,577	8,434	77,226
1960	139,371	75,167	84,623	299,161	63,671	12,546	8,634	84,851
1961	127,586	86,208	99,296	313,090	50,197	14,438	9,304	73,939
1962	124,985	95,915	111,424	332,324	43,739	14,421	10,792	68,952
DEPARTURES								
1958	44,978	58,888	61,032	164,898	11,188	10,880	5,627	27,695
1959	40,444	64,631	72,030	177,105	11,021	13,607	8,338	32,966
1960	46,595	77,761	84,670	209,026	12,288	14,337	8,203	34,828
1961	59,147	89,880	102,540	251,567	17,455	16,077	9,600	43,132
1962	60,347	95,872	113,583	269,802	17,051	15,653	10,030	42,734

* See note to preceding table.

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

Oversea arrivals and departures in Victoria, according to country of embarkation or disembarkation, are shown in the following tables for the period 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS

Place of Embarkation	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commonwealth Countries—					
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	20,958	23,200	22,259	20,443	18,643
Canada	208	394	420	692	349
Ceylon	612	605	521	604	607
Fiji	301	444	149	110	42
Hong Kong	224	250	298	795	571
India	339	376	546	290	365
Malta	1,032	1,380	1,471	1,514	1,200
Malaya	127	110	183	95	286
Nauru	296	307	390	322	344
New Guinea	50	38	26	24	32
New Zealand.. .. .	5,148	7,317	8,917	9,871	11,970
Pakistan	22	45	41	41	25
Papua	17	14	23	27	7
Singapore	1,247	2,168	1,528	1,545	1,552
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,919	921	1,348	682	765
Total Commonwealth Countries	32,500	37,569	38,120	37,055	36,758
Foreign Countries—					
Austria .. .. .	..	..	969	693	431
Belgium	36	14	25	105	243
Egypt	234	128	168	305	494
France	19	820	98	116	151
Germany	4,986	8,562	12,728	5,012	2,751
Greece	2,869	3,338	5,417	5,197	7,128
Indonesia	75	131	149	108	158
Italy	13,572	15,951	19,707	17,403	14,437
Japan	155	244	434	719	475
Netherlands	4,151	4,813	5,064	3,559	1,969
South Africa	*	*	*	1,005	649
Spain	1	2	931	1,086	2,448
United States of America ..	683	999	557	944	581
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,056	4,655	484	632	279
Total Foreign Countries ..	30,837	39,657	46,731	36,884	32,194
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	63,337	77,226	84,851	73,939	68,952

* See footnote on following page.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA DEPARTURES

Place of Disembarkation	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commonwealth Countries—					
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	10,090	11,006	11,449	13,017	12,335
Canada	138	326	523	538	373
Ceylon	344	367	261	291	292
Fiji	245	477	126	107	142
Hong Kong	96	88	121	136	301
India	280	269	307	332	396
Malta	223	218	291	316	378
Malaya	70	123	83	29	66
Nauru	292	295	309	334	374
New Guinea	60	23	39	8	74
New Zealand.. .. .	4,590	6,940	7,919	11,138	11,858
Pakistan	21	19	18	21	21
Papua	18	18	29	17	53
Singapore	1,177	1,739	1,597	1,671	1,248
Other Commonwealth Countries	806	920	896	520	524
Total Commonwealth Countries	18,450	22,828	23,968	28,475	28,435
Foreign Countries—					
Austria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1	1	5	2	3
Egypt	15	41	101	109	113
France	294	277	614	410	384
Germany	202	294	353	395	508
Greece	360	381	862	1,867	1,779
Indonesia	73	131	145	189	104
Italy.. .. .	4,658	5,296	5,836	7,326	7,011
Japan	282	341	471	740	592
Netherlands	470	816	1,087	1,744	1,801
South Africa	*	*	*	445	448
Spain .. .. .	..	2	4	25	4
United States of America ..	783	1,051	897	1,000	1,187
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,107	1,507	485	405	365
Total Foreign Countries ..	9,245	10,138	10,860	14,657	14,299
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	27,695	32,966	34,828	43,132	42,734

* The Republic of South Africa was formed on 15th March, 1961. Prior to this date it was known as the Union of South Africa, and figures for the years 1958 to 1960 are included under "Other Commonwealth Countries".

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1962 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1962

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	17,595	11,643	Latvian ..	3	9
Irish ..	142	149	Lebanese ..	49	8
American (U.S.)	126	124	Lithuanian ..	..	4
Austrian ..	314	226	Norwegian ..	18	17
Belgian ..	580	16	Polish* ..	529	61
Chinese ..	117	31	Portuguese ..	2	2
Czechoslovak ..	1	3	Romanian ..	16	1
Danish ..	45	57	Russian† ..	72	15
Dutch ..	982	1,144	South African	181	27
Egyptian ..	22	..	(So Described)		
Estonian ..	1	..	Spanish ..	2,438	13
Finnish ..	49	72	Swedish ..	34	27
French ..	63	29	Swiss ..	77	95
German ..	2,157	1,192	Turkish ..	8	..
Greek ..	6,749	555	Ukrainian ..	4	..
Hungarian ..	102	25	Yugoslav ..	1,444	65
Indonesian ..	13	23	Stateless‡ ..	636	52
Israeli ..	18	2	Other ..	46	35
Italian ..	9,100	1,326			
Japanese ..	6	3	Total ..	43,739	17,051

* 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 Naturalization

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26th 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 naturalized in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th 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 naturalization—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. New requirements for naturalization 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 now 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 naturalization, 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 an amending Act of 1955 under the provisions of which aliens may apply up to six months before completing their residence requirements, but may not be granted naturalization until six months after application.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognized, 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 naturalized under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalization certificates in Victoria during the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1958 to 1962	
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	No.	%
Albanian ..	23	23	29	27	55	157	0·25
Austrian ..	79	100	169	219	269	836	1·32
Belgian ..	15	12	11	8	8	54	0·09
Bulgarian ..	18	21	21	19	15	94	0·15
Czechoslovak ..	282	191	159	134	136	902	1·42
Danish ..	16	12	13	10	70	121	0·19
Dutch ..	1,093	1,258	2,065	1,557	2,399	8,372	13·22
Estonian ..	137	121	161	67	86	572	0·90
Finnish ..	11	5	24	13	25	78	0·12
French ..	26	47	45	39	56	213	0·34
German ..	537	849	1,669	1,018	1,466	5,539	8·75
Greek ..	323	536	1,170	1,405	2,104	5,538	8·75
Hungarian ..	390	253	340	191	1,435	2,609	4·12
Italian ..	2,079	2,953	4,136	3,222	3,839	16,229	25·63
Latvian ..	762	600	485	268	327	2,442	3·86
Lithuanian ..	340	329	267	129	184	1,249	1·97
Norwegian ..	15	15	18	17	36	101	0·16
Polish ..	1,691	1,952	1,822	907	1,232	7,604	12·01
Romanian ..	71	73	50	28	64	286	0·45
Russian ..	121	154	111	69	119	574	0·91
Swedish ..	8	13	11	8	13	53	0·08
Swiss ..	34	43	46	38	54	215	0·34
Ukrainian ..	649	751	723	342	439	2,904	4·59
Yugoslav ..	728	735	818	513	825	3,619	5·72
Other European ..	35	54	61	30	49	229	0·36
U.S. American ..	10	10	13	10	20	63	0·10
Other Nationalities	123	242	361	428	499	1,653	2·61
Stateless ..	312	204	244	102	146	1,008	1·59
Total ..	9,928	11,556	15,042	10,818	15,970	63,314	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 2,474 children in 1958, 3,071 in 1959, 4,231 in 1960, 2,610 in 1961 and 3,538 in 1962 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

The Aborigines Welfare Board estimated that the number of persons with a significant amount of aboriginal blood living in this State on 30th June, 1962, was 2,500, of whom eighteen were recorded as full-bloods.

In 1957, following investigation by a Board of Inquiry appointed by the State Government to inquire into the operation of legislation under which aboriginal affairs were being administered, Parliament passed the present Aborigines Act. It repealed the law then existing and constituted the Aborigines Welfare Board to replace the former

Board for the Protection of the Aborigines. The function of the Board is to promote the moral, physical, and intellectual welfare of aboriginal people living anywhere in Victoria, irrespective of their place of birth or degree of native blood, with a view to their assimilation into the general community.

After a preliminary survey of the conditions, the Board gave priority to plans for housing aboriginal people who were living in depressed camp settlements or in sub-standard dwellings.

During 1961–62, 22 families transferred from river-bank camps to houses provided for them at nominal rentals at Mooroopna and Robinvale, and six other families were re-housed in the Drouin district and at Nowa Nowa. Fourteen more families moved from sub-standard homes to town houses which the Board had built for them at Dimboola and Orbost, and the Board completed plans for the provision of a further twenty similar houses in various localities.

The aborigines under the direct care of the Board are maintained on Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, in East Gippsland, which is under the control of the resident manager. The number on the Station at 30th June, 1962, was 123, of whom seven were recorded as full-bloods.

The Board has arranged for women to be transferred from the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station to the Bairnsdale District Hospital for confinement. One male and two female children were born to part-aboriginal Lake Tyers parents at that hospital during the year. Four part-aborigines from the Station died at the Bairnsdale District Hospital in the same period.

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

The Board derives its revenue almost wholly from an Annual Appropriation by Parliament and loan funds. The amount expended by the Board during 1961–62 was £96,784, plus £1,767 Social Services money administered on behalf of Lake Tyers Station mothers.

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 (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorized 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 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November, 1959, a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganize 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 1st 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 (6th May, 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1st September, 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The repealed legislation providing for registration of births and deaths in Victoria had remained unchanged in principle since the year 1853, and was originally drafted from English legislation enacted in the year 1837.

Under this legislation the State was divided into districts which warranted the creation of an office of Registrar of Births and Deaths. Persons appointed to such office were citizens residing within the district and the method of appointment left much to be desired. Untrained persons, and in many cases persons totally unsuitable for such a position, were appointed, which resulted in almost insurmountable administrative difficulties and unnecessarily added to costs.

The system required the responsible person to attend at a Registrar's Office for the purpose of giving information and to sign the registration entry, which had been prepared by the Registrar, of the event being registered. Under present day economic and industrial conditions, this procedure placed a monetary hardship and some

inconvenience upon the responsible person in view of loss of time from employment and, in many instances, the cost of travel to and from the Registrar's Office.

Under the present system, forms for giving of information for registration of births and deaths are made available to the public through maternity hospitals, funeral directors, institutions, Police Stations, and Collecting Agents. With the ready co-operation of maternity hospitals in the State, a form for registration of a birth is made available to either parent before the mother is discharged from hospital. This form, when completed, signed, and witnessed may be delivered or posted direct, to reach the Office of the Government Statist within 60 days of birth or delivered to a local Collecting Agent, whose duty it is to check the particulars contained in the form and post it to the Government Statist. The person responsible for the establishment in which a birth occurs is also required to forward notification of such event to the Government Statist.

Information forms relating to deaths are usually completed, under the supervision of a funeral director, by some relative with knowledge of the particulars to be registered. In cases of deaths reported to a Coroner, the required information is ascertained by the police. Every funeral director is required to notify particulars of burial, cremation or disposal of any dead body, and any medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is obliged to submit a medical certificate concerning death, unless the case has been reported to a Coroner.

All registrations are now prepared in standard form in the Office of the Government Statist by officers specially trained in this particular type of work, and registrations are effected without the personal attendance of the informant. The original Information Form, which is a statutory document under the Regulations to the above Act, will be retained in volume form as a duplicate record of the event registered.

Provision is also made in the new legislation for the person giving particulars relating to a birth or death, to be notified that such particulars have been duly registered by posting to him an Extract from the entry. This provision is being carried out by photographing the first four columns of each registration entry and the column stating the name and address of the informant and posting the result in a window-faced envelope. This method was adopted for reasons of economy and lessens the possibility of altering the document. However, investigation on this matter by producing a document laminated in a plastic cover is proceeding.

The response and co-operation from persons placed under an obligation by the Act and from the general public is most encouraging. Although the system has been in operation for a short period and no conclusive statistics are yet available, it would appear from the impression gained that the change has been justified.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 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
1958	20,649	61,269	23,625	1,178	7·60	22·55	8·69	19·23
1959	20,456	62,245	25,078	1,320	7·34	22·36	9·01	21·21
1960	20,627	64,025	24,547	1,182	7·22	22·41	8·59	18·46
1961	21,264	65,886	24,500	1,173	7·26	22·51	8·37	17·80
1962	22,393	65,890	25,847	1,219	7·49	22·04	8·64	18·50

* Included in deaths.

† Rates for 1961 and 1962 are subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1962 numbered 22,393, an increase of 1,129 on the number registered in 1961. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1962 was 7·49, compared with a rate of 7·26 in 1961. 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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958..	28,554	20,649	10,255	6,505	5,038	2,475	201	324	74,001
1959..	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363
1960..	29,328	20,627	10,227	6,607	5,323	2,713	208	395	75,428
1961..	29,773	21,264	10,392	6,804	5,150	2,677	207	419	76,686
1962..	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958..	7·73	7·60	7·14	7·25	7·20	7·38	9·24	7·88	7·52
1959..	7·50	7·34	7·23	7·18	7·57	7·52	8·68	7·55	7·40
1960..	7·65	7·22	6·86	6·99	7·36	7·82	8·28	7·51	7·34
1961..	7·61*	7·26	6·86	7·02	6·98	7·57	7·89*	7·13	7·30
1962..	7·63	7·49	6·91	7·10	7·24	6·91	9·01	7·31	7·39

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

* Revised.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1962

Ages of Bridegrooms (Years)	Ages of Brides (Years)															Total Bridegrooms
	13	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	
15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	1	2	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
17	1	9	25	23	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
18	4	18	59	77	64	33	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
19 .. ..	..	16	83	122	164	117	53	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
20 .. ..	..	18	75	170	223	236	173	175	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,083
21 to 24 ..	1	6	42	165	416	791	1,293	1,692	3,956	381	43	5	..	..	2	8,793
25 to 29 ..	..	2	7	33	113	234	471	684	3,032	1,164	200	48	11	4	..	6,003
30 to 34 ..	..	..	..	2	18	36	66	118	819	822	414	120	38	11	6	2,470
35 to 39 ..	..	..	..	1	5	9	13	14	151	270	284	212	83	29	7	1,078
40 to 44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	33	57	123	139	116	55	21	553
45 to 49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	22	36	81	100	91	39	376
50 to 54 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	13	14	46	75	79	88	319
55 to 59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	18	22	65	119	234
60 to 64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	19	36	131	195
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	20	283	313
Total Brides	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,231	2,746	1,124	680	469	390	696	22,393

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1962, 793 were older and 120 were younger than their brides, and 87 were of the same age. In 1962 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest brides 78 years ; the youngest bridegrooms were aged fifteen years, and the youngest bride thirteen years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total—		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
Under 16 ..	..	0·6	35 to 39 ..	4·8	3·0
16	0·1	2·0	40 to 44 ..	2·5	2·1
17	0·3	4·2	45 to 49 ..	1·7	1·7
18	1·3	6·9	50 to 54 ..	1·4	1·0
19	2·7	10·0	55 to 59 ..	1·0	0·8
20	4·8	12·3	60 and over ..	2·3	1·3
21 to 24 ..	39·3	36·8			
25 to 29 ..	26·8	12·3			
30 to 34 ..	11·0	5·0			
				100·0	100·0

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 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
BRIDEGROOMS											
1958	1	11	58	213	465	851	1,599	7·74
1959	12	55	218	494	869	1,648	8·06
1960	2	13	61	288	559	905	1,828	8·86
1961	14	88	260	617	976	1,955	9·19
1962	2	17	72	279	606	1,083	2,059	9·20
BRIDES											
1958	..	1	9	89	321	731	1,417	2,036	2,512	7,116	34·46
1959	19	77	327	742	1,377	2,060	2,458	7,060	34·51
1960	5	78	381	771	1,487	2,175	2,490	7,387	35·81
1961	..	2	11	87	383	921	1,456	2,211	2,524	7,595	35·72
1962	..	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,057	35·98

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 1962 these percentages were 9·20 and 35·98 respectively, and in 8·10 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, 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides				
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides	
1958	..	26·7	56·9	41·0	28·6	23·4	48·7	36·9	25·2
1959	..	26·6	56·3	40·4	28·6	23·2	48·9	37·1	25·2
1960	..	26·3	56·8	41·1	28·3	23·1	49·2	37·1	25·0
1961	..	26·2	57·0	41·4	28·2	23·0	49·5	37·9	24·9
1962	..	26·3	56·9	42·0	28·2	23·0	49·5	38·0	24·8

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 23 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 1958 to 1962, 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	
1958 ..	18,740	808	1,101	18,610	834	1,205	20,649
1959 ..	18,406	841	1,209	18,287	833	1,336	20,456
1960 ..	18,742	830	1,055	18,541	858	1,228	20,627
1961 ..	19,407	836	1,021	19,279	868	1,117	21,264
1962 ..	20,459	864	1,070	20,316	887	1,190	22,393

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1962 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1962

Marriages Between—	1962		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1962
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	19,448	86.8	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	91.3
Bachelors and Widows ..	333	1.5	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.9
Bachelors and Divorced Women	678	3.0	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	4.8
Widowers and Spinsters ..	284	1.3	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	407	1.8					
Widowers and Divorced Women	173	0.8					
BRIDES							
Divorced Men and Spinsters	584	2.6	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	90.7
Divorced Men and Widows	147	0.7	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.0
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	339	1.5	Divorced	2.2	4.7	6.4	5.3
Total Marriages ..	22,393	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1962, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,484, representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,909, or 9 per cent. of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1942, 1952, and 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1942		1952		1962	
	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages
Roman Catholic	4,775	20·20	4,410	21·81	6,305	28·16
Church of England	7,632	32·29	5,695	28·17	5,069	22·64
Presbyterian	4,318	18·27	3,902	19·30	3,345	14·94
Methodist	3,415	14·45	2,869	14·19	2,726	12·17
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, &c.)	12	0·05	125	0·62	1,233	5·51
Churches of Christ	583	2·47	324	1·60	436	1·95
Baptist	882	3·73	353	1·74	323	1·44
Congregational	311	1·32	346	1·71	292	1·30
Lutheran	87	0·37	197	0·97	262	1·17
Hebrew	123	0·52	213	1·05	157	0·70
Salvation Army	114	0·48	88	0·44	113	0·50
Other Denominations	181	0·75	141	0·70	223	1·00
Civil Marriages	1,203	5·09	1,557	7·70	1,909	8·52
Total	23,636	100·00	20,220	100·00	22,393	100·00

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1958 to 1962. 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
1958	1,776	8·60	1,620	91·22
1959	1,863	9·11	1,687	90·55
1960	1,932	9·37	1,764	91·30
1961	1,930	9·08	1,720	89·12
1962	1,909	8·52	1,708	89·47

Divorce

Until the proclamation by the Commonwealth of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1960, which was proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1962. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1962

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	1,009*	1,148*	2,157*	738	877	1,615
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	10	13	4	4	8
Judicial Separation ..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Total	1,012	1,162	2,174	742	881	1,623

* Includes four husbands' and five wives' petitions for dissolution or nullity.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

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
1958 ..	1,579	15	..	1,698	19	..
1959 ..	1,650	12	4	1,861	16	..
1960 ..	1,798	17	2	1,296	16	1
1961 ..	2,296*	10	..	1,248	9	..
1962 ..	2,157*	13	4	1,615	8	..

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief—dissolution or nullity—in 1961, and nine in 1962.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1962 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1962

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	148	100	..	..
Adultery and Desertion	24	32	..	..
Cruelty .. .. .	..	5	..	..
Desertion	363	431	..	..
Separation	110	135	..	..
Desertion and Separation ..	68	111	..	..
Other Grounds	25	63	4	4
Total	738	877	4	4

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1962, 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, 1962

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 21 .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	6
21-24	13	53	..	..	6	44
25-29	73	137	2	2	60	131
30-34	123	175	..	1	124	216
35-39	125	177	..	1	168	277
40-44	112	120	1	..	152	171
45-49	107	100	..	..	133	57
50-54	65	61	..	..	52	22
55-59	46	34	..	..	23	10
60 and over ..	74	14	1	..	7	..
Total	738	877	4	4	725	934

* Of the total of 1,659, one child was the issue of a marriage which was annulled.

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1962

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
3	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	4
4	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	34	10
5	55	33	12	2	..	..	..	102	63
6	35	30	8	1	..	1	..	75	54
7	49	25	9	4	1	..	..	88	59
8	43	35	13	1	..	..	..	92	64
9	36	28	13	5	2	..	..	84	77
10	33	25	16	8	..	..	1	83	87
11	27	20	26	8	3	1	1	86	119
12	30	24	29	7	4	..	..	94	119
13	17	23	22	8	2	..	..	72	99
14	17	24	12	5	2	1	..	61	76
15-19	75	64	72	61	11	2	4	289	469
20-24	63	54	46	29	5	2	2	201	275
25-29	62	29	15	1	..	..	..	107	62
30-34	48	10	3	..	..	..	..	61	16
35-39	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	3
40 and over	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	693	439	298	140	30	7	8	1,615	..
Total Children ..	..	439	596	420	120	35	48	..	1,658

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1962

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	
Under 21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
21-24	6	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
25-29	1	61	94	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	171
30-34	1	20	112	136	21	1	2	..	..	..	293
35-39	1	3	34	96	119	24	4	..	..	..	281
40-44 .. ..	..	1	5	34	107	90	20	2	..	1	260
45-49 .. ..	..	..	1	13	40	78	68	17	2	..	219
50-54 .. ..	..	..	2	2	12	30	60	40	10	..	156
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	8	19	31	31	8	102
60 and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	19	15	63	107
Total Wives ..	10	98	254	295	305	236	178	109	58	72	1,615

The following is a table of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation since 1911 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

Period	Decrees Granted For—		Year	Decrees Granted For—	
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation		Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation
1911–20 ..	2,499	14	1958	1,698	..
1921–30 ..	4,403	16	1959	1,861	..
1931–40 ..	6,495	16	1960	1,296	1
1941–50 ..	15,460	22	1961	1,248	..
1951–60 ..	16,054	11	1962	1,615	..

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1962 was 65,890.

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

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 775 and corresponded to a ratio of 11·76 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1962. 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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958.. ..	80,045	61,269	33,872	20,047	16,731	8,568	697	1,275	222,504
1959.. ..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976
1960.. ..	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1961.. ..	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962.. ..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958.. ..	21·66	22·55	23·59	22·35	23·90	25·55	32·05	31·01	22·60
1959.. ..	21·49	22·36	24·31	22·12	24·04	25·26	33·70	29·22	22·57
1960.. ..	21·38	22·41	23·62	22·19	23·41	25·52	30·95	30·12	22·42
1961.. ..	22·07*	22·51	24·17*	23·10*	23·16	25·40	33·46*	29·49	22·85
1962.. ..	21·46	22·04	23·19	21·59	22·59	24·75	34·26	27·69	22·14

* Revised

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to further revision.

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 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
1958 ..	31,517	29,752	61,269	105·93	31·5	28·1
1959 ..	32,041	30,204	62,245	106·08	30·8	27·9
1960 ..	32,825	31,200	64,025	105·21	31·3	28·0
1961 ..	33,875	32,011	65,886	105·82	31·3	27·9
1962 ..	33,876	32,014	65,890	105·82	31·2	27·8

* 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 1962 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1962

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		
Under 15 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19 ..	2,839	707	71	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,633
20-24 ..	9,485	6,467	2,423	722	160	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	19,299
25-29 ..	4,389	6,093	4,936	2,328	873	339	104	31	8	1	1	1	19,103
30-34 ..	1,531	2,530	3,148	2,339	1,298	661	368	141	60	30	11	11	12,117
35-39 ..	630	942	1,246	1,306	872	595	311	153	98	48	52	52	6,253
40-44 ..	165	152	266	302	257	175	172	92	47	24	51	51	1,703
45-49 ..	8	8	11	25	15	11	13	5	4	1	4	4	105
Total ..	19,051	16,899	12,101	7,038	3,475	1,819	972	422	217	104	119	119	62,217
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	30·62	27·16	19·45	11·31	5·58	2·93	1·56	0·68	0·35	0·16	0·20	0·20	100·00

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

The average total issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1962

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
Under 20 ..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..
	3,637	4,552	1·25
	19,299	33,796	1·75
	19,103	48,384	2·53
	12,117	40,696	3·36
	6,253	24,893	3·98
	1,703	8,065	4·74
	105	528	5·03
	62,217	160,914	2·59

* Includes issue to present confinement and all previous issue to existing union.

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1962 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1962

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 ..	511	95	1	..	..	..	..	607
20-24 ..	2,368	6,994	647	33	1	1	..	10,044
25-29 ..	610	9,126	8,386	825	91	5	..	19,043
30-34 ..	115	2,534	7,625	5,745	739	40	2	16,800
35-39 ..	24	456	2,000	4,156	2,923	275	5	9,839
40-44 ..	5	68	331	1,012	1,785	743	12	3,956
45-49 ..	2	19	84	255	539	466	52	1,417
50 and over ..	2	7	29	91	175	173	34	511
Married Mothers	3,637	19,299	19,103	12,117	6,253	1,703	105	62,217

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1962 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1962

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
Under 15 ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19..	29	51	86	130	262	492	572	303	99	145	120	102	386	49	11	2	..	2,839
20-24..	30	31	51	103	198	331	519	311	327	885	749	584	3,246	1,303	531	191	95	9,485
25-29..	10	18	11	20	37	49	69	70	108	268	231	159	1,076	698	507	416	642	4,389
30-34..	4	5	9	8	11	20	31	21	41	97	73	57	319	166	139	102	428	1,531
35-39..	2	6	6	11	2	7	9	15	17	26	20	19	127	73	52	32	206	630
40-44..	..	2	..	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	6	1	39	20	12	11	59	165
45-49..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	8
Total	75	115	165	274	513	900	1,201	723	595	1,423	1,199	922	5,195	2,309	1,253	756	1,433	19,051

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 1958 to 1962 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets and Quadruplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1958	759	9	768	12·69
1959	711	7	718	11·67
1960	734	4	738	11·66
1961	713	8*	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51

* Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1958 to 1962, mothers of twins were one in 86 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 7,891, and mothers of all multiple births one in 85 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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958.. ..	3,832	2,219	1,993	738	854	375	99	21	10,131
1959.. ..	4,017	2,308	2,161	745	904	388	133	31	10,687
1960.. ..	4,114	2,380	2,173	841	921	433	100	25	10,987
1961.. ..	4,575	2,706	2,445	1,026	959	404	120	34	12,269
1962.. ..	4,771	2,954	2,470	1,017	1,005	472	101	23	12,813

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
1958.. ..	4·79	3·62	5·88	3·68	5·10	4·38	14·20	1·65	4·55
1959.. ..	4·97	3·71	6·07	3·66	5·28	4·50	16·71	2·28	4·71
1960.. ..	5·02	3·72	6·17	4·01	5·44	4·89	12·87	1·58	4·77
1961.. ..	5·30	4·11	6·67	4·58	5·62	4·50	13·67	1·96	5·11
1962.. ..	5·58	4·48	6·92	4·76	5·89	5·31	10·93	1·26	5·40

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
12 .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..
13	4	3	2	1	2
14	10	4	9	18	15
15	38	43	37	41	68
16	73	96	87	131	128
17	117	142	167	180	196
18	135	157	200	238	263
19	173	175	222	209	253
20	149	176	165	221	225
21-24	485	478	487	539	594
25-29	435	388	385	403	480
30-34	317	353	346	378	356
35-39	194	201	177	229	253
40-44	56	61	73	76	82
45 and over ..	4	9	3	5	9
Total	2,190	2,286	2,362	2,669	2,924

Adoption of Children

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

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1958	633	665
1959	576	656
1960	633	649
1961	772	806
1962	840	767

Children Legitimated

Until the operation of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*, on 1st September, 1963, provision for the legitimation of children was contained in the *Victorian Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*.

Legitimation Acts in the various States have differed greatly in content so that there have been marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting from them. With the operation of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act*, uniform provisions for legitimation will apply. Legitimations in other States in 1962 were New South Wales, 346 ; Queensland, 345 ; South Australia, 58 ; Western Australia, 215 ; Tasmania, 66.

The table below shows the number of legitimations in Victoria over periods since 1935 :—

VICTORIA—LEGITIMATIONS

Period	Number of Legitimations	Period	Number of Legitimations
1935-39	584	1958	87
1940-44	1,010	1959	86
1945-49	631	1960	107
1950-54	519	1961	100
1955-59	498	1962	104

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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958 ..	32,350	23,625	11,455	7,743	5,554	2,708	106	182	83,723
1959 ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212
1960 ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1961 ..	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962 ..	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958 ..	8.75	8.69	7.98	8.63	7.94	8.07	4.87	4.43	8.50
1959 ..	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	5.25	4.12	8.87
1960 ..	9.14	8.59	8.30	8.26	7.88	7.70	5.34	4.03	8.61
1961 ..	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	4.88*	3.33	8.47
1962 ..	9.26	8.64	8.56	8.32	7.69	7.99	5.34	3.30	8.70

* Revised.

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to further revision.

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the years 1947, 1954, and 1961, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH

Ages	1947			1954			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 Year	725	520	1,245	622	433	1,055	656	517	1,173
1 Year	54	38	92	79	50	129	56	35	91
2 Years	35	18	53	49	25	74	36	29	65
3 "	29	15	44	33	20	53	36	23	59
4 "	25	13	38	25	21	46	28	25	53
5-9 Years	91	39	130	75	58	133	66	53	119
10-14 "	47	34	81	46	32	78	77	34	111
15-19 "	104	60	164	106	35	141	130	63	193
20-24 "	141	105	246	135	38	173	165	58	223
25-29 "	131	111	242	162	80	242	125	58	183
30-34 "	142	139	281	158	98	256	171	72	243
35-39 "	183	154	337	182	133	315	223	140	363
40-44 "	296	206	502	280	209	489	324	167	491
45-49 "	398	320	718	443	257	700	498	275	773
50-54 "	678	490	1,168	660	417	1,077	778	388	1,166
55-59 "	928	646	1,574	913	530	1,443	1,077	494	1,571
60-64 "	1,147	821	1,968	1,274	851	2,125	1,451	808	2,259
65-69 "	1,299	1,021	2,320	1,551	1,152	2,703	1,771	1,204	2,975
70-74 "	1,334	1,244	2,578	1,622	1,364	2,986	1,938	1,563	3,501
75-79 "	1,491	1,535	3,026	1,567	1,542	3,109	1,654	1,608	3,262
80-84 "	1,126	1,419	2,545	1,139	1,467	2,606	1,268	1,578	2,846
85-89 "	661	894	1,555	753	1,029	1,782	728	1,125	1,853
90-94 "	166	288	454	244	469	713	236	495	731
95-99 "	23	46	69	38	78	116	38	137	175
100 Years and over	2	4	6	3	2	5	3	15	18
Unknown	5	1	6	3	2	5	1	2	3
Total	11,261	10,181	21,442	12,162	10,392	22,554	13,534	10,966	24,500

The diagram on page 141 shows the percentages of deaths occurring in certain age groups in calendar years at ten-year intervals between 1921 and 1961, and supplies a graphic representation of the patterns of ages of males and females whose deaths were recorded in those years.

The changing pattern shown by the diagram is the result of a number of demographic features, and although detailed effects of individual features are not readily apparent, the diagram portrays visually the general improvement in survival from earlier ages.

In 1962, there were 1,217 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the preceding five years being 1,201.

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.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH AGE GROUP BY SEX, 1921 TO 1961

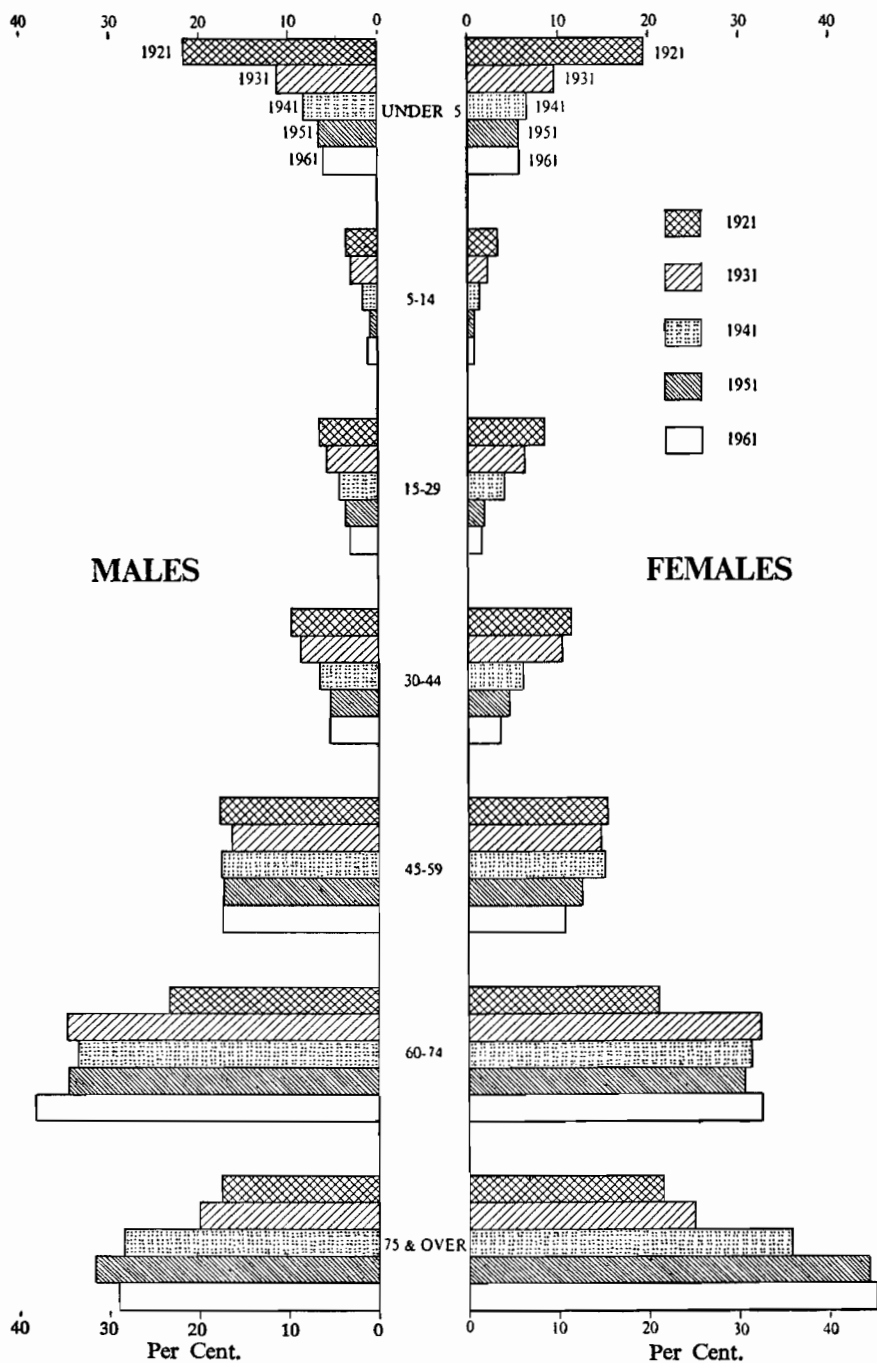


FIGURE 9.

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 1962, 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, 1962

Cause of Death*	Detailed List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	001-008	94	0.36	31
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	010-019	7	0.03	2
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020-029	26	0.10	9
7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	050, 051	1	§	§
9. Whooping Cough	056	2	0.01	1
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	9	0.03	3
12. Acute Poliomyelitis	080	2	0.01	1
14. Measles	085	3	0.01	1
16. Malaria	110-117	1	§	§
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	64	0.25	21
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,584	6.13	530
Lung	162, 163	585	2.26	196
Breast	170	339	1.31	113
Genital Organs	171-179	518	2.00	173
Urinary Organs	180, 181	173	0.67	58
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	204	190	0.73	64
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	701	2.71	234
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	51	0.20	17
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	449	1.74	150
21. Anaemias	290-293	66	0.26	22
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330-334	3,356	12.98	1,122
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	23	0.09	8
24. Rheumatic Fever	400-402	5	0.02	2
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	234	0.91	78
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	6,675	25.83	2,232
{ Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,215	4.70	406
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430-434	832	3.22	278
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease	440-443	460	1.78	154
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	260	1.01	87
30. Influenza	480-483	24	0.09	8

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1962—
continued

Cause of Death*	Detailed List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
31. Pneumonia	490-493	789	3.05	264
32. Bronchitis	500-502	499	1.93	167
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540-541	163	0.63	55
34. Appendicitis	550-553	27	0.10	9
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	130	0.50	43
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	103	0.40	34
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	177	0.68	59
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590-594	199	0.77	67
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	125	0.48	42
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	12	0.05	4
41. Congenital Malformations	750-759	331	1.28	111
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760-762	451	1.75	151
43. Infections of the Newborn	763-768	40	0.15	13
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769-776	257	0.99	86
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780-795	149	0.58	50
46. { General Arteriosclerosis	450	873	3.38	292
	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451-468	250	0.97	84
46. { Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	470-475, 510-527	322	1.25	108
	All Other Diseases	Residual	1,021	3.95	341
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810-E835	821	3.18	275
48. All Other Accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962	751	2.91	251
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	E963, E970-E979	347	1.34	116
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964, E965, E980-E999	61	0.24	20
Total All Causes .. .. .	..	25,847	100.00	8,643

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1962 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 6. Dysentery (045-048), 8. Diphtheria (055), 11. Plague (058), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108).

† 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.

Graphs of death rates from certain causes in selected years in the period 1931 to 1961 appeared on page 156 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

The diagrams illustrated the decreasing mortality from infectious and respiratory diseases and the decline in infant mortality; increases in death rates from malignant neoplasms and accidents were also illustrated.

The following table shows deaths in 1962, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1962

International List Number	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	1,219	100.0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	284	23.3	284	100.0
750-759	Congenital malformations	230	18.9	331	69.5
760, 761	Birth injuries	167	13.7	167	100.0
774-776	Immaturity	155	12.7	155	100.0
480-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	81	6.7	1,344	6.0
..	Other causes	302	24.7	..	..
	1-4 years	217	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	64	29.5	1,980	3.2
750-759	Congenital malformations	35	16.1	4,090	10.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	28	12.9	4,090	0.7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	25	11.5	1,344	1.9
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	8	3.7	209	3.8
..	Other causes	57	26.3	..	..
	5-14 years	244	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	98	40.2	1,980	5.0
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	51	20.9	4,090	1.3
750-759	Congenital malformations	13	5.3	331	3.9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	13	5.3	1,344	1.0
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	12	4.9	209	5.7
..	Other causes	57	23.4	..	..
	15-19 years	187	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidents and violent deaths	127	67.9	1,980	6.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	16	8.6	4,090	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	9	4.8	9,421	0.1
750-759	Congenital malformations	4	2.1	331	1.2
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	3	1.6	1,344	0.2
..	Other causes	28	15.0	..	..
	20-24 years	235	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	164	69.8	1,980	8.3
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	16	6.8	4,090	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	10	4.3	9,421	0.1
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	3.0	199	3.5
750-759	Congenital malformations	4	1.7	331	1.2
..	Other causes	34	14.4	..	..
	25-34 years	441	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	246	55.8	1,980	12.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	54	12.2	4,090	1.3
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	37	8.4	9,421	0.4
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	20	4.5	3,356	0.6
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	11	2.5	209	5.3
..	Other causes	73	16.6	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1962—
continued

International List Number	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	884	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	229	25·9	1,980	11·6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	196	22·2	4,090	4·8
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	196	22·2	9,421	2·1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	64	7·2	3,356	1·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	20	2·3	1,344	1·5
	Other causes	179	20·2	..	..
	45-54 years	2,012	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	711	35·3	9,421	7·6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	503	25·0	4,090	12·3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	252	12·5	1,980	12·7
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	154	7·7	3,356	4·6
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	52	2·6	1,344	3·9
	Other causes	340	16·9	..	..
	55-64 years	3,957	100·0	..	..
401, 410-433	Diseases of the heart	1,612	40·7	9,421	17·1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	917	23·2	4,090	22·4
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	433	10·9	3,356	12·9
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	216	5·5	1,980	10·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	151	3·8	1,344	11·2
	Other causes	628	15·9	..	..
	65-74 years	6,600	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	2,863	43·4	9,421	30·4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,209	18·3	4,090	29·6
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	897	13·6	3,356	26·7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	313	4·7	1,344	23·3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	217	3·3	1,980	11·0
	Other causes	1,101	16·7	..	..
	75 years and over	9,847	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	3,965	40·3	9,421	42·1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,774	18·0	3,356	52·9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,095	11·1	4,090	26·8
450-456	Diseases of arteries	769	7·8	1,057	72·8
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	679	6·9	1,344	50·5
	Other causes	1,565	15·9	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1962 was 101, the rate per million of mean population being 34.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1962 numbered 94 and equalled a rate of 31 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 130 for 1950–54, 294 in 1945–49, 660 in 1918–22, 855 in 1908–12, and 1,365 in 1890–92. In 1962, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 93 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 66 males and 28 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1962, three males and four females were under the age of 45 years.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared 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). During 1962, there were 20 cases notified which represented a rate of 7 per million of population. Two deaths were registered during the year.

Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there was a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date. (See pages 246–247 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.)

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 1962 numbered 4,090 and represented a rate of 1,368 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,366 in 1961, 1,349 in 1960, 1,403 in 1959, and 1,329 in 1958.

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	9.96	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 occur at all 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 1962 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1962, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148)	M	..	2	21	26	49
	F	..	1	6	13	20
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	..	17	30	47
	F	..	..	10	25	35
Stomach (151)	M	..	6	102	175	283
	F	..	8	35	143	186
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	..	11	59	133	203
	F	..	13	87	215	315
Rectum (154)	M	..	1	47	69	117
	F	..	3	27	53	83
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	..	16	251	242	509
	F	1	2	26	47	76
Breast (170)	M	..	..	2	1	3
	F	..	39	139	158	336
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	19	52	44	115
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	1	3	24	34	62
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	2	7	49	42	100
Prostate (177)	M	1	..	26	192	219
Kidney (180)	M	2	3	18	16	39
	F	4	1	9	17	31
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	..	20	48	68
	F	1	..	7	27	35
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	7	14	26	13	60
	F	11	10	20	13	54
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	24	18	34	27	103
	F	31	4	21	31	87
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	M	9	15	49	36	109
	F	3	11	30	45	89
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	11	24	121	189	345
	F	8	19	85	200	312
Total	M	54	110	793	1,197	2,154
	F	62	140	627	1,107	1,936

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1962, diabetes was responsible for 169 male and 280 female deaths, representing a rate of 150 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 152 in 1961, 137 in 1960, 131 in 1959, and 150 in 1958.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1962, 1,359 male and 1,997 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,122 per million of the mean population. Of the 3,356 deaths in 1962, 187 were due to subarachnoid haemorrhage, 1,735 to cerebral haemorrhage, 1,108 to cerebral embolism and thrombosis, and 326 to other vascular lesions.

Details of these deaths are given below :—

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962**

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	26	19	23	9	6	83
	F	24	16	31	18	15	104
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	21	44	125	247	267	704
	F	21	51	130	267	562	1,031
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	1	12	57	139	224	433
	F	2	12	50	145	466	675
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334) ..	M	2	..	11	35	91	139
	F	1	..	6	37	143	187
Total	M	50	75	216	430	588	1,359
	F	48	79	217	467	1,186	1,997

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1962, there were 9,416 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 234 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 7,890 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 832 to other diseases of

the heart, and 460 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of these causes in 1962 represented a rate of 3,149 per million of the mean population.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1962 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416)	M	26	21	25	22	14	108
	F	14	21	29	32	30	126
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	M	130	478	1,046	1,441	1,144	4,239
	F	28	104	322	787	1,195	2,436
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	M	22	24	43	121	343	553
	F	17	12	29	109	495	662
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	M	16	24	43	124	210	417
	F	11	9	23	92	280	415
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	M	2	8	26	57	81	174
	F	1	10	25	77	173	286
Total	M	196	555	1,183	1,765	1,792	5,491
	F	71	156	428	1,097	2,173	3,925

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1962, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,634 which represented a rate of 546 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1962, 24 were due to influenza, 80 to lobar pneumonia, 596 to broncho-pneumonia, 113 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 499 to bronchitis, eight to empyema and abscess of lung, four to pleurisy, 22 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 30 to bronchiectasis, and 258 to other diseases.

The 24 deaths from influenza in 1962 represented a rate of eight per million of the mean population.

Influenza has more often proved fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1962, only 8 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1962, there were 473 male and 328 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 268 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 246 in 1961, 270 in 1960, 303 in 1959, and 288 in 1958. Deaths from these causes in 1962 were: 163 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, one from gastritis and duodenitis, 27 from appendicitis, 130 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 47 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 177 from cirrhosis of the liver, 68 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 188 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1962, there were 512 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 171 per million of the mean population. In 1962, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 199 deaths, infections of the kidney for 131, calculi of the urinary system for twelve, hyperplasia of prostate for 125, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 45.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1962 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of total deaths.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1962

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	12	6	18
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	625	196	821
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	9	10	19
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	19	3	22
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	12	1	13
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	27	16	43
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	6	7	13
E900-E904	Accidental falls	113	194	307
E912	Accident caused by machinery	22	..	22
E914	Accident caused by electric current	16	1	17
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	34	21	55
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	2	..	2
E919	Accident caused by firearm	24	1	25
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	2	5	7
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects .. .. .	..	..	..
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	..	1
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	73	25	98
E935	Lightning	3	..	3
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	All other accidental causes	61	25	86
	Total	1,061	511	1,572

For the five years 1958 to 1962, the female mortality rate from accidents was 45 per cent. of the rate for males.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1958 to 1962, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of Motor Vehicles at 30th June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
		Number*	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1958	747,834	597	8·0	218
1959	789,358	670	8·5	238
1960	846,830	742	8·8	257
1961	892,144	816	9·1	279
1962	926,737	821	8·9	275

*Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 203, 192, 227, 238 and 247 respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1962, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 893, as against 875 in 1961, 799 in 1960, 739 in 1959, and 659 in 1958.

During the year 1962, deaths connected with transport represented 57 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents. The corresponding percentage in 1961 was 58.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1962, 235 males and 112 females died from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury. These deaths represented a rate of 116 per million of the population as compared with 93 in 1961, 89 in 1960, 94 in 1959, and 90 in 1958.

Of the 235 male deaths in 1962, 71 (30 per cent.) were connected with firearms and explosives.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1962 was 55 (41 males and 14 females).

Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and are included with deaths from maternal causes.

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality*Introduction*

To-day the risks to mother and baby before, during, and immediately after childbirth are minimal. The lessening of risk to mother and child can be demonstrated in a simple way by comparing the maternal

and perinatal death rates in Victoria 50 years ago with those of today. (Perinatal deaths may be described as stillbirths together with deaths of infants during the first 28 days of life.)

The maternal death rate has decreased from 47 to 3 per 10,000 births; the perinatal death rate has decreased from 930 to 270 per 10,000 births. The reduction in the number of maternal deaths has been due to improvements in the treatment of all the major causes of death.

Maternal Deaths

Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia

Eclampsia was once the complication most feared by medical practitioners, and even known to the general public, who referred to it as "kidney fits". Today this condition is rarely met, except in patients who neglect to seek medical advice during pregnancy, and two measures are responsible for this improvement. Firstly, there is the insistence on frequent and regular visits to an ante-natal clinic, so that early warning-signs can be detected and corrected.

Secondly, particular attention is paid to the gain in weight from one visit to the next, as undue weight gain may sometimes be the first and very early sign of pre-eclampsia. Patients whose weight fails to respond to dietary advice are admitted to hospital, where adequate treatment makes certain that there is no risk of pre-eclampsia or eclampsia occurring.

Haemorrhage

Fifty years ago many women died from haemorrhage before or after childbirth. The former was less common than the latter, but both types could prove lethal in many instances. In the type which occurred before or during childbirth the improvement in maternal and foetal mortalities has been due to two major factors. The first is the establishment of blood banks, from which blood is readily available in an emergency. The other factor is the use of Caesarean section in some of these patients.

Fifty years ago the incidence of haemorrhage after delivery was 10-18 per cent. of all cases. At present it is less than 2 per cent. and death is very rare.

Puerperal Infection

It is now well known that the ravages of childbirth fever are a thing of the past, but earlier in the century the risks of having a baby in hospital were considerable; indeed most mothers preferred to be delivered at home. It was not until the 1930's that the first drug (a sulphonamide) to control such infections was produced. A few years later penicillin was discovered and since then many antibiotics have been manufactured, so that now most bacterial infections can be controlled.

The abolition of puerperal sepsis has removed one important cause of maternal death and has made it safe for a baby to be born in hospital. In Australia, this has meant that almost all women are now delivered in maternity hospitals. From the medical point of view it is much better to have the patient in hospital, where all facilities are available to cope with any emergency that may arise. Such a practice also achieves greater economy with midwives, because one trained nurse can look after at least ten patients during the same time. With hospital confinement it must be ensured that no patient suffers a lack of security or feeling of loneliness while away from her home.

Under the heading of puerperal sepsis must be included those deaths which are due to a miscarriage that has become infected. Such cases were once numerous, but today are few, because infection can be treated promptly and effectively with antibiotics.

Difficult Delivery

Fifty years ago delivery of a mother by Caesarean section was a hazardous procedure. Today, Caesarean section is quite a safe operation, and although it is not as safe as normal delivery, it is often the best method of dealing with complications. Modern anaesthesia, control of infection, blood transfusion, and improved surgical techniques have combined to effect this improvement, and today 1 in 25 births are carried out in this way. The reasons for using the operation are many; once a woman has undergone Caesarean section, it is usually (but not invariably) necessary for her subsequent pregnancies to be treated in the same way.

The four factors mentioned above were the major causes of death 50 years ago.

In Victoria today, only a very few mothers die because of them; indeed in recent years, so great has been the improvement, that now the principal remaining cause of maternal death is heart disease complicating pregnancy or labour and if the heart condition is very serious, a pregnancy may still prove too much for the patient, despite modern care.

Perinatal Deaths

There has been an improvement in the perinatal death rate during the same period, but not as great as in the case of maternal mortality. To consider the reasons for this, it is convenient to separate causes of death before the baby is born from those operating after the birth.

Foetal Deaths Before Birth (Stillbirths)

The most important factor in the reduction of the number of deaths occurring before delivery is an increasing ability to induce labour and effect delivery of the infant before it dies in the mother. This applies particularly where further advance of the pregnancy will

produce a worsening of a pre-existing maternal medical condition (such as heart-disease) and even more so where the persistence of the pregnancy is itself *causing* a maternal disease (such as pre-eclampsia) which will worsen the longer pregnancy continues. To be able to effect birth of the baby at a chosen time, while the maternal condition can still stand the burden of labour, yet to ensure that the baby be not adversely affected by either its own prematurity or the effect on it of its mother's state of health, demands keen judgment.

Pre-eclampsia or eclampsia has killed far more babies than mothers, and today these conditions remain an important cause of foetal loss. However, modern treatment has delayed their onset and reduced their severity, so that the baby now usually survives. In the past, chronic disease in the mother would kill the baby, in conditions such as syphilis, diabetes, or high blood pressure. Today, syphilis has been brought under control by modern therapy; diabetes can be controlled since the discovery of insulin; and high blood pressure can be reduced by special drugs.

Mechanical difficulties in labour have been reduced by the use of Caesarean section. In the past, difficult labour and difficult instrumental delivery were fruitful sources of deadborn babies or of babies which survived but proved to be mentally retarded or "spastic". However, in modern times, "backward" children still appear, because of hereditary factors, poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy, and undue prematurity of the child at birth.

The largest single cause of death is maternal haemorrhage before delivery and, as yet, there is no known method of preventing this. Once it occurs, blood transfusion will save the mother's life, but nearly one-third of the babies die before they can be born. Undue tightness of the cord around the baby's neck remains an important cause of death, and at present there is no known way of suspecting this, because its presence can only be recognized during the actual birth.

Congenital abnormalities in babies are responsible for a number of stillbirths. The incidence of these conditions has not altered over the years, although some insight is being gained into their causes.

Deaths of Infants During First 28 Days of Life

Recent improvement in the infant death rate after birth has been considerable. Deaths due to abnormalities which are incompatible with life have been reduced, because surgical correction of some of these is being attempted and shows promise of success. However, very little improvement can be recorded in the number of deaths due to chest conditions, such as failure of lung expansion after birth.

Many deaths are due to the baby being born prematurely, but their number has been reduced because better ante-natal care produces fewer premature births. Premature nurseries are now widely available, with better equipment to keep these babies warm and comfortable, and infection is no longer a risk because of effective modern treatment.

In the mature newborn, infective diseases are now rare—a result due mainly to antibiotics. Enteritis is rarely encountered, and in the past few years the common skin condition that most babies developed before leaving hospital has been controlled. As has been said, deaths due to injury at birth have also been reduced considerably.

Now that the maternal death rate is so low the standard of practice in a maternity hospital must be judged by the death rate in the babies. This has made the medical attendant even more conscious of the fact that it is not sufficient to produce a live child; it must also be a healthy one.

The aim must therefore be to keep pregnancy and labour safe for the mother, and to reduce still further the loss of life in the child, until an irreducible minimum is achieved.

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 19 in 1958–62—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, in a large degree, accounted for a reduction of the rate since that time.

The following statements 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 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958 ..	1,704	1,178	657	449	360	167	22	23	4,560
1959 ..	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
1960 ..	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643
1961 ..	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962 ..	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958 ..	21·29	19·23	19·40	22·40	21·52	19·49	31·56	18·04	20·49
1959 ..	22·65	21·21	20·25	20·71	20·16	23·42	38·94	11·75	21·54
1960 ..	21·16	18·46	21·01	18·94	21·62	19·09	33·46	17·69	20·16
1961 ..	20·84	17·80	20·01	20·00	19·67	16·81	23·92	15·57	19·54
1962 ..	21·36	18·50	21·13	19·15	22·27	20·69	40·04	17·59	20·41

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death-rates for Melbourne Metropolitan Area, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1958 to 1962, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Period	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		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
1958 ..	710	19·6	468	18·6	1,178	19·2
1959 ..	758	20·3	562	22·5	1,320	21·2
1960 ..	734	18·7	448	18·0	1,182	18·5
1961 ..	719	17·4	454	18·4	1,173	17·8
1962 ..	774	18·6	445	18·3	1,219	18·5

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 1961, the rate was 17·8, 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 varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910–14 to 22·7 in 1925–29 and 12·7 in 1955–59. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11·1 in 1910–14 to 1·8 in 1955–59, a decrease of 84 per cent., and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41·2 to 5·2, a decrease of 87 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000

children born in 1900-04, 33 in 1915-19, and 5 in 1955-59. In 1962, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 68 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Period	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births							Males	Females
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year			
1958 ..	17·8	1·7	1·4	1·8	1·5	19·2	20·4	17·9	
1959 ..	13·4	1·8	1·8	2·2	2·0	21·2	23·2	19·1	
1960 ..	12·1	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·6	18·5	20·7	16·1	
1961 ..	12·1	1·4	1·7	1·4	1·2	17·8	19·4	16·2	
1962 ..	12·7	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·4	18·5	20·8	16·0	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1962

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	494	59	47	49	57	706
Rate*	14·6	1·7	1·4	1·4	1·7	20·8
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·97	8·36	6·66	6·94	8·07	100·00
Females—						
Number	341	40	55	43	34	513
Rate*	10·7	1·2	1·7	1·3	1·1	16·0
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	66·47	7·80	10·72	8·38	6·63	100·00

* Number of deaths in each age group under one year per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1958-62 exceeded the female rate by 22·8 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female deaths by 790 and male births were 8,953 in excess of female births.

In 1962, 541 deaths were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all except three of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 44 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 230, or 19 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 63 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1962 was related to immaturity and congenital malformations.

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 1962 :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1962**

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	4	7
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) ..	..	..	20	16	13	49
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) ..	..	..	6	3	6	15
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	105	46	41	23	15	230
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	68	1	..	..	..	69
(b) With Immaturity ..	93	5	..	..	..	98
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	53	..	1	2	2	58
(b) With Immaturity ..	220	4	1	..	1	226
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	10	13	..	..	..	23
(b) With Immaturity ..	4	5	..	..	..	9
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	3	3	..	..	..	6
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	35	2	3	1	..	41
(b) With Immaturity ..	61	3	1	..	..	65
Immaturity Unqualified (776) ..	147	3	..	..	..	150
All Other Diseases ..	23	9	25	42	44	143
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	13	3	4	2	6	28
Total All Causes ..	835	99	102	92	91	1,219

* 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 "still-born 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.

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 :—

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)
1958 ..	826	13·31	887	14·28	1,713	27·59	2,004	32·27
1959 ..	799	12·67	947*	15·02*	1,746*	27·69*	2,119	33·61
1960 ..	850	13·10	878	13·53	1,728	26·64	2,032	31·32
1961 ..	885	13·25	887	13·28	1,772	26·54	2,058	30·82
1962 ..	775	11·63	934	14·01	1,709	25·64	1,994	29·91

* Revised.

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	12	26	32	22	9
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	3	1	9	9	5
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	31	53	52	48	41
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	70	80	80	76	39
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	3	11	4	3	2
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	353	361	342	397	322
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	11	6	17	12	5
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus	89	65	84	85	79
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	254	196	230	233	273
	Total	826	799	850	885	775

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria—one at Springvale, one at the new Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner, one at Ballarat, and one at Western Suburbs Memorial Park, Altona North. The history of the establishment of the first two is contained in an article published in the Year Book 1942-43, page 307. The Ballarat Crematorium commenced operations in 1958, and the Western Suburbs Crematorium in 1961.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1958 in 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1958	6,913	23,625	29·26
1959	7,549	25,078	30·10
1960	7,839	24,547	31·93
1961	7,923	24,500	32·34
1962	8,425	25,847	32·60

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Royal Society of Victoria

An article describing the activities of the Royal Society of Victoria will be found in pages 171 and 172 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

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 a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Government to represent many ideas and interests, 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 and the present Board follows carefully the high example set by its predecessors.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the 10th 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 is also the recognized repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, &c., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

Historical Collection

In 1914, the Trustees of the Library agreed to a suggestion of the Chief Librarian and established an Historical Museum. It occupied the old Newspaper Room and consisted mainly of portraits of the early governors and of private citizens who had played their part in laying the foundations of the State.

The Trustees' policy was never definitely laid down, but could be briefly stated as the preservation of any oil painting, water colour, print, photograph, drawing, or object that would help recall the development of the State of Victoria and any of those contemporary things which should be preserved because no one else was likely to preserve them. The collection grew rapidly.

The collection really began with the Liardet water colours. These are small, primitive, but very attractive representations of many of Melbourne's "firsts". They cover fires and floods, buildings, &c., and are invaluable records. Liardet himself was a huge man who lived at Port Melbourne long before it was settled. The lantern in the window of a small hotel he built at the landing place was the unofficial guiding mark for the anchorage. Port Melbourne itself was called Liardet's Beach long before it became known officially as Sandridge.

There is an extensive collection of the Dickson Gregory water colours of ships, ranging from the towering clippers to the early steam ships famous at their time. The Malcolm Brodie Collection contains hundreds of prints of ships well known in the Port of Melbourne. This could be said to be almost insignificant beside the 6,000 negatives and prints of ships in the Green Collection.

The goldfield period is also well covered. Pride of the collection are the water colours of S. T. Gill. In the 1860's the Trustees became aware that the great alluvial goldfields, as they themselves had known them, were fading from the minds of people. They commissioned the famous "Artist of the Gold Fields", S. T. Gill, to paint them as he had known them. It is said Gill re-drew them from his contemporary sketches and the result is a complete and vivid cross-section of the Victorian fields.

Allied to them are the pen and pencil drawings of Eugene von Guerard—a much more meticulous artist than Gill. Von Guerard became the first master of the Painting School at the then recently established National Gallery.

The city itself is well covered by the early artists in O'Brien, Burn, and Gritten. In the 1860's photographic reproduction began to replace the bold colours and dashing lines of the artists. There are thousands of photographs depicting Melbourne in all its aspects, grimly depressed or on top of the world. Amongst other things is a film depicting the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of York to open the first Federal Parliament in 1901. One scene shows the new Australian flag being broken out from the pole on top of the Exhibition dome.

One other extensive collection must be mentioned—the vast theatre collection. This consists of photographs, programmes, broadsheets, and advertisements of all kinds. The objects in another collection bequeathed to the Library range from a full size cable tram down through a Cobb and Co. coach, a barouche, hansom cab, and jinker, to small scale models of Victoria's first navy. There is also the State coach used for the opening of the Parliament in 1901 and costumes of historical interest.

Victoria's Special and Research Libraries

Since the publication of the Munn-Pitt report in 1935, library activity in Victoria has developed rapidly, especially in the realm of special and research libraries.

Of over 500 special libraries in Australia, some 160 are to be found in Victoria. These range from the University and educational libraries, through Federal and State departmental libraries, to the highly specialized collections found in the libraries of private industry and learned societies.

The Baillieu Library (University of Melbourne), with its several departmental outlets, is the largest of these, its collections being designed to provide for undergraduate and postgraduate students in Agriculture, Architecture, Botany, Chemistry, Music, Economics, Engineering, Forestry, Geology, Law, Medicine, and Physical Education. Its collections have been enriched by gifts from the estates and families of such people as Macarthur, Ernest Scott, Hart, Morgan, Poynton, and Michell.

In 1960, the newly established Monash University opened its main library, with special departments covering the Physical and Applied Sciences, Law, Biology, and Medicine.

Also in the tertiary education field, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swinburne Technical College, and the Gordon Institute of Technology, among others, have well developed libraries whose collections, whilst essentially related to their curricula, are comprehensive enough to supply the needs of all their students, including those who are preparing theses in their final year. Several of the larger technical school libraries have concerned themselves also with disseminating technical information to industry.

The Teachers' Colleges in Melbourne, Toorak, Coburg, Frankston, Burwood, Geelong, and Bendigo, the Technical Teachers' College, and the Secondary Teachers' College, together with "Larnook", are all concerned with the library needs of their own students.

State and private schools in recent years have embarked upon ambitious schemes for the development of their libraries. Notable among the private schools are Scotch College, Melbourne Grammar School, Geelong Grammar School, Mandeville Hall, and Haileybury College. The Education Department has equipped some 260 libraries in primary, secondary, and technical schools, and conducts a library school to train teachers selected to become librarians.

Little known among libraries are those devoted to theology. Among these are the Mollison Library at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the libraries at Ormond College, Corpus Christi College at Werribee, and the Whitefriars Monastery at Don Vale. The residential colleges at the Melbourne University and the University Women's College possess libraries which are devoted to the needs of those in residence.

Perhaps the most highly developed system of special libraries in Victoria is that of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, with its Head Office Library in East Melbourne and its fourteen branches dispersed throughout the Commonwealth. These cover most aspects of agriculture, animal health, building research, dairy research, engineering, fodder conservation, forest products, meteorological physics, soil mechanics, tribophysics, and wool research. Other Commonwealth Government libraries provide for aeronautical research, broadcasting and television, civil aviation, telecommunications, and building construction. The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Departments of Customs and Excise, Defence Standards, Labour and National Service, Meteorology, Mineral Resources, Shipping and Transport, and Social Services also have libraries.

State Government departments and instrumentalities have established libraries in recent years. The largest of these is that of the State Electricity Commission which holds, *inter alia*, material on the important brown coal industry, including geology, chemistry, mining, briquetting and combustion, as well as on the general aspects of the associated branches of engineering. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission covers the interests of civil, hydraulic, mechanical, and public health engineering. The Department of Agriculture furnishes literature on agriculture, horticulture, livestock and dairying and has smaller collections on regional planning, food technology, statistics, botany, and agricultural economics. Dairy science is covered by the Dairy Research Laboratories at Werribee. The Country Roads Board specializes in roads, traffic, and bridges, with smaller collections on soil and concrete. The Forests Commission supplies research facilities in all aspects of forestry. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works supplies material on sewerage and sewage treatment, water conservation, storage and distribution, and town planning, including metropolitan highways and foreshores. The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners' library specializes in harbour engineering, naval architecture and shipbuilding. The State Film Centre concentrates on material dealing with the production, history, and use of films. The Library of the Parliament of Victoria, established in 1851, has a superb collection of Parliamentary papers of the United Kingdom since 1837, and those of all the States and the Commonwealth. In addition, all relevant texts on government and the social sciences are held for reference by Members of Parliament.

Other State instrumentalities which have found it necessary to form libraries include the Cancer Institute Board, for material on all aspects of cancer; the Institute of Applied Science, for applied chemistry and physics, mechanics, nuclear energy, radio carbon dating, and transport; and the National Museum of Victoria, for zoology, geology, and anthropology. The British Information Library is a prime source of official material issued by the Government of Great Britain.

The growth of secondary industries has resulted in the demand for source materials on special areas of interest and many firms have established libraries to meet this demand.

One field of endeavour that is well endowed with libraries is that of medicine and health. Some eighteen hospital and research institution libraries exist in Victoria; most of these are linked with the Central Medical Library Organization, which preserves a union list of books in the co-operating libraries. Their holdings of serial publications are recorded in *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, produced by the C.S.I.R.O. Among the participating medical libraries are those of the Alfred Hospital, the Royal Melbourne Hospital, the J. W. Grieve Memorial Library at the Royal Children's Hospital, the Mental Hygiene Authority, the Repatriation Department and General Hospital, the Peter McCallum Institute, the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research, the Baker Medical Research Institute, the Australian Medical Association, and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.

Some learned societies provide library facilities for their members. These include the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Australian Institute of Management, the Australian Society of Accountants, the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, and the Royal Society of Victoria.

Periodical literature is perhaps the most sought after material for inter-library loan, and its location may be readily ascertained by reference to *Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries*, which is a union list of such publications.

Commercial establishments allow the resources of their libraries to be used mainly by the members of their own staff, but most special scientific and technical libraries throughout Victoria have generous, though somewhat varied, inter-lending facilities. On the whole it could be said that there is a free flow of technical information between libraries.

Further References

Directory of Special Libraries in Australia, 2nd ed. 1961. Sydney. Library Association of Australia.

Australian Library Journal, Vol. 10, No. 3, July, 1961, and current issues. Sydney. Library Association of Australia.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria

This Board was established in 1963 to inquire into all the main aspects of library services in the State. The results of the Inquiry will be noted after the publication of its official report.

Free Library Service Board

An article describing the activities of the Free Library Service Board will be found on pages 174 to 177 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

National Gallery and Cultural Centre

Much progress has been made in this project and firm evidence of the development can now be seen. The over-all scheme, which covers an area of 7 acres on St. Kilda-road, close to Prince's Bridge, will include a new National Gallery, a theatre to seat 1,200 people, a recital and conference hall with 1,000 seats, and a small adaptable

hall for experimental drama, meetings, and television production. These structures will be integrated into a design which embraces 2 acres of gardens, a paved terrace of 2 acres, and pools and fountains, restaurants, and café bars.

In 1962, 4 acres on the south end of the site were excavated and the greater part of the piling programme carried out. This programme necessitated the driving of 1,300 piles, some of them to a depth of 96 feet, and special equipment and engineering techniques were evolved in Australia to carry out this scheme.

Towards the end of the year a second contract was signed which will entail the expenditure of nearly £1 mill. This will produce a large concrete podium covering the excavated area, stretching from St. Kilda-road to Nolan and Sturt streets. Apart from providing the essential base from which the Gallery buildings and the buildings for the School of Art will rise, it will provide parking space for 1,200 vehicles, water storage tanks for fountains and pools, areas for the installation of electrical sub-stations, air-conditioning equipment and similar mechanical requirements, as well as Art Gallery services such as a Conservation Department, workshops, and registry. This part of the programme should be completed by early 1964 when further contracts for the next stage will be let. The total cost of the project is estimated to be just under £7 mill., and up to the beginning of 1963, the general public had contributed over £600,000.

National Gallery of Victoria

An article describing the activities of the National Gallery will be found in pages 177 to 179 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Painting in Victoria to 1945

Historical Background

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the Port Phillip area had been sketchily explored, with some abortive attempts at settlement. It was not until the 1830's that the Victorian community was founded by groups of pastoralist pioneers, who crossed Bass Strait from Van Diemen's Land in search of fertile grazing land. In fact they found the native grasses ideal for the cultivation of wool, and by the 1840's, Victoria had become a prosperous pastoral community. By 1850, the colony had 76,000 people and 6 mill. sheep, with the Melbourne population comprising 23,000 people.

As yet the time was not ripe for the emergence of the arts. For most of the squatters, who by the 1850's had pushed settlement to the boundaries of the colony, pioneering was a grim arduous life. Among them were men of learning, but the rigours of life did not allow the tending of the leisured arts. The cultural development of the community coincided with Victoria's separation from New South Wales, in 1851, which in its turn coincided with the discovery of gold. The gold rushes of the 1850's transformed Melbourne from village to city, and brought into the community a new influx of professional men of

good education who greatly stimulated the colony's intellectual life. The representative artist of this period is Samuel Thomas Gill who was born in England in 1818, and died in Victoria in 1880.

As a young man, Gill came to Adelaide (South Australia) with his parents in 1839. The lure of gold brought him to the Victorian gold diggings in 1851. In 1852, he published in Melbourne a folio of lithographs, "A Series of Sketches of the Victorian Gold Diggings and Diggers As They Are". Such work was sought after both in Australia and England, where "gold rush" emigration fever was at its height. Gill travelled extensively recording the life of his times; the turbulent era of the Gold Rush, the labours of the pioneer pastoralist, and the boom growth of Victoria's towns. He introduced to Australian art many typical subjects from the everyday life of his contemporaries. This type of painting was later taken up by artists in the 1890's and the 1940's, notably Tom Roberts (1856-1931), Fred McCubbin (1855-1917), and Russell Drysdale (born in 1912). An admirable collection of Gill's work belongs to the State Library of Victoria. (See page 162.)

After the Gold Rush

By the end of the 1850's, the intellectual and artistic life of the community, led by Redmond Barry, was beginning to take some formal shape. In 1854, the foundation stones of both Public Library and University were laid by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, Redmond Barry being Chairman of Trustees of the one, and Chancellor of the other.

In May, 1861, the first exhibition of the Museum of Art, an adjunct of the Public Library, was opened. An extraordinarily diverse collection of "Statues and Busts in Marble and Casts from the Antique", it nevertheless founded the present National Gallery of Victoria. Its avowed aim was the improvement of public taste. Redmond Barry wrote, "They (i.e., the Trustees) place much reliance upon this auxiliary element of mental cultivation as eminently calculated to introduce a new stimulus for intellectual refinement".

By 1863, Redmond Barry was chairman of a Commission on the Fine Arts to inquire into the promotion of fine arts in Victoria, and to submit a scheme for the founding of a Public Museum, Gallery, and School of Art. As a result of its activity the first picture gallery was opened in 1864.

Early Landscape Painting

Together with the first eleven paintings selected in England with the assistance of Sir Charles Eastlake, Director of the National Gallery, London, there was held an exhibition of 43 local landscapes by artists resident in the Colony. These artists were competing for a £200 purchase prize offered by the Trustees. The prize was won by Nicholas Chevalier (1828-1902), with his large canvas "The Buffalo Ranges, Victoria, 1864", which thus became the first Australian painting in the State collection. This opening exhibition was a popular success. The "Australian Illustrated News" waxed

enthusiastic :—"Every day since its opening the gallery has been crowded and the attendance as yet has not shown signs of diminishing : Victorians it cannot be doubted are sincere lovers of art". What sort of paintings were these local landscapes and to what taste did they appeal ?

Nicholas Chevalier, a Swiss who came to Victoria in 1854, and Eugene von Guerard, an Austrian (1811-1901) who arrived in 1853, typify the informed taste of this period in Victoria. Both were highly trained in the European academic manner of the 19th century. Both favoured picturesque views of the still primeval countryside. These landscapes they painted with a meticulous linear exactitude, embellished with typical aspects of the Antipodean scene, and its flora and fauna. Such work appealed to the local pastoral and professional aristocracy. Still largely British in origin, their aim was to recreate in Victoria the social refinements of contemporary metropolitan England. An admirable example of Guerard's work is in the National Gallery of Victoria of which he was first curator—the "Valley of the Mitta Mitta, with the Bogong Ranges, 1866". Marcus Clarke's opinion of Chevalier's prize-winning "The Buffalo Ranges, Victoria, 1864" is interesting ; he called upon the public to notice how the artist had conveyed "in a very brilliant manner the effect of the sylvan sunlight peculiar to our clime". This theme was to occupy the attention of artists in Victoria for the next 50 years. Their main objective was to master the art of landscape painting and to create a new visual convention capable of interpreting in artistic terms the original beauty of the new found country.

Louis Buvelot

In 1865, there arrived an artist whose influence was crucial to this development : Louis Buvelot (1814-1888). It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this man's work in Victoria. He was an artist of great ability and sensitivity, who introduced a new poetic concept to the emerging landscape tradition. He favoured the simple rural scenes of the French "Barbizon" school, so known from a group of artists who worked at that village in the Forest of Fontainebleau during the mid-nineteenth century, their aim being a direct, unadorned rendering of peasant life and scenery. Buvelot's most famous landscape is "Waterpool at Coleraine, 1869" (National Gallery of Victoria). This is a farming scene at twilight of a water-pool reflecting the setting sun, beneath two great gums which quite fill the central plane of the picture. The twilight hour gives a uniform low tone, a harmony of golden browns, tans, and russets. It must be remembered that this district did not in itself reflect the wilder aspects of the primeval countryside. Thus in rejecting the exotic, Buvelot found plentiful subjects in the Port Phillip farmlands for his quiet artistry.

"Heidelberg" School

Buvelot's achievement influenced the formation of the "Heidelberg School", whose predominant position in the history of painting in Victoria must be considered in relation to a rapidly emerging colonial culture. The 1880's climaxed a period of economic expansion which

made possible a local patronage to encourage a native school of painters. During the late 1860's, Schools of Design were founded under the stimulus of the Trades Hall. By 1875, the National Gallery Art School, Melbourne, had 41 students, amongst them Tom Roberts (1856-1931). The flowering of the "Heidelberg School" was fostered by the Art School and fathered by Tom Roberts. Mainly native born or in this country from youth, these artists created that style which is most commonly regarded as Australian landscape. They forged their individual approach to a national style when the Australian States were moving towards Federation.

Tom Roberts was their inspiring leader. After his studies in Melbourne, he visited England and the Continent for some four years from 1881. When he returned in 1885, he brought back a doctrine of painting directly from nature seeking momentary impressions of light and shade. In short, it was with a gospel of "Truth to Nature" that they started to interpret the countryside anew. With Fred McCubbin (1855-1917), Roberts set up a painting camp at Box Hill, then a nearby village, now a suburb of Melbourne. When they were joined shortly afterwards by Arthur Streeton (1867-1943), and Charles Conder (1868-1909), the "Heidelberg School" of Australian impressionists had come into being. Though Roberts was the central figure, it is rewarding to examine the novel qualities of this style, not in the work of Roberts himself, but in a painting by his younger colleague, Arthur Streeton. For it is the manner of Streeton which dominates the painting of landscape in Australia for the ensuing 40 years.

In 1896, Streeton painted his large picture of the Hawkesbury River, called "The Purple Noon's Transparent Might" (National Gallery of Victoria). Its most striking feature is the high toned key to capture the modifications of local colour under drenching sunlight. Another is the broad impressionist brushwork of this canvas which was painted out of doors on a hillside overlooking the river valley, in two days, during a shade temperature of 108 degrees. This romantic painting, with its intense visual excitement, sums up the optimistic mood of the period which saw Australia as a pastoral paradise.

Oversea Influences

The buoyant conditions of the 1880's were followed by economic depression. This, in turn, was followed by drought and industrial troubles. In these conditions most of the rising artists looked towards Europe for the fulfillment of their ambition. By the turn of the century Paris attracted many artists who could afford to travel. Typical artists of this Edwardian era were Rupert Bunny (1864-1947), and E. Phillips Fox (1865-1915). Both painted scenes of elegant middle class leisure in garden settings in a form of modified impressionism. Fine examples of their work in the National Gallery of Victoria, are Bunny's "Les Endormies, 1911", and Phillips Fox's "The Harbour, 1911". Parallel to their crisp light-toned salon impressionism there ran another tradition in the painting of the Edwardian era.

In 1892, an English artist, L. Bernard Hall (1859–1935), became director of the National Gallery of Victoria. Hall favoured the European tradition of tonal illusionism. Under his influence students came to admire most the work of the Spanish painter Velasquez (1599–1660). They reverted to the use of the darker toned palette which their predecessors had discarded, and placed a greater emphasis on portraiture. The two finest artists of this school were Hugh Ramsay (1877–1906), and Max Meldrum (1875–1955). Ramsay, a most gifted artist, died young. On the other hand, Meldrum lived to found a school of painting loosely called “Meldrumism” whose influence persists in Victoria to the present day. During his studies in Europe from 1899–1913, Meldrum developed a theory of objective vision with an emphasis on the analysis of tonal values. Two fine examples of his work in the National Gallery of Victoria are “Picherit’s Farm, 1910” and “Portrait of the Artist’s Mother, 1913”.

After the First World War

The years following the First World War saw the development of a strange situation. The daring innovators of the 1880’s and the consolidators of the Edwardian era had returned to Australia from their studies abroad. Upon their return, these erstwhile innovators became an artistic establishment to maintain the existing traditions, either of impressionism, or of tonal illusionism. Consequently the advent of the influence of European “Post-Impressionism” was long delayed in Victoria. No man can say how much this was due to the death roll of the war.

However, during these years of social and economic unrest there grew an interest in “modern” art, which to that generation meant largely the art of the Post-Impressionists, Paul Cezanne (1839–1906), Paul Gauguin (1848–1903), and Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890). In Melbourne that interest was crystallized in 1932 by two artists making common cause to found a school of painting, championing the new principles. These artists were George Bell (born 1878) and Arnold Shore (1897–1963). By their own work both these artists have contributed to the history of painting in Victoria. The impetus their example and that of their colleagues gave to the development of a modern movement was all-important. In the years immediately preceding the Second World War, the Melbourne *Herald* newspaper brought out the first extensive exhibition of Contemporary French and British Art to Victoria. The combined tradition of the Shore–Bell school and the controversial influence of this exhibition led to the formation in 1939 of a Contemporary Art Society in Melbourne under the chairmanship of George Bell.

Conclusion

To consider the ever-growing diversity of styles and subject-matter in art in Victoria since the end of the Second World War, would be to move from the consideration of the origin of the artistic tradition in Victoria and to conjecture upon its future. However, the art of the last twenty years seems to prove that the emerging colonial culture will continue to conduct a dialogue with the art of metropolitan Europe towards the formation of its own individual style and language.

Further References

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- Bernard Smith—*European Vision and the South Pacific 1768-1850*. Oxford University Press, 1960.
- Bernard Smith—*Australian Painting 1788-1960*. Oxford University Press, 1962.
- Brian Finemore—*Painting. The Arts in Australia*. Longmans, Melbourne, 1961.
- Clive Turnbull—*Art Here*. The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1947.
- Clive Turnbull and Others—*Antipodean Vision*. F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 1962.

Collections. The major public collections are at Melbourne and Sydney, but there are some important collections in the Victorian provincial cities. The most notable are at Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Mildura, and Hamilton.

Sculpture in Victoria

Introduction

Eric Gill has defined sculpture as "anything made by man in three dimensions, not to serve any utilitarian purpose, but to be delightful rather than useful". Sculpture is the language of shapes as music is the language of sounds. Sculptors are aware that the attempt to create any article of aesthetic value presents problems of form, or three dimensional shapes. These are the fundamental problems of sculpture. Anything from a fountain pen to a building project must be evaluated in sculptural terms if it is going to be acceptable to the discerning eye. The problem of the industrial designer is essentially a sculptural problem. Thus, the shape of a motor car is more important aesthetically than its colour, or any imposed decoration.

Sculpture, in order to develop, needs patronage. The sculptor cannot exist unless other people commission him to work. The painter can hope to sell his work without being commissioned, since the expense of painting is slight and the physical labour small in comparison with that involved in carving or casting a piece of sculpture. The professional sculptor's work today stands mainly in public places, and so he is forced to deal mainly with public bodies and departments, architects and institutions.

The architect, working for his client, has always been one of the chief patrons of sculpture, but modern architectural styles—with emphasis on plane surfaces, glass and rectangular forms—are gradually excluding sculpture from this area. Modern town planning all too often excludes any thought of sculpture from consideration. Sculptors today, therefore, can find only a few outlets, and these are in the fields

of architectural sculpture, portrait sculpture (limited demand), monumental sculpture, and general sculpture, i.e., the sculptor who just makes sculpture. The majority of sculptors are in this latter category.

Historical Development

Before the white man settled in this country, the art of carving in wood and stone was practically unknown to the native people. The only form of sculpture practised by the aborigines was the carved initiation and grave trees, and rock carvings or petroglyphs. From the aesthetic point of view, the latter are the more interesting form of primitive art. Many of the carvings are so ancient that they may belong to mankind's first essays into art.

Lacking an indigenous form which might have served as a basis on which to found a national school, past and present Australian sculptors have followed the British tradition. In this respect, sculpture has trailed the pictorial and literary arts, within which a national sentiment, if not a movement, has grown.

In the middle of the last century, architectural sculpture began to emerge in Melbourne with the arrival of John Simpson Mackennal. Architecture benefited through his knowledge of ornamentation, proportion, and design. Typical of his work are the sculptural groups to be found above the portico of the Windsor Hotel, Spring-street, and the Railways Buildings, Spencer-street. His son Bertram, who inherited his father's talents, became Victoria's first R.A. and was knighted for his services to art. Most of his life, however, was spent in England where he carried out numerous commissions. The equestrian statue of King Edward VII. in St. Kilda-road is an example of his work in this State.

Charles Summers, the son of a stone mason and a product of the Royal Academy, arrived in this country about the middle of the last century, planning to make his fortune on the goldfields. However, only six months of a thirteen years' stay in Australia were spent searching for gold. Towards the end of 1853 he secured the position of a modeller, and in this capacity he executed the figures adorning the ceiling of Parliament House. Summers was indeed a man of prodigious energy and indomitable courage, all of which he needed when he was commissioned to erect a monument honouring the ill-fated Bourke and Wills expedition. This statue, which stands in Spring-street, remains the largest bronze modelled cast in this country. The standing figure of Bourke is 13 feet high. Such a task, from its conception to the ultimate casting in bronze, must be regarded as a major feat.

Standing not far from the Bourke and Wills Memorial is a bluestone fountain bearing the name "William Standford". This is a tribute to one man's unrewarded love of his work, since it was designed and carved while its creator was a prisoner in Pentridge gaol. Although imprisoned for some misdemeanor, Standford was a sensitive individual with remarkable talent, who relieved the tedium of prison life by writing poetry and whittling figures from odd scraps of wood. Recognizing his talent, the Governor of the gaol permitted him to receive some instruction from Summers. For four years he laboured on the fountain.

Towards the end, however, his lungs became affected by the stone dust and he was granted remission of sentence. Work on the fountain was completed at the place where it now stands. It is considered to be the most beautiful fountain erected in Melbourne to date.

W. Gilbert, a former pastrycook who found his way to sculpture through modelling decorations for cakes, was a self-taught man of amazing energy. He employed no assistants, built his own furnace, and did his own bronze casting. One example of his work is the Matthew Flinders statue outside St. Paul's Cathedral. Two other sculptors who may also be called "Realist" were W. L. Bowles and Paul Montford. Bowles was a Queenslander, who, after serving in the First World War, studied and worked in England. On his return, he worked for the Australian War Memorial on many projects. Among his most notable are the Monash Equestrian Statue in the Domain Gardens, and "Diana and the Hounds" in the Fitzroy Gardens.

Paul Montford, an Englishman who settled in Victoria about 1920, was responsible for such important sculptural projects as the symbolic statuary at the Shrine and the Adam Lindsay Gordon Memorial in Spring-street.

In regard to the type of sculpture demanded and produced, the period which closed with the death of Bowles in the early 1950's was relatively serene. Art had yet to be tuned to many new ideas and sculptors were content with a realistic approach to natural beauty. However, a change in aesthetic values had been heralded early in the 1930's, when it became apparent that realism was no longer regarded as an essential attribute of sculpture.

People frequently have two major misconceptions about sculpture in its broadest sense. One is that sculpture is an art form restricted exclusively to memorials, commemorative plaques, or some form of funerary art. The other considers that the only way to commemorate the deeds of some person who has contributed greatly to the public good, is to erect a portrait statue of him, although his physical attributes may be anything but sculptural.

Present Day Trends

The early days of sculpture in this country were the days of realism. The realist sculptor often abstracts from life in that he presents it in a new form, but he never attempts simply to copy life. However, the whole field of sculpture has changed. New and cheaper materials have emerged. For instance, general use of the welder's torch, plastics, fabricated metal, and concrete have, because of their economy, replaced the traditional marble, bronze, and stone.

The content of sculpture, too, has altered. Realism has given way to a host of abstractions and purposeful distortions from life, and again, to purely abstract, three dimensional forms existing in their own right as aesthetic creations. Here, there is a danger that sculpture, unrelated to any purpose, may not be much more than an externalization of personal psychology. Perhaps the changing face of sculpture has partly caused the general lack of awareness of the important contribution it can make to our cultural life.

Most sculptors in Victoria exhibit their own work, and an outlet for this is provided by the Victorian Sculptors' Society's annual exhibition. Very few sculptors in Melbourne practise their art as a full-time vocation, but they follow other occupations, allied in certain respects to sculpture. When they are confronted with a major public or private sculptural task, either as a result of a commission or a competition, they are able to meet the challenge. This is illustrated by two recent works at the Chadstone Shopping Centre.

The Victorian Sculptors' Society, in conjunction with the Council for Adult Education, periodically tours Victorian country centres with a travelling exhibition of small sculptures. The Society feels that this does much to disseminate throughout the State an idea of what is being produced in the Capital City. Lectures are given, when possible, in relation to these works.

National Museum of Victoria

The National Museum of Victoria is a museum of natural history, exhibiting and carrying out research in the fields of zoology, geology and anthropology, and has a staff of 26 personnel, including nine scientists and eleven technical officers. The management and control of the National Museum is the responsibility of a Board of seven Trustees appointed under the State Library, National Gallery, National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act.

The modern role of museums in the community is threefold and applies to the National Museum as follows :—

- (1) To act as a secure and permanent repository for natural history and ethnological collections ;
- (2) to carry out scientific research on the collections in relation to the natural history and ethnology of Australia, with particular reference to Victoria ; and
- (3) to display part of the collections for the education and recreational interest of the public and to provide educational services for school children and University students, including loan services to schools.

Founded in 1854, the Museum now contains a total of over 4 mill. specimens, which include such outstanding collections as the Baldwin Spencer Collection of Australian Ethnology, the H. L. White Collection of Australian Birds, the Lyell Collection of Australian Butterflies and Moths, and the Bassett Hull and Gatliff Collections of Australian Molluscs.

There are four exhibition halls and two galleries in the National Museum. The Spencer Hall exhibits the life and culture of the Australian aborigines. It includes a large diorama showing a camp of aborigines of the now extinct Yarra Tribe, and a series of 25 modern wall cases.

Exhibits of exotic anthropology, chiefly including that of New Guinea and New Zealand, are located in the Upper McAllan Hall. These are set out in a simple and instructive way for the benefit of students.

In the McCoy Hall, exhibition features include nineteen dioramas illustrating Australian furred animals, birds and reptiles in the setting of their natural habitat. The major diorama at the east end depicts a scene on Heard Island prepared with the co-operation of the Australian Antarctic Research Expedition. Colourful cases of both vertebrate and invertebrate animals, each telling a story of the respective groups, are also shown, whilst a series of twenty table cases trace the classification of the animal kingdom and are of particular assistance to students.

In the north and east portions of the galleries above the McCoy Hall are four geological dioramas, a survey of the mineral wealth of Australia including gold nuggets, precious and semi-precious stones, and a series of educational cases of mineralogy. The south and west portions exhibit plant and animal fossils with mural paintings illustrating their appearance in past ages.

The Kershaw Hall, situated above the Spencer Hall, is devoted to Australian mammals, birds, fishes, and shells. A series of eight cases illustrate the physiology and taxonomy of the monotremes and marsupials, and sets out their phylogeny in graphic form.

Another group of eight cases illustrates bird studies, a feature being four cases on bird flight. Wall cases contain a systematic collection of mammals and birds. The gallery above the Kershaw Hall is devoted to Australian fish and Victorian molluscs.

The research collections—not usually open to the public—are situated in basement stores and laboratories. An education service provides lectures and instructional material for school parties, by arrangement with the Education Officers attached to the Museum staff. A total of 13,527 school children visited the Museum in 1962 and the 1963 figures showed a substantially increasing trend.

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

An article describing the activities of the Institute will be found on pages 179 and 180 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Drama

A survey of drama in Victoria will be found on pages 180 to 183 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Music

A survey of music in Victoria will be found on pages 161 to 163 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

State Film Centre

During the Second World War documentary films proved of great value, both as a training aid and a morale builder. When the war ended, governments endeavoured to find ways of keeping documentary films at work in the post-war years and they did this by forming central 16-mm. libraries in strategic places.

In May, 1945, the Australian National Film Board was established and the various State Governments were invited to form State Advisory Committees to assist the Board in its distribution of films. The State Advisory Committee set up in Victoria recommended the formation of a State Film Centre which was established by the Government in June, 1946.

Basically, the State Film Centre is required to promote and assist the screening of documentary films in Victoria ; to maintain a free film lending library and actively to promote the effective use of the films ; to operate the use of a mobile unit in the country ; and to compile information about films.

In the course of its work, the Centre has built up an extensive library of over 8,500 films and circulates them to approximately 1,600 registered regular borrowers each year, and, in addition, lends films occasionally to another four or five hundred organizations.

Each year the Centre's two travelling projectionists take screenings to country areas, in many cases working in with other government bodies such as the Soil Conservation Authority, the State Electricity Commission, the Health Department, and the Council of Adult Education. By means of trailer-mounted generators, it is possible to present film screenings in outback areas beyond the reach of power lines.

Following a policy of decentralization, the Centre supplies a monthly collection of films to ten regional film libraries, which are the municipal book libraries at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Echuca, Flinders-Mornington, Geelong, Horsham, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Yallourn.

The State Film Centre has become a recognized source of reliable technical information in all matters in the presentation and production of 16-mm. motion pictures and gives free advice to schools, film societies, industries, and the 16-mm. film user in general.

Public preview screenings are held regularly in Melbourne at Nicholas Hall and films from the State Film Centre are shown frequently in association with various community activities.

The Press

Victoria's three metropolitan daily newspapers showed new record circulation figures at the end of 1962. This rise in circulation was in common with upward trends in other States, maintaining increases

which were also Australia-wide in 1961. The average morning paper circulation of the metropolitan dailies in the six months to 30th September, 1962, was 755,173 per day. With allowances for the limited sales of the two papers in Tasmania and southern New South Wales, the penetration of the Melbourne dailies was approximately 1 to 4 over the whole population of the State. As a comparison, the circulations of the two Sydney morning papers in the same period totalled approximately 647,000.

Melbourne's only evening paper, *The Herald*, had an average evening circulation of 480,605 for the six months period, 82.2 per cent. of it in the Metropolitan Area.

Sales of the three dailies were noticeably controlled by a number of major news stories. For example, peak circulations were reached during the January bush fires, the Cuban crisis, the Tait hanging controversy, the Cup Carnival, and the Empire Games.

The volume of advertising in Melbourne daily newspapers increased in 1962 in all categories—classified, national, and retail. This was a reflection of the improvement in sales and trade generally, following the economic restrictions imposed in the previous year. However, the rate of increase in advertising volumes over the previous year was slightly less than in previous years.

The disappearance of some of the more exotic forms of advertising which were prevalent before, and quite a long time after, the imposition of credit restrictions in late 1960, was another factor. Two examples of this form of advertising were land sub-divisional advertising and money raising advertising. There was more emphasis in 1962 on direct retail advertising.

A notable press advertising event during the year was the reappearance of colour advertisements. *The Herald* published the first gravure processed full-colour advertisement to appear in a daily newspaper in Australia—a full page advertisement pre-printed on better stock and merged into the issue of *The Herald* of September 19. This was the first use of colour since 1957 when run-of-press offset full-colour was a regular feature of *The Argus*.

At the end of 1962 the new Collins-street offices of *The Age* were completed. The offices are fully air-conditioned, twelve storeys high, and include new accommodation for all departments.

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* 1942–1962, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. The following are the principal functions of the Board :—

- (1) To ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister ;
- (2) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate ;
- (3) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public ;
- (4) to detect sources of interference and to furnish advice and assistance in connexion with the prevention of interference with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations ;
- (5) to make recommendations to the Minister about his exercise of any of his powers related to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations ;
- (6) to hold public inquiries into applications made to the Minister for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in areas for which the Minister proposes to grant licences, and into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or the Minister so directs ;
- (7) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations ;
- (8) to determine the hours of operation of broadcasting and television stations ;
- (9) to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised ; and
- (10) to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of stations.

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.

Commercial Broadcasting

General

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.

Painting and Sculpture in Victoria



{National Gallery of Victoria

Above : Nicholas Chevalier (1828-1902).—THE BUFFALO RANGES, VICTORIA, 1864.—Oil on Canvas, 51" x 71".

Below : Eugene van Guérard (1811-1901).—MOUNT WILLIAM, WESTERN VICTORIA, 1865.—Oil on Canvas Board, 12" x 16".

{National Gallery of Victoria





[National Gallery of Victoria

Above : S. T. Gill (1818-1880).—THE NEW RUSH from THE AUSTRALIAN SKETCHBOOK, 1865.—
Lithograph, 7" x 10".

Below : Louis Buvelôt (1814-1888).—WATERPOOL AT COLERAINE, VICTORIA, 1869.—*Oil on Canvas, 42" x 60".*

[National Gallery of Victoria



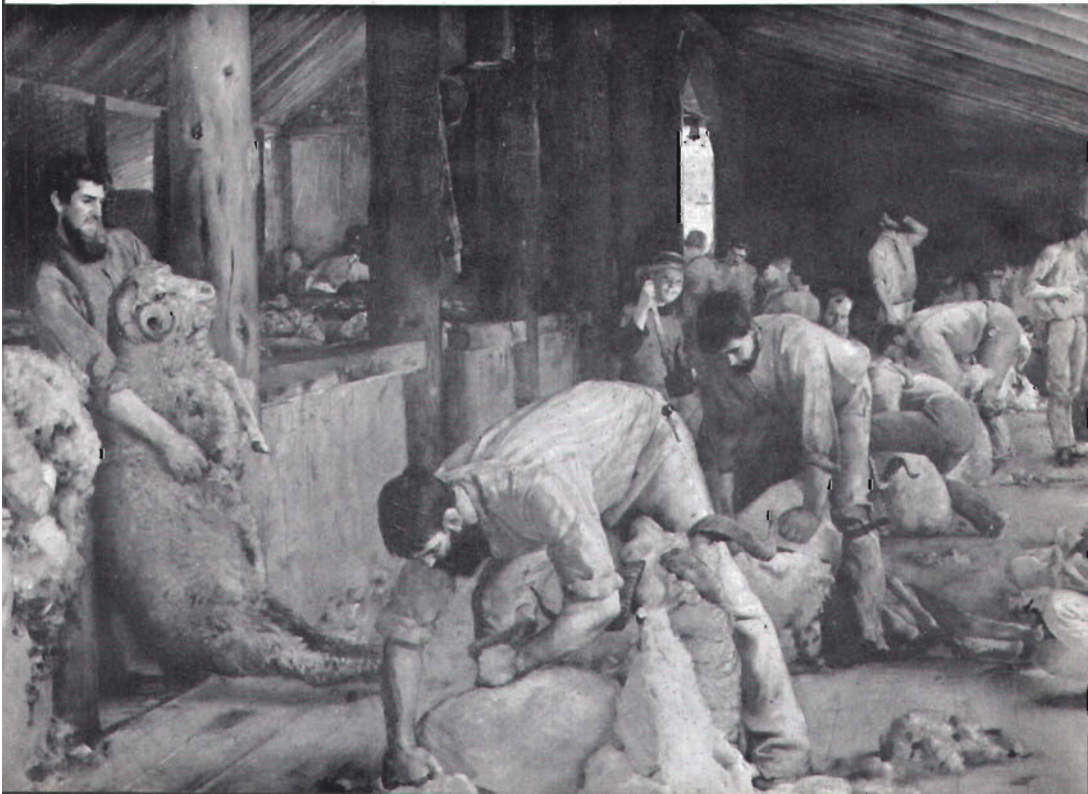


[National Gallery of Victoria

Above : Tom Roberts (1856-1931).—THE ARTIST'S CAMP. c.1889.—Oil on Canvas, 17½" x 23¼".

Below : Tom Roberts (1856-1931).—SHEARING THE RAMS, 1890.—Oil on Canvas, 47¼" x 71¼".

[National Gallery of Victoria





[National Gallery of Victoria

Above : Fred McCubbin (1855-1917).—THE PIONEER, 1904.—Oil on Canvas : a triptych, 86½" x 33" x 47½" x 33".

Below : E. Phillips Fox (1865-1915).—THE ARBOUR, 1911.—Oil on Canvas, 75" x 90¾".

[National Gallery of Victoria





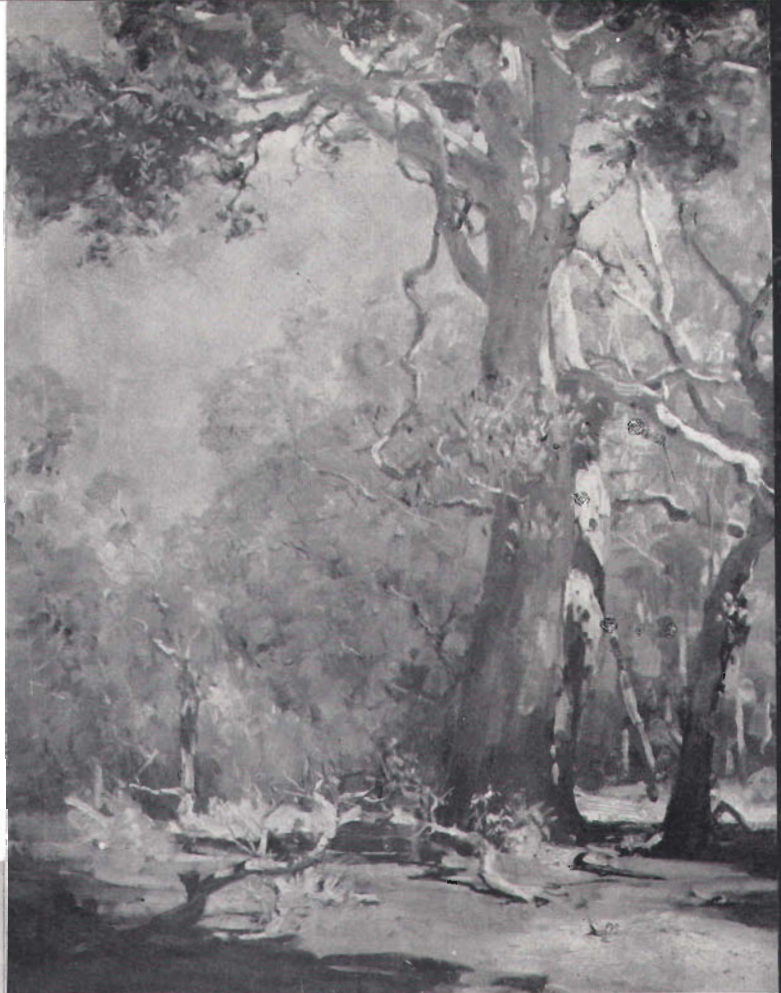
[National Gallery of Victoria
Sir Arthur Streeton (1867–1943).—THE PURPLE NOON'S TRANSPARENT
MIGHT, 1895.—Oil on Canvas, 48" x 48".



[National Gallery of Victoria
Fred McCubbin (1855–1917).—AUTUMN MORNING, SOUTH YARRA, MELBOURNE, 1916.—Oil on
Canvas, 27½" x 54".

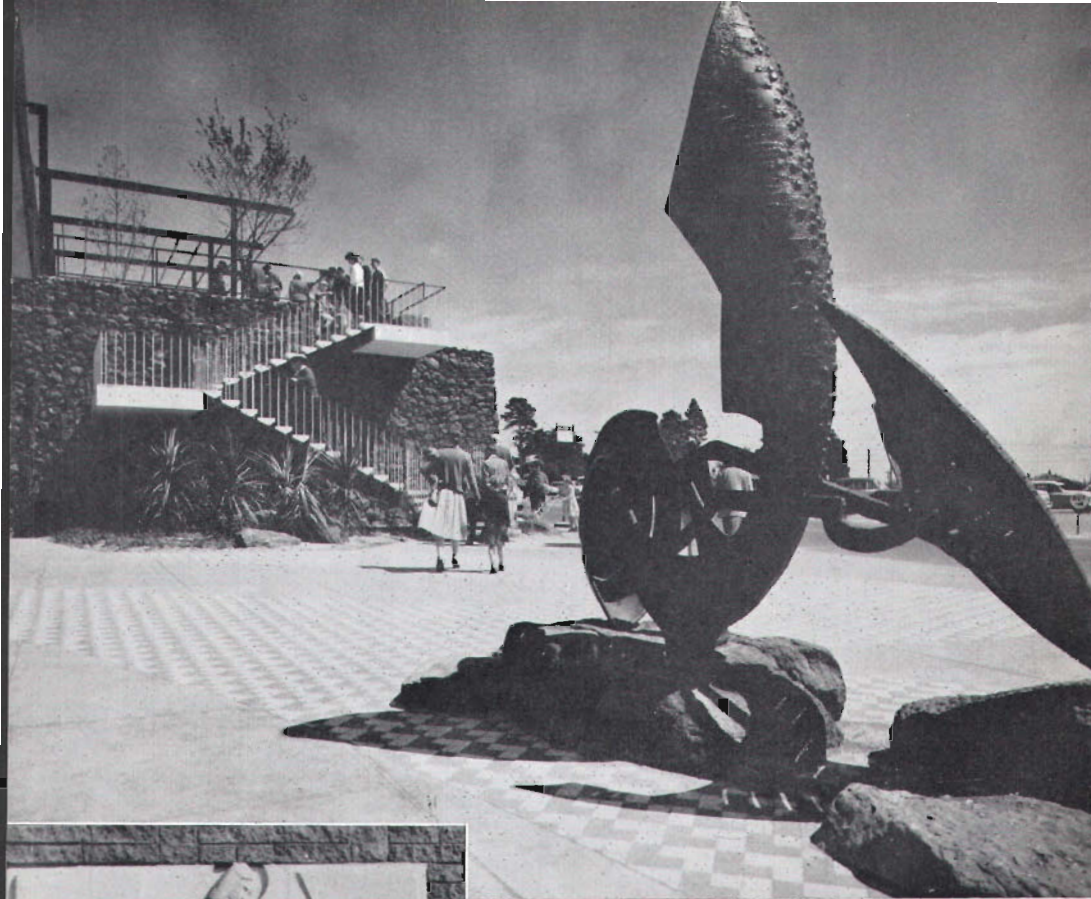
Right : Sir Arthur Streeton (1867-1943).—THE UNTIDY BUSH. c. 1933.—Oil on Canvas, 29 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

[National Gallery of Victoria



Left : Arnold Shore (1897-1963).—CAMELLIAS, 1937.—Oil on Canvas 24" x 20".

[National Gallery of Victoria



[Lenton Parr

Lenton Parr.—CHADSTONE SCULPTURE.—Chadstone Shopping Centre.



[George Allen

George Allen.—MEMORIAL RELIEF.—Kew Town Hall.



[Visual Aids Department, University of Melbourne

T. Bass.—THE TRIAL OF SOCRATES.—Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne.



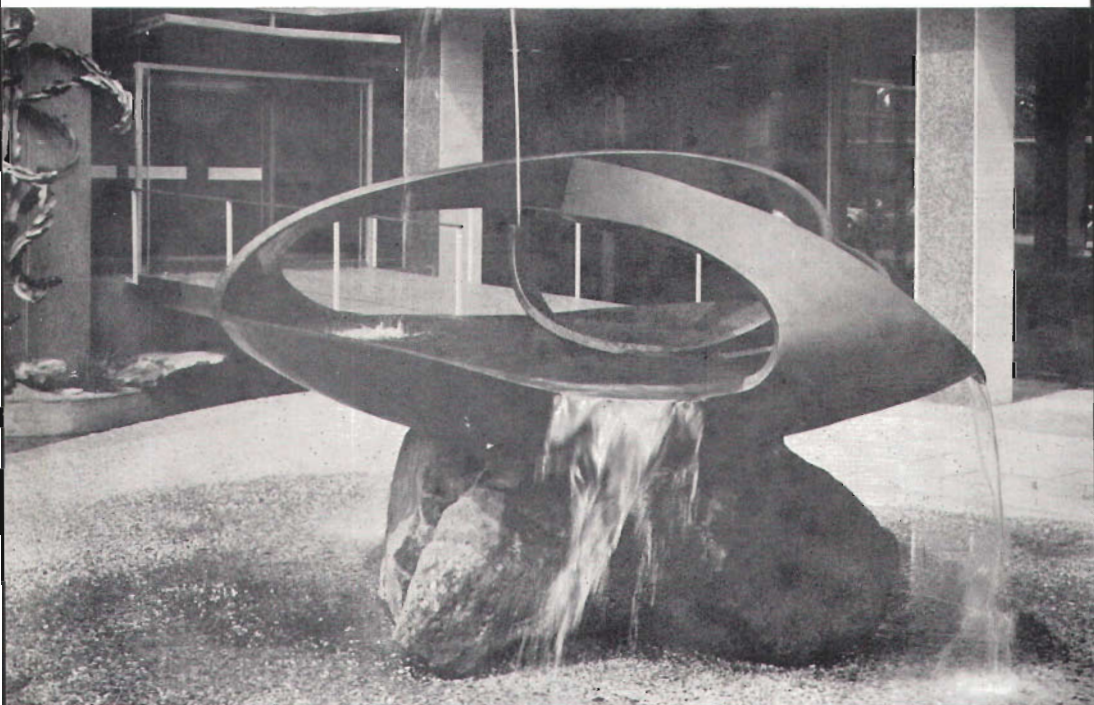
[S. J. Hammond

Above : S. J. Hammond.—COM-
MERCE.—Chadstone Shopping
Centre.



[Beaver Photographica

Andor Mészáros.—MURAL IN BRONZE.—Zoo-
logical Building, University of Melbourne.



[I.C.I.A.N.Z

Gerald Lewers.—FOUNTAIN IN FORECOURT.—I.C.I. House, Melbourne.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the station during the preceding financial year. In 1962–63 Australian licensees paid £106,224 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being £28,807, of which £17,737 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1963, there were 110 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 twenty commercial stations are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1963

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 30th June, 1963, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were :—Melbourne, 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ and Country, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Standards

Licensees are required to provide programmes in accordance with the standards determined by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The Board's broadcasting programme standards contain special provisions dealing with family and children's programmes, and with advertisements. During periods when large numbers of children or young persons are likely to be listening, programmes must comprise either family programmes which are suitable for all ages, or programmes specially designed for children.

Advertisements

Broadcast advertisements must comply with the requirements of the standards as to number, duration, and acceptability. Not more than four advertisements may be broadcast consecutively and not more than eighteen minutes of spot advertisements may be broadcast in any period of an hour. If a programme is sponsored, the advertising time is limited to two minutes in each fifteen minutes of programming. Special provisions cover the broadcasting of shopping guides. There are special conditions regarding the broadcasting of advertisements concerning alcoholic liquor and advertising on Sundays.

Religious Broadcasting

Licensees are required by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1962* to broadcast Divine Worship or other matters of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should devote at least one hour each

week to this purpose, free of charge for station time, the time being distributed among various denominations, as far as practicable, in proportion to their numerical strengths as revealed by the latest census. Most denominations have taken advantage of this facility. Stations generally provide time without charge for more than the minimum period of one hour. At the 30th June, 1963, commercial stations were providing 262 hours each week free of charge for religious broadcasts, an average of two and a quarter hours per station.

Australian Programmes

The Act also provides that licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes and that not less than 5 per cent. of the time occupied by the programme of stations in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of composers who are Australians. According to the Annual Report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1963, it appeared that approximately one-third of the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations were of Australian origin. The proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers was 6·07 per cent.

Composition of Programmes

The Annual Report of the Board for the year 1962–63 stated that the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations had undergone few significant changes during the year. Programmes mainly fall into the categories of light entertainment, news, and services. A notable feature of the service of commercial broadcasting stations is what is known as community service; this includes support for social and charitable causes in the communities which they serve, as well as the provision of information on matters of local and topical interest to listeners.

About half the programme time of stations is devoted to light and popular music, whilst the remainder of the time is allocated to a wide and varied range of items—drama, news broadcasts, weather reports, current affairs programmes, religious matter, and a good coverage of sporting and outdoor events. Advertising is presented at all times of the day and is a significant feature of commercial broadcasting. It absorbs about 13 per cent. of transmission time.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool and 3WV Horsham. There are two domestic short-wave stations, 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 oversea service.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1960. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, including drama and features, children's

programmes and "Kindergarten of the Air", rural programmes and plays and operas, variety and light entertainment programmes, and music, including concerts by overseas artists and orchestral music. The proportions of time allocated to the various type programmes are as follows :—

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL STATIONS
BROADCAST PROGRAMMES, 1962

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage	Programme Category	Percentage
Classical Music	26.0	Parliament	3.4
Light Music	9.9	Religious	3.6
Light Entertainment ..	18.5	News	7.4
Drama and Features ..	3.6	Sporting	5.3
Children's	2.9	Rural	1.8
Education	3.6	Non-departmental ..	6.9
Talks	6.5	Special	0.6

News figures prominently in A.B.C. programmes. In 1962, there were 5564 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 28 news bulletins of ten minutes each in English and eleven news bulletins in foreign languages; this represents an average of six and a half hours of news each day. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast national and provincial bulletins, also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

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.

The Talks Department prepares programmes aimed at informing listeners about current overseas and national affairs and general topics. Other programmes cover controversial subjects, such as the "Nation's Forum of the Air". A similar session is "Notes on the News", containing comments by leading commentators on the news of the day. Federal Parliament is broadcast on one of the two national transmitters.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1963, the Commission organized 126 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 34 free concerts for school children, and eight free concerts for adults). The season included a tour by another leading overseas orchestra sponsored by the A.B.C.—the Polish National Radio Orchestra. World renowned concert artists, such as Hungarian-born violinist Tibor Varga, German coloratura, Rita Streich, Soviet violinist Igor Oistrakh, French pianist, Philippe

Entremont, and Australian violinist Beryl Kimber, appeared with the Victorian Symphony Orchestra in Melbourne and provincial centres. During the year, 156 orchestral concerts and celebrity recitals were presented in Victoria. Noted international symphony conductors included Georges Tzipine, Charles Mackerras, Massino Freccià, and Edgar Cosma.

Light Entertainment, which includes the A.B.C. Jazz Club, Melbourne Dance Band, and other musical sessions such as The Hit Parade, Let There Be Music, and Teenage Jamboree, with leading vocalists and artists, continued to hold a large audience. The Village Glee Club, which in 1962 celebrated its 21st anniversary, retains its popularity.

Regular weekly drama programmes by noted Australian and oversea authors are presented. Some are produced by local repertory companies with A.B.C. producers. Plays produced have included *The Hobby Horse* by Robert Wales; *The Little Glass Clock* by Hugh Mills; *The Enchanted* by Jean Giraudoux, and many other well-known plays.

The National Children's Session, presented daily, includes stories, music, games, art, literature, natural history, and sport.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sunday.

The A.B.C. Education Department, in co-operation with the Victorian Department of Education, conducts a number of weekly schools broadcasts. These include Social Studies, A Time for Music, Let's Join In, and Let's Have Music. The Kindergarten of the Air is conducted daily (except Sundays) and has operated for many years.

A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England-Australia cricket Test Matches and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting events were included in the A.B.C. Sports programmes throughout the year.

Licences

The following table shows the number of broadcast listeners' licences in Victoria from 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES

Year	Number of Listeners' Licences at 30th June
1959	605,340
1960	606,587
1961	589,437
1962	585,752
1963	607,036

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 and are set out on page 178 of this Year Book.

At 30th June, 1963, television services were provided in Australia by ten national stations and 22 commercial stations, of which one national station and two commercial stations were in Melbourne, and two national stations and four commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. Two more national stations were being established in country areas in Victoria.

In the next stage of television development, national stations are to be established in twenty additional country areas throughout the Commonwealth, including the Upper Murray, Mildura, and Murray Valley areas of Victoria. Commercial stations will also be established in most of these areas. When this stage of television development is completed, a service will be available to over 90 per cent. of the population.

Applications for the grant of a licence for an additional commercial station in each of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth were invited early in 1962. In Melbourne the licence was granted to Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. early in 1963.

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 £100 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the station during the preceding financial year. In 1962-63 Australian licensees paid £92,884 in licence fees.

At 30th June, 1963, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were, Melbourne 80½ and Country 44.

Licensees are required to provide programmes in accordance with standards determined by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The Board's television programme standards contain special provisions dealing with family and children's programmes and with advertisements. The standards provide that between the hours of 5·00 p.m. and 7·30 p.m. on weekdays, and at any time before 7·30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, the only types of programmes that may be televised are "family programmes" which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages, or "children's programmes" which are specially designed for children in various age groups

Televised advertisements must comply with the requirements of the standards as to number, duration, and acceptability. Not more than three advertisements may be televised consecutively, and not more than twelve minutes of spot advertisements may be televised in any period of an hour. If a programme is sponsored, the advertising time

is limited to one and a half minutes in each fifteen minutes of programme. There are special conditions governing the televising of advertisements for alcoholic liquor and advertising on Sundays.

Licensees are required by the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1963, to televise Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should allocate at least 1 per cent. of its normal weekly hours of service for such programmes, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week. The stations have adopted the practice of allotting approximately 75 per cent. of the time to the Protestant Churches and 25 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Board has appointed Advisory Committees in connection with television programmes for children and religious television programmes.

The Act provides that stations shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Early in 1960, the Postmaster-General directed that, at the end of three years' operation, the proportion of Australian programmes televised by any station should not be less than 40 per cent. of its weekly hours of programme transmission, and that all stations should present programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character for a total of at least one hour each week between the hours of 7·30 p.m. and 9·30 p.m. The Annual Report of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1962, stated that a great deal of programme material originated by metropolitan stations and recorded on film is available for use by country stations. This is a significant aid to the development of Australian programme production as it enables the originating station to recover a larger proportion of production costs from the steadily growing number of consumer stations. Up to the present time, it has been the practice for Sydney and Melbourne stations to produce the majority of Australian programmes interchanged in this manner, but the Board hoped that with the benefit of almost three years of operation, some other capital city stations will be able to contribute an increasing amount of Australian programmes of acceptable standard to the system of interstate programme exchange.

It is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board to examine all films imported into Australia. Arrangements have been made with the Chief Film Censor for all imported films to be classified for use in television in accordance with the following classifications :—

- (a) Unrestricted for television (Symbol "G"). (b) Not suitable for children (Symbol "A"). (c) Suitable only for adults (Symbol "AO"), and (d) Not suitable for television.

Programmes classified as "Not suitable for children" ("A") are those which do not comply with the special standards for Family and Children's Programmes, and must not be televised during the periods to which these standards apply. Programmes classified as "Suitable only for adults" ("AO") may be televised after 8·30 p.m. on any day, and between 1·00 and 3·00 p.m. on school days. Classifications "A" and "AO" are published in the press and are screened before each film is televised.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1963

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	50·2	53·6
Light Entertainment	25·4	13·5
Sport	5·6	4·5
News	5·7	9·1
Family	7·5	13·6
Information	1·5	2·4
Current Affairs	3·9	3·3
The Arts	0·2	..

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria operates from ABV Channel 2, Melbourne. During 1963 the service was extended to Bendigo, Ballarat, Traralgon (Latrobe Valley) and Shepparton (Goulburn Valley). The service from Channel 2, Melbourne, began operating from the Ripponlea Studios in November, 1956.

The Victorian country television service is part of the Commonwealth Government's programme for the development of national television. Programme material for the Victorian country television services is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems. This has involved the establishment of several repeater station buildings and towers on a "line of sight" path on mountainous sites along each route.

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	ABGV3	November, 1963

ABV Channel 2 studios are situated at Ripponlea, with the transmitter and associated mast and aerials at Mount Dandenong, about 20 miles east of Melbourne. ABEV Channel 1 transmits from

Mount Alexander; ABRV Channel 3, from Lookout Hill about 40 miles west of Ballarat; ABLV Channel 4, from Mount Tassie; and ABGV Channel 3, from Mount Major.

All television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

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 dramas, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions (such as *The Critics*), and interview programmes (such as *Spotlight*).

In addition, the A.B.C. telecasts selected overseas programmes ranging from comedy series to topical documentaries dealing with major topics of the day from both Britain and the United States.

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1961-62

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage	Programme Category	Percentage
Music	3·6	Religious	2·8
Light Entertainment	7·7	News	7·0
Drama	23·2	Sporting	13·3
Children's	10·1	Rural	2·7
Education	7·7	Non-departmental	4·3
Talks	17·6		

The A.B.C. maintains the only television news network in Australia through its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, and Djakarta. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters News-agency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organization combines resources to report world news on television.

The A.B.C. has pioneered the use of television in education for adults and school children. Experimental schools television was begun from ABV Channel 2, in 1958. The programmes were of a general nature and not directly related to the school curriculum. In 1961, the University of the Air was introduced in association with Australian universities. This programme covers a wide range of subjects, including physics, literature, biology and Australian history. A regular service of television for schools began in 1959. There is now

a regular service of local programmes broadcast from Channel 2, covering social studies, nature study, music, current affairs, art, speech work, drama, and many other subjects. These sessions are designed for the eight to sixteen year age levels.

Licences

The following table shows the number of television viewers' licences in Victoria from 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES

Year								Number of Viewers' Licences at 30th June
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,073
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353,091
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401,395
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,558
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530,256

Further References

Historical information about the introduction and early history of radio broadcasting and television will be found on pages 164 to 167 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Royal Botanic Gardens

An article describing the Gardens will be found on pages 179 to 181 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

National Parks

National Parks Authority

With the passing of the National Parks Act, there was established a National Parks Authority consisting of a Chairman, a full-time Director and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, as well as two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to tackle problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) To provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;
- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ; and
- (4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling £317,727 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure are as follows:—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE

(£)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Wyperfeld National Park ..	..	1,053	1,926	8,961	2,607
Kinglake National Park ..	5,937	5,109	5,227	7,856	5,670
Fern Tree Gully National Park ..	2,518	494	3,106	4,819	7,573
Wilson's Promontory National Park ..	12,794	32,176	21,582	24,818	53,681
Mount Buffalo National Park ..	3,894	7,168	9,984	9,326	8,897
Churchill National Park ..	33	10	2,246	9,760	3,354
Fraser National Park ..	150	22	13,171	13,689	3,217
Tara Valley and Bulga National Park	723	1,080	1,394	2,998	2,199
Other National Parks	3,340	201	329	4,786	7,849
Total	29,389	47,313	58,965	87,013	95,047

Conservation : Fire Protection

Prior to the formation of the National Parks Authority, the Forests Commission of Victoria had rendered valuable assistance in fighting bushfires in national parks, but there was no "inner council" determining policy and organizing fire protection work specifically in relation to national parks. Victoria's national parks bear testimony of the lack of such control. The once noble forests of Wilson's Promontory lie dead upon the slopes of its rugged mountains, or stand like grisly ghosts against a background of scrub and granite. The scarred remains of magnificent trees remind visitors to Mount Buffalo of bushfires of earlier days. At Wyperfeld, in the Mallee, fire has played havoc ; in 1946, thousands of acres of Mallee, Black Box, and Cypress Pines were ravaged.

The Authority has been working on this problem since it was first established in 1957. A Fire Protection Committee was formed, and immediately set about formulating appraisal of the fire hazard in each park, and devising a carefully considered plan. In this work, the Authority has been fortunate in securing the assistance of the Forests Commission of Victoria.

The Authority has gone far beyond putting its plans on paper. Over £6,000 worth of work has already been done in Wilson's Promontory (and a further £2,000 has been allocated) ; nearly £2,000 has been spent in Fern Tree Gully ; fire protection works have been completed in Mount Richmond and The Lakes national parks, and a considerable amount of work has been done at Fraser and Wyperfeld. Each park poses its own special problems which have to be solved on their intrinsic merits.

Generally, the fire protection work consists of constructing fire-breaks and access tracks to enable fire fighters to get in and fight fires ; in addition, fire-fighting equipment for the Park Ranger has been provided to be carried in the four-wheel drive vehicles during the fire season and to be stored at strategic points so as to be immediately available in the event of an outbreak. Fireplaces have been provided in safe places for tourists, and notices designed to secure the co-operation of visitors have been displayed. The aim of the Authority is to demonstrate that the parks are being cared for, and this, in turn, engenders a protective outlook in park visitors.

At Wilson's Promontory the Ranger's vehicle is equipped with a radio telephone, which puts him in constant communication with the Forests Commission base at Mirboo North—thus improving contact between the park and the fire-fighting forces.

Water Supply

Closely related to fire-fighting works is the provision of a water supply within the national parks. Water is indeed the vital requirement, whether it be for tourist purposes, fire fighting, reforestation, or fauna conservation.

At Tidal River Camp in Wilson's Promontory, water is pumped from the upper reaches of Tidal River itself, beyond the influence of the tides, to a storage system of 87,000 gallons from which it is reticulated throughout the camping area, with taps at frequent intervals and fire hydrants at strategic points. The total cost of this system was about £20,000.

Not every national park is so favoured with water supplies as Wilson's Promontory. The Lakes National Park in South Gippsland, although surrounded by water, has no natural supply of potable water, and roof catchment is the present source of supply. At Wyperfeld, in the Mallee, where the average rainfall is 10–12 inches, there is an acute problem. Recently the Authority executed a boring project and located water in four places, but at only one is the water usable.

Further References

A list of the main national parks of Victoria, showing their location and area, will be found on pages 173 to 176 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Tourist Development Authority

The functions of this Authority are listed on pages 182 and 183 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Boy Scout Movement*History*

The first copies of Baden-Powell's book "Scouting for Boys", originally issued in fortnightly parts, reached Victoria early in 1908 and, by October of that year, several Scout Troops had been formed in the Metropolitan Area and in some country towns. It was soon evident that scouting had an immediate appeal to boys and, as leaders became available, more troops were formed. As a result of this growth, it was found necessary to set up an organization to develop and control the movement. A body known as the Council of Control was duly constituted and the organization was known as the "Imperial Boy Scouts", Victorian Section. This title was later changed to the Boy Scouts Association, Victorian Branch.

The movement, which from its inception has had the support of leading citizens, was granted a Royal Charter in 1912, and in 1932 the Victorian State Parliament brought down an Act incorporating the Boy Scouts Association, Victorian Branch.

Aims and Functions

The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character ; training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance ; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others ; teaching them services useful to the public, and handicrafts useful to themselves ; and generally promoting their physical, mental, and spiritual development.

The characteristic method of training the scout is by admitting him to membership of a desired fraternity which, guided by adult leadership, is increasingly self-governing in its successive age groups ; by opening to him a succession of congenial activities and achievements in a largely outdoor setting, and of opportunities of service to others ; by putting upon him increasing measures of responsibility, so that he acquires competence, self-reliance, character, dependability, and powers of co-operation and leadership.

The world membership is over 10 mill. boys. In Victoria, there are 830 Scout Groups comprising some 42,000 boys. These are led by some 5,000 warranted leaders assisted in their work by nearly 12,000 lay-helpers organized into various committees. Great emphasis

is placed upon the training of leaders, all of whom are obliged to undergo various courses designed to assist them in their work with the boys. The Victorian Branch has a 400-acre property at Gilwell Park, near Gembrook, and this is in constant use for training courses, conferences, competitions, and camping. The Branch has many other camp sites throughout the State. Numerous competitions are held annually for the purpose of testing the boys' skills in the various scouting activities, and to raise standards. The Scout Movement in Victoria is estimated by the Association to be increasing at an average rate of 5 per cent. annually.

Sport

Introduction

In the generally accepted sense, the word "sport" is used to mean outdoor or indoor games which call for some physical effort from the participants. Some of the many sports played or watched by Victorians are outlined in this section.

In nearly all fields there are both amateur and professional sportsmen and women. Both amateur and professional competitions strive to maintain the highest standards of sportsmanship, as seen in international tennis and the Olympic Games.

There are many thousands of spectators and club supporters who give much of their time and substance to the furtherance of their favourite sport. In addition, the National Fitness Council of Victoria does a great deal to promote youth activities with the aid of grants received from the Government.

The strongest encouragement for children to participate in sport is given by all schools throughout the State. Competitions within a school are followed by competitions between schools and, finally, there are competitions between representatives of the schools in each State of the Commonwealth.

Sport is very much a part of the daily life of the average Victorian citizen, as can be seen by the large number of football fields, tennis courts, golf courses, and race tracks. Whilst these are the most obvious, a careful observer cannot fail to note the array of club-rooms, such as those belonging to life saving clubs and sailing clubs, but even this does not reveal the full extent of sporting clubs. Large numbers of clubs are associated with churches whose members use the church premises as a meeting place; others meet in rooms attached to Soldiers' Memorial Halls, Mechanics' Institutes, private houses, and shops.

Tennis

Tennis is a major participant sport in Victoria. It was first played as a controlled sport in Victoria in 1878, under the auspices of the Melbourne Cricket Club, which laid the first tennis courts and conducted the "inter-colonial" tennis matches.

Other clubs were organized and the Lawn Tennis Association of Victoria was formed in 1893. In 1908 the L.T.A.V. was able to organize the first Davis Cup challenge round in Australia. Today there are 220 clubs and 140 associations directly affiliated with it. All of the 140 associations conduct either a winter or summer competition, or both. They also conduct junior competitions with up to 70 competing teams.

There are thousands of tennis courts throughout Victoria—private, club, municipal, church, and school courts—and well organized bodies in one part of the State can match members against clubs in other (and often quite distant) parts of the State.

The highlights of Victorian tennis are the annual events: the Victorian Tennis Championships, open and grade events, schoolboys' and schoolgirls' grass championships (1,800 entries), the Country Carnival (with nearly 200 teams competing), the L.T.A.V. Winter Pennant with 335 teams competing each week from April to September, and Metropolitan Week with 28 senior and 12 junior teams.

Aborigines once used the present site of the headquarters of the L.T.A.V. as a hunting ground for wildfowl and called it "Kooyong". Kooyong Tennis Club today has over 4,000 members, 24 grass courts and ten porous courts, and in its 12,000-seat main stadium, four Davis Cup challenge rounds have been played. Every fourth year the Australian Championships are played there.

Melbourne Cricket Club

The Melbourne Cricket Club, which developed the Melbourne Cricket Ground, is one of the oldest clubs in Australia. It was founded in 1838, three years after John Batman sailed up the Yarra. The Club was originally formed for the playing of cricket. Its ground was then situated on Batman's Hill, now the site of the Spencer-street Railway Station.

In 1846 the Club moved to a position on the south side of the Yarra River and the Club remained there until 1854 when a railway line to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) was planned to run through the arena. In exchange, Governor Latrobe offered the Club a site of approximately 10 acres in the Police Paddock, Yarra Park, and this ground was first used in 1854. The Club has remained in this same place since that day.

In the intervening years both the Club and the ground have grown tremendously. Grants of land from the Government have increased the original area occupied from 10 acres to some 14½ acres and the accommodation has been increased from 15,000 to 108,000 persons, of whom approximately 65,000 are seated—a large proportion of them under cover. Most of the 43,000 who stand can also do so under cover. The membership has grown to over 12,000 and the waiting list is over 36,000.

There are no special qualifications for membership. Members come from every walk of life and every suburb in and around Melbourne, as well as from country areas, all States, and many countries. Candidates are elected strictly in order of nomination.

The Club is best known for its cricket affiliations. In fact, the first international team to visit these shores was sponsored by the Club's caterers in the 1861-62 season and the first international cricket match was commenced on New Year's Day, 1862, when the English team under H. H. Stephenson played the Colony. Following this first visit, the Club brought most other teams to Australia and sent most Australian teams to England until the Australian Board of Control was formed to take over the organization of international cricket.

However, it is not only with cricket that the Club has associated itself. One of its members, T. W. Wills, devised the Australian game of football, and, with two other members, his cousin H. C. A. Harrison and a Mr. Hammersley, wrote the first rules in 1859. They also formed the first Club, the Melbourne Football Club, comprising Melbourne Cricket Club members. The Cricket Club controls the Football Club, the correct title of which is now the Melbourne Cricket Club Football Club, and this Club has grown to be among the most famous playing the Australian Code.

The Club sponsored the first Interstate Tennis Matches, and, with A. G. Spalding, brought the first American baseball team to Australia in 1888. The Club also fields teams in cricket, football, bowls, tennis, rifle shooting, lacrosse, baseball, and hockey.

The Club's ground boasts the record attendance for a Test cricket match with the 90,800 who saw the West Indies play Australia in February, 1961; the record Australian Rules football crowd of 115,902 which packed the ground to overflowing in September, 1956; while 130,000 attended a service by Billy Graham in 1959 when the overflow audience spilled on to the arena. In addition, the Club's ground was the site for the 1956 Olympic Games, and on each of ten days of those Games the attendance exceeded 100,000.

Cricket

Cricket was played in Victoria soon after the arrival of the first settlers. One of the men who did much to organize matches in the initial days was F. A. Powlett, a descendant of the Rev. Charles Powlett, who is immortal in the game of cricket as one of the founders of the famous Hambledon Club on Broadhalfpenny Down—the first Cricket Club in England. F. A. Powlett was one of the first Presidents of the oldest Club in the State—the Melbourne Cricket Club.

In the early days of the game in the Colony, much ingenuity was used in arranging matches because Club cricket had not commenced. Games such as the Gentlemen of the M.C.C. v. the Tradesmen, Benediks v. Bachelors, the Bearded v. the Cleanshaven, were the popular matches in those times. As Clubs were formed, handicap matches were played with the stronger teams limited to the normal eleven players, while the weaker opponents had numbers varying from 15 to 22.

The first inter-colonial match was played on 11th February, 1851, between the Colony of Port Phillip (later Victoria) and Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania). Van Diemen's Land were victors by three wickets.

The first international match commenced on the M.C.G. on 1st January, 1862, between H. H. Stephenson's English XI. and a Victorian XVIII. England was victorious, winning by an innings and 96 runs. Two further teams from England visited in 1863 and 1873, but the first Test Match was not played until 15th March, 1877. This resulted in a surprise victory for Australia by 45 runs.

Since then interest in cricket has grown considerably, primarily as a participant game. Although so many thousands play cricket in Victoria as a competitive sport, only the Test and some interstate matches attract crowds of any appreciable size.

In the early days, cricket was controlled by the Melbourne Cricket Club. The Victorian Cricketers' Association was formed in 1864. This was later disbanded and the Victorian Cricket Association formed, and this is now the senior body in the administration of the game in Victoria. There are also several other associations in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne and many throughout the country areas.

The number of players registered with affiliated associations of the Victorian Cricket Association exceeds 50,000.

Golf

At a meeting held in 1901, at the Port Phillip Hotel, attended by representatives of Royal Melbourne, Geelong, Surrey Hills, Kew, Essendon, Brighton, Colac, and Charlton Clubs, it was decided to form the Victorian Golf Association, and its constitution was adopted in 1902. The first Pennant Matches to be played under the control of the newly-formed Association commenced in May of that year. Kew, Geelong, Surrey Hills, Essendon, Caulfield, and Royal Melbourne were the six clubs competing.

The Annual Report read at the first meeting in 1903 stated, among other things, that there were six associated clubs and fourteen registered clubs in the Association at the close of the first year.

From 1907 onwards, the Association steadily progressed and the number of registered clubs increased so much that early in 1934 the number of clubs in the Association had increased to 270.

The Melbourne Centenary Open, Amateur, and Professional Championships, which took place in November, 1934, at the Metropolitan Golf Club, were the major golf events held until then in Australia. At this meeting the leading amateurs of England and professionals of America competed, £3,000 being offered in prize money.

In the years following the Second World War, the popularity of golf in Victoria continued to grow, particularly with the formation of eight new major clubs, and some public courses, in the Metropolitan Area.

This growth was steady over the years until the playing of the Canada Cup professional matches at Royal Melbourne in 1959, when the popularity of the game showed a marked increase, both in the country and the city.

The full impact of the increase in the number of persons playing golf in Victoria is not known but, over the past four years, the number of male registered players in the 314 clubs affiliated with the Victorian Golf Association has increased by 9,000 to almost 41,000 in 1962. During these years, several new public courses have been completed and more are being planned.

Lawn Bowls

Lawn Bowls has been played in Victoria since 1864, when the first club as known today was formed. It still functions at Windsor and is known as the Melbourne Bowling Club. By 1867 six clubs were in existence, and, in 1880, the eleven clubs in Victoria (which included Ballarat) decided to form the Victorian Bowling Association, which was the second such Association formed in the world, New South Wales being two months older. These two Associations were originally formed to arrange and conduct the annual inter-colonial matches between Victoria and New South Wales.

The conditions of playing the game in the two States differed greatly for some time. This divergence of opinion on the laws of the game was an important factor in the formation of the governing body in the Commonwealth, the Australian Bowling Council, which was formed in 1911. Bowls today in Victoria is played under the Laws of the Game approved by the Australian Bowling Council.

One of the big changes in the game took place in 1924, when Victoria was largely responsible for securing approval for the standardization of bowls and their testing.

In 1939 Victoria had 217 clubs. After the Second World War the early post-war years saw little growth, but since 1950 there has been an upsurge of interest in the game. At the end of the 1961-62 season, 399 clubs were affiliated with the Royal Victorian Bowling Association with a total membership of 37,700 male bowlers, whilst 18,000 women were registered by the Victorian Ladies Bowling Association. One hundred and thirty-five clubs were in the Metropolitan Area; the increase for the 1961-62 season was 21 clubs.

This growth of popularity of the game is due largely to the influx of younger players who are able to enjoy the benefits of competitive sport on an area of 120 ft. x 120 ft. Most bowling clubs in Victoria cater for the membership of both male and female players, enabling husbands and wives to take an interest in the same sport.

In 1949 the constitution of the Royal Victorian Bowling Association was drastically revised, whereby both metropolitan and country clubs gained representation on the Executive Council and the Delegates of all clubs were to meet three times each year.

Football

In 1856 Mr. T. W. Wills returned to Australia after attending Rugby School in England where he was Captain of Cricket and Football. He immediately joined and played with the Melbourne Cricket Club, but quickly realized that if the players of this Colony were to match those of New South Wales, the cricketers needed a game to play in the winter to keep themselves fit.

Rugby was his game of football in England (Soccer had not then been introduced), but Wills considered that Australian grounds were too hard to permit safe tackling. He sought a game which would keep the ball more in the air. This was the inspiration behind the Australian game which is possibly more like Gaelic Football than any other code.

The first game was played in 1858 between two school teams, Melbourne Grammar School and Scotch College. The ground was some 500 yards long. There were 40 players on each side and the first to score two goals was to be winner. In the three hours before darkness on the first day only one goal was scored so play was adjourned until a later date. It continued, in fact, for three days without any addition to the score, and was finally declared a draw.

Together with his cousin, H. C. A. Harrison (later a Vice-President of M.C.C. and generally known as The Father of the Australian Game), and a Mr. Hammersley, Wills wrote the first rules in 1859. Since then this fast and thrilling game, with thousands of players taking part throughout the State and some 150,000 persons attending the major club games each week in Melbourne alone, has become the major spectator sport in Australia.

Although confined mainly to Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, it is rapidly winning followers in Queensland and the Northern Territory, but it is still a minority sport in New South Wales.

The Melbourne Football Club was formed in 1858 and the Geelong Club one year later. Players numbered 40 a side; now there are eighteen a side, and the size of the ground is usually about 185 yards long by 155 yards wide. It is normal for about 100,000 spectators to attend the Grand Final.

There are now 124 affiliated bodies of the Victorian Football League, with a total of 33,110 registered players and 1,183 teams.

The Victorian Football Association has six affiliated bodies, with a total of 3,360 registered players and 118 teams.

Soccer

The Victorian Soccer Federation (formerly known as The Victorian Amateur Soccer Football Association) was officially formed in 1908. The number of soccer teams gradually grew until 1915, but, because of the war, attendances and teams diminished in the early 1920's and did not recover until 1947, when 27 teams were affiliated. Since then progress has been made, and now there are 108 senior teams and 76 junior teams playing in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. In

addition, over 100 teams compete officially in the Northern Victoria, Latrobe Valley, Goulburn, Murray, Western District and Ballarat areas. There are over 11,000 registered players.

Overseas migration has helped considerably, and many first grade amateur players and several re-instated professional players have assisted in raising the standard of the game in Victoria. At Olympic Park, Melbourne, it is not uncommon to have 20,000 spectators at a match.

Soccer has also gained a strong hold in the Melbourne Technical Schools, over 30 of which have teams playing in an official competition. There are also many High School teams.

The game has been further assisted by the regular visits since 1922 of many overseas teams including New Zealand, China, Canada, England, Czechoslovakia, India, Palestine, Yugoslavia, Austria, Blackpool (England), and Heart of Midlothian (Scotland). A further impetus to the code is the official Interstate Club Championship which is held annually. Annual competition matches between the Australian States are also held.

Rugby Union

Over 1,000 players regularly play Rugby Union in Victoria each week. Eighteen clubs field teams in grades including Firsts, First Reserves, Seconds, Thirds, and Colts.

Introduced in 1888 with the visit of A. E. Stoddart's English team, Rugby was played until 1909, mainly through the interest aroused by international visits. Regular competitions for the Dewar Shield carried it through to 1914, when the First World War caused the activities of Rugby Union to lapse. The present Rugby Union was formed in 1926 and was gaining strength by 1939. Once again war caused a suspension of activities, and these were not recommenced until 1948.

Victoria defeated the famous Rugby stronghold State, Queensland, in 1961 and thus gained added status in Australian Rugby Union. At present there are fourteen schools which have Rugby Union as a part of their sporting activities. Six High Schools and two Technical Colleges combine with Public Schools in healthy competition. From this nursery of Rugby, clubs are assured a good flow of experienced and enthusiastic recruits for club competition.

There are eleven registered clubs and, in addition to these, the defence services field eight clubs.

Horse-racing

Victoria's first recorded race-meeting was held in Melbourne on the 6th and 7th March, 1838, on a makeshift course that ran between the present sites of North Melbourne and Spencer-street railway stations.

Flemington, now one of the world's most famous racecourses, was established in 1840, and has remained the headquarters of Victorian racing ever since. In 1864, the existing Melbourne clubs were merged

into the newly-formed Victoria Racing Club. Control of racing was vested in the Victoria Racing Club, and that body still administers the sport throughout Victoria.

Melbourne has three principal racecourses (all within eight miles of the City) on one or other of which racing is conducted on Saturdays and public holidays throughout the year, and on five mid-week days during the various Carnivals. The courses are Flemington, where the Melbourne Cup Carnival is staged, Caulfield, and Moonee Valley. All races are run on turf and each course is controlled by its own amateur committee elected by the members of the club concerned. In addition to the "course proper", where flat and hurdle races are run, each club has a steeple-chase course.

As well as the main metropolitan courses, there are 98 courses at country centres throughout Victoria where race-meetings are conducted. One hundred and two of these meetings are held on mid-week days and 345 are held on Saturdays and holidays. Approximately £600,000 in stakes is distributed by the metropolitan racing clubs each season.

Mobile starting stalls of a similar pattern to the American stalls are in use at the principal metropolitan courses. Camera records are made of all finishes, and, in the case of a close finish, a photograph is in the hands of the judge within approximately 50 seconds of the horses passing the post. The "film patrol" records the whole of every race on 16 mm. film. When a film is required to assist the stewards in deciding an "objection", it can be viewed approximately eight minutes after the race.

Metropolitan racing is under the control of a panel of four permanent professional stewards and their assistants. Appeals from a decision of the stewards are heard by the full committee of the Victoria Racing Club.

The Victorian climate and pastures are ideal for the breeding of high-class racing stock and this State has over 2,000 thoroughbred blood-mares registered in the Australian Stud Book. In March each year, approximately 400 yearlings are offered for sale by auction at the £100,000 stables erected opposite the entrance to the Flemington Racecourse. There are usually 60 to 70 individual breeders represented at the annual sales, and from 20 to 25 of these derive their incomes largely from the sale of their yearlings and from the service fees of their stallions.

The Melbourne Cup, run annually at the Flemington Racecourse, has been Australia's greatest horse-race for so long that all Australians accept its unique position as being unquestionable. The stake given for this race has always been one of the richest in the Southern Hemisphere and it is now £25,000. The owner of the winning horse also receives the traditional three-handled gold cup which, in accordance with custom, is presented by the Governor-General of Australia.

Further details of the control of racing are shown on pages 360-361 of this Year Book.

Trotting

Trotting in Victoria is administered by the Trotting Control Board. This body was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1947 and re-constituted in 1957 by the State Government. The Board consists of seven members, the chairman being a Government appointee and the remainder representing in equal numbers the trotting industry and the Royal Agricultural Society.

The functions of the Board are—

- (1) To control and administer trotting throughout the State ;
and
- (2) to promote and conduct, under licence, night trotting meetings in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne.

Within its province as controlling authority, it deals with the registration of provincial clubs, allots the dates upon which the clubs race, organizes the provision of their bookmaking services, frames the handicaps for all meetings, and provides the services of stipendiary stewards and bookmakers' supervisors. At present there are 24 registered clubs in the State.

The Board's stewards aided by local officials conduct all inquiries connected with racing activities. The Board is the sole authority for hearing appeals against their decisions. It is the sole authority for the issue of licences to trainers, drivers, racecourse officials, and bookmakers and their clerks.

In the field of horse breeding and racing, it compels, under the official Rules of Trotting, the registration of horses, changes in ownership and leases, the notification of stud services, and evidence of foaling. It is represented on the off-course betting authority (the Totalizator Agency Board), the Inter-Dominion Trotting Conference, and the State Government Authorities, the Bookmakers' and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee and Racecourses Licences Board.

As promoter of metropolitan meetings, the Board has conducted nearly 500 night meetings on the Melbourne Showgrounds, including two Inter-Dominion Championships, the third scheduled to be held early in 1964. The meetings are conducted in the October–May period of the year in order to encourage large attendances when the weather is favourable.

Stakes distributed to owners have totalled approximately £2 mill. during the sixteen years of its existence. There are approximately half a million attendances each season.

Greyhound Racing

The Melbourne Greyhound Racing Association which had been situated on the North Melbourne Football Ground for about five years, moved to Olympic Park in 1962, and more than £80,000 was spent in setting up No. 2 oval for Greyhound Racing. During the year, the Association paid stake money of £800 per night at both North Melbourne and Olympic Park, with substantial added money for feature events, such as the Australian Greyhound Cup, the Lord Mayor's Cup, and the Moomba Cup.

Owners of winning greyhounds received many handsome trophies during the year for special events sponsored by business firms and patrons. The Association plans to increase prize money as soon as its financial position permits. Increase in attendances at greyhound racing meetings both at Olympic Park and at Sandown Park, Springvale, shows that it is fast becoming a popular night sport in Melbourne.

Motor Sport

The sport is generally divided into two aspects—racing, records, and hill-climbs, which are regarded as “speed” events; and trials, rallies, and economy runs, regarded as “road” events. These latter are not decided on speed. Motor sport has been controlled since 1953 by the National Control Council of the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport, with headquarters in Melbourne. State affairs are conducted by the Victoria State Council of the Confederation, with which 35 clubs with a total membership of over 6,500 are affiliated. Australia is affiliated to the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile in Paris.

The major race-track in Victoria is the international 2-mile circuit at Sandown Park, Springvale, and others are at Keilor, Winton, and Tarrawingee. The main hill-climbs are at Templestowe and Hepburn Springs.

Motor sport events have been conducted since about 1905, but the establishment of the Australian Grand Prix in 1928 marked the “new era”. Eleven Grands Prix of the 28 so far run have been held in Victoria. The “Gold Star” for the Champion Australian racing driver has been won by Victorians in six out of seven years since it was instituted, and every Australian hill-climb champion has been a Victorian driver.

Angling

Organized anglers' clubs were not formed in Victoria until some time after the introduction of Brown Trout in 1870 and the Rainbow Trout some years later. One of the earliest was the Victorian Anglers' Club, established in 1891. In 1900 the first combined organization was formed and named the Piscatorial Council of Victoria. Delegates from each club attended monthly meetings and helped to set out conservation rules for the sport. These delegates assisted in the propagation by hatchery work, and in the distribution of both species of trout throughout Victoria. The Ballarat Acclimatization Society was one of the foremost in this work.

In the early 1950's the Victorian Piscatorial Council was reorganized. There are now over 200 clubs, and angling ranks high in this State as a participant sport.

The State is divided into fourteen divisions and each division comprises several clubs. Two representatives from each division meet quarterly at the Central Council of the Victorian Piscatorial Council. The Council works in close conjunction with the Fisheries and Wildlife Department which controls all amateur and professional fishing in the State. In 1962, nearly 100,000 Inland Fishing Licences were issued,

and with each of these licences a handbook of rules was given by the Council. To this number of licensed fishermen must be added all the sea, bay, estuary, rock, and surf anglers, and all those persons under sixteen years who are not required to have a licence for inland fishing. It is estimated that over 200,000 persons are regular anglers each year.

Swimming

On 25th October, 1893, delegates from the Middle Park, Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, and St. Kilda Swimming Clubs met and decided to form the Victorian Amateur Swimming Association. The first swimming carnival held under the patronage of the Association was at Hegarty's Baths, St. Kilda, in 1893. Since then all swimming carnivals held in Victoria have been held under the control of the V.A.S.A.

In the season 1895-96, the first Victorian State Swimming Championships were held, when two Pearson Shields were presented to the Association—one for 100 yards and the other for 880 yards freestyle events. Swimmers still compete for these two shields, which are now given to the winners of 110 and 880 yards freestyle events.

The Australian Swimming Championships began in 1899-1900, and in the following season the Australian Championships were held in Melbourne for the first time. By 1906-07, the V.A.S.A. was showing good progress and 641 competing swimmers were registered. In this year seven new clubs joined the Association, and the B. B. Kiernan Shield was offered in the Australian Championships. Victoria won this Shield for the first time in 1907-08, mainly through the efforts of the late Sir Frank Beaurepaire, who became a world famous swimmer. It was during this season that he represented Australia for the first time at the Olympic Games in London.

Diving was first introduced during the season 1909-10, and in 1910-11 the Three Mile Swim in the Yarra River was inaugurated.

During the First World War swimming carnivals were virtually suspended, and in 1917 the Melbourne Swimming Club, through the V.A.S.A., brought to Australia Duke Pao Kahanamoku from Hawaii, the first international swimmer to visit Australia. It is interesting to note that in a 100-yards race in the St. Kilda baths, Kahanamoku swam the distance in 55·8 seconds.

The Victorian Ladies Amateur Swimming Association (now Victorian Women's Amateur Swimming Association) was formed in 1915 under the control of the V.A.S.A., and has looked after women's swimming in this State ever since.

The City of Melbourne Junior Championship Competition for a trophy presented by the Melbourne City Council was recognized in 1918-19 as the State Junior Championship.

The Victorian Amateur Water Polo Association was formed in 1928 and took over the control of water polo, under similar conditions to those relating to the Victorian Women's Amateur Swimming Association.

The V.A.S.A. has continued to progress through the years. Just prior to the 1952 Olympic Games, the Association had been completely reorganized, and a ten-year plan of progress initiated. At the conclusion of the 1956 Olympic Games, an international swimming meeting was held in the Olympic Swimming Stadium, and this, together with other successful meetings, strengthened the V.A.S.A.'s financial position. In the season 1961-62, 35 city clubs and 86 country clubs, with a total registration of 8,968 male and 6,637 female members, were affiliated with the V.A.S.A. In 1962 the swimming clubs decided that it was necessary to have a full-time secretary-organizer to attend to the Association's affairs.

Life Saving

Until 1954, the Royal Life Saving Society's branches throughout the world were controlled from London. In 1954, Australia obtained local autonomy and printed its own handbook. In 1956, a Royal Charter was granted. The Victorian Branch controls all life saving within Victoria, whilst the Surf Life Saving Association controls the open sea beaches only.

The Society has conducted an extensive campaign for teaching the public mouth to mouth resuscitation, and demonstration squads acting in a voluntary capacity tour in country districts, lecturing and demonstrating life saving methods. The society co-operates with the Government and municipal authorities in the building of pools and their patrolling.

There are 87 superintendents and representatives in Victoria and they, in turn, organize the clubs, schools, &c., in their district. There are 32 beach Life Saving Clubs. All these have been built by the members themselves and each club is responsible for the maintenance and the upkeep of its clubhouse.

The official summer season lasts from the 1st December to the 31st March, and during this period the patrol officers are constantly visiting clubs to see that every club is properly manned, and life saving and first aid equipment is checked. Each club is equipped with portable oxygen resuscitators. During the last fourteen years, not one life has been lost on beaches patrolled by members of the Society. Members on joining a club must submit themselves for training and qualify for at least the Bronze Medallion before becoming active in life saving duties.

Every Police recruit who is trained at St. Kilda-road Barracks is taught to swim and how to save life.

On the instructional and examining side, there are 282 Official Examiners who are constantly attending public and private schools, life saving clubs, business houses, &c., instructing and examining for life saving awards. As a result, 22,108 persons qualified for life saving awards during the year 1962-63.

To assist in the Society's work, the State Government makes available a grant of £5,000 a year, and this amount is augmented by the profits from handbooks, certificates, examinations, &c. The Society also sponsors its own free ambulance which is situated at Elwood, and it is always available to any club requiring ambulance service.

Rowing

Rowing was introduced into Victoria in the very early days of the State. A regatta was held in Geelong in 1847, and many of the events which comprise the present annual racing programme were established in the 1860's.

The oldest of the 37 clubs which now constitute the Victorian Rowing Association is the Melbourne University Boat Club, founded in 1860, and many clubs have a history of 80 years or more. Five clubs are established at Princes Bridge, Melbourne, five in the suburbs, and the remainder are in country centres. Altogether they have an active membership of about 2,000. In addition, rowing has for over 90 years been a popular sport at the University and in the leading Public Schools, and more recently in the city and country High Schools.

The club racing season commences in October and carries on until the autumn. Highlights of the season are the Victorian Championships, Henley-on-Yarra (now held annually in March), and the long-established regattas at Ballarat, Geelong, and Mildura. The annual Head-of-the-River events conducted in April by the Public Schools and High Schools also attract wide interest, as does the Australian Inter-Varsity Boat Race in June. The season concludes with the Interstate Championships held in each State by rotation (usually in May), the main event being the King's Cup race for eights.

Yachting

Victorian yachting events on an organized basis have gained State-wide popularity in the 110 years since the Royal Yacht Club of Victoria was founded at Williamstown as Melbourne's first Yacht Club, in 1853.

Since 1945 there has been a boom in yachting and all types of boating throughout Victoria. The revolutionary development of plastic and repetition engineered boat-building materials, including synthetic sails, has enabled mass production methods to be employed in boat building. These have reduced the cost of popular small boats. There are now some twenty yacht clubs situated around the shores of Port Phillip Bay. Some 40 yacht clubs throughout the State conduct regular Saturday afternoon club races for both keel-boats and centre-board craft from October to April.

The Flying Dutchman Class and the Lightweight Sharpies are very popular in Melbourne and nearly 100 of these 20-footers are sailing in each class. Over 150 Catamarans are now sailing throughout Victoria. Other classes, including the 14-ft. Skiff, Gwen 12, Moth Class, V.J., Y.W. Herons, Y.W. Cadet and Sabot Class, are also growing in popularity.

Athletics

The basic structure of the present Association emerged in 1891 when the representatives of four harriers' clubs met and formed the

controlling organization. It was for many years essentially a cross-country body, and although track and field athletics were conducted on limited lines, track athletics began to dominate the policy of the Association only after the First World War.

The Friendly Society's Ground (now Olympic Park) became the home for track and field meetings during the summer months, and the number of clubs had grown to over 30 in the Metropolitan Area before the commencement of the Second World War. Clubs at Ballarat and Bendigo helped to keep athletics alive in the country districts.

During the years which followed the return of servicemen to civilian life, the number of clubs grew. It then became necessary to use two ovals at Olympic Park, although cross-country running still retained its popularity.

Every fourth year the Olympic Games Teams selection trials are held in Victoria, and the Olympic Games of 1956 gave the sport its biggest boost, when numerous clubs added many new members to the Association. Clubs now number nearly 80 in the State, with a total registration of about 4,000 members.

The main events conducted by the Association are the Victorian Annual Championships and the All Schools Championships, with some 700 athletes competing annually in November. Cross-country championships, over 5 miles, 10,000 metres and 10 miles, road championship events over 15 miles, and marathon events are run during the winter. Metric Championships are usually conducted by the Ballarat Local Centre, and the "Monash" relay is held at Yallourn.

Cycling

Professional Cycling

Control of professional cycling in Victoria is vested in the League of Victorian Wheelmen. The League was the first official controlling body of professional cycling in this State. Throughout the 1880's, professional cycling was in the hands of various promoters, and it did not assume any form of organized control until the most influential amateur club, the Melbourne Bicycle Club, broke away from amateur control and presented its famous Austral Wheel Race as a professional event in 1890. This State League saw the inauguration of the Melbourne to Warrnambool Handicap Road Race in 1895. These two races were destined to become world-famous handicap road and track annual events.

The League of Victorian Wheelmen is linked with the world governing body of cycling, the Union Cycliste Internationale in France, through the Australian Cycling Council.

The League has encouraged large-scale racing on road and track, in Melbourne and throughout the country areas of the State. It also fosters open racing throughout each year—road racing during the winter months, and track racing during the summer. There are 31 clubs in the League, seventeen of which are in the country, with a total League membership of 700. The main events conducted by the League are the Sun Tour of Victoria, Austral Wheel Race, Melbourne Cup on Wheels, the Bendigo Golden Mile, and the Wangaratta Road Race.

Amateur Cycling

The Victorian Amateur Cyclists' Union, which was formed in 1917, had its early beginnings in the Melbourne Bicycle Club. The Union was founded by cycling clubs in Melbourne. These were the Northern Suburbs, Eastern Suburbs, Southern Suburbs, and Richmond Amateur Cycling Clubs, of which Brunswick (formerly Northern Suburbs) and Richmond are still active.

The present strength of the Union is more than 1,600 members with 47 clubs. Five honorary officials conduct the over-all administration of the Union.

Emphasis is on the raising of the level of physical fitness of members, and in this the Union is assisted by the Victorian Branch of the Australian Sports Medicine Association. The ultimate objective is to continue to have members representing Australia at future Olympic and Empire Games.

Some of the principal events conducted by the Victorian Amateur Cyclists Union are the Colac to Melbourne Road Race, and the Victorian Road Championships of 125 miles for Senior members, 25 miles for Juniors, and 10 miles for Sub-juniors. Track races include the Golden Wheel Race and championship and sprint races.

Full co-operation with the Victoria Police and road safety organizations is encouraged by both professional and amateur bodies and cycle races are strictly controlled.

Rifle Shooting

The Victorian Rifle Association was formed in 1860, and comprised units of the Defence Forces stationed in Victoria. It was founded with the objects of encouraging the members of the Victorian Defence Forces to become efficient in the use of the rifle, and to promote rifle shooting generally as a necessary element of national defence.

The first civilian rifle club in Victoria—the Melbourne Rifle Club—was formed in 1884, and at present there are some 200 component clubs in the Association with a total membership of 6,000. Prior to 1960, the entire administration of rifle clubs was carried out by the Department of the Army, through its Command in each State. Administration was handed over to the respective State Associations in that year.

The Association is divided into Greater Unions (seven in number), which are in turn divided into Sub-unions (sixteen in number). These formations are designed to lessen the impact of administration on the governing body. The Association conducts one major prize meeting each year, which, with deference to the reigning Monarch, is titled the Queen's or the King's Prize Meeting. The Sub-unions also conduct prize meetings throughout the year, as do various clubs. These meetings are, in the main, open to all riflemen through the State.

To be eligible for Club and Association membership, applicants must be either natural born or naturalized British subjects, of either sex, over the age of sixteen years.

Ski-ing Facilities

In the heart of Victoria's 870 square miles of mountain snowfields are alpine villages with chalets, hotels, and ski club lodges where slopes cater for the expert and the beginner.

The principal Victorian resorts are at Mount Buller, Mount Buffalo, Mount Hotham, and Falls Creek, which are all within easy reach of Melbourne. Ski tows, chair lifts, equipment for hire, and ski schools conducted by international instructors are a feature of all these resorts. Melbourne's nearest snowfields are Mount Donna Buang near Warburton, Lake Mountain near Marysville, and the Baw Baw Plateau in Gippsland.

Falls Creek Alpine Village (5,200 feet) is 241 miles north-east of Melbourne, via Wangaratta and Yackandandah. It has sixteen commercial chalets with accommodation for approximately 320 visitors in a wide variety of rooms. There are also self-contained flats. Ski clubs have built 29 lodges in the Village for their members. Other facilities include a public amenities centre, a ski hire service, a ski school, uphill transport by a chair lift and two T-bar lifts, and a nursery rope tow.

The Mount Buffalo Plateau in north-eastern Victoria is 211 miles from Melbourne. The highest point is The Horn, 5,546 feet above sea level. The Plateau is usually snow covered from July until September and the ski runs are particularly well suited for novice and intermediate skiers. Accommodation in the Mount Buffalo National Park is provided at The Chalet (4,500 feet) operated by the Victorian Railways Commissioners. It has accommodation for 190 visitors in a wide variety of rooms. A well equipped sports centre provides all types of sporting equipment and the ski school has classes for both novices and advanced skiers. The main ski run is at Dingo Dell where there is a ski tow and a ski lodge.

Mount Buller (5,934 feet) is snow capped from June until October. In some years, snow lies thick until November. The Alpine Village (5,300 feet) is 155 miles from Melbourne. It has three commercial chalets which provide accommodation for approximately 150 guests, as well as 85 club lodges. There are three ski hire and repair services, a ski school, and a variety of uphill transport, including five T-bar lifts and three rope tows.

Mount Hotham (6,101 feet) offers a great variety of slopes which appeal to novices as well as the most expert skiers. Because of the vast area of the mountain, there is always a sheltered slope, notwithstanding the weather conditions. The Mount Hotham Alpine Village (5,800 feet) is 230 miles north-east of Melbourne. It has an hotel and a chalet which provide accommodation for 72 guests, and there are also eight ski lodges.

Albert Park

Albert Park is a unique sporting area comprising 570 acres, 100 acres of which is an artificial lake. Situated close to the heart of Melbourne, the Park is a centre for a variety of sports. Within its boundaries are the South Melbourne and St. Kilda cricket and football grounds with accommodation for thousands of spectators, as well as the St. Kilda and Middle Park Bowling Clubs.

The following figures give some indication of the diverse nature of the outdoor and indoor sports catered for :—Football, 13 ovals ; Soccer, 4 grounds ; Rugby, 3 grounds ; Hockey, 5 grounds ; 13 Cricket pitches ; tennis courts ; 9 basketball courts for ladies ; 5 Rowing Clubs ; 2 Yacht Clubs ; a Speed Boat Club ; and a golf course and golf driving range.

Three stadia house a Table Tennis centre with 51 tables ; a Badminton centre with 14 courts ; and a Basketball centre with 8 courts. Additional facilities include two restaurants and a large modern sports pavilion.

National Fitness Council of Victoria

The National Fitness Council of Victoria was established by the Victorian Government at the request of the Commonwealth Government in 1939. The Council was constituted as a statutory corporation in May, 1961, under the provisions of the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960* and the present members were appointed by the Governor in Council.

Although arising through the concern for the large number of young Australians who were physically unfit for military service, the Council holds the view that the physical and psychological fitness of the community is at any time of the greatest importance. In this it has enjoyed the continued support of the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

The activities of the Council may be broadly described as promoting physical fitness in the community, co-ordinating activities relating to physical fitness, and encouraging and assisting voluntary organizations which promote fitness. Since its inception, this work has been mainly confined to young persons in the community.

The Council contributes by conducting training courses and camps for voluntary youth leaders in city and country ; by visiting clubs and advising club leaders ; and by providing information on various aspects of youth work. Active participation in sports and other forms of recreation is promoted by conducting recreation camps, where those attending are introduced to a wide range of activities ; by sports coaching which includes several annual ski schools ; by arranging excursions ; and by providing instruction in rock climbing, bushwalking, mountaineering, and canoeing.

During the long summer school vacation, the Council organizes holiday play centres and conducts, in association with municipal councils and migrant hostels, play centres for children of school age.

The Council maintains three National Fitness Camps on a permanent basis. These are at Mount Evelyn, Anglesea, and Howman's Gap. Although sometimes used for the activities conducted by the Council itself, the camps are made available for the greater part of the year to youth clubs, church groups, schools, and sporting bodies.

During 1962-63 the Council received the following grants :— Commonwealth Government, £12,633 ; Victorian Government, £17,500 ; Youth Organizations Assistance Fund, £5,870. Revenue from camp fees, tuition fees and other sources amounted to £22,006.

Education

State Primary Education

A survey of primary education will be found in pages 191 to 196 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

State Secondary Education

A survey of secondary education is given on pages 206 to 209 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Educational Administration

Primary and Secondary Schools

Over the past 30 years the changing pattern of school attendances, both primary and secondary (including junior technical), has made planning for educational needs a difficult and complex problem.

The years following the depression of the 1930's saw a steady decline in primary school population from 215,000 to 153,000 in 1945 and a regular rise in secondary enrolments from 27,000 to 45,000 in 1945. In part, this was due to the changing policy whereby primary schools were being terminated at Grade VI rather than Grade VIII, and the great majority of pupils were passing on to secondary schooling. This policy has continued until the present time when there are relatively few pupils left in Grades VII and VIII in primary schools throughout the State.

At first it would appear that these population variations involve no real problem of accommodation—the emptying primary schools could be used by the expanding secondary schools. However, the two processes were taking place in different areas ; the demand for secondary education took place in the outer metropolitan areas and in other places where there were no school buildings. When, from 1946, a rapid increase in primary school enrolments also occurred in the outer metropolitan areas, the need for both primary and secondary schools became urgent.

At existing secondary schools, additional class-rooms were erected ; they were of standard size with very limited additional storage and were not readily adaptable for the teaching of science, art, or handcraft subjects. Many schools were badly balanced in regard to specialist rooms and this had an effect on the curriculum. In 1953, the stage had been reached where new schools were essential, particularly in the Metropolitan Area, but the building of a complete secondary school in one area would have meant leaving another area without any secondary school accommodation.

Accordingly, a "building by sections" plan was evolved whereby several schools, adequate and complete for junior secondary pupils, were to be completed by 1954. During 1954 these schools were to be extended with additional class-room accommodation and additional specialist rooms for the older pupils. In 1955, further such additions were to be made and, in 1956, there was to be added the fourth section, including an assembly hall, a gymnasium, a cafeteria, and such other rooms necessary to complete a modern secondary school. However, because of the necessity to provide class-room accommodation for the rapidly expanding secondary school population, this final section has not yet been built at any school, but the building of "fourth sections" remains on the building programme, with an enforced low priority. At present, the establishment of secondary schools precedes the completion of the buildings, and in the meantime temporary accommodation is being used.

Teacher Training

The second difficulty which these increases in school population have brought is the provision of staff. A special recruitment staff visits all State secondary schools and all registered secondary schools which invite them to address their pupils. Special bursaries have been made available during the Leaving Certificate and Matriculation years for those secondary pupils anxious to join the State teaching service. The teachers' colleges at Ballarat and Bendigo, which were closed during the depression years, were reopened and a third country college established at Geelong. Three new primary colleges at Burwood, Coburg, and Frankston have been established and the Toorak college moved to more commodious quarters at Stonnington, formerly used as a residence of the State Governor. The building previously used at Toorak has become a teachers' college for the Technical School Division.

A new scheme for training secondary teachers was introduced in 1950. Temporary and all too inadequate accommodation was used by the Secondary Teachers' College for nine years until the new three-storey building was erected on a departmental site within the University grounds.

A domestic arts college was established at Armadale for the training of teachers of homecraft subjects, and hostels for students in various courses have either been purchased or erected to accommodate some

1,650 country students out of the total 6,700 students undergoing training in 1962. It is still necessary to employ a large number of temporary teachers, particularly in secondary schools, but the percentage employed will steadily decrease as soon as the large number of students entering the Secondary Teachers' College in the last year or two have completed their training.

Tertiary Education

The growth of enrolments in secondary schools in Victoria over the past fifteen years can be related to three population factors. First, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of children born in the State, climbing from a depression "low" of 27,464 in 1932 to 65,890 in 1962. Second, there has been a regular trend for children to remain longer at school in full-time education. Third, there has been an additional increment to population from oversea migration.

Whatever the sociological, economic, administrative, or political aspects of society which have produced these three population factors, it is clear that they are also applicable to tertiary education. All three factors are related to the rapid increase in tertiary education enrolments experienced in the last ten years. There are good reasons to believe, however, that student demand for tertiary education will increase even more rapidly in the next ten years. It is also likely that the pattern of demand will vary over the various institutions and over the various courses offered within the one institution.

Until comparatively recently, those tertiary institutions which absorb the major fraction of tertiary students have had no bar to entry other than the attainment of the appropriate academic entry qualification. In general, tertiary institutions have accepted all qualified applicants. Apart from minor groups, graduates have had no difficulty in finding suitable employment. Indeed, in many vocational areas there are known major deficiencies of qualified graduates. For example, the field of secondary teaching, particularly in science and mathematics, could easily absorb large numbers of graduates. It is by no means certain, however, that a state of under-supply will continue to exist in all vocational areas.

The principal administrative problem for tertiary education through the next decade will be to reconcile a rapidly rising demand for tertiary education by students with varied patterns of abilities, achievements, interests, needs and aspirations. Other factors will be the needs of the community for graduates to staff social and economic developments, and the ability of the community to provide the resources of staff, buildings and equipment that will be necessary. A committee appointed by the Government of Victoria in 1961 considered the future of tertiary education in this State over the next decade and submitted its report to the Government in 1963.

Sport in Victoria



[Australian News and Information Bureau

A dragon class yacht catches a southerly wind as it keels over in a choppy sea on Port Phillip Bay.



[The "Herald"]

Above : The popularity of international cricket can be seen from this photograph taken at the Melbourne Cricket Ground during the 1960-61 Australian tour by the West Indian cricketers. In the background is the Northern Stand built for the 1956 Olympic Games which were held in Melbourne.

Below : Members of Victoria's Surf Life Saving Clubs are seen here competing in the march past held during a surf carnival.

[The "Herald"]





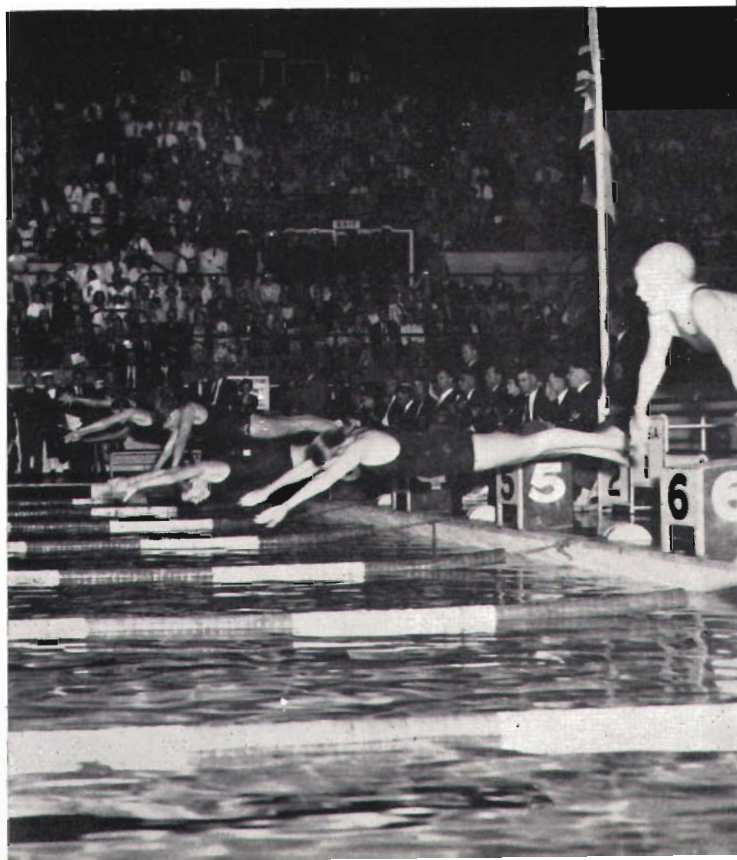
[The "Age"]

A highlight in an Australian Rules Football match : this mark is indicative of the spectacular nature of the code.



[Tourist Development Authority of Victoria

Trout fishermen wait patiently for a strike. Mount Bogong provides the background for this scene on the Kiewa River.



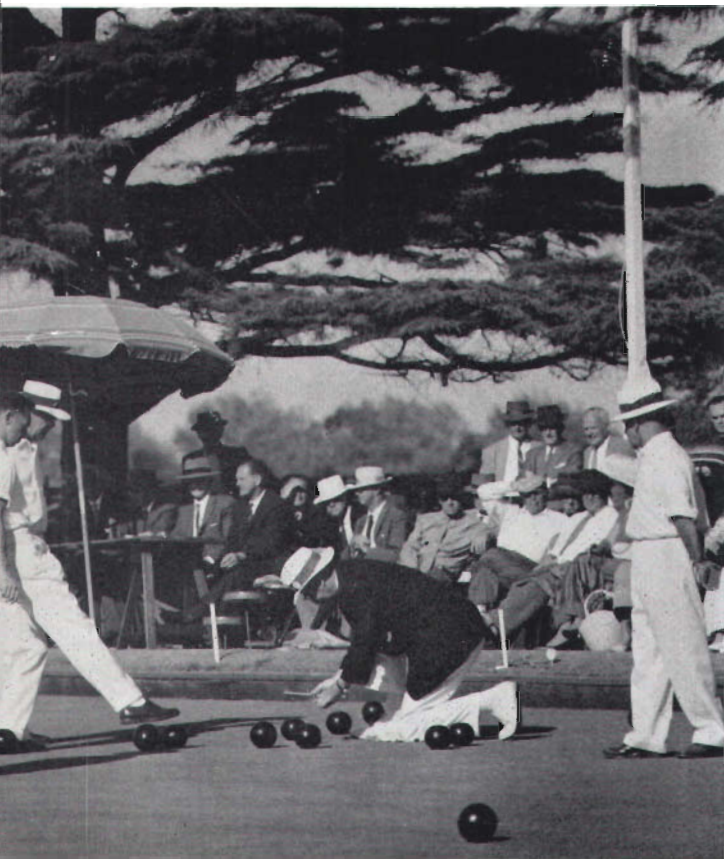
Right : Built especially for the Melbourne Olympic Games, the swimming stadium is the scene of national, interstate and local competitions.

[The "Herald"



[Gordon F. De'Lisle

The horses are paraded prior to the running of the Melbourne Cup. Intense interest in this world famous horse race is reflected by the huge crowd in attendance at Flemington Racecourse, the headquarters of Victorian racing.



Left : A close decision in an interstate bowls match : the umpire measures the distance between the bowls and the kitty to decide which is shot.

[Australian News and Information Bureau



[Australian News and Information Bureau

In 1959, the Canada Cup, one of the most important events in international golf, was staged for the first time in Australia. The photograph shows a large gallery watching overseas competitors teeing off at the Royal Melbourne Golf course, where the Cup was held.

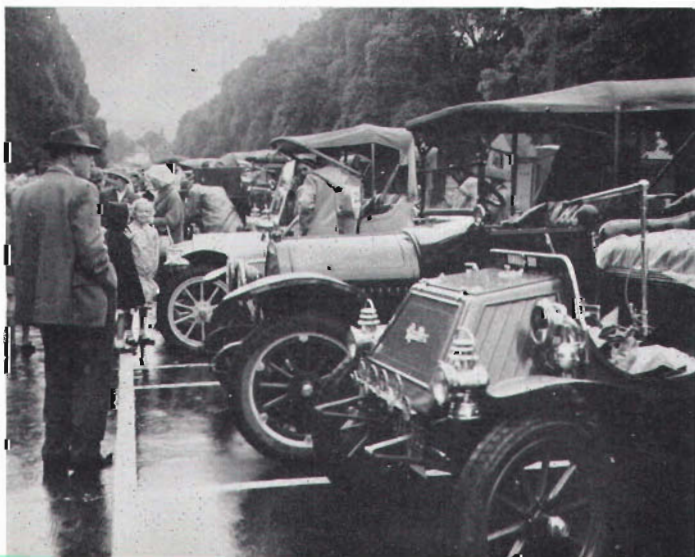
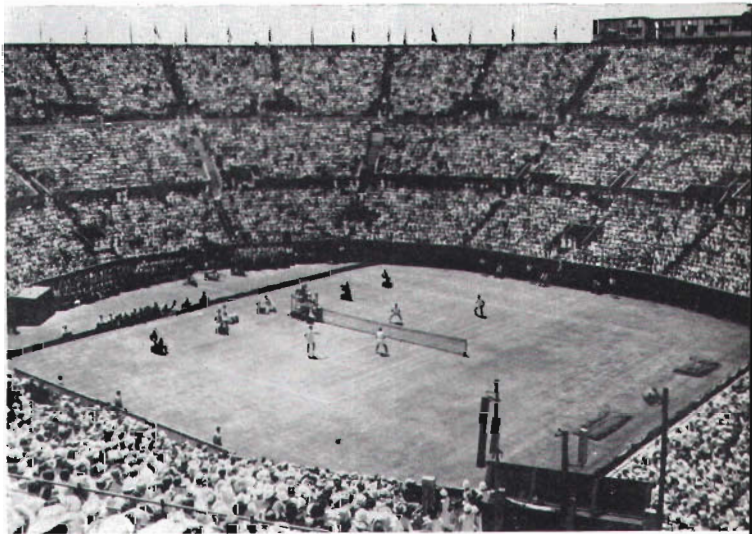


Left . Boating is a rapidly growing sporting activity in Victoria. Here small and large boats are moored in the Mordialloc Creek.

[Neville Hughes

Right . Australia has been the dominant tennis nation in international competitions in recent years. The photograph shows the doubles match in progress during a recent Davis Cup Challenge Round at Kooyong, headquarters of the Lawn Tennis Association of Victoria.

[The "Herald"



Left - Veteran automobiles on show before the start of a car race are the object of much interest and close scrutiny.

[The "Herald"



[Tourist Development Authority of Victoria

One of Victoria's popular ski resorts : a ski jump competition in progress at Falls Creek.

Audio-visual Education

Visual Aids

With a head office and production department in Melbourne and six provincial centres, the Visual Aids Branch of the Education Department maintains libraries of motion picture films, filmstrips, charts, and pictures ; produces visual aids ; gives guidance to teachers in the use of these aids in the class-room ; trains and examines teachers in the operation and maintenance of equipment ; and provides a service laboratory for the repair of school projection equipment.

In addition to the service provided to the 521 schools with sound motion picture projectors, another 513 Victorian schools receive regular visits every month or fortnight through the film circuit organization. To help in the effective use of films, the Branch arranges several courses of instruction, the largest being at vacation schools for teachers preparing for the Certificate of Competency in visual education. Seminars are regularly held for secondary teachers at provincial teachers' colleges, and a link has been established between visual education centres and several teachers' colleges (including secondary and technical training centres) to enable teachers in training to learn the techniques of using and maintaining equipment.

The Branch has advised schools in the purchase and use of projection equipment and has specified installations for radio. The number by 16-mm. motion projectors continues to increase : by 1962, for example, 521 had been installed in schools. As a result, the Visual Aids Branch has had to acquire additional copies of existing films for distribution on loan from the circuit libraries and the central lending library to schools, teachers' colleges, and special staffs. In 1962, 10,957 copies of 1,973 motion picture titles were available.

Revision and conversion of material in the strip film library has been made because such courses as English, social studies, and health have been altered and because teachers favour double-frame strips. The Branch has also been occupied in producing colour slides to meet heavy demands. In 1962, schools bought 13,990 strip films and 14,880 colour slides, while 29,778 strips and 57,700 slides were borrowed.

Other activities of the Branch have included the production of picture sheets and wall charts for use in the class-rooms.

Broadcasts to Schools

Listening in primary and secondary schools follows a fairly stable pattern : about 98 per cent. of government schools are equipped with radio and about eight hours of broadcast time are devoted to school broadcasts each week. The Department's two liaison officers work with the Youth Education Department of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Their duties are to keep broadcasters informed of the effectiveness of their programmes and to help teachers get the best results from broadcasts. To do these things, a system of school visits, weekly report systems, and vacation schools for teachers is used.

Broadcasts which have given much assistance to primary schools are those on health, music and singing, current affairs, English, social studies, nature study and folk dancing, while secondary schools are well served by broadcasts on history, English and literature, French, German, music, science, current affairs, and religious topics.

Television

During preliminary experimental telecasts given by the Australian Broadcasting Commission for schools in 1957, the effectiveness of television in class-rooms was judged to depend entirely on the skill of the teacher in making it an integral part of his method. After a further series of experimental telecasts in 1958 (conducted mainly in Term III with the assistance of 54 government and non-government schools), most teachers agreed that good film and a varied approach could make for success even where the speaker was inadequate. In 1960, the A.B.C. provided five programmes a week, two of which were for primary schools; about 70 schools viewed these programmes. The A.B.C. regarded 1960 as its final year of experiment and began a regular service in 1961.

Salient Features of Contemporary State Education

1. *Types of Schools*

(a) *Primary* :—

- (i) Normal—for Grades I to VI (in fact a large majority of pupils enter schools up to 1½ years before age 6 and spend two years in Grade I);
- (ii) Consolidated—for Grades I to VI and special post-primary courses of four years in rural areas;
- (iii) Special Schools—for handicapped children, and pupils in institutions;
- (iv) Special Classes—for remedial work;
- (v) Correspondence School—correspondence classes for primary and secondary pupils and teachers.

(b) *Secondary* :—

- (i) High Schools—six years of post-primary school to University entrance;
- (ii) Girls' Schools—five years of post-primary school;
- (iii) Higher Elementary Schools—four years of post-primary school;
- (iv) Central Schools and Classes—two years of post-primary school.

(c) Technical :—

- (i) Junior Technical—four years of post-primary school (to be increased to 5 years in 1964) ;
- (ii) Senior Technical—four years of post-junior technical school.

2. Special Services

Special Services are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in the following fields :—

- (i) Library Services
- (ii) Visual Aids Department
- (iii) Music and Speechcraft
- (iv) Physical Education
- (v) Art
- (vi) Forestry
- (vii) Publications (Including certain texts)
- (viii) Survey and Planning (School sites, Teachers' Colleges, &c.)
- (ix) Curriculum and Research (Revision of certain curricula)
- (x) Australian Broadcasting Commission Liaison
- (xi) Welfare (Teachers' accommodation)
- (xii) Domestic Arts (Primary)
- (xiii) Psychology and Guidance Services.

In addition, the State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools.

The School Medical Service provides inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State (see pages 250 to 254). Other school activities such as the Gould League of Bird Lovers and Red Cross are fostered and assisted by teachers. An outline of the functions of the School Dental Service is given on pages 219–220 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

3. Examinations

An increasing number of Secondary Schools is being approved to hold internal examinations for the University Intermediate and Leaving Certificates. In addition, the Department provides its own Intermediate Certificate for consolidated technical and girls' schools, and Leaving Certificate for the latter two types of schools in 1964. Teachers may obtain qualifications by in-service courses.

4. Teachers

Rights of teachers for promotion and transfer have been greatly improved. Teachers' residences and flats for women teachers have been provided in increasing numbers in recent years.

Further details of the State Education system, including particulars of subjects taught and facilities provided, were given on pages 317 to 332 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–1958.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following tables. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, "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 (1st August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Primary Schools—					
Schools*	1,919	1,928	1,929	1,931	1,941
Teachers†	10,236	10,437	10,586	11,655	12,371
Pupils	283,701	289,417	294,544	301,514	306,083
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	234	256	279	291	302
Teachers†	3,493	3,984	4,348	4,821	5,353
Pupils	100,216	114,545	127,851	138,226	150,536
All Schools—					
Schools	2,153	2,184	2,208	2,222	2,243
Teachers†	13,729	14,421	14,934	16,476	17,724
Pupils	383,917	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619

* Includes schools with both primary and post-primary grades.

† Includes teachers temporarily employed, but excludes teachers in training.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Under 6	34,893	35,962	38,499	40,331	41,926
6	40,328	42,296	41,749	43,047	43,813
7	40,299	40,687	42,495	42,051	43,287
8	39,760	40,577	40,837	42,706	41,858
9	37,753	39,843	40,426	41,166	42,448
10	38,266	38,218	39,956	40,877	41,270
11	41,798	38,398	38,308	40,229	40,773
12	33,030	40,814	38,133	37,957	40,115
13	31,259	33,756	42,144	38,995	38,828
14	23,960	26,206	28,553	36,571	34,516
15	14,165	17,162	19,112	21,640	29,352
16	6,078	7,070	8,786	9,976	12,680
17	1,900	2,388	2,680	3,284	4,535
18	344	494	575	719	958
19 and over	84	91	142	191	260
Total	383,917	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619

The following tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, show the census enrolments, by sex and ages, of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1962 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1962

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary (Primary Grades)	} 1,906 {	159,722	146,361	306,083
Primary (Post-Primary Grades)		154	154	308
Central (Post-Primary)	3	443	..	443
Consolidated and Group (Post-Primary)	32	680	680	1,360
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	23	2,107	1,870	3,977
Higher Elementary	9	510	688	1,198
Girls' Secondary	16	..	6,610	6,610
Junior Technical	74	34,070	4,971	39,041
District High	180	44,883	52,716	97,599
Total	2,243	242,569	214,050	456,619

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
AGE OF PUPILS, 1962

Class of School	Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1962)						Total
	Under 14	14	15	16	17	18 and over	
Primary (Primary Grades)	305,373	443	180	87	..	..	306,083
Primary (Post-Primary Grades)	223	51	26	8	..	..	308
Central (Post-Primary)	196	143	96	8	..	..	443
Consolidated and Group (Post-Primary)	821	289	201	46	1	2	1,360
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	3,434	463	77	3	..	..	3,977
Higher Elementary	584	279	231	80	24	..	1,198
Girls' Secondary	3,328	1,672	1,180	371	52	7	6,610
Junior Technical	17,501	10,441	8,541	2,329	215	14	39,041
District High	42,858	20,735	18,820	9,748	4,243	1,195	97,599
Total	374,318	34,516	29,352	12,680	4,535	1,218	456,619

Technical Education

In Victoria, as elsewhere, technical education was introduced to meet industrial needs. The first technical school in the State, the Ballarat School of Mines, was opened in 1871 ; by the end of that century there were eighteen such schools, all largely independent ; by 1963 the number had risen to 87, including the only remaining six of the older " Council controlled " schools.

Since 1911, when the State entered the field of technical education, there has been tremendous development, affected considerably by two world wars, resulting in a most comprehensive system. It is convenient, if oversimplified, to consider this system as divided into Junior, Trade, Diploma, and Miscellaneous sections.

Junior technical education extends over Forms I to IV, or V. A common course, consisting largely of general subjects, is provided for boys, and another for girls, in Forms I to III. The inclusion in each year of some practical work assists each student in choosing a future career. Girls' studies include domestic subjects, while country schools pay attention to agriculture. In Form IV more time is given to practical subjects by students proposing to enter skilled trades, and to academic subjects by students preparing for a professional course in a senior technical school.

In trade sections, day classes of from four to eight hours per week are provided for apprentices, with supplementary evening classes as required. Technician courses are available for more able apprentices wishing to carry their studies further.

Victorian technical schools providing full diploma courses are called Technical Colleges or Institutes of Technology. Students having the necessary preliminary qualifications are admitted to diploma courses from a wide variety of educational institutions in Australia and overseas. The diploma system includes a very wide range of courses in engineering, applied science, applied art, domestic arts, and commerce. Each course, in general, requires four or five years' full-time study, followed by a year's industrial experience, or a longer period of attendance at evening classes. These provide the only method in the State of obtaining some professional qualifications by part-time study. Another noteworthy feature is that some of these diploma courses are conducted in country technical colleges. For students meeting certain conditions, there are no tuition fees for full-time diploma courses.

Technical college diplomas are qualifications recognized by appropriate professional institutions ; by the Education Department for admission to the teaching service ; and in engineering and applied science, by the University of Melbourne for admission to a degree course with exemptions of up to two years.

Miscellaneous courses and classes, held mostly in the evenings, include subjects ranging from language to radio, from pottery to panel beating. There are post-diploma courses, "sandwich" courses, and short, intensive industrial courses. For those unable to attend classes, correspondence tuition is available.

The accelerating increase in human knowledge requires frequent reviews of technical courses. This continues to be met in Victoria so that technical education may maintain its major contribution to the welfare of the community.

Technical Schools

The table which follows gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Schools	54	63	70	76	82
Number of Teachers—					
Classified Teachers	1,634	1,847	1,908	2,225	2,694
Temporary Teachers	272	313	364	539	568
Technical School Council Employees—					
Full-time	476	484	524	569	612
Part-time*	1,488	1,678	1,766	1,929	1,994
Total	3,870	4,322	4,562	5,262	5,868
Number of Students—					
Full-time	4,862	5,452	6,244	7,341	8,058
Part-time	43,027	45,803	47,672	53,136	53,368
Total	47,889	51,255	53,916	60,477	61,426

* Most of these teachers are employed on only one or two evenings each week.

The following table gives details of students attending Senior Technical Schools in 1962, showing age and sex, and whether enrolled as a full-time or part-time student :—

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : AGE AND SEX OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, 1962

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	325	231	556	2,070	1,088	3,158	2,395	1,319	3,714
16	1,245	483	1,728	4,623	850	5,473	5,868	1,333	7,201
17	1,281	489	1,770	6,383	957	7,340	7,664	1,446	9,110
18	1,046	402	1,448	6,242	879	7,121	7,288	1,281	8,569
19	585	174	759	4,600	622	5,222	5,185	796	5,981
20	390	79	469	3,124	458	3,582	3,514	537	4,051
21 and over	1,176	152	1,328	15,849	5,623	21,472	17,025	5,775	22,800
Total	6,048	2,010	8,058	42,891	10,477	53,368	48,939	12,487	61,426

State Expenditure on Education

During 1961–62, £58,198,027 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the University, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown on pages 692 and 712 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	13,760	15,147	15,807	17,492	18,756
Secondary	5,752	6,502	7,620	8,717	10,263
Buildings and Land..	5,486	5,548	7,096	7,465	7,661
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	4,356	4,645	5,936	6,523	7,098
Buildings and Land ..	1,066	1,209	1,914	2,226	2,569
Training of Teachers ..	2,313	2,694	3,361	3,796	4,225
Administration	584	651	742	824	895
Pensions	684	758	851	954	1,020
General Expenditure ..	822	903	1,026	1,175	1,259
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c.	1,212	1,534	1,971	3,253	4,440
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. ..	11	13	12	12	12
Total	36,046*	39,604*	46,336*	52,437*	58,198*
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax	467	517	576	705	732
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services	278	319	359	369	400
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	13 8 3	14 8 0	16 8 8	18 2 6	19 13 4

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :—

(£'000)

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
528	557	693	773	836

Of the amount of £58,198,027 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1961-62, £4,440,294 was appropriated to the University; £12,203 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University; £63,000 was spent on Adult Education; £2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining £53,680,530 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1961-62**
(£'000)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	509	195	92	88	3	8	895
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*	..	32	..	..	..	..	32
Cost of Instruction	453	15,700	7,966	6,269	140	900	31,428
Operation of School Plant†	2	1,008	595	134	1	57	1,797
Maintenance of School Plant‡	¶	952	335	238	¶	50	1,575
Auxiliary Costs§	724	921	1,150	420	1	3,208	6,424
Fixed Charges||	1,035	155	85	52	1	10	1,338
Capital Expenditure	..	3,338	3,869	2,554	¶	431	10,192
Total ..	2,723	22,301	14,092	9,755	146	4,664	53,681

* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, &c., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, &c.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, and workers compensation.

¶ Less than £500.

Registered Schools of Victoria

General

The Registered (or Independent) Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organization. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff, and they may be subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

In the main, these schools are not co-educational and a large number are primary schools provided by the Roman Catholic Church. At the secondary level these schools include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia.

It is generally true that these schools owe their foundation to private individuals or groups of individuals or corporate bodies, rather than to the churches to which they belong, except in the case of the Roman Catholic schools.

However, a few of the larger schools which are now just over a century old owe their origin to churchmen ; to Bishop Perry of the Church of England, the Free Church Presbytery of Victoria and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, Archbishop Goold. As was the case in England, secondary education in Australia was left to the churches to pioneer, although the Victorian Government in the 1850's made substantial grants to the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches for the foundation of Melbourne Grammar, Geelong Grammar, Scotch, and St. Patrick's, which later became Xavier College.

The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both the State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church and of interested and devoted men or women who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school.

The council appoints the headmaster (or headmistress) who in turn selects the staff, some members of whom may well devote their whole life to the service of the one school. Thus, there is likely to develop a continuity of belief and behaviour which gradually builds up an individual character peculiar to that school.

All of the Independent schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments, and most are day schools with some accommodation for boarders. In the main, the size of classes is limited to 30 with smaller numbers in certain subject groups. All schools offer scholarships by competition and a full scholarship generally gives remission of all tuition fees.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of "out of school" activities, including games, as an educational instrument.

In the field of experiments in teaching techniques the Independent schools have, perhaps, no spectacular record. On the other hand, new ideas in the teaching of certain subjects, for example, science and languages, have been developed and fostered by a few schools which can afford to do so, and eventually the results of their experiments have been adopted by others. But some schools have their individual schemes for developing a sense, and habits, of community service whereby service projects on behalf of certain sections of the public are undertaken. Other schools give rural training at country centres near Melbourne, while the development of self-reliance, leadership, and independence is encouraged through schemes similar to the "Outward

Bound Schools" in England. But probably the major educational experiment that has been undertaken in recent years has been that of Geelong Grammar School at Timbertop near Mansfield in the Victorian Alps. Under this scheme all boys in the fourth year of their secondary education (average age fourteen and a half to fifteen and a half years) spend a whole year at Timbertop. The normal academic curriculum is covered, but there are no organized conventional games and the boys help with domestic and other labour. Furthermore, many of these 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, they aim to provide a suitable preparation for University life.

Most of the schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association, have at least one member of staff who has been trained in remedial teaching, and thus in the primary and lower levels of the secondary departments of these schools, considerable individual help is given to backward pupils.

In most schools, members of staff are encouraged to attend refresher courses and to gain experience abroad, although there is no organized oversea exchange scheme. Nevertheless, it is not uncommon to find in many schools that up to 25 per cent. of the staff have had such experience.

During the past decade, practically every Independent School has made significant additions to its buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Some schools have moved from a city site to one in an outer suburb, 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 addition, many schools have provided buildings designed for special purposes, such as for the teaching of geography and music, and it is in the provision of such and, in fact, all school buildings, that the Independent schools are able to foster the closest co-operation between the individual teachers and the school architect. Thus the person who is to work in the building has considerable say in how it should be designed.

Despite the increase in fees which the schools have been forced to make from time to time, there has been no falling off in the number of pupils seeking entry.

Independent schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized

training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. (See pages 224–225.) The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a *per capita* levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or two years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers.

Mercer House is the only Independent Teacher Training Institution in Australia training teachers for the independent primary and secondary schools. In addition to its function as a training institute, Mercer House is developing "in-service" training in the form of refresher courses for teachers and also acts as a centre for bringing together teachers of various subjects for the interchange of ideas.

Victorian Girls' Registered Schools

An article dealing with this subject will be found on pages 187–188 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Catholic Education

Primary Education

Catholic Education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into education at secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the idea of the importance of elementary education has never diminished, and the aim has been to provide elementary schooling in a Catholic school for every Catholic child.

The first phase of Catholic primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This phase was from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay people with a re-inforcement of Religious 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 Religious teachers in the schools of Victoria. The number of lay teachers at that time is not available. This phase, with the Religious teachers being in the majority, continued so that by 1950 there were 1,333 Religious teachers in the schools of Victoria and 263 lay teachers.

After the Second World War an increase of population due to natural increase and immigration increased school populations too much for Religious teachers to handle and extra staff was required. An appeal was made to Catholic youth to enter Catholic Training Colleges to teach in Catholic elementary schools. This appeal brought a

generous response, and in 1955 Mercy Teachers' College, Ascot Vale, and Our Lady of Sion Teachers' College, Box Hill, took into training 56 Catholic young ladies. In 1956, these two Colleges were re-inforced by O'Neill Teachers' College, Elsternwick, and Kildara Teachers' College, Malvern, with an intake of 65 students. Each year the response has been greater, and now the facilities of training are not sufficient to cope with all those who desire to enter Catholic teaching service.

Secondary Education

The Catholic Secondary Schools of Victoria are all under the control of Religious Orders, who operate most of them, and own the buildings, pay the teachers, and conduct the enrolments.

Catholic Secondary education began in Victoria soon after the arrival of Archbishop Goold in 1848. He saw the need for a high school and one was duly opened in the following year at St. Francis' Church. The school was conducted by diocesan priests until it was removed to St. Patrick's land on Eastern Hill in 1854. The Jesuit Fathers took charge of the school in 1865.

Several private secondary schools under lay management for both boys and girls flourished in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Beginning in 1857 with the Sisters of Mercy at The Academy of Mary Immaculate in Fitzroy, the Jesuit Fathers at St. Patrick's in 1865, and the Christian Brothers at Victoria Parade in 1868, the Religious teaching orders commenced their work of secondary education, which has developed into the present system.

In the last decade a modification of the original idea has appeared with the establishment of regional high schools. This plan means that several parishes provide the finance to erect a school on land centrally situated within the region and that they engage a Religious teaching congregation to conduct the school, while they provide the stipends for the Religious teachers and the salaries for the lay teachers. Two of these have been established for boys in Melbourne, and two more are being planned for boys in the next five years. Discussions are being held about two for girls.

In addition to the schools holding Secondary Registration under the Council of Public Education, many schools, the majority in country areas, continue grades beyond the primary grades. These are known as Primary Registration with post-primary classes. These schools teach secondary subjects to both boys and girls.

Further References

Other aspects of Catholic Education will be found on pages 217 to 219 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and on pages 204 and 205 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on the 1st 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 came into operation.

This latter Act provided that the Council of Public Education should consist of twenty members with the Director of Education as President.

A new Council is elected every three years and any person who was a member of the previous Council is eligible for re-appointment. Nine members form a quorum. It is the duty of the Council to report to the Minister upon—

- (a) methods of or developments in public education in other countries, if, in its opinion, it is desirable to introduce such methods or developments into Victoria ; and
- (b) any matters in connexion with public education referred to it by the Minister.

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.

Part III. of the *Education Act* 1958, deals with schools other than State schools. "School" is defined as an assembly at an appointed time of three or more persons between the ages of six and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, book-keeping, shorthand, accountancy ; but "School" does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of the Act.

The Act makes it possible for qualified teachers, if they so desire, to be registered as teachers of art, art and crafts, music, or physical education. Such registration is not compulsory.

To deal with applications for the registration of schools and teachers, the Council appoints a special committee which is called the "Registration Committee". This Committee consists of nine members of the Council.

A total of 23,850 teachers has been registered since 1906 and 1,310 have been registered during the last two years. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee 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.

Furthermore it cannot register any school unless it is satisfied that the instruction in such school will be given through the medium of the English language except only so far as the use of a language other than English is necessary for giving instruction in such other language as a special subject.

To ensure the competency of those who desire to teach in Registered schools in Victoria, there exists in Victoria a total of nine training institutions, seven of which are under the jurisdiction of the various orders of Sisters and Brothers within the Roman Catholic Church, one under the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers, and one under the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria. Each of these establishments is visited triennially by the Council's inspectors.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables "census" enrolments are those at 1st August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	424	433	439	444	448	2,482	2,659	2,826	2,956	3,091
Church of England ..	34	35	36	37	36	724	734	788	794	821
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	340	356	385	386	416
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	177	178	188	194	204
Other ..	23	24	23	22	24	187	210	233	248	277
Udenominational ..	31	31	30	27	25	288	264	269	282	293
Total ..	530	541	546	548	551	4,198	4,401	4,689	4,860	5,102

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS**

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
1958	116,700	13,382	6,982	3,686	3,548	144,298	4,059	148,357
1959	121,901	13,557	7,086	3,687	3,857	150,088	4,065	154,153
1960	127,275	13,957	7,295	3,675	4,290	156,492	4,083	160,575
1961	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865
1962	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1962**

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1962) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	11,659	511	216	51	352	12,789	405	13,194
6	14,071	506	297	69	334	15,277	285	15,562
7	14,138	528	301	76	366	15,409	267	15,676
8	13,622	678	333	80	392	15,105	248	15,353
9	13,389	781	392	127	359	15,048	269	15,317
10	12,879	943	400	155	408	14,785	267	15,052
11	12,843	1,152	521	253	393	15,162	328	15,490
12	11,670	1,606	735	442	470	14,923	379	15,302
13	10,496	1,583	822	466	500	13,867	394	14,261
14	8,138	1,773	922	530	435	11,798	388	12,186
15	6,071	1,935	1,052	664	481	10,203	410	10,613
16	3,248	1,427	838	551	273	6,337	326	6,663
17	1,383	854	442	297	150	3,126	198	3,324
18	353	214	120	75	39	801	21	822
19 and over	51	46	8	30	13	148	1	149
Total	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Under 6	12,457	12,443	13,224	13,957	13,194
6	13,740	14,563	14,580	15,218	15,562
7	14,591	14,276	15,097	15,023	15,676
8	14,104	14,595	14,508	15,282	15,353
9	13,909	14,497	14,851	14,847	15,317
10	14,304	14,204	15,111	15,330	15,052
11	15,453	14,768	14,708	15,228	15,490
12	13,524	16,026	15,234	15,317	15,302
13	12,349	13,300	15,548	14,341	14,261
14	9,772	10,227	10,907	12,885	12,186
15	6,795	7,793	8,174	8,850	10,613
16	4,594	4,640	5,520	5,847	6,663
17	2,156	2,229	2,368	2,906	3,324
18	511	474	633	688	822
19 and over	98	118	112	146	149
Total	148,357	154,153	160,575	165,865	168,964

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1958 to 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1958	383,917	148,357	532,274
1959	403,962	154,153	558,115
1960	422,395	160,575	582,970
1961	439,740	165,865	605,605
1962	456,619	168,964	625,583

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1958 to 1962, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Under 6	47,350	48,405	51,723	54,288	55,120
6	54,068	56,859	56,329	58,265	59,375
7	54,890	54,963	57,592	57,074	58,963
8	53,864	55,172	55,345	57,988	57,211
9	51,662	54,340	55,277	56,013	57,765
10	52,570	52,422	55,067	56,207	56,322
11	57,251	53,166	53,016	55,457	56,263
12	46,554	56,840	53,367	53,274	55,417
13	43,608	47,056	57,692	53,336	53,089
14	33,732	36,433	39,460	49,456	46,702
15	20,960	24,955	27,286	30,490	39,965
16	10,672	11,710	14,306	15,823	19,343
17	4,056	4,617	5,048	6,190	7,859
18	855	968	1,208	1,407	1,780
19 and over	182	209	254	337	409
Total	532,274	558,115	582,970	605,605	625,583

Public Examinations

Intermediate and School Leaving Examinations

The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the Registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff, and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates.

The following table shows the number of candidates entered for these examinations and the number who passed fully for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Year	Number Who Attempted to Pass Full Examination	Number Who Passed Fully	
		Total	Percentage
SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE			
1958	17,228	11,293	65·6
1959	19,323	12,501	64·7
1960	21,230	14,023	66·1
1961	23,621	15,589	66·0
1962	25,718	18,821	73·2
SCHOOL LEAVING			
1958	10,393	6,288	60·5
1959	12,192	7,328	60·1
1960	13,733	8,528	62·1
1961	15,636	9,493	60·7
1962	17,704	11,176	63·1

Of those who passed fully, a number satisfied the examination requirements by submitting a Headmaster's Certificate from an approved school. Details of these students are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS : NUMBER OF STUDENTS SUBMITTING HEADMASTERS' CERTIFICATES

Examination	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
School Intermediate ..	8,154	8,414	9,809	9,931	12,514
School Leaving ..	2,824	2,847	3,620	3,833	4,494

Matriculation Examination

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination was introduced to which the award of the School Leaving

Certificate was pre-requisite, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this Examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1958 to 1962 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Entries	7,161	8,151	9,304	11,550	13,597
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	4,257	4,723	5,466	6,651	7,951
Number Who Passed Fully	2,808	3,127	3,537	4,280	5,090
Percentage Who Passed Fully	66·0	66·2	64·7	64·4	64·0

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 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 33 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 100 acres of land in Parkville.

To ensure recognition in the United Kingdom of the degrees of the infant University, Royal Letters Patent, issued on 14th March, 1859, laid down that the degrees of the University should be recognized as "academic distinctions and rewards of merit and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in our United Kingdom and in our colonies and possessions throughout the world as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom".

Faculties

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 £150.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there 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 1962, 58 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3,346); another 1,565 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 Enrolments

In 1963, provisional figures indicated that 13,029 students were enrolled at the University of Melbourne, including 62 at R.A.A.F. College, Point Cook. Enrolments had previously reached a high level between 1947 and 1950 when a great number of ex-service students entered the University through the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

The influx of ex-service students was a temporary matter and, although it imposed strains on the University, temporary measures were sufficient to meet the situation. The increase in student numbers since 1954 is not of this type; it is due to three factors—

- (1) Increase in population of University entry age, due to increased birth rates about twenty years ago, i.e., in 1941 and the later war years;
- (2) increase in population due to immigration;

- (3) socio-economic factors : industrial development and population growth leading to greater demand for University graduates ; a higher standard of living which permits children to remain longer at school and qualify for University entry.

The following table shows the numbers of full-time, part-time, and external students, by sex, for the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

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
1959.. ..	4,555	1,755	2,675	822	388	84	7,618	2,661
1960.. ..	5,004	1,890	2,816	915	417	115	8,237	2,920
1961.. ..	5,253	1,967	2,778	948	407	98	8,438	3,013
1962.. ..	5,333	2,122	2,992	994	482	132	8,807	3,248
1963* ..	5,811	2,300	3,176	1,128	475	139	9,462	3,567

* Provisional figures.

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963*
Agricultural Science	219	227	210	217	212
Applied Science	—	—	45	80	95
Architecture	324	367	445	501	550
Arts	3,137	3,268	3,310	3,566	3,663
Commerce	1,472	1,519	1,593	1,579	1,572
Dental Science	151	151	163	169	211
Education	607	681	745	725	844
Engineering	689	753	779	765	844
Journalism	29	43	51	39	34
Law	1,109	1,224	1,201	1,261	1,281
Medicine	967	976	1,024	1,000	1,023
Music	183	193	186	209	228
Physical Education	97	126	146	177	217
Science	1,308	1,507	1,546	1,668	1,932
Social Studies	145	143	175	209	189
Town and Regional Planning	50	71	70	78	82
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	36	52
Student Total	10,279†	11,157†	11,451†	12,055†	13,029

* Provisional figures.

† Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in the years 1959 to 1962, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 403 in 1963, 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 1958 to 1962. 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	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Agricultural Science	35	57	46	45	37
Architecture	33	36	32	28	37
Arts	306	339	360	386	418
Commerce	101	98	149	182	225
Dental Science	30	21	23	16	35
Education	70	55	59	55	52
Engineering	101	115	105	136	165
Law	82	77	113	113	174
Medicine	139	101	136	146	159
Music	19	17	30	23	24
Science	155	194	231	251	245
Bachelors' Degrees	983	1,013	1,181	1,296	1,455
Higher Degrees	88	97	103	85	116
Total	1,071	1,110	1,284	1,381	1,571

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1958 to 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
INCOME					
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS					
State Government Grants	50	270	650	109	578
Commonwealth Government Grants	9	408	521	61	511
Donations	41	354	191	145	164
Income from Investments	6	18	31	36	33
Contribution to Cost of Purchasing Buildings	30	..	..	..	..
Loans .. ..	..	..	67	456	527
Total Income of Buildings Funds	136	1,050	1,460	807	1,813
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments	86	273	129	166	124

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(£'000)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
OTHER INCOME					
State Government Grants—					
General	940	1,003	1,066	1,190	1,395
Other (Except for Buildings)	196	196	194	212	291
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—					
General	810	962	1,170	1,314	1,453
Other (Except for Buildings)	114	131	173	195	345
Students' Fees—					
Lectures	508	559	773	802	846
Other	165	188	223	236	252
Public Examination, Music Examination, and Certificate Fees	127	147	156	179	213
Bequests and Donations (Other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments)	151	238	289	378	409
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	101	112	143	168	181
Other	116	131	148	200	217
Total Other Income	3,228	3,667	4,335	4,874	5,602
EXPENDITURE					
Land and Buildings	499	485	1,033*	1,416	2,180
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions	2,120	2,426	2,899†	3,259†	3,666†
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials	225	245	301	379	570
Books, Periodicals, and Music	55	54	69	95	105
Examiners' Fees	47	52	58	66	77
Exhibitions and Bursaries	15	17	16	17	21
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	37	38	42	61	62
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions	100	113	118	125	134
Pay-roll Tax	49	57	66	75	84
Printing and Stationery	62	70	72	85	102
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	95	127	91†	102†	145†
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	50	63	83	85	104
Other	270	323	369	421	524
Total Other Expenditure	3,125	3,585	4,184	4,770	5,594

* Includes £45,000—grants to residential colleges for new buildings.

† Salaries of University Maintenance Staff have been included in "Salaries" instead of under the heading "Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds" as in previous years.

This statement covers all University funds. A substantial portion of the University's income is available for specific purposes only, and may not be used to meet general running expenses. At 31st December, 1962, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £124,460.

Postgraduate Education

One of the healthiest signs in any University is an active and numerically strong postgraduate school. Australia in proportion to its population has approximately twice the number of undergraduates that England has, but postgraduate schools here are relatively small. This has been recognized by the University of Melbourne for the last decade and strenuous efforts have been made to increase the number of postgraduate students. Although the numbers have been tripled, there are still less than 500 students doing courses for higher degrees.

Almost without exception the degrees of Master and Doctor are obtained by the submission of a thesis which the student presents as a result of his own research. It is only the very best of the students who have the ability and initiative to proceed with these further studies. If, as a result of his research, a student makes a substantial contribution to knowledge, this is published in a learned journal or sometimes, after an extended series of researches, appears as a book.

The Commonwealth Government has established the Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards, of which, at present, 125 fresh awards are granted each year. Each of these provides £800 per year for the individual student, and pays his fees, and may be held for as long as four years. In 1962, the University of Melbourne had 37 of these. In addition, the Australian Universities Commission has made funds available for the purchase of capital equipment for research and enabled the universities to purchase equipment which they otherwise could not afford. In the 1961-63 triennium the University of Melbourne received £183,000 from this source.

Commercial firms and outside organizations, such as the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, also make available funds for scholarships to proceed to higher degrees. Most of these are given in the engineering, medical, and science faculties. There are some 25 scholarships granted each year from these funds.

The number of well-qualified students who applied in 1962 for scholarships to proceed to higher degrees was, however, so great that the University itself, in addition to the above scholarships, provided 23 scholarships for those proceeding to the degree of Ph.D. and 110 for those proceeding to the various Masters' degrees. The provision of these scholarships cost the University some £90,000 from current funds. In addition, twenty postgraduate scholarships were granted from endowments.

All research students must be supplied with equipment for their researches. For students in the humanities this means periodicals and books, and microfilms if books are not available, and for the scientific and other technical faculties the necessary equipment for their work together with essential journals.

Research in the University is greatly aided by grants from various bodies, such as the National Health and Medical Research Council, the Anti-Cancer Council, the National Heart Foundation, the Rural

Credits Development Fund, the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, the Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering, the Australian Dairy Produce Board, the Radio Research Board, the Wheat Industry Research Committee, and the Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee. In addition, very large dollar grants have recently been made available from organizations in the United States of America.

Two years ago the University established two senior and three junior research fellowships. The former have the status of a senior lecturer and are intended for oversea professors or readers who may be on sabbatical leave and would like to spend a year in research at Melbourne. The latter have the status of a lecturer and are intended for recent Ph.D. graduates who have shown distinct research ability.

The following postgraduate degrees are granted by the University of Melbourne:—

Masters' Degrees of Arts, Science, Applied Science, Engineering Science, Engineering, Architecture, Agricultural Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Music, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Surgery, Dental Science, Town and Regional Planning, Surveying, Gynæcology and Obstetrics, and Science (Forestry) ; and

Doctors' Degrees of Philosophy, Letters, Science, Dental Science, Engineering, Law, Veterinary Science, Agricultural Science, Applied Science, Music, and Architecture.

Affiliated Residential Colleges

All but one of the residential colleges affiliated by statute to the University of Melbourne have been founded by the major Christian denominations. The chronological order of establishment was Trinity (Church of England, 1870), Ormond (Presbyterian, 1880), Queen's (Methodist, 1886), and Newman (Roman Catholic, 1917). Trinity and Newman had associated with them halls of residence for women known respectively as Janet Clarke Hall and St. Mary's Hall, but until 1961 the University Women's College (1937), which is not a church foundation, was the sole affiliated college for women. In 1961, because of the rapid increase in student numbers, the governing body of Trinity College initiated the steps necessary to secure the advancement of Janet Clarke Hall to the status of an independent Anglican women's college ; and building began late in 1962 of another affiliated women's college, to be called St. Hilda's, on a site which was part of the original Queen's College reserve. This new college is a joint Presbyterian-Methodist establishment. The Baptist Church is also currently planning a new affiliated men's college on a site on Sydney Road, which will raise the number of affiliated colleges to eight.

In Australia, as in the United Kingdom and the United States, the provision of residential and corporate life for university students has come to be accepted as one of the primary objectives of university

policy. However, because of the financial difficulties involved, the growth of the colleges has not kept pace with the increase in the general university population in the period after the Second World War, and it was not until 1960 that the number of places in residence rose to twice the pre-war figure. At present about 12 per cent. of full-time university students can be placed in colleges, but the demand for places continues to rise, especially since the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme virtually removed any financial bar to entry to college for any student of ability.

In these circumstances the colleges, with the financial support of both Commonwealth and State Governments, are pressing ahead with building programmes which, when completed, will provide accommodation for about 1,600 undergraduates and some 150 graduate members. When that point is reached the existing colleges (including those affiliated, but not yet past the planning stage) will be as large as they at present envisage becoming, and further expansion will necessarily take the form of entirely new colleges.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of a university college is that it is an academic institution which exists to maintain and improve standards of scholarship. For this purpose, all the Melbourne colleges provide an extensive system of tutorial classes for their own resident students and for a limited number of non-residents. Resident Scholarships are available to students in all university courses and are awarded on academic merit determined by competitive examination. Scholarship values vary from £20 per annum to full remission of fees, depending on the financial needs of the holders. Non-Resident Exhibitions are also awarded annually.

Further Reference

An historical outline of these colleges will be found in pages 203–204 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

University of Melbourne Library

In accordance with the great increase in the dependence on library materials, services, and facilities in university teaching and research, the activities of the Melbourne University Library have almost quadrupled in the last four years. The Baillieu Library, with approximately one and a half million admissions, was one of the world's busiest university libraries in 1962. Loans to students have increased from 56,000 in 1958 to 160,000 in 1962 and the intake of new books has doubled since 1959. Many new services and facilities have been added.

Significant developments in the Library's material resources of books and equipment, have been rendered possible by private benefactions on a very large scale.

The Baillieu Trust fund has provided almost all the structural works, furniture, and equipment required in the Baillieu Library since the beginning of 1962.

Monash University

General

Monash University, named after Sir John Monash, was created by an Act of the State Parliament on 15th April, 1958, following acceptance by the Government of the report of the Murray Committee on the Australian Universities.

The Act stated that “. . . in determining the order of establishment of faculties . . . the Interim Council . . . shall have regard to the urgent need for the establishment of courses in applied science and technology, and for the training of more engineers and scientists for industry and agriculture, and for the relief of the faculties in the University of Melbourne which have already reached or are approaching the stage at which limitation of the number of students is or will be necessary.”

In accordance with the Act, the Interim Council resolved that the Faculties of Engineering, Science, and Medicine would be established first; Medicine being introduced because demand already exceeded the capacity of that Faculty in the University of Melbourne. However, during discussions with the Australian Universities Commission, attention was drawn to the pressure of student numbers in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce in the University of Melbourne, and it was decided to introduce the Faculties of Arts and Economics as well.

Teaching began on 13th March, 1961, in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council, which was responsible for the initial planning and development of the University, handed over its responsibilities to the Permanent Council on 3rd July, 1961. The Interim Council had secured the 250-acre site at Clayton, approved an over-all plan of development, erected about half of the ultimate science buildings, and secured administrative and academic staff for 1961.

Site and Buildings

As the site was free of existing buildings and roads, the architects were allowed maximum freedom in their planning, and it has been possible to provide for buildings and grounds which will create an atmosphere of dignity and quiet, conducive to study and research. The plan provides for the siting of the buildings in the form of a “U”, opening on to a view over falling ground to the east towards the distant

Dandenong Ranges. Buildings are being erected around the courtyards linked by gardens, lawns, and covered ways. So that no vehicle traffic can encroach into the area or cross the main pedestrian walk-ways, roads and parking are kept to the western end of the site, with service access to the rear of the buildings. Allowance is made for possible future extension of each department, and there is space reserved for an 800-bed hospital which will serve the district as well as the teaching needs of the University's medical school.

The courtyards between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks, ponds, and other garden features. A line of tall pine trees and a group of eucalypts that were already growing on the Science and Engineering sections of the site were plotted and retained as far as possible, while a comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings. The same principle has been followed for the whole of the University site area ; a small thicket of native vegetation in a gully on the north-east has been netted in as a wild life reserve, and a belt of trees and shrubs around the whole of the perimeter was planted in the first year.

Building work has proceeded with growing momentum, filling in step by step the pattern of the master plan established at the outset.

Work continued during 1962 on the twelve-storey Robert Menzies School of Humanities, and this will become a focal point in the landscape. This building, which was in partial use in 1963 was opened by Sir Robert Menzies. It will be occupied by the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, and later, Education, and Law.

The first stage of the Medical School was ready for use in 1963, and the first stage of the University Library was completed at the end of 1963. The Administration Building and the first stage of the Union were built during 1963 and will be ready for occupation in 1964.

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals for new buildings at those hospitals. Here and at Prince Henry's Hospital, the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Receiving House, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

Halls of Residence

A part of the University's first hall of residence, Deakin Hall, was opened in 1962 providing facilities for 76 students—23 women and 53 men. It is the policy of the University to provide residential accommodation for as many students as possible, as it is held that colleges and halls of residence play a vital role in the general education of students and their development.

Chairs

The University has provided for chairs in English, History, French, German, Russian, Philosophy, Politics, Economics (2 Chairs), Agricultural Economics, Applied Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Classical Studies, Geography, Anthropology and Sociology, Law, Education, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pathology, Surgery, Physiology, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Psychology, and Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University for 1961 and 1962:—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	249	85	20	9	269	94
1962	526	212	45	15	571	227

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1962:—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES, 1962

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	172	182	3	3
Economics and Politics	133	13	..	..
Engineering	40	..	3	..
Medicine	124	12	3	3
Science	68	13	25	1
Total	537	220	34	7

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (45 males and 15 females) are therefore those who are available to attend lectures and tutorials during the day.

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1961 and 1962 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Particulars	1961	1962
INCOME		
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS		
State Government Grants	1,113	1,613
Commonwealth Government Grants	1,377	1,967
Total Income of Buildings Funds	2,490	3,580
OTHER INCOME		
State Government Grants—		
General	554	654
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—		
General	233	454
Students' Fees—		
Lectures	39	72
Bequests and Donations	2	62
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	9	16
Total Other Income	837	1,258
Total Income	3,327	4,838
EXPENDITURE		
Land and Buildings	2,954	3,294
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Superannuation	279	563
Apparatus and Laboratory Material	332	307
Books and Periodicals	146	43
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	76	130
Pay-roll Tax	7	14
Printing and Stationery	13	9
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	21	18
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	10	32
Other Expenditure	88	107
Total Expenditure	3,926	4,517

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

General

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded in the year 1882. The Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) in the previous year publicly announced that he would donate £5,000, contingent upon the granting of a site by the Government and the subscription of a similar amount by the citizens of Melbourne, for the establishment of a scientific and technological institute in Melbourne.

The founder recommended that the Institute should be known as the Working Men's College, after a highly successful adult education school of that name in Great Ormond Street, London. Although the first Council was appointed in November, 1882, the first building erected in Gothic style was not opened for classes until June, 1887. Over 600 students had enrolled for single subjects by the end of that year.

At first, classes were divided into two groups : adult or general education classes and technical lectures. Gradually the range of subjects was widened by the inclusion of more trade classes and, later, professional courses, until these technical classes out-numbered those for general education. As a result of this change in emphasis, the name of the institution was changed in 1934 to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, a little more than 70 years after its foundation, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on the College Diplomas. In December, 1960, the title was altered to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Since its inception, the Institute enrolment has grown from 600 to 22,000 students, and its accommodation has increased from eleven classrooms to 16 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture rooms.

The Council of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology is responsible for the control of the Institute, appointment of staff, and administration of its funds.

The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest on various investments, rent, and income earned by its various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools. The Government grant approximates £2 for each £1 of other revenue.

Teaching at the Institute is given at three levels : professional, technician, and trade or craft.

Professional Courses

Associateship diploma courses, both full-time and part-time, are offered, the major fields of study being engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, physics, accountancy, architecture, art, and business management. The length of the diploma course is three years from

entry at Leaving Certificate. A further year of post-diploma studies is available in each Faculty and leads to the award of a Fellowship. The Department of Chemical Engineering operates as a consortium with the University of Melbourne ; the diploma and degree courses both operate at the Institute and the Head of the Department is also the Reader in Chemical Engineering for the University.

Tuition for diploma courses is regarded, in general, as teaching to a level or standard which is recognized by professional bodies as satisfactory for entry to their institutions, and so giving professional standing to successful students. Certificate courses which give a basic professional qualification are available in certain professions and can be completed in about four years of part-time study.

Technician Courses

These courses are distinct from the trade courses in that they do not lead to competency in a particular skilled trade or craft, nor, on the other hand, do they reach the standard of technical knowledge demanded by the professional course. They are designed to close the gap between apprenticeship and the professional course. They give to the successful student the skill and knowledge required for occupations such as laboratory technicians, radiographers, weights and measures inspectors, and engineering and building technicians.

Trade Courses

These are courses of instruction, complementary to trade experience, leading to competency in a skilled craft or trade. Most skilled trades are under the control of the Apprenticeship Commission, and this body prescribes the details of the courses of instruction, which are of four to five years' duration, and accompany the period of apprenticeship. Classes are offered in a large number of skilled crafts and trades, including engineering, building and construction, communications, and applied art. Post-apprenticeship courses and classes are also offered in many of the trade groups. Foremanship training is also available.

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology also provides a number of extra-mural activities. Chief among these are correspondence courses in art, commercial, scientific, mathematical, literary, technical and trade subjects. The Correspondence School provides extended tuition by short wave radio for technical students employed in country districts. The student uses his household radio receiver to which is attached a special short wave transistor converter unit. The Institute provides certain classes as its own special contribution to adult education, and provides others in co-operation with the Council of Adult Education, including vacation schools in art.

In 1961, the Institute, in association with the Australian Wool Board, operated a Wool Handling and Shed Management School at the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria Centenary Hall, as a contribution to better handling of the wool clip. At the request of the Council of Legal Education, an Articled Law Clerks' course was inaugurated. Professional advice, testing, and research are services provided by the Institute. The Testing Department provides a wide range of compression, tension, hardness, and impact tests for engineering firms, as well as concrete and soils tests for architects and builders. Acoustic tests and surveys are also provided for industry.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY**

Particulars		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Individual	Students					
Enrolled—						
Males		17,385	17,533	18,115	18,437	18,631
Females		2,296	2,538	2,806	2,813	2,793
Total*		19,681	20,071	20,921	21,250	21,424
Courses—						
Commercial† ..		248	273	335	381	364
Science		7,500	8,491	8,837	9,928	10,409
Trade		9,841	9,201	9,591	8,597	8,326
Art		1,573	1,491	1,524	1,647	1,595
Other		519	615	634	697	730
		£				
Receipts—						
Government Grant		633,796	705,150	781,724	875,762	1,051,597
Fees		231,244	245,192	313,291	334,033	343,887
Sale of Class Material		10,458	13,248	11,822	12,137	13,649
Miscellaneous ..		58,365	44,070	47,805	47,191	45,769
Total		933,863	1,007,660	1,154,642	1,269,123	1,454,902
		£				
Expenditure—						
Salaries—						
Instructors ..		524,784	576,316	688,691	747,815	865,329
Other		193,921	205,781	221,781	247,181	281,611
Buildings, Furniture, etc.		112,092	113,482	122,740	132,763	131,884
Miscellaneous ..		101,601	113,259	120,625	135,373	138,690
Total		932,398	1,008,838	1,153,837	1,263,132	1,417,514

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1962, were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The functions of the Gordon Institute are set out on pages 236 to 239 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY : ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time					
Diploma	327	365	427	486	558
Vocational	140	149	136	132	161
Part-time					
Apprentices	528	500	494	550	541
Other	1,351	1,450	1,563	1,590	1,676
STAFF					
Full-time					
Teaching	68	74	78	78	88
Other	41	43	41	42	37
Part-time					
Teaching	43	54	58	63	58
Other	13	12	12	10	12
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant £	145,900	154,300	188,324	191,676	219,995
Fees £	23,200	23,300	27,028	29,300	31,719
Other Receipts £	24,500	23,500	22,080	24,318	24,184

Swinburne Technical College

A survey of the activities of the Swinburne Technical College is contained in the Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 224–225.

Commonwealth Scholarships

Undergraduate Training

The Commonwealth Government initiated its scholarship scheme for tertiary education in 1951, when 3,000 scholarships were made available for university and certain other approved courses. A similar number of new awards was offered annually until 1961, when it was raised to 4,000. Allocation of these scholarships among the States is based on their revealed demand for tertiary studies, in which population is the greatest factor. In 1963, Victoria received a quota of 1,085.

Selection for approximately 90 per cent. of these "open entrance" scholarships is based on marks obtained at the matriculation examination, and scholars so selected may apply their awards to any course approved under the scheme. The remaining 10 per cent., which are reserved for technical diploma courses, are awarded on the records of applicants at the conclusion of the first year in such a course, i.e., at a stage of education comparable to the matriculation year. In addition, a limited number of "later years" scholarships is available for award among students who have already been successful in one or more years of an approved course. Victoria was allotted 210 such scholarships in 1963, divided among the various courses in proportion to their current enrolments.

The age limit for open entrance and "later years" scholarships is 25 years, except in the case of technical scholarships, where it is 21 years. For students above that age, but below 30 years, there is a further small quota of "mature age" scholarships, tenable only for full-time study, and awarded among applicants at various stages in post-matriculation education according to a complex system of priorities. Victoria received 28 of these awards in 1963.

When these new awards are added to those continued from previous years the total of Commonwealth scholars is large. In Victoria, it had reached 2,353 in 1953 and by 1962 it was 4,058. It is not yet large enough to meet the demand by qualified applicants, of whom the number failing to gain selection has shown a considerable annual increase. A review of the position is anticipated before the end of 1963.

Since the scheme began, the spectacular growth in demand for tertiary education in Australia, especially at the universities, has been stimulated by the possibility of scholarship benefits to offset rising university fees. In 1963, as many as 3,454 of Victoria's Commonwealth scholars were studying in the State's two universities, more than 27 per cent. of their total enrolment. Over the last decade, they have never been fewer than 26 per cent. and have sometimes numbered 30 per cent. In 1963, 78·3 per cent. of all Victorian medical students

and 51 per cent. of those enrolled in the Faculty of Law held Commonwealth Scholarships. The significance of the scheme in general university development is evident.

In addition to university and technical studies, diploma courses in pharmacy, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and certain teacher training courses are also approved for scholarship purposes. With few exceptions individual benefits are limited to a single approved qualification. Awards are not available to those who already have such a qualification, nor may a scholarship be held by one who is under a bond of service in respect of another award.

Scholarship benefits are generous, giving full coverage of all necessary fees, including those for sports and social clubs and for graduation. For full-time scholars who qualify under the means test there are living allowances up to a maximum of £383 10s. per annum. For Victoria alone, expenditure on the scheme in 1962 amounted to £476,969 for fees and £345,086 for living allowances, a total of £822,055.

General direction of the scheme is exercised by the Commonwealth Scholarships Board of three part-time members, together with the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education, in whose Office the Secretariat of the Board is located. Detailed administration in accordance with the code of rules under which the scheme operates is entrusted to the Education Department in each State.

Postgraduate Training

A further scholarship scheme to promote postgraduate training of research workers in Australian universities was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1959. In each of the first three years 100 awards were made, and in 1962 this number was increased to 125. A further increase, bringing the number to 200, has been authorized for awards to be made at the end of 1963. These scholarships, which are of uniform value of approximately £1,000 per annum, covering fees and living allowance, are administered by the Commonwealth Scholarships Board in collaboration with the universities.

Australia is also a party to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, an outcome of the First Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in 1959, whereby contributing member countries of the British Commonwealth co-operate to promote an interchange of scholars, mainly at postgraduate level. Scholars are selected for study in Commonwealth countries other than their own, usually for a period of two years, benefits being provided by the country which accepts them. Of the total target of 1,000 awards

current in any one year envisaged under the Plan, Great Britain has undertaken to provide 500 and Australia 100. Benefits, designed to cover fees, living allowance, and some subsidy for travel, vary a little between the accepting countries. In Australia, they are comparable to those under its own postgraduate scholarship scheme.

Some of the scholars accepted by Australia under the Plan have been undergraduate students from African and Asian countries, where the relevant graduate qualification is not available. As a nominating country Australia is concerned only with postgraduate applicants. Selection of these is in the hands of the Australian universities working through a committee of seven professors nominated by the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, under the chairmanship of the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education. The Commonwealth Office administers the Plan, acting in conjunction with other Departments or educational authorities who may be concerned. General authority over Australia's activities in the whole Scheme of Commonwealth Co-operation Education, of which the Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is one aspect, lies with a General Committee of two University Vice-Chancellors and two State Directors of Education, with the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education as chairman.

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education was set up in 1946, under an Act of the State Parliament constituting the Council and defining its functions. The Adult Education Act, amended in 1958, is now embodied in the Education Act.

The primary purposes of the Council are to plan and administer a system of adult education for Victoria, and to advise the Minister of Education on new developments and proposals. The Council consists of twenty members, widely representative of educational interests. All are volunteers, the majority being nominated for appointment by the Minister, in accord with the provisions of the Act.

The Director, as the Executive Officer of the Council, is appointed by Cabinet on the recommendation of the Council. His term is for five years, and is renewable. A small professional staff has been built up since 1947.

Finance

The Council was financed in 1961–62 by (a) a statutory grant (£25,000 per annum) ; (b) an annual appropriation (£38,000) ; and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (£49,484).

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES
AND ENROLMENTS**

Lecture Classes	1960		1961		1962	
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term
Courses Offered ..	150	62	145	69	169	94
Students Enrolled ..	4,929	1,963	5,637	1,973	6,268	3,204

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	267	280	320
Students Enrolled	2,880	2,994	3,414
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music	108	87	38
Drama	147	59	116
Ballet and Dance Recitals	64	..	..
Art Exhibitions	45	30	16

Further Reference

A more detailed survey of the activities of the Council of Adult Education will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 225 to 228.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

Since 1884 pharmaceutical education in Victoria has been provided by the Victorian College of Pharmacy, the school of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. This institution has trained entrants to pharmacy for the examinations of the Pharmacy Board as required by the Medical Act Part III. Until recently, the course of training was a concurrent apprenticeship and part-time academic course, but in keeping with modern trends this has been replaced by a three year full-time academic course plus a fourth year of practical training. For this the existing school was inadequate.

A grant from the Victorian Government and financial support from the pharmaceutical profession and the drug and pharmaceutical industry of Australia provided funds for a new college. A site was secured in Parkville within walking distance of the University, and on it the new Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building was erected in 1960. Planned for an annual intake of 220 students,

it provides the lecture rooms, laboratories, and amenities necessary for a three-year course to meet the needs of modern pharmaceutical practice.

The building is of modern functional design with steel and concrete framing and aluminium curtain walls. Floors are of concrete and ceilings are sound-absorbent and fire-proof.

The number of students attending the College from 1958 to 1962 and principal items of receipts and expenditure are shown below:—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pharmacy	533	558	603	544	544
Medical	139	165	148	137	164
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	21	7	10	15	21
Total	693	730	761	696	729

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(£)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Lecture Fees	48,624	52,041	73,383	78,458	77,362
Examination Fees	1,628	1,861	1,798	1,779	724
Total Principal Receipts ..	50,252	53,902	75,181	80,237	78,086
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	20,203	25,097	33,297	44,312	59,793
Drugs and Chemicals ..	1,949	2,833	8,382	10,537	7,784
Administration, etc.	20,743	22,695	26,471	39,456	39,855
Total Principal Expenditure ..	42,895	50,625	68,150	94,305	107,432

*Health and Medical Research***Health of the Victorian Community****Developments in Medicine, 1910–1960**

Articles on these subjects will be found respectively on pages 243 to 246 of the Victorian Year Book 1962 and pages 230 to 238 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

School Medical Service*Introduction*

The aim of the Service which is constituted within the Department of Health, is to maintain the physical, social, and emotional health of the school population at the highest level so that all children will derive the maximum benefit from education and will ultimately be able to leave school mentally and physically equipped to play their part in the community.

Work of the School Doctor

The school doctor is mainly concerned with clinical preventive paediatrics in which the formal medical examination of school children plays an essential part. Each child is medically examined three times during his school life. The first examination, made when the child is aged six years, aims at detecting congenital defects and those which develop in early childhood. The purpose of the second examination, at about nine or ten years of age, is to detect defects and abnormalities acquired in the early years at school. It is during this period that acquired deafness, visual defects, latent rheumatic heart disease, and postural defects most frequently occur. The third examination, made while the child is attending secondary school, can be of great value in detecting problems associated with puberty or with secondary education.

Whenever a child is discovered to have a medical defect, an interview is arranged with the child's parents or guardians, and, where relevant, the child is referred to his family doctor for advice and treatment. Children previously known to have defects are followed up to ascertain whether advice and treatment have been sought as previously recommended.

The school doctor also examines school teachers. Before a teacher may commence training, and again on completion of his training or on resumption of duty following an absence of more than a month, he must be medically examined by the school medical staff.

Work of the School Nurse

The school nurse assists the doctor in carrying out his examination, by taking accurate measurements of the child's weight and height, by detecting defects in hygiene, and by testing for defects in vision. She also tests the hearing of the child, using various types of audiometers, makes urine examinations where indicated, and follows up case histories of children with known defects.

Handicapped Children

This term is applied to any child who is so below average in physical and mental capacity (or in his emotional well-being) that he needs special educational help to make the best use of his innate capacity. The problem facing the handicapped child may not be confined to his disability, and often includes emotional difficulties. His problem often involves his family group as parents sometimes find difficulty in accepting a handicapped child. Thus, to concentrate purely on the child's disability results in incomplete treatment of the problem as a whole. Several categories of handicaps are recognized, e.g., mental retardation, maladjustment, deafness, and speech defects, and special facilities are provided to deal with them.

Mentally Retarded Children

An accurate assessment of those children who are unable to keep up with their contemporaries in the schoolroom takes a good deal of the school doctor's time. In many cases the cause is an unsuspected physical defect (usually of sight or hearing), and when this is appropriately treated, the child is able to participate fully in the education provided.

Apart from these cases, there is still a number of children whose handicap is due either to emotional experience or to impaired mental development. These children are referred for psychological or psychiatric assessment as indicated before any decision is made about their future education.

The mentally defective children whose intelligence is so limited that they are not considered to be educable (in the statutory sense) are the responsibility of the Department of Health through the Mental Hygiene Authority. Some are placed in institutions, the remainder rely on care and training given by parents, supplemented by day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. The work of the School Medical Service was extended a few years ago to several of these centres in keeping with the modern concept of treating mental and physical defects as forms of bodily dysfunction worthy of equal care and attention.

Children who are classified as feeble minded are regarded as having a mental age of about eight years, and their education is under the supervision of the Education Department. There are three main avenues open to them, of which the first is an opportunity grade where the child's educational programme is geared to his natural abilities. Although the intellectual attainments of these children are modest, they are socially well adjusted and some react so favourably to the opportunity grade that they are able to rejoin an ordinary class. The second avenue is the special school which provides a considerably modified curriculum. There are seven such schools in Victoria. The third avenue is the rural school which presents basic education in an attractive way. Social adjustment is easier and subsequent employment is often available in the rural community.

Maladjusted Children

The maladjusted child shows evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and requires special treatment in order to achieve personal, social, and educational re-adjustment.

Maladjustment may show in a variety of ways such as personality disturbances, behaviour disturbances, or nervous habits. When dealing with maladjusted children, it is essential to distinguish between mental retardation and a degree of backwardness which is referred to as educational retardation. After the diagnosis of educational retardation is confirmed, the school doctor will refer the case to a consultant psychiatrist at a child guidance centre. The work of these centres is very time-consuming and consequently the number of cases which they can deal with is relatively small. More of these clinics are needed if an effective preventive mental health service is to be maintained.

Children with Impaired Hearing

The child who is partially deaf is very likely to be backward in his work and he may be accused and punished for being stupid, indifferent, or stubbornly careless. As a result, he may become emotionally maladjusted, accept the idea of failure, and become a behaviour problem.

Some loss of hearing occurs fairly commonly and because of failure to appreciate its importance, treatment may be neglected until irreparable damage has occurred. Severe defects lead to a deficient vocabulary and since words are the tools of conceptual thinking, growth of intelligence may be severely retarded. Failure to hear properly may also lead to faulty articulation or to a monotonous pitch in the voice. The presence of deafness is not always obvious and the importance of early recognition cannot be over-emphasized. Many a deaf child has been graded for years as being dull, difficult, or peculiar, and the school medical service regards the detecting of hearing defects as one of its most important functions.

In 1952, the Education Department established the Glendonald School at Kew for the education of children who, although severely deaf, retain some useful hearing. This school has proved to be a great success. A further development is a visiting teacher service to assist children who are partially deaf, but who are still able to remain in an ordinary school.

Defects of Speech

Speech correction was previously given by teachers of elocution as "the art of speech", but the Education Department now has eleven speech therapists who are concerned with a special group of problems such as delayed or immature speech, e.g., stammering, lisps, and various kinds of defects due to physical handicaps, such as cleft palate, cerebral palsy, nasal obstruction, and partial deafness. Before referral, each child is carefully examined by a senior medical officer in the School Medical Service who is assisted by the senior speech therapist. In 1960, there were 952 children referred for speech therapy.

Blind and Partially Sighted Children

Tuition for the totally blind child is provided by the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind and by St. Paul's School and Nursery for the Blind, the latter catering for the needs of those belonging to the Catholic faith. Partially sighted children are referred by the school doctor to a consultant ophthalmologist attached to the School Medical Service. The number of partially sighted children in Victoria is relatively small and the facilities provided for them are therefore concentrated in the Metropolitan Area. Inevitably this leads to difficulties in catering for children in the country or outer suburban areas and the whole situation is at present under review.

Physically Handicapped Children

The physically handicapped child may suffer a wide variety of handicaps. Those with less severe defects can be educated at ordinary schools, particularly if special help such as transport is provided for them. Others may need to attend day schools catering for their special needs. Residential school education may be necessary for some, either because of the distance they have to travel, or because they are so severely handicapped that only residential education is practicable. Then again, there are others who receive tuition by correspondence.

The "physically handicapped child" includes those of average and above-average intelligence, but it also includes many who are very backward educationally, either because they have missed so much schooling through illness, or for other reasons associated with their physical handicap.

Among the physically handicapped, the spastic child represents a growing responsibility. The defect in many is so slight that they do not require special care, but there are others who suffer the double handicap of cerebral palsy and mental retardation, with the clinical picture being dominated by the latter. In this case the main emphasis is on training in self-care and social co-operation, usually at day centres. Between these two groups there are a number of cerebral palsied children who will never be physically independent but who, with appropriate medical care and educational training, may be able to lead a full intellectual life. Fortunately, the great majority of handicapped children are able to attend normal school. A non-residential school is provided for 112 children at the Yooralla Hospital School at Carlton, and a residential school is provided for a further 28 at the Yooralla Hospital at Balwyn. In addition, correspondence schooling is available to those who are unable to leave their homes.

Health Education

Compulsory education involves the indiscriminate entry to school of all children. This, in turn, involves exposure to disease unless special measures are introduced, and teachers are therefore given special training to enable them to recognize and quickly exclude infectious children. Health education was a prominent feature of

the School Medical Service at its inception, when teachers and medical officers worked together to improve the school environment and disseminate the principles of healthy living.

The first steps in laying the ground work of the present health education scheme were taken in 1955, following a survey of educational systems from primary to tertiary levels on a State-wide basis. This showed that the standard of health teaching in relation to the syllabus set in the State Schools was, in the main, satisfactory, but there appeared to be a real need in the Teachers' Training Colleges for health teaching by medical officers. The number of colleges had increased from one to nine, but advances in health education had not kept pace.

To ensure that the School Medical Service properly fills its role in the formal teaching of health education, the medical officers are instructed in the fundamentals of this work, and the syllabus of lectures they give in the teachers' colleges is periodically reviewed to ensure that it is appropriate to current requirements and that it makes full use of the special aptitudes of members of the profession.

From 1957 to 1959, a number of *ad hoc* seminars were conducted with the object of clarifying the nature and aims of health education. These seminars were attended by officers of the Mental Hygiene Authority, leading educationalists, psychiatrists, physical educationists, and school medical officers. One of the results was an appreciation of the need to review and extend the training of teachers in health, and the syllabus now deals with—

- (1) The concept of health and the functions of the school and teacher in fostering health and health education ;
- (2) the concept of disease and its causation and prevention ;
- (3) the sick child, and the principles and practice of first aid ;
- (4) the sick adult ; and
- (5) the practice of social medicine.

Conclusion

During the past 50 years, the development of an organization such as the School Medical Service has become a feature of all well-developed communities throughout the world. The pattern may vary from one community to another, but the basic preventive concepts remain the same, with the services being built around the routine medical examination of the school child.

Department of Health

Industrial Hygiene

The function of this Division is primarily the prevention of industrial (or more broadly occupational) disease.

The first step in its creation was taken by the appointment to the Department in 1937 of a medical officer to work full-time in this field. Since then the Division has been augmented considerably and now includes three medical officers, five scientific officers, four inspectors, two technical assistants, and administrative staff.

The increasing incidence of industrial disease associated with expanding industrialization and the growing awareness of industrial disease through advances in medicine and science have all played their part in developing the service rendered by the Division. From the very start there has been much emphasis on scientific work, which is generally necessary to determine the nature and degree of an industrial hazard. By means of legislation, the Division endeavours to see that certain minimum standards of safety in relation to industrial disease are achieved throughout the State. This legislation consists of a number of regulations made under the Health Act, such as Lead Workers Medical Examination Regulations, Irradiating Apparatus and Radio-Active Substances Regulations, Regulations Relating to the Use and Manufacture of Certain Pesticides, Entry into Confined Spaces Regulations, Benzene Regulations, and Harmful Gases, Vapours, Fumes, Mists, Smokes, and Dusts Regulations.

These Regulations are policed by routine factory visits made by the inspectorial staff.

Much time and energy is devoted to achieving the co-operation of both management and labour and, as a result, it has been possible to enforce the spirit of the legislation with a minimum of prosecutions.

The Division provides a free consultative service on industrial disease to the medical profession and this generally takes the form of advice by telephone, analysis of samples submitted, or reports on patients sent in for examination.

Investigations are continually being made into the possibility of hazards existing in certain industries or factories. These investigations are often requested by employers or by individual employees, and sometimes they are initiated from within the Division as a result of information on the hazards of certain substances or processes being reported from places outside Victoria. Over the last decade there has been a growing concern amongst unions about industrial disease, with the consequence that more and more time is being spent on investigations on their behalf.

Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases

The Poliomyelitis Division of the Health Department was established in 1949 on the advice of the Consultative Council on Poliomyelitis, when it was found that the previously established consultant service of orthopaedic specialists was not adequate to cope with the long term after-care required for those affected by the paralysis of poliomyelitis.

At its inception, the staff of the Division consisted of one medical officer and two physiotherapists. This has now increased to three medical officers, twenty physiotherapists and ten physiotherapy assistants.

The Division provides physiotherapy at the Lady Dugan Red Cross Home, Malvern; part of the service at Fairfield Hospital; and an itinerant medical and physiotherapy service that covers the whole of the State. The patients are seen by the physiotherapists and medical

officers both in the patients' homes and at clinics held at various metropolitan and country centres, the number of country and metropolitan medical clinics held annually being 75 and 90 respectively.

The introduction of Salk vaccine in Victoria in 1956 produced a remarkable fall in the number of poliomyelitis cases as will be seen by the following table of annual incidence from 1953 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF POLIOMYELITIS

Year				Number of Cases	Year				Number of Cases
1953	..	..	..	283	1958	..	..	..	60
1954	..	..	..	569	1959	..	..	..	28
1955	..	..	..	235	1960	..	..	..	23
1956	..	..	..	251	1961	..	..	..	68
1957	..	..	..	12	1962	..	..	..	20

In 1954–55, the total number of medical consultations in the metropolitan and country areas was 2,398. By 1961–62 this number had risen to 4,338—an indication of the increasing need for the service.

Accommodation is provided at the Lady Dugan Red Cross Home, Malvern, for country patients who from time to time require a period of intensive physiotherapy or adjustment and renewal of their splinting. During 1961, 360 admissions were made to the Home for periods of up to six weeks.

The medical orthopaedic management and physiotherapy is provided without cost to the patients by the Division, and where financial burden is involved in the payment for appliances, assistance is given by the Department of Health.

With the marked drop in the incidence of cases of poliomyelitis after 1956, it was felt that the medical orthopaedic and physiotherapy services of the Division could be extended to include diseases allied to poliomyelitis, without in any way jeopardizing the after-care of the poliomyelitis cases which were under treatment or which might occur in the future. Thus, cases of multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's Disease, and paralysis resulting from cerebral accidents, and other medical orthopaedic conditions which have been referred to the Department by members of the medical profession, have been accepted for treatment since 1959. As this part of the service becomes more widely known, increasing numbers of these patients are being referred by the medical staff of the public hospitals and also by private medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys

Tuberculosis has long been recognized as an infectious disease, and statistics relating to deaths in Victoria due to this disease are available from 1863. By 1920, there was a small Government chest clinic and some institutional care was provided by municipal and

governmental authorities. Thus was formed the basis for present day tuberculosis control, viz., statistical records, segregation and institutional care, diagnostic, and out-patient facilities.

In 1927, a Director of Tuberculosis was appointed, and there was rapid growth of the services provided by the State. More beds became available, clinics with X-ray services for out-patients were built, and with the appointment of more trained nurses, greater emphasis was placed on domiciliary visiting to further instruction in preventive hygiene in the home, education, and examination of contacts of the tuberculous.

In 1940, Mass Micro X-ray was adopted by the armed services for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis. The Department recognized the great potential of this procedure as a means of detecting unsuspected pulmonary tuberculosis in the community and set about establishing a separate specialized Division for this purpose at the end of the Second World War. The aim was to provide facilities for chest X-rays to the public at regular intervals.

The financial handicaps faced by some patients were alleviated in the middle 1940's by the introduction of an allowance to sufferers, free treatment, and the establishment of a rehabilitation service.

Thus, the tuberculosis service which was at first limited to the care and segregation of individuals reporting with ill health (and examination of their contacts) has expanded to include detection of sources of infection among the general public.

Tuberculin testing had been used for many years as a diagnostic aid for individuals and epidemiological studies, but has now entered the field of tuberculosis case finding and prophylaxis amongst larger groups.

In 1948, the use of B.C.G. vaccination was adopted as a preventive measure among those at risk, such as tuberculosis contacts, nurses, and medical students. This service was later extended to include the tuberculin testing and vaccination of children before leaving school, so as to give them greater protection against the increased risks of tuberculosis in the working community.

The officers carrying out this work now form a separate unit of the Branch, and conduct epidemiological studies with tuberculin testing. They also offer B.C.G. prophylaxis to the uninfected and isoniazid to infected patients. In addition, they assist in the case finding programmes by examining contacts of infected children.

The basic principles of tuberculosis control are still applicable, but with the aid of effective drugs for treatment, emphasis has now shifted to out-patient care and treatment, search in the community for unknown cases, and active prevention.

School Medical Service

An article describing the activities of this Service appears on pages 250 to 254 of this Year Book.

Food Standards and Pure Food Control

Control of the purity of foods and the determination of food standards are vested in each separate State of the Commonwealth ; these powers were retained by the States on Federation. The first Act relating to the composition and purity of foods was passed in Victoria in 1905 and this State was the first in the British Empire, and possibly in the world, to establish legislation involving a comprehensive set of food standards for a wide range of foodstuffs.

Legislation concerned with pure food control is provided in certain sections of the Health Act which, *inter alia*, makes it an offence to sell an adulterated food, and failure to comply with a prescribed standard is one form of food adulteration. Standards for foods are made under regulation by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee, a statutory body of nine expert members with medical, technical, and trade experience, and under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. Standards enacted under this legislation cover a wide range of foodstuffs, both natural and processed, and are published in Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1958, together with subsequent amendments.

The Committee pays particular attention to the use of preservatives, artificial colours, anti-oxidants and other additives in foods, and regulations have been made which specifically limit the nature and number of such substances which may be used and the foods to which they may be added. In addition, detailed chemical standards have been set for most common foods.

The Committee meets about four times a year and individual standards are frequently revised in the light of modern knowledge. Until recently, such revision was carried out by the Committee as such. In recent years, a Commonwealth Advisory Committee with State representation has been established to produce recommended draft standards, and these now form the basis of discussion by the Food Standards Committee. Adoption by all States of a considerable number of these draft standards has already constituted a big step towards Uniform Food Standards throughout the Commonwealth.

To ascertain whether food sold to the public complies with the appropriate standard, each municipality in the State is required annually to take and have analysed not less than three samples per 1,000 of population and, in addition, further samples are taken by the Department's inspectors whenever considered necessary. The enforcement of compliance with these prescribed standards, and of other provisions in the Act relating to adulteration and cleanliness, is aimed to ensure that the consumer receives wholesome food of satisfactory quality.

Communicable Diseases

The changing pattern of communicable diseases in Victoria since the turn of the century, particularly over the past 25 years, has been one of great significance in the history of public health.

Broadly, the major factors responsible for the decline in incidence and mortality of some of the classical infectious diseases are immunization, antibiotics, chemotherapy, processes of natural immunization, and improvement in social conditions, sanitation, and hygiene.

Diphtheria is a striking example of the virtual control of a serious disease of high prevalence through the application of immunization. The incidence in Victoria has fallen from over 3,000 cases per year prior to the introduction of immunization to the present low figure of less than 100 per year. While the true incidence of scarlet fever and other forms of streptococcal infection has probably altered little over the years, the impact of penicillin on these infections has been dramatic. As a result of the use of this antibiotic, the organisms are rapidly eliminated from the patient, thereby reducing the incidence of serious complications and rendering him non-infectious to others. This discovery has permitted the treatment of scarlet fever in the home, whereas 25 years ago this disease, along with diphtheria, accounted for over four-fifths of the total admissions to infectious diseases hospitals.

Typhoid fever as an important epidemic disease has been controlled largely through public health measures directed mainly at providing safe water supplies, effective sewage disposal, and control of known carriers of the organism. The advent of the antibiotic chloramphenicol has had a marked effect in reducing the mortality from this potentially serious disease.

The application of scientific research to preventive medicine is well exemplified in poliomyelitis. The control of this disease with its well known crippling sequelae was made possible through the introduction of viral vaccines, notably the Salk-type inactivated and the Sabin-type attenuated vaccines.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis has been mainly a reflection of the direct application of preventive medicine measures. The factors responsible for the present satisfactory situation are described on pages 256-257.

While there are ample grounds for satisfaction at the progress in the period under discussion, there still remain unsolved problems as a challenge in communicable disease control. As an example, infectious hepatitis has emerged as an important epidemic disease responsible for considerable ill-health and frequently protracted illness. The incidence is increasing and, in common with poliomyelitis, standard public health measures are only partly successful. The development of an effective vaccine appears to be the main hope of control.

The success in controlling typhoid fever has not extended to certain other intestinal diseases, notably bacillary dysentery and *Salmonella* infections (other than typhoid). These diseases account for a considerable number of illnesses each year. Although typhoid fever is largely confined to sporadic cases, the possibility of an epidemic caused by the organisms gaining access to some common article of food or drink (for example, a milk supply) cannot be neglected. The present satisfactory situation in regard to the incidence

of diphtheria is dependent on the maintenance of immunization in the community. Once this procedure is neglected, the organism has the characteristic of emerging and striking the non-immune. This was amply demonstrated in a day centre in Melbourne recently where several cases of diphtheria occurred.

With the decline in the relative importance of certain of the classical infectious diseases, more attention is being directed to virus infections. In addition to infectious hepatitis, viral diseases of the central nervous system and the respiratory tract account for a considerable amount of morbidity in the population. There is evidence that many of these viral diseases, as well as infectious hepatitis, are increasing in incidence. The success attendant upon the discovery of poliomyelitis vaccines has stimulated the search for similar vaccines effective against infectious hepatitis, rubella, and respiratory diseases. However, until these goals are reached, these and other diseases are a constant reminder that there still remain several obstacles before it can be claimed that communicable diseases are no longer an important public health problem.

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 decentralized 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 £3,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant approximately equal to half the sister's salary.

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.

Details of the activities of infant welfare centres are described on page 249 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

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. Six 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.

Numbers of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1960 to 1962 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1960	1961	1962
Metropolitan Centres	164	173	184
Country Centres	417	426	426
Centres Included in Mobile Circuits	21	19	19
Centres in Non-rate Paying Areas	14	14	12
Total Number of Infant Welfare Centres	616	632	641
Number of Infant Welfare Sisters in Centres..	296	305	320
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	63,916	65,727	65,820
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	158,787	164,462	166,626
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,335,455	1,392,634	1,392,999
INFANT WELFARE CORRESPONDENCE SCHEME			
Number of Children Enrolled	313	169	136
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	10	7	3

Infant Welfare Subsidies

The subsidy paid to municipal councils for infant welfare service is £750 per year for each full-time sister employed.

Infant Welfare Sisters

The number of infant welfare sisters employed in infant welfare centres in 1962 was 320.

There are three infant welfare training schools subsidized by the Government. Approximately 70 infant welfare sisters are trained each year but these provide staff for hospitals as well as for infant welfare centres.

Mothercraft Nurses

These three infant welfare training schools and six others, also subsidized by the Government, provide a fifteen months' training for mothercraft nurses. About 150 mothercraft nurses are trained per year. In 1962, 159 mothercraft nurses completed their training.

Short courses of lectures on mothercraft, including home safety, nutrition and the general care of the infant, are being given to senior girls in schools, and 291 courses each of ten lectures, have been given, 8,805 students having attended. The schools receiving this teaching include State primary, girls' secondary, consolidated, high, technical, domestic science, a special school for mentally retarded children, a secondary teachers' college and registered schools, including church and independent schools.

Pre-Natal Service

In all infant welfare centres advice is given by the infant welfare sisters on pre-natal hygiene and preparation for motherhood. In 1945, pre-natal medical services were introduced at certain centres and there are now 31 municipal centres at which pre-natal clinics are held. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The number of pre-natal clinics in Victoria and the number of mothers attending during the years 1960 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1960	1961	1962
Number of Clinics	30	31	31
Number of Patients Attending	6,190	6,042	6,075
Total Number of Attendances	35,559	32,615	32,549

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 organization. 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 £3,000 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 education.

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, subsidized 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 the opportunity for a free medical examination each year. Their parents can be present at these examinations and may ask the advice of the doctor on any matters concerning them. All children attending pre-school centres are required to be immunized, and at the time of this medical examination the opportunity is given for checking whether all the necessary booster shots have been given and when the next ones are due.

Although some 90 per cent. of all mothers in Victoria avail themselves of the infant welfare service, up to date the provision of pre-school services is only sufficient to meet less than 20 per cent. of the pre-school population. The cost of maintaining this service is a heavy one, and although the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary of the kindergarten teacher or play leader, the additional maintenance costs have to be met by the community, either by local councils, church organizations, individual parents, or voluntary efforts of some kind. It is, in fact, a self-help project involving a good deal of community effort, but one which most parents appreciate, as it leads to the establishment of good family life.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The subsidy paid to a full-time kindergarten covers the teacher's salary, according to the award, which in 1963 ranged from £820 to £1,148. The subsidy to a pre-school play centre covers the play leader's salary, which in 1963 ranged from £546 to £600 per annum.

The subsidy paid to a day nursery is £100 per child per annum.

The number of subsidized pre-school centres and the number of children enrolled in the years 1960 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1960		1961		1962	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	357	18,137	377	19,132	415	21,078
Play Centres	101	3,075	108	3,356	105	3,293
Day Nurseries*	13	617	13	617	13	632
Total	471	21,829	498	23,105	533	25,003

* Excluding one crèche used for emergency care.

The expenditure on maternal, infant, and pre-school services in the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH : EXPENDITURE
ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE
(£)

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Salaries	94,743	100,564	105,764
Subsidies to—			
Municipalities—			
Infant Welfare Centres	179,969	188,249	226,931
Organizations—			
Pre-School Centres	292,992	305,219	400,640
Day Nurseries and Crèches	50,906	62,006	67,400
Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	5,000	5,000	6,000
Mothercraft	9,000	9,000	10,800
Scholarships—			
Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	15,415	16,768	20,685
Other Expenditure	42,560	30,174	32,319
Total	690,585	716,980	870,539

Building grants towards the cost of infant welfare and pre-school centres have been paid since 1948. The numbers paid to each type of centre are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES :
NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized	1960	1961	1962	From Inception to 1962
Infant Welfare Centres	44	20	34	393
Pre-School Centres	27	25	31	429
Day Nurseries	1	..	..	13
Total	72	45	65	835

Tuberculosis Bureaux and Sanatoria

Two sanatoria are functioning in the Metropolitan Area and accommodation is also provided for tuberculosis patients at the Austin Hospital. Ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen are accommodated at the Repatriation Department Hospitals at Heidelberg and Macleod.

In country districts tuberculosis clinics have been established at Base Hospitals and in a number of cases tuberculosis chalets are also attached.

Visiting nursing services operate throughout the State. Twelve nurses visit homes of patients and contacts in the Metropolitan Area and six nurses visit in the country.

Mobile units are used in the mass X-ray surveys and between 1949 and 1962 the service has undertaken more than 4,500,000 chest X-ray examinations. (See pages 256-257.)

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	541	541	541	541	541
Country	203	203	203	203	203
Total	744	744	744	744	744
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,081	1,046	978	794	735
Country	218	271	208	207	215
Total	1,299	1,317	1,186	1,001	950
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	1,055	988	970	811	709
Country	186	216	223	192	170
Total	1,241	1,204	1,193	1,003	879
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	58	65	66	50	60
Country	16	22	15	11	17
Total	74	87	81	61	77

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New Cases Referred for Investigation	11,365	10,196	9,614	10,373	13,475
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	61,846	64,538	62,419	61,565	61,324
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	12,895	14,656	14,547	12,436	20,863
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	37,748	38,809	37,084	40,627	39,526
Micro	6,959	6,600	6,999	9,018	11,135

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Further References

A history of public health in Victoria is given on pages 215 to 217 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Other activities of the Department of Health are described on pages 246 to 248 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

An article describing Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys will be found on pages 256–257 of this Year Book.

Mental Hygiene Authority

The Mental Hygiene Authority is responsible for institutions providing in-patient care, out-patient facilities, and other services necessary for a comprehensive community mental health programme. It administers a staff of about 4,500 persons. An article describing its functions and activities appears on pages 248 to 252 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Hygiene Authority for the years 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CERTIFIED PERSONS AND VOLUNTARY BOARDERS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY

Location	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
In State Hospitals	6,699	6,899	6,753	6,642	6,600
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	1,198	1,153	1,203	1,131	1,303
Boarded Out	320	249	206	190	181
Absent without Leave	29	26	35	33	40
Total Number of Certified Persons ..	8,246	8,327	8,197	7,996	8,124
In Receiving Institutions	59	63	96	117	123
On Trial Leave, &c., from Receiving Houses	177	182	199	235	324
Total	8,482	8,572	8,492	8,348	8,571
Voluntary Boarders	1,179	1,398	1,599	1,649	1,809
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (Not Included in Above Table)	258	308	320	332	362

The number of admissions of certified patients to State mental hospitals in each of the years 1957 to 1961 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : ADMISSIONS

Year	Direct Admissions			From Receiving Houses			Total Admissions
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1957	142	119	261	681	651	1,332	1,593
1958	223	135	358	605	676	1,281	1,639
1959	178	87	265	611	625	1,236	1,501
1960	194	79	273	487	547	1,034	1,307
1961	200	66	266	597	564	1,161	1,427

The number of certified patients who were discharged from, or who died in the State mental hospitals in each of the years 1957 to 1961 is given below :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Year	Discharges			Deaths			Total Discharges and Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1957	438	275	713	310	396	706	1,419
1958	499	366	865	290	353	643	1,508
1959	465	475	940	307	372	679	1,619
1960	447	380	827	282	387	669	1,496
1961	455	371	826	286	286	572	1,398

Hospitals in Victoria

Introduction

In 1838, the first Melbourne Hospital was provided in the house of John Batman at the corner of William and Collins-streets. Ten years later the Melbourne Hospital (now the Royal Melbourne Hospital) was located in Lonsdale-street on the site which it occupied for almost a century.

In 1859, the first Act relating to hospitals and charitable institutions was passed in New South Wales. At that time the hospitals were already established in Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, and Perth, as well as in Sydney.

Towards the end of 1850, the Act of Separation of Victoria from New South Wales was passed and during the next four years more hospitals were established in various towns of the State. The discovery of gold in 1851 greatly stimulated the flow of immigrants to the country—in two years 109,000 migrants arrived, many going to the goldfields. This fact, in turn, helped the further expansion of hospital services, especially in centres affected by the search for gold.

Developments from 1861 to 1922

The population of Victoria had, by 1861, passed the half million mark and the hospital service (providing more than 1,000 beds) played such an important part in the life of the community that it was necessary to fashion new machinery for the good management of the institutions. In 1864 an Act was passed making provision for—

- (1) The voluntary incorporation of institutions ;
- (2) committees, to consist of at least seven members ; and
- (3) power to make by-laws and provisions as to the conduct of meetings.

The hospital services continued to expand rapidly until, in the mid-1880's, as the population approached the million mark, accommodation for more than 2,000 patients was available in 34 hospitals. In addition, there were eleven benevolent homes for old persons.

In view of the needs of that time, it was found necessary to make special provision for the care and accommodation of persons suffering from infectious diseases and, in the Public Health Act of 1883, the Government gave power to the Board of Public Health to require any hospital receiving aid from the State to enter into an arrangement with local boards or municipalities for the reception of such cases.

In 1884, the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was amended for—

- (1) Setting forth the liability of patients to pay in accordance with their means (Means Test) ;
- (2) permitting philanthropic societies to be incorporated ; and
- (3) giving special " garnishee " rights to hospitals to recover fees.

By this time the charitable services had developed considerably with the establishment of 1 District Nursing Service, 11 Orphanages and Children's Homes, 4 Infants' Homes, 6 Rescue Homes, 2 Institutions for deaf and blind people, 2 Free Dispensaries, 2 Humane Societies, and 43 sundry philanthropic organizations.

However, no central policy-making body to control and supervise institutions was yet in existence, although a Treasury officer, called the Inspector of Charities, advised the Government on the financial assistance to be given to the institutions and furnished an annual statistical report on them. For some years he had the advice and assistance of a part-time Council of four members.

By 1885, a small number of private hospitals had been established. These were hospitals which did not receive any aid from the State, but which relied on the income from set fee charges in respect of accommodation given, without any relationship to the patients' means and ability to pay for the service. Therefore, when the Public Health Law Amendment Act was passed in 1889, it included provision for the making of regulations for both the registration and inspection and the good management and sanitation of all private hospitals.

In 1890, the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Acts were consolidated. In that year a Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions had recommended "the appointment of a Central Board of Charity to allocate the Government grants to the various districts and have general control of all charities within the Colony"; but, although six attempts were made subsequently to pass legislation providing for the establishment of a central authority to advise the Treasurer on the distribution of the Hospitals and Charities Fund to public hospitals and charitable institutions and societies, it was not until 1922 that the Hospitals and Charities Act was passed providing for the creation of the Charities Board of Victoria.

Since the 1880's the State had continued to progress steadily but, after the rush to the goldfields had subsided, the rate of increase of the population slowed down, and by 1920 there were approximately one and a half million persons in Victoria. Provision of hospital facilities had also expanded. In 1921, there were in Victoria 50 public hospitals, 6 hospital-asylums, 39 other institutions and 53 benevolent societies. The total accommodation in all of these institutions was 8,340 beds—(daily average 6,640). There were 476 private hospitals; 195 of these had less than five beds each.

The revenue of the 148 subsidized public institutions and societies amounted to little more than £500,000 in 1920–21 and this included Government grants totalling £113,000—approximately one-fifth of the whole. In addition to the above subsidized institutions and societies, there were approximately 153 sundry unsubsidized benevolent societies, including two incorporated humane societies.

Charities Board of Victoria (1922)

The Government of the day apparently considered that an honorary part-time board with the assistance of an officer or two would be sufficient to cope with the position. In fact, in the Charities Board's first year, the total Government allocation to the Hospitals and Charities Fund was only £143,000.

By the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922*, the Government created the Charities Board of Victoria, which was a part-time Board consisting of fourteen persons assisted by the Inspector of Charities, who was also the Secretary of the Board. The members of the Board were appointed by the Governor in Council from persons nominated by the Metropolitan Hospitals' Association, Country Hospitals' Association, Subsidized Institutions and Benevolent Societies (Metropolitan), Subsidized Institutions and Benevolent Societies (Country), and by the Government.

The members of the Board were entitled to hold office for four years and were eligible for re-appointment. The Chairman of the Board was elected by the Board.

The Charities Board's general functions were :—

- (1) To exercise oversight of the hospitals and charities field and to co-ordinate its activities ;
- (2) to provide financial assistance sufficient for the needs of the institutions and societies and to encourage fund raising (and for this purpose to investigate the administration including financial administration of these organizations) ;
- (3) to promote the development of sufficient accommodation and services for the needs of hospitals and charities and to ensure that institutions were built and societies established where necessary ;
- (4) to protect the interests of the community in the administration of these institutions and societies, and to ensure that they carried out their functions properly in the interests of the community ;
- (5) at times to direct, in special circumstances, these organizations towards the correct course when direction was essential ; and
- (6) to ensure that the lands of these organizations were not misused (a hospital could not sell, mortgage or lease its land without the approval of the Governor in Council or the Board).

Developments from 1922 to 1947

The Commission of Public Health at that time continued to be responsible for the registration and general supervision of approved hospitals. In 1933 and 1936 the Hospitals and Charities Act was amended further and the Board was given power to inspect unsubsidized registered institutions and to enquire into the accommodation provided and other aspects of administration affecting the health and welfare of people.

By 1939, money available to the Board in the Hospitals and Charities Fund was insufficient for the needs of the expanding hospital field, and it was necessary to pass further legislation transferring £440,000 annually from Consolidated Revenue to the Fund. The financial position of the hospitals was becoming more and more the concern of the Government, and a few months later the Hospitals and Charities Act was amended to define "hospital", formerly included generally in the definition of "institution", and then to devote the remainder of that Act to financial provisions with respect to such hospitals. The Board was authorized to enquire into the administration (including the keeping of accounts), management, and activities of and the relief afforded by any registered benevolent society.

During the preceding years, a new element had arisen in the hospitals and charities field. This was the establishment of youth organizations and clubs and societies for the welfare of boys and girls,

and in 1941 the Government further amended the Hospitals and Charities Act to provide for the registration of such organizations, which were included in a re-definition of "benevolent society."

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1944 extended existing provisions to authorize the compulsory resumption of land for, or in connection with, any hospital which was to be erected or established by any institution.

In view of current trends, tentative proposals were being made at that time for the establishment of some new authority to supervise and control the administration of hospitals and charities. In 1944, therefore, the Government requested the State Development Committee to investigate the hospital position in this State, and, in its report, the Committee recommended that "a central authority should be established for all hospital purposes, having power to regulate, supervise and control the standards and location of all public and private institutions . . . the actual Hospital Authority or Commission should be charged with the responsibility of ensuring the provision of adequate modern hospital facilities throughout the State."

In 1946, the Government appointed an expert committee to enquire into and report upon "the desirability of appointing a Hospitals Commission". In its report of 7th May, 1947, the Committee stated ". . . it is desirable to bring about greater co-ordination of the administration of the Government's powers in respect of hospitals, charitable institutions and societies, nurses and nursing services, and ambulance services. The most practicable method of effecting this co-ordination is by the appointment of a Hospitals Commission".

There were then 420 registered charitable institutions and societies in Victoria, including 83 hospitals, 9 benevolent asylums, and 328 other institutions and societies.

Situation in 1947

However, there was still no co-ordination of control of the essential branches of the Health Services of the State.

Private hospitals were under the authority of the Commission of Public Health. The Commission also had authority over standards of floor area, sanitation, cooling and warming, ventilation, lighting, and fire precautions in public hospitals. But public hospitals were the responsibility of the Charities Board of Victoria, as also were subsidized charitable institutions and registered societies. The number of private hospitals had steadily declined since the late 1920's, and then was 266 with a maximum capacity of 4,357 beds.

The Commission of Public Health was appointed for promoting public health and enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the Health Acts. Its authority extended over general sanitary provisions, nuisances, offensive and dangerous trades, cattle sale yards, infectious diseases, vaccination, public buildings, houses, boarding, lodging and eating houses, foods, drugs, meat supervision, quarantine and many other matters in addition to hospitals.

The administration of the Nurses and Midwives Acts was in the hands of the Nurses Board, although there actually were some charitable nursing services registered with the Charities Board of Victoria. The training of student nurses was almost solely within hospitals, and the provision of facilities for postgraduate training was increasingly to become the responsibility of hospitals. But, notwithstanding the close relationship of hospital and nursing services and the fact that they were interdependent, there was no co-ordination of control of nursing and of hospitals.

The Victorian Civil Ambulance Service received a small annual subsidy from the Hospitals and Charities Fund and so was registered with the Charities Board of Victoria ; but there was no authority constituted to set any standards for it and for the several other ambulance services throughout the State.

At that time it was estimated that there was a deficiency of 3,400 general hospital beds, exclusive of aged persons' accommodation, and to provide the people with adequate modern hospital facilities it was proposed to set up a ring of community hospitals around the Metropolitan Area and to build and extend many country hospitals within a period of four or five years. It was necessary also to ensure the provision of a greatly increased flow of nursing trainees into the hospital field, to overcome the existing staff shortages, and to cope with the requirements of new and extended institutions.

It was these circumstances which led the Government, in 1947, to consider the establishment of the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Commission's Functions

In 1948, under the the Hospitals and Charities Act, the Charities Board was replaced by the Hospitals and Charities Commission consisting of three full-time Commissioners and staff. The Commission was given more extensive authority than the Board, particularly in its power to exercise oversight of public hospitals and other institutions, including ambulance services. The combination under one authority of hospitals and charities was a wise provision, because with the passage of time many charitable institutions have come to work in close association with hospitals ; for example, benevolent homes for the care of the aged, schools for handicapped or crippled children, orphanages, and the like.

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, firstly in that it is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and secondly, 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 organization 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 25 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 organization handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1961-62 amounted to £1,752,423.

In the year 1961-62, the Commission distributed a gross amount of £5,460,000 from loan funds for new buildings, additions or re-modelling projects, together with furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed £13,971,477 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.

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, from Government sources, hospitals in Victoria derive some 64 per cent. of

their income. 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 premium of 3s. a week a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of £3 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of £1 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 meet the doctor's bill.

The difference between these fee charges and actual cost is met by State Government subsidy. For the financial year 1961-62 the total public hospital maintenance expenditure of £23,655,911 was met from :—

	£
Patients' Fees	7,602,781
Charitable Contributions	393,465
Miscellaneous	446,961
State Government Subsidy	12,267,443
Commonwealth Government Payments	3,064,223

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 four beds per thousand 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. Although hospital costs and charges have risen steeply since the war, the Victorian spends, on the average, only half the number of days in hospital.

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 proportion 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 organizations.

The programme embraces education towards prevention of infirmity, rehabilitation of patients with established infirmities, and institutional care when that is unavoidable. Home care is favoured when possible and the "day hospital" is appearing to assist families meet their obligations to the aged.

Money for the programme is derived from Commonwealth and State sources, together with very substantial contributions from the public. The programme has developed with harmonious relationships between all of the bodies concerned, but much remains to be done. It is directed towards helping old persons physically and mentally, and restoring them to a useful life with standing in the community.

Victoria is rapidly increasing the facilities necessary to care for the aged and to provide for the long-term patient, including rehabilitation services in both cases. By these means, the real needs of the community are met in two ways: by the opportunity to give improved services to old people and those suffering from long-term illnesses, with correspondingly improved results; and by freeing acute hospital beds of these patients. This is good economy, but even better medicine.

The significant feature in Victoria's hospital and institutional service is the part played by charitable organizations and voluntary effort. The activities of these bodies are closely co-ordinated with those of the State departments concerned which render, in addition to financial subsidy, advice and technical help in meeting their problems.

The growth of public hospital services in Victoria since 1958 is indicated in the following table, which shows the number of public hospitals functioning and the number of beds available:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND BEDS

Year	Number of Hospitals		Number of Hospital Beds (Including Private and Intermediate Sections)		Estimated Population of Victoria at 31st December—
	Metropolitan	Country	Metropolitan	Country	
1958	29	100	6,177	5,694	2,745,165
1959	30	103	6,188	5,814	2,811,429
1960	32	105	6,407	5,891	2,888,290
1961	33	103	6,643	5,936	2,949,354
1962	32	108	6,644	6,014	3,013,447

NOTE.—This table excludes the Cancer Institute, convalescent homes, sanatoria, mental hospitals and receiving homes, details of which are shown in the table on page 279.

At 30th June, 1962, the Commission had on its register 1,286 institutions and societies. Some registered hospitals are not yet functioning, and are therefore excluded from the previous table. Details of the registrations for the years 1960 to 1962 are shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION**

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1960	1961	1962
Hospitals	145	146	147
Special Hospitals for the Aged	1	1	2
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	79	85	88
Children's Homes	52	56	56
Foundling and Rescue Homes	16	15	15
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	251	266	290
Crèches and Kindergartens	82	87	87
Bush Nursing Centres	17	17	19
Ambulance Organizations	34	30	29
Relief Organizations	109	107	107
Miscellaneous Organizations	161	169	184
Private Hospitals	255	254	262
Total ..	1,202	1,233	1,286

Hospital Regional Planning

An article dealing with Hospital Regional Planning in Victoria appears on pages 261–262 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission controls the standards in private “non-public” hospitals through continual inspections. At the 30th June, 1962, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 175 registered private hospitals with a total of 4,210 beds, whilst in country areas there were 87 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,351 beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

Nurse Training

An article dealing with Nurse Training appears on page 263 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Nursing Recruitment

Advances in medical science and the consequent demand for a nursing service of high professional and technical quality have made it imperative for applicants for general nursing training to reach a high standard of secondary education.

In 1949, the Hospitals and Charities Commission instituted a bursary system under which carefully selected pupils are able to further their secondary education by remaining at school for a longer period than they could otherwise afford. This has enabled many students to complete their studies for the Matriculation Certificate before entering the nursing school. To date 5,450 bursaries have been awarded.

The Commission is responsible for the establishment of preliminary training schools, hospital and independent schools of nursing, and the promotion of better training facilities for nurses throughout Victoria. It also directs a programme of recruitment and regular visits are made to secondary schools throughout the State by a full-time nursing officer.

Films, brochures, and handbooks produced by the Commission provide a means whereby Victorian schoolgirls and the public generally may be kept informed regarding facilities available for nursing education. Advice is given regarding school subjects appropriate to nursing education, on the various nursing training schools, on future employment, and on the avenues leading to promotion.

The Hospitals and Charities Act 1958 provides that the Commission, after consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, shall decide whether any particular hospital is to be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing. Where any such hospital requires additional class-rooms, equipment, and other facilities for nurse training required by the Victorian Nursing Council, the Commission makes an appropriate grant.

A close liaison with the statutory authority, the Victorian Nursing Council, is maintained in these and all other nursing matters through representation on the Council in the person of the Nursing Executive Officer of the Commission.

Ambulance Services

Ambulance services are organized on a regional basis. Costs of maintaining services are met from voluntary donations, income from contributory schemes, transport fee charges to non-subscribers and special grants by the Commission.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1959-60 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Vehicles	187	207	218
Staff	384	403	438
Contributors	288,281	304,597	322,523
Patients Carried	183,325	199,366	208,599
Mileage Travelled	3,169,163	3,479,957	3,754,098
Maintenance Grants £	172,540	193,133	213,985
Capital Grants £	118,103	180,231	116,319

Further References

Further details of these services are set out on page 234 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Care of the Aged

An article dealing with Care of the Aged appears on page 264 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**

Institution	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	10	11	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	20	20	21	21
Country	100	103	105	103	108
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	2	2	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	2	1	1	1
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	15	15	15	16	16
Total Hospitals	148	154	156	156	160
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	33	33	34	34	34
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	10	9	9	9
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	5	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	10	12	13	12	12
Hospitals for the Aged	1	1	1	1	2
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	79	83	84	83	84

* 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 are others registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Institutions	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	16,307	16,911	18,065	18,645	20,956
Patients	4,337	4,852	5,598	7,156	7,594
Other	2,006	1,878	2,415	2,936	3,058
Total	22,650	23,641	26,078	28,737	31,608
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	9,749	10,390	11,599	12,613	13,798
Capital	4,641	4,238	4,244	5,044	6,177
Other	7,628	8,247	8,969	10,005	10,617
Total	22,018	22,875	24,812	27,662	30,592
Sanatoria*—					
Receipts	503	510	499	514	529
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	285	288	305	317	329
Other	218	222	194	197	200
Total	503	510	499	514	529
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses*—					
Receipts	7,316	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	2,760	3,190	3,528	3,960	4,896†
Capital	1,667	1,575	1,425	1,080	1,051
Other	2,889	2,605	2,903	3,257	2,708
Total	7,316	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts—					
Government‡	3,378	3,526	3,946	4,110	4,440
Patients	1,092	1,279	1,428	1,562	1,655
Other	1,809	1,926	2,449	2,525	2,528
Total	6,279	6,731	7,823	8,197	8,623
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	2,125	2,372	2,717	2,991	3,257
Capital	1,417	1,321	1,500	1,899	1,561
Other	2,649	3,072	3,443	3,744	3,882
Total	6,191	6,765	7,660	8,634	8,700
Total Receipts	36,748	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415
Total Expenditure	36,028	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476

* Sanatoria, and Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

† Includes penalty rates, etc., previously included in "Other".

‡ Includes municipal grants and contributions.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
INCOME					
Government Aid	26,977	28,429	30,062	30,988	33,887
Municipal Aid	256	228	300	320	367
Collections, Donations, Legacies ..	787	881	858	1,025	964
Fees—					
Out-patients	651	683	779	859	935
In-patients—					
Public	2,733	2,595	3,504	4,485	4,808
Private and Intermediate ..	2,312	2,499	2,743	3,374	3,506
Other	3,032	2,937	4,010	4,694	4,948
Total	36,748	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates	25,767	27,452	30,075	32,971	35,191
Out-patients	1,975	2,182	2,755	3,250	3,597
Capital	7,679	7,134	7,171	8,024	8,789
Other	607	752	826	862	899
Total	36,028	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1961-62

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	1,977	330	1,471	224	45,377	10,136	153,851
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,124	843	2,289	713	64,964	35,155	250,841
Country	3,000	3,014	1,765	1,881	38,865	88,814	221,705
Auxiliary Hospitals	470	..	438	..	2,503	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	46	..	31	..	337	..	..
Sanatoria	389	..	292	..	976	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	9,303	..	9,342	..	18,942	..	..
Total	18,309	4,187	15,628	2,818	171,964	134,105	626,397

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. Administration of the Association as a whole is by 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.

The Hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and the proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals and nursing centres receive Government maintenance grants. Capital requirements, such as for buildings and equipment, are initially found locally, supported where necessary by loans from the Association at nominal interest, all of which is subsidized on a two-for-one basis by the Government.

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.

During the year ended 31st March, 1962, there were 41 bush nursing hospitals and fifteen nursing centres in operation, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick. The total number of cases treated by hospitals and centres in the year was 31,200. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,692 were maternity cases. For the third year in succession, there were no maternal deaths, and the death rate amongst the babies was approximately fourteen for each 1,000 live births.

Hospitals range in size from four beds at Trentham to 25 at Yackandandah. New buildings and extensions to the value of £70,652 were completed during the year and others costing £89,000 were in progress. All buildings and other capital expenditure must be approved by the Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Government maintenance grants are also made by the Health Department through the Association, and in 1961-62 amounted to £95,000.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government*	200,112	176,350	200,498	184,727	180,301
Municipalities	500	435	440	275	488
Collections, Donations, &c.	85,197	81,764	70,879	49,245	50,993
Proceeds from Entertainments	11,798	5,338	11,393	8,207	3,911
Patients' Fees	226,221	233,814	226,268	256,539	241,869
Members' Fees	19,272	22,650	22,285	24,321	23,088
Interest and Rent	1,500	1,930	2,333	3,614	1,686
Miscellaneous	4,375	6,531	10,215	6,055	4,231
Total Receipts	548,975	528,812	544,311	532,983	506,567
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	133,268	149,420	168,121	197,046	170,346
Other	107,634	114,714	98,726	106,416	111,788
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	77,693	79,352	78,614	87,917	80,569
Surgery and Medicine	16,283	14,460	15,550	19,386	21,232
Repairs and Maintenance	14,779	15,589	13,834	17,910	17,617
Furniture and Equipment	11,885	9,493	9,097	12,813	22,951
Printing, Stationery, &c.	10,677	11,305	11,912	14,082	7,235
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	1,373	1,327	1,336	1,670	1,315
Miscellaneous	15,894	13,607	12,464	13,759	12,222
Loan and Interest Repayments	8,766	3,145	5,504	12,353	4,782
Land and Buildings	65,998	85,881	95,207	34,384	11,587
Alterations and Additions	18,639	21,252	25,089	45,557	39,353
Total Expenditure	482,889	519,545	535,454	563,293	500,997

* Includes £30,337 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1958, £32,576 for 1959, £31,813 for 1960, £35,106 for 1961, and £33,910 for 1962.

Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee

The activities of this Committee are described on pages 264–265 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

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 rationalize and regularize the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne.

An article describing the history of the Fund appears on page 268 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1957-58 to 1961-62 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITAL
SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS

(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospital Sunday Fund	Total
1958	290,469	29,946	320,415
1959	240,164	30,486	270,650
1960	236,165	33,720	269,885
1961	307,366	32,782	340,148
1962	255,908	30,467	286,375

Royal Children's Hospital

Historical

In 1870, Dr. W. Smith, who had just arrived from England, and Dr. John Singleton, from Ireland, opened the first children's hospital in a small house at 39 Stephen-street (now 49 Collins-place), Melbourne. A free dispensary and out-patients' clinic occupied the ground floor and upstairs there were twelve beds for in-patients.

After occupying premises at 13 Spring-street from 1874 to 1876, the home of Sir Redmond Barry in Rathdowne-street, Carlton, was purchased in 1876, and the hospital opened in that year.

From an initial accommodation for fifteen bed patients, alterations and additions were made until no further expansion was possible. By 1962, the hospital could accommodate 270 bed patients—in extremely congested conditions—and medical and non-medical staff watched with great interest the building progress at the new hospital at Royal Park, Parkville, begun in 1957. The progress was accelerated in 1962 when news was received that Her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the hospital, would visit Melbourne and perform the opening ceremony. The date of occupation was immediately advanced by several months and preparations for the transfer of patients and tons of equipment from the old to the new building were put in hand. The new hospital was duly occupied on 20th January, 1963. On 25th February, Her Majesty the Queen opened the hospital.

Main Features

At the main entrance in Flemington Road, a crèche, with indoor and outdoor play areas, has been provided where brothers and sisters can be looked after while mother takes the sick child into the main hospital for treatment.

In plan, the hospital resembles an "H". (See photographic supplement). Eight storeys high, the south wing parallel to Flemington-road contains the departments of cerebral palsy (with a playground with equipment specially designed to aid the handicapped children), pharmacy, almoners, admissions and discharges, administration, radiology, surgical and medical clinics, psychiatry, pathology, and research.

A feature of the radiology department (which occupies the whole of the second floor south wing) is a Ring-Stand X-ray table, which permits special X-ray investigations to be carried out on infants and children in a number of positions, with no movement necessary by the patient. It is remotely controlled and will permit doctors and students in remote parts of the hospital to study the X-ray actually in progress.

The link building which joins the north and south wings accommodates a non-denominational chapel, departments of anaesthesia, dentistry, audiometry, research and pathology, and a suite of twelve comfortably furnished bedrooms in which mothers who have travelled long distances, or whose children require their constant presence, may reside at a nominal fee.

The north (Royal Park) wing is ten storeys and contains seven ward floors with two 27-bed wards on each. Each ward has three single bed isolation-wards (with accommodation for a mother if required), kitchen, bathroom (with bath on stilts to save the nurses from undue bending when bathing patients), treatment and dressing room, flower preparation room, charge sister's office, nurses' stations, and utility rooms.

The hospital is the State centre for paediatric teaching in medicine, nursing, ancillary services, and administration. Its main features include the provision for the study and treatment of all phases of child health; treatment and study of premature babies and facilities for the proper care and welfare of the mothers of patients; application of the most modern techniques to provide the maximum of nursing care with a minimum of fatigue; play therapy and education facilities for each age group; outpatient and diagnostic services, including clinical, surgical, and virus research; and special departments for investigational and treatment services for child behaviour and guidance.

There are medical and non-medical staff cafeterias, as well as a separate canteen for visitors.

The main kitchen is powered by gas, electricity, and steam. It provides 3,000 meals a day to patients and staff. Meals are dispatched in electrically heated trolleys by special lifts to pantries on each ward floor.

The north wing also contains a block of six major operating theatres, resuscitation and recovery wards, and a central sterile supply department from which all dressings, operation kits, and linen can be dispatched by automatic lifts to wards. Six smaller theatres are in

various parts of the building. The hospital is centrally heated throughout and fresh air is constantly circulated throughout this building.

Teaching Facilities

Telephones have been placed in washrooms adjoining theatres connected to a televox system on which surgeons can record on a tape a verbal description of the operation they have just performed.

On the tenth floor, living accommodation has been provided for 28 resident medical officers, and fifteen medical students. Two suites have been included in which visiting lecturers may reside during their stay in Melbourne.

Emphasis has been placed on the provision of tutorial facilities for medical students from Melbourne and Monash Universities and trainees from ancillary departments. Lecture rooms have been included on every ward floor. The main lecture theatre has a seating capacity of 260; it is acoustically designed to permit the lecturer's voice to be heard without amplification.

Since 1878, the Nurses' Training School has produced highly qualified nurses. The minimum standard of education required is the Leaving Certificate, except in special cases, and 96 trainees enroll annually for the three year course.

Prince Henry's Hospital

This institution opened in 1869 as the Melbourne Homoeopathic Dispensary at 153 Collins-street, Melbourne, and was then an organization entirely treating out-patients. It was transferred in 1876 to its present site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, where it was opened in that year as the Homoeopathic Hospital, treating in-patients as well as out-patients, and was incorporated in 1877. The bed capacity at this time was 55 adult beds. From 1885 the Homoeopathic Hospital became recognized as a training school for nurses.

The medical work at this stage was carried out by a combination of honorary visiting medical officers and a limited number of resident medical officers. A children's ward was added to the institution in 1908 through a generous donation from an anonymous benefactor. From 1911 the medical care was progressively changed from homoeopathic to allopathic methods, as medical officers trained in allopathy came in increasing numbers on to the medical staff of the hospital. Following the end of the First World War this phase had progressed so that treatment methods were duly changed to the recognized orthodox methods of allopathy.

In 1935, complete rebuilding of the hospital was begun and the name of the hospital was changed to Prince Henry's Hospital. At this time the institution became officially associated with the then recently formed Royal Australasian College of Surgeons as a postgraduate

training hospital in surgery. Only partial rebuilding, however, had been carried out by the time of the outbreak of the Second World War, so that further progress in the rebuilding scheme was necessarily deferred until the cessation of hostilities. The new buildings at that time, however, were officially opened in 1940. Rebuilding was resumed soon after the end of the Second World War, has continued since, and is still continuing, to provide adequate accommodation and facilities.

In 1952, negotiations were completed with the Melbourne University for Prince Henry's Hospital to become an undergraduate teaching hospital for medical students, the first group of whom came to the Hospital at the commencement of the succeeding academic year. Since its inception, the Medical School progressed and played a significant part in the training of medical graduates in the State. Following the establishment of Monash University, Prince Henry's Hospital became associated with this new University as one of its two medical undergraduate training hospitals, the change from Melbourne University taking place in 1962. At the same time a Professorial Unit and Research Unit were established at the Hospital and a Professor of Medicine was appointed to the Unit. Further building and other plans are now being developed for the ultimate increased intake of medical students resulting from the association with Monash University. This will provide teaching and living-in facilities for students in keeping with the modern concepts of undergraduate medical training.

In these ways Prince Henry's Hospital developed into a general hospital covering all special fields of medical work (including paediatrics) with the exception of obstetrics and infectious diseases. With the addition of 37 further beds in 1963 the Hospital has a total bed capacity of 432, including 44 intermediate beds. The number of in-patients treated per year at the present time is about 9,500, while that of out-patients is 33,500 persons.

Further References

An article on the Alfred Hospital will be found on pages 265–266 of the Victorian Year Book 1963. Articles describing the Royal Melbourne Hospital and Geelong Hospital will be found on pages 271 to 274 of the Victorian Year Book 1962. An article on the Fairfield Hospital appears on pages 241–242 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

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.

Recent Developments

The construction of a new centre block has provided space for installing a second 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator, which is now operating at full capacity. The new building also provides for a third piece of megavoltage equipment and any modern technical advances in this form of treatment.

The development of oxygen therapy offers one of the more promising aspects of clinical radiotherapy. Here a selected group of patients is treated by megavoltage X-ray therapy while breathing pure oxygen at a pressure of four atmospheres. This technique has been based on years of laboratory work investigating methods of differentially increasing the effects of radiotherapy on tumors by comparison with surrounding normal tissues. A considerable contribution to the world-wide study has been made in the Research Unit, but with the unusual sequel that the radiobiologist, who is also a consultant radiotherapist, was able to lead the designers of the actual equipment for treatment of patients—to reach a decision on the dosage factors to be used, and to supervise the patients during the treatment and its subsequent reactions.

Already over 150 patients with advanced malignant disease have completed treatment. It is generally acknowledged that this equipment is the best available in this field today. This Institution is the first to provide this facility for treatment of cancer patients in this country,

and only two other centres (both in the United Kingdom) have barotherapy equipment available. Details of this Unit and its application have been reported in various medical and scientific journals, and present indications are that the Institute is one of the world leaders in this field.

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.

In addition, appointments have been made in ten other specialties, and a tumor clinic is conducted at fortnightly intervals throughout the year.

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

Nineteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals. Two additional clinics were opened in the north-east of Victoria, i.e., Wodonga (1960) and Wangaratta (1962). In addition, 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units have been installed at Bendigo and Geelong.

Chartered aircraft are now being used in many country areas where landing strips are available. This has resulted in a very considerable saving in time during which staff are absent from the busy metropolitan clinics. Some country areas have been re-grouped so that two centres can be visited on the one day.

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

General

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, which was established by Act of Parliament in 1936, seeks :—

- (a) To co-ordinate, in Victoria, all research and investigations into cancer and allied conditions and their causation, prevention, and treatment ;
- (b) to promote and subsidize such research and investigations ;
- (c) to provide maintenance and travelling expenses for persons in need who are suffering from cancer, to enable them to become inmates of or to attend a public general hospital or special cancer clinic for treatment ;

- (d) to recommend the establishment of special cancer clinics and, where recommended, to establish such clinics ; and
- (e) to improve the treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

Since its foundation, the Council, whose funds are wholly derived from public subscriptions, has fostered cancer research in Victoria by the expenditure of some £600,000. In each of the last four years, as a result of the 1958 Cancer Appeal which raised almost £1,400,000, its grants in support of cancer research projects have exceeded £100,000 annually.

The Council has also done much to improve the facilities for cancer diagnosis and treatment in this State. It supported and helped to plan the establishment of the Cancer Institute (Peter MacCallum Clinic), and more recently has taken an active part in developing services for the cytological diagnosis of cancer at several hospitals.

The needs of cancer sufferers have not been neglected, and during the past four years £48,000 has been spent on the relief of patients in needy circumstances. In addition, a grant of £50,000 has been made to the "Caritas Christi" Hospice as a contribution to the construction of a modern hospital block for terminal cancer patients.

Community Education on Cancer

Despite recent advances in diagnosis and treatment, early recognition and prompt treatment of cancer remain important requirements for cure. For this reason, and in the expectation that education of the lay public will lead to an increase in the number of persons seeking early diagnosis for cancer symptoms, the Council is conducting a continuous programme of community education.

With the voluntary co-operation of many individuals and agencies throughout the State, notably members of the Council's 120 Country Cancer Committees, office-bearers of various community organizations, educators, and many others, and with the support of the press, radio and television services, the education programme utilizes every means of mass communication and personal contact which aims to impress upon the public the importance of detecting and treating cancer in its early stages.

It would, however, be a mistake to believe that teaching the warning signs is the ultimate aim of cancer education. It is but a part of a much wider endeavour to bring about a significant alteration in public attitudes to cancer—to change the present climate of opinion to one in which treatment is generally accepted as beneficial and useful.

The cancer education campaign in Victoria is helping to overcome, at least in part, the fear and ignorance of the disease which in past years directly influenced many patients to delay seeking medical advice until curative treatment was out of the question.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Research	34,607	85,541	120,219	137,209	130,671
Education .. ..	..	4,994	12,942	17,406	18,595
Patient Aid	450	8,284	8,308	16,987	68,188
Other	11,232	20,760	21,274	37,091	25,145
Total Expenditure ..	46,289	119,579	162,743	208,693	242,599

Mental Health Research Institute

The Institute was established by the Victorian Department of Mental Hygiene at the end of 1955 and was officially opened in May, 1956. The aims of the Institute are :—

- (1) To act as a focus for research into mental illness in Victoria, including the evaluation of new treatment methods ;
- (2) to study and develop aspects of the prevention of mental ill health in Victoria ; and
- (3) to promote an informed understanding of mental health problems by the community.

It stimulates persons within the Mental Hygiene Department and in outside scientific establishments to investigate mental health problems and assists them in the design of experiments, evaluation of data, and the collection of bibliographies. To this latter end, a central mental health library has been established.

From its opening until the end of 1961, a variety of studies has been undertaken, involving the evaluation of new drugs, the epidemiology of mental health problems, electro-encephalographic pictures in mental illness, the effects of neurosurgical procedures, neuropathological changes in the central nervous system, psychological estimations, and patterns of social change. Among the studies proceeding at present are further investigations into the epidemiology of mongolism and congenital anomalies of the central nervous system ; a new method of staining nervous tissues ; chromosomal changes in various mental deficiency syndromes ; a follow-up of cases who have had psychosurgery ; a team study of the characteristics of depressive syndromes and their treatment by drugs ; the physiological basis of tremors ; and continuing evaluation of mental illness in the aged.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne

General

The Medical School of the University of Melbourne was opened in 1862 with one department which covered the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. There are now separate departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology, Microbiology, Medicine (two), Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Experimental Medicine. All these Departments have active research programmes. Newly established Departments of Ophthalmology (created in association with the Ophthalmic Research Institute of Australia), Experimental Neurology, Child Health, and Psychiatry will provide for research in these important subjects.

Anatomy

Many fields are covered in the Department of Anatomy. These include the physical anthropology of the Australian Aboriginal, an extensive series of skeletons of known locality and sex being available; the history of anatomy with particular reference to early anatomical texts; and the cytochemistry of neural induction and electron microscope studies of neuromuscular mechanisms. In addition there is an extensive programme of work on the nervous system, including the pineal gland and experimental neurophysiological studies. A longitudinal study of a large group of normal Australian children is also being made, together with studies of growth changes in mongoloids and children with dwarfism.

Physiology

In the Department of Physiology there are sixteen full-time graduate research workers and thirteen members of teaching staff. They are investigating the regulation of the salt and water content of the body, the nerve supply of the muscles of arteries and other tubes, the electrical behaviour of ordinary muscles, the detection of coronary occlusion, the nature of the cancer process, and the effects of a whole new series of chemical compounds in biological systems. The Howard Florey Laboratory for Experimental Physiology was completed at the end of 1962.

Pharmacology

The work of the Department of Pharmacology is in three chief areas: general pharmacology, applied pharmacology (therapeutics), and psychopharmacology. Under the heading of general pharmacology some biophysical and biochemical properties of the amphibian muscle cell have been studied. The emphasis has been placed on the correlation of metabolic studies with kinetic studies, involving the rate of exchange of radioactive ions across the cell membrane. Under the second category (therapeutics) studies have been continued and expanded on several compounds under investigation in this Department. Tetrahydroaminacrin has now been established as an important

aid in anaesthesia. Amiphenazole, another substance which has been investigated in this Department, has been found to exert central stimulatory effects. The work in the field of psychopharmacology has been considerably expanded and a separate psychopharmacological research unit is being established.

Biochemistry

Biochemistry is housed in the Russell Grimwade School of Biochemistry. Including full-time members of the University staff, over 30 workers are engaged in medical research. This covers a broad pattern grouped around the biochemistry of the endocrine glands, intermediary metabolism, the pigments associated with respiration, the mechanism of biosynthesis of proteins, sulphur biochemistry with particular reference to proteins, the chemistry and biochemistry of phospholipids, bacterial enzymes, nutrition, and nucleic acids.

Pathology

In conformity with general overseas trends, most research in the Pathology Department is in experimental pathology. Facilities for the application of various techniques including electronmicroscopy, tissue culture, spectroscopy (from ultraviolet to infra-red ranges) and radio-isotope studies are available. Direct observations on living tissues are also made in addition to routine methods of histology and biochemistry. Main fields under investigation include experimental carcinogenesis, non-specific fluorescent staining of tissues, the action of certain liver toxins, abnormalities of bone formation, congenital abnormalities in tumour and animal material and aspects of normal and inflamed connective tissues. Investigations on scientific aspects of forensic problems are also made in collaboration with the Victoria Police.

Microbiology

Microbiological research follows the general trends established in recent years. Marker organisms have been used to study the importance and control of airborne and contact spread of hospital infection. Constructive criticism of hospital sterilization practices, together with recommendations, have followed a critical study of current methods. Research has also continued on the efficacy and mode of action of chemotherapeutic agents, including antiviral agents, while in immunology a picture is emerging of the mechanisms of observed immunity responses in tuberculosis and *Shigella* infections. Epidemiological studies of gastroenteritis, brucellosis, salmonellosis, human anthrax, and disseminated sclerosis are proceeding.

Medicine

Research in the University Department of Medicine at the Royal Melbourne Hospital includes work on cardiovascular, respiratory, endocrine, metabolic and renal diseases.

Major research activities in the Department of Medicine at St. Vincent's Hospital at present are concerned mainly with haematology and renal and metabolic diseases. Fundamental haematological studies include investigation on red cell metabolism in haemolytic anaemias and on the mechanism of anaemia in leukaemia and lymphomas. Clinical studies include aplastic anaemia, secondary gout, and medical aspects of splenectomy. Renal and metabolic problems under study include the investigation of oliguric states, acid-base abnormalities in renal disease, the use of spironolactone in oedema, the mechanism of hypokalaemia in liver disease, and acid excretion in gout. Several clinical problems in pulmonary and cardiac disease are also under study.

Surgery

Research by the Department of Surgery has been conducted both at the Alfred and the Royal Melbourne Hospitals. Considerable advance has been made in the treatment of acute renal failure by use of the artificial kidney, and a study has been made of some of the complications of this form of treatment. New specialized techniques have been introduced for the diagnosis of certain forms of cancer. A two-year enquiry into the medical and social consequences of accidents has now been completed. Studies have also been made of the fate of red cells introduced into the peritoneal cavity, and of the changes in the intestinal tract which occur during certain surgical operations.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Research in Obstetrics has been directed principally in the field of Rhesus Iso-Immunitization. Investigation of the liquor amnii by spectrophotometric methods and the estimation of antibodies in the maternal serum have been used to assist in predicting when labour should be induced. Studies on the amino acids, particularly lysine in the urine and blood have been undertaken by paper chromatography. In neo-natal paediatrics particular attention has been devoted towards the baby suffering from erythroblastosis foetalis. A survey of congenital malformation has been carried out with particular reference to associated rubella in the mother. In Gynaecology, work is continuing on the treatment of Uterine Cancer and Pelvic Tuberculosis.

Experimental Medicine

The work in Experimental Medicine is mainly concerned with a variety of immunological topics, all oriented towards the problem of the immunologically competent cell. The main themes have been the Simonsen phenomenon in the chick embryo, the transfer of immunologically competent cells in mice, and the study of a natural autoimmune disease in mice. Some biochemical studies not directly related to immunology have also been continued.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission is an organization which produces a large range of biological products essential for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of many diseases in both man and animals. The need for such an institution first became apparent during the First World War, when the vital serum for the treatment of diphtheria, diphtheria antitoxin, and other biologicals could no longer be obtained from overseas. It was realized that it was essential for Australia to be independent and self-sufficient in the supply of this and other serums, if the health of the people was not to be jeopardized in times of national emergency. The Commonwealth Government established the Laboratories at Royal Park, an inner suburb of Melbourne, in 1916.

The Laboratories were originally incorporated in the Quarantine Department, and soon afterwards in the Commonwealth Department of Health which continued to direct the activities of the Laboratories until November, 1961. At that time the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission was established by Act of Parliament and the control of the Laboratories passed to the Commission. The Commission comprises a chairman, three other commissioners, and the Director of the Laboratories.

The Laboratories, which are entirely self-supporting, prepare some 450 stock products and many special products for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of human and animal disease. They are called biologicals because they are produced by or from living organisms, such as bacteria, moulds, and viruses, as well as from such animal sources as horses, cattle, and rabbits.

Broadly speaking, the task of the Laboratories is to inquire, by research, into the nature of various diseases, and then, by development and production, to prepare a wide range of biological products for combating them. Accordingly, the activities cover many scientific fields and the processes range in size from laboratory to factory scale.

Among the first therapeutic substances to be prepared at the Laboratories were antitoxins for the treatment of diphtheria, tetanus, and gas-gangrene. Later came antivenenes for the treatment of venomous snake bites and red-back spider bites, also derived from the blood serum of highly-immunized horses.

Preventive aspects of medical and veterinary care have always been a keynote of the Laboratories' activities. Vaccines have been prepared for immunization or building up immunity against many serious diseases. With the advanced techniques and facilities available, the practice of large-scale immunization has been made effective and the incidence of many diseases greatly reduced. Among those produced are vaccines against smallpox, typhoid fever, whooping cough, virus influenza, tuberculosis and, more recently, the poliomyelitis vaccine. Others, which include cholera, yellow fever, plague, and typhus, are available for the protection of travellers.

A most important preventive agent is the toxoid which is employed to give long-standing protection against diphtheria and tetanus. These toxoids are also combined with a protective whooping cough vaccine to form the well known triple antigen, used widely to immunize infants and small children for the prevention of these serious diseases. A similar range of preventive and curative substances is made for the use in animals.

The production of penicillin in commercial quantities in the early 1940's made this antibiotic available for general use and opened up a new era in the conquest of disease. Preparation was undertaken at the Laboratories in 1943 as a war-time measure, and in a month supplies were reaching troops in the Pacific. Australia's entire needs were supplied for some years by the Laboratories, which have recently introduced a number of the new penicillins.

One of the major achievements was the large-scale preparation of insulin in 1923, shortly after its first isolation by Banting in Canada. The Laboratories were one of the four original Laboratories entrusted with the task of preparing insulin by the Toronto University. Insulin is a chemical substance found in the pancreas or sweet-bread gland and is necessary for utilization of a sugar in the body. Diabetics have insufficient available insulin and many require daily dosages to maintain their health. The Laboratories can produce, if required, sufficient insulin of each type to meet the requirements of all diabetics in Australia. The Laboratories also prepare special insulins for patients who are allergic or resistant to ordinary forms of insulin.

A recent achievement has been the rapid and successful production of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine. This has been a vast undertaking requiring the employment of highly complex equipment and the energies of many skilled scientists. Already twenty million doses of the vaccine have been issued and the incidence of poliomyelitis has fallen dramatically.

In addition, the Laboratories prepare extracts for the diagnosis and treatment of hay fever, asthma, and other allergies, including insect allergen extracts. They prepare blood fractions, such as gamma globulin for the prevention of infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, and poliomyelitis in the unimmunized, as well as serum albumin, fibrinogen, heparin, bacteriological media, and other biologicals.

Research into many aspects of the prevention of disease goes on all the time and new techniques and products are continually being developed. A scientific division, comprising doctors, veterinary surgeons, and scientists, works in close collaboration in research and development, conducting trials and surveys. At the same time consultative advice is available to outside doctors and veterinarians on any of the fields covered by the Laboratories.

Further Reference

A further article on the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 280-281.

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

Most paediatric research in Victoria is carried out under the direction of the Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation. The Research Foundation was established in 1960 as an incorporated body under the Companies Act of Victoria. It is directed by a Board consisting of representatives of the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital, the University of Melbourne, the senior medical staff of the Royal Children's Hospital and two other scientific and business advisers. These research activities are conducted in the Royal Children's Hospital, where there are well-equipped laboratories, offices, a research ward, and other clinical facilities.

The Foundation is closely linked with both the Royal Children's Hospital (see pages 284 to 286) and Department of Child Health of the University of Melbourne. Integration is achieved at the board level by the representatives of the Committee of Management and senior medical staff of the hospital and University, and at the staff level by the frequent interchange of personnel, many of whom have teaching appointments in both the hospital and the Department of Child Health.

The policy of the Board has been framed with two objects in view. First, there is the selection of several specific fields so that these might be explored in greater depth by groups of workers. These fields will be determined principally by the quality, training and orientation of senior workers, and at present studies in gastro-enterology, urology, and genetics are being developed. Secondly, encouragement is given to the continued study in a number of fields by either individual or several workers in order to clarify knowledge and define current problems very sharply.

One of the problems encountered by any organization concerned primarily with clinical research is the dissemination of its knowledge. The fruits of research can be wasted unless the new knowledge acquired can be incorporated with pre-existing knowledge and appropriately taught to those people who can apply it. Frequently, the clinical research and investigations of today become the practice of tomorrow. The Board's policy is that wherever possible, the services of its scientific workers should be available not only for teaching, but also for active dissemination of new knowledge. There are a number of ways of implementing this policy many of which have been in practice for some time. The general plan has been to make the services of the staff of the Foundation known and readily available to appropriate teaching organizations, including the Clinical School of the Royal Children's Hospital, the Melbourne Postgraduate Committee, and the various specialist colleges and organizations.

National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division)

The National Heart Foundation was formed in February, 1959, as a Federal body with a division in each State. The aims of the Foundation are to advance knowledge of cardiac and vascular disorders through research and education, and to assist with the rehabilitation and care of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

Through the National Heart Campaign of 1961, £2,250,000 was raised by public donation, with £750,000 from Victoria. This money is being spent over several years ; 70 per cent. being for research, 15 per cent. for education, and 15 per cent. for rehabilitation and patient care.

Applications for research funds, in the form of grants-in-aid, fellowships and scholarships, are reviewed by a Federal Research Committee, thereby avoiding overlapping of work. The Federal Research Committee receives recommendations from a Research Subcommittee in each State.

Research grants within Victoria are in excess of £50,000 each year. These grants in the main are disbursed through existing institutions. Work is being supported in departments at the Melbourne and Monash Universities, Royal Melbourne, Royal Children's, Alfred, and St. Vincent's Hospitals, and at the Baker Medical Research Institute. Grants have also been made for oversea travel by research workers.

Professional knowledge of cardiovascular disorders and their treatment is furthered through symposia, lectures, and meetings for doctors arranged by the Foundation. Public education is directed toward dissemination of information to help reduce the social, economic and personal handicaps commonly experienced by sufferers from cardiovascular disorders.

Rehabilitation and patient care are undertaken through the Work Assessment Centre, Royal Parade, Parkville. Patients are referred by their own doctors and assessed to determine their fitness or unfitness for work, and are advised regarding suitable employment. Work adjustment and re-training are arranged and assistance is given in finding employment. Almoner services are also available. Seventy per cent. of cardiac sufferers assessed at this Centre have been returned to useful employment. All such services are free.

**Fairfield Hospital Epidemiological Research Unit
St. Vincent's School of Medical Research**

Information about these institutions will be found on pages 277 to 280 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

**Baker Medical Research Institute
Alfred Hospital Research Work
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research**

Articles on these institutions appear on pages 271 to 277 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

History

An outline of the history of Social Services will be found on pages 281 to 283 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Finance

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, were financed similarly. When child endowment was introduced in 1941 and widows' pensions in 1942, they also were financed from Consolidated Revenue.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Though the Fund was formerly financed by revenue from certain specific sources, e.g., the social services contribution, it was placed on a different basis in 1952. In that year, an amendment to the law provided that sums should be paid into the Fund from Consolidated Revenue equal to the amount of money paid out of the Fund. In addition to these appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, the Fund receives interest from its investments. The National Welfare Fund, as at present constituted, does not represent revenue from certain sources paid into a special fund for social services; rather, it represents an appropriation from Consolidated Revenue equal to expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1958-59 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Funeral Benefits	92	91	92	97
Age and Invalid Pensions	31,645	35,935	38,734	44,682
Widows' Pensions	2,545	2,916	3,329	3,680
Maternity Allowances	1,020	1,008	1,069	1,057
Child Endowment	18,369	16,963	20,344	18,021
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	1,920	1,684	1,672	4,528
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	203	201	203	220
Medical Benefits	1,872	2,204	2,444	2,802
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	932	978	1,004	1,094
Hospital Benefits	3,426	4,212	4,824	5,493
Pharmaceutical Benefits	5,265	6,091	6,316	7,739
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	525	789	1,663	2,082
Nutrition of Children	783	908	1,018	1,034
Miscellaneous Health Services	41	55	55	55
Tuberculosis Benefits	1,270	1,308	1,272	1,309
Total	69,908	75,343	84,039	93,893

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1963, are outlined below :—

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residential requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

The main provisions are as follows :—

Age: Qualifying age for men, 65 years ; for women, 60 years.

Residence: A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of ten years. If he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality: Aliens are ineligible.

Rate of Pension: The maximum rate of pension is £273 a year (£5 5s. a week).

If the pensioner is an invalid or blind, a Child's Allowance of 15s. a week is paid free of the means test for the first child under sixteen years. An extra 10s. a week pension may be paid, subject to the means test, for every other child under sixteen. An allowance of £2 7s. 6d. a week may also be paid to his non-pensioner wife ; this is subject to the means test.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. a week is available to single pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and no wife's allowance is paid. This is payable only to persons who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, £1 17s. a week of the pension is paid to him. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance, except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test: In March, 1961, a new merged means test came into effect, replacing the tests previously applied separately on income and property.

The amount of pension now payable depends on the claimant's "means as assessed". These consist of his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of his net property above £200.

A person's "means as assessed" may consist entirely of income, entirely of property component or of various combinations of income and property component. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which "means as assessed" exceed £182. No pension is payable if the value of property is £4,750 or more.

"Income" includes earnings and any other form of income derived from any source, with certain exceptions.

The main exceptions are—Income from property; gifts or allowances from children; payments, other than annuities, by way of benefit from friendly societies; payments for children; Commonwealth health benefits; and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

For means test purposes up to 10s. a week of a claimant's income may be disregarded for each dependent child under sixteen.

"Property" includes all real and personal property, e.g., money, bonds, shares, real estate. The value of the claimant's home in which he lives permanently is disregarded in determining his eligibility for pension. The surrender value of life insurance policies (up to £750) and certain other types of property are also exempt.

Married Persons : For married couples, except where they are separated or in other special circumstances, the income and property of each is taken to be half the combined income and property of both, even if only one of the couple is a pensioner or claimant. The pension is then assessed as for a single person.

Numbers, &c. : On 30th June, 1962, there were 594,012 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 408,429 or 68·8 per cent. were women and 185,583 or 31·2 per cent. were men.

The number of pensioners has grown considerably since the scheme was introduced. A larger population and an increasing number of people in the pensionable age groups have contributed to this, as have liberalizations of the qualifying conditions, particularly those connected with the means test.

The proportion of age pensioners in the pensionable age groups also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, at the 1921 Census 32·9, and at the 1933 Census 32·5. At the time of the 1947 Census it had risen to 38·1; at the 1954 Census it had reached 42·8, and at the 1961 Census 51·0 per cent. of those in the pensionable age groups were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1962, the estimated percentage was 52·9.

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 main features of invalid pensions legislation are—

Age : Qualifying age is sixteen years or over.

Incapacity : To qualify, a person must be permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of five years. If he became permanently incapacitated or blind outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, ten years' continuous residence is necessary. But if he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence, and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : As for age pensions.

Rate of Pension :

Means Test :

Supplementary Assistance :

} As for age pensions, except
for blind persons.

Blind Persons : All permanently blind persons, qualified in other respects, receive a pension of £5 5s. a week and child's allowance of 15s. a week free of the means test. Payment of wife's allowance, the extra pension of 10s. for each child after the first and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from invalid and war pensions.

Numbers, &c. : At 30th June, 1962, there were 97,246 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 52,168 men and 45,078 women.

With a growing population and with changes in eligibility conditions, numbers of invalid pensioners have also increased since the inception of the programme.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at June, 1962, was 0.91.

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 30th June—	Pensioners			Total Payments*
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1958	123,536	20,019	143,555	£'000 29,796
1959	128,152	21,132	149,284	31,645
1960	136,098†	17,546†	153,644	35,935
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	38,734
1962	152,533	21,519	174,052	44,682

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment 4,843 pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age Pensions during 1959-60.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of £10 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The rate of benefit has been unchanged since its inception in 1943.

Widows' Pensions

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residential and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

The main features of the programme are—

Classes : The various classes of women provided for are—

Class A.—A widow who has one or more children under sixteen years in her care.

Class B.—A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has no children ; or a widow who is at least 45 years of age when the Class A pension ceases because she no longer has a child in her care.

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has no children, but who is in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following her husband's death. If the widow is pregnant, payment may continue until the birth of her child when she may qualify for a Class A pension.

For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may qualify for A, B or C Class pensions.

A Class A widow may continue to receive her pension until her child is eighteen, if the child is a full-time student, is not employed, and is dependent on her.

Residence : Five years' residence in Australia immediately prior to claiming the pension is required. This period is reduced to one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences count as residence.

Nationality : Aliens are not eligible.

Rates of Payment : Maximum pension rates are—

Class A.—£5 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child except the first under sixteen years.

Class B.—£4 12s. 6d. a week.

Class C.—£4 12s. 6d. a week.

Widow pensioners may receive Supplementary Assistance of 10s. a week if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

Means Test : In general, the means test for Class A and Class B widows operates in a similar way to that for age and invalid pensioners. The maximum rate of pension is not affected unless the widow's "means as assessed" exceed £182.

A widow's "means as assessed" comprises her annual rate of income together with a property component equivalent to £1 for every complete £10 by which the value of her property is in excess of a stipulated sum. In the case of a Class B widow, £200 of her property is exempt. A Class A widow has a basic exemption of £1,000 where the value of her property exceeds £2,250, but no property component is calculated where she has property of no more than £2,250 in value.

A Class A pension is not payable where a widow has property valued at £5,680 or more; no Class B pension is payable where property is £4,430 or more.

There is no specific means test for the Class C pension which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

The definitions of "income" and "property" are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

Women Disqualified : These include—

- (1) A woman who is receiving a war widow's pension under the Repatriation Act because of her husband's death ;
- (2) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

Numbers, &c. : The number of widow pensioners has not varied greatly since the pension scheme was introduced. On 30th June, 1962, there were in Australia altogether 56,836 widow pensioners, of whom 24,584 were in Class A, 32,157 in Class B, and 95 in Class C. Class D (covering pensions payable to women whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months) was abolished in October, 1960. Widows who were in Class D were transferred to either Class A or Class B.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		£'000
1958	11,252	2,331
1959	12,141	2,546
1960	12,547	2,916
1961	13,311	3,329
1962	14,251	3,681

Maternity Allowances

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

Current provisions are as follows :—

Eligibility : Mothers are entitled to the allowance if they live, or intend to live, permanently in Australia and give birth to a child in Australia. The allowance may be paid for a birth on board a ship travelling to Australia unless the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. In some circumstances, an Australian who gives birth to a child while temporarily overseas is entitled to the allowance.

Payment may be made for the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives less than twelve hours, provided the child has developed for at least five and a half calendar months.

Rates : The allowance is £15 where there are no other children, £16 where the mother has one or two other children under sixteen years, or £17 10s. where she has three or more such children.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually has increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1961-62 was 240,841 and expenditure amounted to £3,908,336.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the past five years are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		£'000
1958	60,666	969
1959	63,428	1,020
1960	62,853	1,008
1961	66,511	1,069
1962	65,847	1,057

Child Endowment

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of 5s. a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

The main provisions are :—

Residence : Twelve months' residence is required if the mother and the child were not born in Australia. This requirement is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently.

Under certain conditions endowment may be continued while the mother is temporarily overseas.

Nationality : Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Rates : The amount of endowment is 5s. a week for the first or only child under sixteen in a family, and 10s. a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment of 10s. a week is paid for each child in an approved institution.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. The total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1962, was 1,523,074, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,395,449. There were also 24,685 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1961-62 was £66,377,628.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1958 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Total Payments
			£'000
1958	383,926	818,258	15,719
1959	396,476	851,489	18,369*
1960	403,934	874,014	16,963
1961	411,744	900,153	20,344*
1962	417,482	921,582†	18,021

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

† In addition there were 4,627 endowed children in institutions.

Unemployment and Sickness 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. There are no nationality requirements. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The following is an outline of the main features :—

Age : Men, sixteen to 65 years; women, sixteen to 60 years. Special benefits may be granted in certain cases.

Residence : Twelve months' residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim is required, or evidence of intention to reside in Australia permanently.

Other Qualifications :

- (1) *Unemployment Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must (a) be unemployed and show that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike; (b) be capable and willing to undertake suitable work; and (c) have taken reasonable steps to obtain work. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary.
- (2) *Sickness Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must be temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and have suffered a loss of income as a result.

A married woman is usually not qualified to receive sickness benefit in her own right if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. If her husband is able to maintain her only partially, some benefit may be paid.

Rates of Benefit : Maximum weekly benefit for an adult or a married minor is £4 2s. 6d. ; unmarried minors are paid at lower rates. An additional £3 a week is paid for a dependent spouse, and 15s. for each qualifying child.

Effect of Income : Income of up to £2 a week in the case of adults and married minors, and £1 a week in the case of unmarried minors does not affect the rate of benefit. If income exceeds these amounts, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess.

“Income” includes earnings and any other form of income. For unemployment benefit, the income of the spouse is also taken into account.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

Special Benefits : This benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Maximum rate is the same as for unemployment or sickness benefit.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1961-62, a total of 278,936 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1962, there were 46,324 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 72,201 and 14,338.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 63,586 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1961-62 (14,833 in Victoria), and there were 10,270 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,479 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1961-62 was £15,904,879; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was £4,528,598.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom social service benefits (unemployment, sickness, and special benefits) have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT,
SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS**

Year	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year		
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial†
1957-58 ..	26,378	12,485	6,474	6,899	1,861	593	1,012	£'000 406	222
1958-59 ..	24,501	13,288	9,763	6,013	1,972	1,211	1,224	509	187
1959-60 ..	17,635	13,672	11,139	3,676	2,082	793	936	546	202
1960-61 ..	32,126	13,809	10,435	16,089	2,121	1,854	896	542	234
1961-62 ..	72,201	14,833	4,595	14,338	2,479	1,123	3,603	647	278

* 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 organizations.

During 1961-62, 1,318 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 282 of them being in Victoria ; 973 were placed in employment, 162 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was £219,604.

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.

Hospital Benefits Scheme

Public Hospitals

The existing agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth to the State for persons treated in public hospitals, is authorized by the *Commonwealth National Health Act* 1953-1961 and the *Victorian Hospitals Benefits Act* 1958.

For the year ended 30th June, 1962, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £2,346,709 of which £1,702,059 was for public hospitals. On 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day. The rate for pensioners or their dependants, enrolled under the Pensioners' Medical Service and who do not contribute to a Hospital Benefits organization, is 12s. per day.

Private Hospitals

The agreement mentioned above was confined wholly to public hospitals, but the Commonwealth Act also provides for the payment of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed, for patients in private hospitals.

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the Commonwealth Department of Health, provide for hospital benefits at the rate of 8s. per day for qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria, under the scheme, during the year ended 30th June, 1962, amounted to £644,650.

The following table shows the hospital benefit payments by the Commonwealth Government to the State on account of Victorian hospitals :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(£'000)

Payments on Account of—	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Public Hospitals ..	1,517	1,594	1,597	1,685	1,702
Private Hospitals ..	490	510	523	584	645
Total ..	2,007	2,104	2,120	2,269	2,347

Additional Benefits

Commonwealth Statutory Rules No. 119 of 11th October, 1951, introduced an Additional Benefit of 4s. per day (i.e., additional to the 8s. per day mentioned before) payable to public hospital patients and "approved" private hospital patients who are "qualified" and are contributors to a registered Hospital Benefits organization. The Additional Benefits are paid by the Hospital Benefits organizations which are reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

On 1st January, 1958, Additional Benefit was increased to 12s. per day where a qualified patient contributed for a fund benefit of not less than 16s. per day.

As from 1st January, 1959, the Commonwealth guaranteed "Special Accounts" of registered organizations. These accounts provide cover under certain conditions for persons (a) 65 years of age and over, or (b) whose illness or disability was in evidence prior to becoming contributors or during qualifying periods, or (c) suffering from chronic complaints, or (d) where maximum fund benefits have been paid.

The Additional Benefits are payable to the patient who is a contributor of a Benefit organization.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth National Health Act 1953-1961*, the Commonwealth reimburses, through the State, the cost of pharmaceutical benefits supplied free of charge to all patients in public hospitals and mental institutions.

Payments to hospitals, benevolent, and mental institutions for the year ended 30th June, 1962, totalled £1,416,526.

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 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 Branch there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to central administration, the Prisons Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the Training Division were proclaimed; in December, 1960, those provisions relating to the Probation and Parole Division, and in July, 1961, those relating to the Family and Youth Welfare Divisions, and the Youth Parole Board were proclaimed. Only two sections (38 (i) and 57 (a)) remain to be proclaimed; these apply to the 17-21 age group, in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres.

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. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes, each caring for eight children, and four small homes for children in need of specialized care. Reception centres are 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. Apart from Ballarat and Mildura, there are regional officers at Geelong, Bendigo and Morwell.

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 administers Part V of the Children's Welfare Act, which enables a parent or other person who has the care and custody of a child without sufficient means of support, and in respect of whom no available legal proceedings can be taken to obtain sufficient means of support, to apply for a weekly sum to be paid towards the child's maintenance. Payments usually cease on the child attaining the maximum age to which he is required by law to attend school, but may continue beyond that age by direction of the Minister if the special circumstances make it advisable, or if the child remains in full-time attendance at an educational establishment.

The Division is also responsible for the administration of Parts VII and VIII of the Children's Welfare Act relating to infant life protection and the employment of children in public entertainments, respectively, and of the Street Trading Act. The infant life protection provisions safeguard the welfare of infants under five years placed, for payment, apart from their parents.

By delegation from the Commonwealth Minister of Immigration under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946-52*, the Director of Family Welfare exercises legal guardianship over children under 21 years of age who come from overseas to reside in Victoria without a parent or relative.

The Division has the benefit of advice from the Family Welfare Advisory Council consisting of twelve members, all closely associated with community work in family welfare.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	1960			1961 (To 30th June)			1961-62		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—									
For Offences* (pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)									
Larceny and Stealing	40	3	43	15	1	16	19	..	19
Breaking and Entering	54	..	54	20	1	21	20	1	21
Illegally Using† ..	68	1	69	38	1	39	2	..	2
Miscellaneous ..	28	..	28	24	..	24	7	..	7
Total ..	190	4	194	97	3	100	48	1	49
Care and Protection Applications (pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)									
Found Wandering or Abandoned ..	14	7	21	10	8	18	22	10	32
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode ..	113	77	190	85	67	152	94	66	160
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing or Medical Aid ..	87	68	155	37	32	69	39	28	67
In Care of Unfit Guardians ..	52	54	106	26	26	52	54	74	128
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime..	217	52	269	107	17	124	224	21	245
Exposed to Moral Danger ..	3	46	49	..	29	29	..	42	42
Truancy ..	9	3	12	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	495	307	802	265	179	444	437	241	678
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act) ..	19	4	23	15	4	19	20	2	22
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	704	315	1,019	377	186	563	505	244	749
Admissions on Application to Department ..	126	100	226	66	66	132	136	97	233
Total Made Wards	830	415	1,245	443	252	695	641	341	982

* Prior to July, 1961, children guilty of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court. Since that date, those under fourteen may be admitted as wards until eighteen years of age, unless discharged earlier; those fourteen and over cannot be made wards but may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre. Figures in this section of the table for 1960, and to 30th June, 1961, include those under seventeen who were made wards; figures for 1961-62 are for those under fourteen only.

† E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	Total
1958* ..	463	62	667	432	2,123	105	99	3,951
1959* ..	665	52	743	538	2,151	81	116	4,346
1960* ..	711	78	1,044	568	2,178	80	116	4,775
1961† ..	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	5,050
1962† ..	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	4,921

* A 31st December.

† At 30th June.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Period	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*
	Received	Approved		
				£'000
1958	1,479	991	4,446	199
1959	1,625	1,040	4,847	235
1960	1,468	962	4,881	242
1961 (to 30th June)	1,306	892	6,161	131
1961-62	3,762	2,750	7,413	409

* Excludes Medical and School Payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance at the dates shown from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 31st December, 1960		At 30th June—			
	Number	Percentage of Total	1961		1962	
			Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	472	26·4	493	22·4	553	21·1
Deserted	885	49·6	999	45·4	1,113	42·5
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	43	2·4	281	12·7	457	17·5
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	93	5·2	119	5·4	146	5·6
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	170	9·5	182	8·3	194	7·4
In Gaol	107	6·0	103	4·7	125	4·8
Other.. ..	15	0·9	24	1·1	30	1·1
Total	1,785	100·0	2,201	100·0	2,618	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the periods shown :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961 (To 30th June)	1961-62
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	205	223	246	248	258
Children Placed during Period ..	588	619	670	301	512
Children under Supervision at End of Period	223	246	248	258	260

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

organizations 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 under the age of seventeen years. Although it is intended to do so, no action has yet been taken to bring those 17 and under 21 years under the care of the Youth Welfare Division.

The Division has the benefit of advice from the Youth Advisory Council, which takes the place of the Youth Organizations Assistance Committee. The Director of Youth Welfare is a member of this Council and one of the functions is to advise the Government on the distribution of funds in the Youth Organizations Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres for the initial year of 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SENTENCES TO AND DISCHARGES FROM YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES, 1961-62

Length of Sentence	Sentenced	Discharged					Escaped	In Custody at 30th June, 1962
		Time Expired	On Parole	On Appeal	To Prison	Total		
MALES								
Under 1 Month ..	34	32	..	..	..	32	..	2
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	24	19	..	..	..	19	..	5
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	14	12	..	..	..	12	..	2
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	32	7	2	..	1	10	2	20
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	142	..	17	2	7	26	2	114
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	41	..	2	2	2	6	1	34
3 Years ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	302	73	22	4	10	109	5	188
FEMALES								
Under 1 Month ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 Years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	4

NOTE.—The above figures relate to number of sentences, and not to the number of persons sentenced.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF YOUTH TRAINEES IN YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES

Location	At 30th June, 1962—		
	Male	Female	Total
Departmental Youth Training Centres ..	130	62	192
Non-departmental Youth Training Centres	96	37	133
Total	226	99	325

NOTE.—Youth Trainees include those under sentence to a Youth Training Centre (some of whom are wards of State), as well as persons admitted to the Social Welfare Branch and held in a Youth Training Centre with Ministerial approval.

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.

Various industries are operated including printing, textiles, wire-netting, tailoring, shoemaking, laundry, brushmaking, sheet metal, engineering, and carpentry. All manufacture is for State use. The total output of these industries for the year ending 30th June, 1962, was valued at £226,028.

At Langi Kal Kal, McLeod, and Beechworth, extensive farming is practised. At Beechworth a large pine plantation has been developed. At Coorimungle, forest land is cleared and farms established for settlement under the Lands Settlement Act. At Morwell River, a re-forestation project has been developed in conjunction with the Forests Commission, and another is being developed at Yarram.

In all prisons 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, vocational training, and recreational training, whilst full-time Chaplains are responsible for spiritual training. 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 prison.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1962 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1961-62**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1962*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,274	..	1,127	..	10,680	..	1,101	..
Ballarat	74	..	61	..	403	..	67	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	115	..	136	..	111	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	113	..	105	..	115	..
Castlemaine	115	..	106	..	268	..	103	..
Coorimungle Prison Farm	60	..	51	..	77	..	57	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	113	..	540	..	109	..
Sale	38	..	27	..	277	..	36	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	102	..	98	..	97	..	101	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	106	..	219	..	86	..
Morwell River Re-forestation Prison ..	80	..	45	..	119	..	75	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	30	..	524	..	33
Total	2,246	100	1,962	30	12,921	524	1,961	33

* Including 147 males and three 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 1958 and 1959, for the period 1st January, 1960 to 30th June, 1960, and for the years ended 30th June, 1961 and 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—		Six Months Ended 30th June, 1960	Year Ended 30th June—	
	1958	1959		1961	1962
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—					
Convicted	1,461	1,397	1,539	1,678	1,827
Awaiting Trial	111	99	139	158	138
Total	1,572	1,496	1,678	1,836	1,965
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c.	9,322	8,462	4,425	8,887	8,737
Transfers from—					
Other Gaols	1,187	1,145	574	1,178	1,528
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	35	81	50	77	98
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted	2,626	2,261	1,332	2,610	2,601
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation .. .. .	..	320	121	374	289
Returned on Order	149	188	99	224	192
Total	13,319	12,457	6,601	13,350	13,445
Discharged during Period	13,395	12,275	6,443	13,221	13,416
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,397	1,539	1,678	1,827	1,844
Awaiting Trial	99	139	158	138	150
Total	1,496	1,678	1,836	1,965	1,994

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1958*	1,373	24	1,397	5·09
1959*	1,504	35	1,539	5·47
1960†	1,649	29	1,678	5·87
1961†	1,797	30	1,827	6·23
1962†	1,814	30	1,844	6·16

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

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 organization 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 is established. The twelve members include the Superintendent of Training, the Director of Family Welfare, the Director of Youth Welfare, the Director of Prisons, representatives of the University of Melbourne and the Department of Education, and persons experienced in the field of social work training. The Council has begun to provide courses available to persons engaged in social welfare work in governmental and non-governmental agencies. A very wide range of subjects and courses is being provided and personnel included are staff of State and non-State children's homes, staff of State and non-State Youth Training Centres, and staff of Prisons. Examinations are conducted and certificates issued. Future plans provide for youth leaders in various organizations, honorary and stipendiary probation officers, parole officers, and social workers in specialized fields. 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 Branch. These include physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division controls a central reference library and institutional and circulating libraries throughout the Branch.

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958. The probation services available to Children's Courts have been greatly augmented. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons.

Under Division 6 of the *Social Welfare Act* a Youth Parole Board has been established. Its three members are a Judge in General Sessions as Chairman, the Director-General of Social Welfare, and in any matter relating to a male trainee, one man appointed by the Governor in Council, and in any matter relating to a female trainee, a woman appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board has power to release on parole any trainee from any youth training centre. It has operated since July, 1961.

Under the *Penal Reform Act 1956* (now incorporated in the *Crimes Act 1958*, section 521) a Parole Board (Adult) was established. Its five members consist of a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman, the Director-General of Social Welfare, and in any matter relating to a male prisoner, three men appointed by the Governor in Council, and in any matter relating to a female prisoner, three women appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board has power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term set by the Court and it has operated from July, 1957.

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 who act as guides, philosophers, and friends to them.

Breach of any of the conditions of probation may cause the offender to be brought before the court of petty sessions appointed under the order as the supervising court, to be dealt with under the *Crimes Act 1958*. He may then be fined or dealt with for the original offence or be required to be brought before the original court to be dealt with for the original offence. If the conditions of the order are fulfilled, the probationer is discharged at the expiration of the probation period without any further court action.

Probation is regarded as a more effective instrument than imprisonment for suitable offenders, as it enables the offender to make good in the community without severing family ties. In addition to being more effective, it is very much less costly than institutional treatment.

The Probation Service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the year ended 30th June, 1962, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS, 1961–62

Court	Males	Females	Total
Supreme Court	8	2	10
General Sessions Court	188	5	193
Petty Sessions Court	82	3	85
Total	278	10	288

During the year ended 30th June, 1962, 1,440 persons were placed on probation. Of these, 1,360 were males and 80 females, 1,138 were in the Metropolitan Area and 302 in country areas. Of these 1,440, 31 were admitted to probation by the Supreme Court, 476 by General Sessions Courts, and 933 by Petty Sessions Courts ; there were 850 minors admitted to probation, and 590 adults.

At the 1st July, 1961, 2,970 persons were still on probation. During the year 1,047 completed their probation and 69 breached their probation. At 30th June, 1962, 3,294 persons were still on probation.

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. This change came into operation in December, 1960. In June, 1962, 7 male and 8 female stipendiary probation officers were supervising children on probation ; the services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used and at that date 510 men and 51 women throughout the State were gazetted to supervise children on probation.

In the year ended 30th June, 1962, 1,267 boys and 252 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 17 were under 8 years of age, 377 were aged from 8–13 years, and 873 were 14–17 years. Of the girls, 10 were under 8 years, 59 were aged from 8–13 years, and 183 were 14–17 years.

There were 1,583 boys and 276 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1962.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. This provides that sentences of twelve months or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than twelve months a minimum term may be fixed. The minimum term represents the part of the sentence which must be served before the offender becomes eligible for consideration for parole. The Board may release the prisoner at any time in its discretion after the minimum term has been served, and such prisoner is then on parole

for the unexpired portion of his sentence. To assist in its determinations, the Board has access to complete case histories of each offender, including comprehensive institutional reports, as well as a parole report and plan prepared by stipendiary parole officers who discuss plans with offenders during their sentence and supervise and assist them whilst on parole. Provision is made for cancellation of parole at the discretion of the Board and for automatic cancellation by imprisonment for any offence.

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1960		1961		1962	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	448	6	546	4	578	9
Prisoners Released on Parole	679	7	716	10	778	7
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	155	..	185	1	167	..
Parole Cancelled by Board	18	1	67	..	35	..
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	408	8	432	4	470	9
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	546	4	578	9	684	7

Youth Parole

The Youth Parole section commenced its duties in July, 1961. Its major function is to implement the provisions relating to Youth Trainees and their supervision on parole as set out in the Social Welfare Act.

In the Children's Court Act, there is provision for young persons, 14–16 years inclusive, to be sentenced to detention in Youth Training Centres for up to two years for single, and up to three years for multiple offences. Contrary to the practice in the adult jurisdiction, there are no minimum terms set by Children's Courts. The Youth Trainees come under the jurisdiction of a Youth Parole Board which can order their release on parole at any time during the currency of their sentences. The provisions for cancellation of parole, and the conditions under which parole is granted are, however, the same as in the adult jurisdiction. Release of Trainees on parole is determined by their institutional behaviour and progress, and estimated ability to rehabilitate themselves. The ultimate intention is for all young offenders, 14–20 years of age inclusive, to be classed as Youth Trainees upon conviction and sentence. This will be contingent upon the building of a new Youth Training Centre and the adaptation of existing institutions to the special requirements of Youth Trainees.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the initial year of 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD, 1961-62

Details	Males	Females	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year	135	6	141
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	5	1	6
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	12	1	13
Paroles Successfully Completed	68	2	70
On Parole at End of Year	50	2	52

NOTE.—As at 1st July, 1961 young persons 14-16 years inclusive undergoing detention in Juvenile Schools came under the jurisdiction of the Youth Parole Board. The existing Juvenile Schools were designated as Youth Training Centres, and the inmates as Youth Trainees.

Further References

Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 328 to 330.

Annual Report, Social Welfare Department, Victoria.

Annual Report of Youth Parole Board, Victoria.

Annual Report, Parole Boards, Victoria (Adult).

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1962, are shown below :—

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62
(£)

Particulars	Amount
RECEIPTS	
Sale of Manufactured Goods	121,066
Child Endowment	11,950
Maintenance Collections	37,174
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,096
Total Receipts	174,286
EXPENDITURE	
Administration, Research, &c.	62,276
Family Welfare	1,309,862
Youth Welfare (including Youth Organizations Assistance)	440,624
Prisons	1,129,200
Social Welfare Training	13,304
Probation and Parole Services	74,997
Total Expenditure	3,030,263
Net Expenditure	2,855,977

Friendly Societies

The law dealing with friendly societies is contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*. Amending legislation has since been passed to provide, *inter alia*, for the reimbursement of moneys paid for dental treatment to a member, his wife, children, or dependants and for the establishment by societies of dental clinics. It also provides for the reduction of the minimum age for admission from sixteen years to fourteen years; the widening of the investment field to include Permanent Building Societies, societies registered under the *Co-operation Act 1958*, and the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958*, provided the shares of such societies are owned wholly by a friendly society or friendly societies; and the increase in the maximum amount payable on the death of a child under the age of ten years to £50 for payments other than repayments of contributions.

The historical development and benefits paid by friendly societies are set out on pages 277 to 281 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

The tables which follow contain information about friendly societies in Victoria (excluding dispensaries and specially authorized societies) for the three years 1959–60 to 1961–62. There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information about these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included below.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1960	1961	1962
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	21	21	21
Number of Branches	1,223	1,197	1,185
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits*	121,820	119,840	114,330
Medical Services*	†	†	207,777
Hospital Benefits*	†	†	212,114
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	4,833	5,072	5,329
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	6,974	7,751	8,953
SPECIAL AND DIVIDING SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	124	121	118
Number of Members	40,334	39,448	40,393
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	30,877	28,598	27,975
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	458,732	443,520	441,910
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,456	2,421	2,403
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows	782	799	691

* 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.

† Not available on a comparable basis.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE**
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1960	1961	1962
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	647	702	658
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..				1,609	1,781	1,955
Medical Services Funds	846	1,198	1,467
Hospital Benefit Funds	688	776	639
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	151	160	172
Special and Dividing Societies			
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	234	290	113
Total Receipts.. .. .	3,707	4,327	4,909
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	454	542	435
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..				1,603	1,719	1,935
Medical Services Funds	754	1,025	1,343
Hospital Benefit Funds	616	639	632
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	116	124	130
Special and Dividing Societies			
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	234	290	113
Total Expenditure	3,309	3,759	4,383
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	398	568	526

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(£'000)

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1960	1961	1962
Ordinary Societies—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	7,828	7,989	7,938
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..				717	780	889
Medical Services Funds	592	764	799
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,177	2,313	2,319
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	310	346	389
Special and Dividing Societies			
Total Funds	11,624	12,192	12,718

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(£'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1960	1961	1962
Sick Pay	269	263	266
Funeral Benefits	82	79	89
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	} 30	} 23	} 40
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..				10
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	751	808	926
Government Subsidy	669	698	766
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	457	612	829
Government Subsidy	204	268	309
Medicine	141	134	130

Dispensaries

At the end of 1961-62 there were 35 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1961-62 was 85,274. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are 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 1961-62 amounted to £998,858 and £145,790 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1961-62, there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which do not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorized under section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1961-62 was 93 and their assets amounted to £90,628.

Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act, which was proclaimed on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

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 the 30th June, 1962, 54 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being £446,490.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1962, is given in the following statement : —

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1961-62

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				£'000	
Producers' Societies ..	44	16,812	1,038	1,044	2,082
Trading Societies ..	26	13,793	389	519	908
Community Settlement Societies ..	5	348	2	88	90
Community Advancement Societies ..	100	5,448	151	156	307
Credit Societies ..	72	7,827	45	456	501
Associations ..	2	31	*	5	5
Total ..	249	44,259	1,625	2,268	3,893

* Less than £500.

Prior to the Co-operation Act coming into operation, co-operatives were registered under the Companies Act or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

The following kinds of societies are provided for in the Co-operation Act :—

- (1) Producers' society, which is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society ;
- (2) trading society, which may carry on any business, trade, manufacture, or industry specified in its rules ;
- (3) community settlement society, designed to settle and retain people on the land ;
- (4) community advancement society, the object of which is to provide any community service or benefit ;
- (5) credit society, which may make, arrange, or guarantee loans to assist members in many directions ; and
- (6) investment society, which provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money to invest may combine in order to secure jointly investments which might otherwise be unobtainable.

Any of these societies may, if authorized by its rules, raise money on loan. With the exception of community advancement societies and investment societies, money may also be received on deposit—again if the rules permit.

Two or more societies of the same kind may form an association to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies. A producers' society, which is authorized to carry on trading business, may join an association of trading societies.

Any two or more associations may form a union of associations to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component associations.

The Act designates associations and unions as societies and provides objects and powers which may be written into their rules.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies for the five years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	Number (at 30th June)				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Producer	6	9	22	33	44
Trading	20	21	21	26	26
Community Settlement ..	2	3	3	4	5
Community Advancement	20	28	43	63	100
Credit	26	31	39	57	72
Associations	2	2	2	2	2
Total	76	94	130	185	249

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 755-756 of this Year Book.

Repatriation

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible for the general administration of the Repatriation Act and related legislation which provides pensions, allowances, medical care, and other benefits for entitled ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen of the First World War, the Second World War, the Korea and Malaya Operations, the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve and Special Overseas Service, and for native members of the Forces in the Territory of Papua—New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands.

War Pensions

A war pension is payable, by way of compensation, to an ex-serviceman and eligible dependants for incapacity accepted as due to war service (i.e., an occurrence which happened during war service, or has been attributed to it in any material degree, or has been

aggravated by conditions of war service). The only exception is in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war and at any time after discharge from the Forces suffers pulmonary tuberculosis, a war pension is payable even though the incapacity is not due to war service.

There are two main classes of war pensions, namely,

- (1) The special rate war pension known as the T.P.I. pension, which is payable to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated and are unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage ; and
- (2) the general rate war pension which is payable to those who suffer war-caused disabilities, but are not thereby prevented from working, though their earning capacity may be reduced.

In addition to war pensions there are special allowances paid for certain disabilities.

A wife and children under sixteen years of age also receive pensions at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the ex-serviceman. A pension is paid to widows of ex-servicemen who died as a result of war service and to children under the age of sixteen, and a domestic allowance is paid to certain classes of widows.

Service Pensions

This type of pension is not paid as compensation for war disablement, but is more in the nature of a social benefit to those who, because of age or inability to engage in permanent employment, are incapable of earning an adequate livelihood. It is equivalent in amount, and is subject to the same means test, as the Social Services Age and Invalid Pension. A service pension is payable to an ex-serviceman (who served in a theatre of war) on reaching the age of 60 (55 in the case of ex-servicewomen) or who is permanently unemployable. It is also paid to those who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis irrespective of the area of service.

Cost of Pensions

Excluding 804 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, involving an annual liability of £112,583, there were 670,178 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1962, with an annual liability of £62,858,889. Of this amount, £18,500,877 was payable in Victoria in respect of 192,440 war pensions. The number of service pensions in force was 57,588 with an annual liability at 30th June, 1962, of £10,430,223—Victorian liability at the same date amounted to £2,482,712 in respect of 14,017 service pensions.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 are shown in the following table. The table shows the amount paid during each year in respect of war and service pensions, as distinct from the liability at the end of the year expressed in the previous paragraph.

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					£'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1958.. ..	59,430	106,161	14,246	179,837	14,871
1959.. ..	60,389	110,156	14,430	184,975	15,201
1960.. ..	61,057	112,763	14,688	188,508	16,101
1961.. ..	61,452	113,670	14,989	190,111	18,322
1962.. ..	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	18,420
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1958.. ..	6,688	2,870	500	10,058	1,320
1959.. ..	7,230	2,950	512	10,692	1,387
1960.. ..	7,636	2,906	516	11,058	1,518
1961.. ..	8,514	2,880	508	11,902	1,731
1962.. ..	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	2,122

Medical Care

A major function of the Repatriation Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen, and a wide range of medical services is provided at departmental institutions and through general practitioners under the Local Medical Officer scheme.

In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospitals in each capital city and at auxiliary hospitals in all States except Tasmania. For long-term patients, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland. In-patient treatment may also be provided at country hospitals at departmental expense, in certain circumstances. In Victoria, ex-servicemen suffering mental illness and requiring custodial care are accommodated at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora, which is owned and financed by the Commonwealth, but is staffed and administered by State employees under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority of Victoria.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,200 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are some 1,460 Repatriation Local Medical Officers.

These facilities are supplemented by the services of specialists employed or retained by the Commission or engaged by local arrangement. Artificial limbs, surgical aids, and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in each State. In addition, artificial limbs and appliances are provided for other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be made available, for State Government Departments and philanthropic organizations and for private persons who cannot be satisfactorily fitted elsewhere.

Dental treatment is also available to eligible ex-servicemen or dependants of deceased ex-servicemen at departmental institutions or from local dentists under the Local Dental Officer scheme.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service, and for pulmonary tuberculosis although not due to war service. In addition, subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service for the following :—

- (1) Ex-servicemen and women receiving a war pension at or exceeding the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate ;
- (2) nurses who served in the First World War ;
- (3) widows and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service ; and
- (4) service pensioners.

The Department provides a comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service at its institutions, in which programmes for the social care and rehabilitation of disabled patients, particularly the elderly patient, are carried out. Emphasis is given to retraining and rehabilitation to slow down deterioration in the health of ex-servicemen as they grow older, and to help others return to employment. Where employment is not possible, because of age or other reasons, an effective rehabilitation service is planned at the out-patient and home level, enabling the patient to return home to live a reasonably normal life. This type of patient is accommodated in Victoria at the Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognized 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 the 30th June, 1962, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,173 and during 1961-62, 10,876 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 25 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne ; Out-patient Clinic, Annexe, Kooyong-road, Caulfield ; Anzac Hostel, North-road, Brighton ; and Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne.

Educational and Vocational Training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Repatriation Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme which provides assistance in the form of school requisites and fares for eligible children up to twelve years of age from commencement of primary education, and for those over twelve years an education allowance while primary and secondary education

continues. Further assistance by way of fees and fares is provided where the child continues a course of specialized education or training in preparation for a career.

Vocational training is provided to an ex-serviceman who served in the Korea and Malaya Operations and to an ex-serviceman who through war-caused disabilities is substantially handicapped and where training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided to a widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable the widow to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance through loans and grants to certain categories of ex-servicemen and dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, furniture grants, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreation transport allowances.

Red Cross Society

General

The Victorian Division of the Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Australian Red Cross Society in Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organization 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 the needs of the community.

Principal Activities

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects and distributes blood and blood products. Blood is given free by donor to blood bank, and from blood bank to hospital.

The Society's branches, companies, and Citizen's Appeal Committees raise most of the money collected. Many unit members train in first aid and home nursing, visit sick, elderly and disabled persons, help at clinics, on migrant train escort duty, on emergency relief work, &c. The Division's social workers assist with ex-service family case work; the trained staff of the housekeeper department help families in special emergencies, usually the illness of the mother.

Through staff and volunteer hospital visitors, personal service is given throughout the State, particularly to long-term patients. Red Cross libraries are maintained in many establishments. Handcraft centres are maintained in Melbourne and in some country areas and a training school for craft instructors is an adjunct of the Caulfield Centre. Assistance is given in the marketing of patients' art and craft work.

Transport

The broad scope of community service is made possible through the transport department. The Division owns 33 vehicles and employs a small nucleus of members as drivers and mechanics. Seventy-five voluntary drivers are enrolled for regular duty periods varying from one whole day to several days per week. In addition, many drivers are on call for emergencies.

Assignments cover the provision of transport for disabled ex-servicemen and women to and from Caulfield Handcraft Centre and out-patients' clinics and for out-patients of public hospitals and clinics, the arrangement of outings for long-term patients, and help for disabled children to reach special schools and clinics. Paraplegics are also taught to drive a motor car where possible.

Drivers are on daily blood bank duty to answer calls for blood, serum, and special drugs to be taken to metropolitan hospitals, trains, and aeroplanes.

Drivers also help with "Meals on Wheels" by delivering meals to elderly pensioners in their homes.

Members of Red Cross units in suburbs and country use their own cars to help aged and disabled people reach treatment centres, when referred by doctors or almoners. This unit service is invaluable in areas with limited public transport.

In disaster relief work, such as bushfires, Red Cross transport provides a shuttle service to carry personnel and stores to the affected areas.

The following table gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Income	£ 365,221	384,726	443,708	470,080	477,658
Expenditure	£ 375,458	395,935	437,157	472,403	483,100
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 10,237	11,209	..	2,323	5,442
Gross Income over Expenditure	£ ..	..	6,551	..	..
Accumulation Account	£ 631,828	632,745	651,259	657,804	645,582
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service	£ 135,525	145,635	171,841	178,788	189,889
Convalescent Homes and Hostels	£ 80,526	81,877	88,577	95,470	89,273
Handcraft and Curative Training	£ 16,792	18,172	15,823	18,619	20,072
Social Service and Welfare	£ 26,199	27,484	29,353	29,909	33,717
Service and Repatriation Hospitals Including Recreation Centres	£ 36,441	39,187	38,808	38,382	51,661
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief					
Red Cross Branches and Companies	No. 436	469	498	507	523
Junior Red Cross Circles	No. 244	270	271	284	298
Blood Donations	No. 72,077	72,801	79,541	82,540	89,795
Blood Distributed	half-litres 49,301	50,478	52,402	54,670	57,964
Serum Distributed	litres 2,061	1,848	1,557	1,349	836
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries	No. 48,989	53,553	56,092	64,103	66,813
Transport Mileage	367,884	370,772	363,302	363,904	395,807
Admissions to Convalescent Homes	No. 1,255	1,231	1,240	1,212	1,122

Further References

Red Cross facilities in mental hospitals are described on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1962 and an article on the Blood Transfusion Service will be found on page 310 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday ; to have each child medically and dentally examined ; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys.

Since its inception in 1944, over 51,000 children have enjoyed the facilities of the Camp. During each annual series ten Camps, each of twelve days' duration, are held. The syllabus includes physical education, life saving, swimming, launch trips, hikes to points of interest, quiz sessions, educational and feature films, and concerts. The kitchen can cater for 500 children and adults. The main dining hall seats 400 children ; the staff dining hall has a capacity of 90.

Children are selected on a priority basis by various authorities and sponsoring bodies, and are brought to the Camp by selected leaders. In the event of specialist treatment being required, children are taken to the Alfred Hospital by Camp transport. The Camp is equipped with its own hospital, physiotherapy solarium, dental, optometry, audiometry and radiography rooms, concert stage, and playing areas. It is considered one of the leading Camps of its kind in the world.

During the 1962-63 series, 3,000 children and 273 leaders attended the ten Camps held. The cost of running the Camp is about £35,000 per annum. All amenities and prizes for the sporting and other entertainments are provided by the Camp.

*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 recognizes 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 its sister-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

General

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 as provided by the Rules.

Legal aid in Victoria, as we now know it, was not operating prior to 1928. Each solicitor in the conduct of his practice no doubt assisted persons whom he found were unable to pay for his services. A person who was placed in such circumstances was in an invidious position, as he or she was dependent on the bounty of the solicitor in obtaining his legal advice without charge. The effect of the Act in 1928 was to grant legal aid in both civil and criminal matters to those who qualified. A means test is imposed and provides that, in civil matters, any person whose assets do not exceed £250 (in earlier legislation it was £50) could have the assistance of the Public Solicitor.

Civil Jurisdiction

Assistance is afforded to all applicants in matters before the Supreme Court, County Court, and Workers Compensation Board. Assistance is given in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction and in the appropriate case on appeal to the Full Court, High Court, and the Privy Council.

Criminal Jurisdiction

Any person committed for trial on an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria may be granted legal aid if, within fourteen days from his committal, he makes application to the Attorney-General. If a certificate is given by a stipendiary magistrate that in his opinion the applicant for legal assistance in a criminal matter is without means or sufficient means, legal aid may be granted by the Attorney-General for the State. In determining whether such assistance may be given by the State, investigation is made by the Public Solicitor who makes a recommendation to the Attorney-General covering the facts of the case. Time is important, as there would appear to be no legal right to such aid if application is not made within the prescribed time. The Attorney-General, however, exercises a discretion, and in the appropriate cases legal aid is granted where application has been made beyond the prescribed time. In criminal matters appeals are granted to the Full Court, High Court, and the Privy Council, approval being first obtained from the Attorney-General for the State.

Set out below is a summary of the 2,263 cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during 1961 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH, 1961

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With
Divorces	272
Custody Applications	93
Other Matrimonial Causes	70
Motor Accident Claims	155
Workers' Compensation Claims	102
Other Claims for Damages	106
Criminal Matters	460
Miscellaneous	1,005
Total	2,263

Law of Torts in Victoria

The main features of the criminal law in Victoria were outlined on pages 322 to 330 of the Victorian Year Book 1963. The criminal jurisdiction, however, represents but one facet of the legal structure. The present article discusses the law of torts ("tort" is from the Latin, meaning "wrong") which to some extent overlaps the criminal law.

There has always been a distinction in law between punishment and compensation. Some acts have been regarded as so harmful to the community that they ought to be dealt with by way of punishment; whereas other acts, regarded as wrong, are the proper subjects of compensation in favour of a wronged individual. Acts which are *punishable* are called crimes: acts which merely give rise to *compensation* are called civil wrongs. A civil wrong (other than a breach of contract or a breach of trust) for which the common law would give damages is called a tort. In the result, the position is that some acts are crimes, but not torts; some are torts but not crimes; and some are both torts and crimes.

Whilst it is true to say that compensation to the injured party is the distinctive feature of an action in tort, there are nevertheless some classes of cases in which "punitive" or "exemplary" damages may be awarded as an expression of disapproval of the wrongdoer's conduct rather than as compensation to the injured party.

The tort of negligence, which is by far the most important and widely encountered tort, consists of conduct which constitutes the breach of a duty to take reasonable care to avoid harm to others, and which consequently results in damage.

The driver of a motor car, for instance, who does not observe the standard of care of a reasonable man in all the circumstances and who, as a result, injures some other person, will be guilty of the tort of negligence and liable in an action for damages at the suit of the injured person. Actions in tort arising out of the use of the motor vehicle, or "running down" cases, as they are commonly called, are of particular significance since they comprise the great bulk of tortious actions in Victoria today.

There are, however, some torts which are not dependent upon fault but in which strict liability is imposed. Liability without fault has been extended by legislation to areas where previously there were only common law remedies in tort. The Workers Compensation Act in Victoria, combined with a scheme of compulsory insurance for employers, ensures that a worker will be compensated for injuries arising out of or in the course of his employment, whether or not these injuries were the result of the commission of a tort by his employer or by a person for whom the employer is responsible. The common law remedy is an alternative available to the worker if in fact his injuries are the result of a tortious conduct, and is frequently chosen in preference to Workers Compensation because greater compensation than that provided by the formula in the Workers Compensation Act may be awarded.

Nevertheless, the extension of tort liability to occurrences which previously may have been regarded as pure accident devoid of any element of fault, together with the existence of legislation such as the Workers Compensation legislation, has led many commentators to question the wisdom of the fault element as the basis of tortious liability and to suggest automatic compensation in appropriate cases, coupled with some form of social insurance, as an inevitable development.

As already observed, the tort of negligence has become the most common tort. Many other torts, with changes in social attitudes, have become less frequent subjects of litigation. The tort of seduction, the action for loss of services, or even defamation, for instance, are not encountered to the same extent as in former times.

Also, in many aspects the common law has failed to develop in accordance with the notions of the modern community and legislative changes have become necessary. In general, the legislation in Victoria affecting the law of tort has followed the lead given by English statutes. The doctrine of common employment which precluded one employee from any remedy against his employer when damage was caused to him by the negligence of a fellow employee, has been abolished by statute in Victoria. Previously a litigant claiming damages may have been met by a complete defence to his action because of his own contributory negligence. Now, as the result of legislation, contributory negligence is no longer a complete defence, but enables liability to be apportioned and the damages reduced. Previously there was a principle that no action could arise out of the death of a person. Now, where the death of a person is caused by a tortious action, the person responsible for that death will be liable in an action for damages for the benefit of certain specified dependants.

Recently, there has been considerable controversy in Australia over the mode of trial of actions in tort, more particularly "running down" actions which are, of course, actions in negligence. In Victoria, as opposed to some other States in Australia, the parties to an action in tort have the right to trial by jury.

Opponents of this procedure suggest that a jury is an inappropriate body to decide questions of fact and to assess damages in these cases. On their view, such trials become unduly prolonged; and juries,

motivated by sympathy for the victim, or persuaded perhaps by advocacy, are prone to award damages disproportionate to the injuries which are the subject of the action. It is also suggested that because the amounts of damages awarded by different juries vary considerably and may sometimes be considered as irrational, there can be no certainty as to the likely outcome of an action.

Advocates of the jury trial, on the other hand, assert that judges are inappropriate persons to assess damages, that they are out of touch with money values in the community, and that individual judges differ no less than individual juries in their assessment of appropriate compensation.

The expense of the jury, to both the unsuccessful litigant who has to bear the cost of a protracted trial and some of the cost of the provision of a jury, and the cost to the State of providing jurors who must be paid, is a consideration which must weigh in the minds of those concerned with the question of whether trial by jury in actions of tort ought to be retained.

The cost to the State of providing jurors has recently, in Victoria, been minimized by the introduction of a jury pool system so that jurors are available for service in various courts from a pool, rather than being assigned exclusively to a particular court. The controversy concerning the retention of the jury as the normal tribunal for the trial of most actions in tort is very much alive, and the continued existence of the present situation in Victoria cannot, by any means, be regarded as assured.

Although common law doctrines have, in certain instances, failed to reflect the generally accepted attitudes of the community, the law has in many areas developed to meet the needs of a changing society. Particularly, in the law of tort there is an inherent capacity for growth because of the common law system which builds principles through individual decisions. Nor is the development of the law confined to the decisions of the Victorian courts. The decisions of English courts are of persuasive authority, as are the decisions of courts of other States and even other countries where the common law system prevails. The scope of individual torts, particularly the tort of negligence, is capable of constant modification and extension. As habits change, so does the application of the law. In addition, there are potent influences which profoundly affect attitudes towards the whole concept of tortious liability. Perhaps the most important of these is the modern prevalence of liability insurance. The proper function of the law of tort demands constant examination. Future development, both through the cases and by legislation, may involve various changes both in principles and in their application.

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 twelve 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 (two 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

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

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.

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, 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	10	13	15	16	28
For Trial	1,493	1,477	1,795	1,868	2,156
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six	291	174	283	347	1,247*
By a Judge	57	68	73	107	387*
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	299	209	289	343	263
Defendant	49	33	45	52	28
Amounts Awarded £'000	503	656	764	744	845
Writs of Summons Issued	2,891	3,253	5,452	5,106	4,978
Other Original Proceedings	41	87	155	164	174
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	53	63	86	65	73
By a Judge	75	47	76	73	81

* Includes cases settled before trial.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £1,000 in ordinary cases and £2,500 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1963, there were nineteen County Court judges, who are also Chairmen of General Sessions, and three acting Chairmen 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 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year					Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
						£'000	£'000
1958	..	..	..	..	2,211	4,487	349
1959	..	..	..	..	2,161	4,926	372
1960	..	..	..	..	2,336	7,295	597
1961	..	..	..	..	2,567	10,325	852
1962	..	..	..	..	2,816	11,993	1,033

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year					Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
						The Person	Property	
1958	..	..	..	..	4	3	258	265
1959	..	..	..	..	2	8	335	345
1960	..	..	..	..	7	3	387	397
1961	..	..	..	..	7	11	581	599
1962	..	..	..	..	23	8	635	666

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 £100 in ordinary debt cases, and £250 in cases of contract, and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort. (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 350 to 352.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	133,041	142,915	164,792	208,219	192,656
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. £'000	3,189	3,611	3,956	5,072	5,320
Awarded .. £'000	2,425	2,749	3,019	3,973	4,340
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	746	1,483	1,791	1,959	2,721
Eviction Cases*	3,851	3,805	3,240	3,198	2,858
Fraud Summonses	5,211	7,722	8,783	9,195	10,802
Garnishee Cases	4,976	7,281	8,013	10,456	13,585
Maintenance Cases	1,934	1,979	1,992	2,159	2,309
Show Cause Summonses ..	10,622	15,445	17,336	20,766	29,845
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	235	49	237	58	23
Miscellaneous	10,610	12,200	17,877	30,025	48,338
Licences and Certificates Issued	16,126	18,899	19,430	19,829	20,129

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts. Eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only ; see next table.

Details of eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only, which, for these purposes, consists of the Courts listed in the footnote to the following table :—

VICTORIA—EVICTION CASES AND ORDERS GRANTED IN THE MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*

Year	Cases Heard	Eviction Orders Granted
1958	3,115	2,253
1959	2,968	1,991
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771
1962	2,085	1,523

* In this table the Metropolitan Area is considered to include Courts of Petty Sessions at Box Hill, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Carlton, Cheltenham, Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Elsternwick, Eltham, Fitzroy, Flemington, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Northcote, North Melbourne, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Springvale, St. Kilda, Sunshine, and Williamstown.

Consolidation of the Statutes

Details of the 1958 Consolidation of the Victorian Statutes are shown on page 296 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during the five years 1958 to 1962, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924–60, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1958	357	2	59	418
1959	305	1	88	394
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
LIABILITIES (£'000)				
1958	717	4	300	1,021
1959	1,016	19	679	1,714
1960	1,225	88	706	2,019
1961	1,018	63	870	1,951
1962	1,416	181	803	2,400
ASSETS (£'000)				
1958	431	8	237	676
1959	412	12	529	953
1960	658	21	503	1,182
1961	492	45	761	1,298
1962	144	153	696	993

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, which, in December, 1960, occupied the new Children's Court building in Batman-avenue, built specially to house the Court, Children's Court Clinic, and Probation Officers.

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 fourteen 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 323).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's background. 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 fourteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fourteen 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 which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the years 1958 to 1962 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES

Nature of Offence	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Against the Person	286	393	382	517	570
Against Property	6,207	5,963	6,917	6,525	8,636
Against Good Order	312	338	380	390	381
In Need of Care and Protection	1,018	1,325	1,513	1,629	1,686
Other Offences	1,861	1,771	2,317	2,878	2,903
Total	9,684	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176

The following table gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of in the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Summarily Convicted—					
Adjudged for Period without Probation	2,321	2,405	2,835	2,344	3,292
Released on Probation	2,619	2,266	2,927	3,289	3,482
Admitted to Care of Social Welfare Branch*	1,275	1,411	1,404	1,651	1,415
Committed to Juvenile School or Youth Training Centre ..	194	276	327	657	1,343
Fined	1,506	1,671	1,860	1,899	2,180
Committed to Care of a Private Person or Institution	12	11	38	2	..
Released on Recognizance to Come up for Sentence When Called	79	56	140	59	..
Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment and Suspended Sentences	67	71	88	52	7
Otherwise Dealt With	95	68	69	83	363
Total Summarily Convicted ..	8,168	8,235	9,688	10,036	12,082
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	1,488	1,521	1,787	1,885	2,008
Committed for Trial	28	34	34	18	86
Total	9,684	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176

* Previously Children's Welfare Department.

The following table shows the nature of the offence and the result of hearing in Children's Court cases during 1962, but excludes cases of children brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1962

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—		Committed for Trial	Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Convicted		
Against the Person—				
Assault	105	404	..	509
Other	30	31	..	61
Total	135	435	..	570
Against Property—				
Larceny, &c.	894	6,992	86	7,972
Wilful Damage	103	291	..	394
Other	78	192	..	270
Total	1,075	7,475	86	8,636
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness	10	42	..	52
Other	53	276	..	329
Total	63	318	..	381
Other Offences—				
Breaches of Traffic Regulations	155	957	..	1,112
Miscellaneous	278	1,513	..	1,791
Total	433	2,470	..	2,903
Grand Total	1,706	10,698	86	12,490

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria

An article on Criminal Law and its Administration will be found on pages 322 to 330 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 346. If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same ; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness ; and the third, that proper allowances be

made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES DISPOSED OF, 1961

Result of Hearing	Males	Females	Total
Fined	6,763	858	7,621
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 Month	1,051	38	1,089
1 Month and under 6 Months	2,474	91	2,565
6 Months and under 12 Months	336	4	340
1 Year and over	112	1	113
Admonished (Convicted and Discharged) ..	101	12	113
Ordered to Find Bail or Sentence Suspended on Entering Surety	503	44	547
Released on Probation	818	70	888
Total Convicted	12,158	1,118	13,276
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	3,602	254	3,856
Committed for Trial	3,963	101	4,064
Total Disposed Of	19,723	1,473	21,196

NOTE.—This table excludes 27,212 cases of arrests for drunkenness. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1961

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial		Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Against the Person ..	1,137	65	1,527	68	743	16	3,556
Against Property ..	1,916	177	7,822	591	3,047	84	13,637
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	8	3	11	5	279	12	318
Against Good Order ..	1,767	187	5,857	896	129	..	8,836
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	415	72	1,932	323	..	..	2,742
Licensing Act ..	601	78	3,057	203	..	..	3,939
Motor Car Act ..	2,795	112	40,091	920	157	1	44,076
Traffic Regulations	3,357	345	96,019	5,904	1	..	105,626
Miscellaneous ..	3,817	372	31,955	2,699	105	6	38,954
Total ..	15,813	1,411	188,271	11,609	4,461	119	221,684

See footnote to preceding table.

Particulars of the disposal of arrest and summons cases for 1961 are given in the table below :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1961

Cases		Summarily Convicted	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Committed for Trial	Total
Arrest	Males	12,158	3,602	3,963	19,723
	Females	1,118	254	101	1,473
	Persons	13,276	3,856	4,064	21,196
Summons	Males	176,113	12,211	498	188,822
	Females	10,491	1,157	18	11,666
	Persons	186,604	13,368	516	200,488
Total Cases	Males	188,271	15,813	4,461	208,545
	Females	11,609	1,411	119	13,139
	Persons	199,880	17,224	4,580	221,684

See footnote to preceding tables.

Offences

Offences against the Person and Property

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences

The only other serious crimes are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged, or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, &c.

Drunkenness

During 1962, 28,529 persons, including 1,827 females, were charged with drunkenness.

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 1958 to 1962, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:—

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1958	1,499	753	2,252	28	6	34
1959	1,453	731	2,184	35	..	35
1960	1,533	674	2,207	43	1	44
1961	1,503	762	2,265	44	7	51
1962	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1958 to 1962:—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1958	7	6	13	21	..	21
1959	13	..	13	22	..	22
1960	17	1	18	26	..	26
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26
1962	29	7	36	14	1	15

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Nature of Offence	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Against the Person—					
Murder	1	3	3	4	8
Manslaughter	14	5	8	8	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder	1	2	1	1	..
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	26	31	37	18	32
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	24	21	31	20	29
Assault	11	16	22	43	27
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	11	15	17	22	19
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	99	137	169	193	225
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	16	13	9	14	11
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	68	79	93	94	101
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	125	83	93	76	101
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	41	26	26	50	46
Bigamy	16	3	13	8	8
Other	28	15	27	18	20
Total	481	449	549	569	636
Against Property—					
Robbery under Arms, in Com- pany, with Violence, &c. ..	34	58	46	74	34
Larceny	201	204	185	233	186
House, Shop, Office, &c., Break- ing and Stealing, Burglary ..	694	727	811	994	956
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	11	15	12	14	29
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	9	2	..	..	..
Receiving	49	44	57	48	51
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion, &c. ..	59	47	76	58	68
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles	54	56	39	57	33
Other	32	34	24	34	63
Total	1,143	1,187	1,250	1,512	1,420
Other Offences—					
Driving under the Influence ..	28	18	33	19	15
Dangerous Driving	45	37	40	48	82
Miscellaneous	82	108	124	159	234
Total	155	163	197	226	331
Grand Total	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1962**

Nature of Offence	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—							
Murder	1	1	3	..	2	1	8
Manslaughter	1	3	1	2	..	2	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	5	2	6	5	10	4	32
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	5	9	3	5	3	4	29
Assault	6	13	2	3	1	2	27
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	8	4	2	5	..	..	19
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	98	92	19	6	4	6	225
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	..	1	..	1	4	5	11
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	24	22	11	10	6	28	101
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	14	15	12	19	15	26	101
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	10	7	5	10	12	46
Bigamy .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	4	8
Other	6	4	..	2	5	3	20
Total	170	177	66	65	61	97	636
Against Property—							
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c.	9	9	6	2	6	2	34
Larceny	38	38	29	27	23	31	186
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary	326	255	128	101	65	81	956
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	5	6	5	8	1	4	29
Receiving	7	11	3	6	10	14	51
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion ..	..	7	4	8	18	31	68
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles ..	16	11	2	3	1	..	33
Other	11	15	9	6	11	11	63
Total	412	352	186	161	135	174	1,420
Other Offences—							
Driving under the Influence ..	..	3	1	..	2	9	15
Dangerous Driving	4	10	10	8	11	39	82
Miscellaneous	81	65	35	11	22	20	234
Total	85	78	46	19	35	68	331
Grand Total	667	607	298	245	231	339	2,387

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: OFFENDERS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1962

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing—							Total
	Fined	Im- prisoned Twelve Months and under	Im- prisoned over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence*	Sen- tence Sus- pended on En- tering a Bond	Pro- ba- tion	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	8
Manslaughter ..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	9
Attempted Murder, and Wound with Intent to Murder ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. ..	..	3	16	..	5	7	1	32
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm ..	5	8	6	..	1	9	..	29
Assault	8	4	3	..	5	7	..	27
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	..	1	16	..	2	..	..	19
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	..	23	8	..	83	111	..	225
Incest, Attempted Incest .. ..	..	..	4	..	5	2	..	11
Indecent Assault (on Female)	1	21	12	..	35	30	2	101
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Un- natural Offence ..	..	9	13	..	46	32	1	101
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c. ..	3	11	4	..	18	10	..	46
Bigamy .. ..	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	8
Other	1	7	1	..	8	3	..	20
Total ..	18	90	93	7	212	211	5	636
Against Property—								
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	..	..	27	..	..	7	..	34
Larceny .. ..	..	59	26	..	52	49	..	186
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	1	270	220	..	175	284	6	956
Receiving	3	5	2	..	13	6	..	29
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraud- ulent Conversion ..	..	15	7	..	14	13	2	51
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles .. ..	..	17	13	..	31	7	..	68
Other	1	12	3	..	3	15	..	33
	..	15	24	..	11	12	..	63
Total ..	5	393	322	..	299	393	8	1,420
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	15
Dangerous Driving ..	77	..	..	..	5	..	..	82
Miscellaneous	4	126	39	..	40	21	4	234
Total ..	92	128	41	..	45	21	4	331
Grand Total ..	115	611	456	7	556	625	17	2,387

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED**

Age Group		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Under 20 Years	Males	367	450	525	631	658
	Females	10	11	9	9	9
20-24 Years	Males	436	442	488	599	593
	Females	9	5	10	5	14
25-29 Years	Males	260	231	238	314	287
	Females	16	7	5	7	11
30-34 Years	Males	230	228	220	227	236
	Females	10	11	6	5	9
35-39 Years	Males	178	157	169	201	223
	Females	6	7	9	5	8
40 Years and over	Males	245	240	307	291	329
	Females	12	10	10	13	10
Total	Males	1,716	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326
	Females	63	51	49	44	61
	Persons	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Fined	Males	56	45	71	91	115
	Females	..	2	2	..	..
Imprisoned 12 Months and under	Males	553	569	615	669	606
	Females	18	14	10	10	5
Imprisoned over 12 Months	Males	298	379	366	427	454
	Females	2	3	2	3	2
Detained at Governor's Pleasure	Males	..	1	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Death Sentence*	Males	1	2	2	2	7
	Females	..	..	1	..	..
Sentence Suspended on Entering Bond	Males	478	442	501	572	524
	Females	29	21	21	25	32
Probation	Males	327	310	388	495	604
	Females	14	11	13	6	21
Other	Males	3	..	4	7	16
	Females	..	..	..	..	1
Total	Males	1,716	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326
	Females	63	51	49	44	61
	Persons	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Act 1958*General*

The Licensing Act is administered by the Licensing Court consisting of a chairman, who must be a County Court judge, and two magistrates, one of whom must have experience in hotel accounting and finance. The members of the Court are appointed for a term of not more than seven years and may be re-appointed.

The Court has the power to grant applications for all liquor licences (other than Australian Wine Licences) and billiard table licences, to grant canteen licences under specified conditions, to grant registration of clubs, and to give permission to remove certain licences to other sites. Objectors may be represented in any of these matters.

Legislation in 1960 authorized a new type of licence—the Restaurant Licence—permitting the holder to sell all liquors other than beer, ale, and porter, with bona fide meals between 12 noon and 10 p.m. After the 31st December, 1963, existing Australian Wine Licences will be restricted to the sale of bottled wine for consumption off the premises only. Australian wine licensees applying for a Restaurant Licence before the proclaimed date may be authorized to have, in addition, a “bistro” type of establishment on portion of the licensed premises.

The Court is not restricted as to the number of licences that it has power to grant or reduce, the State being reconstituted one Licensing District in 1954. In the event of the Court cancelling any licence, it then sits as the Licences Reduction Board for the purpose of fixing compensation. This and the acceptance of surrenders of victuallers' licences are the Board's only functions.

All matters relating to changes in licenseeship, &c., and/or rebuilding, or alteration to licensed premises, must receive the approval of the Court.

Permits to consume liquor on unlicensed premises and in public halls, and extension of liquor with meals permits for licensed premises are dealt with by a single magistrate without sitting in open Court, providing there is no police objection. If objection is raised, a formal sitting is necessary and the applicant must appear.

Applications and Reviews

For the purpose of setting down applications and paying the prescribed fees, Victoria was in 1954 divided into Country and Metropolitan Licensing Areas. A statement showing these areas was published on page 198 of the Victorian Year Book 1952–53 and 1953–54.

Licensing Court sittings are formal. Evidence is taken on oath. Applicants appear in person and are subject to examination and cross-examination and, in most cases, are represented by Counsel. The Licensing Inspector appointed for the particular area appears to assist the Court in general matters of transfers, &c., and the Supervisor of Licensed Premises in applications concerning alterations to premises.

For the purpose of reviewing licences annually the Licensing Court holds an Annual Sittings usually in November and December. Applications for renewal are made by all licensees, country licensees setting down their applications with the Clerk of the Licensing Court for the particular area. A magistrate holds a sitting on the appointed day in the Court House at each of the prescribed centres. Objections by the Licensing Inspector or Supervisor are heard, the licensee having previously been served with a notice setting out the reasons for the objection.

Fees

Licence-fees are based on 6 per cent. of the total cost of liquor purchased during the financial year preceding the year for which the licence is renewed. The fees were challenged in the High Court of Australia and, as a result, percentage fees for *temporary* victuallers were held to be invalid. Following this decision, the fees for this type of licence were varied in 1960 to a fixed fee based on the number of bars per day.

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 1958 to 1962 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE
£'000

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits	2,818	2,908	2,995	3,219	3,364
Interest on Investments	10	10	10	10	10
Fees and Fines	22	23	24	30	32
Total	2,850	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities	58	58	57	57	56
Compensation	17	13	9	15	4
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	23	23	23	23	23
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	104	108	140	128	130
Transfer to Revenue	2,648	2,739	2,800	3,036	3,193
Total	2,850	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406

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 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Hotel	1,614	1,606	1,590	1,583	1,577
Registered Club	176	203	219	235	246
Grocer	329	356	376	408	424
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	65	65	64	66	66
Australian Wine	95	92	91	73	65
Railway Refreshment Room	22	21	21	21	20
Vignerons	10	10	11	11	11
Brewer	12	11	8	8	6
Restaurant .. .. .	..	..	..	18	33
Total	2,323	2,364	2,380	2,423	2,448

Racing

The *Racing Act* 1957 collated and presented, in consolidated form, existing legislation from various sources dealing with horse, pony, trotting and dog racing, and allied subject matter.

Legislation from these sources is represented in the Act in six parts, dealing, respectively, with racecourses and race-meetings, trotting control, dog racing, registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, totalizators, and payments to racing clubs.

This Act was further consolidated in 1958 with the general consolidation of Victorian statutes and therefore the law on this subject is now to be found in the *Racing Act* 1958.

The Act provides that race-meetings for horse-races or for trotting races can only be held on the racecourses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan racecourses during the year is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A racecourse not being within 30 miles radius of the General Post Office, Melbourne, can hold race-meetings on twelve days in the year.

The days on which, and the hours during which, race-meetings may be held are also governed by this legislation and can be found in Sections 13 and 14 of the Act.

Trotting and dog racing are under the control of the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board respectively. These Boards are both established under the *Racing Act*.

The registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks is also dealt with under the Act by a registration committee. Bookmakers are required, besides obtaining registration, to obtain a permit from the management of the racecourse before they can operate.

The Third Schedule to the *Stamps Act* 1958 sets out the fees required to be paid by bookmakers and their clerks for the issue to them of a registration certificate in accordance with the Racing Act. These fees vary according to the racecourse and the enclosure on that racecourse at which they field. The Stamps Act also provides for a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by a bookmaker, and the amount of the tax is set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

As already mentioned, the Racing Act also deals with the use of the totalizator at a race-meeting, its management during the meeting, and the commission on the revenue received which is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

The *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960 established the Totalizator Agency Board, a corporate body of eight members appointed by the Governor in Council, representative of racing clubs and associations and of the Trotting Control Board. The principal function of the Totalizator Agency Board is to establish agencies and to provide the necessary facilities enabling persons, who might place a bet lawfully on a totalizator operating on a racing or trotting course, to place a bet lawfully through an agency away from the course. Bets may be placed in cash or through a credit previously established with the Board. The Board commenced operations early in March, 1961.

Victoria Police

Introduction

The basic function of the Police Force is the enforcement of law and order in the community. As life becomes increasingly complex, the successful implementation of this function will involve new methods and modifications of past ideas. The following aspects of police activity today illustrate both how this pattern is developing and how the Victoria Police Force carries out the various duties which ensure the protection of lives and property in the community.

Recruitment

During 1962, the strength of the Police Force was increased by 138 members. The authorized strength at 30th June, 1962, was 4,143. Increases in strength which have been authorized by the Government are effected by monthly intakes of recruits, spread over each financial year. There has not been any difficulty in reaching the authorized strength at the conclusion of each financial year. Each group of applicants is subjected to a rigorous selection which includes a medical examination, an education test, an intelligence test and, finally, an appearance before a Selection Board which seeks to choose only those who have distinct aptitudes for service in the community as members of the Police Force.

Training

The Police Force has three standard levels of training. The first comprises basic training for police recruits. It also includes a three year training course for boys who join the Police Cadets immediately on leaving school at Intermediate, Leaving or Matriculation standards. The Cadet Training Course seeks to further the ordinary education of the cadets so that they may qualify at the higher standards, and it includes basic police training and physical education.

The second level of training includes specialist training and the training of sub-officers. The third level caters for the training of officers at the Police Officers' College.

Law Enforcement System

Police Forces constantly study ways and means of attaining law abidance with a reasonable number of personnel and a maximum of co-operation on the part of citizens. In Victoria, the co-operation of citizens has been obtained, partly as a result of the successful operation of radio-controlled patrols which answer calls or reports coming from members of the public without causing embarrassment to the latter.

One of the outstanding factors governing law enforcement in Australia is that of space or "sprawl". Our cities are less densely packed than cities in many oversea countries; and our population is thinly spread beyond city limits. This factor has given rise to the use of police in motor vehicles under radio control. The same factor has been responsible for the adoption in Victoria of a Group Police System. The main feature of this system is the establishment of central police stations which are surrounded by a number of out-stations or sub-stations, all of which are linked by direct telephone lines with the former. Patrols are controlled from communications rooms situated in central stations.

People still like to see a foot policeman patrolling a beat. This is not always possible; and, in many cases, it is certainly neither practical nor economical. However, there are some areas of our cities where "the man on the beat" is still the only answer to effective crime prevention. In other areas the mobility afforded by use of a bicycle is a means of overcoming the factor "space". But beyond these areas, it has been proved that having police operate in motor vehicles is one of the best ways of providing effective law enforcement.

Forensic Science

The application of science to criminal investigation in Victoria began by the establishment of a police photographic unit. This unit employed a few skilled police officers who gradually developed some simple but effective techniques for examining evidence. The third decade of this century saw the introduction of the science of firearms identification and the appearance of the comparison microscope, an

instrument almost exclusively applied to criminal investigation. Out of these various techniques arose the Police Scientific Section which served the Force from 1930 to 1958. This Section dealt with the simpler types of scientific examination, and those problems beyond the scope of this Section were handed to the laboratories of the Health Department, Explosives Department, and later, the Crown Law laboratories at the City Mortuary.

By 1956, the demand for skilled scientific examinations and chemical analysis, particularly of blood samples from motorists charged with driving under the influence of alcohol, had risen to such an extent that it could no longer be handled by laboratories of other departments, which had their own commitments. A laboratory was, therefore, established in the Pathology Department of the Melbourne University for the exclusive purpose of providing scientific examinations for the Police Department. This laboratory also conducts research in topics connected with criminal investigation and one of the recent projects undertaken was the investigation of the validity of breath tests for the determination of alcohol in the blood. As a consequence of this research, the validity and technical limitations of these tests have been defined and the breath test has now been introduced as a routine part of the evidence in "drinking-driving" cases.

In 1959, the two units at Police Headquarters and the University were combined to form the present Forensic Science Laboratory. Many problems requiring the skill and experience of the police technicians were dealt with in the Police Headquarters section, while those problems requiring intricate chemical treatment or the use of complex equipment were referred to the Laboratory at the University. The University affiliation provided the Laboratory with costly modern equipment and gave access to further equipment and experts in a number of fields; this Laboratory also proved a useful teaching centre for the specialized training of police operators of breath-analyzing instruments for alcohol. This arrangement also enabled the scientists to maintain through police technical and liaison officers an intimate and essential association with the investigation of crime, while retaining public and judicial confidence by the exercise of an impartial scientific inquiry appropriate to a university laboratory.

The successful application of science to criminal investigation often depends on the recognition and preservation by police officers of potential evidence left at the scene of the crime. This has meant that some police members have had to become familiar with complex laboratory procedures and these police technicians have developed a special investigational skill enabling them to distinguish materials which, under laboratory treatment, can often yield significant information. The Laboratory has thus become the training centre for police technicians.

In addition, a mobile laboratory was constructed during 1962 to bring scientific aid to the crime scene and a skilled mobile investigational unit was later established. During 1962 a greater

degree of specialization was introduced by creating laboratory divisions responsible for medical, biological, and chemical examinations, as well as sections devoted to the testing of drugs, fibres and textiles, firearms and toolmarks, and the examination of documents.

Detection and Prevention of Crime

In modern times crime detection is undertaken with team work. Detectives in the Criminal Investigation Branch are supported by a number of ancillary sections of the Force, including forensic scientists, fingerprint experts, *modus operandi* and handwriting experts and uniformed police who possess an intimate knowledge of a locality. Crime detection figures in relation to crimes reported are high in Victoria. The total of crimes reported has not outstripped, relatively speaking, the growth of population ; but it has become apparent that crimes such as arson, motor vehicle stealing, breaking and entering, and others demand modern methods and maximum efficiency on the part of the crime-fighting sections of the Police Force.

Social Guidance

Apart from his official duties, a new role seems to have devolved upon the policeman. The new role could be called " social guidance ". In fact, police are more and more undertaking welfare roles which are aimed at keeping people out of trouble, not by threat of prosecution but rather by good guidance and leadership. Although, officially, the Police Force in Victoria is not obliged to undertake youth club work or that type of guidance which involves lecturing adults on how to drive safely, it is taken for granted that police will do so ; and, in fact, most members of the Force are spending a good deal of their time at this type of work.

Traffic

Early in 1960 the Traffic Control Branch reorganized its system of law enforcement. Briefly, the reorganization took the form of dividing the Metropolitan Area into three sub-areas to which men and vehicles were allotted proportionately. The result has been a better application of existing strength.

The education aspect of road safety has not been neglected. The Government appointed a special committee, of which the Chief Commissioner acts as chairman, to inquire into means of educating motorists in road safety. The results of its investigations have been conveyed in a report to the Government. Other road safety educational activities are carried out by the Children's Traffic School at Kew, the Council of Pedal Clubs, the Victoria Police Motor Sports Club, and various radio and television stations.

Constant attention has been given throughout the year to developing equipment for traffic control. In some cases the development of this equipment is in its infancy. Activity of this kind is centred around the Traffic School, the Vehicle Safety Testing School

and the Technical Branch. Some interesting equipment is under review. It is likely, in the future, that mechanical aids to speed detection and the testing of driver reactions will be introduced.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : NUMERICAL STRENGTH

Year	Total Strength (Including Police-women)	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police Officer
1958*	3,754	730
1959†	3,753	739
1960†	3,867	737
1961†	4,025	719
1962†	4,127	725

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

Further References

An outline of the history of Victoria Police will be found on pages 318 to 321 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Housing and Building

Developments in Building Methods since 1945

Introduction

The restraints of the post-war period confined building to house construction until about 1950. The succeeding decade, however, has witnessed a number of building projects which have claimed public interest. The Olympic Swimming Pool, the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, and the Chadstone Shopping Centre are some examples, while the streets of the City's centre have received so many new office blocks that some areas have assumed an entirely new character. Recent developments in the building industry have been toward two ends: size and luxury. The height and appearance of the exteriors are impressive, and air-conditioning of interiors ensures personal comfort. However, mechanical equipment, especially air-conditioning and lifts, can easily comprise one quarter of the total cost of such a building. Behind and beneath the cladding walls and the reticulating ducts, the basic structures used for multi-storey buildings have been treated with increasing respect and economic caution. They constitute less of the total cost, and allow for more speedy erection, being lighter in weight even to the point of causing concern about vibrations from the wind. This process is a genuine development, involving many significant changes from pre-war techniques.

Concrete Techniques

The most outstanding change for Melbourne, is that a long-standing preference for steel frames has been partly displaced by a conversion to the use of concrete. As a result, Victoria now has examples of most of the important modern concrete techniques. The following are examples of these techniques.

Lift-slab Floors

The "Orrong Towers" flats in Toorak are an example of the use of lift-slab floors. This is the process of casting a complete floor slab on the ground with the columns standing ready in it, and later sliding the floor slab up those columns with hydraulic power. The first floor slab poured finally becomes the top-most storey, the others following it up to their proper locations.

Flat Plate Floors

These floors consist of concrete slabs integrated directly with columns having no beam system. This technique depends upon arranging the reinforcing in a special pattern radiating from the columns, and is practical where the floor is uninterrupted by holes such as stair-wells, and where loadings are relatively even. Buildings of Monash University have used flat plate floor construction.

Pre-cast Floors of Other Types

These include standardized planks and troughs, such as Melbourne first saw in the construction of offices in William-street, or room-size slabs, such as those used for the Commonwealth Centre offices in Spring-street.

Pre-stressing of Members

This is now common for floor units, beams, and columns; and several firms specialize in providing standardized or specialized pre-stressed, pre-cast components. These are always thinner and lighter than the conventional reinforced concrete. By this means, the thickness taken up by floor construction is much less than a few years ago, although the space gained, and more, is prone to be occupied by the increasingly complex mechanical services concealed in the ceiling.

Slip-form Construction of Walls

This technique has been used in the Emerald Hill estate of the Victorian Housing Commission. The 160-ft. high tower of flats at Emerald Hill is the world's tallest building completely executed by this method, which consists of sliding a one-storey set of shuttering upwards after each floor is completed, and hoisting it with jacks attached to the waiting reinforcement.

Shell Construction

This is the process of building a shape suited by its very form to rigidity and strength. Domes in particular can be constructed of remarkable thinness, with judicious reinforcing. An example is to be found in a church building in the suburb of Canterbury.

Pre-casting of Walls

The Concrete House Project of the Housing Commission uses this technique in the construction of houses and flats. This project is one instance of a locally developed, concrete technique which has surpassed analogous work in other countries. It is also one of the world's few successful survivals of the early post-war optimism about prefabricating housing. The factory at Holmesglen supplies dwellings at the rate of, approximately, 1,200 per year, and with a high standard of quality and accuracy, planning for tolerances of one-sixteenth of an inch.

Cladding of Buildings

Where steel frames have still been chosen for multi-storey work, the choice of fire-protecting cladding has undergone radical changes, so that plaster products as well as several types of concrete are now accepted. This trend has been stimulated by the desire to eliminate on-site "wet work"; and pre-cast column cladding and suspended ceilings have been found suitable. The Australian plaster industry's outstanding experience with the fibrous plaster sheets, ubiquitous in weatherboard and brick-veneer houses, provided a suitable background for these changes. Another technique of cladding, currently being applied in the Housing Commission's Boundary-road flats tower in North Melbourne, is to pour the concrete around each steel member on the ground at the foot of the building, hoist it into position when set, and grout the joints.

Building Machinery

Almost all these innovations eliminate the traditional curtain of scaffolding which surrounded a building, and the traditional forest of "toms" which supported concrete work under construction. Even wet on-site work now uses hired steel forms which are borne by demountable supports with very few posts, and this type of work prefers light open-web steel trusses spanning from wall to wall. As a result, there is a vacant, uncluttered look about a big building these days which can be puzzling and misleading to the passer-by. In place of working off scaffolds, more hoists and cranes are used, or the work is achieved from inside. Among the cranes used, a distinctive newcomer is the very long-armed crane on a slender tower reaching from the ground. Some of these towers are extended upward as the building rises; others travel the length of the site on tracks.

New Products

The number of new products available from allied industries for use in building has grown very large. This has stimulated a standardization of technical data sheets and better information services. Some of the new products were developed by the adaptation of building materials previously associated with other tasks. This is especially true of aluminium and various plastics. The aluminium industry, currently growing in Australia, has produced materials for insulation and lightweight external panelling, and has succeeded in producing window frames and structural mullions, sun louvres, awnings, and many other items.

Steel in Building

There have also been important modifications in steel production for buildings. Galvanized iron for roofing—once Australia's most common material—has regained a wide use now that long lengths of the sheet steel are available, and because of the newly introduced deep, self-supporting corrugations which reduce the number of roof supports needed. At the same time, the range of steels available for structural purposes has greatly increased, including those high tensile steels which are needed for post-tensioning of concrete, or for such projects as the Music Bowl's cable structure. Together with these developments came better welding techniques, which overcame most of the former nervousness of on-site welding. This made the din of rivetting almost a thing of the past, and enabled more slender members to be used in a building frame. Standardized open-web trusses, and pressed steel joists, have helped to make steel construction much more common in small buildings such as single-storey factories, public halls, and even houses, where the spans (say, from 15 to 30 feet) would hitherto have suggested timber. Rolled steel members for the same task would be heavy enough to demand costly cranes. At the same time, mobile cranes have greatly increased in number and availability, as have excavating equipment, and mechanical hoists of many types. One other new technique depending on new steels is the bolting gun, an explosive weapon for firing plugs, bolts, nails, and rivets into masonry and metal where tedious drilling was once required.

Conclusion

These developments are numerous enough, and some of them are fundamental enough, to have changed the organization of the building industry to some considerable extent. One of the consequences of these changes has been the introduction of university training for builders, based upon studies in economics and building science. On the other hand, the link between designer and constructor has been made much more direct in those cases where large works have sought design-and-tender proposals rather than commissioning an architect and then advertising for tenders. This is also true in those cases where negotiated tenders have been arranged (i.e., an architect designing in collaboration with chosen builders who propose techniques which would suit best their particular plant and methods), or in the few instances of "packaged deals", where a contractor offers design and other services along with construction.

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1962

Rebuilding within the City was maintained in 1962. Whilst this year marked the completion of only five buildings of over £500,000, a further nine units costing between £100,000 and £500,000 were completed. Another five buildings to cost a total of £11,500,000 were in course of erection at the end of the year in addition to further buildings costing less than £500,000 each. Included in the buildings completed in 1962 was the Southern Cross Hotel, and steadily nearing completion were the large additions to the Windsor Hotel, both projects representing a class of rebuilding of which little has been seen in recent years.

Apart from the central City area, the work of the Victorian Housing Commission in the inner suburbs of the City is progressing steadily. These inner areas are served by wide roads and good public transport, but early subdivision into small blocks between these roads led to conditions in some areas which are now considered undesirable. Most of the housing in these areas is old and, although some of the better constructed houses are still sound, many others have been allowed to deteriorate. Complete blocks are acquired by the Commission, existing buildings are demolished, and the area replanned.

Usually, the Housing Commission erects blocks of rental flats on the replanned sites, but in some cases large areas are sold to private enterprise for redevelopment. Under this second plan, "own-your-own" flats are erected to cater for the needs of those wishing to purchase their own homes.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) completed during 1962 included :—

- Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd., 89–101 Collins-street.
- Housing Commission Flats (198), Debney's Estate, Flemington.
- Southern Cross Hotel, 131–41 Exhibition-street.
- The *Age* (last stage), 233–35 Collins-street.
- Victorian Railways—Maintenance Depot, South Dynon.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) at present (December, 1962) in course of erection include :—

- Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., 387 St. Kilda-road.
- Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Collins streets.
- Dental Hospital, cnr. Royal-parade and Flemington-road.
- Domain Park Ltd. Flats (58), cnr. Park-street and Domain-road.
- H. C. Sleigh Ltd., cnr., Bourke and Queen streets.
- Housing Commission Flats (160), Boundary-road.
- Housing Commission Flats (168), Boundary-road.
- Medical School for Monash University, Alfred Hospital, Commercial-road.
- National Mutual Life Association of A/asia Ltd., 435–55 Collins-street.
- Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington-road.
- Victorian Railways, Spencer-street.
- Windsor Hotel Pty. Ltd., 123–37 Spring-street.

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1958, and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

Need and Purpose of Statutory Planning Schemes

With the increase of population comes a corresponding increase in the size of communities. This requires that greater emphasis be placed on such requirements as transportation, housing, health services, and recreation facilities. All these need a planned effort on a community scale and it is therefore important that town and country planning be enacted at governmental level.

The object of town and country planning is to ensure that land throughout the State is used correctly in accordance with a statutory plan, or as it is known officially, a planning scheme. The planning scheme is derived from the functional need of the community for working, living, and leisure areas so located that each is readily accessible, one from the other. The multiplicity of land ownership in the community, too, has an important bearing on land use and consequently on planning, as it increases the possibility of introducing land uses which are incompatible; in fact, many only become compatible if certain requirements are satisfied.

In the older established centres of population, which often need redevelopment, practical difficulties are such that urban improvements can only be accomplished over long periods. The planning scheme assists in this regard by preventing further intermingling of land uses and so slows down the rate of deterioration of those areas.

In the newly developing sections of the City, which are in the main around the periphery of existing development, the planning scheme can be employed advantageously to ensure orderly development and the economic provision and utilization of public services and amenities in accordance with the social and cultural needs of the community.

The problem of extravagant and unrealistic subdivision of land on the outskirts of built-up areas and at scenic and holiday areas with resultant economic losses is one which can also be overcome by introducing town planning control. Planning must also take into consideration the changes caused by the motor car, telephone, television, &c., to the growth of a city and, in particular, the greater "freedom of movement" afforded the community by their development. It must encourage and direct the proper disposition of land use, while at the same time remaining sufficiently flexible to adapt itself to these innovations.

Statutes

Statutory town and country planning in the State is carried out and administered under the provisions of a Town and Country Planning Act and is primarily the responsibility of the local governing bodies. The first Act was passed in 1944. There were several amendments up to 1958 when a consolidation was enacted.



[Melbourne Harbor Trust

Melbourne's skyline provides the background for oversea ships at Victoria Dock. Ships from more than 20 maritime nations regularly call at the Port of Melbourne.

Victoria Today



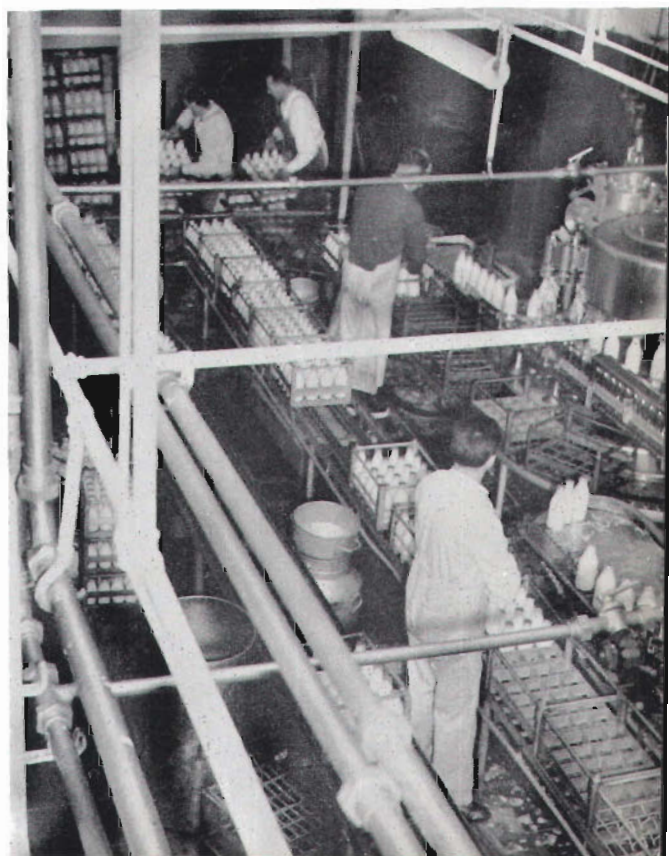
The result of well developed pastures and careful breeding : beef cattle in good store condition.

[Department of Agriculture



[Department of Agriculture

Victoria's dairy industry is a substantial part of the State's primary production : the photograph shows cows being herded next to the milking shed on a Gippsland dairy farm.



Right : Bulk delivery of milk from country centres to suburban dairies ensures that efficient use is made of bottling machines such as those shown here.

[Department of Agriculture



[Australian Publicity Council

An old but still important use of timber : railway sleepers are machine cut in the Barmah Forest.

Soldier Settlement farm house at Numurkah illustrates the success of the State's land settlement policy. The young trees surrounding the homestead will, in time, form a protective windbreak.

[Australian Publicity Council





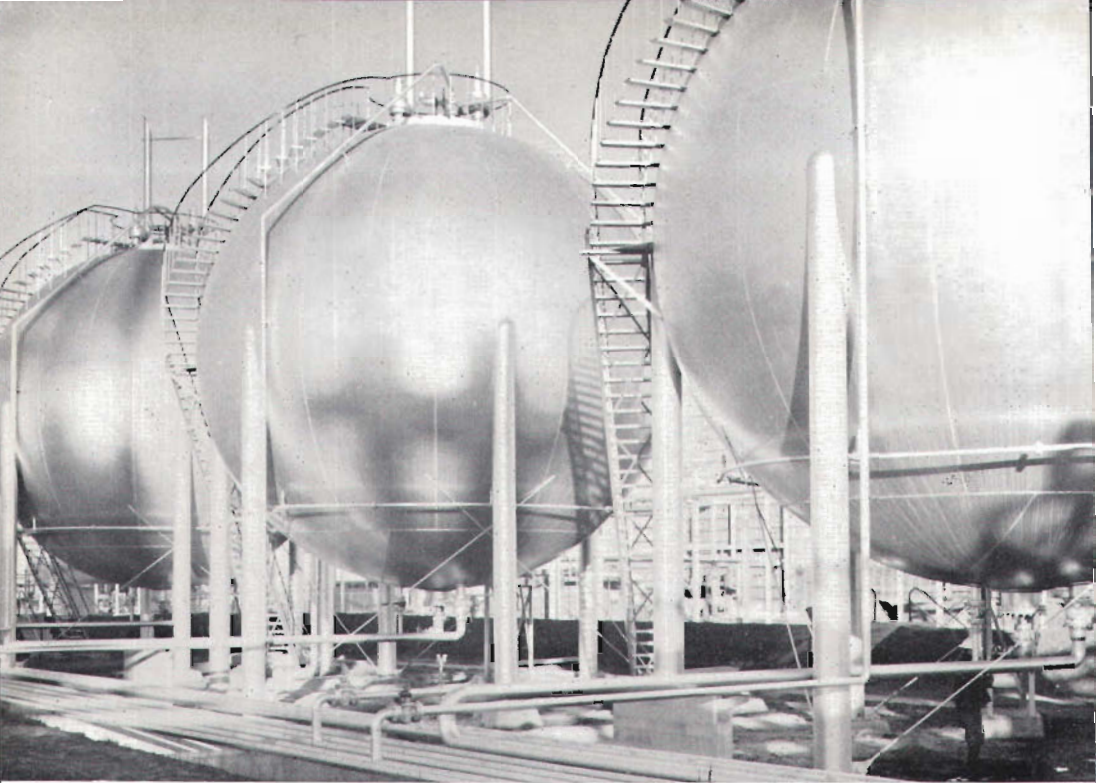
[Australian News and Information Bureau

Above : Food processing is becoming an important industry : here employees prepare vegetables as they pass from the peeling machines to the cooking floor of a plant at Dandenong.

Below : Prior to the auction of the woolclip : prospective buyers inspecting bales of wool.

[Gordon F. De'Lisle



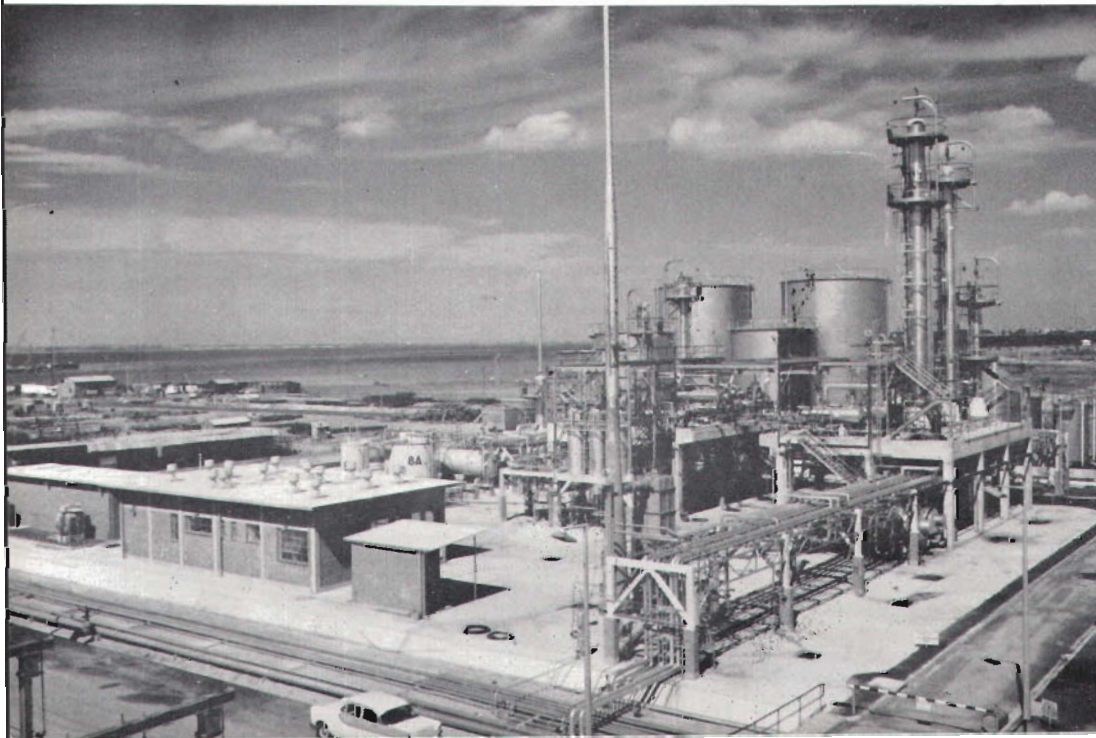


[Australian News and Information Bureau

Above : Spherical storage vessels, known as Horton Spheres, which are used to store the light hydrocarbon gases which are taken to, and later combined in, the Alkylation unit of a plant at Altona. The combination process produces high octane aviation fuel.

Below : A general view of the new Detergent Alkylate Plant at a Geelong refinery. On the left is the control room from which the whole operation of the plant can be controlled. In the centre is the furnace stack; behind that, the reaction section and behind that again, the feedstock storage tanks. To the right are the distillation columns of the purification section, and on the far right, the small tanks for storage of the finished detergent alkylates.

[Shell Petrol (Australia) Proprietary Limited





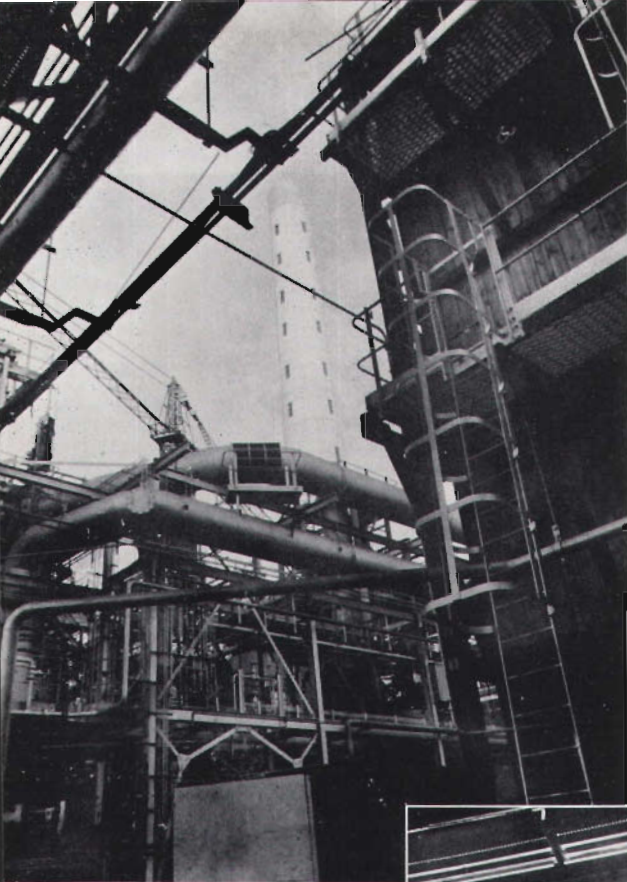
[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The Eildon Power Station and Reservoir : the State Electricity Commission's large hydro-electric power station, which is located at the foot of the reservoir, operates on water released for irrigation by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Provision has also been made for limited operation during the winter when electricity demand is highest and no water is released for irrigation.

Right : Pipeline to serve the State Electricity Commission's new 96,000 kilowatt power station which began operating in 1960 at the Kiewa hydro-electric undertaking.

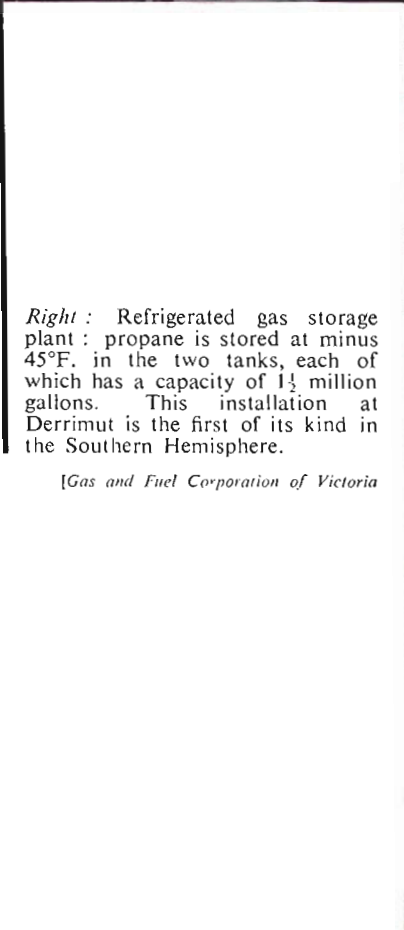
[State Electricity Commission of Victoria





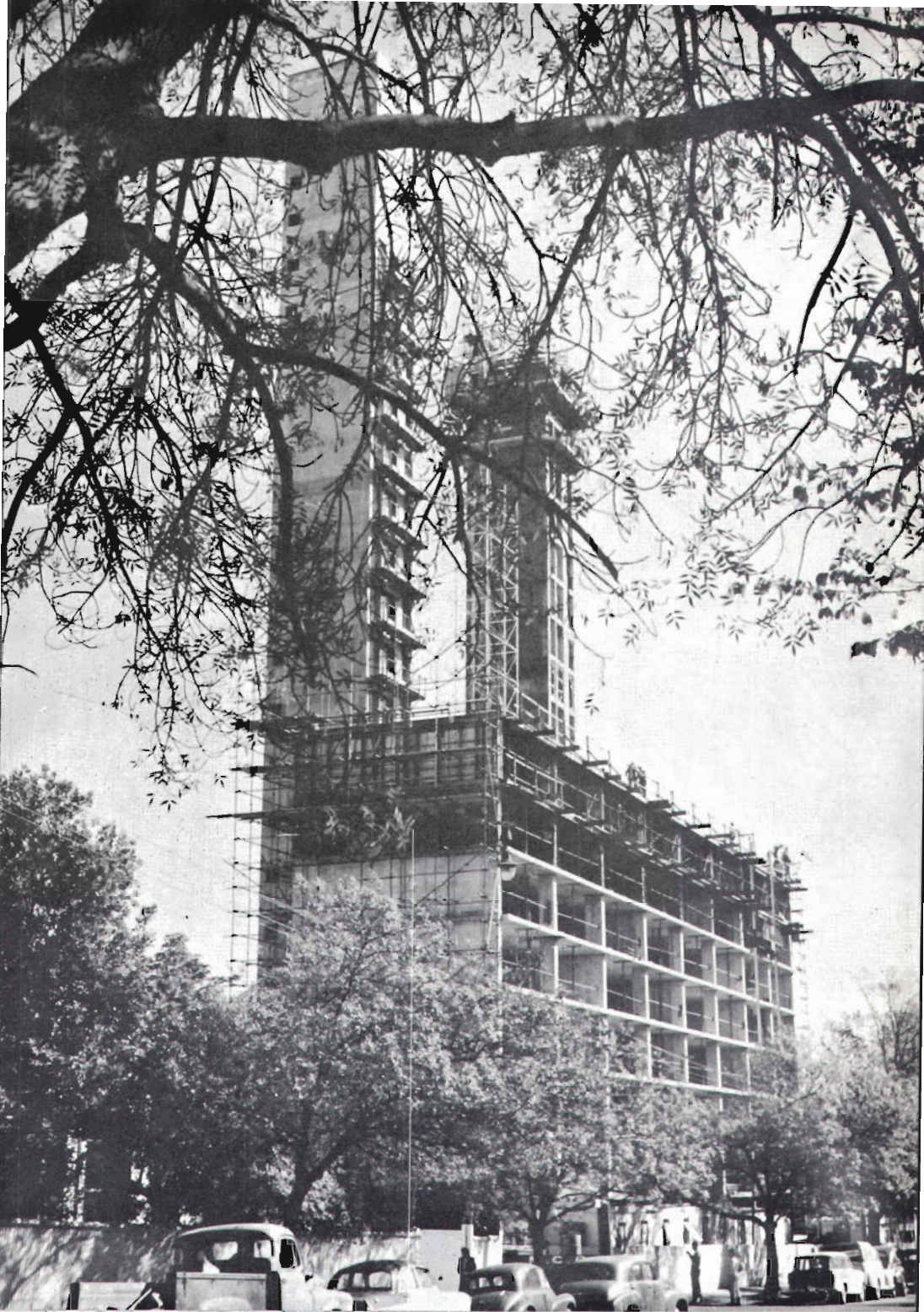
Left : Part of the Onia-Gegi oil gasification plant at the Gas and Fuel Corporation's West Melbourne Works. This recent installation uses cheap grades of heavy oil to produce up to 10 million cu. ft. of towns gas a day, and is primarily a peak load plant.

[Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria



Right : Refrigerated gas storage plant : propane is stored at minus 45°F. in the two tanks, each of which has a capacity of 1½ million gallons. This installation at Derrimut is the first of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

[Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria



[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

A stage in the construction of a block of luxury flats at South Yarra. The photograph shows the two lift wells which were erected before the floors.

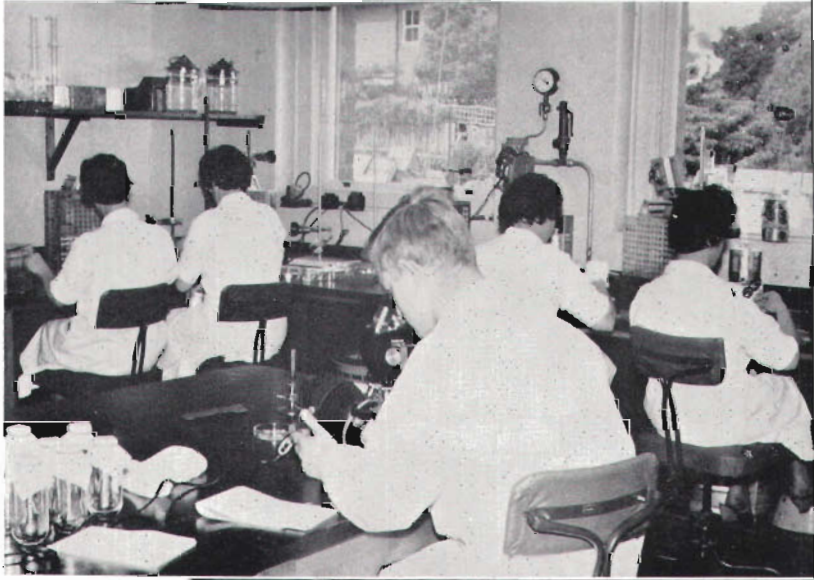


Left : An important stage in the assimilation of new settlers in Victoria . migrants take the Oath at a naturalization ceremony at Brighton Town Hall.

[Department of Immigration]

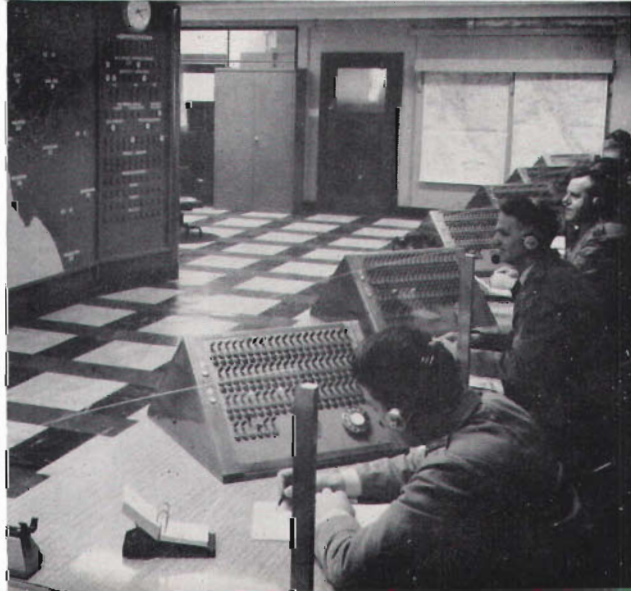
Right : The photograph shows a portion of one of the laboratories producing Salk vaccine at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

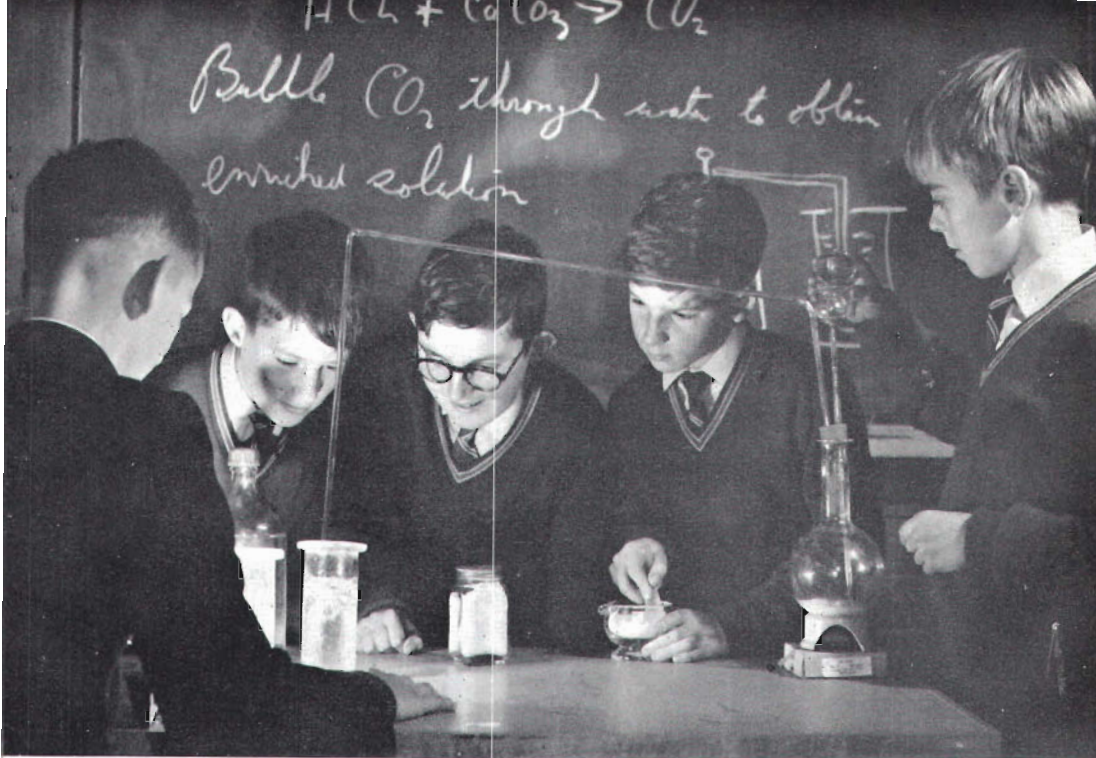
[Commonwealth Serum Laboratories]



Right : The main control room of the Victoria Police communication system commonly known as "D.24". Operators here handle all telephone and wireless communication for the Metropolitan Area.

[Victoria Police]





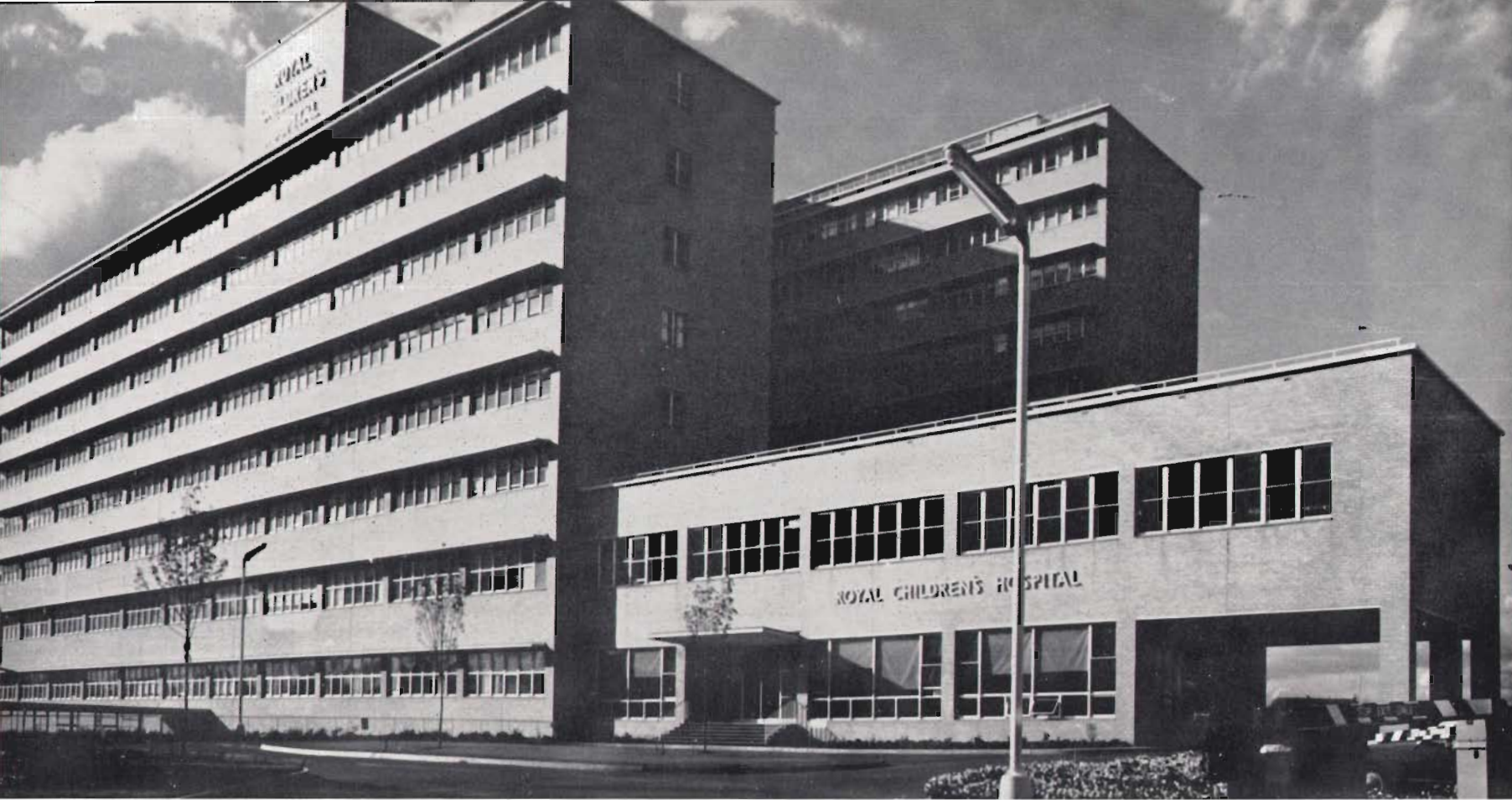
[Department of Trade

Above : An important part of education : encouraging scientific interest among young pupils by providing facilities for laboratory work.

Below : Audiometric testing of Grade 2 children by a school nurse.

[Department of Health





Front (South) view of the new Royal Children's Hospital, Parkville, from the administrative entrance.

[Royal Children's Hospital



[The "Sun"]

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, visits the orthopaedic ward after having officially opened the new Royal Children's Hospital on 25th February, 1963.

Right : Victoria's new university : the administrative buildings (left) and the Hargreaves Library (right background) at Monash University, Clayton, (9 miles from the Melbourne G.P.O.).

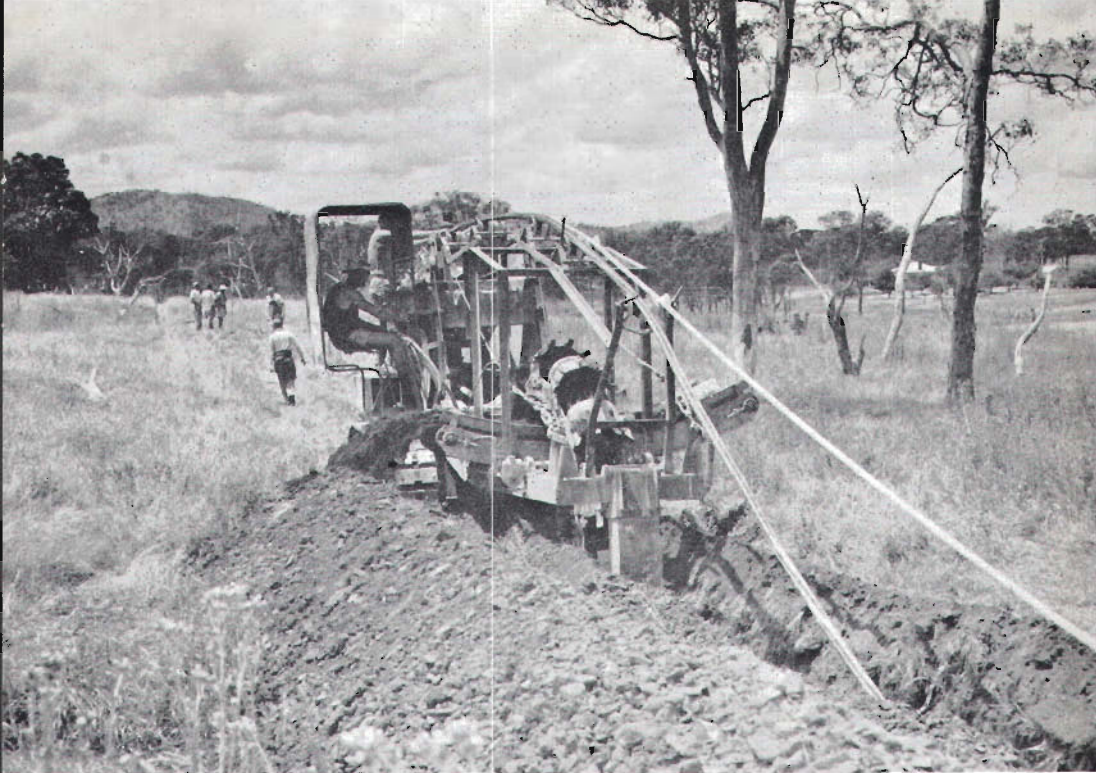
[Wolfgang Sievers



Below : Interior of the Hargreaves Library at Monash University.

[Wolfgang Sievers





[Postmaster-General's Department

A typical stage in the laying of the co-axial cable between Melbourne and Sydney showing one of the seven large ditching machines used during operations.



[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

Where gold miners once panned for gold in a swirling creek : the stately Mall at Bendigo with its graceful buildings.



[Royal Botanic Gardens]

Above : Peace and tranquillity within 2 miles of Melbourne's G.P.O. : the Main Lake of the Royal Botanic Gardens, which once formed part of the course of the River Yarra.

Below : A landmark for seafarers : the lighthouse at Cape Otway, the southernmost point on the Victorian coast and the Australian mainland west of Port Phillip Bay.

[Department of Shipping and Transport]



The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board set up under the Act, the procedure required to be followed in the preparation of planning schemes, and other relevant information are described on page 325 of the Victorian Year Book 1961. Since then a further Town and Country Planning Act has been passed containing basically the same administrative framework and procedures as the previous legislation but amended in certain matters of detail.

Responsible Authorities

In Victoria, the local government bodies are responsible for administering planning control and preparing planning schemes for their individual areas. They may also form joint committees to prepare planning schemes for composite areas. Alternatively authorities comprising representatives from local governing bodies (such as the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the body responsible for the planning of the 715 square miles comprising the Melbourne Metropolitan Area) may be used for this purpose if authorized by statute.

Up to 30th June, 1962, 58 per cent. of all local governing bodies had either commenced planning schemes or processed schemes through to the stage where they had received the approval of the Governor in Council. Ninety per cent. of the population of the State is included in these planning areas and, with one or two exceptions, all the more important towns and cities are subject to planning control.

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 the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. Additions of £5,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, which comprises the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged 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 authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this does not affect the figures materially.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :—

Building Approvals : These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- 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 (whichever occurs first). The value shown in all cases is that of the house as a finished project as planned. As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction : Irrespective of when commenced, if a building, on which work has not been permanently abandoned, remains uncompleted at the end of a period, it is regarded as being under construction, regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

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 flat 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1958	76,275	44,975	15,721	136,971
1959	78,942	56,201	16,334	151,477
1960	96,708	63,936	19,277	179,921
1961	83,198	64,494	18,210	165,902
1962	75,213	64,098	18,337	157,648

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, due to rising costs caused by the lack of, or delay in, supply of finance, and shortages of labour and materials, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may

be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

The total value of all buildings approved shows a further decline for the year 1961–62, and in particular, from the peak year of 1959–60.

The decline in approvals for houses and flats for the year 1961–62 can be wholly attributed to a considerable drop in approvals for flats from £16,803,000 in 1960–61 to £8,510,000 in 1961–62, whereas approvals for houses rose slightly from £66,395,000 in 1960–61 to £66,703,000 in 1961–62. Similarly, the decline in approvals for other new buildings can be attributed to a decline in approvals for hotels, guest houses, &c., which dropped from £5,904,000 in 1960–61 to £2,164,000 in 1961–62. Approvals for the balance of other new buildings rose from £58,590,000 in 1960–61 to £61,934,000 in 1961–62.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the kind of building, for the years 1957–58 to 1961–62. It should be noted that additions to existing buildings (other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS (£'000)

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Houses	72,078	74,496	79,519	68,266	68,877
Flats	3,542	4,391	11,346	15,907	8,765
Shops with Dwellings	488	691	509	566	604
Shops without Dwellings	3,173	5,345	5,986	4,610	3,141
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,078	1,261	2,283	5,720	3,135
Factories	16,013	16,599	19,270	21,126	22,447
Business Premises---					
Offices	5,482	9,715	10,626	9,189	13,984
Other	5,411	4,803	6,693	6,191	4,707
Educational	4,207	5,314	8,990	10,311	12,058
Religious	1,539	1,516	1,658	1,767	2,709
Health	5,320	2,157	2,325	5,211	4,446
Entertainment and Recreation	2,056	1,375	1,107	2,738	2,011
Miscellaneous	1,746	3,944	3,292	3,774	5,209
Total	122,133	131,607	153,604	155,376	152,093

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 realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

The table shows similar trends to that of buildings approved for the year ended 1961-62, in that, generally the decline in total value of new buildings commenced can be mainly attributed to decreased activity in the commencement of flats, hotels, guest houses, &c., during the year.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria according to the kind of building, for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62. As with commencements, additions to existing buildings (other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS (£'000)

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Houses	70,282	80,958	81,748	78,798	71,268
Flats	2,914	3,814	5,460	13,536	13,343
Shops with Dwellings	468	707	552	700	470
Shops without Dwellings	3,198	4,054	4,830	6,201	3,832
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,400	1,292	1,693	2,492	2,447
Factories	19,219	16,096	21,506	26,581	18,047
Business Premises—					
Offices	9,043	8,683	7,986	11,123	6,554
Other	5,348	5,237	7,315	6,070	5,435
Educational	7,600	4,495	6,521	7,700	12,577
Religious	1,510	2,096	2,356	1,625	2,030
Health	6,753	3,993	2,913	2,724	6,154
Entertainment and Recreation	1,334	2,120	1,292	1,240	2,198
Miscellaneous	2,687	3,892	3,990	4,362	3,820
Total	131,756	137,437	148,162	163,152	148,175

The text on page 375, 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

The value of all new building work remaining uncompleted had increased from £122,187,000 at the end of year 1960-61 to £128,296,000 at the end of year 1961-62. This increase was due to a rise in the value of work remaining uncompleted on new buildings other than houses and flats, from £68,111,000 in 1960-61 to £78,862,000 in 1961-62. During the same periods, houses and flats declined from £54,076,000 to £48,434,000.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses, individual flat units (excluding conversion to flats), and shops with dwellings, commenced and completed in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, FLATS, AND SHOPS WITH DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30th June—	Commenced				Completed				
	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total	
METROPOLITAN AREA*									
1958	15,020	1,244	68	16,332	14,544	1,005	74	15,623	
1959	14,678	1,690	105	16,473	16,827	1,331	104	18,262	
1960	15,628	3,437	80	19,145	16,125	1,966	85	18,176	
1961	11,915	4,478	85	16,478	14,729	4,034	100	18,863	
1962	11,990	2,885	66	14,941	12,395	3,954	65	16,414	
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*									
1958	6,913	39	27	6,979	6,823	99	23	6,945	
1959	7,765	136	26	7,927	7,502	103	31	7,636	
1960	7,573	84	23	7,680	8,032	96	21	8,149	
1961	6,602	194	26	6,822	7,365	149	28	7,542	
1962	6,549	116	27	6,692	6,574	116	20	6,710	
STATE TOTAL									
1958	21,933	1,283	95	23,311	21,367	1,104	97	22,568	
1959	22,443	1,826	131	24,400	24,329	1,434	135	25,898	
1960	23,201	3,521	103	26,825	24,157	2,062	106	26,325	
1961	18,517	4,672	111	23,300	22,094	4,183	128	26,405	
1962	18,539	3,001	93	21,633	18,969	4,070	85	23,124	

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For year 1962, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961. The line shows where comparability ends. Details of these boundary changes are given on page 421

Number of New Houses

The following table shows the number of new houses commenced and completed in Victoria for private and government ownership for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR
GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES AND PRIVATE
PERSONS (OR FIRMS)

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses Erected for—			Total Houses	
	Government Instrumentalities*	Private Persons (or Firms)*			
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders		Private
COMMENCED					
1958	2,333	13,321	6,279	19,600	21,933
1959	2,223	14,965	5,255	20,220	22,443
1960	2,058	17,314	3,829	21,143	23,201
1961	1,380	13,881	3,256	17,137	18,517
1962	1,899	13,393	3,247	16,640	18,539
COMPLETED					
1958	2,129	12,501	6,737	19,238	21,367
1959	2,313	15,131	6,885	22,016	24,329
1960	2,081	16,119	5,957	22,076	24,157
1961	1,710	15,566	4,818	20,384	22,094
1962	1,903	13,079	3,987	17,066	18,969
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD					
1958	1,094	4,658	12,677	17,335	18,429
1959	1,004	4,492	11,047	15,539	16,543
1960	981	5,687	8,919	14,606	15,587
1961	651	4,002	7,357	11,359	12,010
1962	647	4,316	6,617	10,933	11,580

* See definitions on pages 372-373.

For total houses, the excess number of houses completed to the number commenced has again resulted in a reduction in the numbers of houses remaining uncompleted, which has fallen from a peak of 27,308 houses under construction at 30th June, 1951, to 11,580 at 30th June, 1962. This is the lowest recorded figure since 30th June, 1947, when the total was 11,680.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, 1952-53 TO 1961-62
 For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

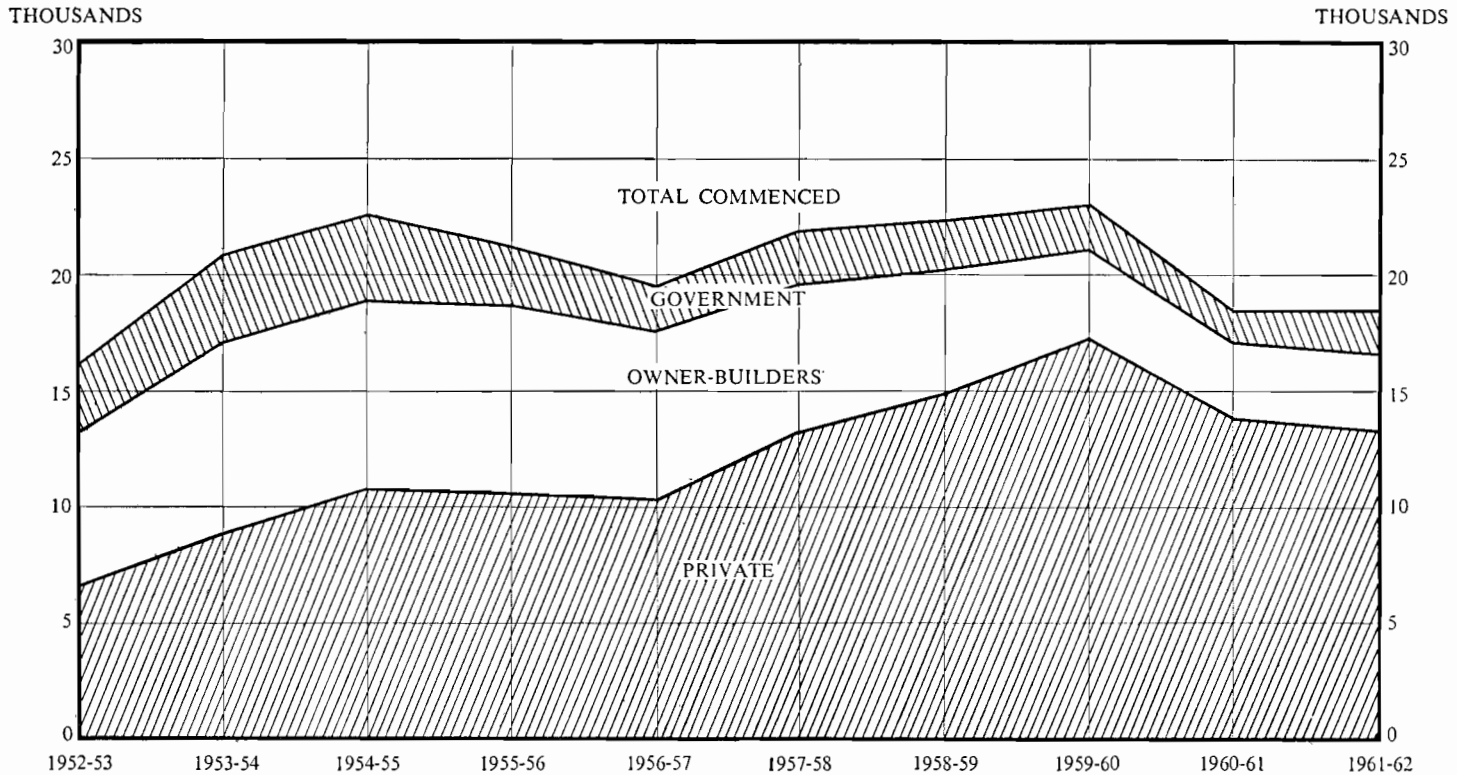


FIGURE 10.

Graph showing the number of new houses commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS, 1952-53 TO 1961-62

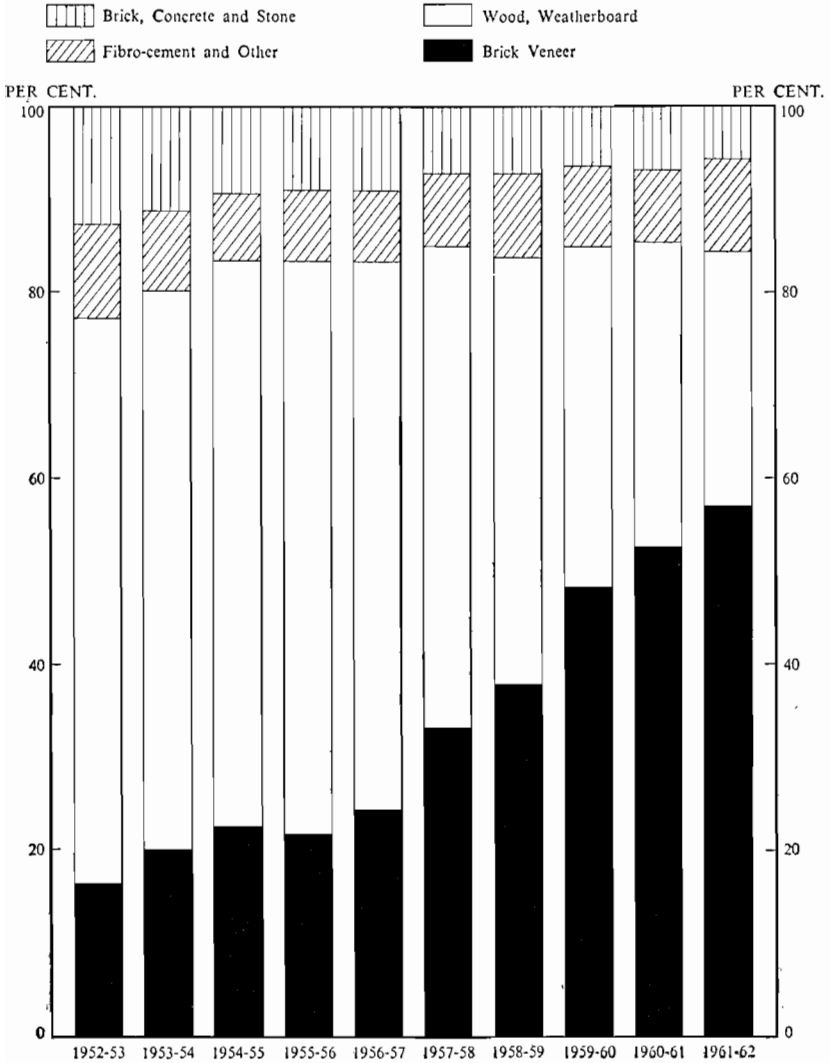


FIGURE 11.

Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to material of outer walls.

Particulars of the number of houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced and completed for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro- Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1958	1,647	7,288	11,307	1,185	506	21,933
1959	1,667	8,452	10,331	1,610	383	22,443
1960	1,517	11,228	8,436	1,808	212	23,201
1961	1,312	9,726	6,064	1,260	155	18,517
1962	1,033	10,518	5,120	1,728	140	18,539
COMPLETED						
1958	1,846	6,059	11,796	1,201	465	21,367
1959	1,708	8,692	11,996	1,417	516	24,329
1960	1,732	10,131	9,987	2,020	287	24,157
1961	1,415	11,043	7,748	1,689	199	22,094
1962	1,391	10,013	5,744	1,673	148	18,969

* Includes Housing Commission, Holmesglen, factory-built concrete houses.

This table shows that, during year 1961-62, the marked movements of previous years in the use of materials for external walls of houses have continued. (See Fig. 11.) The trend is still away from brick, concrete, and stone solid walls, and wood or weatherboard external walls, towards brick-veneer and fibro-cement external walls.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1957-58 to 1961-62. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures exclude 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 an increase in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses and Flats *	Other New Buildings †	All New Buildings
1958	54,023	49,382	103,405
1959	63,256	55,255	118,511
1960	72,198	61,575	133,773
1961	77,474	71,881	149,355
1962	68,152	68,327	136,479

* Excludes owner-built houses.

† Includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the quarter was not available.

The following table shows comparative State figures of new buildings completed for the year 1961–62 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW HOUSES AND
FLATS AND VALUE OF OTHER NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED, 1961–62

State or Territory	New Houses		New Flats		Other New Buildings £'000	Total New Buildings £'000
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000		
New South Wales ..	26,411	89,567	5,938	19,005	99,471	208,043
Victoria	18,969	71,268	4,070	13,343	63,564	148,175
Queensland	9,140	29,315	928	2,791	22,948	55,054
South Australia ..	9,136	30,679	593	1,380	20,256	52,315
Western Australia ..	6,082	19,735	265	671	13,630	34,036
Tasmania	2,397	7,859	154	456	8,412	16,727
Northern Territory ..	394	1,778	2	4	1,721	3,503
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,515	7,708	269	1,026	7,024	15,758
Total Australia ..	74,044	257,909	12,219	38,676	237,026	533,611

Building Materials and Fittings

The requirements of the building industry in Victoria for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, tiles, floor coverings, colour pigments, plate glass, washing machines and minor quantities of some other items are imported from overseas countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings currently produced in Victoria. Monthly production of some of these items is shown in the publication "Victorian Production Statistics".

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	24,665	27,392	27,137	28,419	28,331
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	321,808	316,626	323,321	293,706	270,119
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	1,304	1,209	1,796	1,410	1,015
Imported Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	*	*	600	481	646
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber	'000 sup. ft.	26,118	24,414	24,271	23,269	22,957
Imported Timber	'000 sup. ft.	1,438	608	505	*	227
Plywood	'000 sq. ft.†	*	*	*	7,348	10,262
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	236	258	283	289	264
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	mill.	34.6	37.5	37.1	34.4	31.6
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yds.	7,621	8,297	8,199	7,658	6,942
Concrete, Ready-mixed	'000 cub. yds.	296	461	754	1,028	1,230
Paints and Enamels‡	'000 gall.	3,355	3,504	3,625	3,695	3,908
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	19,834	17,735	13,099	12,907	14,249
Gas	No.	32,810	36,967	44,074	39,649	29,388
Sinks, Stainless Steel	No.	95,121	96,471	88,399	75,254	68,176
Wash Boilers, Gas	No.	6,755	6,727	4,957	3,735	3,811
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	No.	7,620	7,305	6,115	5,506	5,751
Electrical	No.	1,828	1,398	1,086	734	519
Solid Fuel	No.	7,107	7,182	5,979	4,234	4,139
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	26,317	29,579	30,137	28,302	27,321

* Not Available.

† $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. basis.

‡ Paints, Ready-mixed (Not Water) and Enamels ; includes primers and undercoats.

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. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.)

may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built buildings, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

The following table shows details of persons engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings at the 30th June of each year 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors*	2,456	2,473	2,688	2,390	2,882
Sub-Contractors*	4,077	4,627	6,267	4,949	5,886
Wage Earners Working for—					
Contractors	18,073	17,530	17,890	16,513	15,718
Sub-Contractors	7,028	7,996	10,688	8,343	9,677
Total Wage Earners	25,101	25,526	28,578	24,856	25,395
Total Persons Working	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	12,636	12,921	14,044	12,049	12,708
Bricklayers	3,000	3,120	3,964	3,081	3,733
Painters	2,947	3,099	3,174	2,872	3,381
Electricians	1,425	1,461	1,783	1,466	1,715
Plumbers	2,541	2,735	3,163	2,702	3,028
Builders' Labourers	4,690	4,662	5,363	4,794	4,195
Other	4,395	4,628	6,042	5,231	5,403
Total Persons Working	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	14,987	15,504	19,487	14,162	16,315
Other Buildings	10,907	12,144	12,814	14,213	12,965
Total	25,894	27,648	32,301	28,375	29,280
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	886	612	706	734	754
Other Buildings	3,177	2,845	2,898	1,793	2,795
Total	4,063	3,457	3,604	2,527	3,549
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,677	1,521	1,628	1,293	1,334
Total Persons Working	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163

*Actually working on jobs

Housing Commission of Victoria

The Housing Commission of Victoria was appointed on 1st March, 1938, as a result of a preliminary investigation into housing conditions in Victoria begun in July, 1936, when a board was appointed by the Government for the purpose.

Particulars about the establishment of the Housing Commission, together with its powers and duties, may be found on page 336 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Since its inception to 30th June, 1962, the Commission has built 46,970 dwellings under Commonwealth-State Agreements and the State Housing Scheme, and at that date there were another 1,187 which were either under construction or for which contracts had been let and work not started. Furthermore, a total of 14,845 houses have been sold. As a result of housing standards orders issued during the year 1961-62, 641 houses were demolished and 471 repaired in accordance with the Commission's requirements.

Finance for housing is provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. During the year 1961-62, £9,942,345 was advanced by the Commonwealth Government, and the total outlay upon purchase and development of sites, and the erection of buildings, including the capital cost of houses sold, was £11,057,677. Rental charges for the year were £5,887,437, against which £316,941 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners, and £22,961 in rents was lost through vacancies.

The following tables which are compiled from annual reports furnished by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,347	1,347	1,329	1,387	1,452
Remainder of State*	1,067	1,213	1,265	830	948
State Total	2,414	2,560	2,594	2,217	2,400
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	771	765	962	758	829
Remainder of State*	697	885	751	817	358
State Total	1,468	1,650	1,713	1,575	1,187

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For year 1962, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 421.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Rentals	5,414	5,568	5,562	5,537	5,548
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	1,041	1,027	1,030	1,535	1,245
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	75	111	130	160	118
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	210	313	453	588	691
Sundry	11	9	42	81	75
Miscellaneous	10	12	24	20	57
Total Revenue	6,761	7,040	7,241	7,921	7,734
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capital- ized and Applied to House Sales	2,503	2,544	2,579	2,591	2,598
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	729	796	779	779	787
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	3	2	2	2
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	5	16	6	6	6
Administration—General ..	330	345	360	384	381
House Sales	72	150	166	184	203
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	780	812	843	871	902
Provision for Accrued Main- tenance	989	1,004	999	975	963
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	48	29	6	10	16
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	84	119	171	210	232
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	709	831	940	1,229	981
Other	49	53	145	180	205
Total Expenditure	6,301	6,702	6,996	7,421	7,276
Surplus	460	338	245	500	458
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	94,192	95,815	96,531	95,982	99,465
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June— Government Advances ..	97,545	103,889	110,569	117,334	126,595
Debenture Issues	457	442	510	508	506
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	..	..	..	257	417

War Service Homes

General

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War to help provide homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants. It was empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes and the discharge of mortgages.

In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a Division of the Department of Works and Housing ; in 1951, it was transferred to the Department of Social Services and in 1956, to the Department of National Development. Legislation amending provisions of the War Service Homes Act was passed during the year 1961–62 concerning (i) excess payments made by purchasers and borrowers (ii) transfers of war service homes while still subject to security under the Act and (iii) an increase in the maximum loan from £2,750 to £3,500.

Particulars about those eligible for assistance, the sources of funds, types of assistance, and terms and conditions of loans, may be found on page 339 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

The sum of £35 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1961–62. This amount, together with an additional amount of £25,508 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended making a total capital expenditure of £35,025,508 for the year. The Victorian share was £10,263,000.

The following table, which is furnished by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of National Development, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 and since the scheme's inception in 1919 :—

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1958.. ..	4,507	1,299	2,316	517	370
1959.. ..	3,920	1,170	2,368	401	342
1960.. ..	4,070	725	2,964	219	302
1961.. ..	3,808	698	2,170	440	315
1962.. ..	3,832	778	2,327	429	200
From Inception to 30th June, 1962	72,979	18,942	36,571	11,093	5,049

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

On 17th March, 1962, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission came into being, constituted by an Act passed in December, 1961. Activities under the *Soldier Settlement Act* 1958 and the *Land Settlement Act* 1959, previously administered by the Soldier Settlement Commission are now carried out by the Settlement Branch of the new Commission. Soldier settlement in Victoria, in common with other States has now ceased apart from the reallocation of surrendered or forfeited holdings, and the development of holdings is practically completed.

During the year 1961–62, four farm houses were erected and two farm houses renovated and occupied by settlers. At 30th June, 1962, a total of 2,864 farm houses had been erected and 182 farm houses renovated and occupied by settlers, since the inception of the Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act* 1958, power was given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority may be found on page 630 of the Victorian Year Book 1961, and on pages 735 to 741 of this volume.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958, under which co-operative housing societies operate, provides for the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. It empowers societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members under certain terms and provisions, details of which appeared on page 341 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

From September, 1945, to 30th June, 1962, Government guarantees given by the Treasurer with respect to loans (other than those of a temporary nature) raised by societies totalled £70,551,500. During the year an amount of £5,050,354 was made available to societies from the Home Builders' Account, under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement; £4,058,100 being housing loan funds paid into the account, and £714,669 being provided from the revolving nature of the account.

The following table, compiled from annual reports furnished by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of Societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30th June—				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Societies Registered ..	No.	442	482	518	632	689
Members Registered ..	No.	33,024	34,828	36,641	41,389	44,743
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,291,614	1,418,663	1,544,714	1,781,982	2,005,749
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£'000	66,925	72,851	79,194	90,367	102,029
Advances Approved* ..	No.	26,929	29,200	31,645	33,917	37,231
Government Guarantees Executed*	£'000	56,436	63,448	71,293	78,763	89,517
	No.	345	378	408	441	480
	£'000	54,777	57,946	61,829	66,118	70,552
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	3,103	2,705	2,694	2,464	2,188
Indemnities Subsisting ..	£'000	434	429	457	441	415
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	£'000	4,000	7,100	10,200	13,300	17,358
Dwelling-houses Completed*	No.	27,691	30,850	34,007	37,565	42,127
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	4,912	4,812	4,698	4,157	3,937

* Since September, 1945, to date.

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1958 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to execute a guarantee in favour of an approved institution for the repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution, on the security of a first mortgage over land on which is erected or is to be erected a dwelling-house.

Particulars of the conditions and terms that apply to the execution of these guarantees may be found on page 345 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

At the 30th June, 1962, there were 24 approved institutions, and guarantees executed and subsisting totalled 480, the aggregate amount involved being £419,900.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a body corporate, constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1958, to administer the Acts.

It is authorized to receive moneys on deposit, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, from any institution, person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of a first mortgage.

Particulars of the conditions and terms that apply to these loans may be found on page 343 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

To the 30th June, 1962, loans granted and subsisting totalled 2,203, the amount involved being £6,168,848.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The functions of this Trust are described on page 364 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census

Definitions

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Victoria as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparison with earlier Censuses. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, and the revision of boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Division and composition of the other urban and rural divisions must be borne in mind when making intercensal comparisons.

In the tables, "Metropolitan Urban" relates to the City of Melbourne and adjacent cities and shires within boundaries determined for Census purposes. (See pages 105-106.) "Other Urban" relates to (i) all separately incorporated cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Urban Division, except for any portions within the city or town which were specifically regarded as rural for Census purposes or where the population of the whole town was less than 1,000; and (ii) other towns not separately incorporated with a population of 1,000 persons or more. "Rural" relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various types of dwellings are defined below.

Occupied Dwellings. An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses

and flats, a great variety of "dwellings" ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "other than private" dwellings.

Private Dwellings. Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories :—

Private House : Private houses include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House : A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat : A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings : These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other than Private Dwellings. These include hotels ; motels ; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels ; educational, religious and charitable institutions ; hospitals ; defence and penal establishments ; police and fire stations ; clubs ; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings. These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting ; dwellings such as "week-ender", "holiday home", "second home", "seasonal workers' quarters", which were not occupied on the night of the Census ; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census ; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census ; dwellings described as "to be demolished", "condemned", "deceased estate", "exhibition home", &c., and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not, therefore, be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

A table showing the unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas as well as the reasons why these are unoccupied will be found on page 394.

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the Metropolitan Urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at the Census of 30th June, 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>				
<i>Private House—</i>				
House	431,570	139,498	107,418	678,486
Shed, Hut, &c.	1,510	1,398	2,802	5,710
Total Private Houses ..	433,080	140,896	110,220	684,196
Share of Private House ..	24,497	3,148	1,104	28,749
Flat	46,674	5,433	757	52,864
Other	14,225	1,394	105	15,724
Total Private Dwellings ..	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533
<i>Dwellings Other than Private—</i>				
Hotel, Licensed	583	535	466	1,584
Motel	8	46	30	84
Boarding House, &c. ..	4,757	724	227	5,708
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	307	165	52	524
Hospital	187	108	63	358
Other	290	184	264	738
Total Dwellings Other than Private	6,132	1,762	1,102	8,996
Total Occupied Dwellings	524,608	152,633	113,288	790,529

NOTE.— See text on pages 389-390

The table which follows shows particulars of the various classes of dwellings in Victoria at each Census since 1933 :—

VICTORIA—CLASS OF DWELLING

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933	1947	1954	1961
<i>Occupied Dwellings</i>								
<i>Private—</i>								
Private House—								
House ..	404,977	449,357	566,779	678,486	93·55	85·20	85·78	85·82
Shed, Hut, &c. ..			5,742	5,710			0·87	0·72
Share of Private House ..			33,542	28,749			6·36	3·64
Flat ..	..	23,046	28,148	52,864	..	4·37	4·26	6·69
Other ..	17,300	11,890	16,064	15,724	4·00	2·25	2·43	1·99
Total Private Dwellings	422,277	517,835	650,873	781,533	97·55	98·18	98·51	98·86
<i>Other than Private—</i>								
Hotel, Licensed Motel ..	1,783	1,676	1,650	1,584	0·41	0·32	0·25	0·20
Boarding House, &c. Education, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	6,409	6,426	6,195	84	1·48	1·22	0·94	0·01
Hospital ..				372				374	436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07
Other ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
	1,499	732	1,156	738	0·35	0·14	0·17	0·09
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	10,595	9,571	9,817	8,996	2·45	1·82	1·49	1·14
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,872	527,406	660,690	790,529	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i> ..	18,763	11,412	27,491	47,389	..	..	..	..
Total Dwellings	451,635	538,818	688,181	837,918	..	..	..	..

NOTE.— See text on pages 389-390

Particulars showing the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings in Victoria, as at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1954		Census, 30th June, 1961				
	Victoria		Victoria		Division of State		
	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner ..	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Installments ..	104,050	15·99	196,728	25·17	157,014	30,806	8,908
Tenant (Governmental Housing) ..	29,589	4·55	28,030	3·58	17,342	10,324	364
Tenant ..	187,988	28·88	170,990	21·88	117,373	30,964	22,653
Caretaker ..	6,493	1·00	7,046	0·90	3,163	1,309	2,574
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	6,588	1·01	6,500	0·84	1,718	1,019	3,763
Not Stated ..	2,736	0·42	3,586	0·46	1,803	672	1,111
Total ..	650,873	100·00	781,533	100·00	518,476	150,871	112,186

NOTE.— See text on pages 389-390

Particulars of occupied private dwellings in Victoria at Census dates, 1954 and 1961, classified according to the material of outer walls, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Material of Outer Walls	Division of State			Total Victoria	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural		Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
	Census, 30th June, 1954				Census, 30th June, 1961			
Brick	182,378	18,109	7,016	207,503	229,998	24,439	8,731	263,168
Stone	2,043	1,857	1,831	5,731	1,699	1,919	1,648	5,266
Concrete	9,116	2,992	2,930	15,038	17,201	4,684	3,066	24,951
Wood	205,811	87,993	82,347	376,151	249,764	102,366	78,917	431,047
Iron	975	575	2,756	4,306	400	464	2,058	2,922
Fibro-Cement	13,571	8,655	14,662	36,888	16,504	15,720	16,511	48,735
Other	1,822	1,268	1,687	4,777	2,330	1,149	1,127	4,606
Not Stated	273	108	98	479	580	130	128	838
Total	415,989	121,557	113,327	650,873	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

NOTE.—See text on pages 389-390

The following table shows the average number of inmates and the average number of rooms in the occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan Urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at each Census, 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES AND ROOMS

Division of State	Census, 30th June, 1954			Census, 30th June, 1961		
	Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—		Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—	
		Inmates	Rooms		Inmates	Rooms
Metropolitan Urban ..	415,989	3·42	4·99	518,476	3·50	5·06
Other Urban ..	121,557	3·56	5·08	150,871	3·57	5·13
Rural	113,327	3·71	5·27	112,186	3·76	5·40
Total Victoria ..	650,873	3·50	5·06	781,533	3·55	5·12

NOTE.—See text on pages 389-390

Below is an analysis of unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas according to the reasons why they were unoccupied :—

**VICTORIA—UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND REASONS
WHY UNOCCUPIED, CENSUS, 1961***

Area	Reasons Why Unoccupied					Total
	For Sale or Renting	"Holiday Home," "Week- ender", Seasonal Quarters	Occupants Temporarily Absent	To be Demolished, Condemned	Other and Not Stated	
Metropolitan Area ..	4,555	1,671	6,386	427	3,794	16,833
Urban Areas—						
Geelong	158	3	304	17	181	663
Ballarat	127	..	360	30	116	633
Latrobe Valley ..	137	..	155	4	46	342
Bendigo	80	9	260	19	139	507
Other Urban	1,181	5,842	2,297	128	1,370	10,818
Rural Areas.. ..	1,466	7,850	3,735	576	3,966	17,593
Total	7,704	15,375	13,497	1,201	9,612	47,389

NOTE.—See text on pages 389-390

Part 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 23rd December, 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department, and the Minister for Local Government assumed responsibility for administration of the following Acts of Parliament :—

Local Government Act

Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne
and Geelong

Town and Country Planning Act

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act

Local Authorities Superannuation Act

Petrol Pumps Act

Drainage Areas Act

Pounds Act

Dog Act.

In addition, the Minister is responsible for the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. This Act was amended by the *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961.

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. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property of a net annual value of at least £60,000 may be constituted a shire.

2. To constitute new boroughs. Any portion of Victoria may be constituted a borough provided that it—
 - (a) does not exceed nine square miles in area. (Special Acts of Parliament have been passed to permit larger areas to become boroughs, towns, or cities, and any existing city, town, or borough may annex additional territory even though its area is, as a result, increased beyond nine square miles. Eighteen cities, four towns, and two boroughs do exceed nine square miles) ;
 - (b) has no point within its area distant more than six miles from any other point ;
 - (c) contains a population of at least 500 inhabitant householders ;
 - (d) contains rateable property of a net annual value of at least £40,000 ; and
 - (e) does not comprise portions of different boroughs.
3. To sever parts of one municipality and annex such parts to another.
4. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality. (The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called *wards* and those of a shire *ridings*. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Twenty-eight municipalities, including seven shires, are not subdivided.)
5. To declare boroughs, cities, or towns. If its revenue from general and extra rates in the preceding year is not less than £15,000, a borough may be declared a town. If the revenue is not less than £30,000 it may be declared a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1st July, 1962, to 30th June, 1963, no new municipalities were created, but the Borough of Moe was declared a city on 6th March, 1963.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* (as amended by the *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act 1961*) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, and

the improvement of the standard of such valuations. Valuations will still be carried out at municipal level (and in some cases where appropriate, by other rating authorities), but an organization has been established to guide and assist valuers, councils, and other rating authorities in valuation matters.

The legislation provides for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are to be 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 of persons desiring to qualify themselves as valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. It is also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted. The Board is also empowered to 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.

Inspection of Scaffolding

Since 1922, councils have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or carrying out other works. Councils 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 came into operation on 1st October, 1962. Provision was made for a Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistants to supervise the administration of the Scaffolding Regulations by municipalities, and also for a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to prepare draft Scaffolding Regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee includes representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, and the Trades Hall Council. The Chairman is the Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection.

Municipalities

General Description

At 30th June, 1963, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 208 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 208 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	..	..	..	52
Towns	..	..	..	5
Boroughs	..	..	..	13
Shires	..	..	..	138
				<hr/>
				208
				<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 value of at least £20, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, 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 incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on rateable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than £5, unless

there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An occupier of rateable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. 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 55 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks 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 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 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 in the Act, 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 Board of Land and Works, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land 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 page 438). 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 448 to 454). 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 30th June, 1963, only two boroughs and seventeen shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council.

Town and Country Planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business 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

Although for many years councils have been empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means, it has been only in the past few years that some councils have entered into this field. The City of Prahran has recently completed a housing scheme and the City of Melbourne has given land to the Housing Commission upon which now stand blocks of flats, some reserved for elderly people. The Housing Commission has invited assistance from councils for slum reclamation and housing redevelopment and the City of Melbourne has responded with an agreement to provide to the Commission £300,000 over a period of three years which will be applied towards an expenditure by the Commission of some £4,288,000 in flat development within the City of Melbourne area. The council actively assisted in the provision of 96 "Darby and Joan" flats in North Carlton by donating land, finance, and architectural services.

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 (at present six) 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, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs under the Dog Act ;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;
- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (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 1961 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately £17 mill.

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, and by charitable organizations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 contains particular provisions covering the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne and, at the discretion of the Minister, other areas of the State. These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality. Metropolitan municipalities are those which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. These municipalities will, in future, be required to make valuations at four instead of six year intervals and, with some exceptions, are required to arrange for a valuation to be returned between the 1st January, 1962, and the 30th September, 1964, to be assessed at the level of general value current at the 31st December, 1961.

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 realize if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Of the 208 municipalities in Victoria at 30th September, 1962, 161 were rating on net annual values and 47 on unimproved capital values. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This

is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year is limited to 4s. in the £1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 4s. in the £1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse, rubbish, or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government Grants

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board), form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. Subsidies are now paid, in certain circumstances, for infant welfare centres, pre-natal centres, pre-school centres, free kindergartens, crèches, libraries, vermin destruction bonuses, public halls, swimming pools, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licences equivalent has been paid to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1962, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was £56,532.

(A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 359.) 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 £100,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

Under the *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act 1950* (legislation which is now incorporated in part in the *Local Government Act 1958*), the amount of the annual fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from 5s. to 10s., and it was provided that the additional revenue, less the cost of collection, should be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. Payments are made from the Fund, firstly, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and secondly, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidized from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations. The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at £100,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act 1961* increased this to £200,000.

For the year ended 30th June, 1962, subsidies paid to various municipalities for works from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to £113,477, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was £220,512.

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.

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied in providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Borrowing Powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed on the credit of the municipality for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be

available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :—

- (a) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (b) private street construction ;
- (c) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (d) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connexion with certain specified schemes.

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 authorized 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 £25,000.

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. Authorized 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 30th September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All 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 organization, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The annual conference, which determines Association policy, is held in October. The Association also operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

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 assurance organizations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved assurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on the retirement of the assured 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.

In prior years, the accounting period of the Board ended on 30th June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. The Board has now adopted the year ending 28th February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme, a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961 and at the end of the eight months period ended 28th February, 1962, it stood as follows :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT, 1ST JULY,
1961 TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1962**

(£)

Particulars	Amount
Premium and Investment Income	145,225*
Proceeds of Surrendered Policies	1,522,863
Sundries	5,650
	1,673,738
<i>Less</i> Contributions and Death and Withdrawal Benefits	116,410
„ Contributions to Management	16,667
	133,077
Operating Surplus for Period 1st July, 1961 to 28th February, 1962	1,540,661
Accumulated Funds (at 28th February, 1962)	2,903,983

* Excludes annual premiums which became payable on 1st March, 1962.

The accumulated funds at 28th February, 1962, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

Commission of Inquiry into Local Government in Victoria

This Commission was appointed in September, 1959, to inquire into local government in Victoria. Aspects covered by the Commission included disabilities which prevent municipal councils from, or hinder them in, fulfilling their statutory functions ; the question of whether the then existing municipal divisions of the State of Victoria provided for efficient, economical, and satisfactory units of local government ; the question of whether any, and if so what, alterations should be made to the then existing municipalities or their boundaries to provide better such units ; and the question of whether the statutory requirements for constituting new municipalities were satisfactory and, if not, what legislative amendments would be necessary to make them satisfactory.

Further References

Reference to the historical development of Victorian local government administration will be found on pages 347 to 349 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Melbourne City Council*Organization and Functions*

Melbourne shares with Geelong the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated in 1847. On the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, Melbourne became the capital of the colony. From Federation in 1901 until 1927, Melbourne was also the seat of government of the Commonwealth.

The City of Melbourne still operates under parts of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although in many respects it is bound, in common with other Victorian municipalities, by other local government legislation.

For electoral purposes, Melbourne is divided into eleven Wards, each Ward returning three councillors, giving a full Council of thirty-three members. One councillor from each Ward retires annually in rotation. The City has an area of 7,765 acres. With a net annual value for the year 1961-62 of £16.2 mill., a yearly revenue of £9.5 mill., and a work force of 2,745 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is integrated into the State Electricity Commission grid. The abattoirs and markets of the Council are also important. The Newmarket cattle market is the largest and most important in the State. The abattoirs, run in close conjunction with the market, supply 45 per cent. of the meat consumed in the metropolis and also feed the export market. The Victoria Market handles annually about 470,000 tons of fruit and vegetables with a value of £25 mill. The Fish Market, the only one of its kind in the State, is also a Council responsibility. The inspectorial side of the Council's activities is of the utmost importance to the community. Inspections cover the correct measuring of pre-packed goods, the correctness of weighing machines, the quality and standard of foods, the standard of housing, and checking construction of new buildings. Social services cater for the people of Melbourne from pre-natal care through to elderly citizens' activities. Active and passive recreation is provided for in 1,751 acres of parks, gardens, and reserves scattered throughout the City.

Though its population (76,810 at the 1961 Census) is below that of some suburban municipalities, its daily influx of population is high. This has demanded a high standard for traffic and general road works, including road surfacing, traffic engineering, and parking, both on and off the street.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. There are ten permanent or standing committees, whilst

special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee nor serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshop of the Council, but all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions taken be approved.

Administration

For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, committees are married to departments, although no committee has exclusive access to the activities of a particular department. At present, the relationship of committees to departments is as follows :—

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Department</i>
Public Works	City Engineer's City Architect's
Health	Health
Finance	City Treasurer's City Valuer's
Electric Supply ..	Electric Supply
General Purposes and Legislative	Town Clerk's
Abattoirs and Markets ..	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Markets (Fruit, Vegetables, and Fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation	Parks and Gardens
Building and Town Plan- ning	Building Surveyor's

Although departmental organization gives rise to certain administrative difficulties, it provides a structure which satisfactorily fulfils the purpose of an elective form of government relying entirely on honorary service.

Parks and Gardens

Almost since its birth Melbourne has been known as a garden city. More than one quarter of the City's eleven square miles now consists of parks, gardens, and reserves. Not all of these were part of the early park reservations ; some have been added from time to time by the Council as need and opportunity arose. Even with the older reservations, developmental work has not ceased.

Royal Park, an area of some 450 acres, was originally part of an area of 2,560 acres set aside in 1854 by Governor La Trobe as open space. Like most of Melbourne's other parks and gardens, Royal Park was once an aboriginal camping ground. In 1858, it saw the start of the Burke and Wills expedition and, in 1860, it was the site of the first agricultural experimental farm. Used by the Army during

two World Wars, the last Army occupied area was handed over to the Council in 1961. Since then, large-scale development has taken place—50 acres have been reserved for a women's recreation centre, comprising an Olympic standard athletic track, 40 basketball courts, six hockey fields, and a number of softball diamonds. Other areas in the Park are being developed and a regular tree planting programme is in progress to make Royal Park one of the foremost recreation areas in Australia.

Yarra Park, Princes Park, Fawkner Park, Debney's Park, and others provide further facilities for all types of sporting activities. Together they include fifteen turf wickets, 79 asphalt wickets, two women's athletic fields, 21 football grounds (Australian Rules), thirteen soccer grounds, four rugby grounds, nineteen hockey grounds, eight baseball grounds, fifteen playgrounds, nine softball diamonds, four asphalt basketball courts, 49 grass basketball courts, 24 tennis courts, several bowling rinks, and a golf course. These areas are used by more than 6,000 children and adults each week (excluding spectators), involving over 400 separate clubs and schools.

Quite distinct from the active type of recreational facility, the Council has provided many scenic and restful areas in its gardens. Well known among these are the Fitzroy Gardens, an area which, in 1837, was subdivided into building allotments. Admittedly, builders would have encountered some difficulties, as part of the area was occupied by a bluestone quarry, and a large portion of it was swamp land. Citizens of Melbourne Town found this to be an ideal place for disposing of their refuse, much to the disgust of the gentlefolk of East Melbourne, who agitated for its cleansing and beautification. James Sinclair, a Scottish landscape gardener, who had designed and planted Czar Nicholas' Royal Gardens in the Crimea, accepted the task of transforming the area into gardens, and many of the century-old trees which now grace the Gardens were planted by him. The story is similar with many other of Melbourne's parks: Alexandra Gardens on the south side of the Yarra were Melbourne's first brick-fields.

Succeeding years have witnessed intensive efforts of designing and developing Melbourne's parks and gardens, the planting of thousands of trees, and the creation of sporting areas and quiet places for restful meditation.

The Royal Botanic Gardens which are world renowned are situated less than one mile from the centre of the city proper. They occupy an area of approximately 88 acres and, although situated within the City of Melbourne, are controlled by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

Further Reference

A full account of the Melbourne City Council will be found on pages 359 to 362 of the Victorian Year Book 1961. Public Health Administration of the Council is described on page 388 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Bendigo

Historical Background

There is some evidence to suggest that the Bendigo valley may have been penetrated as early as 1838. Robert Ross Haverfield and James Mouat gave accounts to George Mackay, which suggest that they had visited the valley prior to its settlement.

Charles Sherrett took up the Mount Alexander Run in 1840. The first white men to live in the valley were shepherds employed by the successive owners of the Mount Alexander Run. One of these shepherds (controversy still exists as to which) was by reputation a pugilist who was nick-named "Bendigo", after William "Bendigo" Thompson, the reigning champion of the prize ring in England at this time. He lived in a little shepherd's hut on the bank of the creek where Golden Square, Bendigo, stands to-day. This hut became known as "Bendigo's Hut", the flat on which it stood as "Bendigo's Flat", and the creek as "Bendigo's Creek". The earliest post marks are "Bendigo Ck."

For a short time, the township was known officially as Castleton. For many years it was named Sandhurst. Sandhurst was renamed Bendigo by plebiscite in April, 1891. Bendigo was proclaimed a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1863, and a city in July, 1871.

Gold was first discovered in the Bendigo District at Mount Alexander in 1851 and the first discovery in the City of Bendigo was made at Golden Square in the same year. The first gold escort for 20,937 ounces of gold was despatched from Bendigo in July, 1852 to Melbourne.

The gold rush continued through 1852 into 1853. Gold of an alluvial nature was plentiful but very fine. It was not found in wholesale quantities or large nuggets as it was on some other fields. Since the summers of these years were hot and dry, the creek became a series of mudholes, and water to wash the gold-bearing clay was very scarce. The dry dusty conditions gave rise to a high incidence of disease and the malady conjunctivitis drove the diggers to distraction.

From 1856 to 1860, alluvial gold mining declined and Robert Ross Haverfield, first editor of the "Bendigo Advertiser" must be credited with being one of the principals in bringing about a revival in the form of quartz reefing or deep gold mining. He successfully advocated and promoted this method in editorials in his paper. Ballaerstaedt, Koch, Lansell, and others were the first to exploit the methods suggested and the Bendigo goldfield prospered economically until about 1915 when mining yields again declined. They have continued to do so until the present time when the field lies idle.

Pastoral development in the district was materially assisted by the gold rushes when meat and vegetables were in demand and brought high prices. Closer settlement may be said to date from land sales in 1856 in the Strathfieldsaye, Emu Creek areas. A successful wine industry was established, but the outbreak of the disease, *Phylloxera* was one factor in the decline of the industry.

The railway line from Melbourne was completed in 1862. Today Bendigo is the maintenance centre for the railway network into Northern Victoria and the railway workshops at North Bendigo ensure the city's importance in this regard for many years to come.

The City of Bendigo was laid out by Charles Larritt who also had the foresight to preserve or cause to be preserved the area known as Rosalind Park in the centre of the city. Larritt brought a straggling village bordering the Bendigo Creek into line with the requirements of all modern cities ; he planned the wide thoroughfares and broad streets that Bendigo enjoys today. Fortunately he accomplished all this before the second and more permanent stage of building commenced. This period of rebuilding in Bendigo dates from 1870 and continues until the 1890's. During this revival, architects like Vahland and Hartley designed some of the finest public buildings in Australia, many of which have been listed in classification "A" and are thus to be preserved for all time by the National Trust in view of their outstanding architectural merit.

Local industry received a considerable impetus by the establishment of the Commonwealth Ordnance Works at North Bendigo in 1942, and to some extent this counter-balanced the decline in gold mining and gave some relief to unemployment. After the Second World War, light textile industries were established in the city. The completion of the Eppalock Dam project will provide the necessary water for the canning industry.

Bendigo Goldfield (1851 to 1961)

Gold was first discovered in 1851 at "The Rocks" on the Bendigo Creek near Golden Square, and the field has since produced almost 25 mill. ozs. of gold from alluvial and reef mining. Whilst alluvial mining in the numerous gullies and creeks was highly productive in the early life of Bendigo, it was reefing which produced the main bulk of its wealth from 1854 to 1954.

The lodes of this field have been formed by the intrusion of quartz into the sandstones and slates of the Ordovician age, the quartz originating from the final phase of the granitic intrusion when the mineralized solutions were injected into the folded sedimentary rocks. The particular rock folding has given rise to the "Saddle Reef" formations from which much of the gold yield has been obtained. The

gold which was deposited at the same time as the quartz has been proven to a depth of 4,600 feet and its occurrence is in "shoots" in the lodes and often extends over hundreds of feet along the strike. Although not all reefs are payable, deposition on the field is such that it is generally accepted that all lodes carry gold values. The most famous producers have been the Garden Gully, Hustlers, New Chum, Sheepstead and Deborah lines of reef, although many outside lines have been highly productive in more or less isolated points of penetration to depth.

The deepest penetration on the field was at the "Victoria Quartz" mine at Ironbark where the shaft reached a depth of 4,608 feet. Deep sinking has been a feature of Bendigo reef mining and at one time no less than ten operating mines were working between 3,000 feet and 4,000 feet.

Although active mining ceased in 1955, a number of excellent plants and crushing batteries remain which could again be used one day.

Farming in the Bendigo District

Historical Development

The Bendigo district grew from a small settlement born as a result of the discovery of gold. By 1870, there were 200 mines employing 5,000 men. But, at the same time, and even in the early 1850's, the gold diggers were realizing that the Bendigo district also possessed unexploited agricultural resources. They found that the plains to the north of Bendigo were suited to the growing of wheat and oats, and that the climate and alluvial soils around Bendigo were well suited to the culture of fruit and of grapes for wine. Until the outbreak of the vine disease, *Phylloxera*, in 1893, the district was recognized as a leader in wine production. Orchards yielding all types of fruit gradually spread through the district. Historical documents frequently mention fruit orchards and citrus groves in the district through the latter half of last century. Even cotton growing was tried, as well as production of tobacco in 1856.

The farming community gradually expanded away from Bendigo and diversified its activities. Many of the early problems of satisfactory crop yield were overcome by breeding more suitable varieties of wheat, oats, and barley, recognizing and controlling crop diseases and pests, and appreciating the limitations of rainfall in the district. As a result of this, extensive areas of cropping are now found to the north and west of Bendigo. Similar factors have determined the development of the orchard industry in the Bendigo district.

Agriculture, Sheep, and Dairy Cattle

With the introduction of superphosphate early this century, crop yields and, eventually, pasture production were markedly increased and the district witnessed the beginnings of an agricultural revolution. The use of molybdenum has allowed the development of lighter classes of country.

Within a 30-mile radius of Bendigo, the rainfall ranges from 15 inches to 26 inches, with most country having an annual rainfall less than 20 inches. As a result of this, annual pastures are the most commonly grown. Subterranean clover strains and Wimmera rye grass are the basic annual pasture species. It is only in high-rainfall or irrigation country that perennial clovers and perennial rye grass predominate. *Phalaris tuberosa* is also grown in the district.

Sheep are generally raised for wool, with fat lambs mainly coming from the northern irrigation pastures. Stocking rates range from less than one sheep per acre on unimproved land to three sheep per acre on improved dry country. Dairy cattle are found mainly in irrigated areas, with some farms in the immediate vicinity of Bendigo and Castlemaine. Apart from these, the main districts favoured for dairy herds are Kerang, Cohuna, Echuca, Rochester, and Rushworth. Beef cattle are found in the same areas, although many are grazed together with sheep. Many dairy farms maintain a herd of pigs as a sideline.

Livestock Handling

All stock that need to be sold can be dealt with through the City Market which handles well over 1 mill. head of stock each year, mostly sheep. The Bendigo Market ranks as one of the largest in Victoria. The Victorian Inland Meat Authority handles many of the stock sold for slaughter. Each week, these works can handle 8,000 sheep as well as 1,500 pigs and 900 cattle. The works also process and pack hams and bacon. One hundred and eighty persons are employed.

Poultry

One of the industries most important to Bendigo and the rest of the State is the poultry industry. With about 2,500 farms, most of them within a radius of 20 miles of Bendigo, the district is the largest poultry centre outside Melbourne, contributing about one-third of the State's egg production. The Bendigo Egg Floor is the largest in Victoria in respect of eggs handled. Though the farms generally produce eggs, some of Victoria's leading poultry breeders are in the district and housing of birds is on a fully intensive basis. A recent development has been the acquisition of egg pulping equipment from overseas.

Orchards

The potential of the Bendigo area for fruit growing was recognized soon after Bendigo was settled and this is well vindicated by the extensive orchards now growing in the district. Most of these are found at Harcourt and Strathfieldsaye. The principal fruits grown

within 20 miles of Bendigo are apples and pears, with apples predominating and representing about 12 per cent. of the State's production. Local industries absorb fruit for preserving and, annually, about 500 tons of citrus fruits are processed for soft drinks.

Vegetables

Of the many vegetables grown in the Bendigo district, tomatoes are the most important, the fruit either being sold fresh or processed locally. Tomatoes grown in this district have the advantage of a high solids content which ensures a high yield of tomato pulp per ton of fruit.

Economic Activity

Bendigo was one of the earliest inland towns to be developed in Victoria. It is situated approximately 100 miles north-west of Melbourne in the centre of Northern Victoria and because of its geographic situation, its development has been linked with the growth of rural Victoria.

Bendigo's focal position in the network of highways and railways has made it well situated for the development of industries whose products are marketed over a wide radius. It is the recognized trading centre for a wide area and has developed as an industrial centre producing a variety of manufactured goods, with food processing and textiles as the principal industries.

Bendigo's egg industry is close to the vast wheatfields of the Mallee and the Wimmera, and with meat works and flour mills producing poultry feed, the industry has developed rapidly in the post-war years until today more than 120 mill. eggs are handled annually by two egg floors.

More than a century has passed since the establishment of the first pottery kiln in Bendigo. Today, the pottery plant at Epsom and the brick kilns in Bendigo meet the heavy demand for bricks, tiles, glazed earthenware pipes, and agricultural pipes throughout the whole of Northern Victoria.

During the war years, a large Ordnance Factory was established in Bendigo and has continued to function in the post-war era, contributing to the balanced development of the industrial section of the city.

From the fertile pasture lands of the Riverina and the valleys of the Loddon and Campaspe rivers, stock trains and road transports bring thousands of sheep and cattle to Bendigo's extensive modern saleyards which handle more than 1 mill. sheep and 50,000 cattle annually.

The shopping centre of Bendigo is modern and is constantly changing to meet the growing needs of the area.

Bendigo's main water supply is reticulated from the Coliban system, but very recently the new Eppalock Reservoir has been built, which will not only supplement the water supply of the city, but will add further to the water available for irrigation in the fertile territory north of Bendigo.

Many Government Departments have established branches in Bendigo to service the developing northern part of Victoria.

Eppalock Project

This is a project undertaken by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The conservation and utilization of the waters of the Campaspe River have been the subject of investigations for over 70 years. In 1927, Eppalock which is some miles from Bendigo, was tested as a possible dam site and three years later, as an unemployment relief measure, work was commenced on the construction of a concrete dam. After the structure had been built to a height of only 30 feet, work was suspended. Throughout the following years the Eppalock project was often revived but, because of insufficient funds, nothing further was done. However, in 1959, in response to local representation, an inquiry was held by the Public Works Committee. After an exhaustive and searching investigation, this body recommended the building of a major dam at Eppalock to impound 250,000 acre-feet of water.

The dam has now been formed by constructing an earth and rock fill embankment across the valley immediately upstream of the old Eppalock Weir. The embankment will store the waters of the Campaspe Weir and regulate the flow from the dam throughout the year.

Large floods which will overflow the completed dam will pass through a concrete-lined spillway located in a rock-cut adjacent to the west end of the embankment.

As well as reducing flood peaks and assuring the supply of water to the Campaspe Irrigation District and other areas downstream, the dam will augment the supply to the Coliban System. Water discharged for irrigation use below the dam will normally pass through hydraulic turbines geared to pumps which will lift water to the Bendigo area. Water for both of these uses will pass through an outlet tower, pressure tunnel, and penstock to the pumping station and irrigation outlet.

A construction centre has been established at the dam site to direct and control all works on the project. The centre includes stores, mechanical workshops, carpenter's shop, oil store, first-aid post, central and field offices, soil and concrete testing laboratory, concrete mixing plant and compressed air and water supply installations. Nearby, a living area consisting of 32 houses for married men and accommodation for 80 single men has been established.

The first construction work undertaken was the excavation of the outfall channel leading from the tunnel itself, and the excavation for the outlet tower base at the tunnel entrance. The construction of the upstream toe of the dam and diversion of normal river flows through the unlined tunnel section which followed enabled the completion of the main bank foundation excavation "in the dry". Earth and rock fill were then placed up to the level of the existing weir. This stage was completed by the autumn of 1961.

The outlet tower constructed to the level of the machinery deck and the concrete lining of the tunnel were also completed in 1961. The flow in the Campaspe River was passed over the partially completed main bank and was again turned through the completed tunnel. Placing of rock on the main bank was recommenced in August, 1961, and the main bank was completed during March, 1962. The secondary banks were completed during June, 1962. The concrete lined spillway begun in October, 1960 was completed during September, 1962.

Use of Water Power at Bridgewater

Situated on the banks of the Loddon River, 23 miles from Bendigo, the town of Bridgewater has a unique flour mill. The mill is unique, in that it has drawn upon the natural resources of its locality by using water power to turn the necessary milling machinery. Situated where the river has a fall of 30 feet to the half mile, the mill holds No. 1 licence from the State of Victoria for the diversion of waters from the Loddon River for use in its 320 h.p. turbines. The company operating the mill was founded in 1873 and was one of the first in the State to introduce roller milling in lieu of mill stones.

Bendigo Art Gallery

Following a public meeting in 1887, the Bendigo Art Association was formed, and a room in the School of Mines was provided for the display of paintings. It was not until 1900 that the present site and building were acquired, altered, and occupied under the name of the Bendigo Art Gallery. Since then, the Gallery has been practically rebuilt, and now consists of three very fine courts, suitably lighted. A splendid collection of paintings and statuary has been acquired, and as a result of generous benefactions, two galleries have been added to the front portion of the building. The façade has been redesigned, and

special attention has been given to the approach so that it harmonizes with the new design.

Special reference is made to the unique collection of paintings and statuary presented to the Gallery by Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Neptune Scott. Dr. Scott, who was born in Victoria, practised in Bendigo for many years and during this time he visited the Continent annually, spending much of his time in Paris, visiting and inspecting notable collections and art exhibitions. He was especially attracted to the work of members of the famous Barbizon School in France and secured many fine works by Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Sisley, Boudin, Courbet, Harpignies and other contemporary French painters. The result is that, owing to the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Scott, the Gallery now possesses excellent examples of these famous masters.

In addition to European paintings, the Gallery has a fine selection of Australian oils and water colours, the latter being displayed in a special room. Pictures represent both the traditional and "modern" schools of Australian painting.

Bendigo Technical College (Incorporating School of Mines and Industries)

This College was founded in 1873 as the Bendigo School of Mines and Industries, being the second technical institution in Australia and one of the earliest in the British Commonwealth. The name was changed in 1958.

The College is situated in the heart of the city on a site of approximately 4 acres, with buildings and equipment adequate for its functions. It has an excellent technical library. The College is administered by a council of local citizens and is subsidized by the Education Department.

Full day Diploma courses of professional standard are offered in Art, Chemistry (Applied), Commerce, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Geology, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, and Mining Engineering. Preliminary years of the Architectural Diploma and two years of the Needlework Diploma are also available.

Day release apprenticeship courses in boilermaking and steel construction, carpentry and joinery, electrical trades, motor mechanics, plumbing and gas fitting, turning and fitting are conducted, as well as advanced evening trade classes in handrailing and staircasing, heating and ventilation, industrial electronics, refrigeration servicing, "A" grade motor mechanics, and welding.

Evening education classes in Intermediate, Leaving, and Matriculation subjects offer preliminary qualifications, while Accountancy and Management Certificate courses provide professional training.

Many hobby classes are also available including pottery, furniture making, upholstery, flower arrangement, and cake decorating.

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.

For statistical purposes, the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the table on pages 105–106. In compiling local government finance statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie only partly within this area. Accordingly, in municipal tables in this section, the classification “ Other Metropolitan Municipalities ” varies from the defined area as follows :—

1956–57—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Hastings), Lillydale (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Croydon) and Werribee (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Altona), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, and Whittlesea.

1957–58 to 1959–60—As for 1956–57, with the exception that the new Shire of Altona is included, and the reduced and redefined Shire of Werribee is transferred to “ Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area ”.

1960–61—As for 1957–58 to 1959–60, with the exception that the whole of the Shire of Whittlesea and the new Shire of Frankston are included, and the new Shire of Hastings is transferred to “ Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area ”.

At 30th September, 1961, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,262 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 498 in 42 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,731 in 163 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, &c.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, General Account income, the amount of loans outstanding, &c., are shown for each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year Ended 30th September—	Number of Rate- payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Rateable Property		General Account Income	Loans Out- standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
	'000	'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CITY OF MELBOURNE						
1957	32	35	9,526	190,511	2,757	10,751
1958	33	36	10,422	208,443	2,902	11,838
1959	35	36	11,299	225,973	3,006	12,630
1960	35	35	12,297	245,939	3,377	13,720
1961	35	36	13,939	278,773	3,562	15,014
OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*						
1957	587	608	55,077	1,088,129	11,854	11,355
1958	617	614	60,133	1,193,886	12,664	12,442
1959	650	629	67,373	1,328,536	14,220	14,078
1960	699	653	73,060	1,446,239	16,386	16,691
1961	731	664	80,825	1,588,089	17,945	19,746
MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA						
1957	339	424	42,703	853,875	10,865	7,918
1958	358	438	46,097	918,812	11,860	9,818
1959	384	450	50,509	1,005,216	12,871	10,945
1960	407	470	53,756	1,062,263	14,106	12,151
1961	422	489	58,610	1,171,124	15,402	12,866
TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES						
1957	958	1,067	107,306	2,132,515	25,476	30,024
1958	1,008	1,088	116,652	2,321,141	27,426	34,098
1959	1,069	1,115	129,181	2,559,725	30,097	37,653
1960	1,141	1,158	139,113	2,754,441	33,869	42,562
1961	1,188	1,189	153,374	3,037,986	36,909	47,626

* See definition on previous page.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1957 to 1961, 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, Private Street Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts are excluded.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1957 ..	2,757	11,854	10,865	25,476	2,683	11,720	10,897	25,300
1958 ..	2,902	12,664	11,860	27,426	2,868	12,594	11,748	27,210
1959 ..	3,006	14,220	12,871	30,097	2,985	14,225	12,757	29,967
1960 ..	3,377	16,386	14,106	33,869	3,193	16,049	13,955	33,197
1961 ..	3,562	17,945	15,402	36,909	3,646	18,234	15,521	37,401

* See definition on page 421.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1957 ..	4,164	6,542	756	11,462	4,086	6,300	718	11,104
1958 ..	4,563	7,504	954	13,021	4,494	7,130	917	12,541
1959† ..	4,994	9,089	1,159	15,242	5,005	8,718	1,092	14,815
1960† ..	5,319	10,058	1,128	16,505	5,352	9,779	1,071	16,202
1961† ..	5,357	10,370	1,158	16,885	5,393	10,242	1,097	16,732

* See definition on page 421.

† Includes business undertakings excluded in previous years, viz. :—Quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the General Account, and such account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30th September, 1961, are given below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1960–61
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	1,950	12,755	9,451	24,156
Penalties	9	59	32	100
Licences—				
Dog	2	56	48	106
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades	5	40	17	62
Other	2	10	13	25
Total Taxation	1,968	12,920	9,561	24,449
Public Works and Services—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	26	839	600	1,465
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	70	253	223	546
Markets	337	103	138	578
Halls	25	127	114	266
Libraries	†	30	56	86
Weighbridges	11	2	16	29
Sale of Materials	22	168	221	411
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	378	1,809	2,187
Grazing Fees .. .. .	..	..	4	4
Pounds	†	2	5	7
Other	149	243	161	553
Street Construction	58	645	793	1,496
Private Street Supervision .. .. .	..	250	73	323
Other—				
Car Parking	290	73	48	411
Building Fees	31	183	62	276
Miscellaneous	17	190	127	334
Total Public Works and Services	1,036	3,486	4,450	8,972
Government Grants—				
Roads	6	48	190	244
Libraries	11	154	104	269
Parks, Gardens, &c. .. .. .	..	32	197	229
Infant Welfare Centres	9	111	94	214
River Works .. .. .	..	3	18	21
Licences Equivalent	8	14	35	57
Other	16	214	201	431
Total Government Grants	50	576	839	1,465
Transfers from Business Under- takings	48	287	22	357
Police Court Fines	163	47	12	222
Other Revenue	297	629	518	1,444
Total Revenue	3,562	17,945	15,402	36,909

* See definition on page 421.

† Under £500.

After exclusion of an amount of £1,072,442 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1960-61 was £35,836,446. Of this total, 68·2 per cent. was derived from taxation (67·7 per cent. from rates and penalties, and 0·5 per cent. from licences); 25·0 per cent. from public works and services; 1·0 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 4·1 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·7 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£24,448,795) was equivalent to £8 8s. 0d. per head of population or to £20 11s. 7d. per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1961, are set out below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1960-61
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration—				
Pay-roll Tax	40	169	119	328
Other	537	2,249	2,293	5,079
Total General Administration	577	2,418	2,412	5,407
Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	475	586	474	1,535
Overdraft .. .. .	..	33	79	112
Redemption	265	905	949	2,119
Other	†	23	3	26
Total Debt Services ..	740	1,547	1,505	3,792
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	399	5,603	6,100	12,102
Street Lighting	‡	521	196	717
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	138	1,647	667	2,452
Other	104	929	502	1,535
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	355	1,620	890	2,865
Markets	138	83	96	317
Halls	102	402	295	799
Libraries	23	392	246	661
Weighbridges	6	6	11	23
Materials .. .. .	..	124	138	262
Plant	56	600	718	1,374
Grazing Expenses .. .. .	..	†	11	11
Pounds	†	18	23	41
Other	94	445	232	771
Other—				
Car Parking	280	198	42	520
River Works .. .. .	..	8	25	33
Miscellaneous	12	209	111	332
Total Public Works and Services	1,707	12,805	10,303	24,815

* See definition on page 421.

† Under £500.

‡ Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY
SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1960–61—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board ..	..	187	588	775
Fire Brigades	88	472	†	560
Hospitals and Other Charities ..	19	55	44	118
Other	238	298	188	724
Total Grants ..	345	1,012	820	2,177
Other Expenditure	277	452	481	1,210
Total Expenditure ..	3,646	18,234	15,521	37,401

* See definition on page 421.

† Under £500.

After exclusion of an amount of £987,290 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1960–61 was £36,413,317. Of this total, 14·9 per cent. was for administration; 10·4 per cent. for debt services; 10·9 per cent. for health services; 7·9 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 33·2 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 3·8 per cent. for plant and equipment; 12·3 per cent. for other public works and services; 6·0 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 0·6 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 30th September, 1957 to 1961, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Salaries*	2,649	2,875	3,108	3,382	3,716
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	77	80	87	93	103
Audit Expenses	25	28	33	39	41
Dog Registration Expenses ..	33	42	48	54	62
Election Expenses	28	30	26	28	38
Insurances	235	328	378	362	399
Legal Expenses	64	68	51	80	84
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone	329	346	389	502	539
Other	101	91	88	81	97
Total	3,541	3,888	4,208	4,621	5,079

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries, which are included with "Health—Other" on previous page.

Municipal Business Undertakings

In Victoria, during 1960-61, 21 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 438.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1961, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1960-61
(£'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	180	197	377
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	5,006	10,019	552	15,577
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	320	126	194	640
Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	31	45	215	291
Total Revenue ..	5,357	10,370	1,158	16,885

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1960-61
(£'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses	157	140	297
Depreciation	18	18
Debt Charges	1	47	48
Other Expenditure	7	4	11
Total Water Supply .	..	165	209	374

* See definition on page 421.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1960-61—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	4,307	9,148	438	13,893
Depreciation	258	172	7	437
Debt Charges	99	332	57	488
Other Expenditure	295	292	14	601
Total Electricity	4,959	9,944	516	15,419
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	313	75	130	518
Depreciation	18	4	5	27
Debt Charges	34	6	26	66
Other Expenditure	36	4	8	48
Total Abattoirs	401	89	169	659
Other†—				
Working Expenses	30	34	178	242
Depreciation .. ..	..	7	13	20
Debt Charges .. ..	..	1	8	9
Other Expenditure	3	2	4	9
Total Other	33	44	203	280
Total Expenditure	5,393	10,242	1,097	16,732

* See definition on page 421.

† See footnote on page 427.

Municipal Loan Finance

Municipal Loan Receipts

The following tables show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works in private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts for each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1961.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS

(Excluding Redemption Loans)

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1957	1,392	1,862	1,730	4,984
1958	2,134	2,226	2,269	6,629
1959	2,142	2,194	2,047	6,383
1960	1,833	2,612	2,133	6,578
1961	2,417	3,256	2,134	7,807

* See definition on page 421.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1960–61

(Excluding Redemption Loans)

(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	1,238	2,480	1,799	5,517
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. .. .	..	..	83	83
Electricity	400	568	75	1,043
Abattoirs	56	..	25	81
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund) ..	723	208	152	1,083
Total Receipts	2,417	3,256	2,134	7,807

* See definition on page 421.

Municipal Loan Expenditure

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1956–57 to 1960–61, 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 30th September, 1961.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1957	1,665	1,831	1,508	5,004
1958	1,921	1,994	2,096	6,011
1959	1,690	2,048	2,091	5,829
1960	1,839	2,219	1,993	6,051
1961	1,656	2,758	2,134	6,548

* See definition on page 421.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1960–61

(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ..	174	1,444	1,080	2,698
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	128	268	175	571
Markets	20	3	30	53
Plant	20	113	84	217
Halls	39	210	264	513
Other	174	217	219	610
Infant Welfare Centres ..	1	23	25	49
Pre-School (Crèches, &c.) ..	2	..	3	5
Other	416	24	24	464
Total Ordinary Services	974	2,302	1,904	5,180

* See definition on page 421.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1960-61—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	14	90	104
Electricity	632	442	115	1,189
Abattoirs	50	..	25	75
Total Business Undertakings	682	456	230	1,368
Total Expenditure ..	1,656	2,758	2,134	6,548

* See definition on page 421.

At 30th September, 1961, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to £4,833,804.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61, is given below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN LIABILITY

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government*	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			£'000			£ s. d.
1957 ..	475	29,549	30,024	2,889	27,135	10 1 8
1958 ..	637	33,461	34,098	3,160	30,938	11 4 6
1959 ..	858	36,795	37,653	3,145	34,508	12 3 10
1960 ..	951	41,611	42,562	3,376	39,186	13 12 7
1961 ..	1,127	46,499	47,626	3,111	44,515	15 2 5

* Excluding liability to Country Roads Board.

Construction of Private Streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, 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 1960-61, on the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
1960-61
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
Receipts—			
Loans	1,172	528	1,700
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	561	155	716
Owners' Contributions	3,148	595	3,743
Other	135	44	179
Total	5,016	1,322	6,338
Expenditure—			
Works	4,252	974	5,226
Debt Charges—			
Redemption of Loans	275	62	337
Interest on Loans	159	42	201
Interest on Overdraft	53	9	62
Other	9	2	11
Other	258	40	298
Total	5,006	1,129	6,135
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1961 ..	1,160	515	1,675
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1961	2,778	578	3,356
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1961	3,619	1,094	4,713

* See definition on page 421

Details of receipts and expenditure of the private street account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Receipts—					
Loans	327	339	653	1,190	1,700
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	742	182	101	..	716
Owners' Contributions ..	2,622	2,662	2,757	3,676	3,743
Other	91	52	136	278	179
Total	3,782	3,235	3,647	5,144	6,338
Expenditure—					
Works	3,276	2,618	2,763	3,618	5,226
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	..	..	..	240	..
Debt Charges—					
Redemption of Loans ..	125	150	180	242	337
Interest on Loans ..	77	85	100	140	201
Interest on Overdraft ..	89	98	77	80	62
Other	7	2	6	5	11
Other	134	149	226	270	298
Total	3,708	3,102	3,352	4,595	6,135

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1961. 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
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1961
(Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways	Tourists' Roads	Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	80	80
Portland cement concrete ..	4	..	..	136	140
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	17	..	..	801	818
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements	4,011	202	144	16,238*	20,595
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	470	224	319	31,106	32,119
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	..	..	22,576	22,576
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic ..	..	..	..	25,499	25,499
Total	4,502	426	463	96,436*	101,827

* Includes 9 miles by-pass roads.

Forest roads are roads in the vicinity of forest areas or otherwise inaccessible areas from which the local councils receive little or no rate revenue.

Main roads in urban areas provide for some of the main traffic streams apart from those routes declared as State highways. In rural areas, main roads connect areas of production with townships and provide links between townships. In each case, progressive improvements are being undertaken as well as regular maintenance.

At 30th June, 1962, the mileage of declared roads and the mileage with bituminous surface were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—MILEAGE OF DECLARED ROADS AT
30TH JUNE, 1962**

Classification	Mileage	Mileage Scaled
State Highways	4,498	4,085
By-pass Roads	9	9
Tourists' Roads	426	204
Forest Roads	461	154
Main Roads	9,112	6,965
Total	14,506	11,417

In order to facilitate its own direct work and to ensure technical and administrative co-operation with municipal councils, the Board has established divisional offices, depots, and workshops at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Horsham, Traralgon, and Warrnambool. Two divisions (Dandenong and Metropolitan) are located at the Head Office at Kew, and utilize the workshop services of the central depot at Syndal.

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)	8,233	8,625	9,394	9,578	9,866
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	560	686	724	789	778
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	6,159	6,871	8,461	8,984	9,878
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	1,529	1,873	2,117	2,254	2,262
State Loan Funds	403	76	160	283	683
Commonwealth Special Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	500
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration	460	53	5	1	..
Other Receipts	37	31	44	50	76
Total	17,381	18,215	20,905	21,939	24,043

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	14,726	15,021	17,220	19,089	21,076
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	37	35	38	45	50
Plant Purchases	1,053	713	1,028	708	175
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments	831	862	875	888	928
Payment to Tourist Fund	109	145	152	188	191
General Expenditure*	824	970	1,636	1,662	1,621
Total	17,580	17,746	20,949	22,580	24,041

* Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, etc., at Kew—£452,000 in 1959-60; £528,000 in 1960-61; and £19,554 in 1961-62.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
State Highways—					
Construction	2,984	3,484	3,735	4,627	5,316
Maintenance and Reconditioning	2,005	1,873	2,117	2,254	1,520
By-Pass Roads .. .. .	..	29	267	1,097	683
Main Roads—					
Construction	4,243	4,357	4,991	4,752	5,790
Maintenance and Reconditioning	1,186	1,179	1,268	1,167	1,637
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction and Maintenance	3,615	3,371	3,974	4,228	5,193
Tourists' Roads—Construction and Maintenance	458	454	551	600	573
Forest Roads—Construction and Maintenance	128	191	192	275	295
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	107	83	125	89	69
Total Expenditure	14,726	15,021	17,220	19,089	21,076

Further References

A history of the Board is set out on pages 375-376 of the Victorian Year Book 1961. Traffic engineering problems and by-pass roads

are described on pages 394 to 396 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and sources of funds on pages 408–409 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 31st December, 1962, 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 Acts
Waterworks Trusts (159)	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Clunes Borough	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Talbot Shire	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Walpeup Shire	
East Loddon Shire	
Fern Tree Gully Shire	
Kilmore Shire	
Lillydale Shire	
Mansfield Shire	
Sale City	
Seymour Shire	
Tambo Shire	
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 Acts
Mildura Urban Water Trust	

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 532 to 543. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual Budget review) are included in the tables 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 the 18th 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, it was given responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area.

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 51 commissioners and a chairman. 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 re-election. 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 Board is now responsible for water supply, sewerage, drainage, and river improvements over an area of 460 square miles. To this must be added a further 24 square miles in which the Board is responsible for water supply only. Its town planning commitment extends over 688 square miles.

Melbourne's Water Supply

Melbourne's water supply, gathered in catchment areas high in the mountain ranges, is pure and not treated in any way. This valuable legacy is the result of the policy introduced about 70 years ago of fully protecting the water catchment areas. In this way, Melbourne has avoided any pollution of its water supply at the source and has not had to resort to treatment and filtration as have many large cities overseas.

In these catchments, aggregating some 277 square miles in extent, no habitation, utilization of timber, cultivation, or grazing of land is permitted. In consequence, much of the area has retained its virgin state—a dense forest of indigenous trees with light scrub below and a damp floor. This provides conditions necessary for a high annual yield of water and the maintenance of stream flows in summer.

The supply comes from four main catchments—the Yan Yean, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Upper Yarra—situated on the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range. With the exception of part of the Yan Yean system, the catchment of which extends northwards over the Divide to include the Wallaby and Silver Creeks (tributaries of the Goulburn River), Melbourne's water supply catchments are located on the Yarra River or its tributaries.

The water yield of the catchments is impounded in storage reservoirs, the particulars of which are set out below and illustrated on the map facing this page.

- (1) The Yan Yean Reservoir near Whittlesea was completed in 1857 and has a total capacity of 7,233 mill. gall., of which 6,649 mill. gall. are available for consumption.
- (2) The Toorourrong Reservoir at the foot of the Plenty Ranges on the eastern branch of the Plenty River was completed in 1885 and has a capacity of 60 mill. gall. This reservoir is a retarding basin for water from the Wallaby and Silver Creeks.
- (3) The Maroondah Reservoir on the Watts River above Healesville was completed in 1927 and has a capacity of 6,289 mill. gall. of which 4,870 mill. gall. are available for consumption.
- (4) The O'Shannassy Reservoir on the O'Shannassy River beyond Warburton was completed in 1928 and has a capacity of 930 mill. gall. The O'Shannassy Reservoir is used for regulating the flow of the O'Shannassy River, the water from which is stored in the Silvan Reservoir.
- (5) Silvan Reservoir in the Dandenong Ranges was completed in 1932 and has a capacity of 8,853 mill. gall., of which 8,823 mill. gall. are available for consumption. As well as providing the main storage for the O'Shannassy system, Silvan is also the terminal reservoir for the Upper Yarra system.
- (6) Upper Yarra Reservoir on the headwaters of the Yarra River about 20 miles beyond Warburton has a capacity of 45,400 mill. gall., of which 44,120 mill. gall. are available for consumption.

The total capacity of these storage reservoirs is 68,765 mill. gall., of which 65,452 mill. gall. are available for consumption.

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. In 1962, there were 37 distributing and service reservoirs, with a total capacity of 366 mill. gall., in Melbourne's water supply system. 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 1957-58 to 1961-62, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area Only)
(£'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1962
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Yan Yean System ..	3	*	88	85	25	893
Maroondah System ..	26	*	7	1	8	1,770
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan System ..	543	232	52	14	2	20,978
Service Reservoirs ..	346	331	189	236	178	1,988
Large Mains ..	2,077	2,398	1,932	1,643	2,139	16,808
Reticulation ..	777	1,429	1,019	1,211	1,351	12,904
Afforestation ..	9	5	4	10	8	274
Investigations, Future Works ..	2	5	5	5	9	43
Total Outlay	3,783	4,400	3,296	3,205	3,720	55,658

* Under £500.

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF WATER
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area Only)
('000 Gall.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	5,865,600	3,347,400	4,041,100	5,260,200	5,126,300
Maroondah Reservoir ..	15,408,400	15,392,300	14,783,100	16,032,200	13,209,400
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	25,740,300	30,149,000	34,377,600	34,495,400	39,189,000
Total Output ..	47,014,300	48,888,700	53,201,800	55,787,800	57,524,700

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30th June, 1962, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 332·9 mill. gall. on 21st November, 1961, and the minimum consumption was 92·7 mill. gall. on 3rd September, 1961.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :—

VICTORIA—WATER CONSUMPTION IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS

(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area Only)

Year	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30th June	Total Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served
	No.	No.	mill. gall.	mill. gall.	gall.
1957-58	454,853	373,019	47,006	128·78	78·67
1958-59	483,410	378,738	48,917	134·02	77·02
1959-60	496,841	384,844	53,169	145·27	81·20
1960-61	510,078	395,109	55,822	152·94	83·30
1961-62	519,216	399,890	57,521	157·59	84·32

Sewerage System

There are now three separate systems collecting, purifying, and disposing of sewage from the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. These are the Werribee, South Eastern, and Kew systems.

Werribee is the principal system and serves approximately 98 per cent. of the sewered area of the Metropolis. All sewage collected by this system flows by gravitation through two main sewers to a pumping station at Spotswood.

The North Yarra main sewer, as the name implies, serves the area north of the river, whilst the Hobson's Bay main sewer serves the area south of the river. These main sewers terminate at the pumping station 37 feet and 45 feet respectively, below the low-water level of the bay.

At the pumping station, the sewage is screened and then nine electrically-driven centrifugal pumps lift it 108 feet through three rising mains to a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles away at Brooklyn (see pages 416, 417 of the Victorian Year Book 1963). From there, it gravitates 16 miles along the main outfall sewer to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or lagooning.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The South Eastern system disposes of the sewage from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, and Cheltenham, which for economic reasons could not be brought into the Werribee system.

The treatment process established at Braeside for this system is biological and involves sedimentation of the sewage and subsequent slow filtration through a bed of broken stone from which a clear effluent emerges. The effluent is then stored in large lagoons where it undergoes final purification before being absorbed by the soil.

The Kew system serves an area of 112 acres at Kew which could not be economically connected to the Werribee system. The treatment process is similar to that at Braeside.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1962, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area Only) (£'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1962
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	216	209	195	159	186	4,181
Treatment Works	68	23	20	48	13	492
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	39	136	56	138	278	1,203
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant	23	334	1,606	1,078	1,217	4,670
Main and Branch Sewers	648	1,367	1,382	1,667	2,378	11,752
Reticulation Sewers	1,249	1,482	1,887	1,414	2,256	24,526
Cost of House Connexions Chargeable to Capital .. ..	..	Cr. 274	..	..	..	397
Sanitary Depots	36	75	115	68	*	387
Investigations	10	11	11	10	..	130
Total Outlay	2,289	3,363	5,272	4,582	6,328	47,738

* Under £500

Metropolitan Sewerage Farm

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1962, are as follows :—

Total area of farm	26,811 acres
Area used for sewage disposal	16,153 acres
Average rainfall over 67 years	18·84 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served	5s. 8d.
Profit on cattle and sheep	£174,248

Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as from 19th November, 1924. By

agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c. For the year 1961-62, working expenses were £65,945 and interest £21,606, making a total of £87,551. Revenue was £29,396, leaving a deficiency of £58,155.

Stormwater Drains

Since 1924, the Board has been empowered by Act of Parliament to deal with main drains and main drainage works. Before that date, main drainage problems were the responsibility of individual municipal councils.

The Board has now taken over and maintains many miles of drains previously constructed by councils. It is also the constructing authority for further works to dispose of stormwater drainage from catchments exceeding 150 acres in area.

River Improvements

The Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, creeks, and watercourses except for certain parts under the jurisdiction of other public authorities. It works to keep all streams free from pollution, to dredge them for flood control, to provide free safe passage for small boats and pleasure craft, to maintain the banks, and prevent erosion.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1962, was £9,437,944. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1962, was 198 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1961-62 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows:—

Water Rate	..	..	..	..	£90,737,905
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services)	..	..	..	..	£71,185,969
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate	..	..	..	..	£86,268,054
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	..	..	..	..	£91,248,027

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 £115 mill. This amount is exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

Loan Liability

The Board's loan liability at 30th June, 1962, was £108,497,060. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further £8,892,874 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

Revenue, Expenditure, &c.

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board, during each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.*

(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	3,038	3,273	3,757	4,106	5,179
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	2,983	3,275	3,546	3,842	4,263
Trade Waste Charges	198	212	214	231	235
Sanitary Charges	51	54	55	82	89
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c. ..	11	18	15	11	9
Balance, Live Stock Account	168	169	259	214	174
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	504	554	608	662	742
River Water Charges	10	10	10	10	9
Total	6,963	7,565	8,464	9,158	10,700
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	480	502	537	578	616
Maintenance	722	841	907	966	1,069
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	434	466	513	559	576
Maintenance	506	529	565	591	581
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	15	17	23	28	32
Maintenance	302	321	369	336	345
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	43	38	41	34	49
Maintenance	59	57	63	66	86
Main Drainage Works	252	277	304	331	371
Pensions and Allowances	72	75	79	108	97
Loan Flotation Expenses	80	68	154	114	192
Interest (Including Exchange)	3,137	3,607	4,221	4,725	5,276

* Excluding Metropolitan Improvement Fund.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.*—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	171	403	527	388	401
Loans Redeemed Reserve .. .. .	..	..	..	143	194
Renewals Fund	136	143	181	192	216
Superannuation Account	62	61	70	74	69
Depreciation	11	20	22	27	31
Municipalities	17	17	17	17	17
Exchange Reserve	150	74	..	..	..
Rates Equalization Reserve	95	40	(Cr) 63	(Cr) 119	475
Insurance Account	200	..	..	..	..
Total	6,944	7,556	8,530	9,158	10,693
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(+) 19	(+) 9	(-) 66	..	(+) 7
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply	41,037	45,437	48,733	51,938	55,658
Sewerage	28,194	31,556	36,829	41,411	47,738
Drainage and River Improvement Works	6,843	7,772	8,454	8,912	9,438

*Excluding Metropolitan Improvement Fund.

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 163 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1st March, 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

The Planning Scheme has been 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, will bring about the need for modification of the scheme from time to time. This can be done by

amending planning schemes. One such amending scheme to increase the potential population capacity of the Metropolitan Area by 250,000 people has been completed.

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

A full account of the Planning Scheme is given on pages 407 to 410 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Highways and Bridges

A complete network of freeways and highways designed to meet the needs of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the next 20–30 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 recognized 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 £20 mill. 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, and Hanna and Roy streets (re-named King's Way), South Melbourne.

South-Eastern Freeway

The opening of the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway in May, 1962 marked the commencement of the system of urban freeways proposed in Melbourne's Master Plan prepared by the Board to provide safe and fast motor traffic routes between the city and suburbs.

The first stage starts at Batman-avenue and skirts the Yarra River as far as Grange-road Bridge. The terminal points at Batman-avenue and Grange-road are only temporary until the freeway links up with the proposed Ring Road.

As constructed, the freeway provides a four-lane highway—two traffic lanes in each direction, with additional lanes for emergency stopping purposes and at points where traffic enters or leaves the highway. Pedestrians are separated from road traffic by fences and guard rails. Modern mercury-type lighting is provided throughout.

A prominent feature of the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway is the Morshead Overpass, comprising a bridge, 1,300 feet long, with a total of 25 spans including one of 160 feet over Punt-road.

A further major structure is the bridge, 1,200 feet long, constructed to carry the highway over soft ground along the north bank of the Yarra and over the entrance to the Board's river depot at Burnley. The total length of the highway as now constructed is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including half a mile of reconstructed existing roads.

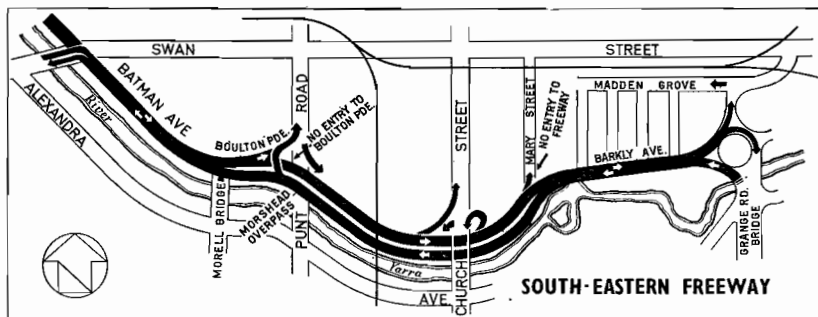


FIGURE 12. The first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway extends from Batman-avenue to Grange-road Bridge.

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 carried out from time to time as the need arises.

Parklands

Because large areas are reserved in the Planning Scheme for parklands, the Board may, with the consent of local councils, acquire and develop such lands as parks, gardens, and playing fields.

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 seaport of Geelong. 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 supply was given to the Flinders Naval Base. 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 south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea.

The Otway system serves the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool, the headworks being located at the Gellibrand River in the Otway Ranges.

The Coliban System serves the Bendigo-Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a measurement 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 139 towns with a population of about 210,000.

Local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies, now number 177 and now serve 213 cities and towns with a combined population of 555,000. The predominance of local control is shown by these figures which show that the population served from local controlled schemes is more than double the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission.

In all, 770,000 persons in 350 centres outside the Metropolitan Area are now provided with reticulated water supplies by the Commission or by Local Trusts and Authorities.

In addition to their functions 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 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a Government nominee (chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £6·5 mill. for water supply, £5 mill. for sewerage works, and £485,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1962, was—water supply, £5,045,085 ; sewerage, £2,268,824 ; and sewerage installation, £457,933, of which £126,361 was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1962, was £501,304 on account of waterworks and £256,885 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 30th June, 1962, the amount so appropriated was £496,215 and of this sum £272,389 had been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

At the 30th June, 1962, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 96,723, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 24,361, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 21,535.

For some years, the Trust has been engaged on an expansion programme which will involve a total loan expenditure of approximately £6 mill.

The principal work in this programme is the construction of a large dam with a capacity of 5,000 mill. gall. on the Upper Barwon River at an estimated cost of £2·5 mill. This project, which was commenced in 1960, is expected to be completed in 1964. The expansion programme, for both water supply and sewerage, has become necessary to cater for the current and future growth of the population of Geelong.

Water Supply

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 4,356 mill. gall.

Barwon System.—This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There is one storage reservoir and six service basins. The total storage of the reservoir and service basins of the Barwon System is 4,280 mill. gall. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gall. per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage system consists of a main outfall sewer 4 feet by 3 ft. 3 in. to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong, and 234.78 miles of main and reticulation sewers. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500, and was designed to take the discharge from a contributing population of 120,000. The sewerage area, which is 10,559 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on the 1st July, 1954. The Board consists of seven members: the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council; three members 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.

Water Supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

During the year 1961–62, the Board completed the construction of a major storage on the Upper Tyers River, converting a previously pumped water supply scheme into a gravitational scheme. The capacity of this storage is approximately 7,000 mill. gall., and water is conveyed from the storage, a distance of approximately 10 miles, by a pipe-line 60 inches in diameter.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was £4,512,300 to the 30th June, 1962. Liabilities amounted to £4,944,523 at 30th June, 1962, including loans due to the Government, totalling

£4,817,250. The income for the year 1961–62 was £124,046, and expenditure during the year amounted to £118,362, including interest charges amounting to £40,521. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1962, amounted to £64,287.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30th June, 1962, totalled 3,005 mill. gall.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 50 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on 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.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to the 30th June, 1962, was £2,426,759.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans at the 30th June, 1962, amounting to £2,600,545. Income during 1961–62 amounted to £113,607 and expenditure, which included £54,685 interest on loans, amounted to £141,585. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1962, amounted to £94,350.

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 the 1st July, 1880, by the *Waterworks Act* 1880.

The water supply district of the Ballarat Water Commissioners embraces an area of approximately 65 square miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, which is responsible for a reticulated supply to the township of Buninyong. The total estimated population supplied is 59,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,606 mill. gall. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,179 ratepaying tenements, of which 12,833 are connected to the sewers.

For the year 1962, the total consumption was 2,120 mill. gall. including 73 mill. gall. supplied to Lake Wendouree, on which important rowing and other aquatic sports are held.

The average *per capita* consumption for the year 1962 was 99.9 gall. per day. Approximately 83 per cent. of the properties supplied are metered and, to reduce leakage losses and wastage to a minimum, the Commissioners have planned to meter at least 90 per cent. of the properties supplied.

To 31st December, 1962, the capital cost of construction was £2,720,483, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were £1,662,354. During 1962, revenue amounted to £190,632, and expenditure to £188,390.

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act 1915*, by Order in Council dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District embraces the City of Ballarat, portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville, and the Borough of Sebastopol.

At 31st December, 1962, there were 19,621 assessments in the sewerage district, and 14,866 in declared sewerage areas, where 12,833 tenements were connected.

Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1962, amounted to £1,376,681; redemption payments at that date totalled £329,892. Revenue during 1962 amounted to £147,186, and expenditure, which included £88,188 on interest and redemption, was £146,299. During 1962, 143 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31st December being £85,178.

Further References

A description of the system operated by the Ballarat Sewerage Authority will be found on pages 395–396 of the Victorian Year Book 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 70 local sewerage authorities constituted at 31st December, 1962 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 49 authorities had systems in operation. A further seven authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which are in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1957 to 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of Systems in Operation ..	36	38	38	39	41
No. of Systems under Construction	4	3	7	11	12
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year)	323,008	339,609	354,756	369,951	395,432
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	84,031	89,574	94,747	100,397	106,604
	£'000				
Income—					
Rates	726	818	916	1,036	1,208
Other	169	295	344	434	459
Total	895	1,113	1,260	1,470	1,667
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	355	402	465	538	583
Other	548	698	789	855	1,039
Total	903	1,100	1,254	1,393	1,622
Loan Account—					
Receipts	2,012	1,597	2,175	2,839	3,123
Expenditure	2,224	1,569	1,797	2,376	3,243
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	7,942	9,171	11,008	13,637	16,033

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 1961–62, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 1·75d. in the £1 of the annual value of property amounting to £85,101,490, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of £17 9s. 0·44d. for every £100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1960 amounted to £7,099,822.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Contributions—					
Municipal	345	447	486	539	619
Insurance Companies	689	893	972	1,078	1,232
Receipts for Services	141	139	141	193	205
Interest and Sundries	120	131	198	118	106
Total	1,295	1,610	1,797	1,928	2,162
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	870	963	1,076	1,133	1,275
Administrative Charges, &c.	301	281	340	245	265
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff					
Allowances	85	88	94	105	114
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	120	127	147	141	168
Interest	4	8	12	15	18
Repayment of Loans	8	8	10	9	10
Superannuation Fund	35	39	59	72	80
Motor Replacement Reserve	14	15	20	22	35
Pay-roll Tax	26	28	31	33	37
Miscellaneous	6	5	7	10	30
Total	1,469	1,562	1,796	1,785	2,032
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(—) 174	(+) 48	(+) 1	(+) 143	(+) 130
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	119	191	271	322	352

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades and the number of staff employed at 30th June in each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Fire Stations	43	44	44	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	824	824	883	924	1,024
Special Service and Partially Paid Firemen	93	93	93	103	107

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further References

An outline of the functions and activities of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board will be found on page 397 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Country Fire Authority

The history of the development of Victoria from its earliest times is threaded with the recurring disasters of widespread bushfires. By 1928, there were 106 brigades in Victoria when the Bush Fire Brigades Association was formed to secure necessary powers for the effective prevention and extinction of bushfires. The Bush Fire Brigades Act was passed in 1933, establishing the Bush Fire Brigades Committee with which the brigades could now be registered.

In the towns of Victoria, the fire service had its beginning in the "Bucket Brigades" of the early 1850's. The first organized fire brigades were Geelong and Sandhurst No. 1 (Bendigo) in 1854 and Ballarat in 1856, all formed at public meetings. Brigades had to rely mainly on their own efforts until the establishment of the two boards (metropolitan and country) in 1890, when the Government, municipalities, and insurance companies were named as contributors.

In April, 1945, the Country Fire Authority took complete control of fire-fighting and fire prevention in the country area of Victoria and the Country Fire Brigades Board and the Bush Fire Brigades Committee ceased to exist.

At the inception of the Authority, there were 185 urban fire brigades and 727 rural fire brigades. The registered members of rural fire brigades numbered 35,000 volunteers, and equipment was estimated to be worth £100,000. At the 30th June, 1962, there were 207 urban fire brigades with 5,775 members (including 121 on extended leave) comprising 3,888 active and 1,887 reserve volunteers. Rural brigades numbered 1,037 with 101,129 volunteer members.

During the seventeen years the Authority has been in existence, the fire services in the three larger provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have been placed under permanent officer control and the staff of permanent firemen has increased considerably. Because of the population increase in places where the demands on the volunteer service began to press too heavily, permanent officers have been appointed in charge of volunteer brigades. At 30th June, 1962, there were 37 permanent fire officers and 53 firemen in the Authority service with permanent officers at Dandenong, Springvale, Morwell, North Geelong, Frankston, Doveton, Mildura, Warrnambool, and Shepparton. Permanent Regional Officers administered 21 Fire Control Regions with rural fire districts.

As from October, 1950, the municipalities were relieved of their contributions, their one-third being provided from the Municipalities Assistance Fund. From January, 1954, the Government ceased to contribute, the responsibility for its one-third being transferred to the

insurance companies. Whereas the Government, municipalities, and insurance companies each provided one-third of the Authority revenue when it was created in 1944, in 1962, therefore, the insurance companies contributed two-thirds of the revenue, the remaining one-third being provided from the Municipalities Assistance Fund. Annual expenditure has grown from £75,688 in the first year to £634,518 in 1962.

Up to 30th June, 1962, the Authority has raised 36 loans, representing a total of £1,175,000, which has been used for the provision of buildings and equipment. In August, 1951, the limit of borrowing was raised from £200,000 to £500,000, and was further increased to £1,000,000 in October, 1955. Loan indebtedness at 30th June, 1962, amounted to £746,682.

In December, 1959, statutory provision was made for the formation of groups of rural fire brigades, and, after the gazettal of regulations in November, 1960, the first groups were formed, there being 69 by the 30th June, 1962.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance					
Fund	166	175	182	201	220
Insurance Companies	333	351	365	402	441
Other	26	26	23	23	29
Total	525	552	570	626	690
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	172	187	208	230	249
Depreciation	23	25	28	30	31
Insurance	19	18	21	18	23
Interest	31	32	34	36	37
Maintenance	95	89	91	78	118
Motor Replacement Fund	40	44	49	54	59
Other	92	94	95	109	117
Total	472	489	526	555	634
Net Surplus	53	63	44	71	56
Loan Expenditure	70	111	131	93	109
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	673	686	691	719	747

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	203	203	205	206	207
Rural	1,028	1,033	1,031	1,035	1,037
Personnel—					
Professional	97	102	109	109	120
Volunteer	98,307	99,477	100,865	102,620	106,783
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	43	44	45	46	48
Fire Service	804	819	833	859	883

Further References

An outline of the functions of the Country Fire Authority will be found on pages 399–400 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—

New Money Loan Raisings

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings, during each of the years 1958–59 to 1961–62, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL,
AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN
RAISINGS

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	526	295	199	219
Due to Public Creditor	5,207	7,004	6,800	9,227
Total Local Government	5,733	7,299	6,999	9,446
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, &c.				
Due to Government*	14,039	17,919	19,130	21,574
Due to Public Creditor	38,489	48,337	39,522	59,402
Total Semi-Governmental, &c.	52,528	66,256	58,652	80,976
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government	14,565	18,214	19,329	21,793
Due to Public Creditor	43,696	55,341	46,322	68,629
Total	58,261	73,555	65,651	90,422

* Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—£7,560,000 in 1958–59, £7,560,000 in 1959–60, £7,560,000 in 1960–61, and £9,942,345 in 1961–62.

State Development and Regional Planning
Division of State Development

Functions

The promotion of industrial development throughout Victoria is the main function of the Division. In addition, the Division provides the administrative organization for the Central Planning Authority, the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee, and the State Development Committee, all of which are directly concerned with the development of the non-metropolitan portion of the State.

Promotion of Secondary Industry

The Division in its earlier years concentrated on the establishment, expansion, and retention of secondary industry in country areas, but more recently has also taken an increasingly active interest in the Metropolitan Area. However, the emphasis still remains on promoting and assisting decentralization wherever possible and practicable.

Working in collaboration with a qualified statistical research group within the Division, are officers who are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of industry and the resources of the State. These officers act in a consultative capacity to industrialists and are able to suggest the various locations suited to the type of industry contemplated.

Close liaison is maintained with government, semi-governmental, and local authorities, and the Division assists in resolving problems which might arise as between the prospective industry and these bodies.

In addition to these services, assistance in various forms is available to persons establishing industries in non-metropolitan areas in Victoria. (See page 583 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.)

Regional Planning

The Central Planning Authority under the chairmanship of the Minister of State Development co-ordinates the activities of twelve regional committees throughout the State, whose function is to study the resources and the development within the Regions, and to recommend to the Authority the means by which those resources can best be developed. The Authority, consisting of senior representatives of Government departments and instrumentalities, is the body through which the recommendations of the various committees are channelled to the Government.

Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee

The Latrobe Valley Act of 1949 (now incorporated in the *Latrobe Valley Act 1958*) provided for the creation of the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee of five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, and for the establishment of a fund of £.1 mill. for expenditure on approved works in the Latrobe Valley.

The Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Minister regarding advances from this fund ; it is also required to convene conferences for securing co-ordination between the respective authorities in the Latrobe Valley of proposed works and activities.

State Development Committee

This is a Parliamentary Committee of six members appointed under the State Development Act to report to the Governor in Council on the economic, industrial, and rural development of the State. The Committee's inquiries in the past two years have covered the economic development of Gippsland, the utilization of timber resources in the watersheds of the State, the Victorian fishing industry, the introduction of European carp into Victorian waters, and the underground water resources of the State. At present an inquiry is proceeding into the bulk handling of oats and barley.

Further References

A full statement on State development and regional planning is set out on pages 419 to 424 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Part 6

WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Industrial Conditions

Industrial Arbitration

General

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees : the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Public Service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal **mining** industry.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act ; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, 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.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organization, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, &c., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organizations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In Victoria, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have been adopted for State awards and agreements by the Wages Boards.

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.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :—

- (a) Work days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages, and reward ;

- (c) privileges, rights, and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms, and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of either sex or 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 interest of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organization, association or body.

The determinations of a Wages Board are decided by a majority vote of the members except that where a majority view cannot be obtained the chairman can decide. Witnesses may be called by the Wages Boards which, however, are not to disclose the financial position or trade secrets of an informant without his consent. A lawyer is not to be a member of a Wages Board and is not to appear as Counsel before a Board. Otherwise, the Boards are free to determine their own procedures which are usually informal.

(2) *Board of Reference and Appeals Court.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination. The Board of Reference consists of the chairman of the Wages Board and a maximum of two employer and two employee representatives—one of each must be a member of the Wages Board. The decision of the Board of Reference has the same force and effect as a Wages Board determination.

Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organization or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

The Industrial Appeals Court is appointed for a term of five years and consists of a president—a County Court judge—and two lay members, one representing the employers and one the employees. The Court has all the powers of the Wages Board and may amend the whole or any part of a Board's determination. The Court may also hear appeals relating to contraventions of the Act or of a Wages Board or Court determination. The Court's decisions are final and are not subject to further appeal.

The decisions of a Wages Board and of the Industrial Appeals Court are legally binding, and to this end provision is made for inspection, enforcement, and prosecution of breaches.

On 31st December, 1962, there were 233 Wages Boards existing or authorized.

(3) *Intervention by Minister.*—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1960* empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorizes the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

In both cases the Act provides that the Court when dealing with such matters shall consider whether the determination appealed against or referred, detrimentally affects the public interest or restricts reasonable competition in the particular trade.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961* defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission under section 11A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1960* or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section 14A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State.”

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30th June, 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and not more than three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of

the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

The jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to the dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility of membership of an organization, disputes between an organization and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. The Act provides for the registration of associations of employees and employers and for inquiries to be held concerning disputed elections in organizations and certain powers in connexion therewith are, by the Act, given to the Industrial Court. Provision is also made for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organization. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (a) effecting a reconciliation between parties to industrial disputes; (b) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (c) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organize and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

The Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President and not otherwise, is empowered to deal with making awards, or certifying agreements, in so far as they concern standard hours, basic wages, and long service leave.

Upon application by a party to an industrial dispute, a Commissioner shall consult with the President as to whether in the public interest the dispute or part of it should be dealt with by a Commission consisting of not less than three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom shall be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned. The President may direct the Commission to hear the dispute or a part of the dispute. However, after consideration the Commission may refer the dispute or a part of it back for determination by the Commissioner originally dealing with the dispute. The Commission will then hear and determine any part of the dispute it has not referred back to the Commissioner.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two are presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to deal with industrial matters in connexion with the Maritime Industries, Snowy Mountains Area, and Stevedoring Industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

Standard Hours of Work

General

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914 the 48-hour week was the recognized standing working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

40-hour Week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week. The judgment, given on 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of

the first pay period in January, 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Average Weekly Hours of 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 industrial 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 : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial Group‡	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)		
	At End of Quarter—			At End of Quarter—		
	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1962	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1962
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, &c. ..	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
All Industrial Groups‡ ..	45 35	40·04	40·00	114·7	100·2	100·1
	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 505.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural and Shipping and Stevedoring.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY
HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS*

Industrial Group	Hours of Work	Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	39·87	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	40·00	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	40·00	100·8
Other Manufacturing	39·94	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups	39·97	100·8
Transport and Communication	37·94	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40·00	100·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	39·25	98·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	39·94	100·7
All Industrial Groups	39·81	100·4

* The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable to 31st March, 1951, and to the end of each subsequent quarter to 31st December, 1962, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† See footnotes on previous page.

Annual Leave

In April and May, 1962, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission heard an application by The Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others to vary the Metal Trades Award to grant three weeks' annual leave. On 30th May, 1962, the Commission announced the present intention was that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. Proceedings were adjourned until February or March, 1963.

Subsequently, in February and March, 1963, the hearing was conducted jointly with the 1963 Metal Trades Margins case hearing. The Commission declared its judgment on 18th April, 1963, stating, "In our view the Australian economy has recovered sufficiently from the recession of 1961 and its likely rate of recovery in the future is such as to enable us to grant three weeks annual leave." This applied to employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963. If after 1st June, 1963, an

employee who has had one month's continuous service with an employer has his employment terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee, the employee shall be paid at his ordinary rate of wage for ten hours at the same rate in respect of each completed month of continuous service with the employer. This variation of the award operated from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on and after 22nd April, 1963, and was to remain in operation until 21st April, 1964.

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. The figures are given as averages over a period of years and annual totals are shown from 1958 onwards. Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of "the number of disputes" and "workers involved" in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year will be included in the figures for both years.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Period	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Working Days Lost
		Directly	Indirectly†	Total	
Ten Year Averages—					
1933-42	16	7,799	479	8,278	67,879
1943-52	33	35,266	2,125	37,391	262,892
1953-62	78	47,272	1,378	48,650	86,801
Five Year Averages—					
1953-57	59	37,203	1,905	39,108	91,277
1958-62	96	57,340	851	58,191	82,325
Annual Totals—					
1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855
1959	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890
1960	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805
1961	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471
1962	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Year	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Transport		Other Groups	All Groups	
				Stevedoring	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1958	27	11	16	8	4	66
1959	31	3	18	7	1	60
1960	28	20	36	10	4	98
1961	44	19	23	3	2	91
1962	99	17	41	7	2	166
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1958	5,836	1,637	38,048	783	414	46,718
1959	8,090	252	10,788	13,007	104	32,241
1960	7,584	4,032	41,065	29,241	4,082	86,004
1961	31,438	8,178	9,532	554	3,045	52,747
1962	31,959	2,583	35,378	3,136	189	73,245
WORKING DAYS LOST								
1958	32,858	17,390	44,481	4,585	541	99,855
1959	25,410	1,169	4,962	4,032	317	35,890
1960	8,736	13,044	60,819	15,040	5,166	102,805
1961	34,367	24,044	10,624	376	3,060	72,471
1962	66,830	6,764	24,294	2,605	113	100,606
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES								
£'000								
1958	112.5	52.6	155.7	18.0	1.6	340.4
1959	94.1	5.6	18.1	12.9	0.7	131.4
1960	33.2	63.3	243.2	42.4	15.0	397.1
1961	130.4	118.7	42.5	2.5	10.7	304.8
1962	276.4	29.4	103.2	9.3	0.3	418.6

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

Labour Organizations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The Commonwealth Year Book of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general, this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1961*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. Under the Public Service Arbitration Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths

of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public Service organizations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1962, the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 64. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1962 was 155, with a membership of 1,622,322 representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Particulars Regarding Trade Unions

(1) *Types*.—The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations: (a) the local independent; (b) the State; (c) the interstate; and (d) the Australasian or international. However, a number of variations occur from each of these classes and the schemes of organization of interstate or federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions, the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

(2) *Number, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners*.—Returns showing membership by States as at 31st December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organizations. The affairs of single organizations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the 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 current estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or females in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end-of-year estimates the number of employees in rural industry and females in private domestic service recorded at the Population Censuses of 30th June, 1954 and 30th June, 1961. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

Year	Number of Separate Unions	Number of Members			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
					%	%	%
1958	161	355,272	88,878	444,150	57	34	50
1959	159	369,169	92,145	461,314	58	34	51
1960	157	381,147	98,097	479,244	58	35	51
1961	156	385,797	100,963	486,760	60	37	53
1962	155	393,667	104,351	498,018	60	37	53

(3) *Classification in Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industrial groups at the end of each of the years 1961 and 1962 :—

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial Group	1961		1962	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
Agriculture, Grazing, &c. ..	2	9,962	2	10,103
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	10	76,007	10	74,999
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	5	47,374	5	52,243
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	23,059	14	23,930
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	3	10,455	3	9,358
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	6	17,389	6	16,704
Other Manufacturing ..	15	30,148	15	32,412
Total Manufacturing ..	53	204,432	53	209,646
Building and Construction ..	10	39,015	10	37,644
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	25,920	5	27,076
Road and Air Transport ..	7	17,710	8	18,137
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7,628	7	7,314
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	10	28,022	10	28,547
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	17,074	3	17,647
Public Administration * ..	37	82,949	36	84,925
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	8	15,218	8	15,133
Other Industries† ..	14	38,830	13	41,846
Total	156	486,760	155	498,018

* Includes Communication and Municipal, &c.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Professional Services.

Central Labour Organizations

Delegate organizations consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organizations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council.

The table below shows the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated with them for Victoria at the end of each of the years 1960 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	1960	1961	1962
Number of Councils	9	9	9
Number of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	289	278	282

The figures given in the preceding table concerning the number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

A central labour organization, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and affiliated Metropolitan and/or State Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The Metropolitan or State Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U. six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups of unions :—Building, Food and Distributive Services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services and Transport. To this Executive are added the four officers, namely, President, two Vice-Presidents and Secretary, who are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange, and the utilization of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, security, and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are the closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from a craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries, and by the amalgamation of unions in order to establish one union in each industry ; the consolidation of the Australian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action ; the centralized control of industrial disputes ; educational propaganda among unions ; and political action to secure satisfactory working class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected because of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters, and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel, or brass trades, or with the building trades, may be so classed.

Employers' Associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connexion between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organizations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between (*a*) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters, and (*b*) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as Chambers of Commerce, Professional Institutes, Primary Producers' Unions, and many Trade Associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850's, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been ephemeral and temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight-hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870's. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight-hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see page 462), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the Boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, together with a small number of affiliated associations. The Chamber has 6,500 individual members organized into about 200 industry sections or sub-sections. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 140 members, an executive committee, elected office

bearers, and a salaried manager. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the various sections before both State and Federal industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Tariff Board. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company, and more recently it has developed a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by 80 or so associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,000 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service trades, as distinct from manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations are themselves federations of smaller and more specialized bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission, with a council of 130 members, an executive committee, six elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and a salaried secretary. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations and undertakes industrial services for many others (e.g., The Master Builders' Association). Unlike the Chamber of Manufactures, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organizing training courses in business administration and secretarial work, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, and in sponsoring various community services and movements for economic development. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Thirdly, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that these associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth Tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the Trade Union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organization. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures and many

individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organizations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

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 realized 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, &c. 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, or the employment of females or children in them 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 requirements are regulated under the Act. 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.

(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 483 to 485 of this Year Book). The *Explosives Act 1958* regulates the manufacture, transport, storage, and sale of explosives, and provides for the investigation of explosions. There is an Explosives Inspectorate for this purpose.

(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, &c., 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 aims 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. Standards published in 1960 included those on Woodworking Machinery and Respiratory Protection and in 1961 those on Industrial Safety Helmets.

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, &c.

The Safety Engineering Society was established in Victoria as an association of professional safety officers, and branches have now been formed in several States.

The Department of Labour and Industry has sponsored the formation of District Safety Groups in major industrial areas of Melbourne. A group has existed in Footscray for some years; during 1960, groups were established in Port-South Melbourne, Richmond-Collingwood and Dandenong districts; during 1961, a group was established in the northern suburbs.

Industrial Safety Conventions

The first industrial safety convention in Melbourne was held in 1956. The Government then undertook the sponsorship of such conventions as a standing responsibility, and further conventions were held in Melbourne in 1958 and in 1960, Geelong in 1961, and Ballarat in 1962.

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 1958–59 to 1960–61. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this Year Book because of the small number involved—3,728 non-fatal accidents to females in 1960–61. Because of the method of collection used, the tables are also subject to certain restrictions and qualifications which may be summarized as follows:—

- (a) Although the term “Industrial Accident” is used, the collection actually represents claims for workers compensation, and is subject to the limitations expressed by the Workers Compensation Act, e.g., persons in Commonwealth employment are excluded from the provisions of the Act.
- (b) The Act excludes from the definition of “Worker” any person employed whose remuneration exceeds £2,000 per annum. Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds that amount, it is not mandatory to do so, and consequently some employees in this category will not be included in the tabulations.
- (c) Self-employed persons are also excluded from the provisions of the Act, and consequently industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in the statistics. This is likely to have greatest effect when considering figures for rural industries.
- (d) The Act provides for compensation for injury arising on the journey to or from employment, or during a recess period. Although reports of such claims have been received, they are excluded from the tables.
- (e) 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 connexion 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.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	2	1,836	4	1,873	3	1,887
Mining	2	438	1	259	1	266
Manufacturing	4	14,156	7	13,944	6	13,829
Electricity .. .. .	..	373	1	406	..	369
Building .. .. .	..	4,209	6	4,096	3	4,189
Transport and Communication .. .. .	..	1,757	1	1,701	4	1,906
Commerce	2	3,241	3	3,334	2	3,383
Public Authorities	1	1,271	..	1,215	3	1,235
Amusements	1	634	..	723	2	764
Other	3	4,429	4	5,188	6	5,061
Total	15	32,344	27	32,739	30	32,889

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 1958-59 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Cost of Claims (£'000)		
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Primary	8,136	9,746	8,017	145	204	182
Mining	2,070	1,320	1,145	52	44	37
Manufacturing	53,567	52,518	48,614	1,706	1,288	1,220
Electricity	1,365	1,459	1,201	23	25	29
Building	17,461	17,201	14,959	381	442	398
Transport and Communication	6,457	6,384	6,341	118	128	122
Commerce	11,438	11,684	10,643	207	250	230
Public Authorities	5,271	4,826	4,717	101	96	103
Amusements	3,075	3,366	3,229	54	56	59
Other	16,589	19,631	18,573	318	436	396
Total	125,429	128,135	117,439	3,105	2,969	2,776

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1960-61

Industry Group	Accident Factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, &c.*	Harmful Substances	Falls	Stepping on Objects †	Falling Objects ‡	Handtools §	Other and Unspecified	
Primary ..	199	132	32	8	369	86	621	204	236	1,887
Mining ..	34	20	2	1	39	5	125	37	3	266
Manufacturing ..	2,648	306	543	83	2,284	676	5,866	1,023	400	13,829
Electricity ..	11	19	10	..	107	31	138	38	15	369
Building ..	310	108	88	15	1,127	251	1,772	425	93	4,189
Transport and Communication	63	145	9	4	557	78	945	62	43	1,906
Commerce ..	227	178	77	15	684	153	1,364	538	147	3,383
Public Authorities ..	56	98	39	13	313	72	469	109	66	1,235
Amusements ..	32	22	37	6	198	32	181	60	196	764
Other ..	259	378	95	10	1,486	235	1,935	378	285	5,061
Total ..	3,839	1,406	932	155	7,164	1,619	13,416	2,874	1,484	32,889

* 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 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1960-61

Industry Group	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Primary ..	79	60	18	407	246	495	417	164	1	1,887
Mining ..	8	9	4	73	35	70	44	22	1	266
Manufacturing ..	361	354	89	3,513	1,509	4,616	1,799	1,565	23	13,829
Electricity ..	14	9	2	103	67	67	75	31	1	369
Building ..	152	97	29	1,132	513	1,090	715	452	9	4,189
Transport and Communication	87	25	15	564	265	320	401	222	7	1,906
Commerce ..	90	70	20	939	405	1,093	495	267	4	3,383
Public Authorities ..	39	26	10	390	166	266	212	122	4	1,235
Amusements ..	41	11	9	182	114	195	149	60	3	764
Other ..	216	108	42	1,538	496	934	1,142	572	13	5,061
Total ..	1,087	769	238	8,841	3,816	9,146	5,449	3,477	66	32,889

The following table shows the number of non-fatal accidents to males by industry group and type of injury, for the year 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1960-61

Industry Group	Type of Injury									Total
	Contusions, &c.	Burns	Bone Fractures	Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Amputations	Concussion	Internal Injury	Other and Unspecified	
Primary ..	928	40	288	29	555	12	18	9	8	1,887
Mining ..	122	4	55	..	80	3	1	1	..	266
Manufacturing ..	6,184	790	1,875	93	4,529	220	65	23	50	13,829
Electricity ..	130	10	48	3	167	..	5	1	5	369
Building ..	1,858	124	600	27	1,502	26	31	6	15	4,189
Transport and Communication	756	17	284	19	801	4	15	6	4	1,906
Commerce ..	1,591	115	366	25	1,213	24	28	10	11	3,383
Public Authorities	471	52	176	9	499	3	9	8	8	1,235
Amusements ..	300	46	157	13	224	4	10	7	3	764
Other ..	1,945	120	765	56	2,064	34	50	8	19	5,061
Total ..	14,285	1,318	4,614	274	11,634	330	232	79	123	32,889

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1960-61

Accident Factor	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Machinery ..	82	201	8	219	353	2,555	209	209	3	3,839
Vehicles ..	194	6	18	240	229	283	250	170	16	1,406
Electricity, &c.* ..	113	44	10	42	154	236	133	188	12	932
Harmful Substances	17	41	..	4	20	39	16	17	1	155
Falls ..	218	3	92	2,056	1,102	459	2,847	376	11	7,164
Stepping on Objects*	69	13	7	91	292	423	422	300	2	1,619
Falling Objects* ..	251	221	77	5,486	1,183	3,247	1,031	1,910	10	13,416
Handtools* ..	61	59	8	355	327	1,601	239	221	3	2,874
Other and Un-specified ..	82	181	18	348	156	303	302	86	8	1,484
Total ..	1,087	769	238	8,841	3,816	9,146	5,449	3,477	66	32,889

* For footnotes see page 481.

The table which follows shows the age groups of males involved in non-fatal industrial accidents, by accident factor, for the year 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1960-61

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	449	1,099	938	699	478	176	3,839
Vehicles	109	367	395	271	196	68	1,406
Electricity, &c.*	93	286	233	178	104	38	932
Harmful Substances	15	41	38	31	25	5	155
Falls	444	1,609	1,892	1,570	1,142	507	7,164
Stepping on Objects*	147	410	391	344	230	97	1,619
Falling Objects*	905	3,228	3,596	2,938	2,027	722	13,416
Handtools*	364	824	736	537	316	97	2,874
Other and Unspecified	139	404	342	301	206	92	1,484
Total	2,665	8,268	8,561	6,869	4,724	1,802	32,889

* For footnotes see page 481.

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*.

Since 1946, compensation has been payable for injuries arising out of or in the course of employment, thus removing from the worker the onus of proof of a causal connexion between the employment and the injury.

As the law now stands, all workers whose remuneration does not exceed £2,000 a year, excluding overtime, are included, and such workers are also protected whilst travelling to and from work and

during recess periods. Injuries also include the aggravation or acceleration of diseases which in themselves are unassociated with the employment, in addition to employment diseases. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary:—

- (1) Where death results from the injury : if the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of £2,240 plus £80 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings, the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding £2,240) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.
- (2) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury : the compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of £8 16s. in respect of the worker plus £2 8s. for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus 16s. for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or £12 16s. per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to £2,800 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

- (3) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services : in addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity, the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

Compulsory Insurance

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1962 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

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	
1957-58 ..	698,177	12,443	586	174,168	7,374	9,266
1958-59 ..	741,000	13,253	578	184,902	7,765	11,045
1959-60 ..	812,146	13,670	669	186,136	8,540	12,099
1960-61 ..	919,189	14,461	573	193,598	9,030	12,756
1961-62 ..	925,185	13,607	534	187,953	9,858	13,566

The amount paid in claims during 1961-62, viz., £9,857,923, was allocated as follows:—

A.	Under Workers Compensation Act—		
	(a) Compensation—	£	£
	1. Weekly Compensation ..	3,523,022	
	2. Lump Sum—Death ..	1,336,487	
	3. Lump Sum—Maim ..	1,510,068	
			6,369,577
	(b) Medical, &c., Services—		
	1. Doctor	1,326,255	
	2. Hospital	670,031	
	3. Chemist or Registered Nurse	72,338	
	4. Ambulance	48,751	
	5. Other Curative, &c., Services	118,652	
			2,236,027
	(c) Legal Costs, &c.		584,663
B.	Under Other Acts and at Common Law, Damages, &c.		667,656
		Total	9,857,923

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 749 to 751 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.

Apprenticeship Commission

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928, which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED*

Trade	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,788	1,800	1,785	1,860	1,754
Carpentry and Joinery	2,323	2,329	2,324	2,153	2,053
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting ..	346	380	368	340	366
Plastering	75	74	60	55	50
Fibrous Plastering	256	280	285	263	220
Bricklaying	149	131	122	126	121
Total Building, &c. ..	4,937	4,994	4,944	4,797	4,564
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	2,763	2,808	3,038	3,083	3,170
Electrical	2,157	2,126	2,125	2,290	2,250
Motor Mechanic	2,356	2,413	2,477	2,557	2,518
Moulding	123	121	105	103	92
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	408	436	459	527	569
Sheet Metal	226	234	245	269	294
Electroplating	13	12	13	7	12
Aircraft Mechanic	86	82	71	81	92
Radio Tradesman	157	208	224	227	204
Instrument Making	58	61	66	81	107
Silverware and Silverplating	14	10	4	5	8
Vehicle Industry	688	820	878	972	918
Refrigeration Mechanic	46	64	81	100	103
Total Metal Trades ..	9,095	9,395	9,786	10,302	10,337
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	45	55	59	54	56
Pastrycooking	87	85	88	82	64
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making ..	808	881	851	765	808
Cooking	23	23	34	37	53
Total Food Trades ..	963	1,044	1,032	938	981
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	486	442	374	387	393
Printing	1,185	1,265	1,332	1,436	1,557
Hairdressing	865	1,027	1,299	1,430	1,616
Dental Mechanic	26	28	26	28	34
Watchmaking	31	34	26	23	26
Furniture	502	511	559	513	521
Total Miscellaneous ..	3,095	3,307	3,616	3,817	4,147
Total	18,090	18,740	19,378	19,854	20,029

* At 30th June.

Factories and Shops

Labour Legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitutes a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has been revised and amended from time to time and the most important of the amendments have been noted in earlier editions of the Victorian Year Book. It 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 summarizes 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. Petrol shops which may be open at prescribed times on every day of the week (including Sunday) may have extended hours of trading granted by permit, whilst bread, pastry and confectionery shops and flower shops may be open at any time.

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, toilet soap, shaving soap, razor blades and powders and tablets for the relief of pain.

*Wages***Basic Wage***Wage Determinations in Victoria*

In all States, including Victoria, the basic wage is determined in two ways. Firstly, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the basic wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Secondly, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary*. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the 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) *The Doctrine of the Social Wage*.—The Labour Reports since 1926 (No. 17) have given a detailed account of the development of the Federal Basic Wage by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. These reports show that the roots of the Australian basic wage structure were to be found in the doctrine of the basic wage propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and that the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon, in 1905.

The nature of this doctrine is reviewed by Dr. O. de R. Foenander, in his book *Towards Industrial Peace in Australia*†. The relevant passages of this book are quoted here, with the author's and publisher's permission :—“ The Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was created for the specific purpose of preventing and settling industrial disputes extending beyond the boundary of any one State. The Statute to which the Court owes its origin contains no reference to the fixation of a general basic wage, but it had been for long an accepted belief that some real control or protection of the workers' remuneration was incidental to the maintenance and safeguarding of industrial peace. ‘ One cannot conceive of industrial peace ’, said Mr. Justice Higgins, ‘ unless the employee has secured to him wages sufficient for the essentials of human existence ’. Amendments to the Act which appear in section 18A in the consolidation recognize the practice of wage-fixation which, by then, had proved itself indispensable to the function of the Court.

“ It was in November of the year 1907 that the Court made its first intimation as to what, in its opinion, unskilled workers in Australia should be paid. In the year previous, certain legislation known as the Excise Tariff Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament

* For further information on industrial arbitration see “ Industrial Conditions ” page 461.

† Published by Melbourne University Press, 1937.

imposing an excise duty on agricultural implements. By the same measure it was provided that the Act should have no application to goods produced or manufactured in Australia 'under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable'. The Act did not contain any criterion to assist the President in establishing what was "fair and reasonable". In an application by H. V. McKay for an order in terms of the Excise Tariff Act, Mr. Justice Higgins (who was then the President of the Court) had occasion to consider what was a 'fair and reasonable' remuneration. He gave his decision on November 8th, 1907, saying that 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week represented, for Melbourne, an appropriate wage for 'a family of about five'. . . . The immediate result was that the wage for unskilled workers increased by about 27½ per cent.

"Such was the famous Harvester judgment to which, until April, 1934, the Australian wage was 'pegged'. It was the wage computed as necessary to allow the average man to live his life according to Australian standards. This decision by no means represented the first Australian expression of the conception of the living wage and the preference of human to material values. A section of a bill introduced into the Queensland Legislature in 1890 makes provision to that end. That section was the work of the Premier, Sir Samuel Griffith, destined to play a very important part in shaping the course of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. In 1905, Mr. Justice Heydon of the New South Wales Bench declared himself to much the same purpose. In *New South Wales Saw-Mill and Timber-Yard Employees' Association v. The Sydney and Suburban Timber-Merchants' Association*, he spoke of the 'duty' of assisting, if possible, so to arrange the business of the country that every worker, however humble, shall receive enough to enable him to lead a human life, to marry and bring up a family, and maintain them and himself with, at any rate, some small degree of comfort.

"In giving practical application to these principles, Mr. Justice Higgins, it will be observed, was propounding the doctrine of the social or family wage. This wage, in his view, was 'sacrosanct', and 'beyond the reach of bargaining', and if an employer was unable to pay it, then, in His Honour's view, it were better for him to cease business. A man is 'entitled to a living wage in any industry in the Commonwealth in which he is employed'."

(2) *Awards 1913 to 1953*.—In 1913, the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter for a period the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

An amount known as the "Powers three shillings" was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker, during a period of rising prices, the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the "D" Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "D" Series was superseded by the "C" Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index. The new series was known as the "Court" Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" known as a "Prosperity" loading of 6s. for Melbourne and 5s. for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its "Interim Inquiry" on 13th December, 1946. An increase of 7s. a week was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from 93s. to 100s. a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949-50, decided to increase the basic wage by 20s. per week. At the same time the "prosperity" loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 5s. throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by 19s. per week as from the first full pay period after 1st December, 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent. of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12th September, 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June quarter, 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

(3) *Awards 1956 to 1959.*—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court's judgment on 26th May, 1956, increased the adult male basic wage by 10s. (females 7s. 6d.) 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 29th April, 1957, granted a uniform increase of 10s. a week in the basic wage for adult males (7s. 6d. females) to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957.

On the 12th May, 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 5s. as from the first pay period starting on or after 21st May, 1958.

The Commission's judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5th June, 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by 15s. per week (females 75 per cent.) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11th June, 1959.

(4) *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.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

Dealing with the application for restoration of quarterly adjustments, the Commission determined that, bearing in mind the interest of employees, employers, and the public generally, it would be preferable to fix a just and reasonable basic wage knowing that it would be effective for the ensuing year and then be reviewed, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

The Commission decided that the basic wage should not be increased bearing in mind the substantial increases in both basic and secondary wages received by employees under Federal awards during the previous twelve months.

Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1960 are reported in more detail in the Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 440 to 443.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961.*—In the 1961 inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered two applications. First, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and Others applied for an increase of 52s. in the basic wage and re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments based on the "C" Series Index. Second, the Metal Trades Employers Association sought to increase the ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42 with a concomitant increase in weekly wages and to effect other consequential variations.

The Commission issued its judgment on the 4th July, 1961, announcing an increase of 12s. 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. The Commission then adjourned any further hearing on the basic wage until February, 1962, limiting the issue to why the money wages fixed by the result of the decision should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

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 is more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards, the application of this index should always be subject to Commission control. The Commission will 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 basic wage as now fixed is considered to have taken into account productivity increases up to June, 1960. The increase of 12s. granted reflects price increases during the past year.

The Commission considers a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time, say, every three or four years.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1962.*—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 20th February, 1962, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1963.*—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 5th February, 1963, after a short hearing, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage until further order of the Commission. It adjourned the hearing before it until 18th February, 1964. The Commission announced one issue for the adjourned hearing would be to consider why money wages should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

A table of basic weekly rates of wage is shown below:—

**MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION***
(Adult Males)

Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1907	42 0	1925—		1931—	
1911	45 6	February ..	84 0	February ..	70 2†
1914	50 6	May	85 6	May	68 5
1915	53 0	August ..	87 0	August ..	65 8
1916	61 6	November ..	87 6	November ..	63 5
1917	63 0	1926—		1932—	
1918	62 0	February ..	87 6	February ..	63 5
1919	65 0	May	88 6	May	63 11
1920	71 0	August ..	92 0	August ..	63 0
1921	86 0	November ..	89 0	November ..	61 8
1922—		1927—		1933—	
February ..	80 6	February ..	88 6	February ..	60 4
May	78 0	May	87 6	May	63 4‡
August ..	81 0	August ..	87 0	August ..	62 5
November ..	82 6	November ..	90 0	November ..	62 10
1923—		1928—		1934—	
February ..	82 0	February ..	89 6	February ..	63 4
May	81 6	May	88 0	May	64 0§
August ..	87 6	August ..	87 6	June	64 0
November ..	91 6	November ..	86 0	September ..	64 0
1924—		1929—		December ..	64 0
February ..	87 6	February ..	86 0	1935—	
May	85 6	May	89 6	March	66 0
August ..	85 0	August ..	90 0	June	66 0
November ..	84 6	November ..	90 0	September ..	66 0
		1930—		December ..	66 0
		February ..	90 0	1936—	
		May	86 0	March	66 0
		August ..	85 6	June	66 0
		November ..	83 0	September ..	66 0
				December ..	69 0

For footnotes see following page.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION*—*continued*

(Adult Males)

Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount	Payable from—	Amount
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1937—				1950—	
March ..	69 0	1944—		February ..	134 0
June ..	69 0	February ..	97 0	May ..	137 0
July ..	72 0||	May ..	97 0	August ..	140 0
September ..	73 0	August ..	98 0	November ..	143 0
October ..	76 0||	November ..	98 0	December ..	162 0**
December ..	77 0				
1938—		1945—		1951—	
March ..	77 0	February ..	98 0	February ..	170 0
June ..	77 0	May ..	98 0	May ..	177 0
September ..	78 0	August ..	98 0	August ..	189 0
December ..	79 0	November ..	98 0	November ..	199 0
1939—		1946—		1952—	
March ..	79 0	February ..	98 0	February ..	209 0
June ..	81 0	May ..	98 0	May ..	212 0
September ..	81 0	August ..	99 0	August ..	224 0
December ..	80 0	November ..	99 0	November ..	228 0
1940—		December ..	106 0¶	1953—	
February ..	81 0	1947—		February ..	229 0
May ..	82 0	February ..	107 0	May ..	232 0
August ..	84 0	May ..	107 0	August ..	235 0
November ..	84 0	August ..	108 0	1956—	
1941—		November ..	109 0	June ..	245 0
February ..	86 0	1948—		1957—	
May ..	87 0	February ..	113 0	May ..	255 0
August ..	87 0	May ..	115 0	1958—	
November ..	88 0	August ..	117 0	May ..	260 0
1942—		November ..	120 0	1959—	
February ..	89 0	1949—		June ..	275 0
May ..	92 0	February ..	123 0	1961—	
August ..	94 0	May ..	125 0	July ..	287 0††
November ..	97 0	August ..	128 0		
1943—		November ..	130 0		
February ..	98 0				
May ..	98 0				
August ..	99 0				
November ..	98 0				

* Prior to 30th June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; † 10 per cent. "cut" operated; ‡ "D" series introduced; § "C" series introduced and 10 per cent. "cut" ceased to operate; || "Prosperity" loading (3s.) added; ¶ Interim basic wage adjustment of 13th December, 1946; ** Court decision (12th October, 1950); †† The 1962 and 1963 Basic Wage Inquiries resulted in no change.

NOTE.—The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August, 1953, adjustment. From this date the principal variations 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. The State Wages Board awards concerned were:—1953, Nov.—Dec. 237s.; 1954, Feb. 238s., May 237s., Aug. 236s., Nov. 234s.; 1955, Feb. 235s., May 237s., Aug. 240s., Nov. 246s.; 1956, Feb. 251s., May 256s., Aug. 263s. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Factories and Shops Act proclaimed 17th October, 1956. The Commonwealth awards of June, 1959, and July, 1961 were followed by the State Wages Boards.

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.

(2) *Basic Wage outside Metropolitan Area.*—Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the Metropolitan Area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local “ All Items ” Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. However, from the 1st January, 1961, this “ 3s. country differential ” was eliminated from Commonwealth awards.

(3) *Quarterly Adjustments 1953 to 1956.*—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953, and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953, required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act 1953* which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act 1928–1953*. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17th October, 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August, 1956.*

Wage Margins

1954 Judgment†

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.

* For details of quarterly adjustments made in Victoria during this period refer to “ Note ” at foot of Basic Wage table, page 494.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in *Labour Report* No. 46, pages 101 to 108.

“Margins” were defined as—

“minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particular laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance.”

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases in which the result of that calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin, the existing margin was to remain unaltered. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. a week to 75s. a week, increased similarly margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in margins of what may generally be described as the unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award.

1959 Judgment*

On the 27th November, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent. on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1959.

1963 Judgment†

On the 18th 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 22nd April, 1963, and are to remain in operation until 21st April, 1964.

In reaching this judgment the Commission observed :—

“On our judgment of national economic capacity including productivity, the likely future trends in that capacity and the relationship between the capacity of the Metal Trades industry

* See Judgment, dated 27th November, 1959, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

† See Judgment, dated 18th April, 1963, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

and national capacity we consider that we should as a matter of equity increase the real value of margins under this award. Having regard to this decision and the decreased purchasing power of money since the last assessment we consider that it would be fair to increase margins under this award by 10 per cent."

The Commission considered in detail the capacity of the economy by examining various economic indicators. These indicators included rural industry, the balance of payments, the competitive position of secondary industry, investment, employment, company income, money and banking and retail trade. A general assessment of the economy was also made by examining reviews issued by banks, one of which was issued in conjunction with the Associated Chambers of Manufactures, and by considering official publications.

The extent to which the 1963 decision should be used in other industries was also examined by the Commission which commented :—

"We endorse what was said by the Commission in the 1959 Metal Trades Margins judgment. Re-wording what was then said, to fit the present situation, we say :—

'The decision to be made in this case will be based on the material placed before us and our general industrial knowledge, which, in view of our functions under the Act, we think it proper to use. On the assumption that the case will, generally speaking, follow the lines of the 1959 Metal Trades Margins case, both that material and that knowledge will relate to the Metal Trades industry and to the economy generally. Our decision, however, will relate only to the Metal Trades Award. We realize that on occasions in the past, margins fixed in the Metal Trades Award, and in particular the margin of the fitter, have been used as standards for other awards. The use of any changes in margins which we may grant as a guide in other disputes will be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation is concerned and, if arbitration is necessary, for this Commission however constituted.'

The judgment went on to state :—

"It is clear from the words used in 1959 and repeated in this case that it was not intended then and it is not intended now that the decision about margins in the metal trades should be applied automatically outside the metal trades."

Professional Engineers' Cases

After a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 1) on the 15th June, 1961. Subsequently, on the 15th June, 1962, the Commission delivered a further judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 2). The effect of these two judgments was that increases were granted ranging from £85 per annum at the lowest scale to £720 per annum at the highest scale.

Further References

Particulars of the judgments on Wage Margins are presented in greater detail on pages 446 to 449 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and pages 460 to 462 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

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, &c., 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, &c., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter as from 31st March, 1939, for adult males and 31st March, 1951, for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the sample surveys, the various wage rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industrial group for Australia, and weighted averages for industrial groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table, in shillings and pence, and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, &c., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES*

Date	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)			
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
31st December, 1953	278	7	280	2	98·6	99·2
31st December, 1954	284	10	286	10	100·9	101·6
31st December, 1955	295	7	297	0	104·7	105·2
31st December, 1956	309	7	313	0	109·6	110·8
31st December, 1957	316	0	317	5	111·9	112·4
31st December, 1958	319	8	322	11	113·2	114·3
31st December, 1959	344	2	344	8	121·9	122·0
31st December, 1960	349	11	355	0	123·9	125·7
31st December, 1961	362	1	365	8	128·2	129·5
31st March, 1962	363	3	365	9	128·6	129·5
30th June, 1962	363	4	365	10	128·6	129·5
30th September, 1962	363	4	365	7	128·6	129·4
31st December, 1962	363	6	366	3	128·7	129·7

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS :
ADULT MALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Industrial Group	Rates of Wage†				Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria		Australia		Victoria	Australia
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Mining and Quarrying §	362	2	420	11	128·2	149·0
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	359	2	361	5	127·2	128·0
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear..	350	9	351	11	124·2	124·6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	373	2	363	1	132·1	128·6
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c.	351	1	356	4	124·3	126·2
Paper, Printing, &c.	401	3	391	9	142·1	138·7
Other Manufacturing	355	10	359	2	126·0	127·2
All Manufacturing Groups	361	3	361	10	127·9	128·1
Building and Construction	378	4	370	0	134·0	131·0
Railway Services	338	1	357	7	119·7	126·6
Road and Air Transport	358	5	364	2	126·9	128·9
Shipping and Stevedoring ||	357	2	356	3	126·5	126·1
Communication..	395	10	397	1	140·2	140·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	369	0	367	10	130·7	130·2
Public Administration and Professional	354	6	358	1	125·5	126·8
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	339	10	348	4	120·3	123·3
All Industrial Groups	363	6	366	3	128·7	129·7

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

|| For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES*

Date	Rates of Wage†				Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria		Australia		Victoria	Australia
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
31st December, 1953	201	4	198	9	101·1	99·8
31st December, 1954	200	9	199	2	100·8	100·0
31st December, 1955	210	5	206	11	105·7	103·9
31st December, 1956	220	3	217	3	110·6	109·1
31st December, 1957	225	0	221	3	113·0	111·1
31st December, 1958	227	6	225	8	114·3	113·4
31st December, 1959	241	3	242	2	121·2	121·6
31st December, 1960	246	7	251	8	123·9	126·4
31st December, 1961	256	7	261	2	128·9	131·2
31st March, 1962	256	8	261	2	128·9	131·2
30th June, 1962	256	8	261	2	128·9	131·2
30th September, 1962	256	8	261	1	128·9	131·1
31st December, 1962	256	8	261	5	128·9	131·3

* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 499.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS :
ADULT FEMALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Industrial Group	Rates of Wage†		Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	<i>s.</i> 255 <i>d.</i> 0	<i>s.</i> 258 <i>d.</i> 4	128·1	129·8
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear..	248 1	249 6	124·6	125·3
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	250 10	255 10	126·0	128·5
Other Manufacturing ..	254 2	257 7	127·7	129·4
All Manufacturing Groups ..	250 6	253 8	125·8	127·4
Transport and Communication ..	265 9	270 0	133·5	135·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	270 10	274 0	136·0	137·6
Public Administration and Professional	265 2	267 0	133·2	134·1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	247 10	254 6	124·5	127·8
All Industrial Groups ..	256 8	261 5	128·9	131·3

* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 500.

Average Weekly Wage Earnings

Average Weekly Total Wages Paid and Average Earnings : All Industries

The following figures are derived from employment and wages recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics and the Monthly Bulletin of Wage Rates and Earnings in which a seasonally adjusted index will also be found. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the Victorian Monthly Statistical Review.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL WAGES PAID AND AVERAGE EARNINGS*

Period	Average Weekly Total Wages Paid		Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit †	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	£'000		£	
1950-51	8,223	28,540	12·05	11·55
1951-52	10,171	35,697	14·48	14·13
1952-53	10,816	38,154	15·71	15·45
1953-54	11,767	41,148	16·64	16·26
1954-55	12,901	44,739	17·59	17·13
1955-56	14,144	48,896	18·78	18·28
1956-57	14,925	51,644	19·70	19·16
1957-58	15,510	53,349	20·22	19·67
1958-59	16,240	55,519	20·69	20·19
1959-60	18,123	61,268	22·28	21·76
1960-61	19,204	65,362	23·32	22·86
1961-62	19,519	66,623	23·98	23·46

* Includes salaries.

† Total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings. The same ratio has been used in each State and because the average ratio of female to male earnings may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, &c.

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 summarize part of the data obtained from a survey of the Australian wage structure in April, 1954.

The estimates shown in the table relate to Victoria and 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, &c." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Court*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC. : APRIL, 1954

Males				Females			
Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.
'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
509·3	13·2	59·4	27·4	194·0	7·1	47·7	45·2

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

*Employment and Unemployment***Control of Employment***State Department of Labour and Industry*

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with Wages Boards, the Apprenticeship Commission, registration and inspection of factories and shops, and licensing of servants' registry offices and tobacco sellers. The Labour and Industry Act which was passed in 1953 revised and consolidated the Factories and Shops Acts and provided for the administration by the Department of certain additional Acts (concerning boiler inspection and Sunday trading). It also extended the activity of the Department in several new directions—especially in providing for the Department to encourage

“the establishment, development and expansion of industries throughout Victoria” and the “prevention and mitigation of unemployment”. The new Act includes a description of the general powers and duties of the Minister which do not appear in the previous legislation. These comprise control of the following :—

- (1) Conditions of employment generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, and holidays ;
- (2) establishment of employment offices and the prevention and mitigation of unemployment ;
- (3) employment of women, children, and young persons, including vocational guidance and training and apprenticeship ;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare including the control of dangerous methods and materials, the guarding of machinery, the prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of noxious trades, industrial lighting and ventilation, and the provision of amenities ;
- (5) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ;
- (6) training of persons for industrial services ;
- (7) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of the matters referred to in this section ; and
- (8) encouragement of the establishment, development, and expansion of industries throughout Victoria.

Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service

At the Federal level, the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations, the regulation and control of stevedoring operations through the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, the administration of the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–59, and the control of Commonwealth industrial training schemes.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945. The principal functions of the Service are to help persons seeking employment or a change of employment, to engage labour, and to assist in obtaining a high and stable level of employment in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a decentralized service operating within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Employment Division and other elements are under the control of a Departmental Regional Director responsible to the Permanent Head of the Department. In the State of Victoria, the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne and there are

eighteen District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fourteen in various country centres. In addition, there are four part-time officers and a number of agents in country towns who work in conjunction with the District Employment Officer responsible for the area in which the part-time offices and agencies are located.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for those with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, young people and, through its Higher Appointments Office, for persons with professional and technical qualifications.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1962* and of the re-employment allowance provision of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1962* for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In this State and, in fact, all States, with the exception of New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Whilst vocational guidance is available to all, it is provided particularly for young people and the physically handicapped.

The service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Commonwealth-nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from 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 experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for Colombo Plan and United Nations people who come to Australia for such training.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It

also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

No charge is made for any of the services rendered by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30th June, 1963, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Activity, &c.	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Applications for Employment* ..	167,993	174,102	219,027	232,770	221,372
Number Placed in Employment ..	73,083	84,277	89,099	82,552	94,383
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	108,016	130,671	131,310	124,478	148,256
Vacancies at 30th June	7,081	11,590	3,841	5,951	8,461

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Employment Statistics

Total Occupied Persons and Occupational Status of the Population

In previous issues of the Victorian Year Book tables were published showing particulars of total occupied persons in Victoria, in rural and non-rural industry at various Population Census dates. Although the figures were derived from census results, they differed, because of certain adjustments from recorded census figures.

Information necessary to enable corresponding particulars of total occupied persons to be calculated for June, 1961, is not yet available, and the tables have therefore been omitted from this issue. However, recorded Census figures for June, 1961, are being issued in a series of mimeographed and printed publications which show, for each State and Territory, particulars of the industry and occupational status of persons in the work force.

The occupational status of the population is obtained from the results of each Population Census. A comparison for Victoria, between the 1954 and 1961 Censuses is given at page 103 of this Year Book.

A further comparison is given in the following table, obtained from the 1961 Census, showing Victoria in relation to the remainder of Australia :—

AUSTRALIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE
POPULATION : CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1961

(Exclusive of Full-blood Aboriginals)

Occupational Status	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia*
PERSONS							
<i>In Work Force—</i>							
<i>At Work—</i>							
Employer ..	95,721	73,151	43,497	24,234	20,531	8,221	267,259
Self-Employed ..	138,685	120,999	67,856	41,034	29,827	13,191	413,212
Employee ..	1,297,823	958,006	438,856	298,597	217,619	104,719	3,350,204
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary) ..	6,494	5,965	4,874	1,968	1,660	704	21,742
Total ..	1,538,723	1,158,121	555,083	365,833	269,637	126,835	4,052,417
<i>Not at Work †—</i>							
Unable to Secure Employment ..	40,864	34,191	18,793	7,852	6,651	2,481	111,406
Temporarily Laid Off ..	5,686	5,014	2,881	1,067	670	444	15,865
Sickness or Accident ..	10,184	7,570	4,746	1,545	1,567	643	26,415
Changing Jobs ..	4,594	3,035	2,520	732	861	321	12,246
Other and Not Stated ..	2,314	2,080	993	535	414	202	6,582
Total ..	63,642	51,890	29,933	11,731	10,163	4,091	172,514
Total in Work Force	1,602,365	1,210,011	585,016	377,554	279,800	130,926	4,224,931
<i>Not in Work Force—</i>							
Child Not Attending School ..	407,998	316,346	180,515	107,738	91,431	45,454	1,161,213
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	811,003	620,737	322,415	212,813	162,247	79,119	2,227,370
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)" ..	43,947	37,673	18,393	12,692	7,552	3,390	123,963
Home Duties ..	731,379	540,214	286,865	186,604	138,551	65,610	1,962,590
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	274,640	170,727	109,152	61,816	49,162	22,233	689,569
Inmate of Institution ..	26,220	20,848	9,618	6,435	5,412	2,349	71,046
Other ..	19,461	13,557	6,854	3,678	2,474	1,259	47,504
Total Not in Work Force	2,314,648	1,720,102	933,812	591,776	456,829	219,414	6,283,255
Grand Total	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	10,508,186

* Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

† 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, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs or temporarily laid off, &c. 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. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment

(1) *General.*—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in the rural industry and female private domestics) are obtained from three main sources :—

- (a) Monthly employment in factories as shown at annual factory censuses ;
- (b) current monthly returns of governmental bodies ; and
- (c) current monthly pay-roll tax returns.

These sources are supplemented by other direct records of monthly employment (e.g., hospitals) and by estimates for employees not

otherwise covered. Pay-roll tax returns at present are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organizations exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1960*.

All figures in this series of tables are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the industry tabulations of the Censuses of 1947, 1954, and 1961, which are based on the returns of individual employees.

The purpose of these estimates of employment is to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current trends in employment in the defined field.

(2) *Victoria: Industrial Groups*.—The following table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and government employees, if any. The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (a) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual censuses of factories to June, 1962, with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (b) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution. Industry groups here are not identical in coverage with census groups.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN
EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS*

('000)

Industrial Group	June, 1958	June, 1959	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	Decem- ber, 1962	March, 1963
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing, &c.† ..	267.5	273.8	288.0	276.6	287.8	294.1	297.7
Building and Construction ..	50.8	50.7	50.7	51.9	46.6	44.4	45.9
Transport‡ ..	55.7	56.0	55.2	58.4	54.7	54.7	55.6
Communication ..	19.2	19.9	20.1	20.6	21.2	21.5	21.5
Property and Finance ..	20.0	20.9	22.3	23.3	24.0	23.8	24.6
Retail Trade ..	38.9	39.1	40.2	39.4	39.8	41.6	40.4
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	44.3	45.0	46.4	46.8	46.9	48.9	48.5
Public Authority Activity, <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	29.4	29.5	29.3	29.5	29.8	30.3	30.2
Health ..	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6
Education ..	14.5	15.7	16.8	17.4	18.9	19.0	20.5
Personal Services§ ..	17.0	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.3	18.1	18.0
Other|| ..	24.1	24.4	25.2	25.9	26.5	26.7	27.3
Total ..	592.9	603.4	623.4	619.4	625.8	635.3	642.5
Government¶ ..	166.1	169.3	168.9	174.9	175.1	175.2	178.3
Private ..	426.8	434.1	454.5	444.5	450.7	460.1	464.2
Total ..	592.9	603.4	623.4	619.4	625.8	635.3	642.5

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS*—*continued*

('000)

Industrial Group	June, 1958	June, 1959	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	December, 1962	March, 1963
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Manufacturing, &c.†	97·1	100·0	108·6	98·7	107·1	109·6	114·3
Building and Construction	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·9	1·9
Transport‡	5·8	6·0	6·4	6·6	6·4	6·4	6·5
Communication..	5·5	5·6	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·6
Property and Finance	13·2	13·9	15·2	16·1	16·3	15·7	16·5
Retail Trade ..	34·4	34·9	36·3	35·7	36·0	38·0	36·2
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	13·1	13·4	14·2	14·4	14·4	14·4	14·8
Public Authority Activity, <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	7·5	7·8	7·7	8·0	8·2	8·2	8·3
Health ..	23·7	25·4	26·0	27·1	27·8	27·6	27·8
Education ..	15·3	16·5	17·8	19·0	20·8	20·7	21·8
Personal Services§	15·4	15·3	15·5	15·0	14·4	15·3	14·9
Other||	11·9	12·4	13·1	13·5	13·5	13·7	13·7
Total ..	244·5	252·8	268·1	261·5	272·3	277·1	282·4
Government¶	43·1	45·2	46·6	48·6	50·6	50·2	51·9
Private ..	201·4	207·6	221·5	212·9	221·7	226·9	230·5
Total ..	244·5	252·8	268·1	261·5	272·3	277·1	282·4
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4·7	4·7	4·8	5·0	5·0	4·8	4·8
Manufacturing, &c.†	364·6	373·8	396·6	375·3	394·9	403·7	412·0
Building and Construction	52·3	52·2	52·4	53·7	48·4	46·3	47·8
Transport‡	61·5	62·0	61·6	65·0	61·1	61·1	62·1
Communication..	24·7	25·5	25·6	26·1	26·7	27·0	27·1
Property and Finance	33·2	34·8	37·5	39·4	40·3	39·5	41·1
Retail Trade ..	73·3	74·0	76·5	75·1	75·8	79·6	76·6
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	57·4	58·4	60·6	61·2	61·3	63·3	63·3
Public Authority Activity, <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	36·9	37·3	37·0	37·5	38·0	38·5	38·5
Health ..	30·6	32·4	33·1	34·4	35·2	35·1	35·4
Education ..	29·8	32·2	34·6	36·4	39·7	39·7	42·3
Personal Services§	32·4	32·1	32·9	32·4	31·7	33·4	32·9
Other||	36·0	36·8	38·3	39·4	40·0	40·4	41·0
Total ..	837·4	856·2	891·5	880·9	898·1	912·4	924·9
Government¶	209·2	214·5	215·5	223·5	225·7	225·4	230·2
Private ..	628·2	641·7	676·0	657·4	672·4	687·0	694·7
Total ..	837·4	856·2	891·5	880·9	898·1	912·4	924·9

* Excludes rural wage earners, female private domestics, personnel in Defence Forces, and National Service Trainees in camp.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part 8 of the Year Book.

‡ Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport.

§ Includes hotels, restaurants, hairdressing, and other personal services (except female private domestics).

|| Includes forestry, fishing, and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional; amusement, sport, and recreation.

¶ Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Government Employees

The following table includes all employees of government authorities in services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, &c., as well as administrative employees :—

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT
AUTHORITIES
(’000)

Date	Commonwealth			State and Semi-Government			Local Government			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June, 1958	51·7	15·0	66·7	100·9	26·2	127·1	13·5	1·9	15·4	166·1	43·1	209·2
June, 1959	52·7	15·3	68·0	102·9	27·9	130·8	13·7	2·0	15·7	169·3	45·2	214·5
June, 1960	52·3	14·9	67·2	102·5	29·7	132·2	14·1	2·0	16·1	168·9	46·6	215·5
June, 1961	52·9	15·1	68·0	107·3	31·4	138·7	14·7	2·1	16·8	174·9	48·6	223·5
June, 1962	53·6	14·9	68·5	106·7	33·4	140·1	14·8	2·3	17·1	175·1	50·6	225·7
March, 1963	54·5	15·1	69·6	108·7	34·5	143·2	15·1	2·4	17·5	178·3	52·0	230·3

Unemployment

Census

The total number of persons “unemployed” has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. At Censuses before 1947, persons who were “unemployed” were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the inquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession, or service) who were out of a job and “not at work” at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment.

Persons included covered (a) those unable to secure employment ; (b) those temporarily laid off from their jobs ; and (c) those not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT
AT DATE OF CENSUS**

At 30th June—	Unable to Secure Employment	Temporarily Laid Off	Illness	Accident	Industrial Dispute	Other	Total
MALES							
1933*	89,549	†	5,627	1,279	600	1,696	98,751
1947†	2,737	2,417	3,294	674	69	4,748§	13,939
1954†	1,884	852	2,922	649	81	3,287§	9,675
1961†	25,942	3,586	3,924	1,678	266	2,607	38,003
FEMALES							
1933*	16,467	†	3,261	145	31	1,136	21,040
1947†	350	581	1,106	93	8	2,079§	4,217
1954†	596	336	994	72	5	998§	3,001
1961†	8,793	1,510	1,807	282	136	1,381	13,909
PERSONS							
1933*	106,016	†	8,888	1,424	631	2,832	119,791
1947†	3,087	2,998	4,400	767	77	6,827§	18,156
1954†	2,480	1,188	3,916	721	86	4,285§	12,676
1961†	34,735	5,096	5,731	1,960	402	3,988	51,912

* As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed and were "not at work" at the time of the Census.

† Not available.

‡ Persons in the work force who were "not at work" (see explanation above at the time of the Census).

§ The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Persons Receiving Unemployment Benefit

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in Victoria, as stated by the Department of Social Services, is given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT***

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1958-59	3,793	1,950	5,743
1959-60	2,871	1,396	4,267
1960-61	3,627	1,257	4,884
1961-62	11,666	3,117	14,783
1962-63	6,480	2,384	8,864

* Average of monthly figures for financial year. For definition, benefits, &c., see pages 307 to 309.

Prices

Retail Price Indexes

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, the aim being to measure the degree of change in prices for a selected field taken as a whole.

In compiling the retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight." The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure." The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers for all periods to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to obtain at regular intervals prices of all goods and services entering into household expenditure. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in ensuring that the selected items are always a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. Similarly many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded.

The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations, and are representative of the fields covered, the proportions approximating to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained. It must be emphasized that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on cost of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money." Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Commonwealth Statistician to

compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Commonwealth Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties, the Commonwealth Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows :—

- (1) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may or may not include evidence on changes in price levels.
- (2) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

Previous Retail Price Indexes

Due to changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in the modes of living, it becomes desirable from time to time to compile a new index with a list of items and weights more representative of current usage than those of a previous index. Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled at various times in Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were :—

- (1) The "A" Series Index (covering food, groceries, and house rents) which was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base=1,000. It was discontinued in June, 1938 ;
- (2) the "B" Series Index (covering food, groceries, and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) which was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December Quarter, 1953 ;
- (3) the "C" Series Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) which was

first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May, 1934 to August, 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December Quarter, 1960 ;

- (4) the "D" Series Index, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, which was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May, 1933 to May, 1934 and then discontinued ; and
- (5) the Interim Index (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) which was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June Quarter, 1960.

Consumer Price Index

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, &c.) 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. 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). Four new series for short periods (namely, from the September Quarter of 1948 to the June Quarter of 1952, from the June Quarter of 1952 to the June Quarter of 1956, from the June Quarter of 1956 to the March Quarter of 1960, and from the March Quarter of 1960 onwards) were therefore constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series. At times of linking, the weighting pattern has been altered and, in addition, new items that had become significant in household expenditure have been introduced.

The principal changes are :—

- (1) The introduction of private motoring (June Quarter, 1952) and of television (March Quarter, 1960) ;
- (2) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June Quarters, 1952 and 1956) ; and
- (3) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June Quarters of 1952 and 1956) and of private motoring (June Quarter, 1956).

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 ; the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 ; the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1956-57, and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments ; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources ; and from special surveys.

The principal ways in which the Consumer Price Index differs from the Interim Retail Price Index are :—

(1) The list of items has been expanded to include :—

- (i) Home ownership—price of new house ; rates and charges payable to local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) ; and repairs and maintenance of houses ;
- (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State Housing authorities ;
- (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets ;
- (iv) private motoring ; and
- (v) beer and other additional items.

(2) It is constructed as a series of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. (This linking has not affected the level of the Index at the time of changes.)

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)

Year Ended 30th June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscel- laneous	All Groups
1954	104·4	100·6	102·9	101·2	99·9	102·0
1955	103·9	101·2	105·4	100·6	99·7	102·0
1956	112·2	102·8	113·8	101·6	108·3	108·1
1957	117·8	104·9	122·8	105·2	117·8	114·0
1958	114·3	108·4	127·3	106·2	118·8	114·4
1959	116·1	109·6	129·4	109·2	122·2	116·6
1960	120·8	110·7	135·8	110·9	125·5	120·0
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

Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES*

(Pence)

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1955	1962
Groceries—						
Bread†	2 lb.	5·40	5·55	8·50	14·63	18·50
Flour—Plain	2 lb.	4·25	4·25	5·72	11·14	14·54
„ —Self-Raising	2 lb.	7·48	7·40	9·98	18·10	22·85
Tea	1 lb.	27·74	27·00	36·50	84·53	77·12
Sugar	1 lb.	4·00	4·00	5·00	9·00	10·99
Jam, Plum	1½ lb.	8·40	11·25	16·68	27·18	30·57
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	7·14	7·33	9·54	19·00	22·46
Peaches, Canned	29 oz.	9·43	13·26	20·25	33·12	32·89
Pears, Canned	29 oz.	10·02	14·20	21·53	35·07	33·11
Potatoes	7 lb.	17·70	8·40	24·08	40·99	45·63
Onions	1 lb.	3·53	2·62	4·02	9·13	10·45
Soap	1 lb.	6·97	7·11	11·39	18·02	23·04
Kerosene	quart	5·15	6·43	7·34	8·24	8·81
Dairy Produce—						
Butter, Factory	1 lb.	19·50	20·50	26·35	50·93	57·86
Cheese, Mild	1 lb.	13·41	16·28	18·50	34·13	41·55
Eggs, New Laid§	1 doz.	19·17	26·00	39·61	66·88	64·94
Bacon Rashers	1 lb.	19·90	22·78	44·06	71·54	94·25
Milk—Condensed	tin	9·33	10·27	14·63	22·41	24·24
„ —Fresh†	quart	7·15	7·43	11·45	18·00	19·75
Meat—						
Beef—Sirloin	1 lb.	10·77	13·69	21·28	40·34	57·98
„ —Rib	1 lb.	8·66	11·53	18·21	39·77	56·07
„ —Steak—Rump	1 lb.	15·63	21·06	30·62	54·46	87·71
„ — „ —Chuck	1 lb.	7·05	10·12	15·48	33·88	45·17
„ —Sausages	1 lb.	5·48	8·15	13·47	20·21	25·49
„ —Corned Silverside	1 lb.	8·95	12·54	20·37	39·56	54·32
„ —Corned Brisket	1 lb.	6·85	9·35	14·51	29·11	39·21
Mutton—Leg	1 lb.	7·74	11·37	15·41	25·79	26·28
„ —Forequarter	1 lb.	4·63	6·57	9·39	16·47	20·10
„ —Chops, Loin	1 lb.	8·37	10·64	15·12	25·16	24·75
„ —Chops, Leg	1 lb.	8·65	11·60	15·78	27·52	29·60
Pork—Leg	1 lb.	12·62	15·95	33·58	52·96	59·54
„ —Loin	1 lb.	12·91	16·80	34·49	54·03	60·14
„ —Chops	1 lb.	13·30	17·65	35·12	54·54	60·35

* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† Delivered.

§ Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961.

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*
1952-53	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	293	292	331	319
1953-54	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	308	271	339	319
1954-55	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	277	340	322
1955-56	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	292	352	334
1956-57	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	283	358	336
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

* During 1956 these indexes were reconstructed from July, 1936, by excluding potatoes and onions.

† Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years shown :—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1939		1945		1950		1955		1962	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Agriculture—											
Wheat ..	bushel	2	7.56	3	11.25	6	9.13	14	0.83	15	10.13
Barley—											
English ..	..	3	1.06	6	0.19	7	3.50	15	2.97	14	10.88
Oats, Milling ..	..	2	10.44	4	1.75	6	10.56	8	4.75	7	9.08
Maize ..	..	5	2.94	8	4.00	12	3.44	15	4.00	16	9.50
£ s. d.											
Bran ..	ton	4	19 6	6	0 0	11	5 8	21	11 0	21	3 4
Pollard ..	..	4	19 8	6	0 0	11	5 8	21	11 0	22	3 4
Flour (First Quality) ..	..	12	16 6	12	17 6	17	14 7	32	17 6	41	3 4
Chaff ..	..	4	17 3	9	9 4	12	0 6	17	18 4	17	17 6
Potatoes ..	..	15	12 10	7	10 0	23	12 4	34	11 10	31	5 6
Onions ..	..	21	11 2	14	12 6	21	17 6	48	18 8	42	7 5
Dairy and Farm-yard Produce—											
s. d.											
Butter ..	lb.	1	5.00	1	5.88	1	11.75	3	11.41	4	7.25
Bacon ..	..	1	0.81	1	3.50	2	2.00	4	0.50	4	8.13
Ham ..	..	1	5.44	1	6.50	2	9.00	4	6.50	5	6.25
Cheese (Matured) ..	..	1	2.44	1	4.50	1	7.00	3	0.42	3	4.00
Honey ..	..	0	4.94	0	7.50	0	7.50	0	11.25	1	1.33
Eggs* ..	dozen	1	4.13	1	10.25	2	11.19	4	11.54	4	7.58
Butchers' Meat—											
£ s. d.											
Beef, Prime ..	100 lb.	1	14 0	2	11 1	4	11 3	7	9 10	8	4 1
s. d.											
Mutton ..	lb.	0	3.31	0	5.32	0	9.20	0	10.96	0	9.78
Veal ..	..	0	4.31	0	5.84	0	8.94	1	9.05	1	11.43
Pork ..	..	0	7.13	0	9.69	1	10.57	2	6.51	2	8.21
Lamb ..	..	0	6.25	0	8.75	1	4.00	2	2.07	1	9.43

* Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961.

Further Reference

Labour Report, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
(Canberra)

Part 7

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilization

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 25 to 44) 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 pages 524 and 536-537).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 549). 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 utilization. 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 7·6 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 fat lamb production. The principal crop grown is wheat and about 1 mill. acres are sown to this crop each year. In addition, some 350,000 acres of oats, including 20,000 acres for hay and 70,000 acres for grazing, and 150,000 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 16 bushels.

The lack of suitable pasture species has been a problem in pasture development and, in the past, grazing has been provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. More recently, wider use has been made of dry land lucerne and medics in rotation with crops, with benefit to both crop production and grazing. The district carries about 1·8 mill. sheep and produces about 16 mill. lb. of wool as well as a substantial number of early fat lambs for the Melbourne market.

Irrigation areas located close to the River Murray, which marks the northern boundary of the State, produce most of the State's (and Australia's) dried vine and 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 fat 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. About 700,000 acres are sown to wheat each year, the average yield being close to 24 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (265,000 acres, including 40,000 acres for hay and 25,000 acres for grazing), and barley (65,000 acres). In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has encouraged 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 45 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 a number of different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 400,000 acres, and because of climatic and soil differences yields vary widely across the area, the district average being 24 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 200,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 30,000 acres for hay and 15,000 acres for grazing.

The district carries about 4 mill. sheep, largely on wheat farms, and emphasis is on fat 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 350,000 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.

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 area north-east of Ballarat and fruit 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 76,000 beef cattle.

North-Eastern District

The district has a total area of 7·2 mill. acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, many of which are very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3·7 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 inch 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 8,000 acres of tobacco and small quantities of hops are grown in these areas. The district carries about 150,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Fat 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 230,000 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 inch 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. The great bulk of the plains area consists of basaltic soils. 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 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 grown in the district. 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 9·5 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 fat 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 380,000 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 are produced in the district, which carries close to 425,000 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 2.7 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—Ballarat area and market gardening is important close to Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh.

The district carries about 2.3 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 3.6 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 inch 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 about 490,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are over 60,000 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 inch rainfall area near Sale, fat 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 31st December, 1961, this comprised :—

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	31,531,121
Lands in process of alienation	1,470,988
Crown lands	23,243,651
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise :—

	Acres
Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,860,170
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	709,777
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	151,499
Water reserves	316,268
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	548,570
Roads	1,650,105
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs ..	3,845,574
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	1,093,497
Leases of former agricultural college lands	28,655
Other leases and licences	1,872
Temporary grazing licences and leases ..	*5,259,528
Unoccupied	4,368,136
Total	23,243,651

* In addition, 75,281 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 1957 to 1961. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

Year Ended 31st December—	Area of Crown Lands Sold			Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors	Total	Area	Purchase Money
			acres		£
1957.. ..	2,070	1,120	3,190	123,726	141,545
1958.. ..	5,480	23,763	29,243	51,396	151,672
1959.. ..	30,972	51,075	82,047	123,202	310,895
1960.. ..	3,740	38,532	42,272	129,939	281,173
1961.. ..	16,315	42,070	58,385	99,805	276,028

Transfer of Land Act and Assurance Fund

Information on these topics will be found on pages 451–452 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Government Assistance to the Farming Industry

From the foundation of the State one of the chief functions of government has been to encourage the use of the land for farming purposes. The policy of governments has been to prevent large scale aggregation of land under individual owners and to encourage family farm units. Early experience in the 1860's showed the great difficulties which settlers faced when trying to establish themselves as farmers on uncleared or partly cleared land. Conditions of purchase from the Crown were made progressively easier until, during the 1890's, it became clear that the Crown would have to make financial loans to settlers if men with little capital were to succeed. At the same time the scheme of re-purchasing large estates from their owners, subdividing them, and then letting them to settlers under Conditional Purchase Leaseholds was developed. The statistical results of these policies are set out on pages 529 to 531.

A survey of the history of land settlement in the State shows clearly the extent to which success has depended on the world position of agriculture and the relative prices of its products. In the early years of occupation by the pastoralists in the 1830's progress was rapid until 1844 when, the world production of wool having exceeded consumption,

the price fell sharply. All through the remainder of the 19th century periods of general farming prosperity were followed by other and longer periods of depression. Of the latter, that of the 1890's was world-wide. Settlers in the period 1900-1915 had the benefit of low prices of farm requisites and some increase in technical efficiency, while the prices of agricultural products were generally rising. The latter years of the First World War brought a short-lived boom during which many farming settlers did well. By 1922 these conditions began to deteriorate and the Great Depression of the 1930's saw a critical state of affairs in the countryside. Government action through currency devaluation, moratoria, and, ultimately debt adjustment, substantially helped a large number of farmers. The Second World War created conditions of prosperity which reached a climax in the wool boom of 1951.

The development of State-financed water supply schemes for stock and domestic and irrigation purposes is set out on pages 532 to 535. Although rates are levied on the individual users, these normally only cover the cost of distribution ; the money for the provision and for the amortization of the cost of the headworks is borne by the State in the expectation that the extra incomes which will be earned as a result of irrigation will provide the necessary return.

The Department of Agriculture (pages 545 to 547) is provided for by direct Government vote. Its work is partly regulatory and in that regard it assists the farming industries by supervising the regulations which have been enacted to prevent pests and diseases from spreading and to ensure that standards are maintained in the produce of farms and processing factories. In this regard it operates in conjunction with the Commonwealth departments concerned in the standards of consignments for exports.

The Department has a considerable research organization ; the success of its breeding programme is shown by the fact that usually over 95 per cent. of the cereal varieties are departmental in origin. The research stations and the trial plots which it maintains demonstrate new methods and are the points from which local information is available to farmers either directly or through the medium of district officers. Some of these are specialists for industries such as sheep and wool, dairying, or horticulture, while others are general farming advisers. The whole scheme, which is supported by radio and television programmes and the production of a journal, many bulletins, and leaflets, attempts to raise the standard of farming practices.

The same objective is sought through the support of agricultural societies, of the Young Farmers Movement, and of agricultural education through the two agricultural colleges and the Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Science at the University of Melbourne.

Although there is agreement between the Department and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization that research of a more fundamental character shall in general be carried out by the latter, the translation of that research into practice on the farms often requires careful investigation if any new discovery is to be of economic value. Although these activities stimulate efficiency in production, they

cannot necessarily make farming a profitable way of life from the financial point of view. The Government has endeavoured to assist by the construction of railways in rural areas and these often operate at a loss. It took over several abattoirs and meat processing works in country districts where these had failed financially under private or co-operative management; it also operated a sugar beet factory at Maffra for some years. A successful venture has been the Grain Elevators Board which handles almost all the wheat grown in the State (see pages 558-559).

The marketing of farm produce has gradually become a matter for Government supervision, and sometimes control. The Milk Board which regulates the supply of whole milk to the Metropolitan Area has brought orderly marketing out of a chaotic situation. Its activities are gradually extending to other centres. Boards have also been set up from time to time for marketing other products—wheat, eggs, chicory, and potatoes, &c. Their success is only partial except in those cases (e.g., wheat) where other States have passed similar legislation, thus enabling an all-Australian Board to be constituted with powers to control the interstate movement of the commodity concerned. Where such Australia-wide agreement has not been reached and a commodity is produced in several States, there is nothing to prevent an interested party from moving a commodity across a State boundary in order to take advantage of a favourable price situation. Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution prevents any interference with such trade and various referenda to amend this position have failed. Danger to the health of humans, plants, or animals are the only reasons which a State can use to prevent such interstate transfer.

Direct financial assistance is afforded to farming industries which are in difficult circumstances. This is mainly a matter for the Commonwealth Government which has power to grant bounties. Such assistance has at times been used to foster an industry in its initial stages, e.g., flax growing or cotton—but the chief development has been in the assistance to dairying which now amounts to £13,500,000 annually; wheat growers have also received grants since the export price began to be below the ascertained cost of production. Indirect financial aid from the Commonwealth has also taken the form of a bounty on superphosphate for a time and one on sulphuric acid, which is used in its manufacture. The Commonwealth has also assisted various rural industries by tariffs, by an occasional embargo on imports, and by financial assistance in such matters as the control of Cattle Tick. At times, when disaster strikes a particular district through flood or fire, or when some industry is in distress, special grants have been made.

Finally, the amenities available to country people have been improved in a variety of ways with the intention of reducing the disparity between services in country areas and those available in cities. Examples are lower licensing fees for country motor cars, allocations for highways through the Country Roads Board, the extension of the electric supply system into areas which would be economically marginal, and special rates for telephone installations. The State Government supports the Council of Adult Education in its work of affording opportunities for mental recreation.

Soil Conservation Authority

Functions

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion; promotion of soil conservation; and the determination of land use to achieve these objectives.

To perform these functions, the Authority conducts surveys and investigations into the nature and extent of soil erosion. It investigates and designs preventive and remedial measures, and carries out soil conservation works, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation and reclamation of eroded lands.

It co-ordinates the policies and activities of Government departments and public authorities for the alienation and use of Crown lands and has powers to remove stone, gravel, and soil.

The Chairman of the Authority is also Chairman of the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which operates under the same Act.

Group Conservation

The Authority always encourages conservation by groups of farmers as the most efficient and economical method of improving land-use.

The success of this approach is being currently demonstrated in the 800 square mile Eppalock Catchment Project in Central Victoria, as well as in other places. The specific purpose in the Eppalock Catchment is the protection of Victoria's fourth largest reservoir and special provisions were made for financial assistance to ensure that the work is performed.

New legislation was passed in 1962 to encourage landholders to initiate group conservation areas. The legislation provides for a group of landholders to submit a proposal to the local District Advisory Committee of the Soil Conservation Authority that their properties be included in a group conservation area. If the Committee favours the proposal, it is recommended to the Authority which may alter or amend the boundaries proposed, and prepare a complete project which is discussed at a meeting of the landholders involved. Upon acceptance, the project is declared a group conservation area and the Authority pays for all erosion work it considers necessary, provided the respective landholders carry out recommended conservation and land improvement works. Any dispute as to the nature and extent of works to be carried out by participants is resolved by the District Advisory Committee.

The purpose of the Act is to ensure co-operation and participation from the outset until completion of the project.

Further References

Further information about the Authority is set out on pages 490-491 of the Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 62 to 65 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and pages 452 to 454 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Land Utilization Advisory Council

The activities of this Council are described on pages 473-474 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds

Information on this topic will be found on pages 491-492 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Land Settlement and Finance

General

In December 1961, legislation was passed which constituted the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission to succeed to the functions and powers of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The new Commission came into office on the 17th March, 1962 and comprised two separate branches, the Finance Branch handling matters under the Rural Finance Act, and the Settlement Branch matters pertaining to the *Soldier Settlement Act and the Land Settlement Act 1959*.

Soldier 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.

An Agreement was finally concluded between the Commonwealth and the various States in 1945 on this matter. This Agreement provided that Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland would act as principal States, and that Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania would act as agents for the Commonwealth Government.

In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the Soldier Settlement Commission which was to have three full-time members and was given the necessary authority to appoint staff.

Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the closing-down stages and the achievements of Victoria in this form of land settlement have been most satisfactory.

Under the Victorian legislation, soldier settlement was carried out under two separate schemes. Firstly, there was the general settlement scheme where the Soldier Settlement Commission acquired freehold land or Crown land for subdivision and development into holdings for application by ex-servicemen and such holdings were allocated on a competitive basis, having regard to the merits of all the applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,277.

Secondly, there was the Single Unit Farm Scheme where ex-servicemen were granted loans up to a maximum of £9,000 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 £11,955,913.

The Soldier Settlement Act provided for the Commission to make advances where required to both general settlers and Single Unit Farm settlers to assist them in the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. For this purpose £6,031,427 has been advanced to settlers, and of this amount, £5,283,118 has been repaid as at 30th June 1962.

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 summary sets out the position in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—RURAL REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN,
1945 TO 1962

Act	Number of Ex-Servicemen
<i>Soldier Settlement Act—</i>	
Number allotted a holding under the general subdivisional scheme	3,048
Number allotted a holding under the general subdivisional scheme but for various reasons such as ill-health, death, compulsory forfeiture, &c., have relinquished the holdings granted to them	229
Number granted Single Unit Farm Loans	2,878
<i>Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945—</i>	
Number granted agricultural loans for purchase of land ..	548
Number granted agricultural loans for purchase of stock, plant, &c., to work properties	979
Total	7,682

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 general scheme for soldier settlement—the main difference 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.

Generally speaking, 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.

Up to the 30th June, 1962, the land being developed for allocation under this Scheme has been on three developmental projects. These are Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, and the East Goulburn Project in the Parish of Dunbulbalane.

The demand for all holdings allotted to date has been exceedingly keen and the 160 farms allocated attracted over 5,500 applications.

Further details about the Commission's development projects will be found on pages 495-496 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Rural Finance Act

The Corporation was established in April, 1950. Its functions, which have since been taken over by the Commission, are set out in section 5 of the *Rural Finance Corporation Act 1958* and 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 or arrangement between him and his creditors.

Revenue, expenditure, &c., for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Interest	337	381	405	437	475
Other	5	7	10	12	9
Total Revenue	342	388	415	449	484
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	47	49	54	58	60
Interest	202	250	261	278	299
Sinking Fund	23	19	20	20	22
Other	8	21	9	16	12
Total Expenditure	280	339	344	372	393
Net Surplus	62	49	71	77	102
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30th June	8,147	8,611	8,731	9,365	9,859
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30th June	7,223	7,734	7,836	8,323	8,906

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 1880's when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to realize after a few exceptionally favourable years the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State-wide attack on the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905, the Water Act was passed. This revolutionary 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 and wrote off their debts ;
- (2) it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State ; and
- (3) it vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, &c., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply in the U.S.A.

Irrigation

One of the Commission's most important functions is to promote the development of irrigation, and at 30th June, 1962, it had spent about £75 mill. on this work, or 60 per cent. of its total capital expenditure on water supply and conservation generally.

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", i.e., irrigators who are authorized to take water from streams, lakes, &c., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district.

A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years 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.

Another feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per 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 sheep-raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much bigger rural population can be supported.

River Murray water is shared by Victoria equally with New South Wales after certain quantities have been reserved for the use of South Australia. This principle was established after many years of controversy by the River Murray Waters Agreement, which was incorporated in the 1915 River Murray Acts under which a Commission comprising representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth was formed to administer the Agreement. The four parties share equally the cost of all works on the River Murray.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Name	Capacity	Principal System or District Served
		acre-ft.	
Goulburn ..	Eildon Reservoir ..	2,750,000	Goulburn-Loddon
	Goulburn Weir ..	20,700	„ „
	Waranga Reservoir ..	333,400	„ „
Campaspe ..	Eppalock Reservoir ..	250,000	„ „
Loddon ..	Cairn-Curran ..	120,600	„ „
	Tullaroop ..	60,000	Maryborough town supply ; diverters ; and Goulburn- Loddon System
Murray ..	Hume Reservoir ..	2,500,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs ..	222,840*	„
Macalister ..	Glenmaggie Reservoir	154,300	Macalister
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	15,500	Werribee District
		6,446,740†	

* Half storage capacity credited to Victoria under the River Murray Agreement.

† In addition to the storages named, there is a system of natural lakes in the Kerang-Swan Hill Area. These lakes are part of the Torrumbarry System and have a total capacity of 141,910 acre feet. 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 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1961-62

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District	Pastures		Area Irrigated						Water Deliveries	
		Native	Sown	Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total		
					acres						acre-ft.
Goulburn-Loddon System	1,289,515	24,507	402,200	26,725	309	22,731	3,635	26,358	506,465	712,650	
River Murray System—											
Torrumbarry System* ..	341,012	25,964	182,771	7,956	4,287	1,904	1,310	10,593	234,785	241,662	
Murray Valley Area ..	274,155	2,668	91,571	8,280	41	5,689	499	1,755	110,503	190,955	
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,761	300	595	555	36,596	3,029	279	624	41,978	123,140	
Total River Murray	695,928	28,932	274,937	16,791	40,924	10,622	2,088	12,972	387,266	555,757	
Macalister District ..	130,455	2,643	54,658	1,101	..	..	208	93	58,703	89,642
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh ..	16,343	136	5,801	798	..	616	4,382	72	11,805	22,551	
Other Northern Systems ..	19,735	696	11,347	1,623	..	3,456	723	303	18,148	29,550	
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	213	1,317	..
Private Diversions ¶ ..	‡	12,591	81,982	10,683	3,330	5,246	10,057	10,307	134,196	..	
Grand Totals ..	\$2,151,976	69,505	830,925	57,721	44,563	42,671	22,197	50,318	1,117,900	1,410,150	

* Includes 35,406 acres irrigated by private diversion.

† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (14,132 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡ Not available.

§ Incomplete.

¶ Does not include 334,321 acre-ft. of private diversion.

Works under Construction and Projected

The most important works under construction are the £15 mill. channel enlargement and remodelling in the Goulburn–Loddon Irrigation System. This has been necessitated by the enlargement of Eildon Reservoir, and the construction of Cairn–Curran and Tullaroop Reservoirs, which have enabled more than twice as much water to be supplied to the System as was previously available. Half of the new channel works has been finished, and at the present rate of progress the programme should be completed in six years, subject to the availability of funds.

The embankment of Eppalock Dam, under construction on the Campaspe River, was completed to its designed height, and the storage of water commenced in the reservoir in May, 1962. The completion of the ancillary works and the pipeline to Bendigo is in progress.

Victoria will benefit indirectly from the construction of the Chowilla Dam on the River Murray, six miles downstream of the South Australian border. The reservoir, of a design capacity of 4,600,000 acre-ft., will be built under the terms of the River Murray Agreement. The contracting parties to the Agreement have arranged with the Government of New South Wales that the Lake Menindee Storages, on the Darling River, shall operate under the control of the River Murray Commission during the construction of the Chowilla Dam.

A reservoir of a capacity of 60,000 acre-ft. is under construction on Fyans Creek near Halls Gap. This storage, the Lake Bellfield Reservoir, will augment the water supply of the Borough of Ararat and supplement the Commission's Wimmera–Mallee System.

Adjoining Bittern Reservoir on the Mornington Peninsula, a 12,000 acre-ft. storage is under construction on Devilbend Creek. This project is designed to function as a storage reservoir, filled from the Bunyip River headworks, to meet the local peak summer demands of the bayside towns. It will also have a valuable role as a drought reserve for the Mornington Peninsula System.

Further References

The history of State irrigation is described on pages 479 to 483 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Articles on the Wimmera–Mallee Region Water Supply and Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage will be found on pages 499 to 502 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Water Supply in Victoria

River Flow

The gross water resources expressed as total mean annual stream flow in Victoria, but including catchments in New South Wales in the Murray Basin above Albury and in the Snowy Basin north of the border, are about 18,935,000 acre-ft., of which it is estimated that 16,535,000 acre-ft. runs off to streams in Victoria proper.

After the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme is completed the mean annual gross volume in Victoria will be somewhat as follows :—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED MEAN ANNUAL GROSS WATER RESOURCES

Particulars	Flow
Total, Victoria, plus Upper Murray and Snowy waters from New South Wales	'000 acre-ft. 18,935
<i>Less (to New South Wales)—</i>	
(a) Half River Murray Flow at Albury	1,910
(b) Three-quarters of Snowy Waters Diverted Inland ..	675
	2,585
Total Estimated Victorian Volume	16,350

The natural resources represented by the larger figure of 18,935,000 acre-ft. are distributed as follows :—

VICTORIA—MAIN NATURAL WATER RESOURCES

Catchments	Mean Annual Natural Flow	Discharging to—
	'000 acre-ft.	
<i>Northern Streams—</i>		
Upper Murray, Mitta, and Kiewa*	3,820 *	River Murray at Albury
Ovens	1,350	River Murray at Yarrowonga
Broken	240	Lower Goulburn River
Goulburn	2,480	River Murray at Echuca
Campaspe	220	River Murray at Echuca
Loddon	230	River Murray above Swan Hill
Avoca	60	Lake Bael Bael
Wimmera and Others	185	Lake Hindmarsh, &c.
Total, Northern Streams ..	8,585	
<i>South-eastern Streams—</i>		
Yarra	980	Port Phillip Bay
Bunyip and Others, Including Dandenong Creek	380	Westernport Bay and Port Phillip
South Gippsland Ranges	740	Bass Strait
Latrobe, Macalister, Thomson, and Avon	1,770	Gippsland Lakes
Mitchell and Tambo	1,170	Gippsland Lakes
Snowy† and East Gippsland Streams	2,400	Tasman Sea
Total, South-eastern Streams	7,440	

* Shared equally between New South Wales and Victoria in accordance with the River Murray Waters Agreement 1915.

† Headwaters diverted to the Tumut and Murrumbidgee Rivers in accordance with the Snowy Mountains Agreement—diversion works to Swampy Plain and River Murray are in progress.

VICTORIA—MAIN NATURAL WATER RESOURCES—*continued*

Catchments	Mean Annual Natural Flow	Discharging to—
	'000 acre-ft.	
<i>South-western Streams—</i>		
Glenelg, Streams in the Portland Area, and the Hopkins	1,390	Southern Ocean
Otway Ranges	900	Southern Ocean
Lake Corangamite Internal Drainage Basin	140	Lake Corangamite
Barwon and Moorabool	310	Bass Strait
Little River, Werribee, and Maribyrnong	170	Port Phillip Bay
Total, South-western Streams	2,910	
Total	18,935	

This assessment is based on systematic recording of river flows at gauging stations throughout the State over many years, with discharge measurements from time to time to correct and allow for changes in conditions of stream channels.

River gauging commenced on the Coliban River at Malmsbury in Central Victoria in 1875, and on the Goulburn at Murchison in 1881. There were 20 river stations in 1900, 47 in 1925, 122 in 1950 and 182* in 1962, as well as a number maintained by the State Electricity Commission and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Between 1875 and 1945, the average number of discharge measurements never exceeded two per gauging station per annum. These have now increased to more than six per annum. At the end of the Second World War, only ten automatic water level recorders were installed; in July, 1962, there were 115 on streams and a large number on the main irrigation channels. These instruments are a great improvement on the daily-read gauge staff as they provide a continuous record and minimize human error.

The storage capacity of reservoirs necessary to regulate (i.e., make less variable) the flow of any particular stream depends on the variation of flow above and below the average. In this respect Victorian rivers are in two broad geographic areas, the dividing line being the Sydney-Melbourne railway. Streams to the west have a much more variable flow pattern than those to the east of this line.

Water Use in Northern Victoria

The settlement of Northern Victoria in relatively small holdings had its genesis in the discovery of gold in the Colony in 1851, a large increase of population in the years 1851-1855, and the election of the first Parliament in 1856. Many of the gold seekers were disappointed, and there was much unemployment in Melbourne in 1858 and 1859.

* Excluding stations on the Lower Murray maintained for the River Murray Commission.

This, in turn, led to the Selection Acts of 1860 and 1862, under which settlers were able to acquire up to 640 acres at £1 an acre on very easy terms.

Those who settled in Northern Victoria suffered great hardship in the 1881 to 1885 drought, which led to a Royal Commission on Water Supply, the Irrigation Act of 1886, and the beginning of Irrigation from the Goulburn, Loddon, and Murray Rivers.

At the turn of the century, the capacity of reservoirs to support this embryo development was less than 100,000 acre-ft., which proved quite inadequate to give a supply through the very severe 1901 to 1903 drought. By 1912, storage had been increased to 350,000 acre-ft., mainly because of the belated completion of the first stage of Waranga Reservoir, an off-river storage filled by diversion (at Goulburn Weir) of waters of the Goulburn River through what is now known as the Stuart Murray Canal.

The water supply failed again in the 1913 to 1915 drought, but after the First World War, the position began to improve, and by 1940, with irrigation established over Northern Victoria from Shepparton to Boort, storage capacity was about 1,750,000 acre-ft. Despite this, water shortages occurred during 1944 and 1945.

After the end of the Second World War, accelerated irrigation expansion made necessary the provision of further storage to enable a high degree of control to be imposed on waters of the Upper Murray, Mitta, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers. The situation in 1962 was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—RIVER FLOW, STORAGE, AND SUPPLY IN
NORTHERN VICTORIA, 1962**
('000 acre-ft.)

River	Mean Annual Flow	Storage Capacity	Supply (Twelve Months)	River and Evaporation Losses, &c. (Est.)	Total Usage plus Losses, &c. (Est.)
Murray at Albury (N.S.W. and Victoria)	3,820	2,500	..	452	..
Murray (Victoria)	1,910	1,250	1,324*	226	1,550‡
Ovens	1,350	Nil	19*	..	19
Broken	240	Nil	10*	..	10
Goulburn	2,480	3,083	1,345†	130	1,475
Campaspe	220	306	93§	24	117
Loddon	230	193	88*	22	110
Avoca	60	Nil	6*	..	6
Wimmera and Upper Glenelg** ..	284	546	135††	53	188
Total	6,774	5,378	3,020	455	3,475

* Diversions from the river 1961-62.

† Diversions from Goulburn River (1,271), plus depletion of Waranga Reservoir (74), 1961-62.

§ Available in 1962-63 following completion of Eppalock Reservoir.

‡ Supplied in part by the unregulated flow of Victorian tributaries to the Murray.

** A south-flowing stream diverted northward.

†† Supplied from storages and the Wimmera River, 1961-62.

Water Use in South-eastern Victoria

The pattern of water supply development in the South-east is in striking contrast to the dry North. The climate is kinder; water, relatively speaking, is plentiful, and stream flow is less variable.

The streams which are used now, and on which most attention is likely to be focussed in future, are the Yarra, Bunyip, Latrobe, and the Thomson, for which the total mean annual flow is a little over 3 mill. acre-ft. of which approximately 80 per cent. is not used. In addition, the Mitchell and the Tambo, which are hardly used at all, discharge an annual average of 1,170,000 acre-ft. and the Snowy about 1 mill., after deducting volumes which it is expected will be diverted by the Snowy Mountains Authority.

The position in 1962 was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—RIVER FLOW, STORAGE, AND SUPPLY IN
SOUTH-EASTERN VICTORIA, 1962**
(’000 acre-ft.)

River Basin	Main Streams	Mean Annual Flow	Total Mean Annual Flow	Storage Capacity	Available Annual Supply plus Losses (1962)
Yarra	Lower Yarra ..	622	..	..	..
	Upper Plenty ..	6	..	..	..
	Watts	104	..	..	..
	O’Shannassy ..	92	..	..	..
Bunyip	Upper Yarra ..	156	980	240	300
	Upper Bunyip and Tarago	49	..	..	11
	Lower Bunyip, Dandenong Creek, and Others	331	380	3	9
Latrobe	Latrobe above Yalourn	530	..	7	40*
	Tyers above Moon-darra Reservoir	110	..	28	69
Thomson	Lower Latrobe ..	160	800	25	5
	Thomson above Cow-warr Weir	324	..	..	..
	Macalister above Glenmaggie Reser-voir	480	..	..	..
	Avon, &c. ..	166	970	154	202
Mitchell	All Streams ..	850	850	..	2
Tambo	{ Tambo	179 }	320	..	2
	{ Nicholson and Others	141 }			
Snowy	Lower Snowy ..	1,008†	1,008	..	..
East Gippsland ..	All Streams ..	500	500	..	2
South Gippsland ..	Tarwin, Jack, Agnes, &c.	740	740	..	3
Total .. ..	.. ..	6,548	6,548	457	645

* A much greater volume is diverted for (S.E.C.) cooling, most being returned to the river.

† Allowances have been made for the effects of the diversion of the waters of the Upper Snowy River to the River Murray and Murrumbidgee River (approx. 892,000 acre-ft. per annum when the Snowy Scheme is completed).

Of the total in the last column (645,000 acre-ft.), about 425,000 acre-ft. would be for the City of Melbourne and for other towns and industry, including water used for, or in connexion with, power generation in the Latrobe Valley, expressed as the difference between water actually diverted and that returned to the river. Most of the remainder is used (or is available for) irrigation on the lower reaches of the Thomson and its main tributary, the Macalister. This supply comes from diversion (without storage) of the former at Cowwarr Weir, supported by diversion (with storage) of the Macalister—at Glenmaggie Reservoir and Maffra.

Water Use in South-western Victoria

The pioneers of the well-favoured Western District of Victoria came from Tasmania to Portland Bay and Port Phillip, pushed inland with great enterprise, and took up the countryside in large sheep runs. Closer settlement of this region, possibly the most fertile tract in Australia, is gradually changing the pattern of land tenure, bringing problems of surface water management, some of which are most unusual.

The reason for this lies, to some extent, in the physiography of Western Victoria, which developed following a geologically recent period of intense volcanic activity. Thick lava flows engulfed the former drainage system, forming the great treeless plains, broken by strange basaltic rises and immature streams. The new pattern developed with numerous lakes in closed depressions, including Corangamite and Gnarpurt, which had a combined surface area of about 76,000 acres in March, 1962.

Stream flow is much less than would be expected from the rainfall, because of retention of run-off in swamps and lakes, flat gradients, and the relatively high porosity of the basalt itself. Flow is also most irregular—much more so than in Eastern Victoria—and comparable with the Loddon and Wimmera.

On the other hand, underground water is plentiful, but is mineralized by salts taken into solution from the basalt. Stream flow at low stages is also saline, but livestock bred in the District do well on water from both sources.

The salinity of the many lakes varies with the volume of water they contain from time to time and the frequency with which they overflow. Lake Corangamite contained (March, 1962) about 850,000 acre-ft. of water and probably 25 mill. tons of dissolved salts. It is fairly certain that nothing has overflowed since 1838 when the lakeside was first settled, although this event was imminent in 1875, 1956 and, 1960*.

* A spillway channel 25 miles long, leading to the Barwon River, via Warrambine Creek, was completed in 1959.

A rise in level and volumetric contents in the period 1951 to 1960 was, in the main, due to higher-than-average rainfall over this 10-year period (taken as a whole), but it seems likely that the drainage of small lakes and swampy lands in the catchment was also a contributing factor.

The first works of water supply in the District were at Ballarat. The Water Commissioners of this City, who recently celebrated 100 years of activity, and those of the Geelong Trust, have controlled the headwaters of Leigh or Yarrowee, and the Moorabool to a relatively high degree. Headwaters of the Barwon are also diverted for Geelong and nearby towns, and the western branch of this stream will be effectively controlled by storage of 18,000 acre-ft. to be impounded by a dam approaching completion near Forrest.

The headwaters of the Gellibrand and its tributaries are diverted (including withdrawals by high pressure pumps) for town supplies at Colac, Camperdown, Terang, Warrnambool, and smaller towns.

The Werribee River has been developed to a moderate degree for irrigation. The storages (Pykes Creek and Melton Reservoirs), although not large enough to give security of supply in a drought of exceptional severity such as that experienced during the Second World War, have provided a good supply in subsequent dry periods of shorter duration.

In order to facilitate industrial growth adjacent to the coal fields on the outskirts of Bacchus Marsh, without increasing the already appreciable risk of short supply for irrigation in the Werribee valley, water is impounded in the small (2,700 acre-ft.) Newlyn Reservoir, situated at the foot of the Northern slope of the Great Dividing Range, in the Loddon River catchment. From this storage water may be pumped at the rate of 21 acre-ft. per day over the Range into the Moorabool catchment. It is then routed via existing streams and channels (with some additions) to Bacchus Marsh. These works—known as the Central Highlands Scheme—were commissioned in May, 1962, when storage in the Werribee Basin was almost exhausted.

The only other significant development is the diversion northward of the Upper Glenelg to support the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock system. The topography in this case was favourable because it was found possible to provide a reservoir (Rocklands) with a capacity about three times the average annual stream flow, giving almost complete control of the stream. Overflow is expected to be of the order of only 10 per cent. of the total flow but, because of the comparatively shallow average depth, evaporation losses from the surface of the reservoir are relatively high. The outlet of this large storage (272,000 acre-ft.) is higher than the Divide, which made possible the building of an aqueduct (including a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile long tunnel) from Rocklands to the Wimmera.

The situation in detail in 1962 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—RIVER FLOW, STORAGE, AND SUPPLY IN
SOUTH-WESTERN VICTORIA, 1962
(’000 acre-ft.)

Basin	Main Streams or Sections	Mean Annual Flow	Total Mean Annual Flow	Storage Capacity	Available Annual Supply plus Losses (1962)
Maribyrnong ..	Maribyrnong ..	90	90	Nil	2
Werribee ..	Above Melton Reservoir	70			
	Lower Werribee and Others	10	80	34	28*
Little River ..	Little River ..	3	3	..	1
Barwon ..	West Barwon ..	20			
	East Barwon ..	8			
	Lower Barwon ..	136			
	Leigh ..	66			
	Upper Moorabool ..	30			
	Lower Moorabool ..	47	307	70†	41
Corangamite (Internal Drainage Basin)	Pirron Yallock, &c.	95			
	Woody Yaloak ..	45	140	§	§
Otway Ranges ..	Gellibrand, Arkins Creek	45			
	Others	855	900	Nil	6
Hopkins ..	Hopkins, Mt. Emu Creek, &c.	280	280	Nil	3
Portland ..	Moyne, Fitzroy, Eumeralla, &c.	340	340	Nil	3
Glenelg ..	Above Rocklands ..	100	..	355†	90
	Wannon to Nigretta Falls	50	..	..	1
	Lower Glenelg ..	620	770	..	3
Total All Streams		2,910	2,910	459	178
Total Excluding the Glenelg River above Rocklands Reservoir (Diverted North) ..		2,810	2,810	104	88

* Subject to restriction in drought.

† Includes off-river reservoirs.

§ Storage on the Woody Yaloak (Cundare Pool terminal storage) is 73,000 acre-ft., but water is saline at present. This storage is operated on a flood-mitigation routine.

Summary

The following table shows the river flow, storage, and supply of water in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—RIVER FLOW, STORAGE, AND SUPPLY
(’000 acre-ft.)

Region	Mean Annual Stream Flow	Storage Capacity	Supply and Losses by Evaporation, &c.	Water Used as Percentage of Mean Annual Stream Flow
Northern Victoria, Including the Upper Glenelg	6,774	5,378	3,475*	51·3
South-east, Excluding Upper Snowy	6,548	457	645	9·9
South-west, Excluding the Upper Glenelg	2,810	104	88	3·1
Total Victoria	16,132	5,939	4,208*	26·1

* Excludes volumes passed to South Australia.

Spray Irrigation in Agriculture and Dairying

Spray irrigation in Victoria, for the growing of pastures and fodder crops, is mainly used in connection with private irrigation schemes, and consequently the area irrigated by this method is very small compared with that irrigated by flood systems.

Of the three types of spray irrigation equipment available (low pressure, medium pressure, and high pressure), the medium pressure (35 to 50 pounds per square inch) is the most popular. The normal delivery of water from the spray heads is equal to 20 to 30 points of rain per hour. Various automatic systems have been devised to eliminate the shifting of portable spray lines, which requires three-quarters of an hour's work per acre per irrigation. These automatic systems are more expensive to install and may cost up to £200 per acre compared with a figure around £40 per acre for manually shifted lines.

Some large individual areas of over 100 acres of spray irrigation per farm can be found in Victoria, but the vast majority of private schemes employing this method are of 10 to 20 acres only. This area is generally all that the available water supply can irrigate.

The main crop irrigated is perennial pasture, in which the main species sown (in varying proportions) are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, paspalum, white clover, and strawberry clover. However, some maize, Japanese millet, saccaline, and cruciferous fodder crops are also grown.

Tobacco is grown in Victoria, on permeable undulating lands and, as a consequence, is exclusively spray-irrigated. In the potato growing areas spray-irrigation is being used increasingly to supplement rainfall which is often inadequate during the summer.

The expense attached to a small private irrigation scheme is high, and consequently efficient utilization of the fodder produced is necessary if the full benefit of the scheme is to be obtained. Rationing of the feed by subdivision, strip grazing, or restriction of time allowed for grazing, is usually considered necessary. Using such methods, one acre of irrigated perennial pasture can maintain the lactation of up to four cows throughout the whole of the summer, and this is profitable. The employment of an expensive private irrigation scheme for fodder conservation alone is not by any means as profitable.

Underground Water

Victoria's demand for water is high because of its industrial and rural development and its density of population. In the past, surface water supplies have been generally adequate, but with increased development there is now a greater need for additional use of its underground water resources. This increased water demand has shown the need for further knowledge of the underground water resources.

An investigation is being carried out by the Department of Mines in collaboration with the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to indicate areas of demand and priority. In present practice this investigation follows two distinctly different lines. One is to meet the need for specific water supplies, such as for town use, and the other is the hydrogeological survey of the State. This survey is a long term project with the aim of determining the total underground water resources. Both these projects usually involve drilling which is carried out by the Mines Department. The Department fulfils a function as the main drilling contractor to the other departments and instrumentalities, with the exception of the State Electricity Commission. Drilling is coupled with geological service.

Departmental projects are in progress in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern Victoria, the Western District, and Gippsland. These projects are of a regional nature, but where necessary, the programme is designed to develop underground water to meet local needs. This may be to assist irrigation in areas above channel level or where insufficient surface supply is available. Included in this category are parts of the north and north-west of the State and also parts of Gippsland. In the Western District, the main emphasis is on providing town water supplies.

The general procedure in all of this work is for drilling to be continued down to bedrock to test all possible aquifers in the Cainozoic and possibly also the Upper Cretaceous rocks. To make best use of limited facilities, the work is concentrated in the younger sedimentary basins. Occasionally, when requested by other departments, an investigation may be carried out in areas of older rocks if a small water supply only is required. The service to private land-owners and industry is limited to geological advice. Drilling is not undertaken, except under special circumstances, or when sub-surface geological information is required for departmental purposes. The discovery of new sub-surface water supplies provides scope for development and exploitation by private enterprise.

Drilling equipment operated by the Department for exploration of underground water includes rigs with depth capabilities ranging between 500 and 5,500 feet. Both cable tool and hydraulic rotary types are used. Electric logging techniques are employed in the rotary drilled holes. A core library has been established and contains samples obtained since the latter part of last century. Laboratory facilities are available for the chemical analysis of underground water and the determination of rocks, minerals and the various types of macro- and micro-fossils found during the investigations. Office records cover all departmental and some private bores and are available to the public on request.

Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education

Research and Extension

The high standard of Victoria's agriculture, which produces more than one-quarter of Australia's primary produce (measured in terms of value) from less than one-thirtieth of the nation's area, is due in no small measure to the programme of research and advisory services undertaken by the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, which has expanded greatly in recent years, has concentrated on strengthening its existing research stations with new and up-to-date facilities, establishing new research centres, promoting new research projects, and intensifying advisory services.

At research centres strategically located in Victoria's rural areas, highly trained scientists are seeking the answers to a wide range of problems which face the primary producer trying to improve the efficiency of his farm. These scientists have already made many notable discoveries which have benefited Victorian agriculture.

To speed these research results to the farming community, the Department of Agriculture has appointed trained advisory officers throughout rural Victoria.

These advisory officers use every method of communication to channel technical facts to farmers. Much of their time is taken up with on-the-farm advice, but they also speak at field days and hold discussion group meetings. Their work is also backed by the Department of Agriculture's intensified production of publications, films, and radio and television services.

Agricultural Education

Department of Agriculture

The Victorian Department of Agriculture through its Division of Agricultural Education has the responsibility for agricultural education at the diploma level in the residential agricultural colleges at Dookie and Longerenong and the non-residential horticultural college at Burnley Gardens.

The main purpose of the colleges is to teach the principles and practice of agriculture and horticulture to those who intend to adopt practical farming or horticulture as a vocation and require a more intimate knowledge of agriculture or horticulture than can be acquired only through practical experience. In addition to achieving this main purpose, the diploma courses also provide a basic training for technical officers who are later employed by government instrumentalities and by firms which manufacture or distribute farmers' requisites or handle farm produce.

The Agricultural Education Division is also closely associated with the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria in the administration and fostering of the Senior Sections of the Young Farmers' Clubs in Victoria and, through a representative Advisory Council, administers an annual government grant for this purpose. The Division also takes a prominent part in the organization of training of visiting Fellows who have been awarded fellowships for training in Australia either through the Colombo Plan or the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture

The School of Agriculture of the Melbourne University provides a four year degree course for undergraduates leading to the Degree of B.Agr.Sc. and postgraduate work for higher degrees in Agricultural Science. The undergraduate course is based on a first year devoted to pure science subjects; this is followed by three years in which the scientific principles upon which the practice of agriculture is based are presented and the more intensive training is given in those scientific

disciplines required by research workers in agriculture. During the second year of the course, the students are in residence at Dookie Agricultural College, where they have the opportunity of combining the advantages of communal college life with close observation and contact with the practice of agriculture.

Research activities at the School of Agriculture cover a wide field including agronomy, agrostology, and animal nutrition and physiology, with basic work in the fields of soil chemistry and agricultural biochemistry as related to both the plant and the animal. Research into various aspects of agricultural economics and farm management, together with studies of the sociological relationships of the farming community and of the farmer himself, are also undertaken.

Farming

Introduction

Collection of Statistics

Since the year 1904, police officers have been required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are in the main compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March each year. Schedules are distributed to farmers by about 330 local police officers who act as collectors of statistics. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and municipality.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is visited, and full particulars are obtained of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock and the quantity of wool clipped.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31st March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31st March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by the 31st March (potatoes, fruit, vines, &c.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31st March, whilst wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31st March.

Summary of Australian Statistics

The following table, which summarizes the principal farming activities on rural holdings in Australia during the 1961-62 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :—

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY,
1961-62

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	76,949	69,866	43,287	28,886	22,082	11,117	501	252,688
Area ('000 acres)	172,327	37,754	374,501	156,897	252,783	6,551	171,622	1,172,435
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	4,498	2,849	750	2,229	4,380	16	1	14,723
Production ('000 bush.)	78,350	56,879	12,018	33,854	65,700	345	32	247,178
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	713	774	27	324	1,231	27	1	3,097
Production ('000 bush.)	13,225	16,312	412	4,391	20,187	587	16	55,130
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	201	225	177	1,271	490	19	..	2,383
Production ('000 bush.)	4,137	4,654	3,532	21,292	7,282	607	..	41,504
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres)	594	922	95	209	294	157	3	2,274
Production ('000 tons)	923	1,585	212	286	396	285	6	3,693
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	3,078	9,286	14,069	..	191	..	..	26,624
Production (dried leaf '000 lb.)	3,117	6,515	12,751	..	196	..	..	22,579
Onions—								
Area (acres)	490	4,456	3,173	753	479	60	*	9,411†
Production (tons)	3,082	23,784	17,921	6,915	6,290	327	*	58,319†
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	20,209	36,469	14,466	5,316	6,828	11,129	30	94,447
Production (tons)	83,301	196,032	70,675	48,479	56,171	55,645	234	510,537
Other Vegetables—Area (acres)	49,612	38,422	36,056	10,672	8,485	19,822	214	163,283
Fruit—Area (acres)	94,246	72,712	41,872	38,548	24,532	21,859	201	293,970
Vineyards—Area (acres)	17,607	45,105	3,203	57,836	9,194	..	*	132,945†
Grapes for Table (tons)	5,917	7,775	3,510	1,037	2,525	..	*	20,764†
Wine Made ('000 gall.)	6,442	3,605	36	30,836	867	..	..	41,786
Currants (tons)	505	2,715	..	2,782	1,941	..	..	7,943
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	11,867	64,412	..	8,620	66	..	..	84,965
Livestock Numbers, 31st March, 1962—								
Sheep ('000)	69,498	27,533	22,123	16,415	18,314	3,531	300	157,714
Dairy Cattle ('000)	1,272	1,824	1,208	275	235	229	3	5,046
Beef Cattle ('000)	3,127	1,332	5,890	385	983	196	1,108	13,021
Pigs ('000)	471	325	433	170	174	76	4	1,653
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	5,954	7,369	2,062	1,645	1,473	511	47	19,061
Lambs ('000)	5,572	5,098	356	1,495	1,016	649	41	14,227
Cattle ('000)	1,075	833	1,206	133	221	91	32	3,591
Calves ('000)	534	478	379	68	20	44	1	1,524
Pigs ('000)	755	587	597	232	264	120	9	2,564
Wool Production ('000 lb.)	701,168	330,639	230,333	206,985	192,155	34,443	2,743	1,698,466
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	70,251	67,418	56,194	31,788	28,006	9,997	415	264,069
Shearing Machines (Stands)	68,778	38,758	18,957	27,278	19,381	4,113	312	177,577
Milking Machines (Units)	43,369	95,661	47,486	18,831	10,562	12,220	99	228,228
Gross Value of Production†—								
Agriculture (£'000)	127,349	115,112	105,275	62,011	74,361	19,835	204	504,147
Pastoral (£'000)	216,747	143,880	106,198	55,925	52,655	11,655	4,432	591,492
Dairying (£'000)	66,748	71,588	33,012	14,924	9,899	9,777	294	206,242

* Not available for publication.

† Incomplete.

‡ Subject to revision.



Figure 13. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.

Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1961-62

For the season 1961-62, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,866, the area devoted to agriculture 6,819,457 acres, and the total area occupied 37,754,022 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 1961-62

(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	No.		'000			
Central ..	4,065	14,523	302	1,230	848	288	2,668
North-Central ..	2,930	4,438	111	626	1,204	159	2,100
Western ..	8,775	12,857	396	3,817	1,859	502	6,574
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,090	1,885	1,651	1,956	497	5,989
Mallee ..	10,784	6,235	2,727	783	3,168	888	7,566
Northern ..	6,337	11,670	1,176	1,641	2,436	286	5,539
North-Eastern ..	7,221	5,032	125	959	1,795	799	3,678
Gippsland ..	8,739	9,021	98	1,308	1,257	977	3,640
Total ..	56,246	69,866	6,820	12,015	14,523	4,396	37,754
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central ..	..	..	11.32	46.10	31.78	10.80	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.29	29.81	57.33	7.57	100.00
Western ..	..	..	6.02	58.06	28.28	7.64	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	31.47	27.57	32.66	8.30	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	36.04	10.35	41.87	11.74	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	21.22	29.63	43.98	5.17	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3.40	26.08	48.80	21.72	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2.69	35.94	34.53	26.84	100.00
Total ..	..	..	18.06	31.82	38.47	11.65	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central ..	7.23	20.79	4.43	10.24	5.84	6.55	7.07
North-Central ..	5.21	6.35	1.63	5.21	8.29	3.62	5.56
Western ..	15.60	18.40	5.81	31.77	12.80	11.42	17.41
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.72	27.64	13.74	13.47	11.30	15.87
Mallee ..	19.17	8.93	39.98	6.51	21.81	20.20	20.04
Northern ..	11.27	16.70	17.24	13.66	16.77	6.51	14.67
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.20	1.83	7.98	12.36	18.18	9.74
Gippsland ..	15.54	12.91	1.44	10.89	8.66	22.22	9.64
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, and 1959-60. The first detailed classification of holdings by principal type of activity was carried out in conjunction with the size classification of rural holdings 1959-60. The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1959-60 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity:—

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING: NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959-60

Size of Holding	Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Area Used For—				
			Fruit	Crops (Excluding Fruit)	Fallow	Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Holding
acres			acres				
1- 99 ..	21,803	841,772	86,184	124,963	11,042	290,300	329,283
100- 199 ..	12,374	1,750,203	10,890	256,687	25,417	824,264	632,945
200- 299 ..	6,499	1,569,717	4,053	185,773	30,833	661,140	687,918
300- 399 ..	5,263	1,780,143	3,445	217,143	55,612	638,202	865,741
400- 499 ..	3,423	1,523,243	1,374	181,096	63,511	519,584	757,678
500- 999 ..	11,287	7,931,505	3,744	1,165,916	571,239	2,249,580	3,941,026
1,000-1,399 ..	3,737	4,409,447	869	727,701	405,757	1,038,161	2,236,959
1,400-1,999 ..	2,477	4,081,603	2,184	606,537	346,348	966,320	2,160,214
2,000-2,999 ..	1,515	3,635,339	1,771	517,383	314,369	811,277	1,990,539
3,000-4,999 ..	888	3,292,668	169	393,508	242,314	656,082	2,000,595
5,000 and over ..	512	6,920,890	1,438	199,910	113,824	752,141	5,853,577
Total ..	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVE STOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1959-60

Size of Holding	Holdings With—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Pigs
acres	No.				
1- 99 ..	191	2,865	11,071	2,271	2,510
100- 199 ..	302	4,027	9,842	2,362	2,670
200- 299 ..	442	3,490	4,782	2,006	1,323
300- 399 ..	819	3,709	3,537	2,051	987
400- 499 ..	743	2,747	2,267	1,533	523
500- 999 ..	4,380	10,144	7,436	5,382	1,412
1,000-1,399 ..	1,914	3,521	2,464	1,830	439
1,400-1,999 ..	1,302	2,383	1,574	1,243	254
2,000-2,999 ..	845	1,477	1,662	780	291
3,000-4,999 ..	501	858		457	
5,000 and over ..	196	470	321	343	60
Total ..	11,635	35,691	44,956	20,258	10,469

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY: NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959-60

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 ..	6,092	8,334,036	857	1,959,402	1,127,595	1,039,230	4,206,952
Sheep ..	16,622	16,546,417	996	735,512	223,135	5,383,597	10,203,177
Cereal Grain ..	2,370	2,496,198	74	966,888	598,859	82,153	848,224
Beef Cattle ..	1,887	2,462,716	174	46,235	9,862	359,760	2,046,685
Dairying ..	20,097	4,190,352	2,324	509,283	52,149	1,904,901	1,721,695
Vineyards ..	2,159	77,960	45,176	1,493	1,410	2,593	27,288
Fruit (Other than Vine) ..	2,109	154,894	53,719	4,688	1,990	18,887	75,610
Vegetables—							
Potatoes ..	1,030	156,331	130	49,977	4,866	44,673	56,685
Other and Mixed ..	1,688	145,125	3,632	43,662	5,249	33,121	59,461
Poultry ..	1,333	97,854	943	10,116	5,651	16,009	65,135
Pigs ..	246	28,040	109	1,925	1,434	5,703	18,869
Tobacco ..	212	29,626	81	7,281	71	6,421	15,772
Other ..	486	51,187	448	14,230	2,655	9,969	23,885
Multi-Purpose ..	2,139	1,271,362	2,267	191,875	71,117	304,046	702,057
Total Classified Holdings	58,470	36,042,098	110,930	4,542,567	2,106,043	9,211,063	20,071,495
Unclassified Holdings—							
Sub-Commercial ..	6,821	656,874	1,069	19,664	31,040	89,804	515,297
Unused, Special, &c. ..	4,487	1,037,558	4,122	14,386	43,183	106,184	869,683
Total All Holdings	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

Artificial Fertilizers

In 1961-62 artificial fertilizers were used on 2,821,546 acres of wheat; 1,000,425 acres of other cereal crops; 73,695 acres of vegetables; 94,236 acres of orchards; 203,734 acres of other crops; and 9,660,923 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1961-62 amounted to 171,898 tons or 82 per cent. of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 537,323 tons or 95 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

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
1957-58 ..	41,167	3,690	191	43,234	9,684	548
1958-59 ..	*	4,580	229	40,452	8,925	502
1959-60 ..	40,460	4,079	217	38,327	9,153	523
1960-61 ..	31,774	4,129	199	40,561	9,408	546
1961-62 ..	32,965	4,193	211	40,166	9,661	567

* Not available.

Aerial Agriculture

One of the earliest applications of an agricultural chemical by an aeroplane occurred in Louisiana, U.S.A., in 1917, when a cotton field was dusted with an insecticide. The first recorded application by aircraft in Australia was in 1929, when a pine forest near Ballarat, Victoria, was treated in an attempt to control the lesser case moth. This method of pest control was not continued, however, and it was not until 1948 that the aerial application of fertilizers and sprays began to be appreciated.

About this time farmers and graziers realized the benefit of using aircraft for pasture improvement and for the control of insects and weeds. Terrain which was too steep or rough for topdressing by ground machinery could now be treated by aircraft, giving the property a natural increase in carrying capacity. The spraying of crops could also be more effectively conducted and the aeroplane is, in fact, the best practicable distributor for the spraying of crops such as tobacco, which cannot be treated without damage by existing ground equipment.

The aerial agriculture industry in Victoria grew rapidly and aircraft are now extensively used for topdressing and 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 agriculture is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A recent large scale air liberation of fish was conducted by the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. On each stage flight, an aircraft dropped 33,000 fish and the operation represented a considerable saving over the cost of normal ground liberation.

As the demand for aerial agriculture has grown, it has been necessary to provide aircraft capable of lifting greater loads with greater safety than the war surplus machines which were once adequate. Aircraft which are capable of carrying more than a ton of topdressing or spraying material are now used, together with other types with carrying capacities of 8 cwt. to 15 cwt. These latter may be used when the topography of the area under treatment is such that landing strips of suitable dimensions for the larger aircraft are not available, or when greater manœuvrability is necessary. Modern and expensive aircraft, loading equipment, highly trained aircrews, and loader operators are now part of the aerial agriculture industry.

Since 1956-57, statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31st March—				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Area Treated * † ..	acres	339,019	505,805	616,531	806,592	972,269
Topdressed or Seeded ..	acres	253,596	253,489	372,597	580,169	676,219
Sprayed or Dusted Materials Used—	acres	85,423	155,256	134,561	196,297	231,098
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	341,300	317,900	459,520	749,020	877,200
Seed ..	lb.	7,240	8,320	24,000	1,624	5,135
Aircraft Utilization (Flying Time) ..	hours	6,662	6,523	6,622	9,598	8,545

* Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.
† Includes 97,660 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1959, 109,373 acres in 1960, 29,981 acres in 1961, and 64,952 acres in 1962; 345 acres treated for mosquito eradication in 1961; and 290 acres for fly eradication in 1962.

Farm Machinery

The number of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at the 31st of March during each of the past five years are given in the table below:—

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31st March—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Milking Machines—Units ..	83,819	85,608	89,657	92,315	95,661
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	34,955	35,951	37,015	37,926	38,758
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	55,263	57,818	59,438	62,730	65,487
—Crawler Type ..	1,652	1,684	1,730	1,807	1,931
Rotary Hoes ..	8,777	9,429	9,180	9,284	9,777
Fertilizer Distributors and Broad- casters ..	26,692	27,290	27,948	29,035	29,349
Grain Drills—Combine ..	18,360	19,428	18,517	18,749	19,016
—Other ..	8,531	8,525	9,531	9,501	9,709
Maize Planters ..	972	1,020	998	*	*
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters ..	13,641	13,507	14,216	13,888	14,065
Pick-up Balers ..	6,173	7,073	8,040	8,968	9,282
Stationary Hay Presses ..	2,658	2,518	2,465	2,584	2,213

* Not collected.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954-58, page 88.

Further Reference

An article on the mechanization of farming will be found on pages 493 to 495 of the Victorian Year Book 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 1955 and the actual area for each of the following seven seasons 1956 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1955, and Actual Area Each Year 1956-1962, 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	4,542,096	1,982,742	6,524,838
1957	3,637,352	1,879,812	5,517,164
1958	4,051,249	1,644,764	5,696,013
1959	4,790,989	2,187,212	6,978,201
1960	4,482,757	2,180,266	6,663,023
1961	4,504,732	2,217,789	6,722,521
1962	4,532,686	2,286,771	6,819,457

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For 1961 and 1962, 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 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1961-62

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		£
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2 row	212,400	4,415,434 bushels	2,426,130
6 row	13,092	239,033 bushels	101,867
Maize	3,309	191,774 bushels	123,797
Oats	774,404	16,311,610 bushels	5,732,173
Rye	17,849	136,725 bushels	92,498
Wheat	2,848,781	56,878,353 bushels	42,696,883
Hay—			
Barley and Rye	5,717	8,664 tons	74,799
Lucerne	61,241	130,621 tons	987,462
Meadow	651,587	1,116,855 tons	11,199,185
Oaten	172,366	282,811 tons	2,961,142
Wheaten	31,121	46,209 tons	414,933

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be the principal markets.

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1961-62—
continued

Crop	Area	Yield		Gross Value*
				£
Green Fodder	117,811			1,091,179
Grey and Other Field Peas	20,115	410,396 bushels		338,253
Grass and Clover Seed	20,355	25,485 cwt.		368,538
Industrial Crops—				
Broom Millet	506	{ 1,950 cwt. fibre		20,475
Linseed	17,711	{ 1,059 cwt. seed		1,748
Hops	513	243,700 bushels		426,475
Mustard	635	7,606 cwt.		320,339
Tobacco	9,286	3,402 cwt.		21,102
Tobacco		58,168 cwt.		3,639,383
Vegetables—				
Onions	4,456	23,784 tons		793,902
Potatoes	36,469	196,032 tons		6,523,649
Other	38,422	206,953 tons		8,668,970
Stock Fodder—				
Pumpkins	379			16,108
Turnips, Beet, &c.	20,971			492,819
Vineyards—				
Grapes—				
Table	2,104	7,775 tons		545,823
Wine	4,657	16,263 tons		344,889
Drying	35,779	271,053 tons producing—		
		58,725 tons of sultanas		7,488,937
		6,137 tons of raisins		801,813
		2,715 tons of currants		396,147
Vines, Unproductive	2,565			
Orchards—				
Productive	50,658			12,677,535
Unproductive	22,054			
All Other Crops	7,315			3,323,375
Total Crops	5,204,628			115,112,328

* For footnote see page 555.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1961-62.

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 1961-62

Crops Grown	Growers in Each Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	571	398	937	3,956	2,695	3,537	500	63	12,657
Oats ..	547	578	1,898	2,620	1,382	2,428	691	39	10,183
Barley ..	607	89	383	547	715	732	80	66	3,219
Maize ..	7					3	66	195	271
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	669	91	305	12	1	36	97	971	2,182
All Other ..	1,021	441	1,435	57	60	482	492	1,054	5,042
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,663	483	639	19	19	28	182	525	3,558
Onions ..	326	2	264	8	17	4	1	8	630
Other									
Vegetables	1,393	29	269	44	348	593	26	114	2,816
Orchards ..	1,821	157	91	129	1,273	1,030	136	63	4,700
Vineyards ..	2	1		8	2,377	115	23		2,526
Grass and Clover Seed	18	52	138	32	8	59	82	9	398
Tobacco ..						67	299		366*

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1961-62 is given in the following table :—
VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1961-62
 (Acres)

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	37,032	27,262	70,391	842,247	1,275,012	545,621	47,452	3,764	2,848,781
Oats ..	22,278	21,978	122,724	205,512	213,544	163,346	23,943	1,079	774,404
Barley ..	41,484	2,204	16,364	39,263	81,569	38,412	3,557	2,639	225,492
Maize ..	74	..	..	..	..	9	482	2,744	3,309
Field Peas ..	11,284	587	7,589	179	89	15	149	223	20,115
All Hay ..	130,721	54,539	284,484	53,900	22,066	185,959	69,215	121,148	922,032
Green Fodder ..	24,272	9,432	37,949	1,891	6,596	10,897	7,471	19,303	117,811
Grass and Clover for Seed ..	901	2,231	8,150	1,806	620	3,267	2,922	458	20,355
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,332	7,954	..	9,286
Potatoes ..	19,873	6,294	5,058	65	70	94	816	4,199	36,469
Onions ..	1,761	1	2,572	9	33	3	..	77	4,456
All Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables ..	20,086	105	8,150	154	2,998	5,360	152	1,417	38,422
Vines ..	4	30	..	810	42,147	674	1,440	..	45,105
Orchards ..	23,564	2,617	685	3,922	7,455	32,402	1,613	454	72,712
All Other Crops	10,434	1,047	22,298	889	18,109	2,389	1,719	8,994	65,879
Total Area under Crop ..	343,768	128,327	586,414	1,150,647	1,670,308	989,780	168,885	166,499	5,204,628
Land in Fallow	51,731	17,149	42,623	750,580	1,063,424	317,068	9,690	34,506	2,286,771
Total Area under Cultivation ..	395,499	145,476	629,037	1,901,227	2,733,732	1,306,848	178,575	201,005	7,491,399

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1961-62

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush.	807,313	650,444	1,758,060	20,757,011	20,734,227	10,887,233	1,223,759	60,306	56,878,353
Oats ..	632,395	643,379	3,926,315	4,064,698	2,760,687	3,537,204	727,460	19,472	16,311,610
Barley ..	1,170,260	58,071	529,580	733,276	1,260,129	757,307	90,009	55,835	4,654,467
Maize ..	3,090	..	..	..	..	368	17,286	171,030	191,774
Field Peas ..	206,091	14,486	179,391	2,716	778	347	3,047	3,540	410,396
All Hay tons	211,346	98,040	540,638	78,155	28,293	297,794	124,460	206,434	1,585,160
Grass and Clover for Seed cwt.	1,053	3,303	9,963	2,292	1,177	4,729	2,853	115	25,485
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,074	49,094	..	58,168
Potatoes tons	98,593	37,351	29,834	248	293	306	3,674	25,733	196,032
Onions ..	7,740	3	15,454	48	191	14	..	334	23,784
Wine Made gall.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,604,607
Dried Vine Fruits—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	6,132	5	..	..	6,137
Sultanas ..	..	..	..	..	58,725	..	..	..	58,725
Currants ..	..	..	..	..	2,715	..	..	..	2,715

* 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 for all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

Wheat

Wheat is the main crop grown in Victoria, occupying approximately 2½ million acres or about half the total acreage under crop. The average annual production for the five seasons ended 1961-62 was about 48 million bushels, of which 70 per cent. was exported. Only 1 per cent. of the area sown is cut for hay. Grain yield averages 20 bushels per acre, but can be as high as 60 bushels per acre on individual farms in good seasons. The highest yield officially recorded is 78·8 bushels per acre for 50 acres grown at Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where 93 per cent. of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall varies from 10 inches in the northern Mallee to about 20-22 inches at the southern and eastern boundaries of the main wheat belt. There have been significant changes in the agricultural practices followed by Mallee farmers during the last ten years and these are described on pages 517 to 519 of the Victorian Year Book, 1963.

Wheat is grown in three major soil types: (1) the high-fertility, self-mulching, grey soils of heavy texture in the southern Wimmera ; (2) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District ; and (3) solonized brown soils in the Mallee.

Sheep are run on most wheat farms for wool and/or fat lamb production. Wheat crops are generally grown on bare fallow land, seeding taking place from April to June. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. The crop is harvested in December-January. Diseases are not a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses can occur due to stem rust and root rot. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation and crop spraying.

The wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment does not generally favour the production of wheat of very high baking quality, but recent developments, including the adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems and the production of high yield, high quality varieties are leading to considerable quality improvement.

Victorian wheat is marketed by the Australian Wheat Board in one grade known as fair average quality (f.a.q.).

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, 205 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling £5,572,794. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is the most modern and the largest single wheat shipping terminal in the world. Its operation is by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Wheat can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receivals.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 80 million bushels of wheat. The largest quantity of wheat delivered to railway stations by Victorian growers in any one season prior to the 1960-61 season was 59,175,593 bushels in 1915-16. A new record was established during the 1960-61 season when 63,233,548 bushels were delivered. It is anticipated that the 1962-63 deliveries to the Board will exceed the 1960-61 record deliveries.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st October—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Australian Wheat Board—Operating and Maintenance Expenses ..	480	478	513	704	685
Australian Wheat Board—Capital Facilities Allowance	312	342	350	370	385
Interest on Investments	53	63	90	103	154
Other	1	1	1		1
Total Revenue	846	884	954	1,177	1,225
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Ex- penses	268	281	291	462	431
Administration Expenses	119	101	107	128	126
Depreciation and Renewals	93	96	114	114	128
Interest on Loans	177	178	188	207	267
Sinking Fund Charges	31	32	34	42	50
Appropriations to Reserves	113	131	252*	164	206
Other	7	7	7	6	6
Total Expenditure	808	826	993	1,123	1,214
Net Surplus	38	58	—39	54	11
Fixed Assets (At 31st October) ..	4,064	4,229	4,429	4,663	5,628
Loan Indebtedness (At 31st October)—					
State Government	955	946	935	924	913
Public	2,774	2,838	3,195	3,895	4,666

* Including £100,000 appropriated from profits accumulated in previous years.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board, which is the sole marketing authority for Australian wheat, 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 such State being represented by two members.

The current Stabilization Plan, ending with the 1962-63 season, provides for a guaranteed price to growers on up to 100 mill. bushels of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price for wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Stabilization Act. For season 1961-62, it was fixed at 15s. 9d. per bushel and for season 1962-63, at 15s. 10d. per bushel.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1961-62 were 55,119,467 bushels, including 2,062,402 bushels delivered to Victorian controlled receival points in southern New South Wales. Throughout the growing period, the State did not receive a general rain, and the rainfall in this period was below average to the extent of 2 to 3 inches in the Mallee, and 4 to 5 inches in the Wimmera. Abnormally high temperatures were experienced in late September and October, when Stations in the North recorded temperatures above 90°F. on seven days. The dry conditions hastened the ripening of crops and the harvest was about a month earlier than usual. Although the crops did not receive sufficient moisture by rainfall, the moisture in the sub-soil was apparently adequate, as the average yield per acre was about 20 bushels. The quality was excellent.

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 farmers engaged in 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, 1957–58 to 1961–62 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.
1957–58 ..	8,856	1,835	32,134	17·51	22,065	65½
1958–59 ..	9,074	1,810	42,697	23·59	28,274	64
1959–60 ..	10,561	2,261	38,793	17·16	26,743	62½
1960–61* ..	10,625	2,672	67,587	25·30	45,855	64¾
1961–62 ..	11,648	2,849	56,878	19·97	42,697	64

* The production and yield per acre for 1960–61 were records.

Wheat Breeding

The breeding of improved varieties of wheat for cultivation by the Victorian wheat grower is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The overall objective of the breeding work is to provide the grower with new varieties which will increase yields, reduce losses due to disease and drought and improve the milling and baking quality of the grain which he produces. The increased yields resulting from the introduction of these varieties assist in offsetting increased production costs and assure the grower of a higher monetary return from his crop, while the improved quality of the grain produced ensures a better demand for Victorian wheat both in local and oversea markets.

The Victorian wheat improvement programme is an extremely comprehensive one, involving the co-operation of the wheat breeders with the cereal agronomists, chemists, and plant pathologists of the Department of Agriculture.

New wheat varieties bred by the Department of Agriculture occupy a very large percentage of the Victorian wheat area and have significantly increased local production. This represents an increased monetary return to the wheat grower. In addition, the introduction of these varieties has resulted in a substantial improvement in the quality of the grain produced with a corresponding improvement in the baking quality of the local flour.

Eight new varieties have been released for sowing since 1946 :—

1946—Insignia	1956—Olympic
1946—Pinnacle	1957—Beacon
1947—Diadem	1960—Stockade
1953—Sherpa	1963—Emblem

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1959-60, 1960-61, and 1961-62. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (In Order of Popularity), Season 1961-62	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	981,765	42.64	1,325,742	48.96	1,357,440	47.13
Pinnacle ..	574,979	24.97	582,312	21.50	683,027	23.72
Olympic ..	316,148	13.73	384,599	14.20	482,194	16.74
Sherpa ..	163,818	7.11	135,351	5.00	107,724	3.74
Quadrat ..	119,428	5.19	94,646	3.50	78,494	2.73
Insignia 49 ..	64,463	2.80	91,036	3.36	71,235	2.47
Beacon ..	8,452	0.37	14,638	0.54	19,261	0.67
Baldwin ..	21,613	0.94	16,342	0.60	15,099	0.52
Gabo ..	7,383	0.32	14,638	0.54	10,260	0.36
Sabre ..	8,691	0.38	11,831	0.44	9,098	0.32
Heron ..	..	..	398	0.01	7,743	0.27
All Other Varieties ..	35,698	1.55	36,498	1.35	38,327	1.33
Total ..	2,302,438	100.00	2,708,031	100.00	2,879,902	100.00

Wheat Growing in Conjunction with Livestock Grazed

A table showing the number of holdings in Victoria growing wheat for grain, together with sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, and pigs as at 31st March, 1960, appears on page 551.

Oats

The area sown to oats in Victoria is about 1.1 mill. acres, of which about 70 per cent. is harvested for grain, 15 per cent. cut for hay, and 15 per cent. grazed completely. Some of the area harvested for grain is also grazed during the winter. The average annual grain production is about 16 mill. bushels (40 lb. per bushel) and the average hay production 325,000 tons. Average grain yield is 20 bushels per acre and average hay yield is 1½ tons per acre.

About 75 per cent. of the area sown for grain is in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, and 16 per cent. in the Western District. Oat grain is used on farms for stock feeding and is often held in large quantities for this purpose as an insurance against drought losses. Grain is sold on an open market through merchants or through the voluntary oat pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available. Better quality oats may be bought at a premium for milling purposes.

Oaten hay is grown for farm use in all districts and for sale in areas where chaff mills operate (i.e., near Melbourne and Ballarat). About 33 per cent. of the area sown to hay is in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, and 28 per cent. in the Western District.

Most of the oat area grazed 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 completely grazed acreage is in the Mallee District. Most oat crops are grown on stubble land with very little preparation and with a smaller amount of superphosphate (if any) than is used on wheat crops. About 88 per cent. of the area sown to oats is sown to the varieties Orient, Algerian, Avon, Algeribee, and Ballidu.

The area harvested (season 1961-62) for hay was 172,366 acres, and for grain 774,404 acres, which produced 282,811 tons of hay, and 16,311,610 bushels of grain respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 172,609 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels	£'000
1957-58	..	..	622	9,528	15.31	5,313
1958-59	..	..	971	23,339*	24.04	6,820
1959-60	..	..	673	12,701	18.87	4,797
1960-61	..	..	835	20,666	24.75	6,479
1961-62	..	..	774	16,312	21.06	5,732

* Record production

Barley

Barley is sown on about 300,000 acres in Victoria each year, from which about 6 mill. bushels (50 lb. per bushel) of grain are harvested. The average yield is about twenty bushels per acre. Most of the barley sown is two-row or malting type barley, only a very small acreage being sown to the six-row, feed type.

Barley production is centred in two main districts which have favourable soil and climatic conditions for growing good quality grain suitable for malting. The most important area is the south-western Mallee and the adjoining northern Wimmera, where barley is grown on sandy soils usually in association with wheat. In this district, barley is either sown on wheat stubble land or on ley land cultivated in the autumn just before sowing. The variety Prior is almost exclusively sown, usually with superphosphate. The average district yield is about 15 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Geelong and Bacchus Marsh. In this district, barley is the main crop and is usually sown on fallowed land dressed with superphosphate. The varieties Research, and to an increasing extent, Resibee released in 1961, are grown here, and the average yield is about 30 bushels

per acre. This area is close to the main shipping terminals and growers' freight costs are considerably lower than in the northern areas. Barley is grown less intensively in other districts and the quality is rarely up to malting standard.

Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which provides an orderly marketing system for the barley produced in Victoria and South Australia. The Board classifies growers' grain, on sample, into three qualities—malting, milling, and feed—with price differentials between each quality and grades within quality.

Practically all of the malting quality barley is malted in Australia for local use or for export as malt, but most of the milling and feed grades are exported to Europe and Asia.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

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 bushels		bushels			£'000
1957-58 ..	334	18	5,201	246	15.57	13.91	15.49	3,280
1958-59 ..	343	19	8,174	407	23.80	20.97	23.65	4,165
1959-60 ..	264	14	5,318	274	20.17	19.79	20.15	2,643
1960-61 ..	293	16	7,392	327	25.19	20.66	24.95	3,316
1961-62 ..	212	13	4,415	239	20.79	18.26	20.64	2,528

Maize

Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons, 1957-58 to 1961-62, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For Green Fodder	For Grain							
		Area			Production			Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
acres			bushels			£			
1957-58 ..	8,122	3,459	819	4,278	208,444	33,320	241,764	56.51	158,708
1958-59 ..	7,619	3,135	746	3,881	180,796	22,570	203,366	52.40	136,876
1959-60 ..	9,084	2,981	402	3,383	167,489	12,965	180,454	53.34	131,367
1960-61 ..	11,681	2,742	243	2,985	162,682	8,422	171,104	57.32	136,916
1961-62 ..	15,440	2,999	310	3,309	181,745	10,029	191,774	57.96	123,797

Rye

Cereal rye is a minor crop in Victoria, with about 22,000 acres sown to it annually. This acreage, however, is many times greater than the pre-war area of just over 1,000 acres. The average production is about 155,000 bushels (60 lb. per bushel) per year, and the average yield is about 7 bushels per acre.

Rye is not a cash crop and it is sown mainly for control of sand drift on sandhills in the Mallee District and, to a much lesser extent, for winter grazing in the colder winter districts. Not all of the area sown is harvested, so that the average yield per acre is probably higher than that recorded. The variety sown is almost exclusively South Australian rye. Superphosphate is used as a fertilizer, with a portion of the Mallee area sown with a mixture of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate.

In recent years, European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for rye for human consumption.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels		£
1957-58	17,807	84,975	4.77	72,229
1958-59	27,458	226,320	8.24	114,104
1959-60	22,344	138,438	6.20	88,831
1960-61	22,895	187,659	8.20	117,287
1961-62	17,849	136,725	7.66	92,498

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria has changed considerably in the post-war period. More complete mechanization and the virtual disappearance of the working horse have taken the 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 there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there have been spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay has increased from about 400,000 tons to over 1 mill. tons during this period. There has also been a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Silage has become an important supplement to hay for stock feeding, and silage produced mainly from pasture growth has increased from about 25,000 tons annually to over 300,000 tons in the post-war period.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilization 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, 1961–62

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
Wheaten	31,121	46,209	1·48
Oaten	172,366	282,811	1·64
Lucerne	61,241	130,621	2·13
Barley, Rye, &c.	5,717	8,664	1·52
Grasses and Clovers	651,587	1,116,855	1·71
Total	922,032	1,585,160	1·72

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1961–62 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31st March, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1961–62	Stocks at 31st March, 1962	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	62,496	28,796	196,208
North-Central	7,655	7,211	102,652
Western	53,739	31,719	480,935
Wimmera	2,966	13,420	169,489
Mallee	2,631	13,210	71,032
Northern	17,070	20,930	381,998
North-Eastern	28,289	28,082	185,930
Gippsland	87,038	38,015	259,481
Total	261,884	181,383	1,847,725

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing a little more than 40 per cent. of the total annual requirement. The bulk of the Victorian crop is used within the State for human consumption and seed purposes, the surplus being exported to other States to augment local supplies. Potatoes are generally used as a fresh vegetable, but there is increasing interest in processed forms.

With few exceptions, potatoes are grown in the better soils in higher rainfall areas on and south of the Central Dividing Range, the main districts being Koroit, Beech Forest, Bellarine Peninsula, Ballarat to Trentham, Kinglake, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup and the Gippsland hill country.

Over the past 20 years there has been a substantial increase in the volume of potato production in Victoria. This is due, not to greater area, but to improvement in the average yield, which has nearly doubled. Higher yielding varieties now being grown, improved cultural methods, availability of reputable seed through certification and approval schemes, and wider use of irrigation have contributed to this improvement. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanized and this has precipitated the trend for production of this crop to pass to specialist growers having larger individual areas.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production *	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		£'000
1957-58	..	..	49,846	251,159	5.04	3,326
1958-59	..	..	46,122	259,346	5.62	5,040
1959-60	..	..	48,506	242,548	5.00	5,808
1960-61	..	..	38,672	180,819	4.68	9,343
1961-62	..	..	36,469	196,032	5.38	6,524

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follows :— 53,842 tons in 1957-58 ; 42,345 tons in 1958-59 ; 31,951 tons in 1959-60 ; 23,910 tons in 1960-61, and 25,506 tons in 1961-62.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1961-62 these areas were responsible for 98 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		£'000
1957-58	..	..	5,368	40,678	7.58	638
1958-59	..	..	3,971	28,456	7.17	1,062
1959-60	..	..	3,994	27,808	6.96	1,012
1960-61	..	..	3,532	16,286	4.61	750
1961-62	..	..	4,456	23,784	5.34	794

Linseed

Linseed, first grown commercially in Victoria in 1947, is the major oil-producing crop and is a valuable adjunct to the agricultural crops grown in the 20-30-in. rainfall areas in the western part of the State. In the period to 1955, areas sown and average yields per acre were low because of disease susceptible varieties and the fact that technical knowledge concerning the growing and handling of the crop was still being developed.

The release of disease resistant varieties such as Uruguay and Hazeldean has substantially increased average yields per acre. Increased sowings of the new variety Bonnydoon should further increase average yields. Other factors influencing the expansion of the industry have been the improved technical knowledge available to growers, the decline of flax growing, and price stability.

Linseed oil is one of the chief components of paints, varnishes and linoleum, and has many other industrial uses. The presscake or meal which remains after the oil has been extracted from the crushed seed is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	bushels		£
1957-58	..	..	4,091	45,946	11.23	78,558
1958-59	..	..	8,817	110,779	12.56	193,863
1959-60	..	..	24,850	295,644	11.90	535,089
1960-61	..	..	6,179	39,356	6.37	70,877
1961-62	..	..	17,711	243,700	13.76	426,475

Tobacco

Tobacco has been grown in Victoria for about 100 years. The history of the industry is punctuated by periods of prosperity alternating with long intervals of recession, and in the period between 1932 and 1948, the tobacco acreage established in Victoria declined from over 12,000 acres to less than 1,000. This contraction indicates the uncertainty then inherent in the industry, and it is only in recent years that it has exhibited any degree of stability.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	cwt. (dry)		£'000
1957-58	..	..	3,252	32,884	10·11	1,862
1958-59	..	..	4,248	43,617	10·27	2,764
1959-60	..	..	6,424	66,080	10·29	4,146
1960-61	..	..	9,932	86,854	8·74	4,225
1961-62	..	..	9,286	58,168	6·26	3,639

Further reference to tobacco will be found on pages 531 to 533 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Fruit

Victoria produces almost one-third of Australia's tree-fruit production, three-quarters of the canned fruit production, and two-thirds of the Commonwealth's dried fruits. Approximately 118,000 acres are devoted to orchards and vineyards.

Fruit producing areas north of the Great Dividing Range have a rainfall which varies from 10 inches per annum in the Mallee to 20 inches to 40 inches per annum. Many orchards in southern areas in this part of the State rely on irrigation. Distribution is mostly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

In the south of the State, where apples, pears, plums, cherries, dessert peaches, lemons, and berries are produced, rainfall varies from 20 inches to 40 inches per annum. Many orchards in southern Victoria are irrigated from dams, rivers, or town supplies.

The largest area under a single horticultural crop is the vineyard area embracing Mildura, Swan Hill, and the War Service Land Settlement area at Robinvale.

Most of the dried fruit production is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom. The pome fruits are next in importance, most of the apples being sold locally or interstate, while most of the pear production is exported to the United Kingdom.

Peaches, pears, and apricots for canning are produced in the Goulburn Valley, where large co-operative canneries are also located.

The total output of 5,217,000 cartons* of canned fruits for the 1962 season comprised apricots, 504,000 cartons; peaches (including 268,000 cartons of mixed fruits), 2,024,000 cartons; and pears, 2,689,000 cartons.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Growers	5,044	5,065	5,076	4,783	4,700
Area acres	66,221	66,746	68,657	71,415	72,712
Gross Value of Fruit Produced (£'000)	11,743	10,328	10,530	12,679	12,678
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples bushels	3,125,088	2,969,521	3,005,669	3,134,917	3,045,808
Pears "	3,730,427	3,279,535	3,582,549	3,704,278	4,605,808
Quinces "	39,941	31,431	19,595	20,563	32,564
Apricots "	692,139	291,547	468,055	206,521	631,810
Cherries "	74,387	97,872	101,189	90,297	137,494
Nectarines "	19,875	18,770	18,896	14,981	16,940
Peaches "	1,287,011	1,033,712	1,210,021	955,224	1,686,496
Plums "	157,332	139,579	156,940	106,833	184,723
Prunes "	28,878	20,540	26,594	23,853	24,383
Lemons "	159,085	162,616	156,217	199,535	150,738
Oranges—					
Navels "	359,627	410,086	447,817	343,659	399,168
Valencias "	396,997	385,228	538,710	314,730	543,832
Other Oranges "	40,001	34,801	42,184	31,024	42,167
Mandarins "	15,773	24,180	20,081	27,095	27,824
Grapefruit "	55,900	66,894	67,214	69,844	80,902
Figs "	4,414	4,660	3,218	2,273	2,349
Passion-fruit "	5,609	4,800	2,197	2,680	2,288
Olives "	12,510	12,281	11,741	23,425	13,178
Gooseberries cwt.	1,250	953	1,172	703	775
Loganberries "	2,262	2,458	2,462	2,144	1,787
Raspberries "	2,150	2,486	2,862	2,616	2,936
Strawberries "	8,211	7,739	6,692	6,531	10,712
Youngberries "	1,823	3,383	3,833	4,172	4,649
Other Berries "	†	†	1,505	625	679
Almonds lb.	121,937	92,838	115,444	74,900	141,819
Filberts "	7,827	6,615	6,590	7,244	15,510
Walnuts "	137,544	139,660	149,136	148,357	135,254

* Basic export carton containing 24 cans of No. 2½ size.

† Not collected.

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 572 to 574.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb.)

Year Ended 31st March—	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1958	24,841	2,105	744	401,108	3,686	432,484
1959	72,807	5,122	6,824	355,072	1,183	441,008
1960	38,067	5,417	3,505	460,806	2,429	510,224
1961	33,820	4,510	2,290	368,731	626	409,977
1962	17,844	..	3,925	397,841	620	420,230

Orchards

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially, the latest figures relating to 1961–62.

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1958–59 and 1961–62 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC. IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS**

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1958–59			1961–62		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples	1,498,638	511,163	2,009,801	1,531,839	664,194	2,196,033
Pears	1,124,220	376,722	1,500,942	1,189,246	548,139	1,737,385
Quinces	21,402	922	22,324	13,099	481	13,580
Plums	146,136	38,127	184,263	137,450	48,047	185,497
Prunes	25,332	6,385	31,717	26,990	8,575	35,565
Cherries	117,292	48,813	166,105	117,078	65,327	182,405
Peaches	540,124	607,039	1,147,163	842,117	634,192	1,476,309
Apricots	312,979	89,970	402,949	317,157	68,495	385,652
Nectarines	18,103	5,296	23,399	13,252	12,219	25,471
Oranges—						
Navels	166,147	24,729	190,876	175,563	60,572	236,135
Valencias	190,266	60,475	250,741	208,758	89,498	298,256
Other Oranges	16,137	1,620	17,757	18,904	2,874	21,778
Mandarins	9,252	9,676	18,928	13,049	23,144	36,193
Grapefruit	22,917	1,541	24,458	21,898	4,663	26,561
Lemons and Limes	89,869	14,704	104,573	80,162	27,326	107,488
Figs	5,840	983	6,823	3,402	1,294	4,696
Raspberries	247,970	60,001	307,971	223,000	32,250	255,250
Loganberries	138,129	19,001	157,130	49,890	1,395	51,285
Strawberries	6,972,270	405,759	7,378,029	6,877,500	686,250	7,563,750
Gooseberries	51,762	8,480	60,242	40,500	9,000	49,500
Youngberries	127,304	21,600	148,904	79,489	9,532	89,021
Other Berries	45,906	12,610	58,516	19,737	2,127	21,864
Olives	60,351	56,568	116,919	73,931	53,660	127,591
Passion-fruit	15,950	8,085	24,035	9,011	3,657	12,668
Almonds	26,496	4,576	31,072	23,568	3,247	26,815
Walnuts	6,549	2,094	8,643	6,134	1,054	7,188
Filberts	3,725	458	4,183	5,592	120	5,712

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 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,
SEASON 1961-62**

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land	
Growers .. No.	1,821	157	91	129	1,273	1,030	136	63	4,700
Area acres	23,564	2,617	685	3,922	7,455	32,402	1,613	454	72,712
Apples trees	1,567,287	189,503	59,602	18,913	17,484	219,060	90,102	34,082	2,196,033
Pears "	244,416	73,072	1,103	8,431	3,893	1,403,147	1,009	2,314	1,737,385
Peaches "	234,479	2,421	386	19,142	35,609	1,180,828	2,000	1,444	1,476,309
Apricots "	45,124	634	1,023	13,915	61,937	261,611	672	736	385,652
Plums "	88,295	5,482	825	3,275	23,519	61,492	1,956	653	185,497
Prunes "	1,629	2	863	14,908	10,238	7,889	22	14	35,565
Cherries "	153,147	5,066	50	1,312	477	13,934	6,960	1,459	182,405
Quinces "	7,272	260	65	612	525	4,778	23	45	13,580
Nectarines "	12,291	90	84	208	8,197	4,059	310	232	25,471
Figs "	1,231	8	31	310	370	2,224	513	9	4,696
Olives "	335	..	2	103,280	21,002	1,656	1,316	..	127,591
Oranges "	807	.. 2	3	148	415,759	137,616	1,817	.. 17	556,169
Mandarins "	11	..	..	6	33,801	2,329	46	..	36,193
Grapefruit "	404	..	3	25	19,376	6,563	187	3	26,561
Lemons and Limes "	70,478	68	19	217	15,154	21,301	166	85	107,488
Passion-fruit .. vines	3,275	..	41	27	1,036	1,449	6,138	702	12,668
Strawberries .. plants	7,485,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	33,750	3,750	22,500	7,500	7,563,750
Raspberries .. bushes	252,750	500	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	255,250
Loganberries "	51,085	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	51,285
Gooseberries "	45,900	1,200	..	2,400	..	..	..	..	49,500
Youngberries "	88,867	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	89,021
Other Berries "	21,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,864
Almonds trees	626	30	13	2,032	11,094	7,054	5,937	29	26,815
Walnuts "	308	41	15	63	625	207	5,135	794	7,188
Filberts "	135	..	..	..	112	..	5,461	4	5,712

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.

Dried fruits production in these districts for the season 1961-62 amounted to 58,725 tons of sultanas, 2,715 tons of currants, and 6,137 tons of raisins. After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. Approximately 72 per cent. of Victorian produce for the season 1961-62 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 specialized 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.

Growing of Grapes for Wine

Wine growing is as old as Australia's settled history. The first vines were brought out by Governor Phillip in 1788, who planted them at Farm Cove, now Sydney's Botanic Gardens.

From Sydney and the Hunter Valley, wine-growing fanned out north, west, and south. In Victoria, as in New South Wales, most of the early vineyards developed near the capital.

The first was planted by William Ryrie at Yering, near Lilydale in 1838. He brought cuttings and plants with him when he shifted his sheep and cattle to Victoria from the Monaro Plains in the far south of New South Wales. Yering produced some promising wines. Later, when the vineyard was acquired by two Swiss vigneronns, Paul and Hubert de Castella, it sent to Europe some fine light dry reds that won prizes in open competition with the world's best.

While the Swiss Vignerons were producing their light reds, vineyards south of Melbourne, near Geelong, were yielding some high quality wines of a slightly fuller type.

Near the Bendigo goldfields, in the great gold rush of the 1850's, vines were being planted and wine was being made. All these later ceased producing grapes—either because of the devastation of the deadly vine disease, phylloxera, or through diversion of the land to more profitable agriculture.

Other Victorian districts, however, were developing by now. Most extensive of them was the Murray District, on the south side of the river from the Albury-Corowa vineyards in New South Wales. This area is now sometimes called the Rutherglen District. It includes, besides Rutherglen, Wahgunyah, Chiltern, Barnawartha and other places in north-east Victoria. But viticulture also reaches westward along the river to Mildura and beyond, into dry, sandy country that requires irrigation from the river.

The man who planted the first vines near Rutherglen was Lindsay Brown. He was a farmer at Gooramadda in the early 1850's. It has gone on record that this great wine lover, whenever he came across a luckless gold prospector, would plead earnestly with him to "sink about 18 inches and plant vines." Many of them took his advice, and as many others, watching the vines prosper, followed suit, the Rutherglen district by the 1860's led all the rest in Victorian wine production.

Rutherglen is, today, specially famous for its sweet wines. These, when the grapes can be allowed to develop high maturity, are in the liqueur class. But the district also produces, here and there, some notable dry wines, both red and white, generally of the full-bodied type.

In the west of Victoria, between Ararat and Stawell, on the overland line between Melbourne and Adelaide, another wine area was opened up by a French girl. Mademoiselle Blampied and her 16-year-old brother left their family in Lorraine in the 1850's to try their luck on the Victorian goldfields. In 1860 they moved over to the west of the goldfields and planted St. Peter's vineyard, near Stawell. Other vineyards followed. Today their centre is the town of Great Western.

One of the famous men in this district in its early days was Hans Irvine. He brought out from Europe experts in sparkling wines. For maturing his products, he tunnelled out of decomposed granite an elaborate network of vaults and cellars. These cellars have now been extended to a length of three and a half miles. The district's champagne has been acknowledged by Continental experts as being high in quality.

The phylloxera plague of the 1870's and 1880's reduced Victorian viticulture to a mere shadow. In some areas there remained only a tenth of the original vineyards. But gradually some of this loss was made up.

Today, Victoria is producing an average of 2½ mill. gallons of wine a year. The record quantity of 3,604,607 gallons was produced in 1961-62.

Although Victoria's total production is slight compared with South Australia, or even New South Wales, the output, ranging from the lightest dry wines to the richest desserts, is significant for its variety and quality.

A considerable portion of Victorian wine is marketed in Great Britain, New Zealand, and Canada.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1957-58 to 1961-62 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 gall.	cwt.		
1957-58 ..	2,467	42,089	2,678	5,188	2,582	122,628	1,012,220	83,063
1958-59 ..	2,494	42,482	2,319	5,041	2,354	116,252	937,878	95,517
1959-60 ..	2,505	42,244	1,885	4,229	2,147	122,258	773,035	66,615
1960-61 ..	2,524	42,688	1,961	5,017	3,021	105,552	914,492	111,660
1961-62 ..	2,526	42,540	2,565	5,902	3,605	122,730	1,174,494	54,290

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 £9 mill. each year to Victoria are harvested from about 38,000 acres.

Most of the vegetables are grown in southern Victoria close to Melbourne. These areas are fairly frost free and also have a well distributed rainfall of from 20 to 35 inches. Soils on which vegetables are grown in southern Victoria vary widely and include sands, sandy loams, clay loams, peats, and volcanic types. In general, most of these soils require 5 to 12 cwt. of fertilizer per acre for each crop.

The northern portion of the State is warm in summer, but more subject to frost in winter. It contains many areas which are ideal for growing early spring crops and is the home of tomato production, particularly for processing. In this warmer climate vegetables can be planted earlier and mature earlier than in most of the southern districts.

Prior to the season 1942-43, statistics dealing with vegetable growing were collected only from those market gardeners who cropped an area of 1 acre or more. Only the surface area employed for vegetable growing was tabulated and, as a consequence, due to double cropping, the actual area utilized was understated. Furthermore, vegetables grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards were not recorded.

From the season 1942-43, however, particulars were obtained of all vegetables grown on areas of 1 acre and upwards, including those grown in orchards and vineyards, and allowance was made for double cropping. These changes in practice, therefore, invalidate any comparison with previous years.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, except potatoes and onions which are shown under separate headings on pages 567-568.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1961-62

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	£'000
Carrots	1,828	21,115	1,324
Parsnips	773	7,452	567
Beetroot	566	5,399	330
Tomatoes	5,267	62,279	1,751
French Beans	2,718	5,052	395
Green Peas—			
Sold in Pod	7,253	8,678	669
Canning	6,957	5,952	206
Cabbages	1,766	20,774	396
Cauliflowers	2,826	33,582	993
Brussels Sprouts	728	2,587	309
Lettuce	2,443	8,447	761
Pumpkins	2,051	11,589	281
Other Vegetables	3,246	14,047	687
Total	38,422	206,953	8,669

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 555 to 557. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, vegetable seeds, and flax.

Pastoral and Dairying*Progress of Stock Breeding in Victoria*

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the district of Port Phillip, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay at the feet of the newcomers, and the 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 discovery.

According to early statistical records, there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the Colony on the 25th May, 1836. On the 1st January, 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1st January, 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals since 1861 to 1951 and the number of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1958 to 1962. 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 1st 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 " " ..	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 31st March ..	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1958 " " ..	80	1,708	1,017	27,036	274
1959 " " ..	73	1,637	989	26,871	249
1960 " " ..	68	1,652	937	26,542	280
1961 " " ..	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1962 " " ..	62	1,824	1,332	27,533	325

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1942-43.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March, 1960, appears on page 551.

Changing Patterns in Animal Husbandry

An article on this subject appears on pages 539 to 541 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

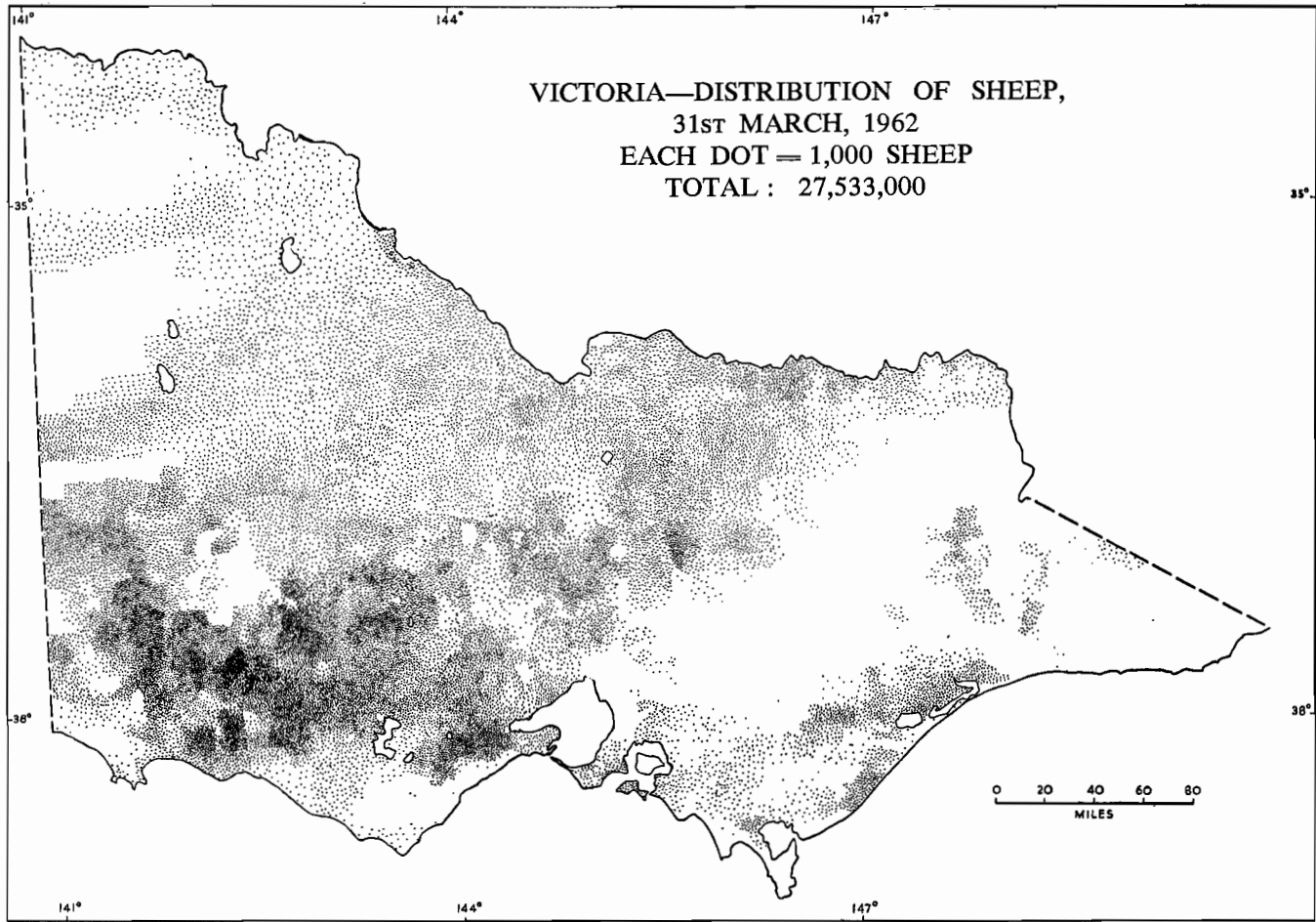


FIGURE 14.

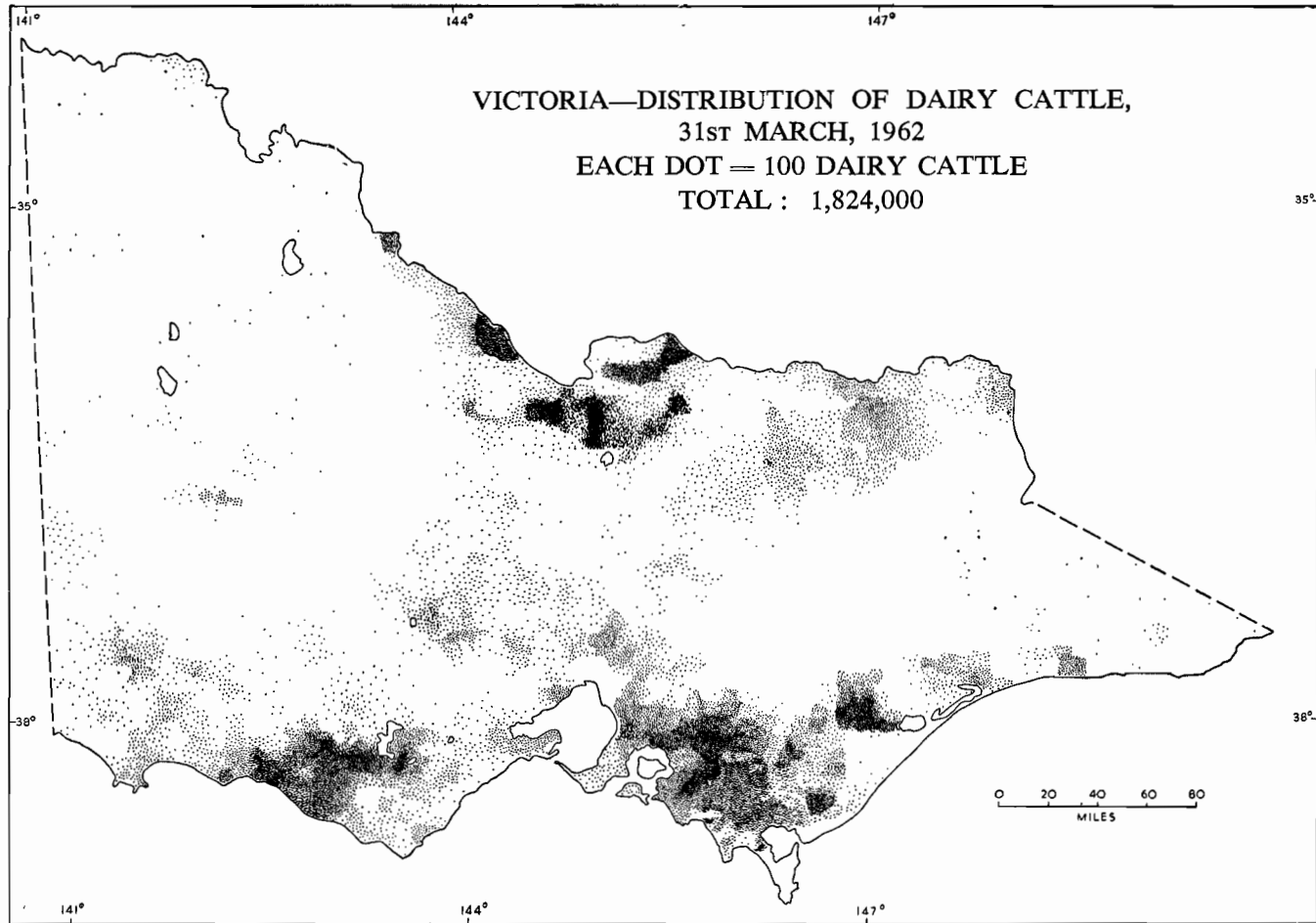


FIGURE 15.

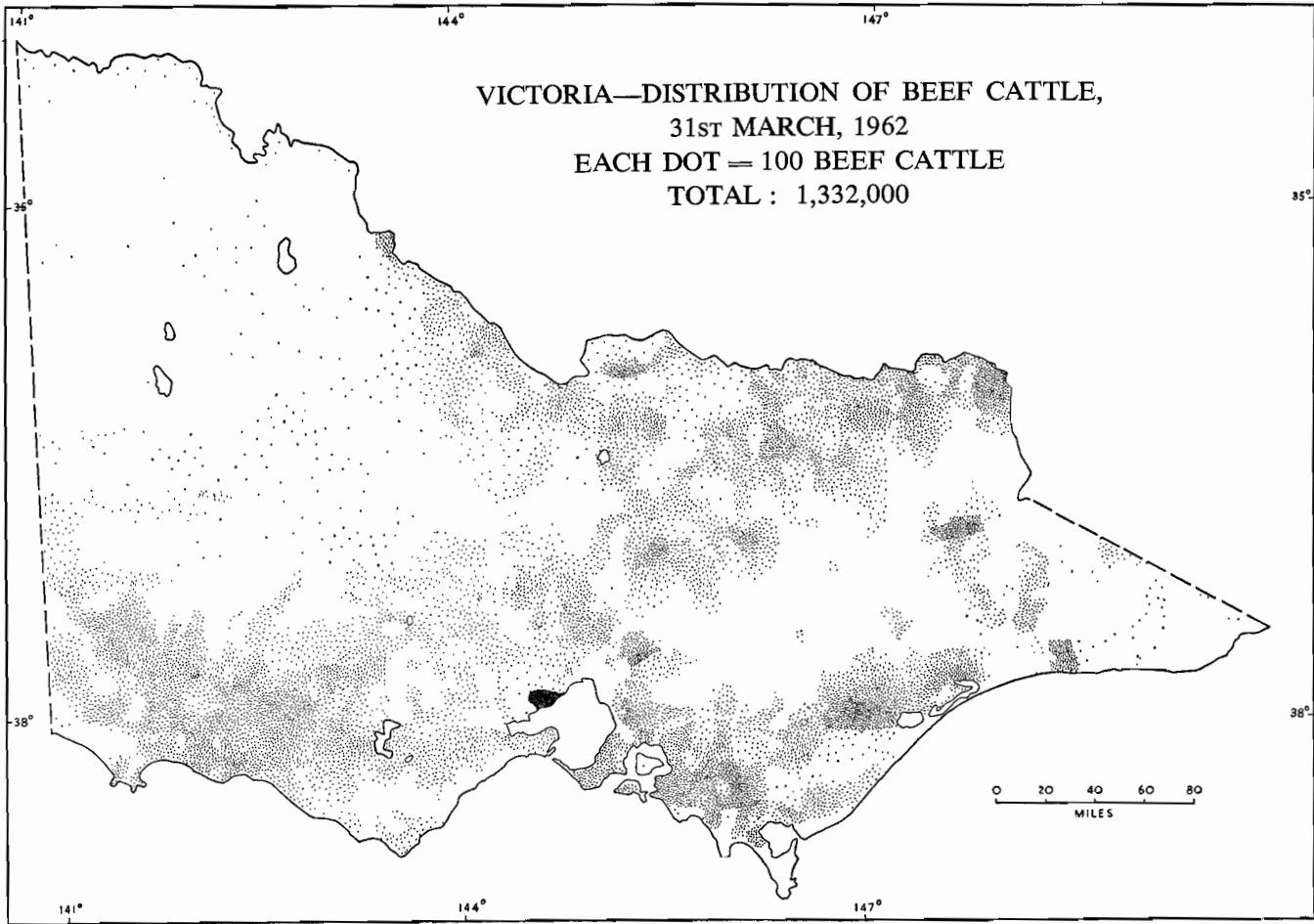


FIGURE 16.

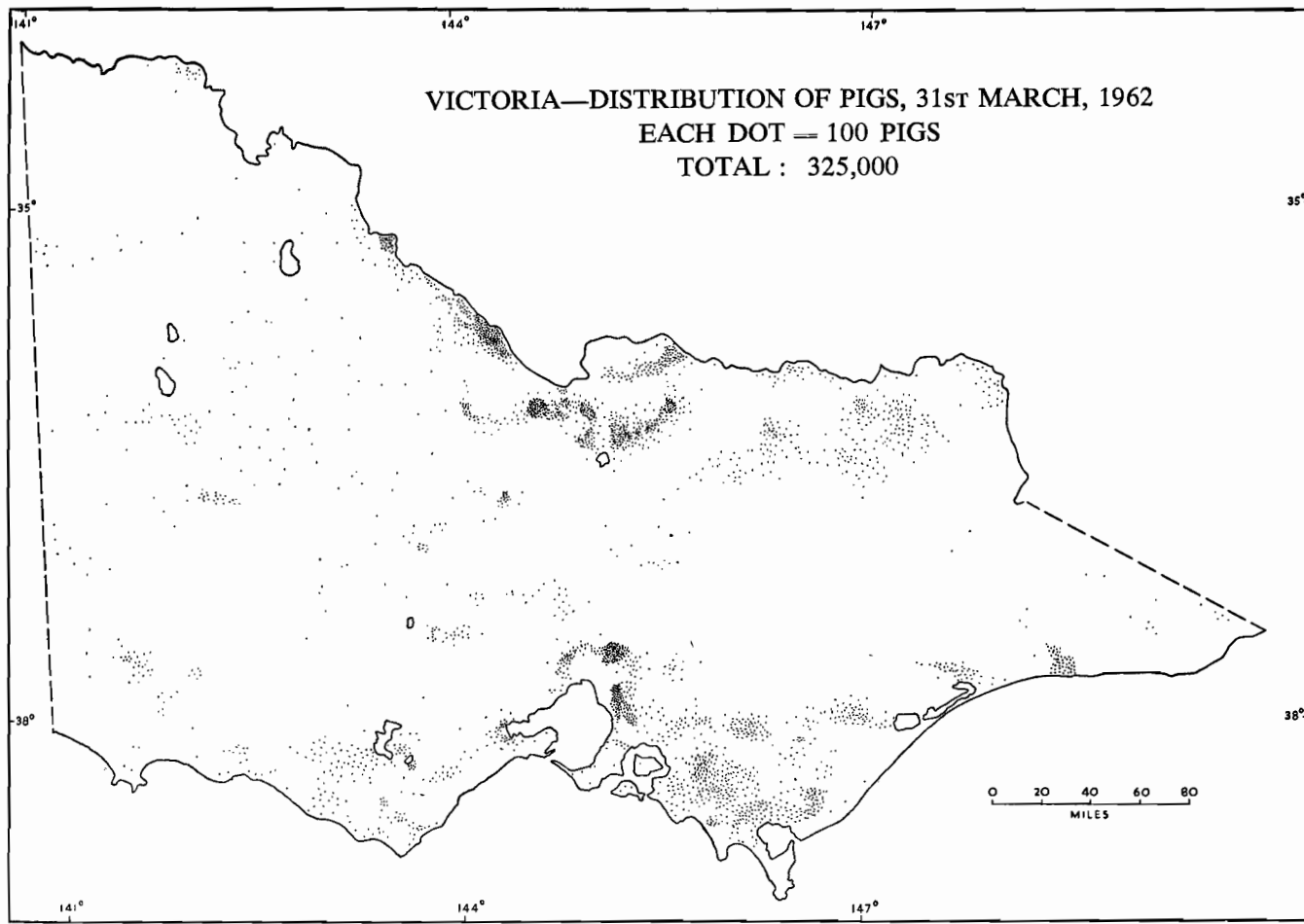


FIGURE 17.

The following table contains particulars of livestock in each statistical district of the State at 31st March, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH, 1962
(‘000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land	
Horses	14	4	13	4	3	9	7	8	62
Dairy Cattle—									
Cows in Milk or Dry	181	23	261	25	18	212	92	318	1,130
Springing Heifers ..	18	3	33	3	2	24	18	33	134
Other Heifers for Dairying ..	34	5	49	5	3	43	13	48	200
Calves, under 1 Year—									
Heifer	41	7	62	7	5	61	23	74	280
Other	5	2	8	4	2	7	4	5	37
Bulls, 1 Year and over	7	1	10	2	1	8	3	11	43
Total Dairy Cattle	286	41	423	46	31	355	153	489	1,824
Beef Cattle—									
Cows	89	36	188	19	12	63	109	113	629
Calves, under 1 Year	53	23	110	13	9	52	72	80	412
Bulls, 1 Year and over	4	2	9	1	1	3	5	4	29
Other	33	16	64	6	5	33	49	56	262
Total Beef Cattle ..	179	77	371	39	27	151	235	253	1,332
Total All Cattle ..	465	118	794	85	58	506	388	742	3,156
Pigs	57	10	32	15	20	96	33	62	325
Sheep	2,237	2,093	9,688	4,288	1,868	3,932	1,860	1,567	27,533

Fodder Conservation

The practice of fodder conservation is an essential part of livestock production because pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals the year round. Each year, in the dry summer and autumn typical of our Mediterranean-type climate, pastures dry off and die, and in the winter they may be extremely slow growing. These regular periods of pasture shortage for the grazing animal must be provided for by mechanically harvesting surplus pasture growth in the usual flush spring season, processing and storing it, and later feeding it back to the animals during the periods of shortage.

Further References

Further information about fodder conservation is set out on pages 565 to 566 of this issue, and pages 543 to 545 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Dairying Industry: Some Economic Problems in Victoria

Introduction

Victoria is well endowed with the physical means of dairy production. It is free of the snow-induced “winter droughts” which are common to dairying countries of the Northern Hemisphere and although summer and autumn dryness can certainly reduce production, its effect is not drastic here.

The dairying industry does, however, encounter problems other than those of production technique. Some are geographically imposed hindrances to the distribution of products to those who need them, while others stem from the system of trade and economics which has been evolved.

Organization

Most dairy herds are relatively small and support only one farm family; few would support three or more families. Thus, producers consist of a large number of independent farmers, each tending his own herd in some degree of isolation. The industry, therefore, lacks some of the unity of purpose and organization of its competitors. Only in recent years has it begun to use collective funds for research and promotion of sales of butter and cheese in Australia.

Milk is "harvested" every day of the week over the greater part of a year. Because of its perishable nature there can be no question of stockpiling milk, rush-processing it when the market is good, and curtailing activity when prices are lower. Once a cow commences her lactation, incomplete milking in any one week, or any lowering of her yield due to a lower level of feeding, will tend to reduce her yield in succeeding weeks and so lower the overall margin of profit over costs.

As compared with manufacturing industries, in which working hours can be regulated, any type of animal farming suffers a disadvantage, since the animals must be fed every day. The dairy farmer, in addition, must milk his cows twice a day, seven days a week. Efficient workers, sometimes including members of the farmer's own family, thus tend to be attracted to other employment which can offer shorter working hours and free week-ends. The dairy farmer is left to do all the farm work himself with the aid of machinery, or to seek less efficient help, or to engage help on a profit-sharing basis as in share farming.

Marketing

Production of butter and cheese in Victoria is far in excess of local requirements and a substantial surplus is available for export overseas.

The United Kingdom market, which absorbs most of Australia's exports, is very sensitive to changes in supply. A relatively small increase from any source may cause a significant drop in price and this, of course, affects the returns to all exporting countries.

Most western countries have fostered local dairy industries to ensure fresh milk supplies and because inclusion of grazing animals in the farming system helps maintain soil fertility. Any surplus milk is processed and Australian exports are competing with these products of the locally protected industry as well as those of other exporting countries.

Reconstituted liquid milk from powder and sterilized liquid milk do not yet offer acceptable substitutes for local milk supplies. Expansion of the preserved milk market depends, therefore, on the acquisition of

a taste for these products in areas not now well served with fresh milk and upon the ability of the countries concerned to balance their payments with exports of their own products or services.

Capital Investment and Profitability

In general, an efficient dairy farmer can make his business profitable if it is large enough, if the total capital invested does not exceed £350 per milking cow, and if expenditure on bought-in feed is not unduly high. In fact, dairying land often changes hands at prices which raise the investment beyond this figure.

A typical dairy farm in Victoria must be able to support 45 or more milking cows, together with herd replacement stock, if it is to prove profitable when bought at current prices. There are farms coming on the market, however, which are unprofitable because they are too small, or because they are in a marginal climate, are too difficult to work, have a weed or pest problem, or are simply over-capitalized.

Manufacturing

On the manufacturing side, the trend is to fewer and larger factories, equipped to make a number of different products and to change from one to another as market prospects dictate. Victoria now has about three-quarters of the number of dairy factories it had in 1945 although production is significantly higher now.

Diversification brings its own problems, however, either because expensive plant is idle or working below capacity when supplies are low or because less profitable products are made when seasonal supply is at its peak. Factories equipped to make a number of products need skilful management and highly qualified technicians, especially as the choice of products to be made rests with the management of each individual factory.

Management Problems

The individual dairy farmer does not enjoy an ideal environment for good business management due to prolonged physical effort from early morning till evening. He can do little about increased cost or lower prices except by deferring maintenance or reducing his personal expenditure. The remedy on an uneconomic farm almost always lies in the direction of increased output. He can rarely diversify to any extent as his holding is too small for any other broadacre industry and too large for intensive culture. Capital equipment also commits him to dairying and if he has a refrigerated milk tank, he is restricted to the sale of milk rather than cream. He may feel compelled to employ family or hired labour uneconomically so that there will be someone to milk and feed the cows if he should fall ill.

On the other hand, gradual increase in farm carrying capacity may compel him to increase his already high capital investment in machinery as a substitute for labour since he would have to increase the herd by at least twenty cows merely to meet the cost of employing an extra full-time helper.

The owner of a farm of the minimum profitable size also has a retirement problem, since the farm which kept his family will not support both his household and that of a son, share farmer, or employee who is required to do the farm work.

Statistics

Victoria is the principal milk producing State and in 1961-62 the Victorian output (642 mill. gall.) represented 44 per cent. of the Australian production.

The following table shows the numbers of cow-keepers and cows, the estimated total production of milk and the gross value of dairy produce for each of the last five years :—

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

At 31st March—	Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows*	Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30th June)	Gross Value of Dairy Produce†
		'000	'000 gall.	£'000
1958	48,451	1,235	565,439	65,431
1959	‡	1,204	582,948	65,264
1960	44,124	1,196	598,323	70,471
1961	43,690	1,197	596,706	72,004
1962	43,113	1,264	642,055	71,588

* Includes cows (in milk and dry) and springing heifers.

† Includes subsidy.

‡ Not available.

The quantities of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered full-cream milk, and casein produced during the last five years were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE ('000 lb.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Butter*	Cheese*	Condensed Milk	Powdered Full-Cream Milk	Casein
1958	194,596	33,294	96,810	24,854	21,515
1959	198,652	39,140	87,288	24,585	22,764
1960	201,394	43,152	99,063	23,822	19,133
1961	201,447	44,799	87,321	22,396	22,576
1962	215,328	53,633	87,406	23,745	27,362

* Including that 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, 1957, 1958, and 1960 to 1962. Details for 1959 are not available.

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS* OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE

At 31st March—	Number of Herds—							Total
	5 to 9 Cows	10 to 14 Cows	15 to 19 Cows	20 to 29 Cows	30 to 49 Cows	50 to 99 Cows	100 Cows and over	
1957.. ..	6,183	2,916	1,953	3,448	6,893	8,042	1,310	30,745
1958.. ..	5,889	2,801	1,860	3,215	6,402	8,406	1,464	30,037
1960.. ..	4,304	2,262	1,682	2,971	6,155	8,488	1,397	27,259
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

* Includes cows in milk and dry and springing heifers.

The numbers of farmers with less than five cows were:—18,408 in 1957, 18,414 in 1958, 16,865 in 1960, 16,858 in 1961, and 16,015 in 1962. These numbers were excluded from the above table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Eradication of Tuberculosis

An article on this subject appears on pages 525–526 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Pig Industry

Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of pig carcasses are produced in Victoria in a year. Most of them are consumed here. Only a few are exported to other countries. About half the pig meat is used as fresh pork or for sausages and other meat products. The other half is made into bacon and ham, some of which is canned. Victoria is usually a net importer of pig meat from other States of Australia.

Farmers sell pigs to meat works either directly or through public auction sales. There are adequate facilities for selling pigs in most districts. Pigs are sold for meat as porkers about 4 to 5 months old and yielding dressed carcasses of 60 lb. to 100 lb.; as baconers, 5 to 7 months old and with dressed carcasses of 120 lb. to 160 lb.; or as backfatters, yielding carcasses of 200 lb. to 500 lb. after having been discarded from the breeding herd.

Most of the pigs in Victoria are in small herds on dairy farms and mixed farms. The sizes of the herds are related to the quantities of separated milk and other food by-products of the farms. A food supply which is adequate in quality, quantity, and cost is the basis of economic pig production. There are few specialized pig farms in Victoria. Their main food supplies are buttermilk and whey from dairy produce factories, and food refuse from eating places and food factories.

Pig prices vary and farmers have practically no control over them. Prices are usually higher in spring, when there are fewer pigs

in the market, than in autumn when there are more pigs. Seasonal fluctuation in the quantities of milk available for pig feeding is the usual cause of fluctuating supplies of pigs to markets.

Another cause of fluctuation in production and prices of pigs, not so regular but sometimes big enough to cancel the seasonal one, is due to big increases or decreases in pig breeding. As three-quarters of the pig breeders in Victoria have an average of less than three breeding sows each, an addition of one more sow when prices are favourable results in a substantial overall increase.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31st March, 1962, was 325,120. About 76 per cent. of these are held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts which are so largely devoted to dairying. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers :—

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG-KEEPERS, 31st MARCH, 1962

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig Keepers
Central	1,114	9,170	46,087	56,371	1,385
North-Central	300	1,498	7,996	9,794	472
Western	842	5,431	26,043	32,316	1,359
Wimmera	408	2,222	12,337	14,967	996
Mallee	514	3,009	16,559	20,082	1,003
Northern	1,960	14,980	78,616	95,556	2,126
North-Eastern	908	5,567	27,433	33,908	1,233
Gippsland	1,573	9,786	50,767	62,126	1,873
Total	7,619	51,663	265,838	325,120	10,447*

* Of this number 2,491 had herds of under 5 pigs, 1,282 herds of 5 and under 10, 1,877 herds of 10 and under 20, and 4,795 herds of 20 pigs and over.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds (in size groups separated into those where pigs are held, and those where no pigs are held. The sizes of pig herds are also shown.

VICTORIA—PIG-KEEPING IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAIRYING : NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AT MARCH, 1960

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 ..	526	119	71	44	49	55	42	31	937	12,351	13,288
5-9 ..	481	136	64	45	50	58	33	11	878	4,786	5,664
10-14 ..	279	122	70	24	35	32	14	7	583	2,113	2,696
15-19 ..	169	83	57	23	40	24	10	2	408	1,301	1,709
20-29 ..	255	164	121	61	93	60	23	14	791	1,946	2,737
30-49 ..	330	339	255	169	240	172	53	14	1,572	3,176	4,748
50-69 ..	179	261	261	192	328	298	100	15	1,634	2,976	4,610
70-99 ..	118	142	165	151	320	490	266	30	1,682	3,747	5,429
100-149 ..	42	75	55	64	171	300	288	73	1,068	2,050	3,118
150 and over ..	9	7	14	14	26	78	114	66	328	629	957
Total ..	2,388	1,448	1,133	787	1,352	1,567	943	263	9,881	35,075	44,956

*Pastoral Industry**Sheep*

The world renowned Merino is the most common sheep breed in Victoria. In 1962, the sheep population of this State comprised Merinos 42·0 per cent., Corriedales 14·6 per cent., Polwarths 4·5 per cent., Comebacks 9·3 per cent., Crossbreds 21·3 per cent., and British breeds 8·3 per cent., consisting mainly of Border Leicesters, Dorset Horns, Romneys, and Southdowns.

The Merino is the main wool producing breed and it also plays an important role in the breeding of Comeback and Crossbred sheep. These are produced mainly by crossing the Merinos with Corriedales, Polwarths, and Border Leicesters.

The pure British breeds are mostly run in small stud flocks which produce rams for cross breeding in fat lamb production.

The two main sheep enterprises are wool production and fat lamb production.

Wool is produced mainly in the Western, Wimmera, and Northern districts where both rainfall and topography are ideal for the development of improved pastures. The majority of these flocks breed their own replacements and consist of about one-third breeding ewes and two-thirds wethers which are the best wool producing sheep. Most of the ewes in wool producing flocks lamb in April, May, and June, but in the high rainfall districts there is an increasing trend to lamb down in August, September, and October.

Nearly half of Victoria's total wool production comes from the Western and Southern Wimmera districts and the wools are much sought after by oversea buyers because of their high yield, good colour, soft handling, and freedom from dust and seed.

On the other hand, most of the fat lambs are produced in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts where fat lamb production has become complementary to cereal production. These lambs are produced mainly from strong crossbred ewes which graze on clover and medic pastures—an important part of the clover ley system of crop rotation. The lambs are usually dropped in the autumn and fattened on the late winter and early spring crop feed. The majority are cashed from August to November. Wool from these areas is poor in quality and contains more seed and vegetable fault than that produced in the higher rainfall districts.

Fat lamb production is also carried on in the South Western, Central and Gippsland districts, where rainfall and country favour the development of highly improved pastures which carry well into the summer.

These lambs are usually dropped later than in the cereal growing districts and, after fattening on spring and summer pastures, the majority are cashed in local markets from November to April.

The wools produced in these areas are mainly fine and strong crossbred types, which have good style and no dust or vegetable fault.

A description of the types and qualities of wool in the wool growing districts of the State appears on pages 534 to 536 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 576. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 581 and the dot maps on pages 577 to 580.

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 mortality due to lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States 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 dropped to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the numbers of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated*
				%
1958	10,794	10,173	8,455	83
1959	11,403	11,232	9,357	83
1960	10,837	10,614	8,630	81
1961	11,516	11,440	9,773	85
1962	11,409	11,008	9,217	84

* Prior to 1958 this proportion was based on farmers' intentions at the beginning of the season.

Sheep and Lambs in Statistical Districts

The following tables set out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each Statistical District of the State at 31st March, 1962, 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 31st MARCH, 1962 ('000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Rams	30	22	111	46	25	60	25	17	336
Breeding Ewes*	1,010	830	3,900	1,707	1,096	2,199	958	685	12,385
Other Ewes ..	79	66	539	196	25	78	49	53	1,085
Wethers	709	804	2,962	1,414	266	756	488	485	7,884
Lambs	408	371	2,176	925	457	839	340	327	5,843
Total Sheep and Lambs	2,236	2,093	9,688	4,288	1,869	3,932	1,860	1,567	27,533

* Includes breeding ewes not mated (975,615 at 31st March, 1962).

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1961 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Ewes Mated '000 ..	961	761	3,318	1,603	1,066	2,217	894	620	11,440
Lambs Marked '000 ..	858	644	2,767	1,325	931	1,940	758	550	9,773
Percentage ..	89	85	83	83	87	87	85	89	85

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST, 1962 SEASON

(As Advised by Farmers at 31st March, 1962)

('000)

Breed of Rams Used	Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1962 Season)								Total
	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Merino ..	150	250	1,448	883	159	310	176	168	3,544
Corriedale or Polwarth ..	190	107	1,081	233	86	188	122	66	2,073
Shortwool Breeds ..	512	280	504	236	440	1,117	439	266	3,794
Longwool Breeds ..	82	116	424	192	379	506	172	127	1,998
Total	934	753	3,457	1,544	1,064	2,121	909	627	11,409

Breeds of Sheep

The method of collecting particulars of breeds was changed considerably in 1950 and, apart from Merinos, all comparison with breeds of previous years is nullified. Merino Comebacks were previously collected as a whole, irrespective of whether they were fine or coarse. The 1950 collection made provision for segregating those "finer than half-bred", while those not up to that standard were included with other Crossbreds.

Similarly, it cannot be determined if any increase in the numbers of other Pure Breeds (British and Australasian) has occurred as another very important change in method was the substitution of the category "Other Recognized Breeds" in place of the former category "Other Pure Breeds". "Other Pure Breeds" in 1947 numbered 1,407,349, whereas in 1953, "Other Recognized Breeds" numbered 5,220,326. Crossbreds, which numbered 6,923,603 in 1947, dropped to 5,625,483 in 1953, notwithstanding the inclusion of half-bred and coarser Merino Comebacks.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino—Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool-growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure Merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

Information on the number of sheep of each breed is collected triennially.

The following table shows the breeds of sheep in Victoria (by districts) at the 31st March, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS),
31ST MARCH, 1962
(’000)

Statistical District	Merino	Other Recognized Breeds	Merino Comeback (Finer than Half-bred)	Crossbred (Including Half-bred and Coarser Comebacks)	Total
Central	515	781	217	724	2,237
North-Central	967	458	243	425	2,093
Western	4,428	3,330	1,029	901	9,688
Wimmera	3,134	604	163	387	4,288
Mallee	724	286	220	638	1,868
Northern	1,172	817	316	1,627	3,932
North-Eastern	565	421	185	689	1,860
Gippsland	610	293	198	466	1,567
Total	12,115	6,990	2,571	5,857	27,533

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 the 31st March, 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31ST MARCH, 1962

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Border Leicester	Dorset Horn	South-down	Other	Total
Central	3,849	4,451	1,875	1,562	9,283	4,868	4,012	29,900
North-Central	7,287	2,830	441	2,459	4,507	2,700	2,292	22,516
Western	52,440	20,940	11,623	2,001	7,691	3,995	12,494	111,184
Wimmera	26,784	6,544	456	3,857	5,534	283	2,561	46,019
Mallee	3,973	1,934	112	8,236	8,916	101	1,402	24,674
Northern	9,454	5,000	618	13,341	22,981	4,474	3,814	59,682
North-Eastern	4,401	2,300	860	3,875	7,550	2,349	3,516	24,851
Gippsland	4,034	1,340	300	1,390	3,757	2,524	3,588	16,933
Total	112,222	45,339	16,285	36,721	70,219	21,294	33,679	335,759

Production of Wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Customs and Excise.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1961-62

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb.		lb.	
Central ..	2,122	513	21,391	1,524	10·08	2·97
North-Central	2,027	453	20,448	1,309	10·09	2·89
Western ..	8,813	2,358	88,117	6,919	10·00	2·93
Wimmera ..	4,143	1,076	44,818	3,215	10·82	2·99
Mallee ..	1,565	529	17,105	1,579	10·93	2·99
Northern ..	3,793	1,099	38,475	3,276	10·14	2·98
North-Eastern	1,775	411	16,872	1,071	9·51	2·60
Gippsland ..	1,426	408	13,786	1,101	9·67	2·70
Total ..	25,664	6,847	261,012	19,994	10·17	2·92

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.	
1957-58 ..	24,832	7,182	240,510	19,487	9·69	2·71
1958-59 ..	25,553	5,821	241,872	15,703	9·47	2·70
1959-60 ..	25,393	6,823	255,341	18,621	10·06	2·73
1960-61 ..	24,999	5,822	255,915	17,222	10·24	2·96
1961-62 ..	25,664	6,847	261,012	19,994	10·17	2·92

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c. (Greasy)	Total Quantity (Greasy)	Gross Value	Average Price per lb.
	'000 lb.			£'000	d.
1957-58 ..	259,997	36,493	296,490	76,255	61·73
1958-59 ..	257,575	41,269	298,844	59,471	47·76
1959-60 ..	273,961	49,265	323,226	75,814	56·29
1960-61 ..	273,137	48,874	322,011	69,265	51·62
1961-62 ..	281,006	49,633	330,639	74,219	53·87

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 covered by Victorian buyers, 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 interest of the grower, and at the same time retain the confidence of the buyer is the responsibility of the selling broker, and involves strict and thorough attention to detail.

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, and wool enters the process of manufacture.

Further reference to the Wool Marketing Auction Systems will be found on pages 560–561 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Wool-growing Districts

A description of the main wool-growing districts in Victoria will be found on pages 534 to 536 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Further Reference

A history of the pastoral industry in Victoria will be found on pages 549 to 556 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*
			'000		
Sheep	5,500	5,940	7,623	6,374	7,389
Lambs	4,123	4,573	4,888	5,002	5,099
Bulls and Bullocks ..	271	256	215	165	263
Cows	394	441	367	267	356
Young Cattle	180	173	199	172	216
Calves	559	527	497	436	508
Pigs	473	462	458	514	588
			No.		
Number of Slaughter-houses	320	316	306	296	282

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1961-62 were : Sheep 46·24 lb. ; Lambs 34·10 lb. ; Bulls and Bullocks 620·55 lb. ; Cows 418·95 lb. ; Young Cattle 279·17 lb. ; Calves 47·60 lb. ; Pigs 104·65 lb.

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported

The importance to sheep owners of the mutton and lamb export trade is indicated by the export figures for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 as shown in the table below :—

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Mutton		Lamb	
	'000 lb.	£'000	'000 lb.	£'000
1958	24,694	1,335	35,193	3,227
1959	41,854	3,692	44,638	3,737
1960	47,512	3,203	29,440	2,036
1961	50,043	4,680	34,209	3,122
1962	76,284	5,638	18,022	1,192

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 the State's forest

productivity is the annual harvest of honey taken from many species of eucalyptus in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in its apicultural activities.

With an average registration of some 1,250 apiarists and some 300–400 large commercial operators, Victoria's honey production averages about 8 mill. lb. per annum. Hive yields are relatively good and range between 90 and 150 lb. per hive per annum.

Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent. of the total—with the balance made up of clover and one or two minor species of ground flora.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with the necessary plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of the eucalyptus species in the forests. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year thousands of colonies are hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of fruit and seed.

Marketing is the great problem of the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are, in the absence of any organized marketing arrangements, attended by similar fluctuations in the prices of produce and, in some cases, considerable carry-over from one season to the next.

Governmental interest in the industry is authorized by the *Bees Act* 1958 and extends to disease control, advisory services and research into problems of apiculture.

Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of 1 acre and upwards. As a consequence, production was understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than 1 acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings. Commencing with the season 1935–36, all beekeepers were required to furnish returns. The collection was further revised in 1958 to exclude apiarists with less than five hives. Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1958–1962 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season Ended 31st May—	Beekeepers*	Hives	Production		Gross Value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	No.		lb.		£	
1958 ..	1,086	104,265	5,884,381	67,431	429,069	20,721
1959 ..	1,145	100,953	7,624,037	85,743	532,094	24,383
1960 ..	1,217	104,767	9,660,937	113,526	599,480	29,091
1961 ..	1,184	105,685	8,389,817	104,690	524,364	26,173
1962 ..	1,276	103,216	10,314,129	135,218	590,896	33,805

* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 779 in 1958, 771 in 1959, 818 in 1960, 822 in 1961, and 830 in 1962.

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,569,947 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 protected 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 summarizes the total output of all species for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER

('000 Cubic Feet)

Item	Unit	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Logs for Sawing, Peeling, Slicing, or Pulping—						
Forest Hardwoods	'000 cub. ft.	69,281	67,175	67,546	63,779	60,789
Softwoods—						
Indigenous Forest Pines .. ..	.. ..	469	406	152	217	205
Plantation Grown Pines .. ..	.. ..	5,913	7,102	7,554	7,822	8,139
Total Logs .. ..	.. ..	75,663	74,683	75,252	71,818	69,133
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above)						
Firewood (a) .. ..	.. ..	12,320	10,790	9,481	10,942	9,385
Other (b) .. ..	.. ..	6,160	4,427	5,274	4,956	4,676

(a) Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

(b) Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers.

During the year ended 30th June, 1962, forest industries felt the full impact of the lower rate of economic activity since November, 1960. Output of mill logs was the lowest since 1953–54 and some 12 per cent. lower than in the peak year of 1956–57.

The decline in consumption of firewood, which has been noticeable for several years, has continued, despite the temporary check in the previous year. Having regard to the alternative sources of heating and power which are now available, wood fuel is unlikely to make up the ground which it has lost.

Output of pulpwood also decreased during the first half of the financial year, but in the latter part the demand recovered well. During the year the largest user of pulpwood renewed the agreement for supply at an increased royalty rate.

The demand for items included under "other" in the preceding table is influenced by so many factors, some of which are only temporary, that output trends are obscured in the collective total, but by and large the demand for wood products is being well sustained.

Victoria is not normally an exporting State as far as wood products are concerned, and is not likely to become one. It is more likely that the problem in the future will be meeting the ever increasing home demand for all types of forest products except wood fuel.

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 began to accelerate 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 30th June, 1962, was 51,902 acres.

Pinus radiata has proved itself adaptable to all sites available, makes rapid growth, is hardy and relatively immune from insect and fungous attack, and produces a good quality utility timber. The area planted to *Pinus radiata* comprises 36,600 acres. Many of the areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

Present stands are principally 12 to 32 years old. Relatively small areas have been clear felled and either replanted or naturally regenerated, the bulk of the timber utilized to date being from thinnings in the form of logs for peeling and sawing, and pulpwood for paper manufacture.

The output from State plantations is summarized below :—

VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF SOFTWOOD LOGS AND
PULPWOOD
(’000 cubic feet)*

Year Ended 30th June—					Sawlogs and Peeling Logs	Pulpwood
1958	..	..	..	..	1,692	662
1959	..	..	..	..	1,861	925
1960	..	..	..	..	2,129	1,143
1961	..	..	..	..	2,196	1,392
1962	..	..	..	..	2,659	1,527

* In previous editions of this publication this table was given in terms of thousands of super feet Hoppus Log Volume. At a recent conference of heads of Australian forest services it was decided to publish statistics in terms of cubic feet, true measure under bark, and the present table has been prepared accordingly.

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 61,600 acres at 30th June, 1961, 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.

Fire Protection

Victoria is one of the most fire hazardous areas in the world. Long dry summers and inflammable vegetation, when combined with very dry hot winds blowing from Central Australia, provide conditions under which fires can become completely uncontrollable in a matter of minutes. Disastrous fire seasons have occurred periodically since the first was recorded in 1851. Seventy-one lives were lost in 1939, and 51 in 1944.

The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests, National Parks, and privately owned lands within 1 mile of them (except in the Mallee country, lands under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and some urban fire districts). This area of responsibility is legally designated the Fire Protected Area.

The State is divided into seven Divisions, comprising 55 forest districts, with men and equipment in each district. Fires are detected from 136 towers supplemented on occasions by aircraft. Adequate reserves of equipment are strategically located, and men are transferred between districts as required.

The Commission maintains its own laboratory for the development of specialized radio equipment, and for the repair of all radio in service. A fire equipment workshop caters for the construction of specialized equipment not available from other sources.

Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, power to prohibit entirely the use of fire and to close down all operations in the fire protected area during any period of extreme fire danger. It also imposes on any citizen finding a fire the duty of attempting to extinguish it and reporting it, and provides that any person causing a fire may, on conviction, be ordered to pay the costs incurred by the Commission.

The use of wetting agent in tankers to increase the effectiveness of water in fire fighting is now standard practice, and the supply of food, bedding, and equipment to crews working on remote fires is now made by free fall air-drops from planes.

A new development which is still in the testing stage is the use of foam on fires—this foam being generated by use of the exhaust gases from the motor of the tanker.

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of 37 base stations, 144 mobile sets in vehicles, 280 portable radios, and a central station in Melbourne. Nine automatic repeating stations have been installed to improve radio performance in difficult areas, and three mobile emergency stations are held for use at the base of operations of major fires. Nine hundred and thirty miles of telephone lines erected by the Commission are maintained each year prior to the fire season.

Forest Fires

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel in the period 1957–58 to 1961–62 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Grazing Interests	15	6	8	2	2
Landowners, Householders, &c. ..	139	103	141	101	200
Deliberate Lighting	76	62	91	44	59
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	76	33	58	59	82
Licensees and Forest Workers ..	25	18	19	18	34
Smokers	53	43	65	59	44
Lightning	29	59	100	187	133
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines ..	42	39	33	47	30
Children	26	19	27	30	39
Sawmills	12	13	20	10	7
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	80	39	107	80	94
Unknown Origin	54	31	59	25	60
Total	627	465	728	662	784

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)

Year Ended 30th June—				Commercial Area	Non-Commercial Area	Total
1958	..	..	..	61,428	156,644	218,072
1959	..	..	..	143,891	106,624	250,515
1960	..	..	..	135,583	1,065,850	1,201,433
1961	..	..	..	25,943	118,996	144,939
1962	..	..	..	59,348	108,024	167,372

Laboratory Research

The number of viable seeds per capsule and per unit weight of seed and chaff of Victorian eucalypts is being studied. Longevity studies of stored Victorian eucalypt seeds and of *Pinus radiata* seeds are also being made. Research has been carried out to determine the influence of temperature and seed moisture content on germination of dodder laurel (*Cassytha melantha*). Other trials have been initiated to determine the longevity of dodder seeds when stored under and on the surface of the field seed-bed.

Field Research

A comprehensive study of flowering, natural seedfall, germination, and establishment of seedlings has been commenced in riverain forests of river redgum (*E. camaldulensis*). This programme also includes investigation of the effects of inundation and of grazing by animals on the establishment and form of seedlings.

Further trial plantings and natural regeneration experiments have been carried out with various eucalypt species and hybrids. Measurements and other relevant data from experimental plots throughout the State have been recorded regularly.

A series of plots has been laid down to determine the optimal rates of thinning for re-growth stands of mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*) and alpine ash (*E. delegatensis*) of various ages, site qualities, and stand densities. Studies of damage to crop trees during thinning have been commenced.

Certain fungicides and insecticides have been used in trials to isolate an effective animal repellent for application to seedlings to reduce losses to vermin in the first year after planting out.

Tree breeding work with the plantation species, *Pinus radiata*, has been commenced in recent years. Improvement of the type of tree to be grown in the future is sought in all the aspects which influence the yield and quality of the final product, i.e., vigour, trunk straightness, branch development, presence or absence of cone holes, wood quality, and freedom from disease.

A survey of Victorian plantations was undertaken following which the most outstanding trees have been vegetatively propagated in large numbers by grafting. Progeny and clonal* trials designed to assess the quality of these selected trees have been commenced. Controlled cross pollination will be undertaken between selected trees with a view to combining particular tree characters in "pedigreed" progeny.

Large scale production of seed from selected parent trees will be achieved in the "seed orchard"—an area isolated from the pollen of other specimens of the pine, in which many grafted plants of the superior trees have been established. Each grafted plant is genetically identical to the original tree from which the scion was collected. Cross pollination between the superior parent trees in the seed orchard gives rise to seed which should be genetically superior to seed obtained by normal collection methods.

Grafting of the required number of plants from the sixteen best Victorian trees has been undertaken for use as parental stock in the seed orchard. Planting of the first 15 acres was completed in 1962. The first yield of seed for plantation use may be expected by 1965–66.

Various pathological and entomological investigations have also been carried out. One of the most serious insect pests to enter Australia is *Sirex noctilio*, the European horntail wood wasp. It was identified in pine trees in the vicinity of Melbourne in December, 1961, and since then intensive search activity to delineate the extent of its establishment in Victoria and concentrated eradication measures in an endeavour to control the insect have been undertaken. If not brought under control or eradicated, this insect could cause widespread destruction in commercial pine plantations and among farmers' shelter belts and shade trees.

Another infestation which has attained serious proportions, particularly in north-east Victoria, is the phasmatid, *Didymuria violescens*, one of the stick insects. Following serious outbreaks of damage in New South Wales eucalypt forests, this insect is now in plague proportions in some peppermint and gum forests and also, to some extent, in valuable alpine ash forests. Research work is proceeding on the insect's life history along with intensive egg counts and surveys to determine the limits of infestation and the likely severity of future attacks, so that control measures can be determined.

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.

* A clone includes all plants which have been propagated vegetatively from one parent plant.

The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Native Fish Hatchery is located at Snobs Creek, near Eildon. A wildlife research centre is in the process of being established at Lara, near Geelong. Fisheries and Wildlife Officers (enforcement staff) are stationed at eighteen district centres throughout the State, and eight more district stations are proposed.

Commercial Fisheries in Victoria

The Victorian fish catch ranges between 10 mill. lb. and 13 mill. lb. (landed weight) per year and is worth about £2 mill. to fishermen.

The main species caught (by weight) are barracouta, flathead (tiger, sand and rock), crayfish, shark, Australian salmon, mullet, garfish, whiting (both trawled and King George), bream, snook, and snapper.

The estuaries provide the high quality fish which are the basis of the fresh fish trade. Garfish, flounder, King George whiting, snapper, and bream are taken by mesh and seine nets as well as by amateur gear.

The barracouta fishery is centred at Lorne and extends to Lakes Entrance in the east and Portland in the west. Formerly the catch from this fishery supplied only the "fish-and-chip" trade. In recent years the relatively low cost of production has been a factor in its increasing use for canning.

The edible shark fishery of Bass Strait is of recent origin, having started in the late 1920's. Shark livers were a valuable source of Vitamin A during the war years and the absence of bones in the fillets is a factor of considerable importance in the growing demand for the flesh for the fried fish trade.

The Australian salmon is a species of fish which occasionally heads the production list in Victoria. Aircraft are used to locate and watch the shoals along the Ninety Mile Beach until such time as it is appropriate for beach seine operations to commence. The bulk of the catch is canned.

The Danish seine trawl fishery based at Lakes Entrance is one of the most important for quantity and value of the fish landed, which is mostly tiger flathead and school whiting. However, this fishery is limited by the presence of a bar which restricts access to the port, and for its future development it will need to solve this problem.

The southern crayfish provides the only crustacean fishery in south-east Australia. The Victorian production is utilized mainly for the home market with some export of cooked crayfish to the United States of America and Europe.

Two fisheries with great potential for development in Victoria are the tuna and the pilchard. The tuna fishery has increased spectacularly elsewhere in Australia, and several Victorian canneries are now equipped to process this fish, which is sighted regularly off the Victorian coast.

The pilchard is already the basis of a small fishery in Port Phillip. The Australian pilchard belongs to the sardine group and preliminary canning trials demonstrated that local pilchards would provide a good-quality canned product.

The State Development Committee enquired into the Victorian fishing industry in 1960 and, following the publication of its Report, greater attention is being given to the commercial fisheries. Additional research and technical staff have been appointed, and the Commercial Fisheries Council, with Government and industry representation, has been set up to advise the Government and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department.

The Southern Pelagic Project Committee, with Federal and State research and technical staff, has been appointed, and the Commercial fisheries research in south-east Australia. The work of this Committee supplements the research and management programme of the Department.

Other notable achievements in fisheries relate to fisheries education on an Australia-wide basis with an annual School, and to the acceptance of a uniform system of fisheries statistics.

European Carp (Cyprinus carpio)

The European carp, because of its method of feeding, its highly successful reproduction rate, and the violence of its spawning habits, can, under certain circumstances, so alter the aquatic environment that the welfare of other fish species, and of aquatic wildlife is threatened. One environmental change is a very high level of turbidity in the water and this can seriously impair the quality of water supplies for industrial and domestic purposes.

The Parliament of Victoria, in May, 1962, passed amending legislation declaring European carp "noxious fish" and making it an offence, *inter alia*, for any person to rear, release, or keep this fish. The legislation also makes provision for the seizure, removal, and/or destruction of noxious fish. Another important provision of the Act is that any species of fish which offers a potential threat to established natural resources may be declared noxious.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED:
QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Plant	Recorded Production*			
		Number	Value		Fish		Crayfish	
					Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			£'000	£'000	'000 lb.	£'000	'000 lb.	£'000
1958	937	699	732	171	11,185	1,094	1,230	186
1959	929	690	1,002	215	9,863	1,185	1,294	231
1960	897	657	1,165	198	12,700	1,724	1,500	300
1961	1,002	714	1,207	220	12,140	1,559	2,069	483
1962	1,045	794	1,346	277	13,065	1,575	1,676	405

* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

The following table shows the production of the principal types of fish in Victoria for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES
('000 lb. Landed Weight)

Type of Fish	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Marine Fish—					
Australian Salmon ..	2,274	1,241	1,951	1,050	636
Barracouta	2,084	1,996	3,004	3,608	3,308
Bream	78	50	128	225	329
Flathead	1,289	1,427	1,815	1,880	2,318
Garfish	222	172	211	310	479
Morwong	179	111	71	138	318
Mullet	1,053	1,224	769	710	964
Pilchard	25	137	280	192	349
Shark*	1,839	1,673	1,488	1,873	2,181
Snapper	130	143	153	132	279
Whiting	218	367	464	537	402
Other†	1,554	1,121	2,176	1,265	1,258
Total Marine Fish..	10,945	9,662	12,510	11,920	12,821
Freshwater Fish ..	240	201	190	220	244
Total Fish	11,185	9,863	12,700	12,140	13,065

* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction.

Further References

An article describing wildlife in relation to other natural resources will be found on pages 544 to 546 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and one on Introduced Fish in Victorian Waters appears on pages 569-570 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Mining*General*

The discovery of gold at Ballarat in 1851 led to an early and vigorous spread of mining activities throughout Victoria. The rapid succession of rich gold strikes at Bendigo, Castlemaine, Stawell, Maryborough, and other localities was a major factor in the development of the State, leading to a rapid increase in population and defining the general pattern of growth of inland towns and communications.

The establishment of an effective Geological Survey and the activities of prospectors during the gold rushes stimulated the collection of data pertaining to the metalliferous deposits of Victoria and a substantially complete picture of the situation was available by the turn of the century. The greater part of the ore reserves had in fact been worked out at that stage and a gradual decline in the importance of this type of mining had set in, with the emphasis changing from shaft and hydraulic winning of metallic ores to open-cut operations on non-metallic deposits.

Apart from the gold deposits, the State has shown little mineralization of economic interest. Gold production which reached a peak of 3 mill. ounces in 1856, had declined to less than 30,000 ounces in 1962. Small amounts of tin, lead, and antimony have been won intermittently, but the future value of mineral products in Victoria appears to reside almost wholly in activities concerned with the supply of coal for electric power generation and the quarrying of bulk low-cost materials for secondary industries, especially the building industry. Exploratory drilling for oil is in progress and has recently resulted in small shows of gas of no economic significance to date.

Coal

Black coal occurs in numerous localities in the Jurassic rocks of Gippsland and the Otway Ranges, but the beds are generally too thin and disturbed by faults to permit economic working. The main production has come from the Wonthaggi district, but with the growth of brown coal briquette utilization and the change to diesel fuel in the Victorian Railways, the amount of black coal won from local sources has decreased to an insignificant proportion of the total fuel requirements of the State.

Brown coals occur throughout many of the Tertiary formations across Victoria from Gippsland through the Melbourne region to the Western District. The largest deposits, in the Latrobe Valley, contain seams hundreds of feet in thickness and square miles in extent. Most of these are under the control of the State Electricity Commission which operates very large open-cut mines in the Yallourn-Morwell area. These supply essentially all the mineral fuel requirements of the State apart from imported oil products and metallurgical coke brought from interstate sources. (See also pages 667 to 678.)

Smaller deposits of brown coal are worked by private industry in the Bacchus Marsh, Winchelsea, and Anglesea areas. The Anglesea material is of high quality and will find application in cement manufacture and in an aluminium refining plant. The other coals are marginal in quality and are used as boiler fuels.

Limestone

Extensive deposits of soft limestone of Tertiary age occur throughout all parts of southern Victoria. The material is typically of too low a grade for use in lime manufacture, but is well suited to cement production and forms the main kiln feed in cement plants near Geelong. The cement plant at Traralgon uses a similar material blended with higher-grade hard limestone from much older deposits in the region.

The reserves of hard pure limestone in the State are restricted mainly to Gippsland and transport to centres of industry and population poses economic problems. Melbourne is supplied largely from an isolated deposit of medium grade stone at Lilydale.

Production of all types of limestone is steadily increasing. The cement industry is by far the largest consumer, but appreciable quantities are used in a ground condition for agricultural and neutralizing purposes and as a filler material, whilst lump stone is burnt to lime at the Lilydale deposit.

Clays

Brick, pipe, and tile clays of varied characteristics are relatively abundant throughout most of the State and constitute about 95 per cent. of the total production recorded. As the red-burning clays from pits in the Melbourne area have been worked out, new pits have been opened in districts fringing the city, but an increasing quantity of white clay for the production of cream bricks has had to be brought from outlying areas such as Campbellfield and Bacchus Marsh.

Apart from clays used in the building industry, production is restricted to medium grade fireclays from pits near Dandenong and Bacchus Marsh, kaolin from Egerton, Lal Lal, and Bulla, and plastic clays for ceramic purposes from Axedale, Rowsley, Heyfield, and other scattered localities. The kaolins are used in local industries concerned with ceramics, paper, paint, and rubber products. More than half the total State requirements of such clays is locally produced and minor quantities are exported, but most of the special clays and allied materials are imported. Bentonite occurs in Victoria, but production is insignificant.

Stone, Sand, and Gravel

The extensive basalt flows of central and western Victoria provide abundant sources of bluestone suitable for concrete aggregate, road construction, and special building purposes. Most major quarries to the west of the City of Melbourne produce this type of stone, generally in the form of crushed massive rock, though quantities of scoria are quarried in country districts as a road surfacing material.

To the east of Melbourne, indurated sandstones and hard silicious volcanic rocks are quarried extensively in the areas near the Dandenong Ranges, where basalts do not exist. In central Victoria granitic rocks provide a source of stone. Quarries such as that at Harcourt yield good-quality ornamental granite blocks of large size. Apart from this and the bluestones, the production of structural stone in the State is essentially limited to a type of marble from Buchan and a range of soft sandstones and coarse slates.

Sands and gravels of all types are produced at a great number of localities scattered throughout the State. Melbourne is well supplied with fine sands from the Frankston and Cranbourne areas, though the coarser gradings of sand and gravel are brought in from deposits further afield, such as those near Pyalong and West Gippsland.

Glass-making sands of acceptable purity have been won from pits in the Mornington Peninsula, but current production now comes largely from Gippsland. The main source of high-purity silica is reef quartz from Allendale. In coarse granules, it is used in the building industry and as a finely ground product in a variety of manufacturing industries.

Minor Products

Gypsum occurs in north-western Victoria in surface deposits near Swan Hill. These are worked as a source of material for soil-conditioning and plaster manufacture. Salt is harvested from seasonal lake deposits in the same general area.

Diatomaceous earth is found at a number of localities near Woodend, Linton, Kilmore, and Talbot, but the quality is generally only medium because of clay contamination and fine particle size. Most of the material is used in insulation.

Bauxite has been mined in the Mirboo district, largely for conversion into aluminium salts used in water treatment. The deposits are not on a large scale, but limited quantities of high-grade material are available.

Fluorspar has been mined intermittently near Walwa in north-east Victoria, but reserves are not extensive. Limited quantities of manganese ore are found in the Buchan district and some production of limonitic materials for use in gasworks has come from the same region.

Underground Water

An article on this subject appears on pages 544–545 of this volume.

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, 1961 and 1962, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1961		1962	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	fine oz.	£	fine oz.	£
Precious Metals—				
Gold	26,229	469,450*	28,262	473,297*
Silver	573	226	472	195
	ton	£	ton	£
Other Minerals—				
Antimony Ore	2	400	0.5	200
Bauxite	3,539	14,008	4,413	15,862
Coal, Black	66,363	359,457	56,721	316,341
Coal, Brown	16,279,168	7,721,671	17,137,438	7,841,004
Copper Concentrate	2	66	26.5	856
Copper Ore	50	1,650	46	1,482
Fire Clay	25,584	23,432	28,207	26,617
Gypsum	80,223	79,655	78,728	81,531
Kaolin and Other White Clays	516,454	515,164	450,218	493,682
Limestone	1,243,154	594,614	1,214,391	609,609
Other	1,197½	10,823	862	22,328

* Includes gold subsidy, £63,036 for 1961, and £50,579 for 1962.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1921 to 1955 and the production and value for each of the years 1956 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE*

Period	Black Coal		Brown Coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tons	£'000	tons	£'000
1921-1925	520,705	592	258,094	62
1926-1930	668,177	893	1,515,592	193
1931-1935	472,030	444	2,445,215	256
1936-1940	324,903	284	3,608,751	356
1941-1945	286,277	409	5,010,555	526
1946-1950	156,290	361	6,648,430	1,202
1951-1955	143,535	795	8,728,116	3,593
1956	118,827	668	10,559,801	4,644
1957	111,569	556	10,740,989	5,227
1958	108,359	528	11,643,629	5,418
1959	87,715	455	13,040,717	6,123
1960	77,995	418	14,982,990	6,845
1961	66,363	359	16,279,168	7,722
1962	56,721	316	17,137,438	7,841

* Value of output at the mine.

Quarrying

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. The value of quarry products may vary from that shown on page 611 which is on an industry basis. It is realized that there is considerable quarry production unrecorded due mainly to contractors who, requiring material from a source adjacent to the work for which they are suppliers, open up quarries for that purpose or exploit stone outcrops, mine tailings, &c. This work is usually only of a temporary nature.

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS*

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Returns	Main Kinds of Stone Extracted—				Approximate Value of All Quarry Products†
		Bluestone	Sandstone	Granite	Limestone	
		cub. yds.		tons		
1955 ..	141	2,644,392	117,082	179,964	27,464	3,931,657
1956 ..	142	3,240,699	113,241	215,609	39,826	4,738,013
1957 ..	133	3,416,132	191,232	204,590	61,495	4,952,773
1958 ..	132	3,852,012	146,016	173,096	63,230	5,202,993
1959 ..	121	4,556,604	162,091	215,227	35,129	5,841,988
1960 ..	126	5,423,000	175,287	266,181	69,060	6,581,290
1961‡ ..	252	7,157,401	370,498	299,461	133,235	9,216,965

* Since 1952-53, limestone quarried for the manufacture of cement, lime, &c., has not been included in this table. It will be found in "Mineral Production" on page 607.

† Wholesale selling value of all quarry products (including sand and river gravel), exclusive of delivery charges.

‡ Figures not comparable with previous years. Increased coverage, involving an additional 126 informants (59 being mainly sand and gravel quarries) accounted for bluestone 688,819 cub. yds; sandstone 182,204 cub. yds; granite 58,814 tons; limestone 58,687 tons; with a total additional value of £1,605,457.

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 547. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30th June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31st December of the first year shown.

Gross Value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(£'000)

Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Agriculture	88,198	101,058	92,411	132,918	115,112
Pastoral	137,854	134,015	160,138	139,414	143,880
Dairying*	65,431	65,264	70,471	72,004	71,588
Poultry and Bees ..	23,266	22,263	24,691	27,290	23,728
Trapping	3,621	3,862	3,749	3,156	3,024
Forestry	16,274	17,525	19,111	18,232	17,965
Fisheries	1,294	1,433	2,045	2,064	2,016
Mining	12,728	13,694	14,935	16,267	19,583
Total Primary Industries	348,666	359,114	387,551	411,345	396,896

* Includes Subsidy—1957-58, £6,696,000; 1958-59, £6,223,000; 1959-60, £6,204,000; 1960-61, £6,710,000; 1961-62, £6,544,000.

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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Agriculture—					
Barley	2,710	3,375	2,042	2,364	1,989
Maize	130	114	113	106	89
Oats	4,072	4,716	3,573	4,910	4,459
Wheat	18,460	23,567	22,421	40,721	36,671
Onions	425	894	842	628	650
Potatoes	2,222	3,874	4,966	8,313	5,378
Other Vegetables	9,219	8,217	8,703	9,410	8,104
Hay and Straw	16,331	17,789	13,836	20,854	13,734
Fruit—					
Orchards	9,422	7,884	7,914	10,084	10,423
Vineyards	8,106	8,342	6,188	7,236	7,960
Other Crops	3,836	6,679	8,532	9,850	9,281
Total	74,933	85,451	79,130	114,476	98,738
Pastoral—					
Wool	68,520	51,786	67,758	61,095	63,475
Sheep, Slaughtered	20,865	22,375	27,766	23,655	20,482
Cattle, Slaughtered	36,004	45,623	49,891	40,963	43,017
Total	125,389	119,784	145,415	125,713	126,974
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	29,027	28,522	30,829	30,796	30,711
Cheese	2,973	3,650	4,329	4,742	4,901
Condensing, Concentrating, &c.	6,520	5,979	6,667	6,070	6,100
Human Consumption and Other Purposes	12,243	12,744	13,122	13,552	14,238
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese					
	6,696	6,223	6,204	6,710	6,544
Pigs, Slaughtered	5,459	5,540	6,460	7,177	5,773
Total	62,918	62,658	67,611	69,047	68,267
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	15,516	13,545	15,493	17,839	14,138
Poultry	5,589	6,533	6,765	6,895	6,185
Honey and Beeswax	268	408	428	319	415
Total	21,373	20,486	22,686	25,053	20,738

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(£'000)

Produce	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Trapping, &c.					
Rabbits and Hares ..	2,501	2,717	2,560	2,310	2,285
Rabbit and Hare Skins, &c. ..	786	845	932	635	525
Total ..	3,287	3,562	3,492	2,945	2,810
Forestry—					
Sawmills ..	9,782	9,552	10,157	9,225	9,068
Hewn Timber ..	1,300	998	1,426	1,358	1,261
Firewood ..	4,030	5,455	5,913	6,036	6,041
Bark for Tanning ..	120	128	86	58	46
Other ..	21	15	36	36	33
Total ..	15,253	16,148	17,618	16,713	16,449
Fisheries—					
Fish ..	937	1,062	1,495	1,347	1,357
Crayfish ..	158	199	260	420	353
Oysters ..	6	1	1	2	1
Other ..	3	3	15	18	30
Total ..	1,104	1,265	1,771	1,787	1,741
Mining—					
Gold ..	736	694	585	471	470
Coal—					
Black ..	556	528	455	418	359
Brown ..	5,227	5,418	6,123	6,845	7,722
Other Metals and Minerals ..	1,256	1,851	1,930	2,007	1,815
Quarrying ..	4,953	5,203	5,842	6,526	9,217
Total ..	12,728	13,694	14,935	16,267	19,583
Total Primary Industries	316,985	323,048	352,658	372,001	355,300

Net Value of Production

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry. These include :—

- (1) Workers in all grades of industry ;
- (2) proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned ; and
- (3) providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

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. Details for primary industries and manufacturing are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
(£'000)

Division of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Rural—					
Agriculture	64,971	73,661	68,912	104,031	88,245
Pastoral	115,970	110,392	135,630	116,181	115,528
Dairying	46,153	44,382	47,469	50,947	43,522
Poultry	14,042	12,572	14,636	17,011	12,439
Bee-farming	268	408	428	319	415
Total Rural	241,404	241,415	267,075	288,489	260,149
Non-rural	29,588	31,962	34,981	34,603	37,051
Total Primary	270,992	273,377	302,056	323,092	297,200
Manufacturing	568,685	610,969	688,389	703,282	717,327
Total All Industries	839,677	884,346	990,445	1,026,374	1,014,527

Part 8

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Secondary Industry and Its Educational Requirements

Historical Background

In the second half of the nineteenth century industrial development in Australia was such as to create a demand for technical education as distinct from general education. The concept of technical education which developed in Australia largely followed the British tradition, which regarded the actual work experience on the job in any particular occupation as the fundamental training procedure and sought to enrich and supplement this in a training institution provided for the purpose.

The early courses were sought by workers anxious to improve their qualifications and hence their prospects of promotion. As the only time available for them was outside working hours, part-time courses for the student employed in a particular industry became typical of the training available.

As secondary industry came to demand competence in advanced technical processes, occupations emerged in which the vocational experience gained by the worker on his job did not provide an adequate basic training. Expanding secondary industry needed chemists, for example, but in industrial chemistry the relatively untrained worker did not derive an adequate technical training from the type of work entrusted to him. Similarly, expanding mining activities created a demand for more mining engineers, who could not acquire systematic knowledge and skills from haphazard vocational assignments.

Full-time courses, then, came to be offered by training institutions. But even with these full-time courses, the concept of supplementary education was maintained. Full-time training was followed by a probationary period of occupational experience at the completion of which competence was recognized by the award of a diploma. Alternatively, several short periods of full-time occupational experience might be interpolated at appropriate points in the training course.

The courses differed also according to the degree of specialization required in their content. Where courses were designed for workers whose study time was limited to a few hours each week for a relatively short period, they tended towards a specialized study of theory, or

shop and laboratory practice, or both. Other courses, however, were designed to provide a much broader and more comprehensive training, including most of the principles and practices that a flexible, well-equipped technician might be expected to possess.

Early Technical Colleges

In keeping with the types of courses given and the students who attended them, the training institutions which evolved were organized on lines which gave more initiative and independence to the student than did any school in the general educational system. In New South Wales the Sydney Technical College, built in 1892, proved to be the prototype for similar institutions on a smaller scale in that State. It is noteworthy that from the beginning their new status was recognized and they were called technical colleges.

In contrast to New South Wales, the college type institutions in Victoria did not acquire a common name. Those that catered for working-men who wished to improve their vocational efficiency were all, in effect, technical colleges, although in this State they were known by such various names as technical college, technical school, institute of technology, and school of mines. The first technical college, the Ballarat School of Mines, was established in 1870, and by 1954 there were in Victoria 43 institutions eligible for classification as technical colleges.

It is interesting to note that the Working Men's College established in the City of Melbourne in 1882 became the Melbourne Technical College in 1934, then the Royal Melbourne Technical College in 1954, and since 1960 has been the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Educational Requirements of Industry

In Australia, as in all industrialized countries, a common feature of growth has been the increase, both relatively and absolutely, in employment in secondary industry. In the last 30 years employment in primary industry has declined by about one quarter, whilst that in manufacturing has trebled. At the beginning of this period, primary industry employed 80 per cent. more persons than did manufacturing industry. Today, the latter employs more than twice the number engaged in primary industry.

The educational requirements of secondary industry have thus assumed an importance which could hardly have been envisaged in the 1870's. At the same time, growth in the size of individual companies and in the complexity of industrial technology has further increased this importance.

The Australian community as a whole depends on the existing education system and its product. For industry, in particular those sections of secondary industry where new technology and new processes are most important, this sometimes means that an education system conceived to meet the problems of the past tends to lag behind the needs of the present.

For this reason strenuous efforts are made by educational authorities, supplemented by the private efforts of industry, to provide tuition to meet the demands of new technology. Just as the unskilled process worker is gradually replaced by the semi-skilled, so the less skilled trades have become relatively less attractive to the young apprentice.

Training of Technicians

Increased importance is thus being placed by modern industry on a new type of worker, a man with training beyond that of the tradesman (though not to the level of the professional in abstract theory), and combining the tradesman's skills with a greater technical understanding for modern needs.

The technician, the general term for this new class of personnel, may cover fields as diverse as that of laboratory and technical assistant, detailing draughtsman, process instrument technician, scientific glassworker, technical clerk, and maintenance engineer. He has been described as a person who can carry out in a responsible manner either proven techniques which are common knowledge among those technically expert in his particular field or those specially prescribed by professional men in that occupation. He requires a background of acquired knowledge and experience in a particular occupation sufficient to enable him to understand the reasons and purposes of the operations for which he is responsible, the ability to work out the details of a job in the light of well-established practice, and the ability competently to supervise the work of skilled craftsmen.

In Australia, a considerable number of technicians has already emerged by way of apprenticeship in the skilled trades, and the technician qualification is being recognized by industry. Training courses for technicians generally have a bias towards a trade. The trainee is indentured to industry, as is the apprentice, and receives a similar training in skill, but his technical college training is far more extensive.

Victorian technical colleges now offer a range of technician training courses, and in 1961 introduced the "sandwich" type technical diploma course, in which two years' full-time study is followed by six months at college and six months in industry. "Sandwich" training is particularly favoured by industry where education in the more technical courses such as process instrumentation is required, since it allows progressive learning of both industrial practice and technical principles.

Process Workers and Trade Skills

It is not only the technician who is affected by the progressively more complex technology of modern industry. The process worker, classified today as unskilled in many industries, is faced more and more with equipment which demands a real understanding of quite complex technology ; in many industries, some recognized and formal training will soon be required for this type of employment.

There is already, for instance, a wide gap between the unskilled process worker of repetition engineering and the highly-trained member of the process team in the automated plants of the chemical industry or oil refinery.

Trade skills have increased over the years, and their technical nature has changed. The Victorian Apprenticeship Commission, established in 1928, has aided industry by proclaiming "new" trades each year. Advisory committees, drawn from industry, advise on trade and academic training, the number of proclaimed trades rising from four in 1930 to 30 in 1960 (with several of the latter comprising a number of separate apprenticeships, including 47 for the printing trade and twelve for engineering).

No trade, however, remains static. Modern communities provide less demand for trades such as coopering ; equally, new developments within each trade provide a constant "re-skilling" problem which the tradesman must face to remain in touch with modern developments. Plumbers, for example, now learn to work with a variety of modern plastics unheard of in their apprenticeships ; welding is performed with special techniques and inert atmospheres provided by gases such as argon which in the 1930's were rarely seen outside the laboratory.

Commercial Operations

Technical education alone, however, whether it produces technical or trade skills, will not supply all the needs of modern industry. Growing analytical skills are required in commercial operations, especially where the wider interests and diversified activities of the larger company are concerned.

The application of electronic computers to the solution of cost and production problems has already begun in Australia, supplementing the existing skills of highly trained accounting staff. Administrative and commercial acumen rank with technical skill in any organization, and to supply these skills, industry will progressively demand more experienced executives. For these persons, technical skills alone will not suffice ; the capacity to apply mathematics, and the knowledge of economics and history to appreciate world trends will be equally important.

Conclusion

Technical education in Victoria has changed with the continued growth of secondary industry. The trends that can clearly be discerned are the increased need for the sub-professional technician ; a greater support for "sandwich" and part-time courses for both technicians and tradesmen ; an increase in the responsibilities and training of the process worker ; and increased demand for wider training for professional workers.

Manufacturing Activity

General

Factory and Wages Board Legislation

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873. Since then many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. They have been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Under the Act registration of factories is compulsory and certain conditions relating to lighting, ventilation, fire escape, and sanitation must be fulfilled before registration is granted. The Act requires that departmental approval of plans be obtained before the commencement of the building of any factory premises or alteration or addition to them.

The general provisions of factory legislation, including Wages Boards, are further referred to on pages 462 to 464, 487-488, and 494-495.

Decentralization 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.

The larger enterprises established in the country since the end of the Second World War include textile mills at Wangaratta, a roller-bearing factory at Ballarat, roller chains, wheels, and pinions at Benalla, a cement plant at Traralgon, food processing plants at Shepparton and Ballarat, various engineering works in Ballarat and Geelong, and a hardboard plant at Bacchus Marsh.

The proposed £15 mill. oil refinery to be established at Crib Point is regarded as an important step in the development of Westernport area. The decision to pipe the products of the refinery to a distribution point in Dandenong will minimize road use for deliveries to the eastern sector of the State. The legislation introduced to ratify the agreement with the Company provides for easements for the pipeline and for the construction of jetty facilities by the Government. The estimated cost of these is £2½ mill.

Further information about the activities of the Division of State Development is set out on page 419 of the Victorian Year Book 1962 and page 583 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

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) 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 Standardization

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The function of this Organization is to initiate and conduct research in connexion with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardization of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association acts as the national standardizing organization of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This Association organizes national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily 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 and the Victorian 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, &c., 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. The returns obtained from manufacturers are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases : the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on

commission and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges) ; the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, &c., and profit.

It is considered that, 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 woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories, it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of value added prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

Classification of Factories

General

In the compilation of statistical data 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 the year 1929-30. A new classification based on that used in Great Britain for census purposes was introduced in 1930-31, and this, revised and extended to a minor degree in regard to sub-classes of industry in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945, still obtains.

It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, &c., for such activities, it is classified to the predominant activity of such factory.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

- Coke Works
- Briquetting and Pulverized Coal
- Carbide
- Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt
- Fibrous Plaster and Products
- Marble, Slate, &c.
- Cement, Portland
- Asbestos Cement Sheets and Mouldings
- Other Cement Goods
- Other

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

- Bricks and Tiles
- Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta
- Glass (Other than Bottles)
- Glass Bottles
- Other

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

- Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids
- Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations
- Explosives (Including Fireworks)
- White Lead, Paints, and Varnish
- Oils, Vegetable
- Oils, Mineral
- Oils, Animal
- Boiling-down, Tallow-refining
- Soap and Candles
- Chemical Fertilizers
- Inks, Polishes, &c.
- Matches
- Other

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

- Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel
- Foundries (Ferrous)
- Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, &c.
- Other Engineering
- Extracting and Refining of Other Metals; Alloys
- Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus
- Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 groups)
- Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)
- Cutlery and Small Hand Tools
- Agricultural Machines and Implements

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES—*continued.*

- Non-Ferrous Metals—
 - Rolling and Extrusion
 - Founding, Casting, &c.
- Iron and Steel Sheets
- Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping
- Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous
- Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)
- Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
- Gas Fittings and Meters
- Lead Mills
- Sewing Machines
- Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)
- Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus
- Other Metal Works

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

- Jewellery
- Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)
- Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, &c.)

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

- Cotton Ginning
- Cotton Spinning and Weaving
- Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving
- Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
- Silk, Natural
- Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres
- Flax Mills
- Rope and Cordage
- Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.
- Bags and Sacks
- Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing
- Other

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

- Furriers and Fur-dressing
- Woolscouring and Fellmongery
- Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing
- Saddlery, Harness, and Whips
- Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
- Bags, Trunks, &c.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

- Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing
- Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing
- Dressmaking, Hemstitching
- Millinery
- Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing
- Foundation Garments

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)—*continued.*

Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves
Hats and Caps
Gloves
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)
Boot and Shoe Repairing
Boot and Shoe Accessories
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c.
Other

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour-milling
Cereal Foods and Starch
Animal and Bird Foods
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)
Biscuits
Sugar-mills
Sugar-refining
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning
Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar
Bacon Curing
Butter Factories
Cheese Factories
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories
Margarine
Meat and Fish Preserving
Condiments, Coffee, and Spices
Ice and Refrigerating
Salt
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c.
Breweries
Distilleries
Wine-making
Cider and Perry
Malting
Bottling
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables
Ice Cream
Sausage Casings
Arrowroot
Other

CLASS X.—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

Sawmills
Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)
Bark Mills
Joinery
Cooperage
Boxes and Cases
Woodturning, Woodcarving, &c.
Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)
Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
Wall or Ceiling Boards (Not Plaster or Cement)
Other

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)
Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)
Furnishing Drapery
Picture Frames
Blinds

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals
Printing—
 Government
 General, Including Bookbinding
Manufactured Stationery
Stereotyping, Electrotyping
Process and Photo Engraving
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers
Paper Bags
Paper-making
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons
Other

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER

Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)
Tyre Retreading and Repairing

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records
Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs
Other

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.
Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell
Plastic Moulding and Products
Brooms and Brushes
Optical Instruments and Appliances
Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances
Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites
Artificial Flowers
Other

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power
Gas Works

Summary of Factories

The table below shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1961-62, 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	\$	\$	\$	\$	12,298
1920-21	6,532	140,743	21,377	67,585	38,423	106,008	35,493
1940-41	9,121	237,636	52,295	120,348	89,001	209,349	92,050
1950-51	13,504	316,792	163,207	399,373	275,660	675,033	207,587
1953-54	15,533	331,277	236,036	577,190	408,315	985,505	339,268
1954-55	15,861	346,648	262,750	648,433	452,223	1,100,656	412,671
1955-56	16,053	355,185	286,944	709,444	491,948	1,201,392	473,216
1956-57	16,232	355,204	296,608	748,110	528,031	1,276,141	533,584
1957-58	16,426	357,143	310,540	811,221	568,685	1,379,906	579,820
1958-59	16,527	362,979	324,336	822,094	610,969	1,433,063	646,940
1959-60	16,979	381,514	370,181	923,113	688,389	1,611,502	730,827
1960-61	17,173	387,430	387,221	946,368	703,282	1,649,650	818,669
1961-62	17,300	377,745	384,433	957,333	717,327	1,674,660	911,570

NOTE.—See also Definitions on pages 619-620.

* Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Value of output less value of materials, &c.

§ Not available.

A graph showing the distribution of the components of value of output for the years 1952-53 to 1961-62 is shown on page 629.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1961-62

State	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Materials and Fuel Used	Value of—		
					Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
		No.	£'000				
New South Wales	23,629	461,087	487,553	1,317,577	968,694	2,286,271	1,314,118
Victoria	17,300	377,745	384,433	957,333	717,327	1,674,660	911,570
Queensland ..	5,824	101,637	93,345	321,069	175,298	496,367	226,885
South Australia ..	5,519	99,094	99,531	227,883	173,914	401,797	224,800
Western Australia	4,418	51,033	46,420	145,453	98,041	243,494	110,884
Tasmania	1,760	30,070	30,720	77,836	63,937	141,773	140,368
Total	58,450	1,120,666	1,142,002	3,047,151	2,197,211	5,244,362	2,928,625

* † ‡ 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 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1961-62

Class of Industry	Fac-tories	Em-ploy-ment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials and Fuel Used	Value of—		
					Pro-duction ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
		No.			£'000		
I. Treatment of Non-metal-liferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	470	6,972	8,230	23,555	18,881	42,436	34,725
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	177	6,494	7,008	9,388	11,941	21,329	12,998
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explo-sives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	381	15,763	19,281	116,769	59,477	176,246	112,518
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances ..	6,779	151,336	163,877	271,329	260,609	531,938	278,219
V. Precious Metals, Jewel-lery, Plate ..	245	1,959	1,853	1,957	2,999	4,956	2,395
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	785	39,100	33,960	85,715	59,828	145,543	60,852
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	245	3,781	3,587	9,978	5,975	15,953	5,793
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,514	44,712	33,805	55,326	56,605	111,931	34,149
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	2,030	38,999	39,209	217,597	93,070	310,667	112,499
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,342	14,595	14,564	30,803	23,822	54,625	20,971
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bed-ding, &c. ..	626	6,126	5,531	12,168	10,103	22,271	7,014
XII. Paper, Stationery, Print-ing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	965	24,940	28,116	61,148	56,717	117,865	56,770
XIII. Rubber ..	171	6,998	7,668	20,074	15,773	35,847	14,571
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	24	183	181	171	273	444	305
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	479	10,787	10,857	23,250	19,996	43,246	22,899
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	17,233	372,745	377,727	939,228	696,069	1,635,297	776,678
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	67	5,000	6,706	18,105	21,258	39,363	134,892
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,300	377,745	384,433	957,333	717,327	1,674,660	911,570

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 623.

“Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances” with 151,336 persons or 40·1 per cent. of the total employment in factories during 1961-62, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was “Clothing” with 44,712 or 11·8 per cent., followed by “Textiles and Textile Goods” and “Food, Drink, and Tobacco” with 39,100 and 38,999 respectively or 10·4 per cent. and 10·3 per cent. of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1961-62 was £717,327,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed £260,609,000 which represented 36·3 per cent. of the total. The food group followed with £93,070,000 or 13 per cent., and next in order were textiles with £59,828,000, 8·3 per cent., chemicals, dyes, &c., £59,477,000, 8·3 per cent., paper £56,717,000, 7·9 per cent., and clothing, £56,605,000, 7·9 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 classified according to industry :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	442	450	449	457	470
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	159	160	176	181	177
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	350	361	367	362	381
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,971	6,018	6,414	6,522	6,779
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	266	265	248	242	245
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	748	754	811	806	785
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	289	275	272	260	245
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,516	2,442	2,416	2,580	2,514
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,022	2,178	2,104	2,052	2,030
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,407	1,382	1,404	1,396	1,342
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	704	665	664	630	626
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	884	892	948	967	965
XIII. Rubber	151	158	164	163	171
XIV. Musical Instruments	28	25	25	26	24
XV. Miscellaneous Products	411	431	446	463	479
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	16,348	16,456	16,908	17,107	17,233
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	78	71	71	66	67
GRAND TOTAL	16,426	16,527	16,979	17,173	17,300

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Number of Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1957-58	6,077	1,254	3,862	2,268	1,721	621	623	16,426
1958-59	6,062	1,320	3,876	2,261	1,725	643	640	16,527
1959-60	6,030	1,403	4,003	2,401	1,816	659	667	16,979
1960-61	6,176	1,350	4,083	2,365	1,832	693	674	17,173
1961-62	6,262	1,387	4,109	2,369	1,817	686	670	17,300

**VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY DURING PERIOD OF
OPERATION**

Year	Average Number Employed (Including Working Proprietors)—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1957-58	11,748	5,016	27,252	33,341	54,254	43,358	183,921	358,890
1958-59	12,314	5,280	27,604	33,184	54,311	44,817	187,467	364,977
1959-60	12,005	5,612	27,991	35,216	57,905	45,866	198,664	383,259
1960-61	12,315	5,400	29,047	34,962	58,167	48,251	200,879	389,021
1961-62	12,450	5,548	28,781	35,072	57,664	47,988	192,116	379,619

NOTE.—The average number of persons employed in the above table (e.g., 379,619 in 1961-62) differs from the average number of persons employed shown in all other tables (e.g., 377,745 in 1961-62) because the average number of persons employed over *period of operation*—being the basis for all classifications according to size—exceeds average employment *over the whole year*.

The increase in numbers of small factories and in the persons employed in large factories is of particular interest.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1961-62, 7649 factories employing four or less employees had a total employment of 17,998 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 44 per cent. of factories—those employing four or less persons—employed less than 5 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 Repairing.

The relative and absolute increases in the number of small factories using power other than manual, i.e., those employing less than four hands, 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 1961-62, this figure had increased to 6,262, i.e., 36·2 per cent. of the total. This increase is believed to be due not so much to an increase in the number of small factories as 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 1961-62, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 2·4 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 SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1902 AND 1961-62

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1961-62						
	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	6,262	36.2	12,342	3.3	16,985	2.4	£ 1,376
4 ..	398	9.9	1,603	2.2	1,387	8.0	5,463	1.5	8,535	1.2	1,562
5-10 ..	1,629	40.7	11,303	15.5	4,109	23.8	28,529	7.5	46,871	6.5	1,654
11-20 ..	726	18.1	10,562	14.5	2,369	13.7	34,764	9.2	58,972	8.2	1,696
21-50 ..	467	11.7	14,361	19.6	1,817	10.5	57,184	15.1	102,421	14.3	1,791
51-100 ..	148	3.7	10,238	14.0	686	4.0	47,691	12.6	90,740	12.6	1,903
101-200 ..	} 110	2.8	23,360	32.0	389	2.2	54,932	14.5	104,743	14.6	1,907
201-500 ..					193	1.1	59,204	15.7	129,075	18.0	2,180
Over 500 ..					88	0.5	77,636	20.6	158,985	22.2	2,048
Total ..	4,003	100.0	73,063	100.0	17,300	100.0	377,745	100.0	717,327	100.0	1,899

* ‡ For footnotes see page 623.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1961-62 is shown on page 629.

A general indication of the geographical disposition of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1961-62 is classified according to statistical divisions :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			£'000			
Metropolitan ..	12,099	305,560	314,559	735,409	576,057	1,311,466	630,085
Central ..	1,118	21,240	21,012	75,048	40,994	116,042	68,792
North-Central ..	388	4,617	3,964	7,253	7,633	14,886	8,723
Western ..	1,036	14,349	12,926	35,541	22,940	58,481	24,921
Wimmera ..	393	2,256	1,757	5,030	3,204	8,234	2,783
Mallee ..	315	2,457	2,053	4,154	3,173	7,327	6,183
Northern ..	851	10,897	10,051	42,462	18,199	60,661	26,385
North-Eastern ..	457	4,752	4,285	11,129	8,602	19,731	38,338
Gippsland ..	643	11,617	13,826	41,307	36,525	77,832	105,360
Total ..	17,300	377,745	384,433	957,333	717,327	1,674,660	911,570

* ‡ For footnotes see page 623.

Factories in the Metropolitan Area constituted 69·9 per cent. of the total number in Victoria in 1961-62, 80·9 per cent. of the persons employed, and 79·1 per cent. of the value of production.

For information regarding the actual location of the statistical divisions named in the table, reference should be made to the map opposite page 104.

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, 1961-62

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division									Total
	Metropolitan	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
NUMBER OF FACTORIES										
Under 5 ..	4,670	630	248	573	266	186	514	257	305	7,649
5-10 ..	2,906	248	74	261	83	80	181	105	171	4,109
11-20 ..	1,845	123	32	95	30	24	74	61	85	2,369
21-50 ..	1,530	62	19	60	11	16	44	25	50	1,817
51-100 ..	581	21	10	22	2	9	22	4	15	686
101-500 ..	495	30	4	21	1	..	14	4	13	582
501 and over..	72	4	1	4	..	..	2	1	4	88
Total ..	12,099	1,118	388	1,036	393	315	851	457	643	17,300
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED										
Under 5 ..	11,052	1,466	533	1,345	570	448	1,129	572	715	17,830
5-10 ..	20,342	1,696	507	1,774	558	540	1,212	720	1,162	28,511
11-20 ..	27,317	1,729	477	1,313	426	343	1,056	872	1,224	34,757
21-50 ..	48,046	2,091	617	1,881	301	525	1,461	782	1,480	57,184
51-100 ..	40,587	1,384	619	1,623	*	601	1,492	*	1,006	47,691
101-500 ..	94,748	7,037	*	*	*	..	*	*	*	114,136
501 and over..	63,468	5,837	*	*	..	..	*	*	*	77,636
Total ..	305,560	21,240	4,617	14,349	2,256	2,457	10,897	4,752	11,617	377,745

* Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1961-62 there were 670 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 191,772 persons in Victoria. Of these 567 (158,216 persons) were located in the Metropolitan Area and 34 (12,874 persons) in the Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 69 factories (20,682 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State, principally in the Western (25 factories) and Gippsland (17 factories) Statistical Divisions.

It should be noted that Castlemaine and Maryborough are included in the North-Central Statistical Division; Ballarat and Warrnambool 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, 1952-53 TO 1961-62

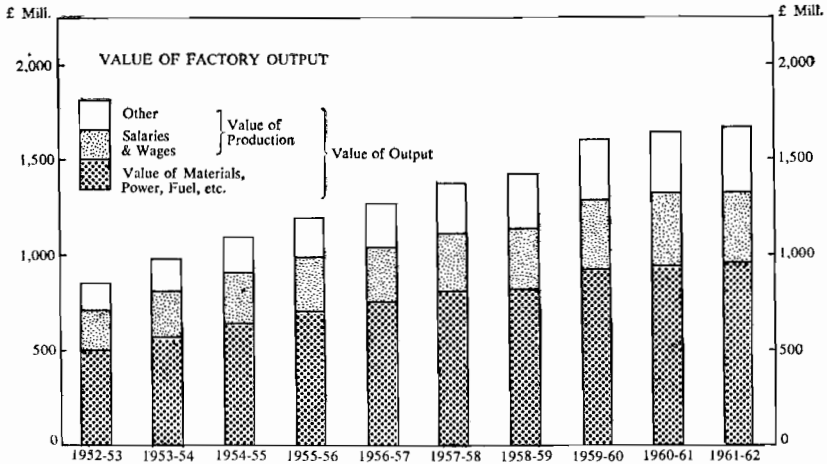


FIGURE 18. Graph showing value of output of factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : NUMBER OF FACTORIES, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

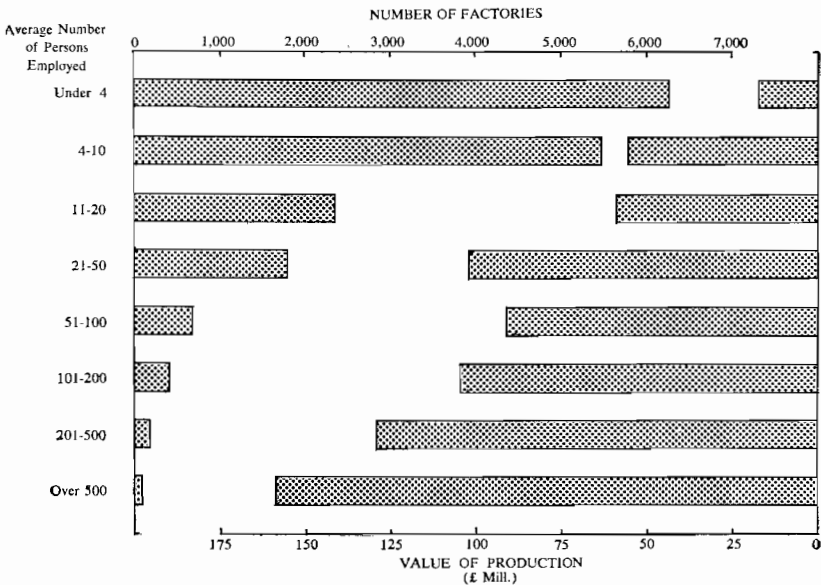


FIGURE 19. Graph showing number of factories and value of production according to average number of persons employed. The left-hand bars show the number of factories in each employment size group; the right-hand bars show the value of production in each of these size groups.

Employment in Factories

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors working in their own businesses and persons working regularly at home are counted as factory employees while those engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, and carters employed on outward delivery of manufactured goods, are excluded. The grouping of occupations 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 table shown on pages 625-626, and the average number of persons employed is the average over the period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the year 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		
					Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,341	6,522	6,564	6,977	6,599	373	6,972
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	5,660	5,846	6,460	6,569	5,738	756	6,494
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	16,996	17,392	16,231	15,443	12,571	3,192	15,763
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	134,221	139,115	150,843	157,202	132,581	18,755	151,336
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	2,469	2,150	1,980	2,087	1,587	372	1,959
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	38,078	37,500	41,073	40,395	16,393	22,707	39,100
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	4,649	4,559	4,413	3,992	2,679	1,102	3,781
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	45,764	45,783	45,260	45,462	13,674	31,038	44,712
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	37,310	37,383	38,830	38,361	26,958	12,041	38,999
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	14,815	15,092	15,759	15,623	13,723	872	14,595
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	6,550	6,492	6,531	6,309	4,786	1,340	6,126
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	22,113	22,846	24,305	25,228	18,461	6,479	24,940
XIII. Rubber ..	6,932	7,207	7,282	7,359	5,531	1,467	6,998
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	269	247	233	216	158	25	183
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	10,357	9,863	10,767	11,261	7,035	3,752	10,787
Total, Classes I. to XV.	352,524	357,997	376,531	382,484	268,474	104,271	372,745
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	4,619	4,982	4,983	4,946	4,961	39	5,000
GRAND TOTAL ..	357,143	362,979	381,514	387,430	273,435	104,310	377,745

* For footnote see page 623.

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances; Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress); Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted); and Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with a total of 72.6 per cent. of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1961-62 were 27·6 per cent. of the total. They exceeded males in Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 58·1 per cent. and in Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 69·4 per cent. of the Class total.

Of the total females employed, 29·8 per cent. were in Class VIII. ; 21·8 per cent. in Class VI.; 18 per cent. in Class IV.; and 11·5 per cent. in Class IX.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Year	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	Foremen and Overseers	Workers in Factories (Skilled and Unskilled)	Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messengers, &c.	Total
1957-58.. ..	13,934	40,951	5,751	16,262	278,110	2,135	357,143
1958-59.. ..	13,704	42,960	6,152	17,264	280,772	2,127	362,979
1959-60.. ..	13,401	45,913	6,677	18,060	295,423	2,040	381,514
1960-61.. ..	13,223	48,010	7,112		319,085		387,430
1961-62.. ..	12,772	48,446	7,538		308,989		377,745

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1961-62 according to the class of industry :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1961-62

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.	All Other Workers	Total
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	273	859	128	5,712	6,972
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	66	654	60	5,714	6,494
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	101	2,782	1,228	11,652	15,763
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	4,846	22,598	4,183	119,709	151,336
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	206	220	3	1,530	1,959
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	527	3,645	280	34,648	39,100
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	226	350	23	3,182	3,781
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,406	3,014	21	39,271	44,712
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,809	5,160	615	31,415	38,999
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	869	1,702	33	11,991	14,595
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	528	682	2	4,914	6,126
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	604	3,832	221	20,283	24,940
XIII. Rubber	56	1,059	219	5,664	6,998
XIV. Musical Instruments	10	27		146	183
XV. Miscellaneous Products	232	1,544	362	8,649	10,787
Total, Classes I. to XV.	12,759	48,128	7,378	304,480	372,745
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	13	318	160	4,509	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	12,772	48,446	7,538	308,989	377,745

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81·8 per cent. of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 73·9 per cent. in Class III. to 88 per cent. in Class II. Class III. also has the highest percentage of managerial and clerical and research workers, 17·6 per cent., compared with the Victorian average of 12·8 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 V.—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 10·5 per cent. of the total number employed; Class X.—Sawmills, Joinery, &c., 6 per cent.; and Class XI.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c., 8·6 per cent. The average for Victoria is 3·4 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 1958 to 1962 :—

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
1958 ..	2,705	21,584	223,776	248,065	2,408	14,900	77,392	94,700
1959 ..	2,595	22,203	229,285	254,083	2,535	15,774	79,213	97,522
1960 ..	2,573	23,013	242,436	268,022	2,664	16,449	87,003	106,116
1961 ..	2,707	21,948	230,989	255,644	2,586	14,531	79,069	96,186
1962 ..	2,625	24,329	239,842	266,796	3,049	16,038	85,446	104,533

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1961–62 and earlier years are shown in the following tables :—

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
1918–19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1928–29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1938–39 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1948–49 ..	208,184	1,996	83,822	781	292,006	1,380
1957–58 ..	259,404	1,901	97,739	728	357,143	1,319
1958–59 ..	263,847	1,888	99,132	720	362,979	1,308
1959–60 ..	275,315	1,918	106,199	750	381,514	1,338
1960–61 ..	279,675	1,919	107,755	750	387,430	1,339
1961–62 ..	273,435	1,837	104,310	709	377,745	1,277

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		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	317	345	373	4·8	4·9	5·3
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	699	738	756	10·8	11·2	11·6
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,533	3,275	3,192	21·8	21·2	20·2
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—	19,328	20,270	18,755	12·8	12·9	12·4
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	3,107	3,027	2,707	11·2	11·1	10·0
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	3,878	3,783	3,584	25·8	25·1	24·1
Sheet Metal Working	2,290	2,176	2,089	21·2	20·2	19·8
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	1,545	1,340	1,184	40·3	39·1	38·1
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	352	411	372	17·8	19·7	19·0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—	23,969	23,850	22,707	58·4	59·0	58·1
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	2,053	1,970	1,982	52·7	55·9	55·3
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	6,399	5,932	5,530	54·7	54·0	53·0
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	12,411	12,756	12,192	73·3	74·0	74·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,147	1,172	1,102	26·0	29·4	29·1
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)—	31,756	31,588	31,038	70·2	69·5	69·4
Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing	7,592	7,885	7,691	73·0	73·1	73·9
Dressmaking, Hemstitching	7,535	7,202	7,093	87·1	86·8	87·2
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	5,896	6,182	6,219	53·4	53·4	54·0
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c. ..	1,599	1,453	1,385	50·0	48·8	48·4
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	11,243	11,636	12,041	29·0	30·3	30·9
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)	1,510	1,539	1,547	25·1	25·7	25·7
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	1,700	1,787	1,721	54·8	55·9	54·9
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	1,723	1,668	1,980	42·0	40·8	42·4
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes ..	976	1,171	1,123	47·4	50·9	51·7
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	860	905	872	5·5	5·8	6·0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,282	1,325	1,340	19·6	21·0	21·9
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	6,295	6,636	6,479	25·9	26·3	26·0
XIII. Rubber	1,528	1,501	1,467	21·0	20·4	21·0
XIV. Musical Instruments	33	34	25	14·2	15·7	13·7
XV. Miscellaneous Products	3,815	4,030	3,752	35·4	35·8	34·8
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	42	39	39	0·8	0·8	0·8
Total Classes Only	106,199	107,755	104,310	27·8	27·8	27·6

In Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 0·8 per cent. In Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 69·4 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. Within Class VIII., in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87·2 per cent. of the total employed are females. In Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 12·4 per cent. of the persons employed. In 1938-39 only 6 per cent. of the persons employed in Class IV. were females.

Child Labour in Factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debars the employment of female children under the age of fifteen years unless special permission is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

The Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

These provisos contribute to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs*Salaries and Wages*

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1961-62. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draftsmen, &c., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, &c. 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,
1961-62**

(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

(£'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1,206	184	6,771	69	7,977	253	8,230
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	819	143	5,723	323	6,542	466	7,008
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	5,239	972	11,822	1,248	17,061	2,220	19,281
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	30,972	5,526	120,061	7,318	151,033	12,844	163,877
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	220	72	1,404	157	1,624	229	1,853
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	3,599	1,420	15,389	13,552	18,988	14,972	33,960
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	449	95	2,428	615	2,877	710	3,587
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,658	1,288	11,038	18,821	13,696	20,109	33,805
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,575	1,773	25,321	6,540	30,896	8,313	39,209
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,982	384	12,034	164	14,016	548	14,564
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	668	223	4,065	575	4,733	798	5,531
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	4,406	1,240	19,348	3,122	23,754	4,362	28,116

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES,
1961-62—*continued*
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)
(£'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
XIII. Rubber	1,283	320	5,315	750	6,598	1,070	7,668
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	29	6	136	10	165	16	181
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	1,848	576	6,478	1,955	8,326	2,531	10,857
Total, Classes I. to XV.	60,953	14,222	247,333	55,219	308,286	69,441	377,727
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	748	19	5,925	14	6,673	33	6,706
GRAND TOTAL ..	61,701	14,241	253,258	55,233	314,959	69,474	384,433

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1961-62—£384,433,000—the Industrial Metals, &c., group was responsible for £163,877,000 or 42.6 per cent., Food, Drink, &c., £39,209,000 or 10.2 per cent., and Clothing, &c., £33,805,000 or 8.8 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years of 1957-58 to 1961-62 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, &c.		All Other Employees		Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (£'000)							
1957-58	43,363	10,347	209,979	46,851	253,342	57,198	310,540
1958-59	46,587	11,190	219,028	47,531	265,615	58,721	324,336
1959-60	53,793	12,828	248,885	54,675	302,678	67,503	370,181
1960-61	58,727	13,699	259,180	55,615	317,907	69,314	387,221
1961-62	61,701	14,241	253,258	55,233	314,959	69,474	384,433
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (£)							
1957-58	1,405	654	969	586	1,023	598	905
1958-59	1,439	668	996	593	1,053	606	929
1959-60	1,557	711	1,084	637	1,146	649	1,006
1960-61	1,610	734	1,116	640	1,183	657	1,035
1961-62	1,662	755	1,122	663	1,152	666	1,018

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES

(£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2,028	2,236	2,710	2,779	2,909
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	1,974	2,043	2,215	2,296	2,215
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	6,355	6,384	6,642	6,020	6,792
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,963	7,742	8,950	9,584	9,381
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	142	143	146	158	149
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	2,367	2,424	2,668	2,550	2,605
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	469	495	457	404	419
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	905	967	937	953	955
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,747	5,951	6,126	6,131	6,235
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	663	782	850	809	827
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	121	133	136	131	125
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	1,792	1,927	2,141	2,173	2,174
XIII. Rubber	1,088	1,166	1,265	1,267	1,228
XIV. Musical Instruments	11	11	9	8	9
XV. Miscellaneous Products	568	606	913	1,002	1,042
Total Classes I. to XV.	31,193	33,010	36,165	36,265	37,065
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	11,569	10,368	10,975	12,936	12,464
GRAND TOTAL	42,762	43,378	47,140	49,201	49,529

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 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

(£'000)

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Coal—					
Black	2,834	3,009	2,678	2,398	1,923
Brown	7,882	7,582	7,805	6,511	6,351
Brown Coal Briquettes	1,737	1,464	2,356	7,029	7,453
Coke	759	651	635	588	625
Wood	563	560	548	514	489
Fuel Oil	12,990	11,895	12,428	10,196	9,604
Tar (Fuel)	241	164	179	143	125
Electricity	11,970	13,910	15,827	17,067	17,679
Gas	1,082	1,120	1,307	1,316	1,427
Other (Charcoal, &c.)	356	629	708	601	653
Water	1,485	1,543	1,725	1,895	2,274
Lubricating Oils	863	851	944	943	926
Total	42,762	43,378	47,140	49,201	49,529

In 1961-62 electricity, fuel oil, briquettes, and brown coal represented 35.7, 19.4, 15, and 12.8 per cent., respectively of the total cost of power, fuel, and light.

Particulars of the quantities of the various fuels used in factories over the five-year period 1957-58 to 1961-62 are given below :—

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	453	483	427	387	315
Brown	'000 tons	9,127	10,582	11,746	10,921	11,841
Brown Coal						
Briquettes	'000 tons	357	305	510	1200	1,280
Coke	'000 tons	77	57	50	47	57
Wood	'000 tons	266	275	282	274	270
Fuel Oil	'000 gall.	239,172	219,738	241,433	214,895	226,509
Tar Fuel.. ..	'000 gall.	4,550	3,018	3,412	13*	12*

* '000 tons

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, &c., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	12,370	13,800	15,671	19,765	20,646
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	5,102	5,254	7,055	7,369	7,173
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	98,261	100,164	105,314	101,278	109,977
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	202,772	213,429	249,955	266,330	261,948
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate.. ..	2,871	1,984	1,995	1,964	1,808
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	77,985	67,531	83,004	79,844	83,110
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	11,129	10,649	12,089	10,079	9,559
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	48,160	49,765	53,113	54,138	54,371
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	183,714	182,920	194,821	203,105	211,362
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	26,946	27,430	31,647	31,267	29,976
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	10,123	10,133	11,632	11,479	12,043
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	46,425	51,225	58,057	60,190	58,974
XIII. Rubber	17,415	17,876	22,128	21,545	18,846
XIV. Musical Instruments	251	226	199	198	162
XV. Miscellaneous Products	18,556	19,930	23,121	22,476	22,208
Total, Classes I. to XV.	762,080	772,316	869,801	891,027	902,163
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	6,379	6,400	6,172	6,140	5,641
GRAND TOTAL	768,459	778,716	875,973	897,167	907,804

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	26,220	29,341	34,055	40,584	42,436
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	15,844	16,946	21,149	22,156	21,329
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	155,389	163,734	172,312	162,770	176,246
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	408,199	435,371	511,662	541,464	531,938
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	6,436	5,290	5,268	5,356	4,956
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	130,872	123,508	146,274	141,991	145,543
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	17,607	17,344	18,971	16,473	15,953
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	97,411	100,813	106,650	109,885	111,931
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	260,893	259,773	282,559	291,629	310,667
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	49,640	50,860	57,492	57,451	54,625
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	19,308	19,837	21,973	21,390	22,271
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	90,058	99,012	112,965	116,519	117,865
XIII. Rubber	31,959	34,582	38,010	38,261	35,847
XIV. Musical Instruments	699	596	533	497	444
XV. Miscellaneous Products	35,107	37,440	42,699	43,201	43,246
Total, Classes I. to XV.	1,345,642	1,394,447	1,572,572	1,609,627	1,635,297
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	34,264	38,616	38,930	40,023	39,363
GRAND TOTAL	1,379,906	1,433,063	1,611,502	1,640,650	1,674,660

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	11,822	13,305	15,674	18,040	18,881
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	8,768	9,649	11,879	12,491	11,941
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	50,772	57,186	60,355	55,471	59,477
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	198,464	214,200	252,757	265,550	260,609
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,423	3,163	3,127	3,234	2,999
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	50,520	53,553	60,602	59,597	59,828
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	6,009	6,200	6,425	5,990	5,975
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	48,347	50,081	52,600	54,794	56,605
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	71,433	70,902	81,612	82,393	93,070
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	22,031	22,648	24,995	25,375	23,822
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	9,063	9,571	10,205	9,781	10,103
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	41,841	45,860	52,767	54,156	56,717
XIII. Rubber	13,457	15,540	14,617	15,449	15,773
XIV. Musical Instruments	437	359	325	291	273
XV. Miscellaneous Products	15,983	16,904	18,665	19,723	19,996
Total, Classes I. to XV.	552,370	589,121	666,605	682,335	696,069
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	16,315	21,848	21,784	20,947	21,258
GRAND TOTAL	568,685	610,969	688,389	703,282	717,327

Value of production—the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture—and not the value of output, is used in measuring the relative importance of various industries or the value of the manufacturing industries as a whole. A definition of “value of production” will be found on page 620.

Relation of Costs to Output and Production

Certain costs of production, the value of output, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, and depreciation, &c., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1961–62 are given in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1961–62
(£'000)

Class of Industry	Costs of—			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	20,646	2,909	8,230	10,651	42,436
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	7,173	2,215	7,008	4,933	21,329
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	109,977	6,792	19,281	40,196	176,246
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	261,948	9,381	163,877	96,732	531,938
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,808	149	1,853	1,146	4,956
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	83,110	2,605	33,960	25,868	145,543
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	9,559	419	3,587	2,388	15,953
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	54,371	955	33,805	22,800	111,931
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	211,362	6,235	39,209	53,861	310,667
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	29,976	827	14,564	9,258	54,625
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	12,043	125	5,531	4,572	22,271
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	58,974	2,174	28,116	28,601	117,865
XIII. Rubber.. .. .	18,846	1,228	7,668	8,105	35,847
XIV. Musical Instruments	162	9	181	92	444
XV. Miscellaneous Products	22,208	1,042	10,857	9,139	43,246
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	902,163	37,065	377,727	318,342	1,635,297
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	5,641	12,464	6,706	14,552	39,363
GRAND TOTAL	907,804	49,529	384,433	332,894	1,674,660

* 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, &c., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1961-62

(Per Cent.)

Class of Industry	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	48·6	6·9	19·4	25·1	100·0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	33·6	10·4	32·8	23·2	100·0
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	62·3	3·9	10·9	22·9	100·0
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	49·2	1·8	30·8	18·2	100·0
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	36·4	3·0	37·4	23·2	100·0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	57·1	1·7	23·4	17·8	100·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	59·9	2·6	22·5	15·0	100·0
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	48·5	0·9	30·2	20·4	100·0
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	68·0	2·0	12·6	17·4	100·0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	54·8	1·5	26·7	17·0	100·0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	54·0	0·6	24·8	20·6	100·0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	50·0	1·8	23·9	24·3	100·0
XIII. Rubber	52·5	3·4	21·4	22·7	100·0
XIV. Musical Instruments	36·4	2·1	40·7	20·8	100·0
XV. Miscellaneous Products	51·3	2·4	25·1	21·2	100·0
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	55·1	2·3	23·1	19·5	100·0
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	14·3	31·6	17·1	37·0	100·0
GRAND TOTAL	54·2	2·9	23·0	19·9	100·0

For footnotes see page 639.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the materials to their final form. Thus, in Class II., the sum paid in wages represents 32·8 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 33·6 per cent. of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class IX., the expenditure on wages amounts to 12·6 per cent. and that on raw materials to 68 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

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		
1957-58	768,459	42,762	310,540	258,145	1,379,906
1958-59	778,716	43,378	324,336	286,633	1,433,063
1959-60	875,973	47,140	370,181	318,208	1,611,502
1960-61	897,167	49,201	387,221	316,061	1,649,650
1961-62	907,804	49,529	384,433	332,894	1,674,660

For footnotes see page 639.

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		
1957-58	55.7	3.1	22.5	18.7	100.0
1958-59	54.4	3.0	22.6	20.0	100.0
1959-60	54.4	2.9	23.0	19.7	100.0
1960-61	54.4	3.0	23.5	19.1	100.0
1961-62	54.2	2.9	23.0	19.9	100.0

For footnotes see page 639.

Land, Building, Plant, and Machinery

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS (£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	4,365	5,212	9,743	10,788	12,011
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	3,603	4,051	5,018	5,824	6,994
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	28,851	29,873	28,094	30,831	36,053
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	95,603	106,642	126,411	146,160	165,801
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,721	1,581	1,551	1,781	1,842
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	22,475	26,671	28,657	31,793	34,531
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	2,806	3,001	3,821	3,815	4,157
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	16,516	18,609	20,391	23,534	25,208
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	43,318	46,878	52,057	56,590	60,918
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	7,590	8,379	10,482	12,717	13,043
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	4,490	4,818	5,306	5,674	5,749
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	17,362	19,696	23,801	27,126	28,447
XIII. Rubber	4,680	4,979	5,171	6,664	6,922
XIV. Musical Instruments	183	229	283	248	233
XV. Miscellaneous Products	5,851	6,378	8,734	9,901	13,769
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	259,414	286,997	329,520	373,446	415,678
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	18,143	22,836	24,215	27,305	28,005
GRAND TOTAL	277,557	309,833	353,735	400,751	443,683

The values recorded in the above table and in the table which follows are generally the values shown in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation, but they include estimates of the capital value of premises and plant rented. The totals shown in the tables consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, &c., and plant and machinery, &c., are rented by the occupiers of factories, their capital value has been computed by capitalizing the rent paid at fifteen years' and ten years' purchase respectively.

In the following table the depreciated book values of machinery and plant used in the various classes of manufacturing industries are shown for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY (£'000)

Class of Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,569	8,315	16,976	19,833	22,714
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	3,005	3,286	3,888	4,578	6,004
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	51,435	58,002	54,094	54,097	76,465
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	69,561	83,490	89,797	105,563	112,418
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	588	540	490	531	553
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	19,420	21,696	23,278	24,649	26,321
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	1,407	1,490	1,476	1,651	1,636
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	6,850	7,501	7,840	8,694	8,941
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	38,525	39,848	43,938	48,118	51,581
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	5,237	6,684	7,000	7,713	7,928
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,189	1,271	1,276	1,220	1,265
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	20,925	22,064	25,146	28,082	28,323
XIII. Rubber ..	4,603	4,529	6,598	7,392	7,649
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	106	72	73	84	72
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	5,246	5,064	6,973	8,114	9,130
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	234,666	263,852	288,843	320,319	361,000
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	67,597	73,255	88,249	97,599	106,887
GRAND TOTAL ..	302,263	337,107	377,092	417,918	467,887

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*, 1961-62

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion		Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	1,231	25,500	..	3,268	..	64,847	14,894	94,846
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	1,045	..	..	326	..	40,570	10	41,941
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	7,227	31,930	1,680	2,190	50	128,111	10,394	171,188
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	1,685	12	..	7,003	..	514,823	1,279	523,523
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	30	..	..	..	..	3,832	..	3,862
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	26	..	..	481	..	107,822	1	108,329

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*, 1961-62—*continued*

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion		Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	770	95	..	302	..	15,669	598	16,836
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	117	..	..	185	..	27,648	2	27,950
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	3,395	1,581	..	3,716	830	204,604	2,587	214,126
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c. Wood Turning and Carving	4,452	..	81	23,897	10	97,647	2,704	126,087
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	10	..	14,204	..	14,214
XII. Paper Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	600	23,500	..	319	..	84,804	24,527	109,223
XIII. Rubber .. .. .	..	..	..	438	..	66,343	30	66,781
XIV. Musical Instruments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	316	..	316
XV. Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	..	..	..	317	..	32,904	130	33,221
Total, Classes I. to XV.	20,578	82,618	1,761	42,452	890	1,404,144	57,156	1,552,443
XVI. Gas Works	2,594	894	10	1,176	..	17,152	..	21,826
GRAND TOTAL	23,172	83,512	1,771	43,628	890	1,421,296	57,156	1,574,269

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1961-62 and not included above was 196,970.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 90·2 per cent. of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1961-62, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5·3 per cent.

A comparison over the five year period 1957-58 to 1961-62 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*

Year	Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
1957-58 ..	21,749	60,317	3,508	30,453	12,721	1,118	1,195,521	67,246	1,325,387
1958-59 ..	21,332	71,394	2,857	31,677	9,627	919	1,251,303	53,810	1,389,109
1959-60 ..	27,100	64,060	1,756	42,654	..	890	1,323,214	52,746	1,459,674
1960-61 ..	25,307	64,332	1,758	42,053	..	890	1,374,133	56,139	1,508,473
1961-62 ..	23,172	83,512	1,771	43,628	..	890	1,421,296	57,156	1,574,269

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1957-58 to 1961-62 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are used only occasionally, or during periods of breakdown to own engines or power supply.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS IN RESERVE OR IDLE IN FACTORIES*

Year	Rated Horse-power of Engines, &c., in Reserve or Idle		
	Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total
1957-58	117,976	59,414	177,390
1958-59	123,644	58,707	182,351
1959-60	115,721	56,364	172,085
1960-61	130,431	55,104	185,535
1961-62	139,854	57,116	196,970

* 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 1961-62 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1961-62

Particulars	Capacity of Engines and Generators					
	Steam Turbine	Internal Combustion			Water	Total
		Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	1,744,745	236	16,575	35,540	445,700	2,242,796
Generators Installed—						
Kilowatt Capacity—						
Total Installed .. kW.	1,289,725	155	11,579	26,307	332,515	1,660,281
Effective Capacity kW.	1,280,600	135	10,578	24,822	349,915	1,666,050
Horse-power Equivalent—						
Total Installed .. H.P.	1,728,854	208	15,521	35,264	445,731	2,225,578
Effective Capacity .. H.P.	1,716,622	181	14,180	33,273	469,055	2,233,311

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown below :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Central Electric Stations.. .. No.	51	44	44	41	41
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	1,565,409	1,786,817	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW.	1,160,196	1,309,751	1,366,355	1,546,370	1,660,281
Effective Capacity kW.	1,087,053	1,276,788	1,320,441	1,492,677	1,666,050
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	1,554,663	1,755,066	1,830,916	2,072,882	2,225,578
Effective Capacity H.P.	1,456,651	1,710,896	1,770,028	2,000,907	2,233,311

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria during 1961-62, irrespective of the sub-class of industry in which production took place. Due to the limited number of producers it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED, 1961-62

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
Acid—Sulphuric	ton	324,287	£'000 *
Aerated and Carbonated Waters	'000 gall.	22,143	5,747
Biscuits	'000 lb.	58,644	6,675
Blankets	pair	414,062	2,478
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	..	..	3,767
Boxes and Cases—Wooden .. ..	..	..	1,887
Bread—2 lb. Loaves	'000	202,052	14,387
Bricks—Clay	'000	264,420	5,438
Briquettes—Brown Coal	ton	1,819,937	6,267
Butter	ton	95,649	37,224
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, &c. .. ..	..	..	10,262
Cans, Canisters, Containers—			
Metal .. ..	..	..	17,722
Plastic .. ..	..	..	857
Cheese	ton	23,919	5,339
Cigarettes	mill.	10,018	24,800

For footnotes see page 648.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1961-62—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			£'000
Cloth Piece Goods Woven—			
Woollen or Predominantly			
Woollen	'000 sq. yd.	7,803	5,161
Worsted or Predominantly			
Worsted	'000 sq. yd.	5,555	*
Confectionery—			
Chocolate Base	'000 lb.	29,765	6,938
Other without Chocolate	'000 lb.	37,436	4,669
Containers—Paperboard† .. .. .	..	..	17,367
Domestic Electrical Appliances—			
Clothes Washing Machines	No.	31,355	2,490
Radiators and Electric Fires .. .. .	..	413,517	1,931
Radios and Radiograms .. .. .	..	82,106	1,744
Toasters .. .. .	..	120,287	202
Electric Motors .. .. .	..	380,882	*
Electricity Generated	mill. kWh.	6,739	*
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yd.	6,942	2,371
Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	short ton	446,803	*
Footwear: Boots, Shoes, and Sandals†—			
Men's and Youths'	'000 pair	3,013	8,231
Women's and Maids'	'000 pair	8,549	17,783
Children's	'000 pair	2,179	2,028
Slippers	'000 pair	7,541	4,570
Fruit: Preserved—			
Peaches	'000 lb.	80,867	4,545
Pears	'000 lb.	124,937	7,275
Furniture and Office Equipment—			
Metal .. .. .	..	..	5,841
Wooden .. .. .	..	..	11,930
Gas—Town's	mill. cu. ft.	18,363	*
Ice	ton	78,039	339
Ice Cream	'000 gall.	4,481	2,694
Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, &c.	'000 lb.	46,788	3,160
Leather—			
Dressed and Upper from Hides .. .. .	..	..	4,081
Sole .. .. .	..	..	1,819
Leathercloth	'000 sq. yd.	5,609	3,052
Machinery: Industrial—			
Conveyor (and Appliances) .. .. .	..	..	2,291
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting .. .. .	..	..	2,537
Food Processing and Canning .. .. .	..	..	2,551
Metal Working .. .. .	..	..	4,213
Mining .. .. .	..	..	1,889
Pumping (Including Pumps) .. .. .	..	..	4,227
Malt—Barley	'000 bush.	7,624	*
Mattresses—All Types	No.	411,744	2,725
Meat—Canned	'000 lb.	59,120	6,852

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1961-62—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
Milk—			
Condensed	'000 lb.	88,763	6,175
Powdered : Full Cream ..	'000 lb.	23,745	*
Paints (Not Water) and Enamels	'000 gall.	3,908	7,399
Pharmaceutical Products For Human Use .. ..	..	..	7,515
Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. ..	..	..	2,180
Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	ton	176,503	2,597
Plastic, Unsupported Film, P.V.C.	'000 lb.	1,930	1,918
Pollard	short ton	94,578	*
Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	cwt.	69,866	1,046
Sauce—Tomato	'000 pint	14,494	1,689
Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	cwt.	2,297	1,838
Shirts (Men's and Boys')	doz.	768,293	*
Sinks—Stainless Steel	No.	68,176	892
Soap and Detergents—			
Household and General Washing and Cleaning ..	cwt.	842,780	7,360
Personal Toilet	cwt.	99,796	1,348
Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's	'000 doz. pair	2,002	*
Stockings—Women's	'000 doz. pair	2,276	7,792
Soup—Tomato	'000 pint	20,530	1,407
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, &c. (Non-Ferrous) ..	..	..	6,526
Steel, Structural—Fabricated ..	ton	103,761	12,297
Tiles, Roofing—			
Cement	'000	16,977	648
Terra Cotta	'000	14,627	757
Timber Produced from Logs—			
Australian	'000 sup. ft.	299,289	*
Trailers and Semi-trailers	No.	2,261	1,210
Transformers, Chokes, &c. .. ..	..	..	3,363
Tyres Retreaded and Recapped ..	No.	821,553	4,018
Underwear—			
Men's and Boys'	'000 doz.	925	*
Women's and Girls'	'000 doz.	1,794	*
Vegetables Canned or Bottled§ ..	'000 lb.	47,602	3,426
Window Frames—Metal .. ..	..	..	4,032
Wool—Scoured or Carbonized ..	'000 lb.	57,217	*
Wool Tops	'000 lb.	19,478	*

* Quantity only available.

† Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes.

‡ Excluding wholly of rubber.

§ Including pickled vegetables.

Monthly Production Statistics

Statistics of monthly production had their origin in the wartime controls of rationed goods when details of piece goods, footwear, and foodstuffs were collected by the Departments immediately concerned

with the war effort. In 1948, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics opened a permanent Branch Office in Melbourne. Many new collections were then undertaken and those previously administered by other Departments were transferred to this Office. Since then the range of commodities for which monthly production statistics are available has been expanded to provide statistics of value to government as indicators of business activity. The various monthly production series derived from the collections were also found to be of value to the business community and requests were made for dissections of existing collections and the introduction of new items. The forms used are subject to annual review to keep abreast of technical developments and new demands.

At present, although the list of items published includes only a small proportion of all the items produced in factories, it nevertheless relates directly to items accounting for possibly up to 40 per cent. of the total value of factory output.

A service is provided to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Australian totals of commodities which they produce are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these "Production Summaries" follows:—

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
2	Chemicals, &c.	24	Men's, Youths', and Boys' Outer Clothing
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	25	Foundation Garments
4	Paints and Pigments	27	Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Felt Hats
6	Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine	28	Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, &c., Boots of Rubber)
7	Internal Combustion Engines	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery
8	Lawn Mowers	32	Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
8A	Storage Batteries	34	Radios, Television, and Cabinets
9	Electric Motors, Electrical Appliances, Wireless, Television, &c.	35	Mattresses
10	Motor Bodies and Trailers	36	Preserved Milk Products
10A	Assembly of Motor Vehicle Chassis	38	Canned Fish
11	Pedal Cycles	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
12	Meters	40	Cereal Breakfast Foods, Other Cereal Products, and Flour Milling
13	Building Fittings	41	Margarine
14	Cotton Goods	42	Malt and Beer
15	Woolscouring, Carbonizing, and Felling-mongering	43	Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal)
16	Woolen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	45	Gramophone Records
17	Wool Weaving	47	Aerated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract
18	Hosiery	48	Sports Goods
19	Men's and Youths', Boys', Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babies' Wear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, &c.	49	Building Materials
20	Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Woven Fabrics	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
21	Paper and Paper Board	54	Flour Milling
22	Floor Coverings	55	Butter and Cheese
		56	Canned Meat
		58	Steel Wire and Wire Products

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat and Dairying Industries are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities than that contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries 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 625 to 628 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.

Petrochemical Industry in Victoria*Introduction*

Twenty per cent. of the Australian population lives within 50 miles of Melbourne. The secondary and tertiary industries in this populated area are well developed and, since the chemical industry is mainly a supplier of chemical materials required by other industries (e.g., caustic soda for soap and detergents, and synthetic rubber for automobile tyres), it is not surprising that a large chemical industry is centred on that city.

Almost every chemical can be manufactured from any one of a number of raw materials; the selection is made mainly on the basis of availability, cost, and by-product disposal. For instance, polyvinyl chloride plastic may be made from ethylene which, in turn, may be produced from molasses or from petroleum. It will be readily appreciated, therefore, that the "petrochemical industry" is that part of the chemical industry which has found petroleum to be the best material for the manufacture of the particular chemicals and chemical materials in which it is interested: it does not mean that these chemicals can be made only from petroleum. Speaking broadly, all organic chemicals and several basic inorganic chemicals (sulphur, carbon black, and ammonia) may be made from petroleum.

There is a recognized world-wide trend towards the use of petroleum materials for the manufacture of chemicals and Australia is no exception to this. Prior to the Second World War the production of organic chemicals from petroleum was small, but since then it has increased considerably. The main reasons for this general trend are:—

(1) Strategically placed refineries, which refine large quantities of crude oil by highly efficient processes, yield a range of products which are eminently suitable for the chemical industry.

(2) The advantages accruing from the use of such products in the chemical industry are of great technical and economic importance. For instance, the products are easily and cheaply handled for they are either liquids or gases. It is also noteworthy that raw material prices are stable.

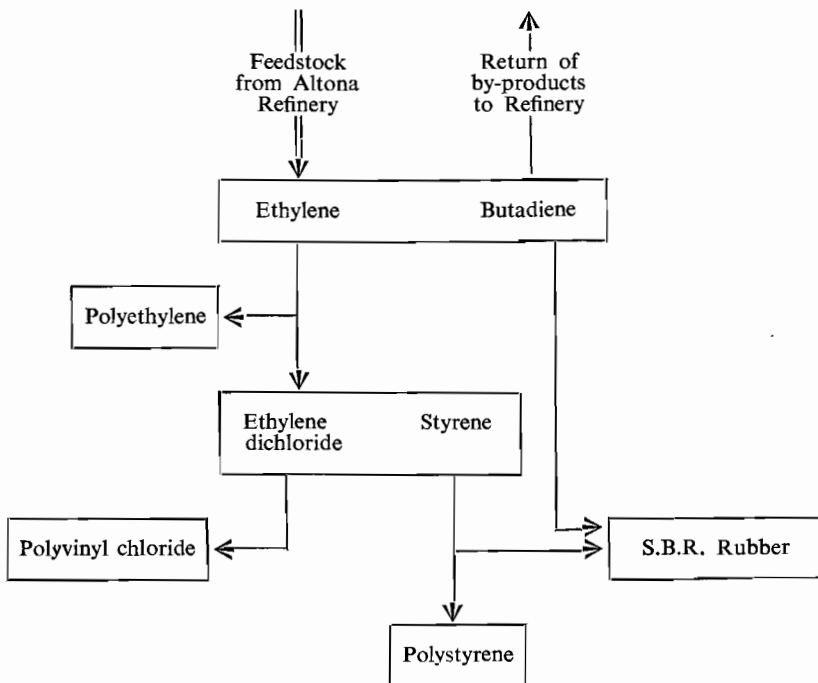
(3) Processes for converting these products into chemicals, and for converting the resulting chemicals into useful consumer products, have been brought to a high state of development. In Victoria, "satellite" petrochemical works have become established around the refineries at Altona and Geelong.

Location in Victoria

The first petrochemical plant to be erected in Australia was the sulphuric acid plant built at Geelong in 1958, operating on hydrogen sulphide gas obtained by hydro-desulphurising diesel fuels. Shortly after this, a plant was installed at Altona to convert hydrogen sulphide to elemental sulphur. This sulphur, and also certain other refinery residues, is converted into sulphuric acid by an acid manufacturer nearby. These two projects have greatly reduced the dependence of Victoria on imported sulphur which has not always been in free supply.

A factory at Altona to produce carbon black for automobile tyres and for other rubber goods, was established next and, after only a few years' operation, has been expanded. This factory operates on locally produced feedstock, thereby increasing the independence of the local rubber-fabricating industry.

To take advantage of feedstock availability, a further venture was launched when plans were announced for a "petrochemical complex" to operate at Altona from 1961. The individual plants derive an advantage by using "chemical building blocks" produced in a large central unit. The complex, which involved a capital outlay of some £27 mill. and which is capable of making products worth approximately £13 mill. annually, is depicted in the diagram below :—



Plastic Products

The complex supplies the major thermoplastic materials upon which the plastics processing industry can be further extended and expanded.

Consumer products being produced from these materials are listed below:

Polyethylene—

- Film and sheet
- Piping
- Containers

Polystyrene—

- Radio, T.V., and air-conditioning cabinets
- Refrigerator linings
- Toys and kitchen ware

Polyvinyl chloride—

- Film and sheet
- Piping, tubing and garden hose
- Coated wires and cables
- Gramophone records, floor tiles, &c.

S.B.R. synthetic rubber—

- Tyres
- Footwear
- Mechanical goods

Detergents

In recent years, synthetic detergents have been gaining rapid acceptance because of their particular advantages. Whereas soaps are made from fats, the principal synthetic detergents are made from detergent alkylate which is synthesized from petrochemicals, in Victoria, at the Geelong refinery. This material must be sulphonated before it can be formulated into a finished detergent ready for use. Sulphonation is already carried out at several centres, and sulphonated detergent alkylate is now produced at Geelong, using sulphur trioxide gas from the adjacent sulphuric acid plant; the material will thus be based entirely on petroleum.

In addition to synthetic detergents derived from detergent alkylate, nonionic detergents are also being used in increasing quantities. One important use of this type of detergent is in wool-scouring; the wool so scoured is superior to that scoured by the conventional methods. Nonionic detergents will be made locally from 1964 using ethylene oxide produced in New South Wales from "petroleum" ethylene.

Solvents

A further range of products—soon to be produced—are hydrocarbon solvents. These solvents are now used in large quantities in the paint and dry-cleaning industries and have many other established uses in both chemical and non-chemical industries.

Conclusion

To introduce a sense of perspective, it should be appreciated that the chemical and petrochemical industries of Victoria and New South Wales are of a similar size and nature. Many of the chemicals made in one State are also made in the other. The chemical industries in the remaining States are comparatively small, with the exception of the fertilizer industry which is well dispersed and decentralized.

Victoria now provides a substantial part of the chemicals and chemical materials required in Australia : and a large and increasing part of this is derived from raw materials from local petroleum refineries.

The petrochemical industry is included in the Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids sub-class and based on the petroleum refining industry, which is included in the Mineral Oils sub-class, details of which follow.

Mineral oil treatment has now become a most important industry in Victoria particularly in relation to the refining of petroleum. Details of the industry for years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	18	18	17	19	20
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,443	1,459	1,476	1,397	1,341
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,799	1,863	2,099	2,055	2,044
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	4,058	3,476	3,776	3,230	2,756
Value of Materials Used £'000	46,129	45,732	51,482	49,632	50,589
Value of Production .. £'000	17,444	19,275	19,888	16,250	15,682
Value of Output .. £'000	67,631	68,483	75,146	69,112	69,027
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	7,263	7,635	5,576	5,356	5,116
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	28,999	32,691	31,717	29,474	27,882
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	49,029	44,799	47,233	48,130	48,241

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 1,341 persons were employed in 1961-62 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 48,241.

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five year period 1957-58 to 1961-62 as the particulars below indicate :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	74	79	83	83	84
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,723	3,035	3,276	3,188	3,703
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,171	3,554	4,105	4,194	5,187
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	706	826	949	791	2,156
Value of Materials Used £'000	10,104	10,115	11,119	10,439	15,535
Value of Production .. £'000	6,873	9,269	11,948	10,884	14,453
Value of Output .. £'000	17,683	20,210	24,016	22,114	32,144
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,333	4,679	4,848	5,870	9,871
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,344	7,103	7,794	9,623	32,292
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	22,531	26,834	26,596	26,130	61,527

Particulars of another major industry included in Class III.—Chemicals, &c., namely, those of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry, are given below :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	59	57	58	56	63
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,665	2,748	3,026	3,002	3,066
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,376	2,577	3,058	3,118	3,295
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	241	601	606	616	556
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,499	6,591	7,912	7,336	7,758
Value of Production .. £'000	5,945	6,786	7,722	7,554	8,299
Value of Output .. £'000	12,685	13,978	16,240	15,506	16,613
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	5,224	4,780	5,457	5,828	6,671
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,706	2,811	2,999	3,330	3,124
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	8,738	9,504	9,863	10,522	11,375

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, &c.

Details of Industries*

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, &c., which is by far the largest of the sixteen classes into which secondary industry is divided. This development was accelerated by the necessity of meeting war requirements. Victoria now produces a very wide range of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, &c., and many other types of manufactures which in earlier years were not attempted.

The relative importance of the principal sub-classes within this industry is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CLASS IV : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1961–62

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)						
Foundries (Ferrous) ..	95	2,278	2,672	365	2,233	3,835	6,433	1,906	1,276	9,800
Plant, Equipment and Machinery, &c. ..	829	27,023	30,574	1,301	48,463	50,680	100,444	29,122	18,077	102,631
Other Engineering ..	990	11,400	12,347	485	15,374	20,079	35,938	12,077	7,305	39,808
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus ..	382	14,844	15,954	863	33,791	26,607	61,261	14,404	8,923	40,321
Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock	22	7,206	7,325	206	5,998	9,474	15,678	3,446	1,574	23,964
Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	16	11,497	14,879	1,404	16,507	26,701	44,612	18,874	15,634	51,875
Motor Repairs	2,546	17,884	15,778	521	15,865	24,129	40,515	25,078	4,479	19,161
Motor Bodies ..	537	7,494	7,825	316	11,078	10,257	21,651	9,113	5,928	14,594
Motor Accessories ..	101	5,678	5,900	424	9,349	10,201	19,974	5,331	7,199	20,793
Aircraft ..	16	6,262	7,697	245	5,443	8,542	14,230	5,438	3,382	18,441
Agricultural Machines and Implements ..	125	5,569	5,906	473	10,736	8,554	19,763	4,715	3,093	20,199
Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, &c... ..	168	3,595	3,870	290	6,499	6,731	13,520	3,726	2,398	11,948
Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping ..	436	10,532	11,228	620	27,735	20,941	49,296	11,374	7,558	30,850
Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	70	2,740	2,900	202	9,307	5,125	14,634	3,238	2,115	9,053
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ..	79	3,106	3,274	109	8,667	5,283	14,059	2,624	1,690	2,571
Other Sub-classes	367	14,228	15,748	1,557	34,903	23,470	59,930	15,335	21,787	108,793
Total Class IV.	6,779	151,336	163,877	9,381	261,948	260,609	531,938	165,801	112,418	524,802

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 656 to 658.

* Other than the Chemical Industry for which see pp. 650 to 654.

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.

The table which follows combines particulars for two sub-classes of manufacture : Electrical Machinery, Cables, &c., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus, respectively :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	409	439	498	457	461
Number of Persons Employed ..	15,394	17,361	18,862	18,531	17,950
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	13,639	16,239	18,832	19,383	19,228
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	672	903	984	976	972
Value of Materials Used £'000	31,765	37,696	41,476	40,872	42,458
Value of Production .. £'000	20,827	24,432	28,608	30,413	31,890
Value of Output .. £'000	53,264	63,031	71,068	72,261	75,320
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	10,084	12,543	15,096	16,207	17,028
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	7,326	9,612	12,233	10,211	10,613
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	30,993	40,213	40,339	40,337	42,892

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

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,554	7,391	7,214	6,989	7,206
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,487	6,429	6,862	7,011	7,325
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	229	222	221	220	206
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,168	5,479	6,136	6,250	5,998
Value of Production .. £'000	8,603	8,683	8,706	9,477	9,474
Value of Output .. £'000	14,000	14,384	15,063	15,947	15,678
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,064	2,138	2,215	2,351	3,446
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,108	1,429	1,426	1,465	1,574
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	23,416	22,881	24,104	24,369	23,964

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

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	2,751	2,756	2,899	3,044	3,200
Number of Persons Employed ..	37,080	38,212	40,548	45,421	42,553
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	32,502	34,762	41,245	47,541	44,382
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,744	1,920	2,095	2,708	2,665
Value of Materials Used £'000	43,829	42,450	44,692	55,345	52,799
Value of Production .. £'000	52,454	59,182	67,070	73,305	71,288
Value of Output .. £'000	98,027	103,552	113,857	131,358	126,752
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	31,851	36,325	42,146	48,500	58,396
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	17,222	17,311	18,793	30,979	33,240
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	79,776	87,777	81,936	101,655	106,423

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 655.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	100	91	108	117	125
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,299	5,761	5,910	5,749	5,569
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,085	5,802	6,246	6,106	5,906
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	385	422	437	452	473
Value of Materials Used £'000	7,742	8,892	10,596	9,818	10,736
Value of Production .. £'000	8,672	8,992	8,851	8,606	8,554
Value of Output .. £'000	16,799	18,306	19,884	18,876	19,763
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,731	2,709	2,869	3,554	4,715
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,649	2,525	2,797	3,057	3,093
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,821	20,399	20,537	19,891	20,199

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	1,569	1,481	1,455	1,379	1,308
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,496	28,310	28,456	28,012	27,089
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	18,002	18,127	19,664	19,859	19,639
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	362	389	392	396	389
Value of Materials Used £'000	32,084	31,257	32,712	31,289	30,941
Value of Production .. £'000	29,058	29,472	31,416	31,582	32,107
Value of Output .. £'000	61,504	61,118	64,520	63,267	63,437
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	10,515	11,769	13,072	14,542	15,053
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,791	2,906	2,752	2,829	2,871
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,008	11,599	10,629	11,560	10,794

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1961-62**

Particulars	Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	Dress-making	Millinery, Hats and Caps	Shirts, Underclothing	Foundation Garments	Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves	Total
Number of Factories	545	495	67	139	30	32	1,308
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,411	8,134	885	5,192	1,985	482	27,089
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	7,916	5,697	620	3,686	1,361	359	19,639
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	168	106	17	64	27	7	389
Value of Materials Used £'000	13,309	7,098	824	6,766	2,120	824	30,941
Value of Production .. £'000	12,730	8,980	980	6,603	2,255	559	32,107
Value of Output .. £'000	26,207	16,184	1,821	13,433	4,402	1,390	63,437
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	5,777	4,929	735	1,962	1,343	307	15,053
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,305	656	80	564	225	41	2,871
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	4,031	2,519	253	2,746	1,074	171	10,794

Tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 79·5 per cent. of the factories, 68·5 per cent. of employment, and 60·7 per cent. of the horse-power in use; shirts and underclothing contributed 10·6 per cent., 19·2 per cent., and 25·4 per cent. respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	221	215	196	205	201
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,092	11,231	11,040	11,569	11,510
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	8,005	8,328	8,911	9,501	9,694
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	143	156	167	183	190
Value of Materials Used .. £'000	12,641	14,786	16,385	17,996	18,309
Value of Production £'000	11,935	12,731	13,691	15,430	15,944
Value of Output £'000	24,719	27,673	30,243	33,609	34,443
Value of Land and Buildings .. £'000	2,276	2,915	3,035	3,437	3,840
Value of Plant and Machinery .. £'000	2,281	2,684	2,914	3,581	3,579
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,072	7,433	7,883	7,338	7,624

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 6,219, they represented 54 per cent. of the total employed in 1961-62.

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 IX.—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 IX. : FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1961-62

Particulars	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of—						Horsepower of Engines Ordinarily in Use
				Power, Fuel and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	
	No.			£'000						
Flour Milling	32	1,306	1,426	250	19,597	3,534	23,381	2,149	1,599	15,468
Cereal Foods and Starch	24	1,370	1,338	255	6,098	2,765	9,118	1,760	2,241	11,255
Bakeries	1,117	6,080	4,739	766	14,105	10,303	25,174	9,053	5,049	9,969
Biscuits	23	1,982	1,842	177	3,761	3,140	7,078	1,613	1,295	4,631
Confectionery	76	3,134	2,742	281	7,832	4,573	12,686	2,541	2,851	15,708
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning ..	35	4,665	4,807	482	21,672	12,750	34,904	8,401	6,468	20,103
Butter Factories	92	3,120	3,603	897	35,166	7,639	43,702	4,153	5,919	28,655
Cheese Factories	18	885	1,081	148	9,886	2,444	12,478	2,391	2,140	5,263
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories	17	1,676	1,829	522	12,297	4,051	16,870	1,639	1,722	11,583
Condiments, Coffee, Spices	61	1,295	1,203	125	5,558	2,915	8,598	2,766	1,079	4,946
Ice and Refrigerating ..	117	1,119	1,363	501	419	2,608	3,528	3,955	1,853	26,211
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c. ..	97	1,132	1,068	98	3,055	3,165	6,318	2,452	1,727	2,980
Tobacco, Cigars	7	2,173	2,323	116	18,791	9,358	28,265	2,675	3,370	5,508
Cigarettes, Snuff ..	314	9,062	9,845	1,617	53,125	23,825	78,567	15,370	14,268	54,433
Other Sub-classes ..										
Total, Class IX.	2,030	38,999	39,209	6,235	211,362	93,070	310,667	60,918	51,581	216,713

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, &c., are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	1,075	1,253	1,146	1,118	1,117
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,472	6,043	6,006	5,989	6,080
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,605	3,820	4,238	4,483	4,739
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	668	745	779	785	766
Value of Materials Used £'000	10,884	12,081	12,919	13,436	14,105
Value of Production .. £'000	7,845	9,032	10,110	9,698	10,303
Value of Output .. £'000	19,397	21,858	23,808	23,919	25,174
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	5,923	7,041	7,706	8,323	9,053
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,470	3,753	4,189	4,841	5,049
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	8,001	8,030	8,677	11,928	9,969

From 1958-59 the figures include operations of a number of smaller bakehouses which had not been included previously in the statistical collection.

In the following table two sub-classes of industry are combined, namely, Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning ; and Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar :—

VICTORIA—JAM, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE CANNING ;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND VINEGAR

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	63	60	56	55	55
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,903	4,425	4,748	4,755	5,314
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,462	4,002	4,609	4,657	5,490
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	472	468	485	502	569
Value of Materials Used £'000	22,054	19,829	21,270	21,177	24,507
Value of Production .. £'000	10,407	8,440	10,069	10,269	13,767
Value of Output .. £'000	32,933	28,737	31,824	31,948	38,843
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,085	6,858	7,249	8,005	9,140
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,617	5,451	6,025	6,299	7,003
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	*	*	20,513	21,466	22,197

* Comparable figures not available.

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, as

some factories producing butter are also engaged in the production of cheese and condensed products and are unable to render separate returns in respect of these activities.

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND PROCESSED MILK FACTORIES

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	131	127	131	130	127
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,417	5,452	5,677	5,581	5,681
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,345	5,465	5,906	6,106	6,513
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	1,532	1,528	1,604	1,540	1,567
Value of Materials Used £'000	50,558	51,382	55,757	56,175	57,349
Value of Production .. £'000	11,617	11,799	13,681	13,277	14,134
Value of Output .. £'000	63,707	64,709	71,042	70,992	73,050
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,233	6,763	7,185	7,659	8,183
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	7,524	7,995	8,351	9,004	9,781
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	42,537	39,310	43,287	44,895	45,501

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 576 to 586.

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.

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	1,874	1,816	1,843	1,814	1,758
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,819	18,991	19,558	19,218	17,979
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	15,664	16,158	17,904	18,434	17,722
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	724	794	900	839	788
Value of Materials Used £'000	31,340	31,715	36,693	36,459	35,055
Value of Production .. £'000	27,339	28,170	30,644	30,606	28,922
Value of Output .. £'000	59,403	60,679	68,237	67,904	64,765
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	10,107	11,009	13,377	15,039	15,297
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,782	5,892	6,121	6,566	6,456
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	132,941	133,058	138,532	138,805	132,480

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table, for 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.:
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1961-62

Particulars	Sawmills	Joinery	Boxes and Cases	Wood Turning and Wood Carving	Furniture Making, &c.	Total
Number of Factories	463	654	70	95	476	1,758
Number of Persons Employed	6,286	5,926	702	788	4,277	17,979
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,286	6,031	658	702	4,045	17,722
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	493	153	21	27	94	788
Value of Materials Used £'000	15,324	10,311	1,291	954	7,175	35,055
Value of Production £'000	10,770	9,194	1,056	1,197	6,705	28,922
Value of Output £'000	26,587	19,658	2,368	2,178	13,974	64,765
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,527	5,371	584	717	4,098	15,297
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,365	1,748	285	229	829	6,456
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	80,487	28,437	7,048	4,795	11,713	132,480

The activities combined in the above table embrace general milling, re-sawing, moulding and planing, turning, the manufacture of floorboards, weatherboards, boxes and cases, tool handles, toys, &c.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :—

VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	106	128	133	128	128
Number of Persons Employed	2,924	3,317	3,633	3,765	3,765
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,951	3,471	4,063	4,652	4,563
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	115	135	144	159	161
Value of Materials Used £'000	7,268	8,660	9,549	9,672	9,144
Value of Production £'000	5,224	6,173	6,922	7,656	8,136
Value of Output £'000	12,607	14,968	16,615	17,487	17,441
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,517	2,350	2,955	3,124	3,272
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,791	2,212	2,750	3,122	3,645
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	9,862	10,020	11,171	12,018	12,152

Some "job" printing is included in this industry, but where newspapers, periodicals, &c., are printed for the proprietor by an outside firm, such particulars are included under "Printing, General" below.

General printing (including bookbinding) is the subject of the following table :—

VICTORIA—PRINTING, GENERAL (INCLUDING BOOKBINDING)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	549	539	563	581	600
Number of Persons Employed ..	8,381	8,515	8,619	9,034	9,452
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	7,461	7,718	8,520	9,378	9,932
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	228	247	268	300	310
Value of Materials Used £'000	10,436	11,180	11,590	12,483	11,930
Value of Production .. £'000	13,304	14,217	15,445	16,754	18,217
Value of Output .. £'000	23,968	25,644	27,303	29,537	30,457
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	5,982	6,433	7,789	8,937	10,024
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,109	6,155	6,653	7,384	7,734
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	13,108	13,357	14,825	15,289	15,810

The above table does not include particulars of the operations of Government printing establishments.

Particulars relating to the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, and containers are detailed in the next table :—

VICTORIA—CARDBOARD BOXES, CARTONS, AND CONTAINERS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	52	51	57	62	60
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,125	2,297	2,820	3,029	3,056
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,748	2,024	2,616	2,876	3,118
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	81	93	115	117	136
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,138	7,214	9,080	9,814	10,660
Value of Production .. £'000	4,318	4,660	6,131	6,502	6,874
Value of Output .. £'000	10,537	11,967	15,326	16,433	17,670
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	1,784	2,414	2,875	3,830	3,811
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,676	1,744	2,250	2,844	2,924
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	4,358	4,643	6,140	6,329	6,602

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture:—

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	54	56	52	49	48
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,254	6,529	6,566	6,632	6,193
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,280	6,669	7,433	7,318	6,879
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	991	1,056	1,153	1,152	1,106
Value of Materials Used £'000	15,910	16,418	20,557	19,877	17,088
Value of Production .. £'000	12,001	14,066	12,974	13,666	13,639
Value of Output .. £'000	28,902	31,540	34,684	34,695	31,833
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,735	3,759	3,834	5,057	5,165
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	4,028	3,855	5,966	6,676	6,939
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	55,214	60,379	61,154	61,676	63,656

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	145	152	154	157	165
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,006	5,267	5,567	5,754	5,415
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,342	4,934	5,726	5,890	5,511
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	353	440	492	482	487
Value of Materials Used £'000	10,876	13,797	16,310	14,386	13,778
Value of Production .. £'000	8,819	10,653	10,922	11,298	10,901
Value of Output .. £'000	20,048	24,890	27,724	26,166	25,166
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,958	3,261	4,388	4,905	5,469
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,381	3,740	4,449	5,397	5,645
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,694	20,781	22,412	24,070	25,277

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, &c.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	51	44	44	41	41
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,247	3,398	3,470	3,476	3,541
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,599	3,851	4,218	4,261	4,791
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	11,153	9,971	10,472	12,412	11,903
Value of Materials Used £'000	677	600	700	817	767
Value of Production .. £'000	13,706	18,529	17,977	16,784	16,508
Value of Output .. £'000	25,536	29,100	29,149	30,013	29,178
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	17,444	22,949	21,184	23,336	23,813
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	63,659	70,244	74,548	83,969	92,713
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators*	H.P. 1,565,409	1,786,817	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796

* 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, &c. They are compiled from factory returns submitted in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act and the Victorian Statistics Act.

Included in the above figures are those of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria which supplies practically all of the electricity generated.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria
Powers

By the 1918 Act and subsequent amending Acts this authority—known since 1921 as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—is vested with power to erect, own, and operate electrical undertakings; acquire existing electricity undertakings; supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution; establish brown coal open cuts; own and operate briquette works; and develop the State's water-power resources for electricity generation. Incidental to its main operations, the Commission owns and operates the tramway systems in Ballarat and Bendigo.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electricity undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances.

Consumers Served

At 30th June, 1962, the State system served 941,433 consumers in Victoria (743,234 retail and the remainder—198,199—through eleven metropolitan councils which buy electricity in bulk). In addition, bulk

supply was given to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the River Murray. The State system supplies all the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and over 1,700 other centres of population. Rural electrification is now more than four-fifths completed and 49,506 farms were supplied at the end of the year by the State Electricity Commission. Outside the State system there were 15,052 other consumers served by local country undertakings.

State Generating System

The State system provides 99 per cent. of all the electricity produced in Victoria for public supply. The system serves about 97 per cent. of the population. Extensions into the remaining regions outside the system—most of them sparsely populated—are progressing continuously. Electricity generated in, and purchased for this system totalled 6,853 million kilowatt-hours in 1961–62, over four-fifths of Victoria's electricity being generated from brown coal used either in its raw state or in the form of briquettes. During 1961–62, hydro-stations produced over 12 per cent. of the State's electricity for public supply.

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, 1961–62

Source	Source T = Thermal* H = Hydro	Production Million kWh.
State Electricity Commission—		
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory ..	T	3,646
Morwell Power and Briquette Undertaking ..	T	810
Newport Power Station ..	T	1,119
Spencer-street Power Station (M.C.C.) ..	T	155
Richmond Power Station ..	T	21
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	203
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	5,954
Eildon—Rubicon	H	276
Kiewa	H	258
Cairn Curran	H	3
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	537
Interstate Sources—		
Snowy Mountains Scheme	H	266
Hume	H	69
Interchange with New South Wales ..	H	27
Total Interstate Sources	H	362
Total Available to S.E.C.	T and H	6,853
Other Public Supply		
Total Public Supply	T and H	6,893
Electricity Generated in Factories	T	204
Cumulative Total	T and H	7,097

* Includes Internal Combustion.

Inclusive of generator capacity available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed capacity of the State generating system at 30th June, 1962, was 1,879,233 kilowatts. All power stations are interconnected. The largest power station in this interconnected system is Yallourn, which alone generates over half Victoria's electricity. The transmission and distribution system at the same date comprised 36,949 miles of high and low voltage power lines, including 1,046 miles of underground cables, seventeen terminal stations, and over 30,300 distribution sub-stations.

Victoria's State generating system is a complex of interconnected thermal and hydro-stations feeding electricity into a common power "pool" for distribution through a supply network which now extends from Mildura in the extreme north-west to Orbost in eastern Gippsland and from the upper reaches of the River Murray to Casterton near the South Australian border.

Operation is based on a system of 220,000 volt power lines which not only connect all main generating centres, but also provide bulk transmission of supply. Generation and transmission to the main distribution sub-stations are directed from the System Control Centre in Melbourne. The 220,000 volt transmission ring around central Victoria was completed early in 1962. The final section (Colac-Terang) of a 220,000 volt spur line from Geelong (temporarily operating at 66,000 volts) was also completed early in 1962, and another 220,000 volt spur line from Bendigo to Red Cliffs (near Mildura) was completed in the latter months of 1962.

Sources of power available to the State system in 1962 totalled 1,879 megawatts. This included plant within the Victorian interconnected system proper and also Victoria's share, by inter-state agreement, of hydro-power from beyond its borders. Production from all sources in 1961-62, including 362 mill. kWh. from interstate sources and purchases, totalled 6,853 mill. kWh.

Approximately 87 per cent. of this production (5,954 mill. kWh.) was generated in thermal stations; and of the thermal production, 5,780 mill. kWh. (84 per cent. of the State Electricity Commission's total electricity production) were derived from brown coal used in its raw state in base load power stations on the coal fields of the Latrobe Valley, or used in its processed form of briquettes in power stations located away from the coal fields in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Redcliffs.

Latrobe Valley

Of the two base load power stations, Yallourn, with a capacity of 642.5 megawatts (including generating plant in the briquette works), in 1961-62 generated more than half Victoria's electricity. In the

same period, Morwell, the other base load power station was the third largest producer of electricity in the Victorian system. Commissioning of an additional 60 megawatt generator at the beginning of 1963 increased its total installed capacity to 170 megawatts.

Electricity production is to be further concentrated in the Latrobe Valley and work is now in progress a short distance south of Morwell on the 1,200 megawatt Hazelwood Power Station which is designed, like the Yallourn and Morwell stations, to operate on raw brown coal. On completion of the Hazelwood Power Station in 1971, about 85 per cent. of Victoria's annual kilowatt-hour production will be generated in base load power stations on the Latrobe Valley coal fields.

Hazelwood is being built in three stages each of 400 megawatts capacity. Orders have been placed for the first two stages totalling 800 megawatts, and site work is in progress. The plant will comprise four immense generating sets (each of 200 megawatts capacity) which are scheduled to come into service progressively in 1964, 1965, 1967, and 1968. Generators in the third and final stage are due to be commissioned in 1970 and 1971.

Thermal power stations located outside the Latrobe Valley are peak load power stations. Chief among them is Newport Power Station (311 megawatts). One of the three power stations in the Metropolitan Area, Newport, was in 1962 the second largest producer in the Victorian system.

Hydro-electric Power

Hydro-electric developments are now contributing about one-eighth of the State's annual kWh. requirements. In contrast to its wealth of brown coal, Victoria's own water power resources are limited and subject to wide seasonal variation and sporadic drought. Hence, brown coal thermal stations carry base load, and hydro-stations are used for peak load operations, due to the ease and speed with which they can be brought on load or shut down to meet the fluctuations in electricity demand.

Three main sources of hydro-electric power are available to the Victorian supply system, namely:—

- (1) The Commission's Kiewa undertaking located in the Australian Alps in north-eastern Victoria ;
- (2) stations operating on the release of irrigation water at Eildon Reservoir on the Goulburn River in central Victoria, and at the Hume Reservoir, the main River Murray storage near Albury; and

- (3) the large Commonwealth-owned Snowy Mountains scheme which, although located in south-eastern New South Wales, also serves Victoria.

The Kiewa scheme, largest of the hydro undertakings within Victoria, has been developed solely for electricity production. It comprises three power stations with a total installed capacity of 184 megawatts and an average annual production of 340 million kilowatt-hours. The scheme could be enlarged by building a fourth station some time in the future to utilize the remaining available head.

Eildon Power Station (main plant 120 megawatts) is located immediately below the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Eildon Dam and generates most of its annual production during the summer release of irrigation water. Provision is made, however, for some release of water during the winter to permit of limited operation of the power station when electricity requirements are at their heaviest and there is no irrigation demand for water.

The 50 megawatt Hume Power Station built below Hume Dam on the River Murray is owned and operated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, but the output is shared equally with Victoria.

Victoria's largest source of hydro-electric power is the Snowy Mountains scheme, now partly completed, in south-eastern New South Wales. The scheme is designed for an ultimate capacity of 2,500 to 3,000 megawatts and an average annual production of 5,000 million kilowatt-hours.

By agreement between the Commonwealth, Victoria, and New South Wales, Victoria is entitled to one-third of the electricity from the scheme and New South Wales to two-thirds—after the Commonwealth has taken its relatively small requirement for the Australian Capital Territory. The respective entitlements are expressed in kilowatt-hours annually available, and the agreement provides that the kilowatt demand shall be allocated in the same proportion.

Victoria's present share of Snowy output is approximately 200 megawatts. The next increase will be between 1966 and 1970, when two large new power stations—Murray 1 of 760 megawatts and Murray 2 of 440 megawatts capacity—come progressively into service. These additions will increase Victoria's over-all share of Snowy power to about 540 megawatts.

The Victorian supply system is linked with the Snowy scheme by a 330,000 volt transmission line which also permits of large-scale interchange of electricity between Victoria and New South Wales.

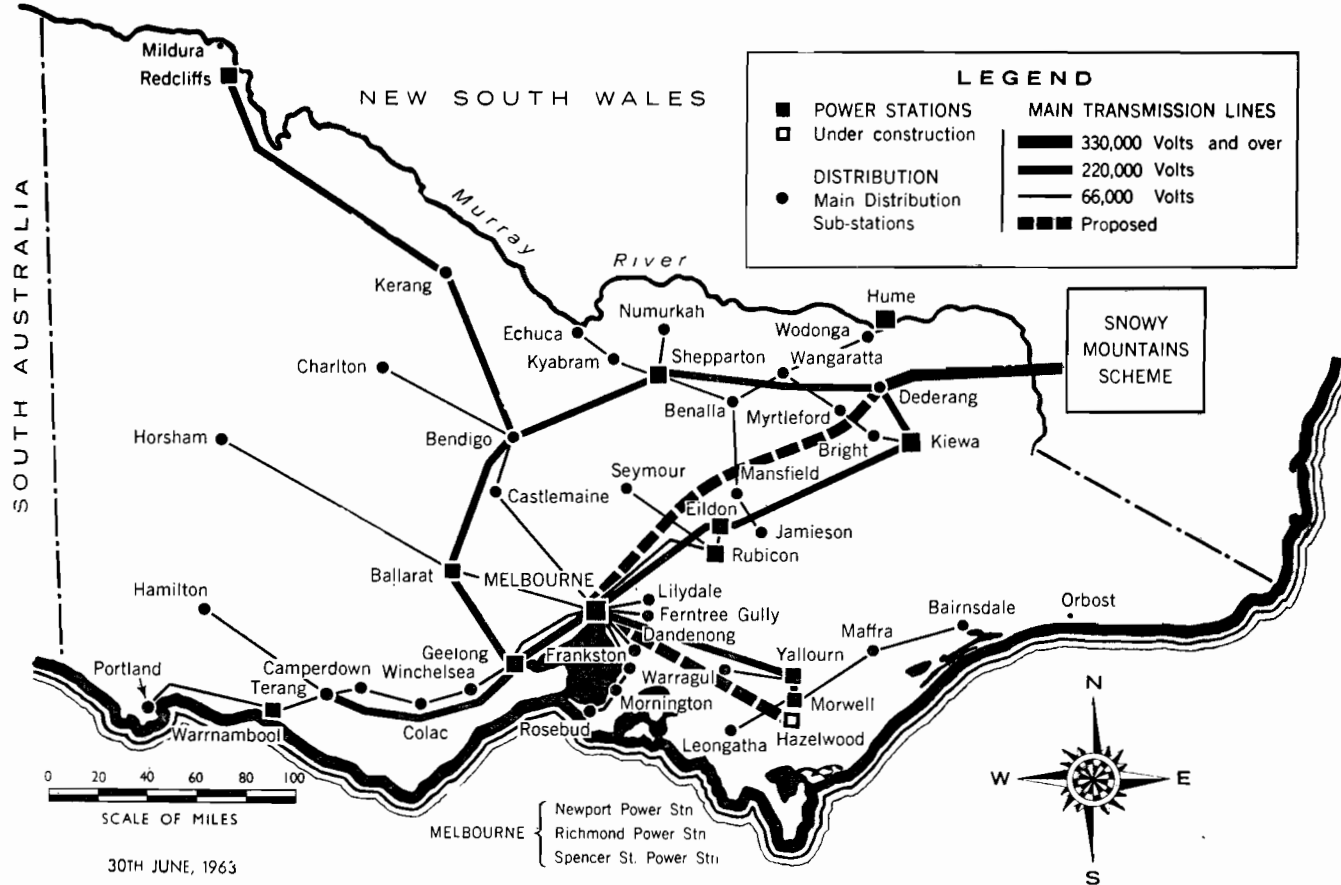


FIGURE 20. High Voltage Transmission of Electricity in Victoria.

Other plant in the Victorian interconnected generating system includes, in addition to steam plant in the Metropolitan Area and provincial centres, internal combustion plant (as well as steam plant) at Redcliffs; internal combustion stations at Shepparton and Warrnambool; a group of four small hydro-stations operating on the natural flow of the Rubicon and Royston Rivers; and a small hydro-station operating on release of irrigation water at Cairn Curran Reservoir in central Victoria.

VICTORIA—STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION: INCOME,
EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
INCOME			
Electricity Sales—			
Domestic	14,439	15,871	16,309
Commercial	6,471	7,282	7,646
Industrial	11,841	12,597	13,032
Bulk Supplies	11,058	11,704	11,983
Traction	1,980	1,971	1,958
Public Lighting	547	552	654
Unread Meters and Miscellaneous	268	280	396
Total Electricity Sales	46,604	50,297	51,978
Briquette Sales	2,975	4,386	4,447
Brown Coal Sales (Yallourn North)	747	557	403
Tramways	100	101	98
Miscellaneous	28	39	25
Total Income	50,454	55,380	56,951
EXPENDITURE			
Operation and Maintenance (Including Fuel)	21,392	22,966	24,441
Administrative and General Expenses	3,778	4,194	4,531
General Services, &c.	2,217	2,531	2,742
Depreciation	7,668	10,403	10,630
Interest	11,854	12,974	14,474
Loan Flotation Expense	400	400	380
Deferred Interest, &c., Written Off	2,250	1,250	..
Miscellaneous Expenditure	435	442	491
Total Expenditure	49,994	55,160	57,689
Surplus	460	220	(—)738*
Fixed Assets (Depreciated) at 30th June	263,318	286,356	305,806
Capital Liabilities at 30th June	265,001	282,256	301,844

*Loss

Further References

An outline of the history of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria will be found on pages 580 to 583 of the Victorian Year Book 1961, an article on Brown Coal Production on pages 606 to 611 of the Victorian Year Book 1962, and an article on Briquette Manufacture on pages 636 to 640 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :—

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Factories	27	27	27	25	26
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,372	1,584	1,513	1,470	1,459
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,738	1,796	1,789	1,896	1,915
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	416	397	503	524	561
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,702	5,800	5,471	5,323	4,875
Value of Production .. £'000	2,609	3,319	3,807	4,163	4,749
Value of Output .. £'000	8,727	9,516	9,781	10,010	10,185
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,349	3,284	3,031	3,969	4,192
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	12,554	13,332	13,701	13,630	14,175
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	16,106	17,048	16,797	17,856	21,826

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act and the Victorian Statistics Act. They relate to production and are exclusive of particulars of distribution, &c.

Appropriate details relating to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria are included in the table on page 677. The following is a brief review of the activities of the Corporation.

*Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria**Formation*

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria came into being by Act of Parliament in 1950. It was formed by 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 £4 mill. which were 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 town 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 and revolutionary method of high pressure gasification of brown coal.

The Lurgi High Pressure Gasification Plant was erected between 1951 and 1956 on the brown coal field at Morwell and came into operation in the spring of 1956. It was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on 5th December of that year. This plant was connected to the metropolitan reticulation by a 103-mile 18-in. welded steel pipeline.

Expansion

Since its inception, and particularly after the commencement of brown coal gasification, the Corporation's activities have expanded rapidly. In 1956, the areas of Dandenong and Frankston were acquired from the Colonial Gas Association and connected to the main Morwell-Melbourne pipeline for supply. This supply was then further extended to embrace the Mornington area. Subsequently, the towns along the pipeline route, Traralgon, Morwell, Trafalgar, and Warragul were connected to the brown coal gas supply.

In 1960, the rapidly expanding area of the Lower Dandenongs extending from Lower Fern Tree Gully to Lilydale was supplied with brown coal gas by a branch from the pipeline at Dandenong.

A striking change has taken place in the nature of the Corporation's gas production. In 1950, 71·4 per cent. of the therms made came from black coal carbonization, but by 1962 this had dropped to 31 per cent. In 1956, petroleum products contributed 4 per cent. of the town's gas produced, but six years later, this figure had risen to 34 per cent.

After the Altona oil refinery was established, provision was made by the Corporation to pipe the tail gases from the refinery to the West Melbourne works for blending to a town's gas of constant characteristics. The Corporation also erected, near the refinery, a substantial storage for liquefied petroleum gas (propane). If, for any reason, the pressure in the refinery tail gas main falls below a specified minimum, the propane is automatically released into this main. This reserve has now been supplemented. At Derrimut, a few miles from the refinery, a large refrigerated storage for propane and butane has been established at a cost of approximately £1½ mill. to cope with the fluctuating works demand for additional gases between winter and summer.

The two refrigerated storage tanks—the first of their kind in the Southern Hemisphere—have a total capacity of 3 mill. gall. and these will eliminate the need to spend many times their capital value on reserve production plant.

At West Melbourne a new plant—Onia Gegi oil gasification—is now in operation. The plant has a capacity of 10 mill. cubic ft. of gas per day made from heavy oil. Apart from being able to use heavy oil as a feedstock, the plant has been designed to handle a range of refinery gases as well as liquefied petroleum gas, in which latter case its capacity would rise to 15 mill. cubic ft. per day. The Corporation plans to install two similar units in 1964-65, which would double the output from this works.

It is also planned to double the output of brown coal gas at Morwell. This is possible without appreciable capital expenditure if the existing generating equipment is operated to full capacity as a base load plant.

To bring an amenity which is enjoyed in the city to every country home, however remote, the Corporation markets a gas which is sold in steel bottles. The gas is liquefied under pressure.

The following table shows details of revenue, expenditure, etc., of the Gas and Fuel Corporation :—

VICTORIA—GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Sales—					
Gas	8,244	9,361	10,065	10,459	11,007
Residual Products and Appliances	*1,206	*1,166	4,138	4,191	3,849
Income from General Investments	3	1	..	..	..
Profit on Sale of Freeholds ..	..	..	..	29	..
Total Revenue	9,453	10,528	14,203	14,679	14,856
EXPENDITURE					
Gas—					
Manufacture	6,256	6,534	6,444	6,446	6,448
Transmission	134	163	207	205	215
Distribution	2,515	2,792	2,938	3,223	3,316
Residual Products, Appliances, and Gas Promotional Expenses ..	..	..	3,322	3,594	3,420
Management	253	307	376	474	444
Planning, Research and Develop- ment	68	181	243	308	259
Superannuation and Retiring Al- lowances	96	129	184	210	235
Long Service Leave	68	78	48	79	116
Contingency Reserve .. .. .	..	25	25	..	25
Other Costs	46	99	80	71	169
Total Expenditure	9,446	10,308	13,867	14,610	14,647
Net Surplus	7	220	336	69	209
Fixed Assets less Depreciation and Amortization at 30th June ..	30,213	31,537	33,146	37,432	41,239
Capital Liabilities at 30th June—					
State Government	11,959	12,040	12,099	12,147	12,184
Other	21,316	23,696	26,050	28,053	32,169

* Profit on Sales of Residual Products, Appliances, &c. only.

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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62*
Number of Factories	143	147	157	168	285
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,482	28,988	29,326	30,542	32,290
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	26,910	28,035	31,172	33,910	36,913
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	12,469	11,704	12,577	14,543	14,194
Value of Materials Used £'000	29,076	27,517	30,468	32,416	32,680
Value of Production .. £'000	44,176	51,466	51,528	54,517	57,377
Value of Output .. £'000	85,721	90,687	94,573	101,476	104,251
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	39,238	45,983	49,693	57,719	61,429
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	93,831	107,209	121,011	133,110	143,762

* A special investigation into repair and manufacturing activities carried out by local and semi-governmental authorities resulted in a number of returns being supplied for the first time in 1961-62.

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 light and gas works, dockyards, printing works and clothing, aircraft and munitions factories, &c., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1961-62, Government factories absorbed 8·5 per cent. of employment; expended 9·6 per cent. of salaries and wages ; and accumulated 8·0 per cent. of per cent. of the value of production.

Part 9

FINANCE

Public Finance

Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity

Financial Transactions

During the last 30 or so years, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where 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.

Borrowing and Lending

Governments acquire funds for their own purposes and for lending to others by borrowing the savings of those with surplus funds. They are also in a position to influence the amount of saving in the community by varying rates of taxation and their own expenditures.

Victorian Governmental Activity

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 summarize the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Commonwealth and State transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the estimates of "National Income and Expenditure" presented annually to the Commonwealth Parliament by the Treasurer. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian Public Authorities represent the Victorian component of Tables 11, 12, and 13 included in the 1962-63 issue of that document. It is a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major public funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the table were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown in the table must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as 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. 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
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	60·9	65·6	76·6	82·9	87·2
Interest, &c., Received	6·7	6·9	4·2	4·5	4·3
Public Enterprises' Income	20·1	30·6	34·2	37·3	38·3
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	55·2	58·4	64·4	71·2	79·1
Total Receipts	142·9	161·5	179·4	195·9	208·9
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	78·1	84·6	91·2	102·9	112·4
Subsidies	0·5	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·2
Interest, &c., Paid	36·0	40·0	44·7	48·4	54·1
Oversea Grants	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3
Cash Benefits to Persons	1·0	1·1	1·3	0·8	1·0
Surplus on Current Account	27·1	35·0	41·5	43·0	40·9
Total Outlay	142·9	161·5	179·4	195·9	208·9

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances	7·1	8·4	10·4	13·2	13·1
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	31·4	30·6	32·6	32·6	32·5
Overseas	2·0	5·6	1·9	5·2	2·5
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	30·4	27·1	29·6	21·2	32·0
Increase in Private Trust Funds	0·8	0·8	0·9	1·0	1·0
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities	11·9	11·1	11·7	11·0	14·1
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	8·1	10·1	13·3	15·7	16·5
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	27·1	35·0	41·5	43·0	40·9
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions)	3·1	-2·7	1·6	2·9	-0·9
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	-4·3	-4·6	-11·5	-6·3	0·9
Total Sources of Funds	117·6	121·4	132·0	139·5	152·6

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	113·8	115·6	128·2	131·8	143·2
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	-0·2	-2·8	-5·3	-5·2	-1·2
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	-1·9	-1·9	-0·6	0·8	-0·3
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	6·0	10·6	9·9	12·4	11·4
Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises ..	-0·1	-0·1	-0·2	-0·3	-0·5
Total Uses of Funds ..	117·6	121·4	132·0	139·5	152·6

Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

General

The Federal Constitution enumerates the matters regarding which the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalization, immigration, invalid and old age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Commonwealth, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Commonwealth and State Governments have concurrent powers, Commonwealth law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those enumerated in the Constitution, remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State Departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :—

- (1) Through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;

- (2) through the Financial Agreement of 1927, between the Commonwealth and State Governments, under which the Commonwealth became the borrowing agent for the States ; and
- (3) through the Commonwealth exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Commonwealth and the States respectively has given rise to a system of grants from the Federal Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads and universities. Important examples of the former are the 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 12th December, 1927, between the Commonwealth and the States came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the main provisions :—

(1) Consolidation of Public Debt

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of £7,584,912 per annum which the Commonwealth agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years. Of this amount, Victoria receives £2,127,159 annually. This payment 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 30th 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 Solicitor-General for the Commonwealth, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

(4) *Borrowing by Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Although they are not legally bound by the Agreement, it was realized at the outset that, in the interests of co-ordinated borrowing, the Loan Council should have some control over the loan raising activities of semi-governmental bodies. In May, 1936, all resolutions passed by the Loan Council in connexion with semi-governmental borrowings were consolidated into one set of rules. This "gentlemen's agreement" provided for the submission of annual loan programmes of semi-governmental (including local government) authorities proposing to raise £100,000 or more in a year; for the consideration of such programmes in conjunction with the loan programme of the Government concerned; and for the fixing of the terms of individual semi-governmental loans coming within the scope of the annual programme.

(5) *Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys*

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. This last factor has assumed considerable importance in recent years because of the inability of the loan market to meet governmental capital expenditure programmes and the consequent need for Commonwealth support. From 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1962, the Commonwealth has provided this support from the Australian currency proceeds of oversea loans and from budget surpluses to the extent of £882.1 mill. out of loan programmes amounting to £2,368.7 mill.

Grants to the States(1) *General*

The following table shows particulars of amounts paid during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 to Victoria as grants for the several purposes referred to in subsequent paragraphs :—

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR
FOR THE STATE***
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Sinking Fund on State Debt† .. .	1,155	1,230	1,367	1,447	1,566
Financial Assistance Grant ‡ .. .	43,996	46,475	60,625	67,371	73,015
Special Financial Assistance .. .	6,405	8,104	..	..	..
Additional Financial Assistance .. .	1,061	..	..	..	1,800
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .	6,264	6,543	8,660	9,183	10,079
Tuberculosis Act 1948—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure .. .	76	45	26	48	58
Mental Institutions — Contribution to Capital Expenditure .. .	545	620	518	84	..
Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave .. .	1	1	§	§	§
Grants to Universities .. .	664	1,313	1,422	3,023	3,705
Tobacco Industry Assistance .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Dairy Industry Extension Grant .. .	60	80	60	72	65
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services .. .	69	60	50	60	60
Total	62,426	66,601	74,855	83,415	92,475

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers and payments for medical research, social services, natural disasters, &c., also payments under the provisions of the *Rail Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act, 1958*.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ As from 1st July, 1959, the Financial Assistance Grant replaced the Tax Reimbursement Grant and the Special Financial Assistance Grant.

§ Under £500.

(2) *Financial Agreement*

Commonwealth contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

(3) *Financial Assistance Grant*

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government. Although challenged by the States, the system was continued after the war and is still in existence. In 1957, the High Court ruled that while the Commonwealth could not prejudice the rights of the States to levy taxes on incomes, it could make grants to the States conditional on the non-levy of income taxes.

Full particulars of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-48* may be found in the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 37, pages 635 to 637, and No. 40, page 696. The allocation of moneys under the original Act was based on the State's own income tax collections prior to the introduction of uniform taxation. From 1946-47, grants under this Act were replaced by grants under the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-48*. This Act provided for reimbursement grants of certain specified amounts to be paid to the States during 1946-47 and 1947-48. For 1948-49 and subsequent years, the grants were assessed in accordance with a formula based on increase in population and average wages. Within a few years, heavy additions to the financial needs of the States made necessary the supplementing of the grant calculated on the basis of the formula by a series of special or additional assistance grants, the size of which was largely arbitrary.

The whole question of Commonwealth-State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *State Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964-65). The amount of financial assistance payable to each State during 1959-60 was specified and a formula prescribed for calculating the grant payable in the subsequent years. Under the formula, the amount payable to each State is calculated by expressing the amount of the grant payable to that State in the preceding year on a per capita basis, varying it in a prescribed manner by the increase in average wages for Australia as a whole, and multiplying it by the population of the State in the year of review. To allow for some further improvement in the standard and range of services provided by the States, the formula was adjusted to incorporate a "betterment factor," the effect of which is to increase by 10 per cent. the average wages component of the formula. Victoria's share for 1962-63 was £76,133,355. It was envisaged that Western Australia and Tasmania would, as a result of this legislation, be the only continuing claimant States under

section 96 of the Constitution, although Queensland and South Australia could also, in special circumstances, become claimants under this section.

(4) *Additional Assistance Grants*

In February, 1962, the Commonwealth provided the States with an additional assistance grant of £10,000,000 (Victoria's share £1,800,000), on a non-repayable basis, for expenditure on employment-giving activities in the remaining months of 1961-62. A grant of £17,500,000 (Victoria's share £3,727,000) was made in 1962-63 for similar purposes.

(5) *Grants for Road Construction*

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for roads purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923-25*), under which these payments were made, are given in the annual Commonwealth Finance Bulletin—Part 1, Public and Private Finance (issued by the Commonwealth Statistician).

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1954* provided for payment to the States, for five years from 1st July, 1954, of an amount equivalent to 7d. a gallon on all petrol (except aviation spirit) entered for home consumption and which was subject to customs or excise duties as specified in certain Customs Tariff Items. Out of this amount, the following allocations were made to the States for construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of roadmaking plant :—

- (a) 60 per cent. of the amount, less £900,000 per annum, for expenditure on roads, and
- (b) 40 per cent. of the amount for expenditure on roads in rural areas other than highways, trunk, or main roads.

The States were entitled to spend from the Commonwealth road grants up to £1 mill. per annum on works connected with transport by road or water. Five per cent. of the grants was payable to Tasmania and the remainder was divided among the other five States, three-fifths according to population and two-fifths according to area. In addition, the Commonwealth could spend each year £800,000 on strategic roads and £100,000 on the promotion of road safety practices. An amendment to the Act increased the allocation for road safety purposes to £150,000 a year from 1st July, 1955, and the allocation to the States from 7d. to 8d. a gallon from 1st July, 1956. The grant was further supplemented by the *Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act 1957* under which an extra £3 mill. was appropriated for each of the years 1957-58 and 1958-59. Of this amount, £2,950,000 was made available to the States and £50,000 to the Commonwealth.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1959* established a new scheme of Commonwealth assistance which superseded the Acts mentioned above. Under the new scheme which is to operate for a period of

five years, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to £250 mill. for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, £220 mill. will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from £40 mill. in 1959–60 to £48 mill. in 1963–64, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent. and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31st December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of £30 mill. takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from £2 mill. in 1959–60 to £10 mill. in 1963–64. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. Up to this limit, each State qualifies for £1 of matching assistance for every £1 by which the amount it allocates in that year from its own resources for roads is greater than the amount so allocated in 1958–59. In 1962–63, Victoria received £10,877,000 by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

(6) *Tuberculosis Hospitals — Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure*

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth undertook to reimburse the States for capital expenditure on buildings, furnishings, equipment, and plant for the diagnosis, treatment, and control of tuberculosis. In addition to recouping capital expenditure, the Commonwealth also contributes from the National Welfare Fund to maintenance expenditure incurred by the States (the amount paid to Victoria for 1961–62 was £1,110,420), and reimburses administration expenses.

(7) *Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure*

The *States Grants (Mental Institutions) Act* 1955 provides for financial assistance to the States for capital expenditure on mental institutions to a maximum amount of £10 mill. Each State is entitled to recover one-third of its expenditure on buildings and equipment incurred on or after 1st July, 1955.

(8) *Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave*

In the States in which coal miners have been awarded long service leave by industrial tribunals, the State Governments concerned have agreed to reimburse employers for the costs they incur in granting this leave. The Commonwealth, in turn, has agreed to reimburse the States

for the amounts paid and related administrative costs. In order to provide the funds required for these purposes, the Commonwealth imposed an excise duty on coal.

(9) *Grants to Universities*

Payments to the States for universities were first introduced in 1951–52 under the *States Grants (Universities) Act 1951* and were continued under similar legislation passed in 1953, 1955, 1956, and 1957. Following on the Commonwealth's acceptance of the main recommendations of the Committee on Australian Universities, the provisions of the 1957 Act relating to financial assistance for 1958 were superseded by the *States Grants (Universities) Act 1958*, which operated from 1st January, 1958.

This legislation authorized the Commonwealth to make payments of up to £21·4 mill. to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1958 to 1960, inclusive, where certain conditions are satisfied. These payments include increased contributions towards the current expenses of universities, new grants for capital works and equipment, and emergency grants.

As recommended by a Committee on Australian Universities, an Australian Universities Commission was appointed, under the authority of the *Australian Universities Commission Act 1959*, to inquire into, and make recommendations on, the subject of Commonwealth financial assistance to the States for universities in 1961 and subsequent years.

Arising out of the Commission's recommendations, legislation was passed in 1960 and 1962 which provided for payments to the States for universities of up to £44 mill. over the three calendar years 1961, 1962, and 1963. The 1962 legislation also introduced the principle of capital assistance for teaching hospital projects of universities.

(10) *Tobacco Industry Assistance*

The Commonwealth makes a grant for tobacco research of up to £15,000 per annum, paid to the tobacco producing States on a £1 for £1 basis.

(11) *Dairy Industry Extension Grant*

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to promote improved farm practices in the dairy industry.

(12) *Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services*

These payments were introduced in 1952–53 to encourage the expansion of agricultural advisory services by the State Departments of Agriculture and to promote increased farm efficiency.

In addition to the grants mentioned above, Victoria also benefited under the *Railway Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958*. Under this Act, the Commonwealth financed

the construction of a standard gauge rail link between Albury and Melbourne. Each of the two States is to repay 15 per cent. of the total cost, by instalments, over a period of 50 years. Expenditure by the Commonwealth to 30th June, 1962, amounted to £14,485,274.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62. 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 1957-58 to 1961-62, 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 30th June—	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	Accumulated Deficit at End of Each Year (i.e., 30th June)
1958	142,336	145,549	— 3,213	24,015
1959	151,248	153,796	— 2,548	26,563
1960	168,310	167,997	+ 313*	26,563
1961	185,101	184,931	+ 170†	26,563
1962	196,309	196,298	+ 11†	26,393‡

* Transferred to Surplus Revenue Account.

† Applied towards the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Accumulated Deficit.

‡ Of this amount, £24,685,985 was provided from Loan Fund and £1,707,342 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue :—Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE (£'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Taxation*	28,387	30,332	37,829	41,940	43,383
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	35,948	38,142	39,032	42,624	42,983
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	543	575	613	708	692
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage	3,893	4,001	4,115	4,453	4,989
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, &c.)	2,431	2,654	2,941	3,411	3,931
State Coal Mine	476	414	367	366	252
Other	484	472	450	433	378
Total	43,775	46,258	47,518	51,995	53,225
Lands—					
Sales	111	167	247	174	328
Rents	393	422	520	558	571
Forestry	2,227	2,033	2,342	2,309	2,195
Other	122	179	170	222	175
Total	2,853	2,801	3,279	3,263	3,269
Interest <i>n.e.i.</i>	5,075	5,585	6,236	6,662	7,195
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Financial Assistance† ..	43,996	46,475	60,625	67,371	73,015
Special Financial Assistance‡	7,467	8,104	..	..	1,800
Total	53,590	56,706	62,752	69,498	76,942
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	1,295	1,060	1,114	1,112	1,147
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	19	32	29	31	85
Total	1,314	1,092	1,143	1,143	1,232
Fees and Fines	1,764	1,895	2,043	2,351	2,373
All Other §	5,578	6,579	7,510	8,249	8,690
Grand Total	142,336	151,248	168,310	185,101	196,309

* For details of total taxation collections see page 693.

† As from 1st July, 1959, the Financial Assistance Grant replaced the Tax Reimbursement Grant and the Special Financial Assistance Grant.

‡ Includes additional financial assistance—£1,061,169 in 1957–58 and £1,800,000 in 1961–62.

§ Includes repayments of advances by Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue :—The principal items of expenditure during each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 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 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	19,157	20,844	23,469	25,290	27,897
Exchange	492	597	715	809	960
Debt Redemption	4,169	4,689	5,301	5,749	6,226
Other	100	86	161	144	183
Total	23,918	26,216	29,646	31,992	35,266
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	35,932	35,908	37,098	39,899	40,482
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	568	464	510	647	633
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irriga- tion, and Drainage	3,305	3,433	3,703	3,837	4,089
State Coal Mine	724	607	560	572	552
Other	262	255	259	264	256
Total	40,791	40,667	42,130	45,219	46,012
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	24,822	27,242	31,013	34,951	34,175
Technical Schools	1,708*	1,778*	1,998*	2,237*	6,881†
Universities	939	1,037	1,185	1,653	1,965
Libraries, Art Galleries, &c. ..	608	651	679	760	907
Agricultural Education, Re- search, &c.	547	580	637	742	796
Other	55	57	57	68	70
Public Health and Recreation ..	1,879	2,056	2,204	2,263	2,589
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	12,619	13,155	14,900	15,758	16,510
Mental	5,474	6,114	6,665	7,073	7,627
Child Welfare	970	1,123	1,309	1,443	1,721
Other	185	404	411	472	517
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	1,745	1,901	2,135	2,361	2,533
Police	6,426	6,742	7,232	7,844	8,255
Penal Establishments	907	917	1,000	1,143	1,293
Public Safety	8	7	8	14	22
Total	58,892	63,764	71,433	78,782	85,861
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works <i>n.e.i.</i>	1,555	1,572	1,856	1,894	2,446
Lands and Survey	1,250	1,363	1,519	1,621	1,746
Agriculture	2,240	2,382	1,966	2,064	2,250
Forestry	1,969	1,822	2,060	2,120	2,133
Legislature and General Adminis- tration	4,591	4,794	5,005	6,247§	5,768
Pensions and Superannuation ..	3,823	4,116	4,463	4,830	5,126
Pay-roll Tax	1,633	1,713	1,847	2,067	2,167
Interest and Sinking Fund Reserve Account				1,300	
Miscellaneous‡	4,887	5,387	6,072	6,795	7,523
Total	21,948	23,149	24,788	28,938	29,159
Grand Total	145,549	153,796	167,997	184,931	196,298

* Maintenance grants only.

† Total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools.

‡ Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. In the 1961 issue of the Year Book these amounts were included with "Social Expenditure—Other Charitable".

§ Includes £600,000 advanced to State Superannuation Board.

Taxation

General

In this section, some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on pages 682–683, the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. Sales and pay-roll taxes are other important sources of taxation revenue exploited by the Commonwealth exclusively. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, and entertainments taxes. Estate duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by Statute either to Consolidated Revenue or to special funds. The principal item of Victorian taxation which finds its way to special funds is motor taxation which is credited to a number of funds as set out on page 694.

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 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes ..	7,953	8,192	8,839	9,170	9,530
Drivers' Licences ..	439	570	904	514	520
Other ..	3,041	3,363	4,213	4,800	4,882
Total Motor ..	11,433	12,125	13,956	14,484	14,932
Probate and Succession Duties ..	8,065	7,839	9,413	11,531	12,540
Stamp Duties <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	6,253	8,485	12,471	12,557	11,998
Land ..	4,607	4,661	5,854	6,706	7,406
Income (Arrears) ..	4	3	*	3	*
Liquor ..	2,817	2,908	2,994	3,218	3,363
Tattersall Duty ..	2,835	2,849	2,966	3,257	3,175
Racing ..	2,405	2,320	2,630	2,841	3,203
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	1,505	1,370	1,142	1,057	846
Licences <i>n.e.i.</i> ..	253	285	287	292	356
Grand Total ..	40,177	42,845	51,713	55,946	57,819
Paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	28,387	30,332	37,829	41,940	43,383
Paid to Special Funds ..	11,790	12,513	13,884	14,006	14,436
Per Head of Population	£14/19/0	£15/11/7	£18/6/10	£19/6/9	£19/10/9

* Under £500.

Motor Taxation

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles and for the issue of drivers' licences and owners' certificates. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, &c., and the amount collected under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

A further item of taxation, introduced as from 16th November, 1959, is the amount collected under the authority of the *Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act 1959*, from a surcharge of £1 imposed on each third-party insurance premium. The tax collected is paid to Consolidated Revenue.

With the exception of amounts collected under the Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act, fees collected by the Motor Registration Branch are not paid to Consolidated Revenue, but are credited to various funds as directed by the Motor Car Act and other Acts. Costs of collection are apportioned between the participating funds (other than Consolidated Revenue) with the exception that, in respect of amounts credited to the Level Crossings Fund, the relevant costs of collection are borne by the Country Roads Board Fund.

The amounts of motor taxation credited to the several accounts during the year 1961-62 were as follows :—

	£'000
Consolidated Revenue—	
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax ..	924
Country Roads Board Fund—	
Motor Registration Fees	9,531
Drivers' Licence Fees (half)	260
Drivers' Test Fees	77
Owners' Certificates (two-thirds) ..	583
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	2,262
	12,713
Level Crossings Fund—	
Owners' Certificates (one-third) ..	291
Municipalities Assistance Fund—	
Drivers' Licence Fees (half)	260
Transport Regulation Fund—	
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees ..	6
Licences, &c.	308
Permits	349
	663
Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund—	
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums	81
	81
Total Motor Taxation, 1961-62 ..	14,932

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 £6,000, while certain reductions were made to the rates of duty payable on estates exceeding £6,000.

A brief summary of the rates of duty payable, as from the 17th December, 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the following table. Rates payable prior to that date are shown in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book.

On that part of the final balance which—				The rate of duty per £1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
				A	B	C	D
	£			pence in £			
Exceeds	600	Does not exceed but does not exceed	600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
"	1,500	" " " "	1,500	Nil	Nil	12	18
"	5,000	" " " "	5,000	Nil	Nil	24	24
"	6,000	" " " "	6,000	Nil	24	36	42
"	6,500	" " " "	6,500	24	24	36	42
"	10,000	" " " "	10,000	24	36	36	48
"	15,000	" " " "	15,000	24	24	30	42
"	24,000	" " " "	24,000	24	30	42	48
"	25,000	" " " "	25,000	30	30	42	48
"	30,000	" " " "	30,000	30	36	48	48
"	35,000	" " " "	35,000	42	48	48	48
"	45,000	" " " "	45,000	48	54	60	60
"	55,000	" " " "	55,000	54	66	72	90
"	60,000	" " " "	60,000	60	72	72	90
"	65,000	" " " "	65,000	72	72	78	90
"	75,000	" " " "	75,000	84	84	90	90
"	85,000	" " " "	85,000	90	90	96	102
"	85,000	" " " "	94,667 (a)	90	..	..	..
"	85,000	" " " "	97,166 (b)	..	96	..	..
"	85,000	" " " "	113,840 (c)	..	..	102	..
"	85,000	" " " "	116,625 (d)	..	..	..	108
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of				£22 10s. per £100	£25 per £100	£30 per £100	£33 per £100

The amount of probate duty assessed in Victoria during each of the five years to 1961–62 was as follows :—1957–58, £8,143,299 ; 1958–59, £7,911,320 ; 1959–60, £9,872,406 ; 1960–61, £11,794,274 ; 1961–62, £12,507,739.

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 1961–62 was :—1957–58, £13,773,826 ; 1958–59, £13,308,744 ; 1959–60, £13,752,610 ; 1960–61, £14,806,953 ; 1961–62, £17,028,961.

Land Tax

The *State Land Tax Act* 1928 provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. Thus tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate, for every £1 of unimproved value, declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

The *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act* 1953, provided for a rate of tax of one penny in the pound on the unimproved value of land not exceeding £8,750, and for a graduated increase in the rate to reach 7d. in the pound at an unimproved value of £85,000.

The *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act* 1961, reduced the rates of tax payable, for the assessment year 1962, on land used chiefly for primary production. Under the new scale, the tax will be one penny in the pound on the unimproved value of land up to £15,000. On the excess over £15,000, a progressive rate applies commencing at 1½d. in the pound and reaching a maximum of 4½d. in the pound at an unimproved value of £70,000.

Land used chiefly for primary production is exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land is not more than £3,000. A partial exemption is allowed up to £6,000.

Under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act* 1962, the exemption in respect of land not used chiefly for primary production is £1,750, with a partial exemption to £2,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved values of holdings, of Land Tax assessments for 1961 :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1961

(Based on Unimproved Values at 31st December, 1960)

Unimproved Values of Holdings—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Values*	Tax Payable
£					£'000	
1,251	to	1,500	.. ..	29,991	39,646	145
1,501	„	2,000	.. ..	33,209	52,766	254
2,001	„	3,000	.. ..	26,369	60,683	312
3,001	„	4,000	.. ..	17,943	60,033	224
4,001	„	5,000	.. ..	11,876	51,882	196
5,001	„	6,000	.. ..	6,171	32,538	138
6,001	„	7,000	.. ..	5,159	33,644	139
7,001	„	8,000	.. ..	3,524	26,663	108
8,001	„	8,750	.. ..	1,127	9,355	39
8,751	„	10,000	.. ..	2,899	26,344	125
10,001	„	15,000	.. ..	5,237	61,527	314
15,001	„	20,000	.. ..	2,045	35,585	216
20,001	„	25,000	.. ..	1,100	23,508	195
25,001	„	30,000	.. ..	391	10,557	91
30,001	„	35,000	.. ..	698	21,294	202
35,001	„	40,000	.. ..	352	13,024	127
40,001	„	50,000	.. ..	370	15,280	152
50,001	„	75,000	.. ..	737	40,424	493
75,001	„	85,000	.. ..	61	5,063	82
85,001	„	100,000	.. ..	104	9,627	165
100,001	„	150,000	.. ..	133	13,718	248
150,001	„	200,000	.. ..	120	19,769	434
200,001	and over		.. ..	154	97,862	2,683
Total				149,770	760,792	7,082

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year				Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Values*
					£'000	£ s. d.	£'000
1957	..	..	..	98,808	3,944	39 18 3	478,797
1958	..	..	..	115,317	4,630	40 3 1	543,793
1959	..	..	..	105,606	5,443	51 10 9	615,229
1960	..	..	..	127,674	6,375	49 18 8	696,982
1961	..	..	..	149,770	7,082	47 5 9	760,792

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

The *Stamps Act* 1958 imposes a stamp duty on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. The rates of duty vary with the nature of the document or the type of transaction which such a document records. In certain instances, a document of a particular kind must be brought into existence for the purpose of stamping. Various exemptions are provided according to the nature of the individual document.

The rates of duty payable in 1963 on the principal dutiable classes were as follows :—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
RECEIPTS	3d.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—	
Payable on demand (cheque, &c.)	3d.
Others (including promissory notes)	not above £25 6d. to £50 1s. to £75 1s. 6d. to £100 2s. for extra £50 or part 1s.
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—Based on consideration }	to £10 9d. above £10 ¾%
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration }	to £3,500—12s. 6d. for £50 above £3,500—15s. for £50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES	Variable scale according to nature
GIFTS AND SETTLEMENTS	% up to £1,000 2 over £1,000 to £5,000 3 " £5,000 " £10,000 4 " £10,000 " £25,000 5 " £25,000 " £50,000 6 " £50,000 " £100,000 8 " £100,000 10
INSURANCE—Based on premium income	5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (Including hire purchase)	Scale based on 2

In addition, stamp duty is also appropriated to funds for cattle and swine compensation (see Victorian Year Book 1928–29, page 80).

The Act also provides for the collection, by way of stamp duty, of certain imposts on betting, principally through a turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings and a tax on betting tickets. The duty collected in connexion with these taxes is included under the heading "Racing Taxation" in the tables shown on pages 693 and 701 of this Year Book.

Liquor Tax

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for compensation, administration, &c., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to Consolidated Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of liquor tax paid into the Licensing Fund during each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX (£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Licences—					
Victuallers	2,295	2,340	2,378	2,510	2,595
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	353	381	425	493	544
Australian Wine	15	16	16	13	12
Others	8	7	7	15	15
Club Certificates	111	127	129	146	155
Permits—Extended Hours, &c. ..	35	37	39	41	42
Total	2,817	2,908	2,994	3,218	3,363

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 allocations of this revenue between the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund are shown for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES :
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Subscriptions to Consultations	Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
1958	8,950	2,835	2,461	374
1959	8,750	2,849	2,400	449
1960	9,300	2,966	2,539	427
1961	10,400	3,257	3,134	123
1962	9,700	3,175	3,028	147

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 12 per cent. is made from all on-course investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage derived from doubles and quinella investments is divided—4 per cent. being paid to revenue and 8 per cent. to the club, while from win and place investments, 7 per cent. is paid to revenue and 5 per cent. to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 2 per cent. 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 was allowed on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11th March, 1961.

From off-course investments on the totalizator, 12 per cent. is deducted and allocated as follows :— $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to Consolidated Revenue ; $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at the State Treasury) ; and 8 per cent. to the Totalizator Agency Board, to be expended in terms of the Act.

The abovementioned allocations applied as from 1st April, 1963, when the *Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act 1963* came into force. This Act provided for an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the allocation to Consolidated Revenue with a corresponding decrease in the percentage payable to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account.

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 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Totalizator Investments		Invest- ments with Licensed Book- makers†	Racing Taxation			
	On- course	Off- course *		Totaliz- ator	Book- makers' Turnover	Other‡	Total
1958	11,740	..	64,250	830	1,187	388	2,405
1959	11,532	..	62,150	767	1,154	399	2,320
1960	13,198	..	71,600	884	1,321	425	2,630
1961	13,855	1,443	78,585	957	1,453	431	2,841
1962	13,919	13,209	75,824	1,387	1,401	415	3,203

* The off-course totalizator commenced operations on 11th March, 1961.

† Estimated.

‡ Includes admission tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, &c.

Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31st August, 1943, when legislation was passed making the Commonwealth Government the sole authority for

levying the tax. In 1953, the Commonwealth vacated this field of taxation and the Victorian Government re-imposed a tax on entertainments as from 8th 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 1st 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 29th December, 1962.

In the following table, the number of taxable admissions and the amount of tax payable, are shown for each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62, according to the various classes of entertainments :—

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENTS TAX : NUMBER OF TAXABLE ADMISSIONS AND TAX PAYABLE

Class of Entertainment	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable
	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000
Admissions Taxable at Reduced Rates—						
Theatres	1,500	108	1,198	65	657	23
Sport	513	23	798	32	541	26
Miscellaneous	335	21	336	22	62	4
Periodical or Season Ticket	3	*	2	*	1	*
Admissions Taxable at Full Rates—						
Motion Pictures	16,672	845	15,057	798	14,361	632
Racing (Horse, Trotting, Dog)	2,407	249	2,386	246	2,348	244
Dancing and Skating	1,687	105	1,717	103	1,700	95
Miscellaneous	368	34	216	23	425	40
Periodical or Season Ticket	156	22	214	30	158	21
Total	23,641	1,407	21,924	1,319	20,253	1,085

* Under £500.

Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

With the introduction of Social Services Contribution from 1st January, 1946, the levy of taxation on the incomes of individuals was divided into two separate taxes (a) Income Tax and (b) Social Services

Contribution. Both taxes were based upon the same definitions of assessable income and both were assessed and collected concurrently. Company income was not subject to Social Services Contribution except with regard to the undistributed income of private companies. The two taxes have since been merged into a single levy known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution", and this title now refers to the tax imposed on the incomes of both individuals and companies. It first applied to the tax imposed on incomes derived by individuals during the year ended 30th June, 1951, and by companies during the year ended 30th June, 1950.

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. These include income from gold mining and uranium mining; war, invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1962-63, Income Tax and Social Services Contribution is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of £105. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and 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 benefits fund payments, education expenses, &c., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 21 years of age, invalid child, brother or sister over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed 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	143	
Parent or parent-in-law	143	
Child under sixteen years of age—		
One child	91	
Other children	65	each dependant
Student child 16 to 21 years of age ..	91	each dependant
Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age	91	each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper	143	

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution for individuals for the income year 1962-63 :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION FOR INDIVIDUALS, 1962-63*

Total Taxable Income—		Tax and Contribution on Amount in Column 1	Tax and Contribution on Each £1 of Balance of Income
Column 1 Exceeding—	Column 2 Not Exceeding—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d.
Nil	100	Nil	1
100	150	0 8 4	3
150	200	1 0 10	7
200	250	2 10 0	11
250	300	4 15 10	15
300	400	7 18 4	20
400	500	16 5 0	26
500	600	27 1 8	30
600	700	39 11 8	34
700	800	53 15 0	38
800	900	69 11 8	42
900	1,000	87 1 8	46
1,000	1,200	106 5 0	52
1,200	1,400	149 11 8	59
1,400	1,600	198 15 0	65
1,600	1,800	252 18 4	71
1,800	2,000	312 1 8	77
2,000	2,400	376 5 0	85
2,400	2,800	517 18 4	92
2,800	3,200	671 5 0	99
3,200	3,600	836 5 0	105
3,600	4,000	1,011 5 0	111
4,000	4,400	1,196 5 0	117
4,400	5,000	1,391 5 0	124
5,000	6,000	1,701 5 0	132
6,000	8,000	2,251 5 0	139
8,000	10,000	3,409 11 8	145
10,000	16,000	4,617 18 4	152
16,000	—	8,417 18 4	160

* A rebate of 5 per cent. is deductible from the amount of tax and contribution calculated by reference to the table.

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if that income exceeds £104.

A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of the Commonwealth or its Territories. The areas are divided into two Zones—A and B. A resident of Zone A is allowed a deduction of £270 plus one-half of the deductions allowable for dependants. A resident of Zone B is allowed a deduction of £45 plus one-twelfth of the deductions allowable for dependants. "Resident" for this purpose means a person who resides, whether continuously or not, in the relevant area for more than one-half of the year of income.

A deduction of £270 plus one-half of the deductions allowable for dependants, is allowable to members of the Defence Forces who serve in certain specified overseas localities for a period of more than one-half of the year of income. A proportionate deduction is allowed if the service is of less duration than one-half of the year.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax and Social Services Contribution assessed during the year 1960-61 (based on incomes received during the year 1959-60). 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, 1960-61***

Grade of Actual Income †	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
£	No.	£'000			
105- 199 ..	46,497	5,757	1,160	6,917	55
200- 299 ..	52,421	9,751	2,385	12,136	211
300- 399 ..	61,977	16,226	3,624	19,850	589
400- 499 ..	69,628	22,514	5,543	28,057	1,133
500- 599 ..	75,931	29,927	7,240	37,167	1,917
600- 699 ..	86,716	41,202	8,553	49,755	3,050
700- 799 ..	81,546	42,861	9,818	52,679	3,645
800- 899 ..	87,821	50,929	10,654	61,583	4,619
900- 999 ..	100,153	64,174	11,192	75,366	6,078
1,000-1,099 ..	103,463	72,478	11,589	84,067	7,314
1,100-1,199 ..	92,494	70,206	11,163	81,369	7,575
1,200-1,299 ..	75,748	61,351	10,639	71,990	7,154
1,300-1,399 ..	58,588	49,432	10,389	59,821	6,298
1,400-1,499 ..	44,612	39,706	9,519	49,225	5,503
1,500-1,999 ..	110,786	105,052	38,757	143,809	18,307
2,000-2,999 ..	51,886	52,062	45,772	97,834	16,476
3,000-3,999 ..	14,588	15,692	26,078	41,770	9,349
4,000-4,999 ..	6,479	7,954	16,846	24,800	6,705
5,000-9,999 ..	7,585	11,801	32,549	44,350	15,576
10,000-14,999 ..	1,091	2,818	9,142	11,960	5,398
15,000-19,999 ..	301	1,248	3,404	4,652	2,310
20,000-29,999 ..	176	822	3,022	3,844	2,045
30,000-49,999 ..	63	331	1,899	2,230	1,271
50,000 and over ..	32	121	2,509	2,630	1,570
Total ..	1,230,582	774,415	293,446	1,067,861	134,148

* Includes 6,709 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 and Social Services Contribution 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 1st July, 1960.

The tax is met by deductions made by Australian companies (at the time of payment) from dividends paid to an address outside Australia and from dividends paid to persons in or out of Australia on shares or stock registered in the names of persons whose address is shown in the company's register of members as being outside Australia.

The rate of withholding tax is 30 per cent. (6s. in the £), except in respect of 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. (3s. in the £).

Company Tax

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution payable by companies for the financial year 1962-63 (income year 1961-62) :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1962-63

Type of Company	Rate per £1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to £5,000	Balance
	s. d.	s. d.
Private	5 0*	7 0*
Non-private—		
Co-operative	6 0	8 0
Life Assurance—		
Mutual	5 0	7 0
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income	5 0	7 0
Other Income	7 0†	8 0
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income	5 0	7 0
Dividend Income	6 0†	8 0
Other Income	7 0‡	8 0
Non-profit§—		
Friendly Society Dispensary	6 0	6 0
Other	6 0	8 0
Other—		
Resident	7 0	8 0
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income	6 0	8 0
Other Income	7 0¶	8 0
All Companies—		
Interest|| (Section 125) Rate per £		8s. 0d.

* Further tax at 10s. in the £ payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Incomes not exceeding £104 are exempt from tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed £260, the tax may not exceed one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds £104.

¶ Maximum income subject to this rate is £5,000 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 £104.

Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, &c., during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC. (£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	1,709	1,843	1,968	2,126	2,258
Other	1,223	1,366	1,521	1,703	1,897
Total Superannuation Fund ..	2,932	3,209	3,489	3,829	4,155
Police Pensions Fund	782	786	852	870	870
Police Superannuation Fund	86	96	92	77	68
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	67	70	71	80	81
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	19	29	27	29	35
Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund	10	12	15	15	19
Other Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	11	8	7	5	5
Grand Total	3,907	4,210	4,553	4,905	5,233

Superannuation Fund

On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the Victorian Parliament making provision, on a contributory basis, for superannuation benefits for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies.

An Act, consolidating the Superannuation Acts, was passed in September, 1958, and amending Acts were passed in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, and 1962. The principal provisions of these Acts are as follows :—

- (1) The maximum age for retirement is 65 years for males, while female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.
- (2) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary and varies from two units (£104 pension) to 36 units (£1,638 pension).
- (3) 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.
- (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) The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is entitled to five-eighths of the rate of pension for which the officer was contributing, or five-eighths of the pension being drawn (as the case may be) at date of death, subject to a minimum of £65 per annum.

- (6) A pension of £78 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 £156.

Further amending Acts—*The Superannuation (Additions to Pensions) Act 1960* and *The Superannuation (Pensions) Act 1962*—increased pensions to certain pensioners to whom pensions became payable prior to 1st January, 1956, to the widows of such pensioners, and to the widows of certain contributors or pensioners who died before that date.

The following table shows particulars of the Superannuation Fund for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£'000				
Income—					
Contributions—					
Officers	2,600	2,615	2,845	3,005	2,900
Consolidated Revenue*	2,918	3,191	3,598	3,818	4,142
Interest	1,123	1,286	1,464	1,641	1,815
Other	11	6	7	610†	18
Total	6,652	7,098	7,914	9,074	8,875
Expenditure—					
Pension Payments	3,729	4,101	4,650	4,936	5,364
Lump Sum Payments	3	5	2	6	2
Contributions Refunded	161	207	273	710	824
Other	‡	1	1	‡	19
Total	3,893	4,314	4,926	5,652	6,209
Balance in Fund at 30th June	26,777	29,561	32,549	35,971	38,637
Contributors at 30th June—			No.		
Males	36,013	37,021	37,173	36,051	37,810
Females	5,889	6,020	6,182	6,610	7,167
Total	41,902	43,041	43,355	42,661	44,977
Pensioners at 30th June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	7,533	7,713	7,939	8,087	8,224
Females	1,145	1,176	1,226	1,274	1,299
Widows	5,648	5,825	6,064	6,220	6,321
Children	526	523	547	585	561
Total	14,852	15,237	15,776	16,166	16,405

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 707, as the latter include Consolidated Revenue's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

† Includes £600,000 advance from State Treasury (to be repaid).

‡ Under £500.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, and applied to all members who joined the police force on or after 25th November, 1902. 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.

Under the provisions of these Acts, the Fund provides pensions on retirement, either at maximum ages, which vary according to rank, or on account of ill health. Widows are entitled to proportionate pensions, and allowances are paid for children up to sixteen years of age.

Each year the Government Actuary is required to certify what amount should be appropriated from Consolidated Revenue to ensure the solvency of the Fund.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1962, was 4,159 males and 60 females.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1961–62 amounted to £1,598,959, comprising deductions from pay, £229,257; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, £869,650; interest on investments, £498,892; and other receipts, £1,160. During the year, £661,450 was paid in pensions, £14,877 in gratuities, and £19,460 represented deductions from pay returned. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1962 was £11,879,400. Of this amount, £11,570,745 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions are payable out of this Fund to those who joined the police force prior to 25th November, 1902.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 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 1961–62, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to £83,526, while pension payments totalled £24,338. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1962 was £415,390 of which £306,125 was invested in Commonwealth Government securities.

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, and December, 1960, defined contributions and benefits in connexion with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial valuation once in every three years. The Treasurer of Victoria is required to make a payment of three-sevenths of this amount. The mine workers and the mine owners pay one-seventh and three-sevenths respectively. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement (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 pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1961-62, the Government contributed £40,664 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) £40,523.

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 restricted the application of the Fund to those ex-members of the Victorian Parliament who were entitled to benefits from the Fund on 5th 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.

Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962 which came into operation on 6th 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. The latter Fund continues to be liable for benefits to which ex-members were entitled on 5th January, 1963.

Members contribute to the Fund at the rate of £10 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, &c., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension at the rate of one and two-third times 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 the year ended 30th June, 1962, receipts of the Fund amounted to £50,027, made up of contributions from members, £14,568, and Special Appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, £35,459. Pensions and lump sum payments from the Fund amounted to £50,027.

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 1st July, 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent. is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue. On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1961–62 amounted to £44,140, consisting of teachers' contributions, £19,394; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, £19,325; and interest on investments, £5,421. Payments from the Fund during the year totalled £4,457, made up of lump sum payments, £2,540, and refunds of contributions, &c., £1,917. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1962, was £145,790 of which £145,769 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

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 1961–62, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £174,742,551, while credits totalled £177,300,178.

At 30th June, 1962, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £52,842,082. Of this total, £23,671,010 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled £4,228,108. The balance—£24,942,964—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. The figures in the following table represent all such expenditure whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the years 1958-59 to 1961-62 and the total to 30th June, 1962.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN (£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1962
	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Public Works—					
Railways	7,432	7,814	7,564	7,664	179,577*
Country Roads	116	234	375	790	22,796
Bridges	1,265	1,092	1,067	390	5,263
Harbours and Rivers	397	450	471	417	5,642
Water Supply—					
Country	7,903	7,194	8,095	7,956	133,689†
Metropolitan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,143
Sewerage	482	636	523	412	4,752
Electricity Supply	3,500	6,500	6,750	7,000	74,439‡
Gas and Fuel Corporation	110	90	80	70	12,389
Public Buildings—					
Schools	9,040	11,305	12,750	14,160	100,234
Hospitals	6,090	5,752	5,980	6,497	64,341
Other	1,643	1,611	2,206	1,982	18,150
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	35	..	275
Municipal Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	698
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c.	369	490	510	665	4,819
Housing	517	610	536	710	13,089
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,147
Other Public Works	259	212	277	194	4,615
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement .. .. .	..	2,817	1,136	1,525	47,049
Soldier Settlement	3,646	634	702	296	59,509
Wire Netting Advances	§	2	3	1	1,051

* Includes expenditure of £1,804,420 transferred to State Electricity Commission.

† Includes expenditure of £176,870 transferred to State Electricity Commission.

‡ Excludes expenditure mentioned in the two preceding notes.

§ Under £500 (credit).

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*

(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1962
	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)—					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, &c., Relief)	113	30	50	39	4,168
Bulk Handling of Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,404
Forestry	637	662	764	915	19,125
Mining <i>n.e.i.</i>	75	67	106	79	1,003
Mining—State Coal Mine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	353
Primary Products—Advances to Companies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	331
Cool Stores—Advances to Com- panies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	658
Destruction of Vermin and Nox- ious Weeds	57	610	640	677	2,731
Other Primary Production	77	127	131	184	692
Other Purposes	693	552	954	794	15,273
Total Works Expenditure	44,421	49,491	51,705	53,417	814,405
In Aid of Revenue	3,000	2,546	..	..	28,562
Grand Total	47,421	52,037	51,705	53,417	842,967

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses, nor have they been adjusted on account of premiums received. The net aggregate outlay on these items to 30th June, 1962, was £5,914,845.

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, and land settlement.

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 30th June in each year.

The figures are not directly comparable with those shown in previous issues of the Year Book in which overseas debt was converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling on 1st July, 1927.

Advances made by the Commonwealth Government to Victoria, under the Commonwealth-State agreements relating to housing and soldier settlement, are not included in the public debt statements in this Year Book. The total of such advances owing at 30th June, 1962, was £148,406,265, of which £141,411,208 was for housing, and £6,995,057 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 1957-58 to 1961-62. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30th June in each year, are shown separately. 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

(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	439,555	475,104	508,186	546,438	583,055
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	107,911	64,485	67,899	97,070	79,747
Domestic Raisings	700	745	1,099	660	1,358
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	67,804	27,106	24,574	54,202	34,060
Total New Debt Incurred	40,807	38,124	44,424	43,528	47,045
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	5,258*	5,042	6,172	6,911	6,897
Net Increase in Debt	35,549	33,082	38,252	36,617	40,148
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	475,104	508,186	546,438	583,055	623,203

Footnotes on next page.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued
 (£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	48,449	48,215	51,566	51,528	51,462
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations ..	..	20,053	..	775	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	..	15,941	..	756	..
Total New Debt Incurred .. ..	..	4,112	..	19	..
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	234	761†	38	85‡	81
Net Increase in Debt	- 234	3,351	- 38	- 66	- 81
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	48,215	51,566	51,528	51,462	51,381
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	7,613	9,856	12,107	14,037	19,239
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	2,367	2,349	2,354	5,515	4,462
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	..	..	..	..	1,085
Total New Debt Incurred	2,367	2,349	2,354	5,515	3,378§
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	124	98	424	313	835||
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	..	..	- 95
Net Increase in Debt	2,243	2,251	1,930	5,202	2,447
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	9,856	12,107	14,037	19,239	21,686¶
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	495,617	533,175	571,859	612,003	653,756
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	110,278	86,887	70,253	103,360	84,209
Domestic Raisings	700	745	1,099	660	1,358
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	67,804	43,047	24,574	54,958	35,145
Total New Debt Incurred	43,174	44,585	46,778	49,062	50,422
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	5,616	5,901	6,634	7,309	7,813
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	..	..	- 95
Net Increase in Debt	37,558	38,684	40,144	41,753	42,514
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	533,175	571,859	612,003	653,756	696,270

* Includes £330,870 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

† Includes £161,508 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Includes £19,433 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

§ Includes New York, £2,347,884, and The Netherlands £1,029,252.

|| Includes £19,312 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

¶ Includes New York, £17,604,464, Canada, £1,752,560, Switzerland, £1,299,831, and The Netherlands, £1,029,252.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1962, 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 30TH JUNE, 1962
(£'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1962-63	102,837	..	..	..	102,837
1963-64	49,923	..	..	..	49,923
1964-65	74,124	..	..	..	74,124
1965-66	44,862	2,324	..	..	47,186
1966-67	39,757	7,102	1,809	..	48,668
1967-68	46,217	10,429	..	..	56,646
1968-69	60,151	..	..	..	60,151
1969-70	17,200	10,799	1,119	..	29,118
1970-71	24,679	..	506	..	25,185
1971-72	9,932	..	1,938	..	11,870
1972-73	19,547	8,051	2,133	..	29,731
1973-74	143	..	..	..	143
1974-75	13,125	..	..	..	13,125
1975-76	20,715	387	..	1,300*	22,402
1976-77	163	..	..	..	163
1977-78	171	..	..	..	171
1978-79	178	11,914	2,007	..	14,099
1979-80	25,694	..	2,291	..	27,985
1980-81	20,907	..	2,368	1,753†	25,028
1981-82	27,992	..	3,433	1,029‡	32,454
1982-83	9,073	..	..	..	9,073
1983-84 .. ..	..	375	..	..	375
1984-85	12,751	..	..	..	12,751
Not Yet Fixed	3,062	..	..	..	3,062
Total	623,203	51,381	17,604	4,082	696,270

* 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING IN
AUSTRALIA, LONDON, NEW YORK, CANADA,
SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Maturing in—						Total Debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzer-land	The Nether-lands	Amount	Per Head of Population
				£'000				£ s. d.
1958	475,104	48,215	9,856	..	..	..	533,175	196 2 7
1959	508,186	51,566	12,107	..	..	..	571,859	205 5 5
1960	546,438	51,528	14,037	..	..	..	612,003	214 3 8
1961	583,055	51,462	16,092	1,847	1,300	..	653,756	223 2 4
1962	623,203	51,381	17,604	1,753	1,300	1,029	696,270	232 15 0

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1962, 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
30TH JUNE, 1962
(£'000)**

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent.					
6.0 .. ..	..	763	..	..	763
5.75 .. ..	..	..	..	1,753*	1,753
5.5 .. ..	..	19,965	3,433	..	23,398
5.375	33,653	..	..	..	33,653
5.25	57,950	..	4,659	..	62,609
5.0	152,555	..	3,946	1,029†	157,530
4.75	56,843	..	2,132	..	58,975
4.5	165,590	..	506	1,300‡	167,396
4.25	27,739	..	..	..	27,739
4.0	16,073	..	..	..	16,073
3.875	702	..	..	..	702
3.75	16,001	..	1,119	..	17,120
3.625	107	..	..	..	107
3.5	5	7,101	1,809	..	8,915
3.4875 .. ..	§	..	..	..	§
3.25 .. ..	..	10,799	..	..	10,799
3.125	90,951	..	..	..	90,951
3.1	277	..	..	..	277
3.0	1,084	12,753	..	..	13,837
2.7125	123	..	..	..	123
2.5	1	..	..	..	1
2.325	627	..	..	..	627
1.0	2,922	..	..	..	2,922
Total	623,203	51,381	17,604	4,082	696,270
Average Rate of Interest per cent.	4.50	4.14	4.89	5.16	4.48

* Maturing in Canada.

† Maturing in The Netherlands.

‡ Maturing in Switzerland.

§ £500.

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 1957–58 to 1961–62. 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 oversea countries respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability :—

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY

At 30th June—	Annual Interest Payable in—		Interest Liability		
	Australia	Oversea Countries	Total	Per Head of Population	Average Rate
		£'000		£ s. d.	%
1958 ..	19,267	2,010	21,277	7 16 6	3·99
1959 ..	20,938	2,643	23,581	8 9 3	4·12
1960 ..	23,055	2,744	25,799	9 0 7	4·22
1961 ..	25,774	3,032	28,806	9 16 7	4·41
1962 ..	28,014	3,197	31,211	10 8 8	4·48

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT (£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Interest Paid on Loans Maturing—				Total Interest	Exchange on Payment of Interest Overseas	Commission on Payment of Interest Overseas, Expenses of Conversion Loans, &c.	Grand Total*
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas				
1958 ..	17,733	1,282	142	..	19,157	492	79	19,728
1959 ..	19,257	1,369	218	..	20,844	597	73	21,514
1960 ..	21,533	1,691	245	..	23,469	715	150	24,334
1961 ..	23,283	1,689	318	..	25,290	809	122	26,221
1962 ..	25,746	1,705	373	73†	27,897	960	156	29,013

* Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 683), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, £50,145, and Switzerland £22,700.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from

1923) and the Commonwealth and States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose. The intention was to extinguish, within a period of 58 or 53 years, debt incurred by the States for normal works and services. The longer period applies to the debt existing at 30th June, 1927, and to this the State contributes 5s. per £100 and the Commonwealth 2s. 6d. per £100 per annum, whilst the shorter period applies to loans raised after 30th June, 1927, the State and the Commonwealth each contributing 5s. per £100 per annum.

The first of the following tables gives a summary of Victorian transactions in the National Debt Sinking Fund for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62, and the remaining tables show details of receipts and expenditure together with particulars of face value of securities repurchased and redeemed during the same period :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

(£'000)

Particulars	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Balance at 1st July	255	60	128	186	214
Receipts	5,333	5,933	6,669	7,209	7,793
Expenditure	5,528	5,865	6,611	7,181	7,795
Balance at 30th June	60	128	186	214	212

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS

(£'000)

Particulars	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	4,164	4,647	5,247	5,696	6,172
Commonwealth	1,155	1,230	1,367	1,447	1,565
Interest from Victoria on Cancelled Securities	3	1	3	7	3
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	5,322	5,878	6,617	7,150	7,740
Interest on Investments	6	13	1	6	1
Special Contributions by Victoria	5	42	53	53	54
Total	5,333	5,933	6,669	7,209	7,793
Total to Date	59,884	65,817	72,486	79,695	87,488

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED**

(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Australia—					
Face Value	4,928	5,042	6,172	6,911	6,897
Net Cost	5,221*	5,020	6,162	6,801	6,894
London—					
Face Value	234	600	37	66	81
Net Cost	189	752†	35	77‡	74
New York—					
Face Value	124	98	425	313	816
Net Cost	118	93	414	303	827§
Total—					
Face Value	5,286	5,740	6,634	7,290	7,794
Net Cost	5,528	5,865	6,611	7,181	7,795
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	59,824	65,689	72,300	79,481	87,276

* Includes £330,870 discount on conversion loans in Australia.

† Includes £161,508 discount on conversion loans in London.

‡ Includes £19,433 discount on conversion loans in London.

§ Includes £19,312 discount on conversion loans in New York.

Private Finance

Commonwealth Banking Legislation

General

Under section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate with respect to "banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money". The principal Commonwealth Acts at present in force relating to banking are :—

- (a) The *Banking Act* 1959, which provides for the regulation of banking and for the protection of the currency and the public credit of the Commonwealth;
- (b) the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959, which provides for the constitution and management of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the management of the Australian note issue; and

- (c) the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, which provides for the constitution and management of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The *Banking Act* 1959, which replaced the *Banking Act* 1945–1953, was assented to on 23rd April, 1959, and came into operation on 14th January, 1960. It applies to all banks (except State banks trading in their own State) operating in Australia or the Territories of the Commonwealth. Apart from the replacement of the Special Accounts provisions of the previous Act with a system of Statutory Reserve Deposits and a recasting of the relevant parts of the Act to make provision for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the Act, which are summarized below, are essentially the same as those contained in the previous Act. The main provisions of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) *Authority to Carry on Banking Business.* Banking business can only be carried on by a body corporate in possession of an authority in writing granted by the Governor-General. A company which is not a bank, but which conducts some banking business, may be granted an exemption from some or all of the provisions of the Act.
- (2) *Protection of Depositors.* Provision is made for the banks to supply to the Reserve Bank such information relating to their financial position as required. If it appears that a bank may be unable to meet its obligations or is about to suspend payments, the Reserve Bank may assume control of and carry on the business of that bank.
- (3) *Statutory Reserve Deposits.* Each trading bank is required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank and to have on deposit in that account such percentage of its Australian deposits (known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio) as is determined from time to time by the Reserve Bank. On giving one day's notice, the Reserve Bank may vary this ratio provided it is not increased above 25 per cent. and, on giving 45 days' notice, the Reserve Bank may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. A ratio remains in force until it is replaced by another ratio, provided that any ratio above 25 per cent. cannot remain in force for longer than a period of six months and for succeeding periods of three months unless the Reserve Bank gives notice of an extension at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same ratio is to apply to all banks except certain prescribed banks. Interest is to be paid on Statutory Reserve Deposit

Accounts at a rate determined from time to time by the Reserve Bank with the approval of the Treasurer. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks at least once in every quarter of its expected policy with respect to Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratios.

- (4) *Mobilization of Foreign Currency.* All banks may be required to transfer to the Reserve Bank a proportion (determined by the Reserve Bank) of their excess receipts of foreign currency in respect of their Australian business during any period.
- (5) *Advances.* The Reserve Bank may determine a general policy to be followed by banks in making advances.
- (6) *Special Provisions with respect to Savings Banks.* A savings bank shall at all times maintain in prescribed investments an amount that, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the savings bank. The prescribed investments are: deposits with the Reserve Bank, deposits with or loans to other banks, Commonwealth or State securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans for housing or other purposes on the security of land, and loans to authorized dealers in the short-term money market on the security of securities issued by the Commonwealth. A savings bank must hold at least 70 per cent. of its depositors' funds in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank, Commonwealth or State securities and securities issued by or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and must hold at least 10 per cent. in deposits with the Reserve Bank, in Treasury Bills and Seasonal Securities. A savings bank may not accept deposits from a profit-making body unless that body is acting in a trustee capacity for a non-profit-making beneficiary, nor allow cheques to be drawn on savings bank accounts other than by local government authorities, friendly societies, &c., and companies acting in the above capacity.
- (7) *Foreign Exchange.* The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of foreign exchange including the fixing of rates of exchange.
- (8) *Gold.* Provision is made for the mobilization and control of gold if it is necessary for the protection of the currency or the public credit of the Commonwealth.
- (9) *Interest Rates.* The Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Treasurer, make regulations for the control of rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other persons in the course of banking business carried on by them.

- (10) *Other.* Other provisions of the Act relate to the supply of statistics and other information by banks, the settlement of clearing balances between banks, investigations of the accounts of banks by the Commonwealth Auditor-General, and restrictions on the use of the words "bank" or "savings bank" in relation to a business. Although a bank may be required to supply information relating to its financial stability and information needed for the determination of banking policy, it cannot be required to disclose details relating to the account of an individual customer.

Banking in 1962

Introduction

The main feature of 1962 was that available bank credit was not fully utilized. However, structural changes (see below) made the banking system more flexible and effective.

Late in 1961, deposits were rising quite rapidly, and rose a further £92 mill. in 1962, with seasonal fluctuations during the year. By contrast, advances were falling late in 1961, and in January, 1962, were about £80 mill. lower than a year earlier. Therefore, the advance/deposit ratio was unusually low at the beginning of 1962. It failed to rise, except fractionally, during the year, although aggregate overdraft limit authorities granted by the banks to their customers rose materially.

At some stages of the year, a rapid expansion of credit seemed possible, if resurgent business confidence had resulted in the full use of available overdraft limits. In mid-year, advances rose by more than the usual seasonal amount—by nearly £30 mill. in July. But this rise proved only temporary.

Early in 1962, deposits were augmented by the strong flows of export proceeds and oversea investment into the nation's oversea reserves. Although these favourable factors continued for most of the year, a strong revival of imports, reflecting internal recovery, absorbed oversea funds, and checked the rise in deposits.

Government Policy

Early in the year, the Federal Government implemented some expansionary measures, including income tax cuts and larger public works expenditure, designed to encourage spending and restore confidence. The Federal Budget of August promised a large deficit for 1962–63 as a further stimulus, but in the following months income of the Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds was unusually high. This applied especially to the latter, where heavy over-subscriptions to loans absorbed public liquidity.

New Term Loan Fund

A Term Loan Fund was set up in April by transferring the equivalent of 3 per cent. of each trading bank's deposits to an account at the Reserve Bank, thus providing a revolving fund of about £55 mill. from which the trading banks could lend for development or export purposes. A need for such long-term loans had been recognized for some time. Outright loans for three to eight years were considered more appropriate for these purposes than normal overdrafts. Interest charged was usually about 7 per cent., which is slightly higher than the overdraft rate. The response was significant, and a large proportion of the fund was committed by the end of 1962. Funds standing in the Term Loan Fund Account at the Reserve Bank, pending use, earn $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a year for the trading banks.

Statutory Reserve Deposits and Liquid Assets/Government Securities

When Term Loans were introduced, there was a 2 per cent. reduction (to 10·5 per cent. of bank deposits) in the Statutory Reserve Deposits required to be held at the Reserve Bank by the trading banks, balanced by a 2 per cent. rise to 18 per cent. in the ratio to deposits of L.G.S. assets (cash and Government securities) which trading banks agree to hold.

The S.R.D. ratio was raised to 11·5 per cent. at the end of October, when it was considered that the liquidity of the system (especially of some member banks) was excessive, and a sharp rise in advances could have brought embarrassing pressures in the economy.

Interest Rates

Interest rates were slightly altered in April when the upper limit on the average rate a bank could charge on overdrafts was removed, but the limit on any particular overdraft was retained at 7 per cent. The former limit had been difficult for banks to manage, and inhibited their use of interest rates to control credit. Another slight change was reduction in the maximum rate for term deposits (twelve months) to 4 per cent. This rate had been raised during 1961, with the apparent effect of increasing the proportion of interest-bearing bank deposits.

Bank Deposits

Victoria's share of total Australian bank deposits remained virtually unchanged during 1962 at about 32 per cent. The proportions of the individual Victorian trading bank deposits did not alter materially during 1962. Some small changes were probably related to the formation of savings banks by the trading banks which caused a switch from current to savings accounts. Because the savings banks were established at different dates, differential effects were recorded on parent bank deposits.

Savings bank deposits rose strongly in 1962. In accordance with official requirements, most of their funds were invested in government or semi-government loans, already well supported, the greater part of the remainder being available for housing.

In October, the basis for charging customers for maintaining trading bank accounts was altered. Inland exchange was abolished, and the charge for each account was calculated on volume of work and cost of servicing, with due allowance for credit balances.

Further Reference

An outline of the history of banking in Victoria and a description of the currency will be found on pages 625 to 628 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Trading Banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies, in Victoria, conducted by individual trading banks at 30th June, 1960 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30th June—					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	82	85	90	35	53	64
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	173	178	180	75	81	85
Bank of Adelaide	1	1	1	..	..	..
Bank of New South Wales	131	139	145	16	13	18
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	151	153	155	71	70	69
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	103	107	111	33	35	39
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	134	135	141	49	47	41
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	211	214	213	97	100	101
Total Private Trading Banks	904	927	946	341	346	353
Total Trading Banks	986	1,012	1,036	376	399	417
Metropolitan Area	493	515	540	137	160	176
Remainder of State	493	497	496	239	239	241

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1962, and for the months of June of the preceding four years. 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, 1962**
(£'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	42,989	18,843	61,832	36,263
Private Trading Banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	72,357	34,996	107,353	55,994
Bank of Adelaide	1,524	841	2,365	1,749
Bank of New South Wales	46,987	22,021	69,008	39,831
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	52,633	34,735	87,368	44,785
Commercial Banking Co. of Syd- ney Ltd.	28,435	20,004	48,439	24,938
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	50,913	21,991	72,904	40,147
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	74,771	62,469	137,240	57,179
Total ..	370,609	215,900	586,509	300,886

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES**
(£'000)

Month of June	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
1958	364,318	136,527	500,845	268,814
1959	369,429	146,970	516,399	254,767
1960	403,840	156,329	560,169	290,960
1961	363,330	185,911	549,241	300,420
1962	370,609	215,900	586,509	300,886

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

Reserve Bank of Australia*General*

The Reserve Bank is the central bank of Australia and acts as banker and financial agent of the Commonwealth. *The Reserve Bank Act 1959* which came into operation on 14th 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.

Section 10 of the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, referring to the general functions of the Reserve Bank Board states:—"It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank under this Act, the *Banking Act 1959* and the regulations under that Act, are exercised in such a manner as, in the opinion of the Board, will best contribute to—

- (a) the stability of the currency of Australia ;
- (b) the maintenance of full employment in Australia ; and
- (c) the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia."

The *Banking Act 1959*, which came into operation at the same time as the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, provides the statutory basis for the conduct and regulation of trading and savings banking generally, including provisions concerning the relationships of trading and savings banks with the Reserve Bank.

Provisions are made for the protection of depositors and for the regulation of bank credit. Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts are maintained by each trading bank with the Reserve Bank which determines the statutory deposit ratio applicable. This is expressed as a percentage of each bank's current level of Australian deposits. The Bank is also empowered to direct advance policies of both trading and savings banks, and, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, to exercise control over bank interest rates. Other functions include the administration of exchange control and the mobilization of foreign currency.

Under the provisions of the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the policy of the Reserve Bank is determined by a Board consisting of the Governor (Chairman), the Deputy Governor (Deputy Chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, and seven other members who are appointed by the Governor-General. The Board is required to inform the Government, from time to time, of its monetary and banking policy. Subject to determined policy, the Bank is managed by the Governor. In addition, the Governor and the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury keep each other fully informed on all matters which jointly concern the Bank and the Department of the Treasury.

Net profits in each year arising from central banking business are distributed as follows :—

- (1) Such amount as the Commonwealth Treasurer, after consultation with the Board, determines shall be placed to the credit of the Reserve Bank Reserve Fund ; and
- (2) the remainder shall be paid to the Commonwealth.

Note Issue Department

In the Note Issue Department of the Bank—established in 1920—is vested the exclusive right to issue, re-issue, and cancel Australian notes. Australian notes are printed by, or under the authority of, the Bank. Under the provisions of the Reserve Bank Act, net profits of the Note Issue Department in each year are paid to the Commonwealth.

Rural Credits Department

Through this Department, which was established in 1925, the Bank has authority to make advances to certain bodies for the purpose of assisting orderly marketing of primary produce. The period of the advance shall not exceed one year. The net profits of the Rural Credits Department in each year are dealt with as follows :—

- (1) One-half shall be placed to the credit of the Rural Credits Department Reserve Fund ; and
- (2) one-half shall be placed to the credit of the Rural Credits Development Fund.

Financial Statements

The Bank's assets and liabilities, for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62, 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	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	21,618	26,437	25,029	22,790	26,000
Australian Notes on Issue	389,544	396,019	413,592	427,710	427,503
Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks ..	328,337	259,865	280,786	294,409	217,733
Other Deposits of Trading Banks ..	25,602	24,189	19,580	18,478	31,454
Other Liabilities ..	218,393	232,866	246,368	268,417	332,986
Total ..	983,494	939,376	985,355	1,031,804	1,035,676

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT) :
AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Assets—					
Gold and Balances					
Held Abroad ..	461,721	411,509	442,164	365,696	492,083
Australian Notes and Coin ..	2,026	2,182	3,566	6,280	7,985
Cheques and Bills of Other Banks ..	4,177	4,094	3,084	1,956	1,790
Government and Other Securities (Including Commonwealth Treasury Bills) ..	478,603	469,064	475,189	571,279	465,687
Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit ..	4,488	4,707	4,014	5,749	6,270
Loans, Advances, and all Other Assets ..	32,479	47,820	57,338	80,844	61,861
Total ..	983,494	939,376	985,355	1,031,804	1,035,676

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Total Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingencies) ..	27,563	40,272	54,542	62,332	57,606
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, &c.	33,664	46,732	62,605	72,356	68,480
Other Assets ..	278	282	217	54	45
Total Assets ..	33,942	47,014	62,822	72,410	68,525

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS
(£'000)

Department	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Central Banking ..	10,103	4,200	5,381	6,705	6,673
Note Issue ..	12,593	10,935	10,516	12,930	15,751
Rural Credits ..	184	227	322	434	469
Total ..	22,880*	15,362*	16,219	20,069	22,893

* Excluding net profits of Mortgage Bank Department and Industrial Finance Department. From 14th January, 1960, the functions of these departments were assumed by the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
(£'000)

Particulars—	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
National Debt Sinking Fund	5,052	2,100	..	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	12,593	10,935	13,206	16,283	20,237
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund	5,051	2,100	2,691	3,352	2,186
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve Fund	92	114	161	217	235
Development Fund	92	113	161	217	235
Total	22,880	15,362	16,219	20,069	22,893

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, and came into being on 14th January, 1960. The Corporation is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia. Each of the constituent banks has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. Apart from controlling the operations of its three constituent banks, the Corporation also engages staff and makes them available as required by those banks.

The Commonwealth Banking 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.

In Victoria, the control of the Corporation and its three constituent banks is exercised through a Chief Manager and a State Manager for each bank. This arrangement also applies in other States.

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 July, 1913.)

The Commonwealth Trading Bank carries out all types of general banking business. At June, 1962, it had 856 branches and agencies throughout Australia, customers' accounts numbered 760,000 and total assets were approximately £400 mill. Including amounts lodged on interest bearing deposits, at June, 1962 total deposits within Australia were £302.7 mill., representing 16.6 per cent. of deposits of all major Australian trading banks. Advances to customers totalled £162 mill. at June, 1962, and are made against such security as the Trading Bank decides is appropriate.

The Bank makes loans for a great variety of purposes—business (including rural), public authorities, personal (including housing), and non-profit organizations. In April, 1962, a new form of lending was introduced by way of term loans for capital expenditure for production in rural, industrial, and export areas.

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. It is also anxious to assist with the development of Australia's export business and its officers have been members of Commonwealth Government trade missions. They also 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 of nearly £1,000 mill.

At the end of June, 1962, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled £873 mill. and it was conducting 5,560,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of £164 mill. outstanding in June, 1962, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled approximately £505 mill. and in local and semi-government securities amounted to approximately £103 mill.

Since 1946, £240 mill. has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided for almost 130,000 homes, of which 116,000 were new dwellings.

The Savings Bank, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, provides special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia. The Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service is conducted at Australia House, London, and agencies are conducted on migrant vessels. To cater for migrants' needs after arrival, agencies are conducted at hostels, and special Migrant Information Centres,

staffed by experienced linguists, have been established in all capital cities and other major centres. The Migrant Information Centres have dealt with many thousands of inquiries on a wide range of subjects, such as housing, education, and employment.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia commenced operations on 14th 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 recognized 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.

Loans are made over all fields of primary production for such purposes as clearing, fencing, irrigation and water conservation, and the erection of essential farm buildings. Financial assistance is also given for the acquisition of additional and better livestock and plant where they are required to improve production.

In its industrial activities, the Bank provides finance for such purposes as the erection of factory buildings, purchase of plant and machinery, and for working capital requirements in conjunction with a development programme.

The Development Bank does not provide funds for the acquisition of goods other than for use in the borrower's own business. Equipment finance on hire purchase terms is available but only for the purchase of producer goods such as agricultural tractors and machinery, commercial motor vehicles, earth-moving equipment, machine tools, and factory equipment.

In terms of its charter, the Development Bank provides advice and assistance to promote the efficient organization and conduct of primary production or of industrial undertakings. To this end, the Bank maintains a specialist staff of rural and industrial advisers who tender technical advice and assistance to customers. Further indirect assistance to industry is in the provision of scholarships for management study and training and for post-apprenticeship courses in various trades ; financial aid to assist in research and the study of problems relating to both primary and secondary industry ; and the sponsorship of conferences on rural and industrial topics. Among the rural research programmes assisted financially are the study of nutrient status of soils in the central region of Victoria and research into the myxoma virus.

All the major private trading banks, the Rural Bank of New South Wales, the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, the State Bank of South Australia, and the State Savings Bank of Victoria are agents of the Commonwealth Development Bank for the receipt and transmission of loan applications.

The following tables illustrate various activities of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation :—

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK :
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**

At 30th June—	Deposits Repayable in Australia (Average for Month of June)			Advances	Number of Accounts
	Bearing Interest	Not Bearing Interest	Total		
	£ mill.				'000
1958	63	152	215	118	591
1959	73	160	233	129	641
1960	80	191	271	147	680
1961	104	178	282	148	719
1962	116	186	302	162	760

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK : NUMBER
OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF
DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING,
ETC.**

At 30th June—	Number of Active Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors	Loans and Advances Outstanding	Commonwealth and Other Securities Held
	'000	£ mill.		
1958	5,141	734	119	551
1959	5,265	765	127	555
1960	5,370	807	136	586
1961	5,450	822	148	589
1962	5,560	873	164	610

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14th January, 1960, to 17th April, 1963, are set out in the following tables :—

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOP-
MENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14TH JANUARY, 1960,
TO 17TH APRIL, 1963**

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Australia ..	5,867	24,981	612	10,251	6,479	35,232
Victoria ..	869	3,498	119	2,680	988	6,178

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK: EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, 14TH JANUARY, 1960, TO 17TH APRIL, 1963

Particulars	Number of Advances	Amount Advanced
		£'000
Australia	44,035	54,671
Victoria	9,170	13,236

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to primary and secondary industries, outstanding in Australia at 30th June, 1962, were as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA: ADVANCES TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1962

Primary Industries			Secondary Industries	
Type of Industry	Advances Outstanding		Type of Industry	Advances Outstanding
	£'000			£'000
Sheep	8,836		Chemical Products ..	1,616
Cattle	1,939		Electrical Manufacturing ..	549
Dairying	2,962		Food Processing ..	788
Wheat and Other Grain			Engineering	1,768
Crops	1,739		Other Manufacturing ..	2,558
Fruit	756		Transport	1,320
Miscellaneous	1,203		Miscellaneous	1,666
Total	17,435		Total	10,265

State Savings Bank of Victoria

General

The Bank, an autonomous body constituted under Victorian statutes, operates within Victoria under direction of Commissioners (appointed by the Government), who exercise control through a general manager. It has a Savings Bank Department which accepts interest bearing savings deposits, invests those moneys in trustee securities and in short-term mortgage loans, and provides some general banking services, e.g., separate non-interest bearing cheque accounts, fixed deposit, and safe deposit facilities. It also conducts a Credit Foncier Department which, by issuing debentures, obtains funds to make long-term mortgage loans to finance the erection or purchase of homes and farms.

Bank Buildings

Fashions in banking architecture have changed remarkably in the years since the Second World War. In all its new buildings and in the renovation of old premises, the State Savings Bank now favours the "open look". Windows of a modern branch are large, giving passers-by a full view of the interior, and the façades have a pleasant appearance in contrast to the old, forbidding style. In the banking chamber, high partitions no longer screen the workings of the branch from the public. Counters and fittings are at waist level to establish a closer and friendlier relationship between staff and public.

The State Savings Bank has its own architects' department, but the rapid expansion of recent years (183 new branches were opened between 1955 and 1962) has required assistance of outside architects who have designed many new branches under the direction of the Bank's Chief Architect.

School Banking

The State Savings Bank established its school bank department in 1912. After 50 years of school banking, the balances to the credit of 494,376 children at 30th June, 1962, were £3·2 mill. The total number of school banks was 2,517.

An interesting development has occurred in school banking since 1957. In that year, the State Savings Bank established Victoria's first student-operated bank at Macleod High School. As the name implies, these banks are conducted by the pupils themselves who are trained to act as managers, accountants, tellers, or clerks. The experience the pupils gain in the performance of these duties is of considerable value when they leave school for the commercial world. Following the success of the Macleod experiment, the Bank had established to 30th June, 1962, 154 student-operated banks at secondary schools throughout Victoria.

Mechanization

For well over a hundred years, methods of savings bank accounting remained unchanged except for minor innovations such as loose-leaf ledgers. It was believed by many people that the nature of savings bank business did not lend itself to mechanized bookkeeping. Unlike cheque accounts, many of which have a large number of transactions daily, the average savings account is operated only between twelve and fifteen times a year.

In 1957, after intensive study of overseas developments, the State Savings Bank of Victoria experimented with a pilot installation of mechanized equipment at its Ryrie-street (Geelong) branch. The results were most satisfactory, and in the following five years, the Bank converted over 100 of its larger branches to mechanized methods.

The process was taken considerably further in 1960 with the opening of a Data Processing Centre at the Bank's head office. The electronic equipment at this Centre processes all ledger work for a number of large branches in Melbourne and suburbs. In October, 1962, the Bank installed a computer in its head office ; this was the only computer in any bank in Australia.

Congregation of accounts makes it possible to use advanced equipment economically, and the removal of ledgers from banking chambers enables better use to be made of premises in high rental areas.

Investment of Funds

The Bank follows three main avenues in the investment of its funds : Commonwealth Government inscribed stock, securities of municipal and other public authorities, and first mortgages over freehold or leasehold land in Victoria.

The sum invested in mortgage loans represents 28 per cent. of depositors' balances, and was made up of £68·6 mill. advanced to 38,526 borrowers by the Credit Foncier Department ; £15 mill. lent to 4,759 borrowers by the Savings Bank Department ; and £10·7 mill. advanced to Victorian Co-operative Housing Societies in the form of overdrafts.

From 1896, when its Credit Foncier Department was established by Act of Parliament, until 1962, the Bank assisted an estimated 155,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes.

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 1962, the Bank awarded 100 new bursaries, valued at £40 each, and extended 60 existing bursaries.

Industrial Savings Facilities

The original form of banking-at-work, introduced to Australia in 1927 by The State Savings Bank of Victoria, is still popular ; employees lodge envelopes containing their deposits in strong boxes, which are cleared by the bank staff.

There are now three other forms of banking-at-work :—

- (1) *National Savings Groups*, the members of which authorize their employer to deduct a fixed amount from their wages. These deductions are held in a trust fund pending quarterly distribution to the members' individual accounts.
- (2) *Pay-Roll Savings Plan*, similar in operation to National Savings Groups, with the important difference that deductions from wages are transmitted to individual accounts each pay day.

- (3) *Employees' Savings Groups*, formed by employees usually without assistance from employers. The members appoint a committee to collect and bank their savings.

In 1961-62, the State Savings Bank received £5·4 mill. in deposits from these four types of banking-at-work schemes, which were established at 2,578 places of business. An estimated 60,000 employees contributed to this total.

Other Activities

The functions of a savings bank have expanded beyond recognition since the first such institutions were established at the beginning of the 19th Century for the sole purpose of guarding and investing small savings.

It is common practice now for many savings bank depositors to have dividends on industrial shares, interest on stock and Australian Wheat Board Certificates, and other special credits made direct to their accounts. Depositors may also arrange with the Government departments concerned for Child Endowment, Military Pay Allotments, and War Pensions to be credited direct to their accounts.

The State Savings Bank accepts payments due to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the Friendly Societies Central Agency of Victoria Contributory Groups, the City of Heidelberg Electric Energy Department, and the City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department. During 1961-62, the Bank accepted 2,598,012 payments amounting to £11·5 mill.

At 30th June, 1962, the Bank's 423 branches, 15 sub-branches and 631 agencies throughout the State held balances totalling £332 mill.

Full facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash or conversion applications for Commonwealth Government loans and for public loans floated by semi-governmental authorities within Victoria. Through its Safe Custody Department the Bank holds, free of charge, on behalf of its customers, bonds and debentures issued or guaranteed by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, or those in which the bank may itself invest.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1962, were as follows :—

		£
Savings Bank Department	.. ..	355,879,642
Credit Foncier Department	.. ..	69,649,409
		<hr/>
Total	.. ..	425,529,051
		<hr/>

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department were :—1957–58, £160,094 ; 1958–59, £389,304 ; 1959–60, £343,696 ; 1960–61, £580,300 ; and 1961–62, £223,871. Reserve Funds totalled £10,700,000 at 30th June, 1962.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit in specified years from 1900 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open—			Amount at Credit of Depositors—			
	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	School Bank Accounts*	Total	Passbook and Cheque Accounts	Deposit Stock Accounts	School Bank Accounts*	Total
		'000			£'000		
1900 ..	375	..	375	9,111	..	..	9,111
1905 ..	447	..	447	10,897	..	..	10,897
1910 ..	561	..	561	15,418	..	..	15,418
1915 ..	722	14	736	24,875	159	10	25,044
1920 ..	886	12	898	37,232	505	8	37,745
1925 ..	1,095	89	1,184	53,145	743	101	53,989
1930 ..	1,257	165	1,422	60,845	1,809	289	62,943
1935 ..	1,325	188	1,513	61,094	1,738	276	63,108
1940 ..	1,477	208	1,685	64,417	2,657	287	67,361
1945 ..	1,762	218	1,980	140,855	1,923	439	143,217
1950 ..	1,961	260	2,221	196,768	1,089	823	198,680
1955 ..	2,126	363	2,489	257,655	792	1,703	260,150
1956 ..	2,149	385	2,534	261,254	1,156	1,907	264,317
1957 ..	2,166	402	2,568	262,842	1,329	2,105	266,276
1958 ..	2,216	426	2,642	268,469	2,010	2,328	272,807
1959 ..	2,286	445	2,731	274,595	4,165	2,536	281,296
1960 ..	2,350	462	2,812	286,209	9,160	2,767	298,136
1961 ..	2,409	479	2,888	290,396	14,953	2,957	308,306
1962 ..	2,450	494	2,944	307,216	21,457	3,162	331,835

* School Banks were established in November, 1912

The following table shows the transactions in connexion with all accounts for each year from 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts—			Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors
	Opened	Closed	Remaining Open at End of Period				
		'000			£'000		
1958 ..	335	261	2,642	258,487	258,509	6,554	272,807
1959 ..	360	271	2,731	320,433	319,128	7,184	281,296
1960 ..	359	278	2,812	389,301	380,241	7,780	298,136
1961 ..	374	298	2,888	418,241	416,383	8,312	308,306
1962 ..	366	310	2,944	382,891	369,028	9,666	331,835

Details of transactions in the Credit Foncier Department are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : CREDIT FONCIER
TRANSACTIONS**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1962
	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Stock and Debentures—					
Issued £'000	22,200	26,250	29,250	33,750	416,845*
Redeemed £'000	15,000	16,000	23,000	31,000	350,595
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	47,000	57,250	63,500	66,250	66,250
Pastoral or Agricultural Property—					
Advanced £'000	60	78	49	62	12,971
Repaid £'000	64	69	58	65	12,511
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	463	472	463	460	460
Loans Current, 30th June No.	515	481	447	413	413
Dwelling or Shop Property—					
Advanced £'000	11,456	15,280	11,727	7,301	133,760
Repaid £'000	4,276	4,865	4,851	4,842	65,676
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	48,334	58,749	65,625	68,084	68,084
Loans Current, 30th June No.	30,632	34,258	36,740	37,683	37,683
Housing Advances—					
Advanced £'000	..	..	..	..	9,840
Repaid £'000	59	48	37	31	9,739
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	217	169	132	101	101
Loans Current, 30th June No.	781	643	538	429	429
Country Industries—					
Advanced £'000	..	..	..	..	195
Repaid £'000	1	..	..	1	194
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	2	2	2	1	1
Loans Current, 30th June No.	2	1	1	1	1
Total Transactions—					
Advanced £'000	11,516	15,358	11,776	7,363	156,766
Repaid £'000	4,400	4,982	4,946	4,939	88,120
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	49,016	59,392	66,222	68,646	68,646
Loans Current, 30th June No.	31,930	35,383	37,726	38,526	38,526

* Including conversion loans, and £2,637,300 stock inscribed in exchange for debentures.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1962, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £68,991. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to £2,089,681 at 30th June, 1962. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to £265,000.

Further Reference

An outline of the history of The State Savings Bank of Victoria will be found on pages 630 to 632 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Total Deposits, &c., in Savings Banks

The next table shows, for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62, the aggregate amount on deposit in Victoria in the State Savings Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the private savings banks. Also shown is the amount of deposits per head of population.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

At 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors—				Deposits per Head of Population
	State Savings Bank*	Commonwealth Savings Bank	Private Savings Banks	Total	
	£'000				£
1958	272,807	117,805	43,019	433,631	159·5
1959	281,296	122,577	54,581	458,454	164·6
1960	298,136	131,243	70,242	499,621	174·9
1961	308,306	133,672	75,552	517,530	176·6
1962	331,835	142,562	96,506	570,903	190·8

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

Royal Mint, Melbourne Branch*Present Functions*

For many years, the major activity of the Melbourne Mint has been the production of coin for the Commonwealth Government. All the silver coin and a large part of the bronze is produced in Melbourne—Perth Mint supplying the balance of the bronze. The present silver alloy consists of 500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, and 50 zinc parts per 1,000. The bronze consists of copper, tin, and zinc.

To meet the demands of a rising population and an expanding economy, an average of 69,822,000 pieces were minted in each of the five years to 31st December, 1962. The Melbourne Mint was originally designed for a production of 5 million sovereigns per annum.

The original functions of purchase and refining have continued, though their importance has been relatively reduced by the decrease in gold production. However, in 1962, 223,008 ounces of rough gold containing 114,840 ounces of fine gold were treated. Deposits are usually the product of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Northern Territory, with a large and increasing number of small parcels from New Guinea.

Gold and silver, in various forms and alloys, are prepared and supplied to manufacturers and others. Medals of gold, silver, or bronze are struck for various bodies.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958 to 1962, the quantity of gold received at the Mint ; where the gold was produced ; its mint coinage value ; and the gold bullion issued during the same periods :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MINT : GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
GOLD RECEIVED (Gross Weight)					
Produced in Victoria oz.	50,691	43,882	32,465	31,542	32,355
" " New South Wales "	12,438	5,906	5,844	5,090	4,804
" " Queensland "	38,188	44,340	36,579	39,117	35,644
" " South Australia and Northern Territory "	62,572	59,386	59,939	59,733	56,558
" " Western Australia "	609	..	1	26	..
" " Tasmania "	211	119	316	494	442
" " New Zealand "	2,644	3,438	2,108	6,995	7,436
Produced Elsewhere "	53,138	75,172	84,554	109,319	85,769
Total "	220,491	232,243	221,806	252,316	223,008
Mint Coinage Value £	612,070	541,726	490,573	502,577	487,802
GOLD ISSUED					
Bullion—Quantity oz. std.	156,589	137,412	129,416	127,743	125,503
—Mint Value £	609,719	535,050	503,912	497,398	488,678

The number of deposits received during 1962 was 1,638. The average composition of these deposits was gold 515, silver 398, and base 87 in every 1,000 parts.

The value of gold shown in the above table is calculated on the normal mint value of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat). By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank, the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank. During 1962, depositors were paid a premium of 267·84377 per cent., thereby making the actual price of gold £15 12s. 6d. per ounce fine.

In the following table, particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MINT : SILVER AND BRONZE COINS
ISSUED
(‘000)

Denomination of Coins	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Silver Pieces—					
2s. "	8,972	3,500	15,760	9,452	13,748
1s. "	7,412	10,876	14,512	32,000	6,592
6d. "	17,944	11,728	18,592	9,152	44,816
3d. "	11,248	19,888	19,600	34,000	15,968
Total Silver Pieces "	45,576	45,992	68,464	84,604	81,124
Bronze Pieces—					
1d. "	10,013	1,618	507	..	..
½d. "	..	10,166	1,027	..	..
Total Bronze Pieces "	10,013	11,784	1,534	..	..

Further Reference

An historical outline of the Royal Mint is given on page 635 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Life Insurance

Introduction

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 insurance activities in the life insurance field is vested in the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner under the provisions of *The Life Insurance Act 1945-1961*.

Life insurance may be regarded as being in two main categories—Industrial and Ordinary. The Life Insurance Act describes an industrial policy as “a policy upon which the premiums are by the terms of the policy made payable at intervals of less than two months, and are contracted to be received or are usually received by means of collectors”. The Act refers to other life insurance policies as all those life insurance policies which are not industrial policies.

A survey of the life insurance industry of Victoria, covering the period from December, 1946 to December, 1961, reveals a significant growth in life insurance business. At the end of December, 1946, there were 481,765 ordinary and superannuation policies in force for a sum insured of £189·6 mill., and, by the end of 1961, these had increased to 1,100,318 policies for a total sum insured of £1,350 mill. During this period, there was a change in the distribution of the type of insurance cover undertaken. Of the total sums assured in force in 1946, the broad divisions by type of policy were : Whole of life 25 per cent.; Endowment 67 per cent.; and the balance Miscellaneous types of policies, including short term policies. Comparable figures for 1961 were : Whole of life, 28 per cent. ; Endowment, 70 per cent. ; Miscellaneous, 2 per cent.

The growth of ordinary and superannuation business has not been matched by that of industrial business. Comparative figures for the period 1946 to 1961 show that there were 1,119,476 industrial policies for a total sum insured of £58·7 mill. in force at the end of December, 1946, and 981,034 policies for a total sum insured of £107·9 mill. at the end of December, 1961.

In recent years a trend has developed for both general and life insurance companies to transact both types of business. The result has been that the number of insurance companies transacting life business in Victoria rose from twenty in 1946 to 33 in 1961. Many of these companies are branches of oversea insurance companies but they are all bound to comply with the same standards as are laid down for Australian companies.

There are no figures available relating to assets held by insurance companies in Victoria, but some indication of the increase may be obtained by looking at figures for the whole of Australia. Assets held by insurance companies rose from approximately £333 mill. in 1946 to £1,500 mill. at the end of December, 1962. The investment of funds by companies had also changed during this period, company securities and loans being favoured.

Superannuation Business

Superannuation business conducted by insurance companies has been regarded separately since 1959, under the amending legislation of that year. This type of business has grown considerably and now exceeds industrial business in importance. An illustration of the special problems which superannuation business may have to face can be seen where employees are participating in group schemes and employers are subsidising contributions. When an employee in such a scheme transfers to another employer, a considerable amount of money may be lost because in so leaving he forfeits his rights to the employer's subsidy. This could have an inhibiting effect on the mobility of labour, which, in turn, may have long term ill effects on the community interest.

Industrial Insurance

This form of insurance is declining in popularity relative to other forms of insurance business. Group insurance and superannuation schemes in particular are supplanting industrial insurance. One reason for this is that better insurance cover is available through the medium of group insurance schemes providing regular deduction of premiums from wages and salaries. The high cost of collection of premiums by door to door agents raises a major difficulty and insurance companies are not conducting this business with as much vigour as they did before the Second World War. Some indication of the fall in industrial business is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NUMBER OF NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICIES ISSUED

Year	No. of Policies Issued	Year	No. of Policies Issued	Year	No. of Policies Issued
1946 ..	114,936	1952 ..	80,386	1957 ..	58,682
1947 ..	95,603	1953 ..	78,036	1958 ..	53,457
1948 ..	96,441	1954 ..	68,135	1959 ..	52,804
1949 ..	93,661	1955 ..	61,200	1960 ..	51,275
1950 ..	88,769	1956 ..	56,911	1961 ..	48,295
1951 ..	79,814				

Present Situation

With the continuing development of the Australian economy there is no lack of opportunity for the expansion of business and the favourable investment of funds, and the insurance industry is now in the position where its own size is causing changes in management and investment practices. An instance of new management practice is the extensive use of electronic data processing methods by the major insurance companies.

Of prime importance at the present time, however, is the role of the life insurance companies as investors. The Australian life insurance industry controlled assets in its life insurance funds of more than £1,500 mill. as at 31st December, 1962, and has become one of the great collectors of savings in Australia. These savings must be invested

to obtain the best available security and interest without overlooking the responsibility of the industry to the community in general. When capital is in short supply, the life insurance companies are placed in a role of arbitrating between the various contenders for finance and, because in aggregate their investment decisions involve such large amounts of money, the public is vitally concerned with their investment policy. A practical example of the problems which can arise occurred in the legislation relating to the minimum levels of investment by life companies in Government securities.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1957 to 1961 :—

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
1957	31,319	10,907	3,501	261	14,669
1958	34,155	10,906	3,662	303	14,871
1959	37,237	11,773	4,135	510	16,418
1960	41,411	13,282	7,956	459	21,697
1961	49,587	15,603	8,653	758	25,014

The following table shows, for each of the years 1957 to 1961, particulars of life insurance business in existence in both the ordinary and industrial departments of the companies :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Ordinary and Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	943,549	976,227	1,098,001	1,110,085	1,100,318
Sum Insured £'000	749,252	857,569	993,079	1,188,652	1,349,965
Annual Premiums ..	24,471	27,203	30,012	33,686	36,879
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,131,825	1,102,774	1,069,764	1,032,245	981,034
Sum Insured £'000	98,744	100,390	101,424	104,505	107,851
Annual Premiums ..	4,727	4,759	4,757	4,830	4,886

In 1961, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary and Superannuation Departments and in the Industrial Departments was £1,216 and £110 respectively.

The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1957 to 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Ordinary and Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	83,711	84,686	90,939	123,850	118,692
Sum Insured £'000	145,541	156,501	193,872	273,734	276,781
Annual Premiums ..	4,101	4,351	4,715	5,845	6,359
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	58,682	53,457	52,804	51,275	48,295
Sum Insured £'000	9,357	8,978	9,343	11,532	13,340
Annual Premiums ..	437	418	435	512	556

Sums assured under new policies issued during 1961 averaged £2,332 in the Ordinary and Superannuation Departments and £276 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued during each of the years 1959 to 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of Discontinuance	1959		1960		1961	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY AND SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death	4,989	3,483	5,653	4,000	5,471	4,590
Maturity or Expiry ..	13,799	8,743	16,070	10,640	16,993	15,639
Surrender	25,906	24,337	43,786	33,082	59,983	52,830
Forfeiture	10,536	15,020	14,811	20,891	17,076	28,229
Other *	1,965	6,779	31,457	9,560	28,937	14,180
Total	57,195	58,362	111,777	78,173	128,460	115,468
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death	4,515	280	4,583	307	4,237	280
Maturity or Expiry ..	45,472	2,369	51,358	2,622	61,010	3,334
Surrender	21,367	2,980	20,358	2,976	22,070	3,343
Forfeiture	14,085	2,661	12,105	2,540	11,690	2,989
Other *	375	19	390	6	499	48
Total	85,814	8,309	88,794	8,451	99,506	9,994

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, &c.

Further Reference

Trends in life insurance are described on pages 667–668 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance

Organization

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 200 companies, many with oversea affiliations, provide a range of policies and services comparable with those available in other countries. Organization of the market can be summarized 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 oversea re-insurance companies.

Most of the companies are members of the Fire, Accident, and Marine Underwriters' Associations in each State, and these "Tariff" companies, as they are known, issue uniformly based policies but compete amongst themselves for business. Additional competition is provided by other components of the market which, as a whole, is strong and resilient.

Fire Protection Encouraged

The Fire and Accident Underwriters' Association in each State employs a staff of surveyors who are primarily engaged in advising the public, through member companies, on fire protection principles and practices. The Survey Departments maintain close contact with similar bodies in Britain, U.S.A., and Canada to ensure that the latest information is available.

Fire protection devices, such as automatic sprinkler installations, must be installed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Underwriters' Associations to qualify for the premium reductions the companies allow for the improvement of risks in this way.

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 physical injury or death 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.

Marine Insurance

A substantial amount of the Marine insurance business transacted in the Commonwealth of Australia is underwritten by insurers licensed by the Victorian Government to carry on Marine insurance business in Victoria.

The majority of these insurers are members of the Marine Underwriters and Salvage Association of Victoria Ltd. which was established in 1869, some of its main objects being to "obtain information with respect to the state of vessels owned in, trading to, or otherwise connected with Australian ports, their condition when loading, the quantity and nature of cargo taken on board, the mode of stowing cargo and the state in which cargo is discharged, and the investigating by all lawful means of the cause of loss or damage or injury to vessels and cargoes".

The Association also maintains a well-equipped salvage depot in the charge of a Salvage Officer. His services and the salvage gear are available to non-member as well as member companies.

Although the term "marine" connotes the insurance of vessels and cargoes engaged in a marine venture, the changing pattern of the transport of goods within the Commonwealth now brings transit by road, rail, and air, as well as by sea, within the operations of the marine insurer.

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 30th June, or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30th June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :—

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, 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 show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	9,432	9,284	9,628	10,051	10,999
Householders' Comprehensive ..	2,564	2,935	3,315	3,709	4,041
Sprinkler Leakage	23	28	26	28	33
Loss of Profits	992	1,151	1,266	1,272	1,290
Hailstone	177	301	254	392	332
Marine	2,410	2,664	2,572	3,044	2,873
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	12,849	12,764	14,377	15,484	17,337
Motor Cycles	40	52	59	29	23
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	5,361	5,703	6,009	6,482	6,813
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	12,312	13,110	14,081	15,315	14,167
Personal Accident	1,521	1,786	1,838	2,089	2,067
Public Risk, Third Party	573	650	755	899	1,085
General Property	102	120	113	147	154
Plate Glass	207	218	232	249	275
Boiler	22	22	36	31	32
Live Stock	92	73	80	77	84
Burglary	808	860	892	967	1,074
Guarantee	78	96	143	141	153
Pluvius	30	24	25	29	25
Aviation	111	196	60	75	46
All Risks	397	461	497	509	524
Television	†	867	1,153	758	556
Others	663	595	707	647	868
Total Premiums	50,764	53,960	58,118	62,424	64,851
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, &C. (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Investments	1,399	1,725	2,420	2,871	3,865
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand Total	52,163	55,685	60,538	65,295	68,716

* See references pages 483 to 485.

† Included with "Others". This class of business was first transacted in 1956-57.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	2,668	2,584	2,902	4,005	3,900
Householders' Comprehensive ..	470	539	669	782	1,099
Sprinkler Leakage	17	3	17	14	8
Loss of Profits	135	132	224	301	284
Hailstone	155	291	139	253	150
Marine	1,267	1,003	1,087	1,534	1,539
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	8,473	8,725	9,948	12,036	11,081
Motor Cycles	21	22	28	21	14
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	4,705	5,618	5,356	5,715	6,771
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	8,676	9,366	9,639	10,340	10,512
Personal Accident	538	623	787	923	985
Public Risk, Third Party	343	308	368	406	526
General Property	122	24	125	73	99
Plate Glass	109	122	148	174	197
Boiler	6	1	2	16	13
Live Stock	41	39	35	39	42
Burglary	383	432	524	550	588
Guarantee	9	24	25	37	77
Pluvius	12	3	16	43	4
Aviation	31	72	31	122	23
All Risks	188	231	299	343	334
Television	*	431	694	614	376
Others	234	257	354	339	473
Total	28,603	30,855	33,417	38,680	39,095
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	1,069	1,169	1,291	1,416	1,546
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	5,373	5,549	5,937	6,154	6,567
Expenses of Management	7,210	7,928	8,794	9,831	10,633
Taxation	1,751	2,426	3,036	2,693	2,246
Total	15,403	17,072	19,058	20,094	20,992
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
Grand Total	44,006	47,927	52,475	58,774	60,087

* Included with "Others". This class of business was first transacted in 1956-57.

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 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 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Fire	28·28	27·84	30·14	39·84	35·46
Householders' Comprehensive ..	18·35	18·38	20·19	21·08	27·18
Sprinkler Leakage	70·67	9·42	63·39	50·31	23·73
Loss of Profits	13·60	11·45	17·67	23·64	22·04
Hailstone	87·45	96·45	54·74	64·47	45·27
Marine	52·55	37·63	42·25	50·39	53·55
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	65·94	68·36	69·20	77·73	63·92
Motor Cycles	53·71	41·60	47·65	73·40	57·94
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	87·76	98·50	89·14	88·17	99·36
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	70·47	71·44	68·45	67·52	74·20
Personal Accident	35·36	34·86	42·80	44·17	47·66
Public Risk, Third Party	59·88	47·40	48·78	45·17	48·48
General Property	119·69	19·74	111·16	49·89	64·50
Plate Glass	52·69	55·84	63·71	69·73	71·62
Boiler	26·53	6·37	6·59	52·49	40·68
Live Stock	45·06	53·74	43·73	50·27	49·72
Burglary	47·13	50·29	58·79	56·88	54·71
Guarantee	11·06	25·02	17·42	26·24	50·76
Pluvius	39·67	34·97	63·74	148·28	17·11
Aviation	28·33	36·77	51·59	162·78	50·18
All Risks	47·42	50·04	60·01	67·37	63·67
Television	*	49·72	60·19	81·04	67·74
Others	35·25	43·15	50·03	52·37	54·42
All Classes	56·34	57·18	57·50	61·96	60·28

* Included with "Others". This class of business was first transacted in 1956-57.

Motor Vehicle Insurance (Compulsory Third Party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939 which came into force on 22nd January, 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY
THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
INSURED**

Class of Motor Vehicle	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE					
Private	285,887	302,145	336,684	362,032	390,125
Business	36,723	37,753	43,298	46,746	48,753
Light Goods	39,751	40,068	42,112	42,192	41,878
Heavy Goods	19,507	18,522	20,298	20,993	20,376
Miscellaneous	8,365	8,812	9,633	10,255	10,460
Motor Cycles	12,914	12,701	12,145	10,704	9,696
Visiting Motor Cars	887	931	1,815	2,268	2,272
Total	404,034	420,932	465,985	495,190	523,560

**MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED OUTSIDE A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE,
ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE**

Private	216,679	222,154	239,699	250,147	263,285
Business	8,507	9,190	10,318	11,125	11,649
Light Goods	51,504	50,368	52,589	51,752	53,112
Heavy Goods	32,497	31,926	33,639	34,656	34,589
Miscellaneous	33,208	34,728	37,729	39,784	41,316
Motor Cycles	10,218	8,924	8,134	6,744	5,480
Visiting Motor Cars	60	81	151	100	98
Total	352,673	357,371	382,259	394,308	409,529
Grand Total.. .. .	756,707	778,303	848,244	889,498	933,089

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain from the State policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24th January, 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1961-62 represented 5·6 per cent. of comprehensive and 28·5 per cent. of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Additional Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1958 ..	1,812	135	1,365	122	190
1959 ..	1,967	54	1,751	134	28
1960 ..	2,153	102	2,018	145	112*
1961 ..	2,568	219	2,250	164	65*
1962 ..	2,915	158	2,692	189	124*

* Loss

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the *Workers Compensation Act*, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, after providing for the necessary reserves, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 48 years of operation and for the year ended 30th June, 1962, its premium income represented 20·5 per cent. of the total premiums received by all insurance companies on account of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Additional Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1958 ..	2,462	72	1,918	155	317
1959 ..	2,656	62	2,005	167	422
1960 ..	2,606	— 172	2,251	242	285
1961 ..	2,950	187	2,129	188	446
1962 ..	2,905	146	2,217	192	350

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30th June, 1962, were :—General Reserve, £1,800,000 ; Building and Other Reserves, £32,896 ; and Bonus Equalization Reserve, £715,002.

Building Societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Subsequent legislation is contained in the *Building Societies Act 1958*, which consolidated the law in relation to building societies up to that year, and in the *Building Societies Act 1960*.

Up to 31st December, 1962, the number of societies that had been registered was 199 and of these 34 societies were still operating in 1962.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1962

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	33	2	34*
„ „ Shareholders	6,859	3,653	10,512
„ „ Borrowers	14,963	1,030	15,993
Transactions during the Year—	£'000		
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	1,318	45	1,363
Other	160	5	165
Total	1,478	50	1,528
Expenses—			
Interest Payable to Lending Bodies	889	14	903
Administration, &c.	228	21	249
Total	1,117	35	1,152
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	3,647	194	3,841
Repaid	3,093†	187	3,280†
Deposits—			
Received	5,353	50	5,403
Repaid	4,364	39	4,403
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	3,937	535	4,472
Reserves, &c.	1,390	62	1,452
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	84	..	84
Other	9	..	9
Deposits	6,081	293	6,374
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	10,065	49	10,114
Other	314	42	356
Total	21,880	981	22,861
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	20,286	964	21,250
Land and House Property	842	..	842
Other Investments	447	12	459
Cash and Deposits	200	‡	200
Other	105	5	110
Total	21,880	981	22,861

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes payments made and interest accrued on borrowers' shares during the year.

‡ Under £500.

Co-operative Organizations

Co-operative organizations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operation Act. They are mainly engaged in the production, marketing, and distribution of goods. A number of co-operative credit societies has been registered in recent years under the Co-operation Act but, because of the nature of their business, they have been excluded from the summary of co-operative organizations given below. Community Advancement Societies, registered under the Co-operation Act, have also been excluded from the particulars shown for the year 1961-62. In previous issues of the Victorian Year Book a number of these societies was included with Consumers' Societies. References to societies registered under the Co-operation Act are to be found on pages 328 to 330.

For statistical purposes, co-operative organizations have been defined as those producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies which substantially fulfil the following conditions :—

- (1) Dividend on share capital does not exceed 8 per cent.;
- (2) the greater portion of the business of the society is transacted with its own shareholders ;
- (3) any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, is amongst suppliers and customers, in proportion to the business done with the society ; and
- (4) voting powers are limited.

Societies have been divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Producers', (2) Consumers', and (3) Producers' and Consumers'.

Particulars of co-operative organizations for the year 1961-62 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1961-62

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers**	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies	75	27	12	114
Membership	54,899	23,375	7,637	85,911
	£'000			
Purchases	22,047	3,754	6,382	32,183
Working Expenses, &c.	6,407	636	1,019	8,062
Interest on—				
Loan Capital	159	32	20	211
Bank Overdraft				
Rebates and Bonuses	167	87	39	293
Total Expenditure	28,780	4,509	7,460	40,749
Sales	27,673	4,482	7,474	39,629
Other Income	1,676	89	82	1,847
Total Income	29,349	4,571	7,556	41,476
Dividend on Share Capital	265	23	44	332

* Excluding Community Advancement Societies registered under the Co-operation Act.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1961-62—continued

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'*	Producers' and Consumers'	
	£'000			
Liabilities—				
Share Capital—Paid-up	4,410	600	589	5,599
Loan Capital	706	316	178	1,200
Bank Overdraft	2,841	204	233	3,278
Accumulated Profits	574	249	192	1,015
Reserve Funds	4,145	174	719	5,038
Sundry Creditors	2,854	305	516	3,675
Other	1,132	104	71	1,307
Total	16,662	1,952	2,498	21,112
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	9,169	810	1,541	11,520
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery }				
Stock	2,055	640	365	3,060
Sundry Debtors	4,245	366	434	5,045
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on De- posit	266	39	67	372
Profit and Loss Account	41	28	6	75
Other	886	69	85	1,040
Total	16,662	1,952	2,498	21,112

* Excluding Community Advancement Societies registered under the Co-operation Act.

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. Infirm Persons are persons certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing their 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 persons may name the Public Trustee as their executor in their wills, and may deposit such wills 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. Persons may also obtain advice about their wills at the Public Trustee's Office if they intend to appoint him their executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the persons appointed executors of wills to authorize the Public Trustee to act as executor in their place, and the next of kin of any one dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorize 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 authorized to apply for a grant of administration himself.

There are no limits to the size of estates which the Public Trustee may administer, but a great number of small estates are administered by him. If the persons interested in a small estate refer the estate to the office of the Public Trustee, his officers advise them if the estate can be dealt with without obtaining a grant of administration.

The Public Trustee may be appointed a custodian trustee, in which case the trust assets are placed in his custody, but the administration of the trust is carried on by the general trustees. In these cases, the Public Trustee deals with the trust assets as directed by the general trustees, provided the directions are lawful and do not involve a breach of trust.

A provision of the Public Trustee Acts, which has proved very useful, enables the Supreme Court to vest the Public Trustee with various powers to deal with property when the owner cannot be found.

The remuneration of the Public Trustee, mainly a percentage commission on the amount or value of the assets administered, is fixed by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act* 1948, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1st October, 1948, were invested in a Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(£'000)

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Proceeds of Realizations, Rents, Interest, &c.	2,948	3,362	3,261	3,597	3,920
Investments, Distributions, Claims, &c.	2,505	2,815	3,093	3,138	3,333
Cash Variation	443	547	168	459	587
Balance at 1st July	3,695	4,138	4,685	4,853	5,312
Balance at 30th June	4,138	4,685	4,853	5,312	5,899

The numbers of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), &c., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1952-53 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.**

Year	No.	Year	No.
1952-53	1,182	1957-58	1,130
1953-54	1,187	1958-59	1,066
1954-55	1,126	1959-60	919
1955-56	1,089	1960-61	1,084
1956-57	1,135	1961-62	994

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 was as follows :—1957-58, 2,878 ; 1958-59, 2,936 ; 1959-60, 2,938 ; 1960-61, 2,626 ; 1961-62, 2,662.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority and Safeguards

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorizes the seven 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.

When Trustee Companies first commenced business in Victoria over 80 years ago, it was necessary for each such company to obtain this statutory authority by means of a separate Enabling Act.

In 1928, these separate Acts were consolidated into a single Act and later, after a number of amendments had been passed in succeeding years, the Victorian Parliament brought together all relevant provisions in the consolidated *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 which is now current.

In these fiduciary matters, the Victorian Legislature has always been careful to safeguard the interests of the public and, for this reason, the Trustee Companies Act states that the words "Trustee Company" shall apply only to those companies specifically mentioned in the Second Schedule to the Act. The Act provides that the assets of a Trustee Company shall be liable for the proper administration of estates, and also specifies a statutory amount which is invested in trust for each company in the name of the Treasurer of the State of Victoria. This special legislation restricts the number of shares any one person may hold in a Trustee Company, and also nominates amounts of unpaid share capital which may be called up only in the event of and for the purpose of winding up the company. These statutory safeguards are designed to ensure that a Victorian Trustee Company is able to discharge its responsibilities properly.

Business Activities

During the five years ended 30th June, 1961, the value of assets in estates committed to the care of the Victorian Trustee Companies increased by £50 mill. to £190 mill. as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	Value at 30th June, 1956	Value at 30th June, 1961
Stock and Debentures	51·0	52·0
Advances on Mortgages	5·4	14·7
Property and Livestock	27·0	37·7
Shares	44·4	67·8
Fixed and Other Deposits	1·6	5·0
Cash at Bank	3·2	3·7
Other	7·4	9·1
	140·0	190·0

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 trustee for the holders.

There has been a marked diversification of trust activities in the post-war years so that, in addition to their traditional role which includes the functions of executor, administrator, trustee of estates, settlements and charitable trusts, and agent or attorney for the general or partial management of clients' affairs, the Trustee Companies have accepted many appointments as trustee for debenture and note holders and they also act as trustee for pension plans and unit trusts. A separate company is jointly owned by some twenty Australian trustee companies and, since 1958, has provided on their behalf comprehensive share registry services to public companies throughout Australia.

In the post-war years, there has also been increasing emphasis on investment in other than fixed-interest securities. The table above illustrates this and shows that the value of shares under administration increased by £23 mill. during the five years under review. This trend has been met by development within the Trustee Companies of investment management services which are also available to clients.

In the normal course of business, Trustee Companies are called upon from time to time to manage almost every conceivable type of business enterprise. These have included retail stores, engineering works, milk bars, hotels, blocks of flats, farms, and properties of every description. Some of the companies have intra-State and/or interstate branch networks.

The following table shows some financial details of trustee companies. Particulars have been abstracted from the published statements of accounts of companies which transacted business in Victoria during each of the years, 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Companies	8	7	7
	£'000		
Income—			
Commissions, Fees	1,087	1,153	1,245
Income from Investments, Rents, &c.	160	172	189
Total Income	1,247	1,325	1,434
Expenditure—			
Working Expenses	1,074	1,135	1,214
Income Tax	70	74	86
Depreciation	17	21	24
Total Expenditure	1,161	1,230	1,324
Dividend on Share Capital	58	66	71
Liabilities—			
Paid-up Capital	531	538	537
Reserve Funds	641	654	861
Sundry Creditors	70	58	60
Accumulated Profits	100	109	134
Other	812	912	952
Total	2,154	2,271	2,544
Assets—			
Land and Buildings	993	1,039	1,290
Loans on Mortgage	109	170	186
Government Loans	273	268	249
Guarantee Funds	142	132	132
Sundry Debtors	90	60	51
Other	547	602	636
Total	2,154	2,271	2,544

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 connexion 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.

Previously, before the issue of Probates or Letters of Administration, the documents were required to be endorsed by the Commissioner of Probate Duties to the effect that probate duty had been paid. In accordance with the *Probate Duties Act 1962*, which came into operation on 1st July, 1962, this procedure has been revoked. Probates or Letters of Administration are now issued without the endorsement.

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 connexion with which probates or letters of administration, &c., were finally completed during each of the years 1958 to 1962. Particulars of estates administered by the Public Trustee are included.

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						
1958	.. 8,659	22,599	38,091	2,894	57,796	6,675
1959	.. 8,657	22,824	33,582	2,124	54,282	6,270
1960	.. 8,860	23,428	42,024	3,108	62,344	7,037
1961	.. 8,818	23,275	46,086	3,214	66,147	7,501
1962	.. 9,817	25,986	46,657	4,732	67,911	6,918
FEMALES						
1958	.. 6,359	11,194	17,641	1,201	27,634	4,346
1959	.. 6,510	12,319	18,759	1,292	29,786	4,575
1960	.. 6,277	11,844	21,772	1,064	32,552	5,186
1961	.. 6,415	12,401	23,493	1,251	34,643	5,400
1962	.. 7,207	13,703	24,554	1,528	36,729	5,096
TOTAL						
1958	.. 15,018	33,793	55,732	4,095	85,430	5,688
1959	.. 15,167	35,143	52,341	3,416	84,068	5,543
1960	.. 15,137	35,272	63,796	4,172	94,896	6,269
1961	.. 15,233	35,676	69,579	4,465	100,790	6,617
1962	.. 17,024	39,689	71,211	6,260	104,640	6,147

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1960 to 1962 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	1960		1961		1962	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		£'000		£'000		£'000
MALES						
£						
Under 100 ..	431	18	461	21	449	22
100 – 299 ..	762	139	721	134	825	155
300 – 499 ..	480	187	530	210	580	228
500 – 999 ..	995	729	957	708	1,063	788
1,000 – 1,999 ..	1,264	1,823	1,225	1,893	1,379	2,019
2,000 – 2,999 ..	907	2,235	892	2,205	1,058	2,633
3,000 – 3,999 ..	810	2,796	751	2,706	922	3,213
4,000 – 4,999 ..	590	2,621	570	2,548	695	3,105
5,000 – 9,999 ..	1,152	8,215	1,129	8,150	1,223	8,584
10,000 – 14,999 ..	475	5,816	517	6,275	517	6,328
15,000 – 24,999 ..	454	8,627	474	9,403	525	10,126
25,000 – 49,999 ..	383	12,735	400	13,849	399	13,422
50,000 – 99,999 ..	112	7,938	154	10,196	135	9,051
100,000 and over ..	45	8,465	37	7,849	47	8,237
Total Males ..	8,860	62,344	8,818	66,147	9,817	67,911
FEMALES						
£						
Under 100 ..	243	12	251	13	276	14
100 – 299 ..	628	116	557	106	644	123
300 – 499 ..	408	159	344	135	399	161
500 – 999 ..	690	502	707	524	824	607
1,000 – 1,999 ..	954	1,392	1,000	1,464	1,088	1,620
2,000 – 2,999 ..	797	1,968	764	1,887	865	2,140
3,000 – 3,999 ..	624	2,159	685	2,378	847	2,945
4,000 – 4,999 ..	426	1,889	438	1,948	532	2,371
5,000 – 9,999 ..	791	5,578	900	6,285	905	6,374
10,000 – 14,999 ..	275	3,363	327	3,923	338	4,138
15,000 – 24,999 ..	228	4,348	231	4,434	269	5,133
25,000 – 49,999 ..	150	5,022	141	4,775	151	5,087
50,000 – 99,999 ..	45	2,981	50	3,390	52	3,497
100,000 and over ..	18	3,063	20	3,381	17	2,519
Total Females ..	6,277	32,552	6,415	34,643	7,207	36,729
Grand Total ..	15,137	94,896	15,233	100,790	17,024	104,640

Transfer of Land

Torrens System

The Torrens System of land dealings is embodied in the Transfer of Land Act. This system was conceived in South Australia by Robert Richard Torrens who, as Collector of Customs, was concerned with the complexity of even a simple land dealing of small value compared with the simplicity of transferring the ownership of a valuable ship. He was impressed by the method of recording in shipping registers, ownership of ships and shares.

In 1858, the South Australian Real Property Act was passed and, in the year 1862, Victoria adopted the Torrens System in its Real Property Act. All other States in Australia and various other countries have since copied this system.

Prior to 1862, Victoria had only one system of conveying land, known as general law conveyancing. This system is, in effect, a private arrangement between parties and no registration of any deeds is essential. About 1·8 mill. acres of land in Victoria remain subject to this somewhat complex and uncertain general law system.

The Torrens System aims at five principles—simplicity, certainty, indefeasibility, flexibility, and cheapness—none of which characterizes general law conveyancing. The fundamental principle of the Torrens System is that the title to land and to interests in land (such as interest of mortgagees, transferees, &c.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions, not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act (Torrens System) consists of a Certificate of Title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. This statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. Every time the land is transferred and the transfer is registered, the like guarantee and certification operates for the entry of the name of the new proprietor.

Whenever a mortgage is registered, the land is charged with payment of moneys secured. Certain statutory powers, such as sale or foreclosure, are conferred on the mortgagee in the event of default under the mortgage.

Any Certificate of Title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to investigate any of the entries on the title such as the name of the registered proprietor and the encumbrances affecting, such as easements or mortgages. The certainty of these particulars can be assumed, as, in terms of the Act, they are conclusive.

Separate Certificates of Title to Flats

Individual ownership of flats was first introduced into Victoria shortly after the Second World War when the expression "own your own flat" appeared in real estate advertising.

In the first type of flat ownership, a person became the "owner" of a flat by acquiring shares in a proprietary company which became the registered proprietor on the title to the site of the block of flats, and was formed to control the management of the flats. Each flat "owner", as holder of a group of shares, became entitled to the exclusive occupation of a particular flat under an agreement with the company.

In 1953, a form of real ownership of a flat was introduced when the Office of Titles accepted a subdivision of a block of flats. This was an entirely new form of subdivision embodying a horizontal as well as a vertical division of a building. A separate certificate of title was issued for each lot on the subdivision representing a separate flat and these "stratum titles" show the heights from floor to ceiling level of each flat by reference to the datum for levels adopted by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (the high water mark on Port Phillip Bay).

Under this form of ownership evidenced by the issue of a Certificate of Title to each flat, the title for the residual land in the subdivision generally issues in the name of a service company. This comprises the grounds, garden, common stairways, land under the building and above the building, fences, foundations, and outbuildings.

Under stratum title flat ownership, a purchaser of a flat becomes the registered proprietor and the absolute owner in fee-simple of his flat. He can borrow money on the security of mortgage on the title to his flat; he can sell or lease his flat whenever he wishes without any restrictions, or he can dispose of his flat by his will. The flat may be sold on extended terms. (Under the shares in a proprietary company scheme, money cannot be borrowed upon the security of a group of shares.)

The service company is responsible for the general maintenance of the block of flats and for the provision of common services. Its shareholders comprise flat owners exclusively.

Each flat owner pays to the service company a service charge and maintenance contribution to cover the services provided by it.

The form of Certificate of Title is simple, and section 98 of the Transfer of Land Act confers a statutory right for each flat to enjoy all necessary easements such as support, supply of water, gas, &c., over other parts of the building.

Land Transfers, Mortgages, Liens, &c.

A summary of dealings lodged in the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following tables for each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

**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	Other Dealings	Total Dealings
			£'000				
1958	91,939	39,149	96,715	10,256	2,910	55,460	199,714
1959	91,519	38,674	108,361	10,392	3,091	62,064	205,740
1960	105,327	46,455	157,132	10,554	3,154	68,587	234,077
1961	84,207	39,655	125,581	11,923	2,472	66,333	204,590
1962	89,870	43,757	136,704	11,643	2,319	73,080	220,669

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

The following table shows the number of titles issued during each of the years 1958 to 1962. 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 the large increase in the number of titles issued during 1961 and 1962, as compared with previous years.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
1958	35,796	849	532	37,177
1959	34,015	1,137	417	35,569
1960	37,441	1,303	503	39,247
1961	58,428	1,116	413	59,957
1962	54,819	1,068	469	56,356

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* are shown for each of the years 1958 to 1962 in the following table. The *Property Law Act 1958* consolidated the 1928 Act and subsequent amending Acts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		£ '000		£ '000		£ '000
1958	858	2,454	979	649	3,088	10,783
1959	886	2,600	996	576	3,074	9,446
1960	966	3,254	1,127	624	3,381	11,752
1961	939	3,523	1,045	851	2,914	10,810
1962	942	3,786	1,163	966	3,204	11,389

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the years 1958 to 1962 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	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Stock Mortgages—					
Number	332	368	373	399	478
Amount £'000	422	371	350	404	499
Liens on Wool—					
Number	338	366	321	302	209
Amount £'000	692	785	697	577	477
Liens on Crops—					
Number	99	131	135	131	83
Amount £'000	47	49	46	112	47
Total—					
Number	769	865	829	832	770
Amount £'000	1,161	1,205	1,093	1,093	1,023

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed in each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Bills of Sale—					
Number	5,096	5,388	4,959	4,401	5,462
Amount £'000	7,303	8,440	9,717	7,714	8,751

Companies

General

Registration and operation of companies in Victoria are controlled by the *Companies Act* 1961, which came into operation on 1st July, 1962.

Types of Companies

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.

Limited companies are divided into public and proprietary companies, the latter being required to have the word "Proprietary" or the abbreviation "Pty." as part of their name. Public companies may be regarded as companies in which the public at large may hold shares; proprietary companies are companies whose membership is limited to 50. The transfer of shares in proprietary companies is restricted, and such companies may not invite the public to subscribe for shares or debentures or to deposit money with the company. Public companies and some proprietary companies are obliged to publish audited accounts, but a class of companies, defined in the Act as "exempt proprietary companies" is excused from this obligation.

Foreign Companies

Companies incorporated outside Victoria which have an established place of business, or are carrying on business in Victoria, are required to register as "foreign companies".

Registration Fees

The following is a summary of the fees for registration payable as from 1st July, 1962 :—

(1) Companies limited by shares and no liability companies—

Where the nominal capital does not exceed £5,000	£	s.	d.
	20	0	0
Where the nominal capital exceeds £5,000—			
For first £5,000	20	0	0
For every £1,000 of the excess over £5,000 but not exceeding £100,000	1	0	0
For every £1,000 of the excess over £100,000 but not exceeding £500,000	0	10	0
For every £1,000 of the excess over £500,000	0	5	0

(2) Companies limited by guarantee—

Where the number of members does not exceed twenty	5	0	0
Where the number of members exceeds twenty but does not exceed 100 ..	10	0	0
Where the number of members exceeds 100, the above fee of £10 plus 10s. for every 50 members beyond the first 100—maximum fee	100	0	0

(3) Foreign companies—

- (a) Subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) one-half of the appropriate fee shown in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) above.
- (b) Subject to paragraph (c) where the fee prescribed in paragraph (a) is not applicable 100 0 0
- (c) In the case of a corporation authorized by the law of any State or Territory to take in its own name a grant of probate or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person 50 0 0

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	No.				
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	2,885	3,648	4,412	3,158	2,821
Other	183	238	272	233	249
Total	3,068	3,886	4,684	3,391	3,070
	£'000				
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	135,874	160,202	261,614	149,081	120,457
Other	120,912	129,264	148,064	78,893	212,843
Total	256,786	289,466	409,678	227,974	333,300
	No.				
Existing Companies*—					
Victorian	22,976	26,381	30,579	33,682	36,082
Other	1,814	2,006	2,245	2,417	2,620
Total	24,790	28,387	32,824	36,099	38,702
	£'000				
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	114,437	138,333	193,662	236,778	193,983

* At end of year.

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 played an important role in the economic development of the Commonwealth as well as the State.

Functions

The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, &c., may be conveniently bought and sold, in what are really auction sales, conducted at regular times and places. The Stock Exchange of Melbourne is actually an association of 162 member sharebrokers,

governed by a chairman and committee (12 including the chairman), elected by the members. In its rules, its objects are described in one sentence :

“The objects and purposes of the Association are the exchange of quotations, the facilitating of purchases and sales, and the maintenance of honourable dealings amongst its Members.”

The Exchange has become a major centre of influence in the commercial community. It is based on three vital principles in so far as it provides a security market which is organized, centralized, and open to all.

During the year ended 30th September, 1962, the most notable features included the introduction of the post-trading system of operating ; the record turnover of share securities ; the largest official list of both the number of securities quoted and their nominal and market value ; and the increase in membership to 162.

Official List

There are now 2,729 separate securities (including options) quoted on the Exchange, the number having doubled in the last nine years. Their nominal value at 30th September, 1962, was £5,115 mill. and their market value £7,233 mill.

In the following table, the number of issues (excluding options) and their nominal value are classified according to type of security. Particulars are shown as at 30th September for each of the years 1959 to 1962.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30th September—							
	1959		1960		1961		1962	
	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value
		£ mill.		£ mill.		£ mill.		£ mill.
Commonwealth Loans ..	28	2,956	31	2,964	35	3,076	34	2,950
Semi-Government Loans ..	539	334	603	339	625	370	683	380
Foreign Government Loans ..	9	5	9	5	9	5	10	6
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures	154	103	231	141	365	191	478	229
Unsecured Notes	187	76	247	112	292	133	313	134
Preference Shares	358	84	330	87	316	77	307	74
Ordinary Shares	764	872	792	966	791	1,139	759	1,240
Mining Company Securities ..	139	47	131	74	128	80	128	102
Total	2,178	4,477	2,374	4,688	2,561	5,071	2,712	5,115

* Excludes options.

In the post-war years, Commonwealth loan borrowings have shown a marked increase and, at £2,950 mill. in 1962, are double the figure for the year 1945, while semi-government loans have increased by more than eight times in the same period.

Debenture capital has often been used to finance company expansion in recent years, the total of these loans at 30th September, 1962, being £229 mill. compared with only £17 mill. at the close of the Second World War.

Unsecured notes were first introduced in 1953 as an additional means of raising funds and at once proved popular with investors; in that year there were fourteen issues with a nominal value of £2 mill., but at 30th September, 1962, there were 313 issues with a nominal value of £134 mill.

Nominal value of ordinary share capital listed on the Stock Exchange at 30th September, 1962, was £1,240 mill.—six times that of 1945.

Fifty companies were added to the official list during 1962 and their combined nominal capital was £59 mill.—an increase of £14 mill. over 1961. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to £127 mill. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 881 companies—774 commercial and industrial and 107 mining companies.

Thirty-eight companies were removed from the official list during the year, 23 of them because of take-overs.

Turnover

The following table shows the growth in turnover during recent years. Trading in mining shares rose sharply in 1962 following the discovery of oil in Queensland and the subsequent flotation of seven new oil companies. Record daily sales of ordinary shares occurred in February, 1962, when 996,000 shares changed hands. Turnover in Commonwealth loans has decreased sharply due to the introduction of the Official Short-Term Money Market, many of the authorized dealer companies being sponsored by Member Firms of the Stock Exchange. Total loans outstanding in the Short-Term Market throughout Australia rose by £8 mill. to £111.5 mill. during the year ended 30th September, 1962.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES (Mill. Units)

Class of Security	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commonwealth Loans	98.4	181.6	86.5	33.1	31.3
Semi-Government Loans	3.0	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.9
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	5.4
Total Loan Securities ..	102.8	187.7	91.3	38.1	38.6
Preference Shares	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	43.1	71.0	86.6	87.5	109.3
Mining	8.5	12.4	12.8	12.8	33.6
Total Share Securities ..	53.1	85.2	101.1	101.4	144.0

Probate Noting Service

The probate noting service continued to win support and an average of 150 applications for probate noting are received each week. The service commenced in July, 1961, and up to 30th September, 1962, a total of 9,400 separate applications for notation of probate have been received.

Underwriting

Underwriting of semi-government loans and new capital issues has been a feature of Stock Exchange activities for many years. During the year ended 30th September, 1962, there were 33 semi-government loans floated throughout Australia seeking £73 mill. and of these 22 were underwritten by Member Firms of the Exchange. A total of £60 mill. was raised by 36 debenture stock issues during the year and of these 21 were underwritten by Member Firms.

New Share Transfer System

Recommendations were made during 1962 by the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges for a new system for the transfer of securities ; interim measures have already been implemented and a new style transfer form introduced. Professional bodies are now examining the recommendations with a view to their adoption.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

All types of Instalment Credit Schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in the 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 1956-57. 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 30th June, 1962, in Australia classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30th June, 1962, for each State and Australia.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (Retail businesses plus non-retail finance businesses)

(£'000)

State	Amount Financed* for Year Ended 30th June, 1962				Balances Outstanding at 30th June, 1962||
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods	
New South Wales¶	72,408	8,931	74,948	156,287	235,278
Victoria ..	47,431	5,306	46,219	98,956	152,652
Queensland ..	23,821	2,653	24,545	51,019	75,367
South Australia° ..	16,072	1,676	14,752	32,500	55,551
Western Australia ..	16,442	2,691	12,903	32,036	46,542
Tasmania ..	6,508	663	4,841	12,012	17,893
Australia ..	182,682	21,920	178,208	382,810	583,283

* 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), &c.

§ 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.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales in Victoria

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*
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1959	3,054	683	37,939	41,676
1960	4,227	702	41,647	46,576
1961	3,362	548	41,604	45,514
1962	2,190	421	38,632	41,243
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1959	47,951	3,728	13,789	65,468
1960	63,999	4,683	11,342	80,024
1961	50,788	5,548	9,883	66,219
1962	45,241	4,885	7,561	57,687
ALL BUSINESSES				
1959	51,005	4,411	51,728	107,144
1960	68,226	5,385	52,989	126,600
1961	54,150	6,096	51,487	111,733
1962	47,431	5,306	46,193	98,930

* 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), &c.

§ 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 the 30th June, 1959 to 1962, and the relationship between Retail and Non-Retail Finance Businesses in this respect :—

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
BALANCES OUTSTANDING*
(£'000)**

At 30th June—	Retail Businesses	Non-Retail Finance Businesses	Total All Businesses
1959	42,436	90,000	132,436
1960	53,710	108,147	161,857
1961	60,156	102,490	162,646
1962	59,741	92,911	152,652

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30th June, 1959, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit (£132,436,000), Hire Purchase comprised 90·6 per cent. and Other Instalment Credit 9·4 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30th June, 1962, totalled £29,222,000 or 19·1 per cent. of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of £152,652,000. 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, but much the greater part of Other Instalment Credit is financed by Retail Businesses.

Retail Hire Purchase Operations in Victoria

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years ended 30th June, 1959 to 1962.

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 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	107,775	128,625	93,015	84,208
Plant and Machinery† ..	12,078	11,666	10,917	11,340
Household and Personal‡ ..	494,879	494,748	453,675	422,208
Total Agreements ..	614,732	635,039	557,607	517,756
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§				
£'000				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	79,826	99,287	76,400	64,741
Plant and Machinery† ..	6,587	7,725	8,669	7,651
Household and Personal‡ ..	42,332	41,144	36,124	31,602
Total Value ..	128,745	148,156	121,193	103,994
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||				
£'000				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.* ..	50,428	65,509	49,921	42,122
Plant and Machinery† ..	4,302	5,250	6,000	5,185
Household and Personal‡ ..	35,832	34,845	30,678	26,612
Total Amount Financed ..	90,562	105,604	86,599	73,919

For footnotes see following page.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS—*continued*

Class of Goods	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶				
£'000				
All Classes of Goods	119,923	143,226	136,900	123,430

* Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts, and accessories.

† Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), &c.

‡ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

§ Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

|| Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Includes hiring charges and insurance.

Part 10

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

General

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1956-57 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. A further Census was taken in respect of the year 1961-62, but preliminary results only are available at the time of going to press.

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, &c., 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, &c., 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			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
					£'000	£
Foodstuffs—			£'000		£	
Groceries	8,134	8,819	90,034	116,304	34.3	39.3
Butchers' Meat	2,589	3,674	50,264	62,092	19.2	21.0
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,683	4,429	22,863	28,374	8.7	9.6
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	6,127	7,722	21,826	27,934	8.3	9.4
Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c.	8,634	10,434	27,903	37,786	10.6	12.8
Other Types of Food	3,952	5,606	13,425	19,225	5.1	6.5
Beer, Tobacco, &c.—						
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,119	2,106	63,496	75,851	24.2	25.6
Tobacco and Cigarettes	13,450	16,003	29,230	36,585	11.1	12.4
Clothing, Drapery, &c.—						
Clothing—Men's and Boys' Wear	2,303	2,376	33,436	39,041	12.7	13.2
Clothing—Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear	3,589	3,503	55,293	63,196	21.1	21.4
Drapery, Piece Goods, &c.	1,796	2,327	20,989	27,155	8.0	9.2
Footwear—Men's and Boys'	1,509	1,725	6,259	7,939	2.4	2.7
Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,306	1,454	11,176	15,676	4.3	5.3
Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware	2,714	3,248	18,217	20,001	6.9	6.8
Radios, Radiograms	1,262	1,244	5,023	4,280	1.9	1.4
Television and Accessories	777	1,226	9,848	13,792	3.8	4.7
Musical Instruments, &c.	539	503	2,768	2,730	1.1	0.9
Domestic Refrigerators	1,160	1,175	7,121	9,414	2.7	3.2
Other Electrical Goods	2,142	2,303	10,488	17,029	4.0	5.7
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (Inc. Mattresses)	1,002	1,076	18,891	22,350	7.2	7.5
Floor Coverings	738	827	9,453	10,726	3.6	3.6
Other Goods—						
Chemists' Goods	2,871	3,990	21,281	36,844	8.1	12.4
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	3,026	3,524	21,501	25,854	8.2	8.7
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,197	1,275	4,292	5,570	1.6	1.9
Jewellery, Watches and Clocks	1,254	1,396	7,943	8,788	3.0	3.0
Other Goods	2,997	3,500	19,277	24,876	7.3	8.4
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.)	§	§	602,297	759,412	229.4	256.6
Motor Vehicles, &c.||—						
Motor Vehicles, (Including Motor Cycles)—						
New	847	851	68,245	84,846	26.0	28.7
Used	1,068	1,128	37,099	57,558	14.1	19.5
Motor Parts, Accessories, &c.	2,763	3,794	19,728	25,574	7.5	8.6
Petrol, Oils, &c.	3,536	4,263	35,134	47,037	13.4	15.9
Total Motor Vehicles	§	§	160,206	215,015	61.0	72.7
GRAND TOTAL	34,754¶	37,268¶	762,503	974,427	290.4	329.3

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

† Only main commodities descriptive of the particular groupings are shown. For further details see Retail Census Bulletins.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies (such as tools of trade, paints, &c.).

§ Not available.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

¶ 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 30th 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 Machines Stores, 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 30th June—‡	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
			£'000		£'000	
Food Stores, &c.—						
Grocers	5,244	4,391	106,537	138,013	12,034	13,935
Butchers	2,242	2,627	50,120	61,182	523	481
Fruiterers	2,038	2,135	23,290	27,636	451	480
Bakers	1,371	1,350	17,016	20,937	384	527
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,129	4,007	31,715	52,714	1,714	2,741
Cafés	693	675	3,542	2,758	211	222
Fishmongers and Poulterers	504	730	3,998	5,693	36	88
Other Food Stores	467	811	6,103	13,234	273	520
Hotels, Tobacconists, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c. ..	1,845	1,798	65,898	77,377	2,041	2,531
Tobacconists	377	414	3,746	3,537	361	317
Tobacconists and Hairdressers	1,133	1,125	5,244	3,357	509	395
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores	35	47	58,503	82,398	10,242	12,803
Clothiers and Drapers	4,162	4,114	89,617	96,798	22,227	25,334
Footwear Stores	711	818	12,305	15,883	4,272	4,937
Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	998	1,078	10,662	11,471	2,944	3,258
Electrical Goods, &c., Stores ..	1,056	1,109	27,856	36,494	4,953	7,095
Furniture, &c., Stores	710	739	25,438	27,419	6,277	6,588
Other Goods Stores—						
Chemists	1,174	1,390	17,786	31,168	3,342	5,242
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	931	922	19,200	22,646	2,330	2,881
Sports Goods Stores	181	234	3,011	3,843	753	985
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	561	528	6,540	6,498	3,199	3,078
Cycle Stores	208	156	1,313	978	281	217
Florists and Nurserymen	385	437	2,304	2,985	167	267
Other Types of Business	1,205	1,258	10,991	13,705	2,372	2,755
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers)	31,360	32,893	602,735§	758,724§	81,896	97,677
Motor Vehicle Dealers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	2,887	3,716	132,831	176,335	13,935	16,848
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	258	309	19,803	30,068	2,192	3,296
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	249	350	7,134	9,300	1,648	1,485
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	3,394	4,375	159,768¶	215,703¶	17,775	21,629
GRAND TOTAL	34,754	37,268	762,503	974,427	99,671	119,306

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

† Total value of all commodities sold by retail.

‡ Total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments).

§ Figures differ from those contained in the table on page 778 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, &c., 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	23,780	515,087	669,576
Central	2,797	3,016	50,302	63,612
North-Central	1,010	1,031	14,345	16,291
Western	2,544	2,573	54,015	64,535
Wimmera	941	927	16,358	18,583
Mallee	835	900	17,573	22,185
Northern	2,159	2,241	39,874	51,410
North-Eastern	976	1,038	18,540	23,287
Gippsland	1,560	1,762	36,409	44,948
Total	34,754	37,268	762,503	974,427

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map opposite page 104.

The next table shows, for each State, particulars of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales for the year ended 30th June, 1962, together with the value of stocks of goods on hand at 30th June, 1962 :—

**AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS* :
ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS**

State	Number of Retail Establishments	Value of Retail Sales			Value of All Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1962
		Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.	Motor Vehicles, &c.†	Total	
		£'000			
New South Wales ..	46,229	1,032,054	313,146	1,345,200	164,427
Victoria	37,268	759,412	215,015	974,427	119,306
Queensland	17,067	351,086	109,158	460,244	57,167
South Australia ..	11,812	226,200	71,790	297,990	37,749
Western Australia ..	8,559	180,384	67,113	247,497	31,426
Tasmania	4,270	83,085	26,936	110,021	15,075
Total	125,205	2,632,221	803,158	3,435,379	425,150

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more.

† Includes new and used motor vehicles, motor parts and accessories, petrol, lubricating oils, tyres, tubes, &c.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES*
(£ Mill.)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Groceries	92·2	99·2	105·9	116·9	116·3	
Butchers' Meat	49·5	51·4	56·2	62·1	62·1	
Other Food†	89·4	91·5	100·3	107·0	113·3	
Total Food and Groceries ..	231·1	242·1	262·4	286·0	291·7	
Beer, Wine and Spirits	65·7	68·9	72·3	75·9	75·9	
Clothing and Drapery	133·8	116·5	127·0	131·0	129·4	
Footwear			20·3	23·6	23·6	
Domestic Hardware, China, &c.‡ ..	18·7	19·8	20·0	20·0	20·0	
Electrical Goods§	43·1	49·0	49·9	47·0	47·2	
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	30·8	29·5	35·3	34·7	33·1	
Chemists' Goods	104·2	26·4	29·9	34·3	36·9	
Newspapers, Books and Stationery } ..			21·9	24·0	24·3	25·8
Other Goods|| .. .. .			63·1	71·0	75·1	75·8
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.)	627·4	657·5	714·3	751·9	759·4	
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.¶	179·3	189·5	231·6	230·1	215·0	
GRAND TOTAL	806·7	847·0	945·9	982·0	974·4	

* Adjusted on the basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, &c., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radio, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators.

|| Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, &c.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Oversea and Interstate Trade

Victoria's Pattern of Trade

Introduction

Before the 1850's, Victoria's trade followed a very simple pattern. Trade relations were virtually confined to the United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies of Australasia; almost the whole of Victoria's export income was derived from the sale of wool and tallow; and in return Victoria imported, for the most part, a wide range of industrial products, which supplied the bulk of its needs for manufactures. In most respects, Victoria was little different from other young Australian

settlements at the time. They, like Victoria, were heavily dependent for their very existence upon one dominant export, wool, and one dominant market, Britain. The only exception to this pattern was provided by South Australia which in the latter half of the 1840's earned most of its export income from the newly discovered and developed copper mines to the north and east of Adelaide.

For Victoria, the 1850's mark a sudden transformation of this simple pattern. During 1851, the attainment of independence from New South Wales and the discovery of gold initiated a new period in the economic development of the State and not least in the development of its external trade. For most of the second half of the nineteenth century Victoria's pattern of trade diverged markedly from that of the rest of Australia, and played a very distinctive role in the general development of Australian commerce.

Discovery of Gold

For a decade or more after its discovery, gold was the single dominant force in Victorian development. During these years Victoria depended more than at any stage of its history upon external trade. Millions of ounces of gold were exported annually in exchange for practically every consumption item required by its fast-growing population. So long as gold digging proved such a lucrative activity, there was little incentive to produce even the most basic items within the State itself and every incentive to import them. In these exceptional years, almost everything was imported—breadstuffs, timber, livestock for meat from neighbouring colonies, and, from overseas, apart from the normal range of manufactures, great quantities of goods such as candles, beer, preserved butter, and even prefabricated houses.

This very high degree of reliance upon imports financed by gold shipments did not last more than a few years. Gold itself remained Victoria's key export for the rest of the nineteenth century, at a time when every other State relied primarily upon pastoral and agricultural produce, and above all upon wool. Until well into the 1870's, gold accounted for the greater part of the value of Victorian exports of domestic origin, and it was not until the early years of the present century that gold was ousted from its position as leading single export, when wool came to resume something of its former pre-eminence. From the 1870's, the value of wool shipped from Victorian ports was considerably greater than that of gold. The bulk of this wool, however, originated in other States, and especially in the Riverina district of New South Wales.

After the Gold Rushes

Because of the boost from gold and the accompanying influx of people attracted by gold, Victoria dominated the course of Australian economic development in the second half of the nineteenth century. Melbourne became the financial and commercial centre of Australia, and this was clearly reflected in the character of Victoria's trade. Until the 1880's, Victoria was the great re-exporting and trans-shipping State

of Australia. Melbourne became the collecting and distributing centre for the imports and exports of other parts of Australasia, a characteristic further encouraged by its central geographical position. Manufactured goods from Britain and the Continent and tropical produce from Asia were brought to Melbourne to be sorted, repacked, and often further processed for the purpose of re-export to neighbouring Australian colonies, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. At the same time Melbourne received great quantities of primary produce from other colonies for re-export overseas—gold from New Zealand, metals from Tasmania, wheat from South Australia, and wool from New South Wales and elsewhere. Wool, in particular, became one of Victoria's great re-export trades. Considerable quantities of wool were shipped to Melbourne from Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, and Launceston, in addition to the overland trade in wool from the Riverina and, to a lesser extent, South Australia. These shipments were partly attracted to Melbourne by the high reputation of Port Phillip wools at the London sales.

Protection and its Consequences

The most distinctive feature of Victorian trade in the latter decades of the nineteenth century was the policy of protection. This can be attributed largely to the gold rushes which had provided an ideal set of conditions for policies designed to protect and stimulate domestic industries. A large domestic market, abundant capital resources and surplus labour force, all resulting from the gold rushes, provided the logical justification for such policies. The existence of democratic institutions and an electorate dominated by miners and ex-miners provided the means for putting such policies into force. In these circumstances, a moderately protective tariff was introduced in 1866, and in succeeding years increased progressively to the point where Victoria could be regarded as a highly protectionist State by the early 1890's.

Such a degree of protection had important consequences. Victoria's tariffs were considerably more severe than those of other States, and for more than 30 years proved to be a major source of inter-colonial friction and wrangling. Such a degree of protection for a wide range of manufactures also meant that Victoria became the dominant manufacturing State within Australia. This was especially pronounced during the 1860's and 1870's and was clearly reflected in the pattern of Victoria's trade. Tariffs enabled domestic industries to compete more successfully with imports and Victoria was, in fact, the first Australian State to achieve widespread reductions in the import of a range of manufactured items. The replacement of imports occurred not only in the more easily produced and semi-sheltered items such as beer, candles, and furniture, but also in more competitive trades, such as clothing, boots and shoes, agricultural machinery, and carriages. More than this, Victoria became a supplier of manufactures for neighbouring areas of Australasia, particularly in clothing and boots and shoes, and also in a range of processed foodstuffs such as butter, flour, and refined sugar. During the slump of the 1890's, a greatly enlarged interstate trade in manufactures proved to be an important source of recovery for the

acutely depressed Victorian economy. It was from Victoria also that there developed the first export trade in a genuinely manufactured commodity, namely, agricultural machinery, which came to be exported in considerable quantities, particularly to Latin America.

Decline in the Late Nineteenth Century

During the closing years of the nineteenth century, Victoria's trade lost many of its distinctive characteristics. During and after the 1880's, Sydney encroached increasingly upon Melbourne's commercial leadership. It became itself a great entrepot and trans-shipping centre, as oversea shipping services to New South Wales improved, and as Sydney began to handle a large part of the growing base metal trade of South Australia and Tasmania, as well as the general trade of a rapidly developing Queensland. The depression of the 1890's which hit Melbourne more severely than Sydney, together with the long-run tendency for the external trade of the smaller States to be conducted directly with the oversea countries concerned, finally brought to an end this distinctive role of Melbourne as the centre of Australian trade and commerce.

Similarly, Victoria's leadership in manufacturing and the reflection of this in its pattern of trade faded as New South Wales gradually overtook Victoria in the 1880's and surpassed her during the depression of the 1890's. Victoria's distinctive and, for a time at least, effective policy of protection was finally brought to an end with the creation of the Commonwealth in 1901 and the transference to the Federal Government of all powers relating to customs duties and oversea trade relations. With the elimination of barriers to interstate trade and the adoption of a common set of tariffs for the whole of Australia, the pattern of Victorian industrial development and trade in manufactured goods merged into a wider Australian pattern.

Pattern since Federation

Probably the most fundamental change in the pattern of Australian trade in the present century has been the increasing role of foodstuffs as a major export item. By the First World War, foodstuffs accounted for about one-quarter of Australia's export income and, during the interwar years, not far short of two-fifths, which was considerably more than the value of the wool cheque during these years. Victoria reflected these trends fully, and if anything was a leader in this movement, with a greater range of major foodstuff exports than other States. Butter, mutton, and lamb were exported from Victoria from the early 1890's, wheat and flour in quantity from the early years of the twentieth century, and dried fruits from the 1920's. Long before the First World War, exports of foodstuffs were collectively more important than the export of wool of Victorian origin, and by the Second World War may have accounted for about one-half of Victoria's oversea exports of domestic origin.

Victoria illustrates other trends in the composition of Australian oversea trade in a similar manner. The recovery of wool, especially in the decade after the Second World War, was seen in the increased share of wool in Victoria's exports. With respect to imports, Victoria has again reflected most of the changes—the greatly diminished importance of certain items such as clothing and textiles, resulting from the rapid growth of domestic industry, and the greatly increased importance of items such as machinery, motor vehicles, and petroleum. At the same time, however, some significant differences have become visible indicating differences in the pattern of Victorian development from that of other States. Among the more important of these perhaps have been the dominant position of Victoria in the import of items such as yarns and fibres, crude petroleum, and motor vehicle parts, giving some indication of the relative strength of Victorian enterprise in the manufacture of textiles, in oil refining, and in the production of motor vehicles respectively.

Oversea Trade : Legislation and Agreements

General

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction ; trade with oversea countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Tariff Act received assent on the 16th September, 1902. The tariff has been extensively altered since that date, and that at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933–62.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to imports from certain countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

Australia has three classes of tariff : the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff.

British Preferential Tariff

British Preferential Rates of duty apply to goods, the produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which comply with the conditions affecting the grant of preference, provided that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia. The British Preferential Tariff has been extended by trade agreements and by tariff legislation to cover all except a small number of commodities imported from Canada, New Zealand, the Territory of Papua, and the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In relation to specified goods, the British Preferential Tariff applies also to Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, the Federation of the West Indies, and to most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

Intermediate Tariff

The effective application of the Intermediate Tariff dates from the 1st January, 1937, and results from the conclusion of trade agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France. Benefits from this tariff apply to countries with which Australia has trade agreements and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment as a result of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom. The tariff has also been extended to some countries to which Australia has no formal obligation to accord most-favoured-nation treatment.

The countries and the particular tariff items to which the tariff applies are specified by Customs Proclamation.

General Tariff

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, or special rates under trade agreements apply.

Primage Duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933–62, *ad valorem* duties at various rates 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 the Trust Territory of New Guinea, are exempt from primage duty.

Tariff Board

The Tariff Board is set up under the provisions of the Tariff Board Act to advise the Commonwealth Parliament on the formulation and implementation of tariff policy.

Trade Agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with oversea countries, the principal agreements being outlined below:—

Country	Main Features of Agreement
United Kingdom . .	Dated 1957. Preservation of security for Australian exports in United Kingdom markets. Lowering of obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom.
Canada	Dated 1960. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions as for 1931 agreement plus concessions granted in 1932 and 1937.
New Zealand . .	Dated 1933. Mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions.
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Dated 1955. Preference for Australian exports (mainly primary produce). British Preferential Tariff treatment on exports to Australia with exclusive special tariff on unmanufactured tobacco.
Federation of Malaya	Dated 1958. Exchange of British Preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malaya, and for Malaya's rubber market in Australia.
Japan	Dated 1957. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord Australian wool, wheat, barley, and other primary exports a highly preferential treatment.
Federal Republic of Germany	Dated 1959. Import quotas for Australian products. Allows exports of German flour to certain Australian flour markets.
Indonesia . .	Dated 1959. Records desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. Gives recognition to importance of flour trade from Australia to Indonesia.

In addition to the above trade agreements, Australia has entered into bilateral trade agreements with South Africa, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, and Switzerland. Summaries of the texts of these agreements have been given in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book. Simple reciprocal most-favoured-nation trade agreements were concluded with Israel in 1951 and Iceland in 1952.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1st January, 1948. There are now 44 contracting parties to the agreement. They comprise most of the world's larger trading nations.

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 cathode ray tubes (picture tubes) as used in television receiving sets.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March, 1952, goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March, 1952, the import restrictions were again intensified. The war-time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901-54.

Since March, 1952, import restrictions have been varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

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

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition, either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless specified conditions obtain, of the exportation from Australia of certain goods. The *Banking Act* 1959 makes provision to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received, in a manner prescribed, into the Australian banking system.

Australian Trade Missions

Over the last decade, Trade Missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Trade'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 products, 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.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas fourteen major Trade Missions, three Trade Ships, five Trade Survey Missions, and two Specialized Selling Missions. The countries visited include South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, the Rhodesias, Singapore, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, British North Borneo, New Guinea, the Solomons, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, Arabian Gulf, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and the West Indies. Some of these countries have been visited more than once.

There are various types of trade missions. The Trade Survey Mission is designed to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain commercial information, assess the market potential for Australian commodities, and recommend a programme of trade publicity and promotion in the area. This programme may include the organization of a full-scale trade mission to visit the area. A trade survey mission usually comprises five or six members.

The major Trade Mission usually comprises between 20 and 40 businessmen from all sectors of commerce, agriculture, finance, and industry, together with Department of Trade representatives. The function of major Trade Missions is first to sell, and secondly to publicize and promote Australia as an exporting nation. The success of these missions depends entirely on the selling and negotiating capacities of the businessmen who participate.

More recently, the Department has introduced a new type of specialized trade mission. These missions are smaller and are confined to one industry at a time. Recently, a Building Industry Materials Mission visited Singapore and Malaya. A Food Survey Mission visited Japan early in 1963.

Oversea 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, plus all charges ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of export. When the invoiced value of the imported goods is in a currency other than Australian, the equivalent value in Australian currency is recorded. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, was stabilized at £125 10s. in 1931 and since then it has remained unchanged. The recorded value of exports, if sold before export, is equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the goods. If shipped on consignment, the value recorded is the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are consigned for sale. With regard to wool shipped on consignment, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia approximates sufficiently to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Oversea Trade of Victoria

General

Statistics of Australia's oversea 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 oversea trade of Victoria for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board oversea ships.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE : RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (£'000 f.o.b.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Imports	Exports			Excess of Imports
		Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	
1958 ..	282,713	215,106	3,267	218,373	64,340
1959 ..	291,297	216,224	3,327	219,551	71,746
1960 ..	339,349	240,299	3,771	244,070	95,279
1961 ..	399,972	236,351	10,620	246,971	153,001
1962 ..	305,292	281,716	5,084	286,800	18,492

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Australian Trade			Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	£'000 f.o.b.			%		
1958 ..	791,940	817,946	1,609,886	35·7	26·7	31·1
1959 ..	796,599	811,463	1,608,062	36·6	27·1	31·8
1960 ..	926,393	937,681	1,864,074	36·6	26·0	31·3
1961 ..	1,087,577	968,843	2,056,420	36·8	25·5	31·5
1962 ..	884,746	1,077,284	1,962,030	34·5	26·6	30·2

Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 grouped in 21 statistical classes :—

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(£'000 f.o.b.)

Classification	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	3,222	3,838	3,549	54,759	47,839	53,909
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	10,152	10,830	9,687	34,935	47,230	70,484
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	237	453	631	602	586	569
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	4,314	5,518	4,840	32	28	31
V. Live Animals	134	97	117	64	95	69
VI. Animal Substances	3,100	3,568	2,219	118,099	105,924	119,706
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	7,567	7,775	7,466	128	151	229
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	9,993	13,883	10,548	829	784	1,059
(b) Textiles	30,494	32,872	28,590	352	476	482
(c) Apparel	5,325	6,953	3,676	101	167	171
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	38,119	36,973	37,220	9,390	7,619	10,938
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	2,784	2,965	2,377	205	315	353
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydrocarbons	2,302	2,084	1,883	952	1,499	1,021
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	78,576	96,754	51,299	7,393	9,751	8,561
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	11,402	13,316	11,539	734	1,067	867
(c) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electrical)	47,449	58,178	45,481	3,842	4,266	4,562
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	10,387	10,429	7,667	420	534	559
(b) Leather and Leather Manufactures	483	681	619	1,376	1,087	1,062
XIV. Wood and Wicker	4,215	5,098	2,886	214	197	157
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, &c.	5,173	6,230	5,135	103	225	176
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	14,633	17,869	13,271	218	337	397
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery	4,729	5,795	5,727	540	583	621
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c.	3,629	4,267	4,266	300	501	452
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	4,849	5,603	5,347	832	1,004	990
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	14,223	17,081	16,732	2,873	2,912	3,329
XX. Miscellaneous	21,739	30,718	22,379	4,774	11,789	6,042
Total Merchandise	339,230	399,828	305,151	244,067	246,966	286,796
XXI. Gold and Silver, Bronze Specie	119	144	141	3	5	4
Grand Total	339,349	399,972	305,292	244,070	246,971	286,800

The percentages which the value of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1961-62 were as follows :—Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles, and apparel, 14 per cent.; metal manufactures and machinery, 35 per cent.; oils, fats, and waxes, 12 per cent.; paper, paper manufactures, and stationery, 6 per cent.

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1961-62 amounted to 85 per cent. of merchandise exports. Wool alone amounted to 36 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 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	'000			£'000 f.o.b.		
Fish lb.	20,852	21,433	19,146	2,500	2,803	2,615
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb.	14,690	13,428	9,844	1,862	1,557	1,015
Tea lb.	23,129	22,701	23,924	4,919	4,697	4,758
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb.	11,937	15,121	12,591	3,845	5,067	4,384
Cotton, Raw lb.	13,407	12,925	9,879	1,588	1,695	1,338
Wool lb.	4,963	5,697	3,195	1,306	1,508	787
Sisal Fibre cwt.	346	284	131	1,138	1,640	686
Cotton Yarns—No. 50 Count and Finer lb.	3,675	3,966	2,554	1,406	1,650	1,031
Sewing Threads lb.	1,379	1,897	1,371	1,101	1,599	1,144
Nylon and Other Polyamides—Yarns Known as Raw .. lb.	1,323	1,702	1,400	1,086	1,468	1,284
Corn and Flour Sacks doz.	883	1,103	735	1,038	2,047	1,233
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey Unbleached .. sq. yd.	19,442	19,778	14,194	1,556	1,903	1,240
Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured sq. yd.	76,222	77,428	81,649	11,111	11,419	11,470
Carpets and Carpeting .. sq. yd.	1,737	2,121	1,133	2,288	3,032	1,543
Petroleum, Crude gall.	1,069,857	1,124,463	1,114,444	27,756	26,477	25,137
Motor Spirit gall.	38,965	53,983	54,517	3,306	2,803	2,720
Power Kerosene gall.	19,004	16,310	13,983	1,006	816	693
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. gall.	16,958	18,878	15,900	2,245	2,802	2,217
Dyes, Including Organic Pigment Dyestuffs <i>n.e.i.</i> .. lb.	2,000	1,911	1,840	1,468	1,438	1,255
Iron and Steel—Bar and Rod cwt.	95	422	130	1,250	2,380	1,360
Plate and Sheet—Plain .. cwt.	244	1,557	171	1,713	5,913	1,214
—Tinned cwt.	478	797	414	2,105	3,891	1,885
—Galvanised cwt.	111	212	88	491	1,006	383
Beams and Girders cwt.	187	446	65	503	1,179	166
Hand Tools .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	1,300	1,315	1,100
Aeroplanes .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	8,184	2,755	1,415
Aircraft Parts .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	3,567	3,206	2,958
Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	45,947	52,667	27,408
Radio and Television Equipment .. ..	..	..	..	1,884	1,959	2,389
Tractors—Crawler Type .. ..	..	..	..	1,498	1,437	805
—Wheeled Type .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	4,046	3,950	2,945
Tractor Parts .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	2,401	2,894	1,785
Knitting Machines .. .. . ..	..	..	..	961	1,419	1,315
Bearings, Roller and Ball .. ..	..	..	..	2,543	3,460	2,083
Crude Rubber (Including Crepe and Latex) lb.	39,800	37,646	32,686	6,548	5,461	3,898
Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) lb.	18,525	22,975	14,124	2,089	2,554	1,641
Timber, Undressed—Douglas Fir sup. ft.	32,299	30,417	23,395	1,477	1,402	931
Crockery .. .. . .. ..	..	..	..	1,108	1,138	981
Plate Glass, Polished and Patent sq. ft.	6,935	7,084	3,822	1,359	1,408	804
Pulp for Paper-making ton	61	66	43	3,025	3,477	2,293
Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed &c. ton	76	91	65	5,487	6,284	4,469
Transparent Cellulose lb.	6,426	6,195	6,431	1,717	1,694	1,743
Books, Magazines, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	3,278	3,772	3,825
Rock Phosphate ton	472	555	632	1,305	1,514	1,370
Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin lb.	5,936	10,475	8,632	979	1,523	1,097
Polyamide (Nylon, &c.) Resins lb.	6,501	7,303	4,681	2,159	2,446	1,542
Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment .. ..	..	..	..	2,320	1,403	1,625
Outside Packages .. .. . ..	..	..	..	6,503	7,417	5,151
All Other Articles .. .. . ..	..	..	..	149,077	192,627	157,801
Total Imports .. .. . ..	..	..	..	339,349	399,972	305,292

NOTE.—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of imports amounted to more than £1 mill. in any one of the three years.

Recorded Values of Principal Exports

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		'000			£'000 f.o.b.	
Meats Preserved by Cold Process—						
Beef and Veal lb.	63,081	41,652	81,085	8,799	5,934	10,645
Lamb lb.	29,440	34,209	18,022	2,036	3,122	1,192
Mutton lb.	47,512	50,042	76,284	3,203	4,680	5,638
Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb.	17,934	13,972	14,629	2,067	1,743	1,712
Meats, Tinned—						
Beef or Veal lb.	30,387	21,689	23,046	3,269	2,693	2,563
Mutton lb.	17,079	4,918	6,527	1,845	543	829
Sausage Casings—Natural Bundle	1,625	1,523	1,756	1,189	1,198	1,449
Milk—						
Preserved, Sweetened .. lb.	49,145	36,998	33,803	3,421	2,463	2,214
Dried or in Powdered Form—						
Full Cream lb.	7,791	8,224	7,512	1,075	1,377	1,289
Skim lb.	41,891	29,240	28,192	1,788	1,194	1,042
Butter lb.	104,898	100,219	121,311	17,872	14,633	17,159
Cheese lb.	20,933	22,584	25,201	2,839	2,935	2,998
Wheat ton	255	665	1,401	6,249	16,333	36,269
Barley ton	36	115	17	692	2,178	386
Oats ton	91	121	150	2,029	2,370	3,164
White Flour—Plain .. cental	3,497	4,271	3,880	4,867	6,176	5,742
Malt lb.	41,803	78,051	106,172	989	1,878	2,505
Fruit, Fresh—Pears .. bush.	916	839	1,146	1,467	1,479	1,884
Dried—Sultanas .. lb.	79,570	90,771	113,637	5,910	5,702	7,507
Tinned—Peaches .. lb.	35,174	19,988	34,663	2,180	1,239	2,079
—Pears .. lb.	81,146	80,661	81,920	5,354	5,306	5,226
Hides and Skins—						
Sheep and Lamb Skins with						
Wool on lb.	71,031	71,950	77,182	9,752	9,166	10,720
Other .. ..	..	..	..	3,034	1,758	2,212
Wool—						
Greasy lb.	339,012	346,581	372,401	91,482	83,841	94,361
Washed and Scoured .. lb.	19,239	20,166	21,390	6,151	5,724	6,334
Carbonized lb.	5,992	5,135	6,779	1,883	1,472	1,864
Tallow, Inedible cwt.	752	525	903	2,243	1,361	2,619
Petroleum Oils—						
Diesel Distillate (Incl. Gas Oil) gall.	51,224	56,915	51,880	3,002	2,893	2,721
Topped Crude Oil (Incl. Residual Oil) gall.	85,499	71,783	131,346	3,381	2,487	4,063
Iron and Steel Scrap .. cwt.	1,161	1,368	976	840	1,098	847
Motor Vehicles and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	2,438	4,490	3,026
Aircraft and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	1,078	903	980
Casein cwt.	138	159	221	1,223	1,429	1,845
All Other Articles .. ..	..	..	..	38,423	45,173	41,716
Total Exports .. ..	..	..	..	244,070	246,971	286,800

NOTE—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of exports amounted to more than £1 mill. in any one of the three years.

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with oversea countries from 1959-60 to 1961-62 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(£'000 f.o.b.)**

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	126,017	129,421	97,433	65,967	54,678	61,286
Borneo (British)	4,879	1,608	3,226	757	756	786
Canada	10,350	15,280	11,163	4,267	4,558	5,234
Ceylon	4,081	3,682	3,736	2,382	2,514	3,154
Hong Kong	1,908	2,299	2,256	2,253	2,302	3,426
India	5,311	7,085	4,784	3,806	3,122	10,866
Malaya, Federation of	6,108	5,283	3,690	4,309	3,656	3,318
New Zealand	6,075	6,082	4,066	14,969	16,353	18,182
Pakistan	1,458	1,982	1,443	644	1,106	865
Singapore	230	189	267	3,887	3,356	4,470
Other Commonwealth Countries	8,142	8,119	6,330	8,570	8,349	9,295
Total Commonwealth Countries	174,559	181,030	138,394	111,811	100,750	120,882
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	4,542	4,178	7,748	295	557	445
Saudi Arabia	4,488	7,396	8,650	359	486	481
Qatar	12,364	7,829	2,518	37	51	58
Other Arabian States	128	..	2	65	37	30
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,089	4,292	2,794	4,051	4,444	5,157
China, Republic of (Mainland)	1,381	1,298	1,238	2,501	12,186	16,375
Czechoslovakia	1,014	1,072	999	3,387	1,859	1,453
France	4,916	6,003	4,267	21,043	16,426	18,648
Germany, Federal Republic of	25,793	32,977	21,889	7,796	6,571	8,996
Indonesia	5,196	4,786	3,506	1,425	2,321	1,052
Iran	871	5,115	6,477	651	424	492
Italy	5,049	5,995	4,564	15,735	13,523	16,114
Japan	14,799	21,674	17,202	29,143	36,426	39,807
Mexico	772	799	431	1,316	1,930	1,895
Netherlands	9,321	5,873	5,166	1,355	1,197	1,656
Poland	96	194	158	2,555	2,707	3,049
South Africa, Republic of	2,051	2,485	2,334	2,825	3,405	3,806
Sweden	3,883	5,263	4,209	800	754	690
Switzerland	3,866	4,495	4,533	675	396	331
U.S.S.R.	391	208	230	4,566	2,070	3,046
United States of America	49,439	82,749	56,115	16,774	22,028	22,118
Yugoslavia	29	29	83	2,440	2,657	1,720
Other Foreign Countries	11,192	14,088	11,644	12,462	13,761	18,495
Total Foreign Countries	164,670	218,798	166,757	132,256	146,216	165,914
All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie)	120	144	141	3	5	4
Grand Total	339,349	399,972	305,292	244,070	246,971	286,800

Interstate Trade

The available 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 844).

Interstate Trade by Sea

Quantity-wise, 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 1958 to 1962. Some cargoes, as indicated, are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in units of 40 cubic feet, which measurement is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ale, Beer and Stout 40 c.ft.	22	23	17	14	11
Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 c.ft.	15	15	18	19	27
Groceries 40 c.ft.	28	24	19	22	14
Malt ton	16	15	7	4	6
Machinery ton	24	34	16	15	16
Metal Manufactures ton	12	12	8	11	13
Motor Vehicles 40 c.ft.	71	73	114	72	93
Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 c.ft.	19	23	22	19	20
Oils—					
Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	18	21	27	51	28
" Turbine Fuel (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	7	4	11	15	..
Fuel Oil (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	150	191	168	178	248
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	2	8	9	25	5
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	40	29	31	117	70
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	27	29	21	16	23
Plaster ton	10	9	7	7	8
Scrap Metal ton	67	50	22	12	..
Steel ton	14	10	6	6	5
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	27	64	81	83	88
All Other	238	224	294	393	454
Total	807	858	898	1,079	1,129

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE IMPORTS**
(’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Barley ton	10	36	34	39	48
Cement ton	43	14	5	8	7
Coal ton	787	771	587	589	495
Gypsum ton	102	79	121	73	102
Iron ton	45	42	11	13	36
Molasses ton	16	33	22	20	33
Oils—					
Fuel Oil 40 c.ft.	359	236	212	138	70
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	14	35	30	25	48
Motor Spirit (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	58	30	74	149	97
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	74	83	92	78	137
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings ton	42	47	53	44	43
Pyrites ton	53	53	46	60	43
Steel ton	294	311	264	295	306
Sugar ton	180	173	175	174	203
Timber 40 c.ft.	139	154	163	129	136
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	21	35	61	72	80
Wire ton	38	28	27	16	6
All Other	225	339	278	359	348
Total	2,500	2,499	2,255	2,281	2,238

**VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**
(’000 tons)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
EXPORTS					
Refined Oils 40 c.ft.	625	711	813	773	890
Scrap Iron ton	12	8	12	11	2
Wheat ton	139	4	7	2	5
Wool ton	2	2	3	1	1
General Cargo	1	3	1	1	5
Total Exports	779	728	836	788	903
IMPORTS					
Cement Clinkers ton	..	..	..	4	47
Coal ton	212	246	266	257	205
Oils (Various) 40 c.ft.	35	329	303	347	216
Pig Iron and Steel ton	45	35	16	14	17
Sulphate of Ammonia ton	..	..	2	5	5
Timber and General Cargo	1	1	1	*	2
Total Imports	293	611	588	627	492

*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 1959-60 to 1961-62 are given in the next table.

In recent years, the value of exports by Victoria to Western Australia has been above £50 mill. per annum and has represented more than 40 per cent. of the total value of goods imported by that State from all States of the Commonwealth. Apparel, 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)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Apparel .. .. .	..	..	..	7,363	6,369	6,407
Builders' Hardware .. .. .	..	..	..	749	849	813
Electrical Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	271	433	549
Explosives .. .. .	..	..	..	966	1,061	1,091
Foodstuffs—						
Cheese lb.	2,708	2,265	2,780	495	418	493
Confectionery lb.	3,471	2,696	2,712	640	544	570
Milk Products lb.	7,479	6,293	8,091	1,001	818	1,072
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	3,571	3,349	3,561
Footwear .. .. .	..	..	..	2,001	1,948	1,788
Machinery—						
Agricultural .. .. .	..	..	..	2,564	1,504	2,638
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	..	..	..	1,217	1,165	1,334
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	2,670	2,653	3,301
Paper and Paper Board, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,267	1,360	1,118
Petroleum Oils and Spirits gall.	12,909	13,500	12,280	1,069	1,118	747
Piecegoods .. .. .	..	..	..	1,319	1,016	1,141
Radio and T.V. Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	1,172	909	720
Tobacco and Cigarettes lb.	1,961	2,010	2,525	2,273	2,311	2,876
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	1,931	1,743	1,916
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	..	..	..	8,143	9,279	9,278
Other Commodities .. .. .	..	..	..	13,385	11,413	11,681
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	54,067	50,260	53,094

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
continued

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (£'000)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Asbestos fibre .. cwt.	39	24	33	186	120	180
Foodstuffs—						
Confectionery .. lb.	1,039	806	675	151	116	109
Meat .. lb.	2,300	1,980	2,486	393	349	376
Vegetables, Fresh .. lb.	3,723	4,336	7,275	162	172	190
Other .. ..	..	..	..	191	171	150
Hides and Skins .. lb.	1,236	833	1,023	150	76	126
Iron and Steel .. ..	..	..	..	2,125	2,483	2,141
Machines and Machinery (Except Tractors) .. ..	..	..	..	473	498	385
Petroleum Oils and Spirits .. gall.	94,496	74,181	66,084	4,198	3,727	3,356
Textiles (Except Apparel) .. ..	..	..	..	238	229	197
Timber .. sup. ft.	4,219	2,417	2,849	234	156	181
Tobacco Leaf .. lb.	1,023	928	614	517	379	159
Tractors and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	718	566	452
Wool .. lb.	2,918	3,024	2,100	792	752	565
Other Commodities .. ..	..	..	..	1,787	1,385	1,290
Total .. ..	..	..	..	12,315	11,179	9,857

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62. 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)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA						
Alcoholic Beverages—						
Wines and Spirits .. gall.	117	145	190	369	333	454
Other Alcoholic Beverages .. gall.	302	338	321	245	280	266
Chemicals (Inc. Fertilizer) .. ..	..	..	..	1,086	828	1,043
Foodstuffs—						
Biscuits .. ..	..	..	..	251	215	198
Confectionery .. lb.	1,486	1,206	741	451	308	222
Fruit, Fresh .. bush.	331	323	309	658	625	587
Milk, Processed .. lb.	4,112	5,242	5,426	433	462	663
Sugar .. ton	3	6	7	230	718	651
Tea .. lb.	1,089	1,778	1,870	337	538	554
Other .. ..	..	..	..	3,062	2,898	2,046
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—						
Machinery .. ..	..	..	..	2,112	2,406	3,189
Other .. ..	..	..	..	4,747	5,137	5,947

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA—
continued

Commodity and Unit of Quantity		Quantity ('000)			Value (£'000)		
		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA—<i>continued</i>							
Motor Cars (Complete)	No.	15	17	17	13,220	14,641	14,838
Petroleum and Oils—							
Motor Spirit	gall.	24,561	17,455	24,192	1,683	1,148	1,511
Other	.. ..	..	..	..	2,002	2,057	1,888
Paper and Stationery	..	..	..	..	1,320	1,141	1,504
Rubber Manufactures	..	..	..	..	566	507	1,014
Soap	.. ..	..	..	..	314	329	246
Tobacco and Cigarettes	..	..	..	..	2,099	3,712	4,727
Wool	lb.	4,520	5,659	3,211	1,572	1,757	1,024
Other Commodities	..	..	..	..	5,174	4,560	5,534
Total	..	..	..	..	41,931	44,600	48,006

IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA

Foodstuffs—								
Butter	.. ..	cwt.	18	16	14	339	299	232
Fish	.. ..	..	..	..	..	117	165	172
Fruit—								
Fresh	.. ..	bush.	59	269	166	59	275	175
Dried, Preserved, &c	.. ..	lb.	4,424	5,122	3,385	266	280	187
Hops	.. ..	lb.	393	586	1,649	119	191	528
Potatoes	.. ..	ton	3	4	7	51	118	212
Other *	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3,564	3,940	3,962
Hides	.. ..	cwt.	29	24	13	264	191	99
Metals and Ores—								
Zinc Ingots	.. ..	ton	13	12	14	1,391	1,268	1,457
Other	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1,928	2,379	2,466
Metal Manufactures	.. ..	..	..	..	..	560	992	346
Motor Vehicles	.. ..	No.	9	9	10	6,519	7,231	7,678
Timber—								
Dressed	.. ..	sup. ft.	14,041	12,315	9,020	1,006	1,436	962
Undressed	.. ..	sup. ft.	46,311	40,331	36,012	2,465	2,462	2,354
Wool	.. ..	lb.	3,797	2,503	2,195	798	531	477
Other Commodities†	.. ..	..	..	..	..	9,585	10,488	10,443
Total	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29,031	32,246	31,750

* Includes confectionery—not available for publication.

† Includes calcium carbide, hardboard, paper and stationery, and plywood—not available for publication.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The next table contains a classification of gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1959-60 to 1961-62. 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.

VICTORIA—GROSS CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED

(£'000)

Classification	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, &c.	161	229	185
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ; Non-alcoholic Beverages, &c.	756	849	878
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	802	842	911
IV. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ..	4,761	5,338	5,290
V. Live Animals .. ..	..	..	..
VI. Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	3	2	2
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. ..	57	60	58
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ..	260	406	405
(b) Textiles	3,436	4,078	3,749
(c) Apparel	1,310	1,732	1,035
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Aviation Spirit	62	115	..
Motor Spirit and Solvents	2,864	2,922	2,418
Aviation Turbine Fuel	23	26	22
Diesel Fuel	7	15	58
Other Oils, Fats and Waxes	668	736	644
X. Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	99	136	137
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydro-carbons, &c. ..	24	23	23
XII. (a) Metals and Metal manufactures—			
Motor Vehicles	4,454	5,292	2,988
Other	1,541	2,417	1,773
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery, Electrical Appliances, &c.	1,188	1,633	1,254
(c) Machines and Machinery	3,721	5,003	3,631
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ..	168	238	208
(b) Leather, Leather Manufactures, &c. ..	73	110	100
XIV. Wood and Wicker	519	645	318
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, &c.	715	931	864
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	268	511	540
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ..	205	316	338
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c. ..	880	1,138	1,147
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	289	421	388
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	481	591	629
XX. Miscellaneous	1,108	1,737	1,942
Primage and Sundry Duties	815	951	790
Total Gross Customs Duties	31,718	39,443	32,725

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 1959-60 to 1961-62. 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		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	'000			£'000		
Beer gall.	65,813	68,206	68,497	32,358	33,534	33,677
Spirits (Potable) .. proof gall.	486	512	506	1,660	1,752	1,753
Tobacco lb.	3,863	3,528	3,128	3,557	3,249	2,881
Cigars and Cigarettes .. lb.	14,509	15,207	15,393	23,049	24,153	24,434
Petrol gall.	320,775	347,472	366,108	15,344	16,621	17,832
All Other Articles .. ..	..	..	..	2,617	2,342	2,202
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	78,585	81,651	82,779

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1961-62 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE
COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1961-62
(£'000)**

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Total
Oversea Trade—				
Imports	282,978	21,430	884	305,292
Exports	232,271	47,429	7,100	286,800
Total	515,249	68,859	7,984	592,092
Gross Revenue—				
Customs	31,867	192	666	32,725
Excise	80,294	1,672	813	82,779
Total	112,161	1,864	1,479	115,504

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE, GROSS
CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY
STATES, 1961-62
(£'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	412,910	322,762	— 90,148	41,379	106,426
Victoria	305,292	286,800	— 18,492	32,725	82,779
Queensland	48,862	172,443	123,581	6,347	30,371
South Australia ..	51,693	121,988	70,295	6,080	20,784
Western Australia ..	50,089	144,081	93,992	3,578	17,853
Tasmania	13,624	28,598	14,974	1,278	7,242
Northern Territory ..	2,084	612	— 1,472	276	552
Australian Capital Territory	192	..	— 192	31	6
Australia	884,746	1,077,284	192,538	91,694	266,013

NOTE—Minus (—) sign denotes excess of imports.

Transport

Shipping

Introduction

In recent years there has been a continued decline in the size of the interstate shipping fleet, as many of the older vessels reached the end of their economic life and were either broken up or sold off the Australian coast.

The decrease in numbers and deadweight tonnage of dry cargo ships has been accentuated by the desire to replace older units with more modern, specialized tonnage which, in general terms, can carry more cargo at higher speeds and with less reliance on shore labour. The result is that far fewer ships are now needed to perform a carrying task which has not increased to any appreciable extent over the past seven or eight years.

The main cargo of the coastal fleet is still provided by the bulk trades, primarily ironstone and other related commodities used in the steel industry, and coal. Here, more than in any other trades, the effect of modern shipbuilding and operating practice has been felt. In terms of deadweight tonnage and number of ships, the bulk carrying fleet is smaller than it has been for many years, yet the quantity of cargo carried is much greater.

Shipments of coal have been affected in recent years by the increased use of petroleum by-products. As a result, the quantity of coal being carried to such ports as Melbourne and Geelong has declined.

Although the dry cargo position cannot be said to have improved in the last twelve months, the coastal fleet nevertheless continues to move towards complete modernization and to offer competition to other forms of transport, competition which has sometimes succeeded in recapturing general cargo trade earlier lost to road and rail. One example of this is in the Melbourne to Brisbane general cargo service which has been revitalized by the introduction of Australian National Line vessels operating on the container and unit load principle.

During 1962, further steps were taken to evaluate more fully the contribution to the nation's economy of the new type of cargo ship which has in recent years been introduced to the Australian coast. These vessels include the "roll-on, roll-off" ships and the container ships, and many of them operate principally to and from Melbourne, notably to the Tasmanian ports, a trade which offers the best opportunities for utilizing improved cargo handling methods because of freedom from the competition with other means of transport.

The "Princess of Tasmania" and "Bass Trader" maintain a regular "roll-on, roll-off" passenger and cargo service, whilst two heavy lift container/unit load ships are also regularly engaged in this trade. A third "roll-on, roll-off" cargo ship commenced operations in South Australian waters, whilst eastern and southern States are now connected with Western Australia by a regular container ship service.

The end of a regular passenger service by Australian-owned interstate liners was virtually witnessed during 1961-62 when the last of the one-time fleet of fine passenger ships was sold. Apart from the State-run cargo/passenger service between Western Australian ports and Darwin, the only interstate passenger service at the moment is that provided by the Australian National line, operating between Melbourne and Devonport.

The following table gives details of the searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania :—

VICTORIA-TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE, 1961-62

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles*	Commercial Units, &c. †	Mail Vans
"Princess of Tasmania" ..	86,792	19,172	2,795	6,802	317
"Bass Trader" ..	1,201	..	3,518	14,469	296
"South Esk" ..	..	..	..	18,161	..
Total ..	87,993	19,172	6,313	39,432	613

* Motor vehicles available for sale.

† Includes container units, trailers, timber packs, &c., 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 1957-8 to 1961-62 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Entrances No.	3,075	3,210	3,355	3,404	3,545
'000 net tons	11,283	12,224	13,277	14,343	14,909
Clearances No.	3,049	3,208	3,351	3,412	3,537
'000 net tons	11,184	12,195	13,269	14,417	14,872

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 oversea 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 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
VESSELS ENTERED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	4,397	4,848	4,878	5,080	5,548
United Kingdom	1,668	1,548	1,747	1,590	1,513
Nauru	343	403	421	324	348
Borneo (British)	265	78	241	125	194
Canada	268	252	340	441	378
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	141	223	186	193	257
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	202	273	237	243	270
New Zealand	290	301	275	306	452
Other Commonwealth Countries	164	263	274	392	535
Total Commonwealth Countries	7,738	8,189	8,599	8,694	9,495
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,179	1,378	1,508	1,326	1,313
China, (Mainland) .. ..	..	2	12	38	77
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	192	385	386	420	335
Indonesia	253	202	271	297	308
Iran	143	77	56	395	364
Italy	217	235	247	231	225
Japan	364	379	512	766	838
Netherlands	103	146	212	201	189
United States of America	397	473	526	777	548
Other Foreign Countries	409	378	513	704	682
Total Foreign Countries	3,257	3,655	4,243	5,155	4,879
Grand Total	10,995	11,844	12,842	13,849	14,374

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*
(‘000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
VESSELS CLEARED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	5,067	5,300	5,892	6,098	5,912
United Kingdom	1,569	1,556	1,508	1,469	1,630
Nauru	230	232	205	198	195
Canada	149	206	308	290	308
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon..	244	195	200	192	314
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	240	306	289	228	361
New Zealand	310	302	354	436	454
Hong Kong	94	98	113	131	268
Other Commonwealth Countries	162	196	167	215	293
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,065	8,391	9,036	9,257	9,735
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	986	1,114	1,356	1,365	1,324
China, (Mainland)	10	37	27	275	259
Germany, Federal Republic of..	137	185	240	276	248
Indonesia	187	105	99	124	170
Iran	89	112	134	292	240
Italy	241	321	313	388	281
Japan	417	495	584	692	593
Netherlands	75	152	58	119	140
Poland	14	78	142	65	57
United States of America ..	273	260	308	377	437
Other Foreign Countries ..	379	486	436	651	791
Total Foreign Countries ..	2,808	3,345	3,697	4,624	4,540
Grand Total	10,873	11,736	12,733	13,881	14,275

The nationalities of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1960–61 and 1961–62 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(‘000 Net Tons)

Nationality	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1960–61	1961–62	1960–61	1961–62
Commonwealth—				
Australian	1,751	1,833	1,787	1,807
United Kingdom	6,254	6,358	6,283	6,372
New Zealand	140	149	141	142
Hong Kong	158	149	161	146
Other Commonwealth ..	228	271	221	270
Total Commonwealth ..	8,531	8,760	8,593	8,737

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—*continued*
(’000 Net Tons)

Nationality	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Foreign—				
Danish	276	377	297	368
French	116	275	123	248
Dutch	936	888	944	883
German (Federal Republic) ..	274	286	269	285
Italian	522	577	514	567
Japanese	498	545	479	542
Liberian	520	400	519	387
Norwegian	1,264	1,294	1,291	1,255
Swedish	471	575	451	592
United States of America ..	259	213	269	216
Panamanian	284	302	291	303
Other Foreign	392	417	377	489
Total Foreign	5,812	6,149	5,824	6,135
Grand Total	14,343	14,909	14,417	14,872

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
	Number					
Oversea—						
Direct	330	295	186	267	3	5
Other	1,453	1,495	276	225	54	86
Interstate	979	1,062	113	108	10	2
Total	2,762	2,852	575	600	67	93
	’000 Net Tons					
Oversea—						
Direct	2,024	1,887	1,412	1,938	14	26
Other	7,318	7,575	1,517	1,212	308	459
Interstate	1,528	1,632	203	180	18	*
Total	10,870	11,094	3,132	3,330	340	485

* Less than 500 tons.

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1960-61 and 1961-62, as well as the tonnage of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 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	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
DISCHARGED						
Interstate—						
Weight	1,625	1,600	618	519	51	64
Measure	611	476	*	5	..	3
Oversea—						
Weight	3,020	2,820	2,631	3,012	56	47
Measure	1,549	1,003	52	6	..	..
SHIPPED						
Interstate—						
Weight	550	512	941	948	5	8
Measure	528	497	1	1	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	758	716	1,293	2,011	56	77
Measure	515	512	..	*	..	17

NOTE—1 Ton Measurement = 40 Cubic Feet.

* Less than 500 tons

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(’000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Dis-charged	Shipped	Dis-charged	Shipped	Dis-charged	Shipped
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
Australia	78	9	6	10	3	15
United Kingdom ..	2,595	969	3,142	1,028	2,638	1,404
New Zealand	89	91	85	96	59	138
Other Commonwealth	72	87	106	147	127	122
Total Commonwealth Countries	2,834	1,156	3,339	1,281	2,827	1,679

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*
(’000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Denmark	308	69	277	99	291	92
France	136	12	136	20	366	10
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	155	22	180	63	146	78
Greece	13	15	32	263	26	302
Italy	258	14	59	25	243	118
Japan	178	52	88	77	116	64
Liberia	698	70	1,004	22	721	70
Netherlands ..	165	159	261	189	279	143
Norway	1,107	278	1,192	352	1,121	508
Panama	458	97	332	38	276	100
Sweden	251	37	324	121	361	95
United States of America	58	21	72	34	45	26
Other Foreign ..	1	33	12	38	70	48
Total Foreign Countries	3,786	879	3,969	1,341	4,061	1,654
Grand Total ..	6,620	2,035	7,308	2,622	6,888	3,333

NOTE.—In this table tons measurement have been added to tons weight.

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-four 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-two pilots are rostered for the various pilotage duties : from the Heads to Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong ; between Geelong and Melbourne ; in the Yarra River or Victoria Dock ; or elsewhere as required. Pilots for inward ships are organized 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 follows this gutter and 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 West Channel for ships under 17 feet draught. Geelong's oil refinery is at the end of another 16 miles of channel, with another 8 miles to the Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Yarra River, and Victoria Dock berths.

Vacancies in the Pilot Service are filled by shipmasters who have traded regularly to the port with a pilotage exemption certificate. 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 Sickness and Superannuation Fund, 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 1955 to 1962 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH
PORT PHILLIP HEADS**

Year		No. of Ships	Year		No. of Ships
1955	.. ..	3,271	1959..	.. ..	3,593
1956	.. ..	3,042	1960..	.. ..	3,768
1957	.. ..	3,054	1961..	.. ..	4,228
1958	.. ..	3,311	1962..	.. ..	4,177

Further Reference

A history of the Port Phillip Pilot Service is to be found on pages 762 to 764 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Principal Ports of Victoria

Port of Melbourne

General

The principal sea terminal for Victoria is the Port of Melbourne which handles shipping at the average rate of one arrival or departure every 90 minutes throughout every day and night of the year. The Port comprises a total area of 10½ square miles, with 90 per cent. of its 108 berths set along both sides of the lower reaches of the Yarra River. The wharves extend over 12 miles in length with transit shed accommodation covering just over 46 acres, road and rail facilities, and wharf and mobile cargo handling equipment to meet the requirements of the shipping and cargo trade.

Out of the total number of berths in the Port, 81 are in regular commercial use. The remainder are berths which are under reconstruction or repair, and which cater for non-trading vessels such as the Port's dredging fleet, tugs owned by the Port Authority and towage companies, and Customs launches.

The Port is owned and controlled by an independent administration set up by Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1876. The Port Authority is the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, consisting of a

permanent chairman, and five part-time commissioners who have specialized knowledge of the Port's trade requirements, i.e., shipping, primary products, imports, exports, and port labour.

Recently, an increasing degree of specialization of ships and cargo handling has been introduced, and the Port Authority has been concentrating its efforts to meet these new requirements. In addition to specialized steel, coal, phosphate, and oil cargo handling facilities, roll-on roll-off loading facilities, and bulk handling of gypsum, special areas for the handling of container and unit cargo have been provided and more are being planned.

Port Facilities

North Side. On the northern bank of the Yarra near the city lie seventeen berths, which are the main centre of the interstate cargo trade, although some oversea cargo is also handled in this area. Guaranteed depth of water up to 28 feet is provided for shipping.

South Side. Extending from the city there are 30 berths, including specialized steel, gypsum, and container cargo-handling berths. Depths are to 31 feet.

Victoria Dock. A 96-acre basin excavated in swampland and first opened to shipping in 1893. Almost in the heart of the city, the Dock is the hub of the Port's oversea import and export trade. Rail trucks bring primary produce right to the ship's side for export. The depth of water is 31 feet.

Appleton Dock. This is the latest and most modern port installation. An initial five berths have been built including two for handling bulk coal and phosphatic rock. The cargo transit sheds are the largest and most modern in Australia, each with a length of 600 feet, almost the length of one city block in Melbourne, and a width of 150 feet. The depth of water is 31 feet.

Lower River. Special wharves at Footscray, Yarraville, Newport, and Coode Island directly service Victorian industries. The berths handle bulk raw sugar from Queensland; sulphur from Texas, U.S.A.; pyrites from Tasmania and Queensland; oil from the Middle East and South-East Asia; and petro-chemicals from U.S.A. The depth is to 33 feet.

Williamstown. The original port for the City of Melbourne and haven for the sailing ships of days gone by. Breakwater Pier, originally built over a century ago, was reconstructed as a modern oil terminal. In the area are the Harbor Trust's workshops, slipways, and floating dock for small ships, and the Royal Australian Navy installations, including a Government Graving Dock and dockyard. A start has been made in converting the 103-year-old Gellibrand pier into a modern oil terminal to cater for supertankers up to 85,000 dw. tons and 875 feet in length. The depth is 39 feet.

Port Melbourne. The principal oversea passenger terminal of Melbourne, with eight deep water berths for passenger liners up to 45,000 tons, and modern deep-draught tankers. The depth is 36 feet. The Harbor Trust provides all the passenger, customs, and

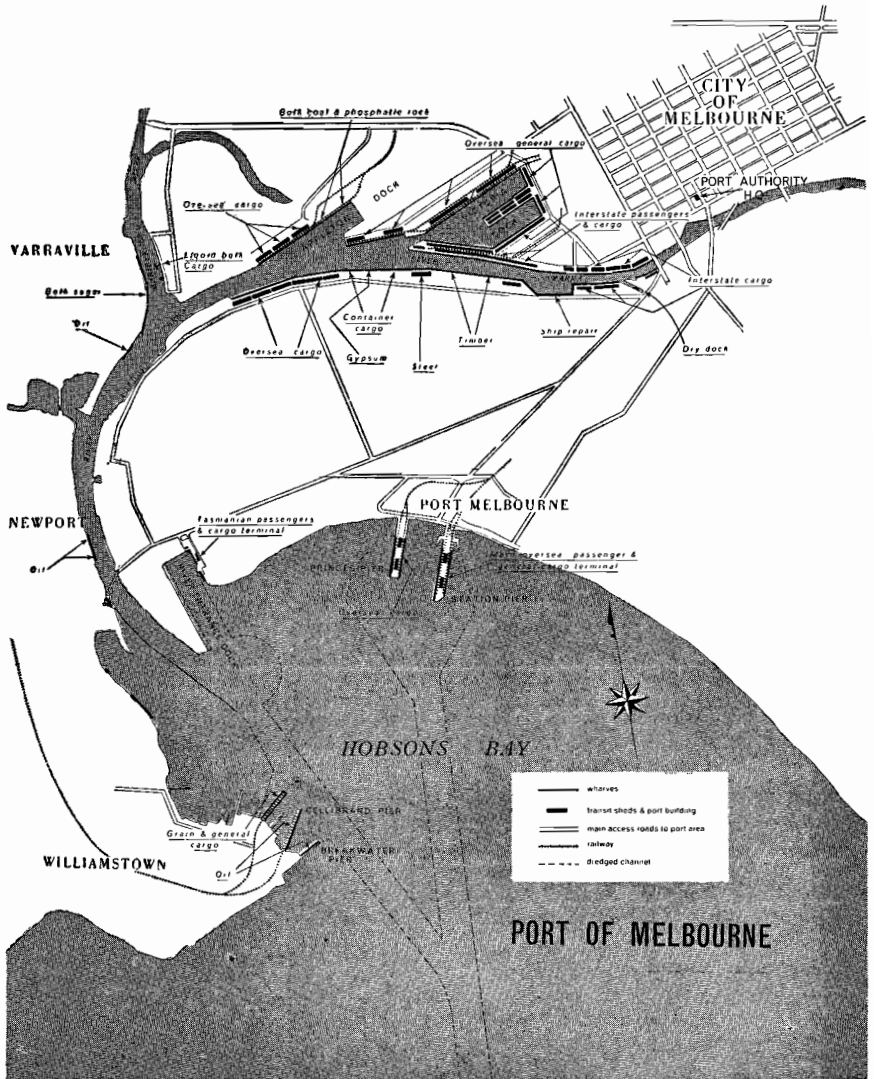


FIGURE 21.—Map showing shipping entrance to Melbourne.

cargo-handling facilities at both Station Pier and Princes Pier, but the Customs officers work directly under the Department of Customs and Excise.

River Entrance. Two berths have been provided to cater for ships with "roll-on, roll-off" loading facilities, whereby road vehicles can be driven straight on board over the stern. Normal cargo-handling facilities are also provided. The terminal caters for the Melbourne-Tasmania passenger service.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	2,044	2,101	2,492	2,304	2,442
Rent of Sheds	88	94	105	95	104
Special Berth Charges	94	126	152	148	181
Rent of Lands	168	195	221	280	305
Crane Fees	419	536	680	648	648
Other	208	240	298	316	299
Total Revenue	3,021	3,292	3,948	3,791	3,979
EXPENDITURE					
Administration and General Expenses	124	211	217	221	237
Port Operating Expenses	635	694	792	802	882
Maintenance—					
Dredging	136	272	469	654	411
Harbour	23	24	32	35	30
Wharves	196	227	241	297	328
Approaches	29	25	29	32	36
Railways	39	34	25	28	23
Cranes	82	109	124	125	122
Other Properties	38	30	25	45	22
Interest	474	535	586	650	692
Depreciation and Renewals	349	341	502	163	441
Insurance	283	35	139	41	43
Sinking Fund	130	232	181	261	202
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	413	424	502	465	492
Other	8	9	8	7	5
Total Expenditure	2,959	3,202	3,872	3,826	3,966
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	+62	+90	+76	—35	+13
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property	67	27	65	164	50
Reclamation	26	14	15	32	12
Deepening Waterways	440	370	115	66	268
Wharves and Sheds Construction ..	567	727	770	622	439
Wharf Cranes, &c.	196	65	131	75	36
Approaches Construction	64	35	10	26	107
Floating Plant	182	175	90	274	309
Other Works, &c.	117	45	72	90	88
Total Capital Outlay	1,659	1,458	1,268	1,349	1,309
Loan Indebtedness at 31st December	12,907	13,833	14,199	14,241	14,875

Geelong

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 feet and a width of 300 feet—progressively being widened to 400 feet. Seventeen berths spread over a distance of approximately 5 miles provide the port's wharf facilities. Maximum water depths are 32 feet at nine berths and 36 feet at eight berths. Special berths are provided for the handling of steel, coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, and oil. Coal is discharged from bulk carrying vessels directly to railway trucks. The bulk grain terminal has a 22.5 mill. bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour. The oil wharf is able to accommodate vessels of the supertanker class carrying up to 30,000 tons of oil. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cubic feet. Adequate open coal storage is available. The port has good clearance facilities, there being direct rail loading at six berths and road clearance at all berths. Pt. Wilson Explosives Pier, owned and operated by the Commonwealth is within the geographical limits of the Port of Geelong.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, six barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)**

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	764	770	898	927	998
Rents, Fees, and Licences	15	16	16	16	16
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	25	16	17	17	18
Other	193	191	219	255	257
Total Revenue	997	993	1,150	1,215	1,289
EXPENDITURE					
Management Expenses	87	95	124	120	121
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	10	16	19	23	21
Harbour	26	33	41	41	37
Floating Plant	11	6	6	8	10
Other	2	6	6	6	8
Interest on Loans	164	149	141	139	155
Sinking Fund	29	29	29	28	31
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	9	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Provision	128	146	158	166	189
Other	162	175	208	224	230
Total Expenditure	628	655	732	755	802
Net Surplus	369	338	418	460	487

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant	7	..	28	85	36
Land and Property	313	42	34	56	27
Deepening Waterways	68	24	..	117	326
Wharves and Approaches ..	318	296	206	425	182
Other	18	11	14	22	3
Total Capital Outlay ..	724	373	282	705	574
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31ST DECEMBER					
State Government	211	164	150	147	117
Public	2,675	2,775	2,745	2,650	2,950
Total Loan Indebtedness..	2,886	2,939	2,895	2,797	3,067

Portland

The Port of Portland, about 200 miles west of Melbourne and 300 miles south-east of Adelaide, has been administered by the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners since 1951. The port serves an area of about 40,000 square miles in western Victoria and south-east of South Australia.

The harbour, an area of 250 acres of sheltered water, has been developed from a single open sea berth since the inauguration of the Trust. About one-third of the harbour area has been dredged to a depth of 36 feet. It is protected by two breakwaters, one 4,200 feet and the other 3,800 feet in length. These leave an entrance about 800 feet wide between their outer extremities.

At the present stage of development, there are two wharves providing berths for three vessels. Two berths are provided with transit sheds for general cargo, while one is reserved for bulk cargoes. Rail and road access is provided at each berth. A new oil tanker berth was brought into commission during 1963, from which petroleum products will be pumped to bulk terminals at North Portland.

Total expenditure on the project at 30th June, 1962, amounted to £6,943,000.

During the year 1961-62, 101 vessels aggregating 870,431 gross registered tons, used the port to handle 280,535 tons of cargo.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are set out in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)**

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	26	29	36	37	49
Tonnage Rates	4	4	5	6	8
Shipping Services	3	3	4	6	18
State Government Grant	129	144	193	324	302
Other	12	10	9	14	27
Total Revenue	174	190	247	387	404
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	10	12	12	19	24
Maintenance	22	20	15	22	47
Shipping Services	3	3	3	8	24
Depreciation	1	1	1	1	7
Interest on Loans	113	158	202	240	256
Sinking Fund	13	17	21	24	22
Other	5	5	4	3	2
Total Expenditure	167	216	258	317	382
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+7	-26	-11	+70	+22
Fixed Assets at 30th June	3,500	4,559	5,605	6,439	6,785
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
State Government	1,101	1,354	1,605	1,857	2,046
Public	2,552	3,402	4,201	4,625	4,897
Total Loan Indebtedness	3,653	4,756	5,806	6,482	6,943

Lighthouses

Introduction

The Admiralty List of Lights, published annually by the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty in London, records nearly three hundred lights in the State of Victoria, but the majority of these consists of lights situated in harbours and sheltered waters, and only 24 are seaward lights with powerful beams intended primarily for the guidance of ships passing along the coastwise tracks.

Briefly, the purpose of lighthouses is to guide ships to their destination and to warn them of dangers on the way. In the first half of the last century, the practice of navigation involved many inaccuracies, and a shipmaster, approaching a coast after a long ocean voyage out of sight of land, chose as his landfall a salient feature of the coast, which could be readily recognized, and with deep water free from rocks in its approaches. Thereafter, he shaped his course

to his port of destination as directly as possible while keeping well clear of all intervening dangers. Similarly, ships on passage from port to port along a coast set their courses, as far as practicable, from one salient point to the next. Without lights to mark these points at night, the mariner had to waste time by "standing off" and awaiting daylight; or, worse still, if his reckoning was out, he found himself aground before daylight came.

A glance at the map of Victoria shows that the prominent features of the coastline are few. Proceeding eastwards from the South Australian boundary, the first is that formed by Cape Bridgewater and Cape Nelson, with Danger Point and Lawrence Rock jutting out to the east. Eighty-three miles to the eastward, Moonlight Head, over 500 feet high, thrusts out from the run of the coastline, and thirteen miles further on, the bluff projection of Cape Otway constitutes the second salient feature. One hundred and thirty-six miles further east, across the wide bight at the head of which lies the entrance to Port Phillip, the rugged mountainous Wilson's Promontory, with its off-lying islands, is encountered. One hundred and fifty-eight miles east-north-eastward, the fourth and last salient commences at Cape Everard and continues for 39 miles to the New South Wales boundary at Cape Howe, with Ram Head, Sand Patch Point, Little Ram Head, and Gabo Island forming its most prominent features.

History

Probably the first lighthouse to be established on the coast of what later became the State of Victoria was a wooden tower erected in 1842 on Shortland Bluff, Queenscliff, to guide ships through "the Rip". In 1848, a lighthouse which had been built on Cape Otway came into operation, and in 1853, a wreck with loss of life, in the vicinity of Gabo Island resulted in a temporary wooden tower being erected on that island, from which a fixed light was exhibited. The following year saw the establishment of the original lighthouse and signal station at Point Lonsdale, on the western side of the entrance to Port Phillip; and, in the same year, two lightships were moored, one at each end of the West Channel through the sand banks lying off the Bellarine Peninsula. In 1857, lights were established at Sandridge (Port Melbourne) and Williamstown. During 1859, lights were put in operation at Wilson's Promontory, and at Cape Schanck on the Mornington Peninsula; a lightship was moored off Williamstown to mark the Gellibrand Shoal; and lights were established at Warrnambool, Port Fairy, and Portland. In 1862, the temporary light on Gabo Island was replaced by a permanent light exhibited from an imposing tower built of red granite quarried on the island.

Within the span of twenty years, therefore, the basic needs of coastwise shipping off Victoria had been met. But there remained much to be accomplished in defining the channels into and within Port

Phillip, and the approaches and waters of the many small ports along the coast which were to play an important part in the transport of primary products during the following 60 years. With the establishment of lights on Clifty Island, 17 miles north-east of Wilson's Promontory Light, and on Cape Nelson in 1884, on Cape Everard in 1890, and on Split Point (Eagle Nest Point), 27 miles west-south-west of Point Lonsdale, in 1891, the pattern of coastal navigational aids was practically complete, though it was not until well into this century that the mariner's needs along the coast between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Schanck were adequately provided for by the establishment of several automatic lights.

Identification of Lights

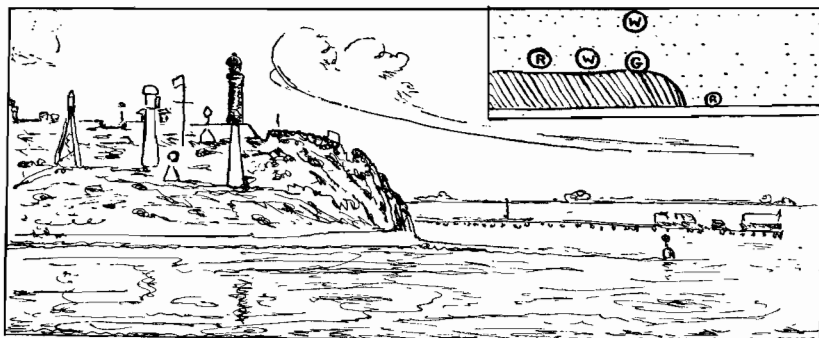
In keeping with a world-wide practice for the purpose of ready identification, each important light along the coast possesses a characteristic phase, giving, at a regular interval, either a single flash or a group of flashes.

At some lighthouses, the lanterns are fitted to show a light of a different colour in certain directions. Cape Nelson, Cape Otway, and Gabo Island each have red sectors to indicate to a mariner his proximity to dangers on the coast on either side of the lighthouse. Thus, a mariner approaching Gabo Island from the north-east, and seeing a group of three red flashes, would know that his course would take him too close to the rocks lying off the shore to the east of the island.

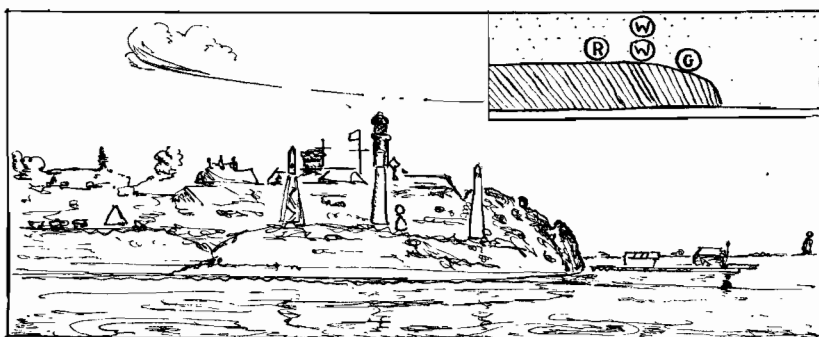
In the approaches to, and within, harbours and inlets, extensive use is made of a means of indicating the safe course between sand-banks, &c., which is more accurate than coloured sectors. This is by the establishment of "leading lights". Such an aid consists of a pair of lights, one behind the other, the rear one being shown from a greater height than the front one, and so placed relatively to each other and the deep water that, when seen to appear exactly in line one above the other, they will indicate the line leading along the middle of the channel. It then remains for the mariner to steer so as to bring the lights in line and then to keep them right ahead until he has passed the dangers. The most notable example of this method in Victoria is at Queenscliff, where a combination of one rear light and three front lights, one red, one white, and one green, is such that it indicates to ships passing through Port Phillip Heads, not only the centre line of the deep channel, but also its eastern and western limits. To facilitate their use, each of these four lights has a period of light of 12.5 seconds followed by an eclipse of only 2.5 seconds and all four are synchronized. The accompanying diagram indicates how these lights appear from a ship between the Heads.

QUEENSLIFF LEADING LIGHTS

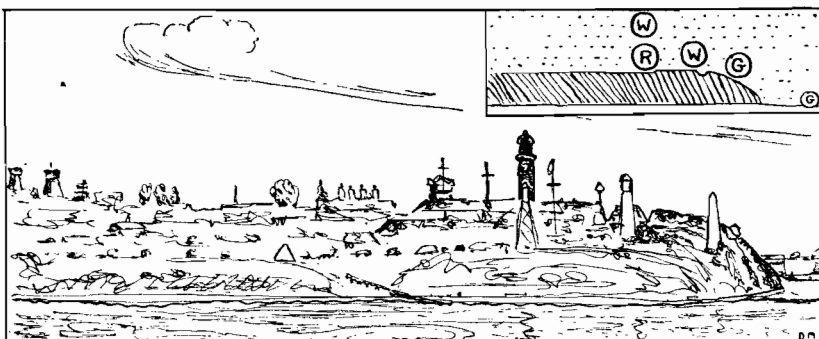
The diagrams show the Lights—Obelisk Light, Low Light and Hume Tower Light—as they appear relative to the High Light when viewed from a ship between the Heads while entering or leaving Port Phillip. The inset diagrams show the appearance during darkness.



On the eastern edge of the 43 feet Channel—the Obelisk Light (Green) is in line with the High Light (White).



On the line 200 feet east of the centre line of the 48 feet Channel—the Low Light (White) is in line with the High Light (White).



On the western edge of the 38 feet Channel—the Hume Tower Light (Red) is in line with the High Light (White).

FIGURE 22.

Operation of Lighthouses

Only the most important light-stations are manned, either by two or three lightkeepers ; the remainder are automatic lights capable of operating for many months without attention. Except at Point Lonsdale, lightkeepers reside continuously on the stations with their families in houses near the light-tower.

The source of light used is one of three types : electric, incandescent mantle, or acetylene flame. All lanterns are fitted with lenses for concentrating the rays horizontally, resulting in a very powerful light at sea level. The most powerful marine light in the State is that at Cape Schanck, the candle power of which is 2,350,000; that at Gabo Island is 1,000,000. In the case of the larger electric lights, and the incandescent mantle equipment, the lenses have an additional function. In these, a constant light is emitted from the source, and the flashes are projected by revolving the lenses round the source.

In the automatic acetylene lights, the lens is fixed, and the flashes are achieved by a device known as a "flasher" which turns the gas on for a fraction of a second at precise intervals. A further automatic control is exercised by a "sun-valve" which starts the flasher mechanism when the sun's light fades at sunset, and stops it at about sunrise.

Fog Signals and Communications

In consequence of the prevalence of fog in Bass Strait during summer, fog signal apparatus is installed, and includes an explosive rocket apparatus at Cape Otway and Gabo Island, and a diaphone fog-horn at Point Lonsdale and on Cliffy Island. In addition, Cape Otway and Cape Schanck each have a radio beacon which, in fog, transmits a distinctive signal every six minutes, with a range of 100 miles. These signals, if picked up by a ship fitted with radio direction-finding apparatus, may be used to determine the ship's position. A similar radio beacon will be established at Gabo Island in the near future.

Manned light-stations on the Victorian mainland and also that on Gabo Island are connected to the trunk line telephone system. Cliffy Island is in communication with Wilson's Promontory by radio telephone.

The Point Lonsdale Signal Station, now located in a building at the base of the lighthouse, performs an important service by controlling shipping entering and leaving Port Phillip, by reporting arrivals and departures to Melbourne, and by maintaining communication with pilots on board ships, and with the pilot steamer on station outside the Heads, either by visual morse signals or by V.H.F. Radio telephone.

Responsible Authorities

There are five authorities responsible for the control and maintenance of navigational aids in the State. For those which lie within the limits of the ports of Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland, the appropriate Harbor Trust is the authority. The manned lights at Cape Nelson, Cape Otway, Cape Schanck, Wilson's Promontory, Clifty Island, Cape Everard, and Gabo Island, and the automatic lights at Split Point and Cape Liptrap, and that on Citadel Island, are controlled by the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport. All other lights in Port Phillip, along the coast, within the smaller ports, and in the waters leading to these are under the control of the Ports and Harbors Branch of the State Department of Public Works.

Most of the coastal lighthouses on the mainland are now accessible by road, inspection and maintenance presenting little difficulty. The conveyance of heavy stores, construction material, station staff and servicing mechanics is performed by the lighthouse steamer "Cape York", which makes four trips a year from Melbourne to Wilson's Promontory, Clifty Island, Cape Everard, Gabo Island, and Citadel Island. In addition, mails and fresh provisions are conveyed to each manned station once a fortnight either by road transport or by launch. The Ports and Harbors Branch and the three Harbor Trusts maintain fleets of work boats and launches for servicing lights on beacons and piles.

Railways

Centralized Traffic Control

A system of centralized traffic control (C.T.C.) came into operation in Victoria in February, 1963. The fully electronic system is completely transistorized, and has been installed at the Railways Head Office in Melbourne to control a major section—Wodonga to Seymour—of the new standard gauge line between Melbourne and Sydney.

Nerve centre of the whole system is in the Train Control Division at Head Office, where the Train Controller will eventually operate the points and signals along the 188 miles of standard gauge track between West Footscray and Wodonga and regulate the movement of all passenger and freight trains on the line. The C.T.C. circuits enable him to transmit his instructions to the field stations and receive indications back about the response of the equipment and the presence of trains on the line. In place of the oral reports from stations, lights glow on a 14 feet wide track diagram and thus show the actual position of trains, points, and signals. This information is gleaned by an electronic process that scans the entire system every three seconds, making a permanent record of train movements. Records are made on a chart by electrically operated pens.

In the event of trouble developing on the system, duplicate generator sets are provided and can be switched in immediately. Maintenance staff in Head Office attend to local faults, and other staff are available at various points along the line to Wodonga. To cope with faults outside the City, the electrical fitter located nearest the fault is called by the Train Controller pressing the Fitter's Call push button.

To carry the lines for communication, signal controls, and power for signals, a new pole line was built throughout most of the standard gauge line. Post telephones at places along the track provide direct communication with the Train Controllers. They can be used both for normal and emergency operations.

Automatic power signalling is a necessity for C.T.C. as the safety of the trains is governed by the track circuits and interlocking circuits in the field and not by the C.T.C. circuits. Coloured light signals of the searchlight type are used. Wherever possible, they are placed in such a position that drivers can readily identify them and know to which line they apply. The spacing of signals has been arranged for passenger train speeds of 80 m.p.h. and freight trains at 60 m.p.h.

New Bogie Exchange

The total quantity of goods handled by the Victorian Railways between the northern and western States, via Victoria, has increased during the six months ended December 31st, 1962, by 209,000 tons, or 44 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year. The over-all effect of this increase has been to raise the relative importance of inter-system business. This now earns 26 per cent. of the total Victorian Railways goods revenue (compared with 19 per cent. previously). This increase has been made possible by the opening of the Melbourne-Albury standard gauge line, and, more recently by the introduction of the bogie exchange.

Introduced into Australia by the Victorian Railways, the transfer of bogies beneath a loaded wagon enables it to move along the broad gauge tracks of the Victorian-South Australian systems to the standard gauge track to New South Wales and Queensland without transshipment of its freight. Bogie exchange is ideally suited to dovetail into the overall traffic operating pattern in Melbourne, and the elimination of the break-of-gauge point at Albury has provided the unbroken, high-speed rail link between Melbourne and Sydney.

Bogie exchange will be used at other break-of-gauge points as an alternative to gauge standardization, as it is nearly as effective as gauge conversion and much faster than manual transfer methods. Damage, pilferage, and loss of stowage space have also been eliminated. The Bogie Exchange Centre has, in effect, relegated the break-of-gauge

in Melbourne from the status of a major obstacle to traffic movement to that of a minor integral part of the re-marshalling that is essential in any case for traffic passing from one side of a principal railway terminal to the other. As a result, the Victorian Railways can now compete with other forms of transportation on a much improved basis.

Further References

An historical outline of the Victorian Railways will be found on pages 682 to 685 of the Victorian Year Book 1961. Post-war developments are described in pages 722 to 724 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

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 828.

Total Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment

The total capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railway Department as at 30th June of each of the five years 1958 to 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC. EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK

(£'000)

At 30th June—	Railways		Road Motor Services	Total Capital Cost*
	Lines Opened	Lines in Process of Construction		
1958	109,316	592	48	110,060
1959	115,623	769	38	116,713
1960	124,835	527	30	125,623
1961	135,016	709	20	135,935
1962	145,504	974	10	146,632

NOTE.—Total capital cost includes cost of electric tramway equipment, &c. At 30th June, 1962, this amounted to £144,189.

* Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30th June, 1962, the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, was £43,486,328 ; of the narrow gauge, £5,431 ; of the uniform gauge, £996,953 ; and of the road motor coaches and trucks, £2,205.

Loan Liability and Interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railway Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to £149,628,718 at 30th June, 1962. After deducting the value of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£17,653,152), the total liability on current loans outstanding at that date was £131,975,566.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, &c., as at 30th June, 1962 (which includes the liability of £131,975,566 referred to in the previous paragraph) was £180,504,047. Deduction of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£26,146,455) together with cash at credit in the Fund (£67,637) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of £154,289,955.

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. Annual interest payable by the State on the liability of £154,289,955 at 30th June, 1962, amounted to £6,860,282 at an average rate of £4 8s. 11d. per cent. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of £974,090 at a rate of £4 10s. per cent. on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to £24,142,649 at 30th June, 1962, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., 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 690.)

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 1957–58 to 1961–62 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at End of Year			Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses
	Permanent	Supernumerary and Casual	Total	
				£'000
1958	19,966	10,002	29,968	29,217
1959	20,391	9,921	30,312	29,657
1960	19,587	9,302	28,889	31,114
1961	17,695	13,319	31,014	32,839
1962	17,624	11,356	28,980	34,457

Railways Traffic

The mileage and traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor services) for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 are 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.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC

(Excluding Road Motor Services)

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC					
	route miles				
Single Track	4,036	3,963	3,911	3,912	3,790
Double Track	353	358	367	367	426
Other Multi-track	12	12	12	12	75
Total Route Mileage	4,401	4,333	4,290	4,291	4,291
	During Year Ended 30th June—				
Traffic Train Mileage '000	18,353	18,426	18,282	18,232	18,902
Passenger Journeys '000	167,662	163,484	158,294	149,929	152,768
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	8,892	9,295	9,687	10,977	10,350

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are illustrated in the following table:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(’000 Tons)

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Grain—					
Barley	189	253	165	248	175
Wheat	771	1,021	938	1,902	1,902
Other	130	278	199	272	289
Flour	186	172	176	192	179
Fruit—					
Fresh	110	134	138	119	112
Dried	67	71	55	55	64
Beer	124	120	119	121	121
Briquettes	605	633	920	1,676	1,608
Cement	344	389	475	491	473
Coal—					
Black	276	251	290	222	245
Brown	1,580	1,372	1,243	778	422
Galvanized Iron	58	84	92	111	116
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, &c., Un- prepared	36	81	229	323	206
Manures	702	661	728	712	751
Petrol, Benzine, &c.	155	181	200	203	205
Pulpwood	128	127	110	106	91
Pulp and Paper	107	113	133	130	138
Timber	224	245	261	234	197
Wool	152	150	151	133	134
All Other Goods	2,441	2,504	2,658	2,657	2,658
Total Goods	8,385	8,840	9,280	10,685	10,086
Total Livestock.. .. .	507	455	407	292	264
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	8,892	9,295	9,687	10,977	10,350

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railway Department during each of the five financial years 1957-58 to 1961-62 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£’000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	11,203	12,057	12,156	12,169	12,513
Parcels, Mails, &c.	1,322	1,340	1,375	1,404	1,405
Other	55	48	46	41	38
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods	19,134	20,546	21,159	25,265	24,362
Livestock	1,521	1,337	1,397	990	924
Miscellaneous	196	246	324	330	450

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE— <i>continued</i>					
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	1,494	1,508	1,514	1,517	1,528
Rentals	549	589	685	708	768
Bookstalls	351	385	400	395	404
Advertising	82	82	93	106	100
Other	159	109	91	112	117
Total Revenue	36,066	38,247	39,240	43,037	42,609
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	8,009	7,766	8,081	8,538	8,504
Rolling Stock	11,281	11,210	11,495	12,154	11,796
Transportation	12,034	12,140	12,600	13,017	13,782
Electrical Engineering Branch	2,008	2,052	1,987	2,070	2,111
Stores Branch	523	527	587	580	567
Pensions	1,713	1,845	1,970	2,127	2,258
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities* .. .. .	..	..	..	250	775
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	200	200	200	200	200
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	371	434	489	483	504
Pay-roll Tax	693	700	738	779	835
Long Service Leave	579	628	607	558	623
Other	941	766	862	†947	†1,024
Total Working Expenses	38,352	38,268	39,616	41,703	42,979
Net Revenue	-2,286	-21	-376	1,334	-370
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses†	3,286	3,472	3,636	3,779	} §
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	123	147	174	190	
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	187	197	208	211	
Net Result for Year	-5,882	-3,837	-4,394	-2,846	..
Per Cent.					
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	106·3	100·1	101·0	96·9	100·9

*Commenced during 1960-61 as a result of a Commonwealth industrial award.

† Including interest in 1961 of £42,885 and in 1962 of £80,042 paid to Commonwealth under Railways Standardization Agreement.

‡ Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

§ Under provisions of the *Railway (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and other charges on borrowed moneys were not charged to Railways Accounts.

Revenue for 1961-62 decreased by £428,000 compared with 1960-61. Total working expenses increased by £1,276,000 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 Equalization Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue and the payment into the

Equalization Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account are 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 Equalization Account were £920,346 for the year 1960-61 and £3,659 for 1961-62. 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 net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 were as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,402	4,357	4,292	4,290	4,291
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open £	8,170	8,759	9,133	10,023	9,921
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open £	8,672	8,749	9,213	9,703	9,999

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62, 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 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Car Mileage	413,914	408,179	371,621	352,661	326,094
Passenger Journeys ..	1,916,008	1,778,609	1,571,445	1,372,891	1,308,416
Gross Revenue £	47,225	46,150	42,263	39,865	37,384
Working Expenses £	77,262	74,647	74,674	76,497	73,408
Interest Charges and Exchange £	1,325	211	213	329	*
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. £	48,384	37,625	29,819	19,992	10,205

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 *Railway (Funds) Act 1961*, interest and exchange were not charged to Railways Accounts.

Tramways

General

Tramways in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo at 30th June, 1962, comprised 165 miles of electric lines, of which 143 miles were double and 22 miles single track.

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.

The Board's main function is to carry in a safe and efficient manner the people of Melbourne on their lawful occasions for as low a fare as possible consistent with a balanced budget. Within these limitations it aims at providing a frequent and convenient service by comfortable, well-appointed vehicles which keep to scheduled times. Street congestion renders time-keeping very difficult at times.

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.

The appended table contains particulars of all tramways in Victoria, other than those under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling-Stock	Persons Employed
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1958..	143	22	21,649	201,489	6,214	7,184	838	4,997
1959..	143	22	21,158	190,006	7,057	7,239	836	4,950
1960..	143	22	20,585	184,069	7,379	7,531	830	4,664
1961..	143	22	20,140	178,126	7,549	7,642	831	4,876
1962..	143	22	19,656	173,255	7,214	7,369	762	4,483

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1958-59 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	8,277	8,679	8,883	8,595
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts	67	66	67	66
Non-operating Receipts ..	167	153	158	162
Total Revenue ..	8,511	8,898	9,108	8,823
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs ..	3,714	3,861	3,934	3,930
Maintenance of Permanent Way	384	408	400	399
Maintenance of Tramcars ..	983	1,071	1,126	1,094
Maintenance of Buses ..	315	325	355	411
Maintenance of Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations	173	168	191	205
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	87	85	97	93
Electric Traction Energy ..	508	503	493	482
Fuel Oil for Buses ..	119	112	103	114
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees	17	10	10	11
General Administration and Stores Department Costs	439	455	453	454
Pay-roll Tax	139	146	148	150
Workers Compensation Payments	156	193	195	166
Depreciation	683	686	695	443
Non-operating Expenses ..	22	24	28	27
Provisions—				
Fire Damage	19	..	..	..
Long Service Leave ..	112	120	114	120
Retiring Gratuities ..	231	216	198	213
Accrued Sick Leave ..	26	12	3	6
Public Risk Insurance ..	81	74	78	87
Interest on Loans ..	439	479	484	487
Obsolescence in Stores Stock	..	..	..	5
Total Expenditure ..	8,647	8,948	9,105	8,897
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-136	-50	+3	-74
Capital Outlay	407	462	608	430
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June	9,776	9,867	9,719	9,670

Particulars relating to the tramways systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling- Stock	Persons Em- ployed
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1958..	138	4	20,802	195,350	6,110	6,938	789	4,817
1959..	138	4	20,312	183,835	6,956	6,986	788	4,766
1960..	138	4	19,736	177,868	7,280	7,262	783	4,477
1961..	138	4	19,296	172,055	7,448	7,361	784	4,691
1962..	138	4	18,814	167,250	7,116	7,085	715	4,298

In the next table, the operations of the motor omnibus systems of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

Year Ended 30th June—	Route Miles	Bus Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
						Rolling- Stock	Persons Em- ployed
			'000		£'000		No.
1958 ..	39	5,940	34,577	1,154	1,690	269	869
1959 ..	53	5,920	32,242	1,321	1,639	215	849
1960 ..	58	5,836	31,286	1,399	1,662	210	869
1961 ..	60	5,926	30,282	1,435	1,716	209	886
1962* ..	123	6,993	31,313	1,479	1,785	238	937

* On 2nd July, 1961, the service was extended into Doncaster, Templestowe, Warrandyte areas.

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, &c., for each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.

Year Ended 30th June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	£'000	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£'000	<i>d.</i>	%
1958	6,167	70·492	7·506	6,938	80·048	112·509
1959	7,015	82·190	9·081	6,986	82·544	99·580
1960	7,338	88·523	9·823	7,262	88·304	98·955
1961	7,507	92·639	10·390	7,361	91·555	98·056
1962	7,172	90·774	10·211	7,085	90·379	98·790

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.

Year Ended 30th June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	£'000	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£'000	<i>d.</i>	%
1958	1,157	46·647	8·013	1,690	68·283	146·067
1959	1,329	53·559	9·834	1,639	66·452	123·374
1960	1,406	57·541	10·733	1,662	68·334	118·154
1961	1,443	58·120	11·774	1,716	69·512	118·932
1962	1,489	50·775	11·399	1,785	61·254	119·851

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 are summarized in the following table:—

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	Double	Single						
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
1958..	5	18	847	6,139	104	246	49	180
1959..	5	18	846	6,171	101	253	48	184
1960..	5	18	848	6,201	100	269	48	187
1961..	5	18	844	6,071	101	280	47	185
1962..	5	18	841	6,005	98	284	47	185

Further References

A brief history of the early development of the Melbourne Tramways is set out on pages 690 to 691 of the Victorian Year Book 1961. Later historical developments are set out on page 729 of the Victorian Year Book 1962 and pages 771 to 772 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Motor Vehicles

Registrations, Licences, &c.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. Trailers (when used for the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or in course of trade), fore-cars, and sidecars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

The following is a brief summary of the annual fees payable, at 30th June, 1962, for registration of the various types of motor vehicles and for the licensing of drivers and riders:—

Type of Registration or Licence	Annual Rate
Motor Cycle (without trailer, &c.) ..	£1 10s. 0d.
Motor Cycle (with trailer, &c. attached)	£2 5s. 0d.
Motor Car (private use)	4s. 6d. for each power-weight unit*
Trailer (attached to motor car) ..	£1 10s. to £6 each, according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres
Motor Car (Omnibus) (operating on specified routes in the Metropolitan Area)	£7 10s. 0d.
Motor Car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From 5s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. for each power-weight unit* according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres
Motor Car (constructed for the carriage of goods owned by primary producers and used solely in connexion with their business)	From 3s. 9d. to 8s. for each power-weight unit* according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres. (When more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only.)
Mobile Crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	£10 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable.)
Driver or Rider Licence	10s. (An additional fee of £1 is payable by all applicants for new licences.)
Instructors' Licences	£10 issued for a period of three years.

* The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horse-power and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE.—The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is £4 10s. 0d.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62, the number of motor vehicles registered, the number of drivers' and other licences issued, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :—

**VICTORIA—VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER, DRIVERS'
LICENCES IN FORCE, AND REVENUE RECEIVED
(Excluding Commonwealth-owned Vehicles)**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	VEHICLES ON REGISTER				
Class of Registration—					
Private Vehicles	556,550	593,471	646,387	689,664	723,657
Commercial Vehicles	96,511	99,029	102,982	104,660	105,385
Hire Cars	5,328	5,302	5,338	5,503	5,658
Omnibuses*	770	813	766	792	791
Primary Producers	35,980	36,372	36,762	37,250	37,517
Tractors†	24,671	27,157	28,819	30,827	32,268
Motor Cycles	24,308	23,435	21,968	19,274	17,124
Total Motor Vehicles	744,118	785,579	843,022	887,970	922,400
Traction Engines	3	3	2	4	4
Trailers	11,820	12,312	13,120	13,676	14,294
	LICENCES IN FORCE				
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	879,779	908,343	967,952	1,032,431	1,079,751
Dealers' Licences	1,259	1,315	1,328	1,342	1,263
	REVENUE				
Total Revenue Received during Year Ended 30th June £'000	9,226	9,667	11,049	11,269	11,667

* Operating within 8 miles of the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne ; all other omnibuses are included with hire cars.

† This heading includes only those tractors registered at the Primary Producer concession rate. Other tractors registered are included under Private Vehicles.

The following table gives details of new registrations, re-registrations, and renewals of registration of motor vehicles for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—NEW REGISTRATIONS, RE-REGISTRATIONS,
AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(Excluding Commonwealth-owned Vehicles)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	NEW VEHICLES REGISTERED				
Private	53,530	55,584	73,225	68,543	60,793
Commercial and Hire	10,904	11,187	12,435	11,446	9,687
Primary Producer	4,403	3,752	4,043	4,079	3,681
Motor Cycles	2,296	2,216	2,219	1,336	735
	USED VEHICLES RE-REGISTERED				
Private	20,142	19,188	20,072	28,281	22,382
Commercial and Hire	4,566	4,592	4,455	4,894	4,492
Primary Producer	4,295	4,656	3,952	4,449	4,385
Motor Cycles	3,839	3,545	2,989	2,673	2,498
	RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION				
Private	482,878	518,699	553,090	599,840	640,482
Commercial and Hire	86,369	88,552	92,196	94,615	97,655
Primary Producer	51,953	55,121	57,586	59,549	61,719
Motor Cycles	18,173	17,674	16,760	15,265	13,891

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services), and are based on the year ended 31st December. They are not comparable with the previous table.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES
ACCORDING TO TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Year	Motor Vehicles (Excluding Motor Cycles)							Motor Cycles
	Motor Cars	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks	Other	Total	
1958..	45,903	6,220	7,354	4,488	3,927	301	68,193	2,312
1959..	51,081	10,317	7,320	5,868	4,366	314	79,266	2,145
1960..	60,497	14,817	6,637	3,975	5,213	530	91,669	1,986
1961..	40,832	13,031	5,217	2,782	3,707	509	66,078	903
1962..	55,569	17,578	5,677	3,269	3,902	564	86,559	712

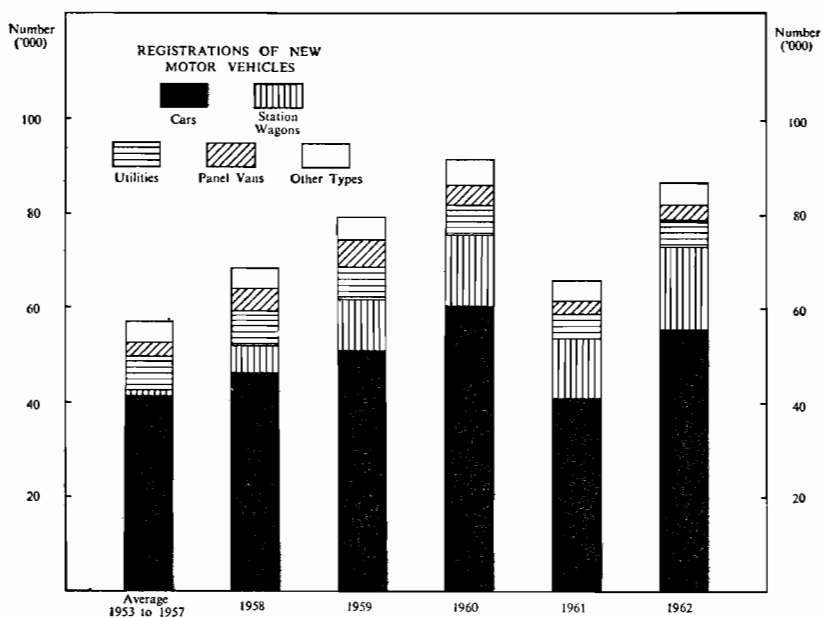


FIGURE 23.—Graph showing new motor vehicle registrations, 1953 to 1962.

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		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Austin	3,289	1,265	1,351	44	401	673
Chevrolet	619	458	540	..	..	3
Chrysler	671	261	2,154	5	..	..
Fiat	1,213	291	504	32	57	34
Ford	9,177	7,442	10,892	2,150	3,025	5,328
Hillman	2,178	818	1,506	1,111	338	252
Holden	19,953	16,777	19,591	10,405	8,270	10,371
Humber	499	560	525	4	3	2
Morris	3,914	3,093	6,894	32	227	56
Peugeot	620	240	329	157	65	61
Renault	522	312	400	1	..	41
Simca	2,126	559	491	..	29	395
Standard	640	289	237	486	326	58
Studebaker	77	243	433	20	45	46
Triumph	2,358	1,375	364	..	..	..
Vauxhall	1,885	1,419	1,678	..	..	5
Volkswagen	7,784	3,219	4,818	132	70	81
Wolseley	749	465	999	..	..	..
Other	2,223	1,746	1,863	238	175	172
Total	60,497	40,832	55,569	14,817	13,031	17,578

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	1961				1962			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin	11	89	273	373	16	12	283	311
Bedford	22	104	1,565	1,691	4	81	1,765	1,850
Commer	4	80	176	260	3	154	195	352
Dodge	81	42	189	312	72	26	264	362
Ford	1,056	390	585	2,031	1,369	757	471	2,597
Holden	2,941	1,278	5	4,224	2,898	1,302	4	4,204
International	185	41	914	1,140	345	32	925	1,302
Land Rover	348	..	..	348	337	2	1	340
Morris	23	189	95	307	39	269	92	400
Standard	177	31	1	209	152	8	..	160
Volkswagen	183	522	21	726	198	603	24	825
Other	186	16	392	594	244	23	442	709
Total	5,217	2,782	4,216	12,215	5,677	3,269	4,466	13,412

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, ambulances, hearses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, &c.

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 the legislation.

During the year ended 30th June, 1962, there were no basic changes in the organization of road transport in Victoria. There was an increase in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during the year, mainly in the “ as of right ” licence group which showed an increase of 4,400.

Metropolitan Omnibus Services maintained a relatively stable position during the year. Although there were further increases in costs, particularly wages, which tended to offset some of the benefits of the general fare increase in 1960, fare increases and reductions in service were comparatively few and insufficient to bring about any notable change in fare structure or service groupings.

The number of permits— temporary authority to operate vehicles outside conditions of licence—issued during the year was 116,161. This was 2,698 permits less than in the previous year.

Motor Boats

The Board was appointed, under the *Motor Boating Act 1961*, as the registration authority for motor boats, and up to the 30th June, 1962, 13,664 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

On 25th October, 1961, the Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act was passed. The principal intention of the amendments introduced was :—

- (a) To remove licences for tow trucks from the “as of right” licence issuing provisions of Section 5 of the principal Act, thus giving the Board power to grant or refuse licences at its discretion; and
- (b) to provide for powers to make appropriate regulations as to the construction, equipment and usage of tow trucks including the certificating of drivers.

The amending Act was proclaimed on 19th December, 1961, to become effective as from 1st January, 1962. The regulations came into force from 1st June, 1962.

Up to 30th June, 1962, there were 768 tow trucks specially licensed. A total of 1,185 drivers' certificates have been issued and 27 certificates refused.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences issued during each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued “as of right”, and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1957–58 to 1961–62 :—

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Type of Licence	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	No.				
Temporary Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	110	116	114	114	161
Commercial Goods Vehicles	308	586	786	1,025	2,621
Permanent “Discretionary” Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,430	5,455	5,622	5,773	5,797
Commercial Goods Vehicles	3,873	4,605	5,861	7,005	7,226
Licences Issued “As of Right”—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	10,127	11,029	12,176	12,607	13,194
Ballarat	436	1,438	1,456	1,465	1,538
Bendigo	391				
Geelong	566				
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner ; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	7,453	7,392	7,991	7,879	7,688
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	11,466	12,695	14,359	15,131	15,804
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	683	731	759	811	852
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorized to carry goods in connexion with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt. capacity)	24,313	28,078	35,690	37,370	39,785
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all “Third Schedule” goods ..	7,107	7,757	8,397	8,882	9,699
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Waggon for carriage of petroleum products					
Commercial Travellers' Cars					
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	106	104	87	85	79
Total Licences Issued	72,369	79,986	93,298	98,147	104,444

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED :
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£'000				
Financial Transactions—					
Revenue	616	623	671	719	722
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	543	534	585	638	701
Balance	73	89	86	81	21
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	1,570	1,836	2,119	2,255	2,263
* Motor Boat Registration Fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44

* 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 for traffic control items and on matters relating to the control of traffic. The principal traffic control items in use in Victoria as at 30th November, 1962 were :—

- 273 stop-go traffic signals at intersections;
- 152 pedestrian-operated stop-go signals not controlling an intersection ; and
- 263 pedestrian crossings.

Accident Recording

In order that the Commission should be able to give authoritative advice on road safety matters, the Commission, with the co-operation of the Victoria Police and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician has instituted a modern traffic accident record system, which is based upon

a standard report form prepared by the police officer investigating the accident. The form provides for recording which of some 260 selected factors was present in the accident.

After police have completed the form it is forwarded to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, who transfers to a punched card the information on the form and then sends the forms together with the punched cards to the Traffic Commission. In the Commission's offices, the forms are filed in a location file and each accident is pinned on an accident spot map using different sized pins to indicate different types of accidents. Information on punched cards is then mechanically analyzed.

A wide range of information is expected to become available by the use of these methods.

Road Traffic Accidents

The following tables include particulars of all road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police 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 152.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING
CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year Ended 30th June—	Accidents Involving Casualties	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
METROPOLITAN AREA			
1958	6,599	216	8,195
1959	7,988	281	10,028
1960	8,035	313	10,166
1961	8,024	367	10,461
1962	7,646	398	9,972
REMAINDER OF STATE			
1958	4,634	355	6,820
1959	4,474	380	6,756
1960	4,232	385	6,429
1961	4,116	406	6,296
1962	3,993	420	6,102
VICTORIA			
1958	11,233	571	15,015
1959	12,462	661	16,784
1960	12,267	698	16,595
1961	12,140	773	16,757
1962	11,639	818	16,074

Note: The boundary of the Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged from 1st January, 1961.

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING
CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED
OR INJURED

Description	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Pedestrian	198	2,642	227	2,579	240	2,411
Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle	221	5,302	260	5,498	283	5,416
Motor Cyclist ..	31	881	24	715	16	569
Passenger (Any Type) ..	197	6,373	207	6,721	237	6,494
Pedal Cyclist	48	1,332	53	1,145	38	1,111
Other	3	65	2	99	4	73
Total	698	16,595	773	16,757	818	16,074

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 are shown according to age in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	34	580	24	604	30	596
5 and under 7 ..	10	401	8	422	6	402
7 and under 17 ..	57	2,260	60	2,176	59	2,205
17 and under 21 ..	77	2,652	88	2,772	92	2,596
21 and under 30 ..	111	3,579	135	3,617	162	3,312
30 and under 40 ..	90	2,481	104	2,526	119	2,370
40 and under 50 ..	76	1,822	82	1,856	77	1,763
50 and under 60 ..	74	1,257	91	1,335	87	1,295
60 and over	160	1,247	168	1,222	174	1,321
Not Stated	9	316	13	227	12	214
Total	698	16,595	773	16,757	818	16,074

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, Hamilton, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Kerang, Mildura, Morwell, Nhill, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, Warracknabeal, and Yarram.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are many authorized landing grounds which serve the needs of the growing number of light aircraft users throughout the State. The development of ownership of aerodromes by local government authorities is described below.

The Melbourne (Essendon) Airport has been recognized as an International Airport since 1950. Planning is proceeding for a new main airport for Melbourne to be constructed at Tullamarine shortly.

International aircraft movements at Melbourne are currently approximately 900 per year. Domestic air services operate out of Melbourne to Bairnsdale, Hamilton, Kerang, Mallacoota, Mildura, Nhill, Sale, Swan Hill, Warrnambool, and Warracknabeal, to all interstate capital cities, to the National Capital, and to some other important centres in adjacent States.

Classification of Flying Activities

The Air Navigation Regulations define the following categories of flying :—

(1) *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 90 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 750 licensed private pilots in Victoria.

(2) *Aerial Work Operations*

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural, advertising, flying training and aerial ambulance operations and flying for government purposes are included in this category. Hours flown by training organizations in recent years have been :—

VICTORIA—HOURS FLOWN BY TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS

Year	Hours Flown
1958-59	25,900
1959-60	26,900
1960-61	26,000
1961-62	26,100

Since 1951, the Commonwealth has subsidized flying training organizations and has provided aerodromes, taxiways, hangars and other facilities to encourage flying for defence and commercial purposes.

The most recent form of Commonwealth subsidy is embodied in the Australian Flying Scholarships which were launched during 1962. Under this scheme, selected pilots are assisted to a maximum of 70 per cent. of flying training fees, to obtain commercial licences and, in some cases, instructor ratings. Thirty-two Victorian resident pilots commenced training under the scheme in the initial allocation of scholarships in July, 1962. It is intended to allocate further scholarships each year.

(3) *Charter Operations*

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but not according to fixed schedules or terminals when the services are conducted for the general public. The following figures show the hours flown by Victorian based charter operators and indicate the marked increase which has occurred in this type of operation during recent years :—1958—2,860 ; 1959—1,825 ; 1960—3,198 ; 1961—6,530. There are at present 34 Victorian based operators who are licensed to conduct charter operations.

(4) *Regular Public Transport*

The airline services are the most familiar type of commercial operation. In this category, aircraft are flown on regular services for public, passenger or freight transport in accordance with fixed schedules. A network of regular services is operated from Melbourne Airport by the two major Australian airlines. Intra-state services, however, are limited to Ansett—A.N.A.

A recent variation of the pattern of regular public transport operation was the introduction of a helicopter service between the City of Melbourne and Melbourne Airport.

Gliding Clubs

Gliding is carried out in the main in clubs which operate at Berwick, Benalla, Beaufort, Mildura, and Geelong. 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 the agency of its Air Traffic Control organization. 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, particularly to ensure safe separation.

In conjunction with Air Traffic Control, the Department maintains a wide range of Air Navigation Aids and a comprehensive Search and Rescue Organization.

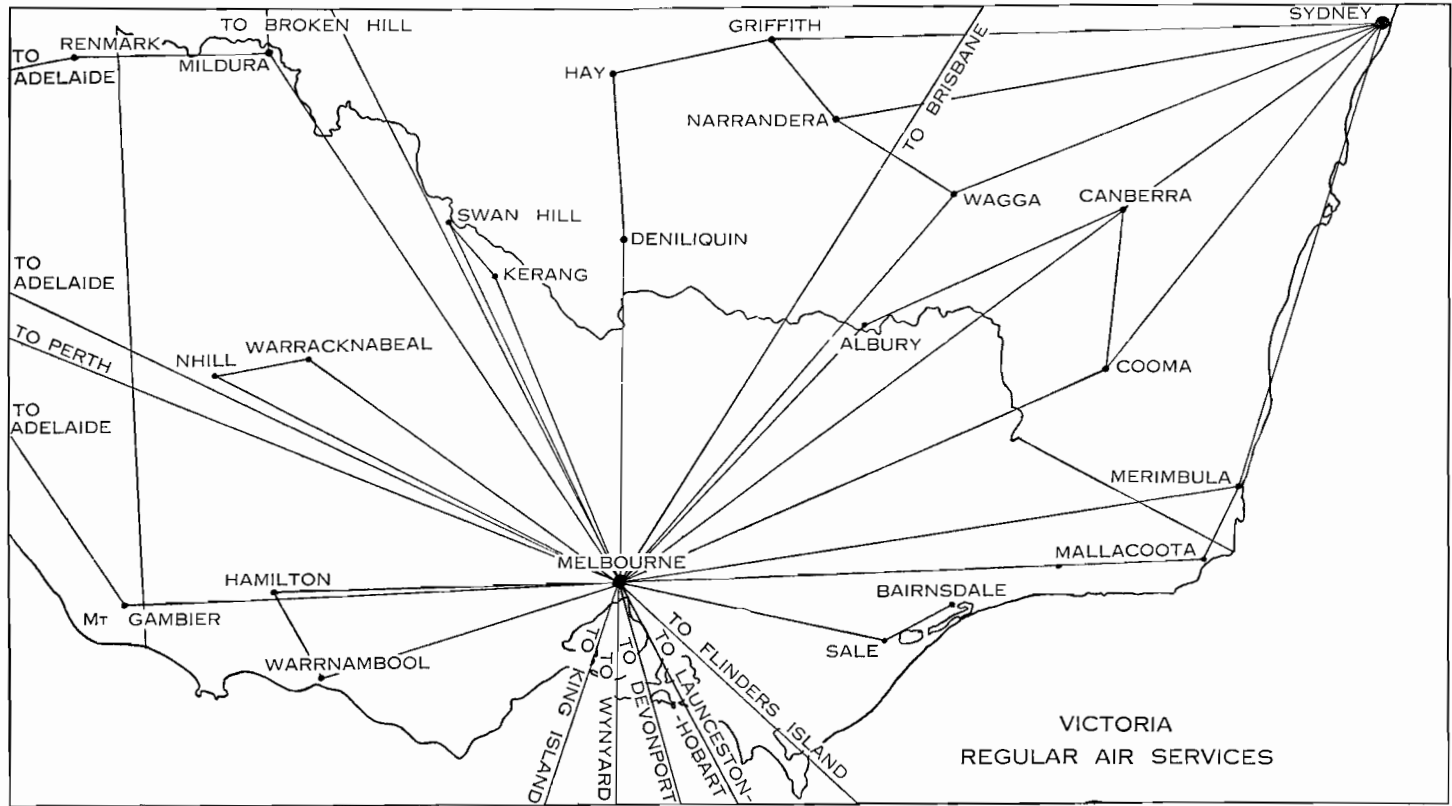


FIGURE 24.—Victoria : Regular Air Services.

Aircraft Parts and Materials

There are 191 organizations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to supply aircraft parts and materials.

Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan

Prior to 1958, the Commonwealth Government's policy regarding aerodromes which it owned was that every facility on the aerodrome should be owned by the Commonwealth Government, and the services available there should be leased to authorities, private organizations, and individuals on a rental basis.

Various factors have contributed to the discontinuance of such a policy. The rapid growth of civil aviation required funds allocation by the Commonwealth for the provision of facilities at a rate that could not be sustained; local interests have often demanded facilities out of proportion to the wealth of the locality and the air traffic which it generated; and it has been realized that an aerodrome should be an integral part of the area that it serves and that this can best be achieved by a local authority rather than a centralized one.

Therefore, in 1958, a policy known as the Local Ownership Plan was introduced which provided that as far as possible, community aerodromes should be owned, operated, and maintained by the appropriate local authority. This policy follows the practice, over a number of years, in the United Kingdom, United States of America, and New Zealand. The Local Ownership Plan limits Commonwealth financial assistance to aerodromes licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. All licensed aerodromes serving a regular airline service are eligible for maintenance grants on a £1 for £1 basis, whereas aerodromes licensed to approved local authorities are automatically eligible for these grants. However, international and capital city airports, which serve the travelling public of a State and of the Commonwealth (e.g., Melbourne), airports serving charter, aircraft manufacturing and servicing sectors of the industry, and flying training, as well as aerodromes required for defence purposes are not classified under the Local Ownership Plan.

Since it was implemented in 1958, the Plan has been well received and local government owned aerodromes in Victoria at Warrnambool, Ararat, Nhill, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Kerang, Mildura, and Swan Hill have accepted the Plan. In addition to these, the licensed aerodromes in Victoria which have been developed by local bodies at Shepparton, Yarram, Morwell, Warracknabeal, and Ballarat have also accepted the Plan. Several aerodrome authorities, which are not as yet licensed, have displayed a keen interest in qualifying for inclusion in the scheme and propose to develop aerodromes to licence standard. In 1961-62, the Commonwealth Government paid Victorian local government authorities £7,324 for development and £4,312 for maintenance.

Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1962 of regular air services operated by Australian-owned airlines and terminating in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—REGULAR AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA OPERATED BY AUSTRALIAN-OWNED AIRLINES, 1962

Particulars		Overseas	Interstate	Intrastate	Total All Services
Miles Flown	'000	290·0	15,888·3	265·8	16,444·1
Paying Passengers	'000	8·1	1,284·8	17·6	1,310·5
Passenger Miles	'000	12,731·7	524,402·4	3,007·6	540,141·7
Freight—					
Gross Tons	'000	111·2	32,921·2	33·1	33,065·5
Ton Miles	'000	178·1	12,982·6	5·8	13,166·5
Mail—					
Gross Tons	'000	11·1	3,220·6	15·9	3,247·6
Ton Miles	'000	17·3	1,486·5	2·6	1,506·4

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 Melbourne Airport activities :—

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Registered Aircraft Owners ..	95	101	109	124	149
Registered Aircraft	257	260	330	279	307
Student Pilot Licences	656	564	582	679	852
Private Pilot Licences	522	559	608	693	757
Commercial Pilot Licences	202	207	190	195	187
Airline Pilot Licences	307	300	305	314	341
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences	506	558	645	648	681

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	34,467	37,178	38,560	35,740
Passengers Embarked	474,849	578,158	573,500	569,150
Passengers Disembarked	472,573	586,998	581,300	564,385
International Aircraft Movements ..	2,042	1,128	1,050	888
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	23,228	21,072	28,000	21,728

Further Reference

An historical survey of civil aviation will be found on page 742 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Communications

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television

General

Postal, telegraphic, and telephone services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Postmaster-General 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.

The Postmaster-General's Department has developed into the largest business organization in Australia, employing, in Victoria, a staff of about 28,500 persons who provide, operate, and maintain the speedy and intricate systems of communications. Post office facilities are available throughout Victoria at 324 official and 1,895 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.

Melbourne-Sydney Coaxial Cable Link

Introduction

Fourteen years after the development of the electric telegraph by Samuel B. Morse in 1844, Sydney and Melbourne were joined by a single telegraph line erected on poles. Shortly after the turn of the century, a second open-wire pole route was established and the first telephone circuit between Sydney and Melbourne was opened for business on 14th June, 1907. Over the succeeding years this telephone route was modified and improved to provide additional facilities between the two capitals and to give service to the intermediate towns until its capacity of ten 12-channel carrier telephone systems was reached.

Increasing telephone traffic following the Second World War called for increased facilities, and another open-wire pole route was established. This followed an alternative route as a safeguard against failure of the older route and was likewise developed to its capacity with ten 12-channel carrier telephone systems.

It was recognized at the time that the provision of this alternative route would furnish sufficient telephone channels for a limited period only. Also, because the older route was inevitably reaching the end of its useful life, with increasing maintenance costs and with technical characteristics inferior to those necessary in a modern telecommunication system, planning studies were undertaken leading to the decision to establish the Melbourne-Sydney coaxial cable system. The planning work which led to this decision had as one of its objectives the provision of a system which could be developed progressively over a considerable period of years to furnish the numbers of telecommunication circuits required, having regard to developments which could be foreseen, and the provision of channels for the relaying of television programmes.

Having determined that a six-tube coaxial cable system was the most suitable for the purpose, the Post Office invited world-wide tenders and in June, 1959, two contracts were signed. A West German firm won the contract for supply of the cable with associated accessories such as gas pressure alarm systems, jointing materials, testing instruments, &c., whilst the contract for the supply and installation of the carrier and power equipment was awarded to an Australian company. It was also decided that a substantial proportion of the cable would be manufactured in Victoria, and that all cable would be installed by the Post Office with its own staff.

Route Selection, Survey, and Pre-Planning

The general route for the cable in Victoria from Albury to Melbourne through Wangaratta, Benalla, Euroa, and Seymour had been selected in 1950. The detailed selection, initial measurement, and pegging of the route were commenced early in 1960, the main purpose of this initial measurement being the selection of sites for repeater stations.

The complete cable route was then examined in detail by an engineer who noted on the strip plans the work required by each of the installation parties and from this information a works estimate for each section of the route was prepared.

The first length of cable was laid in Sydney in January, 1960. Thus commenced the task of laying 600 miles of cable at a depth of four feet. Included in this distance the cable was to traverse some extremely rugged country—over mountains, across gorges and rivers. In all, more than 120 creeks and rivers were crossed.

Much of the mechanized equipment—some of it unique in Australia—had been specially developed for the project and was instrumental in enabling the team to lay cable at the creditable average daily rate of 1·2 miles. On 9th January, 1961, the advance parties began work on the Victorian section from Albury to Melbourne.

The final length of cable in the link between the two cities was laid on the 10th November, 1961. Electronic equipment was then installed at terminal points and at 116 repeater stations, to derive multiple telephone circuits from the cable. Following extensive testing, the first telephone channel over the coaxial cable between Sydney and Melbourne went into service on the 9th April, 1962.

Installation of the cable brings very much closer the day when a telephone user in Melbourne can dial direct to a telephone in Sydney and vice versa. It will ensure, for many years to come, that a telephone trunk service will be available, virtually on demand at all times, between the two largest Australian cities and between them and the developing country areas along the route.

On the 9th April, 1962, there were 155 lines in operation between Melbourne and Sydney and this was increased by 60 to 215 lines when the coaxial cable was brought into service on that day. A further eighteen new channels were provided on 17th April, 1962, bringing the total to 233 lines. The present line arrangements are:—Melbourne–Sydney 118 lines; Sydney–Melbourne 115 lines. These

total of 1,450. Included in this figure are 120 international calls. At present, Australian Telex subscribers are able to arrange calls with subscribers in more than 40 oversea countries.

Recent facilities provided for the convenience of subscribers include the teleprinting of originating international telegrams direct by subscribers to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission Office in Melbourne. Those subscribers who so desire, may, by having international telegrams addressed to their Telex number, have such telegrams teleprinted directly from the O.T.C. office to their service, thus reducing delay in receipt to the absolute minimum.

With the availability of improved up-to-date machines, subscribers may receive telegrams, or have trunk line calls, including international calls, connected to their service during the after-hours periods when their premises are closed; and these services have been made possible by the "answer-back" facility.

Refinements on late model machines provide for tape transmitter attachment; printing of multiple copies (the printing impact of the keys is varied to suit the number of copies being prepared); receiving messages on tape; and, where accurate indexing is required between the printed copy of machines operating together, sprocket feed operation may be provided.

Radio Broadcasting

The first stage of a new high power Matrix Switch at Radio Australia, Shepparton, was cut over on 31st August, 1962. This switch is designed to overcome the problem of switching the ten high power transmitters at radio frequency operating power of 100 k.w. to any one of the 36 aerials spread over the 600 acre departmental property and is now in full operation.

Television

Buildings to house transmitting equipment have now been completed at Mt. Alexander (ABEV 1, Bendigo), Lookout Hill (ABRV 3, Ballarat), Mt. Tassie (ABLV 4, Traralgon), and Mt. Major (ABGV 3, Shepparton). Installation of equipment is well advanced at the Bendigo, Ballarat and Traralgon stations, and at the various repeater stations along the routes.

A 150 foot tower and a two storied building for the Surrey Hills radio telephone terminal have been erected and equipment is being installed. Programmes originating at television station ABV Channel 2 will be fed via coaxial cable through a television switching centre at the City West Telephone Exchange to the terminal and relayed on to the country stations.

Radio Communications

Civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Telecommunications Division; there was a total of 12,000 in Victoria at the end of 1962. Technical standards for equipment design and performance have been set and these are

rigidly enforced by regular inspection, by the monitoring of transmissions and by frequency checking of the transmitted wave. Approximately 24,000 frequency measurements are made each year.

The Australian Post Office, as a party to the International Telecommunications Union, observes and checks all transmissions heard in Australia. The results of observations made in Victoria are submitted regularly to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland.

Complaints by television viewers and broadcast listeners of interference to reception are also investigated and these totalled 3,250 in 1962.

Further Reference

A short history of the Post Office in Victoria will be found on pages 702 to 705 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62 are contained in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
REVENUE					
Postage	8,738	9,268	11,140	12,425	12,662
Money Order Commission	246	255	294	301	299
Poundage on Postal Notes					
Private Boxes and Bags	57	59	63	66	67
Miscellaneous*	898	1,001	980	19	17
Total Postal	9,939	10,583	12,477	12,811	13,045
Telegraph	1,471	1,539	1,688	1,831	1,906
Telephone	16,240	17,540	21,111	24,169	24,980
Total Revenue	27,650	29,662	35,276	38,811	39,931
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	11,260	11,560	13,079	13,098	13,695
General Expenses	1,236	1,311	1,501	1,654	1,712
Stores and Material	573	654	651	674	603
Mail Services	844	875	908	931	981
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	9,002	9,625	10,973	11,217	11,675
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. ..	440	427	445	508	525
Proportion of Audit Expenses	12	14	16	17	18
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless ..	8,440	9,620	10,604	10,749	11,853
New Buildings, &c.	1,225	1,102	1,153	1,309	1,472
Total Expenditure	33,032	35,188	39,330	40,157	42,534

* In respect of the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

Activities

The number of post offices and telephone offices and the number of the persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—POST OFFICES, TELEPHONE OFFICES,
PERSONS EMPLOYED**

At 30th June—	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telephone Offices	Persons Employed					Total
			Permanent	Temporary and Exempt	Semi- and Non-Official Postmasters and Staffs	Mail Contractors	Other*	
1958	2,298	185	14,923	7,888	2,425	1,147	682	27,065
1959	2,278	185	15,445	8,146	2,430	1,126	697	27,844
1960	2,257	184	15,806	7,701	2,524	1,164	708	27,903
1961	2,235	174	15,721	8,182	2,510	1,142	719	28,274
1962	2,219	167	16,154	8,148	2,495	1,071	727	28,595

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, &c., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are as follows :—

**VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
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POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH

1958	421,769	3,835	75,912	4,747
1959	..	..	442,766	3,684	75,511	5,208
1960	..	..	442,606	3,238	74,609	4,473
1961	..	..	481,099	3,111	70,720	4,416
1962	..	..	489,436	2,953	74,364	4,486

DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH

1958	..	..	23,716	417	14,406	378
1959	..	..	27,633	436	13,655	393
1960	..	..	31,220	421	13,081	453
1961	..	..	35,387	484	13,098	442
1962	..	..	40,530	544	12,743	441

TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED

1958	..	..	445,485	4,252	90,318	5,125
1959	..	..	470,399	4,120	89,166	5,601
1960	..	..	473,826	3,659	87,690	4,926
1961	..	..	516,486	3,595	83,819	4,858
1962	..	..	529,966	3,497	87,107	4,927

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES

Year Ended 30th June—	Money Orders				Postal Notes			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000
1958.. ..	2,316	19,137	2,216	19,335	5,140	2,387	6,340	2,766
1959.. ..	2,606	20,254	2,471	20,671	4,845	2,277	6,133	2,727
1960.. ..	2,537	21,058	2,514	21,132	4,523	2,221	5,917	2,713
1961.. ..	2,445	22,919	2,519	23,100	4,016	2,011	5,467	2,541
1962.. ..	*2,526	23,710	*2,622	23,881	3,959	1,999	5,443	2,474

* Estimated for 1961-62.

Of the money orders issued in 1961-62, 2,401,000 for £23,300,696 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, and 125,067 for £408,622 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,577,000 for £23,592,597 issued in the Commonwealth, and 45,634 for £287,712 in other countries.

Telecommunications

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of Telegraph Offices (Including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,330	2,320	2,303	2,294	2,268
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Dispatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent, and Press	4,131	4,050	4,093	3,834	3,851
Lettergrams	15	17	13	10	9
Radiograms	6	6	6	6	6
Meteorological	124	127	140	147	160
Unpaid Telegrams Dispatched—					
Service	150	148	145	137	129
Total	4,426	4,348	4,397	4,134	4,155
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Dispatched	452	465	499	488	488
Received	527*	427*	428*	430*	424*
Total	979	892	927	918	912
Total Number of Telegrams Dispatched and Received	5,405	5,240	5,324	5,052	5,067

* Estimated figure.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Telephone Exchanges	1,775	1,794	1,783	1,764	1,744
Public Telephones	5,645	5,939	6,052	6,306	6,498
Services in Operation	425,588	450,889	469,750	508,567	536,229
Instruments Connected	609,973	646,966	677,468	707,937	728,704
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	222.5	229.9	234.3	238.9	243.9

The number of radio communication stations authorized in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1959 to 1962 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only.

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Class of Station	At 30th June—			
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Transmitting and Receiving—				
Fixed Stations*—				
Aeronautical	7	6	6	6
Services with Other Countries ..	15	15	14	13
Other	132	142	153	179
Land Stations†—				
Aeronautical	10	9	8	19
Base Stations—				
Land Mobile Services ..	588	690	752	860
Harbour Mobile Services ..	10	15	16	17
Coast‡	10	10	11	14
Special Experimental ..	35	48	60	95
Mobile Stations§—				
Aeronautical				185
Land Mobile Services ..	5,109	6,027	6,913	8,096
Harbour Mobile Services ..	92	105	110	115
Ships				283
Amateur Stations	1,217	1,258	1,307	1,351
Total Transmitting and Receiving	7,225	8,325	9,350	11,233
Receiving Only—				
Fixed Stations*	189	190	191	173
Mobile Stations§	34	34	34	43
Total Receiving Only	223	224	225	216
Grand Total	7,448	8,549	9,575	11,449

* 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 are shown below.

Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences are issued at post offices in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-56*, which stipulates that a broadcast or television receiver may not be used unless there is in force a licence which applies to that receiver. A single licence covers any number of receivers operated by the holder or a member of his family, if the sets are ordinarily kept at the address specified on the licence. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence or its renewal is Zone I, £2 15s., Zone II, £1 8s. Zone II is in areas beyond 250 miles of specified broadcasting stations. A television viewer's licence costs £5.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE

Class of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	2	2	2	2	6
Broadcast Listeners ..	557,960	605,340	606,587	589,437	585,752
Television Viewers ..	147,721	270,073	353,091	401,395	460,558
Amateur	1,140	1,217	1,258	1,307	1,351

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including 3 shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of one television station operated by the National Television Service.

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 is at present engaged, in partnership with the overseas telecommunications authorities of Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, in constructing and laying a large capacity co-axial submarine cable across the Pacific Ocean connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii.

This project stems from the Pacific Cable Conference held in Sydney, 28th September to 20th October, 1959, at which representatives of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand met to discuss and make recommendations on the feasibility of such a cable, and to formulate a financial and construction programme.

Following agreement of the four governments concerned in the plan, work was commenced in August, 1960, and the first section, the trans-Tasman link, between Australia (Sydney) and New Zealand (Auckland) was opened on 9th July, 1962; on 3rd December, 1962, the Auckland-Suva section was opened. When completed by December, 1963, the cable formed part of the projected British Commonwealth round-the-world large capacity cable scheme in which a complementary cable between Britain and Canada was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen late in 1961.

Services

Foremost among new services introduced by the Commission is the international telex service which provides direct teleprinter communication between the offices of subscribers to Australia's internal telex service and the offices of telex subscribers in 43 overseas countries. Overseas telex calls in 1962 totalled 713,129 paid minutes (as compared with 539,983 paid minutes in the previous year, an increase of 32 per cent).

Another comparatively recent service is that providing leased radio channels on a continuous basis to customers for communication with their overseas offices. In 1962, these two-way leased circuits operated for a total of 114,983 hours (an increase of 66 per cent.) and one-way circuits for a total of 21,922 hours.

During 1962 the number of words transmitted by oversea telegraph services totalled nearly 77 million.

Radiotelephone calls exchanged between subscribers in the Australian Post Office internal network and oversea subscribers totalled 606,250 paid minutes in 1962, an increase of 5½ per cent.

A total of 5,699 phototelegrams was handled during 1962.

Traffic handled by the Commission's coastal radio service during 1962 included a total of over 16 mill. paid words for radiotelegraph messages, and over 89,000 paid minutes for radiotelephone calls.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's oversea radiotelephone services, and oversea cable and radio telegraph services over a five-year period.

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEA RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES :
NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES
('000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
United Kingdom—					
From Australia	48	62	67	64	62
To Australia	43	49	53	58	58
Total	91	111	120	122	120
Other British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	74	77	93	110	114
To Australia	82	87	103	132	140
Total	156	164	196	242	254
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	61	79	101	107	110
To Australia	53	67	86	104	122
Total	114	146	187	211	232
All Countries—					
From Australia	183	218	261	281	286
To Australia	178	203	242	294	320
Total	361	421	503	575	606

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED

('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
United Kingdom—					
From Australia	13,644	15,064	12,806	13,297	12,251
To Australia	17,886	18,989	17,506	17,963	18,707
Total	31,530	34,053	30,312	31,260	30,958
Other British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	8,836	9,301	9,508	10,934	9,848
To Australia	10,447	10,115	11,111	11,772	11,399
Total	19,283	19,416	20,619	22,706	21,247
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	11,682	12,139	13,453	13,767	13,403
To Australia	9,563	9,538	10,375	11,352	11,288
Total	21,245	21,677	23,828	25,119	24,691
All Countries—					
From Australia	34,162	36,504	35,767	37,998	35,502
To Australia	37,896	38,642	38,992	41,087	41,394
Total	72,058	75,146	74,759	79,085	76,896

Further References

The Official Year Book of the Commonwealth No. 37, 1946, gives details of services operating before 1946, on pages 220 to 224. A history of the Commission in Victoria appears on pages 752–753 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Appendix A

*History of Victoria's Statistics—Part 2***Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*

Under the provisions of section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, power is conferred on the Commonwealth Parliament "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to—" (*inter alia*) "(XI.) Census and statistics". In compliance with this provision the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 was passed, and in 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created. A conference of Statisticians in 1906 defined the relations between the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and in each case the State Statistician became the representative in his own State of the Commonwealth Statistician for the purpose of administering the Commonwealth Act. In addition, each State has its own "Statistics Act", and although these are not identical in all States, they embody common principles. The Commonwealth Bureau did not attempt to duplicate the existing statistical organization, but endeavoured to use the services of the State statistical offices whenever possible, and to undertake the initial collection of statistics only in fields not already occupied by the States, or in which efficiency demanded complete centralization.

Integration of Statistical Services

The creation and development of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the frequent conferences of Commonwealth and State Statisticians, and the close and increasing liaison between officers dealing with the same subjects in the State and Commonwealth fields, did much to promote uniformity in the official statistical collections and methods employed throughout Australia. The complete realization of this aim could not, however, be achieved, even with the utmost co-operation of those concerned, while seven distinct statistical systems operated.

This became apparent after the First World War, when the economic problems that then arose drew attention to deficiencies in Australian statistical data. With a view to overcoming these weaknesses, the Prime Minister of the day proposed to the Premiers' Conference that State statistical offices be transferred to the Commonwealth. Tasmania alone agreed to this, and the transfer was effected in 1924. Since then, an amalgamated office has functioned satisfactorily in that State as a Commonwealth office which also serves State statistical needs.

The boom of the 1920's, the depression of the 1930's, the Second World War, and the post-war boom, each with its special economic problems, imposed a severe strain on the Commonwealth and State statistical systems. Moreover, the development during and since the Second World War of a very considerable volume of new statistics added greatly to the complexities of the several administrations in their efforts to secure, and maintain, uniformity in statistical collections.

* For Part 1, see pages 801 to 807 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

The establishment of Commonwealth statistical offices in some State capitals ameliorated the situation to some extent—indeed, without their establishment, the new and expanded statistical collections could not have been carried out at all. However, this did not solve the problem and constituted only one of a number of improvisations devised to obtain uniform data essential for national purposes, and to satisfy urgent demands for new series of statistics. Furthermore, the excessive amount of time and effort entailed in such improvisations made it impossible to devote the necessary time to the major question of meeting growing statistical needs promptly.

The emergence of the problem of providing uniform statistical services throughout Australia, adequate to meet present day demands, was foreseen during the Second World War, and in 1949 discussions with the Premiers were initiated by the Prime Minister, with the object of integrating the statistical services of the Commonwealth and the States by agreement. These negotiations were continued by correspondence, and subsequently all State Governments accepted the terms of draft agreements to integrate their respective statistical offices with that of the Commonwealth.

The Statistics (Arrangements with States) Bill was introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament on 17th April, 1956, its purpose being to seek parliamentary approval of the making of arrangements with individual States for, and the setting up of, integrated statistical services. This legislation, permissive in nature, was designed to enable the Commonwealth to enter into an agreement with any State to effect an amalgamation of Commonwealth and State statistical offices and services. The object of such an agreement was that, in each State accepting it, there would be an integrated statistical service operated by Commonwealth statistical officers under the immediate direction of a statistician in the State who would hold office under both the Commonwealth and State Governments. Both Commonwealth and State were to be adequately served with statistics, and no State would be required to surrender its existing powers in the field of statistics. The rights of officers transferred under any agreement entered into were provided for. After passing through the usual stages of Parliament, the Bill became law on 12th May, 1956.

Integration of the Commonwealth and State statistical services was finally accomplished when the integration arrangement with Victoria came into effect on 15th September, 1958.

Scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

The scope of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has constantly been widened, more particularly during the Second World War, when the Bureau responded to the urgent demands of administration for immediate and accurate statistical information in various fields. Since the War, requirements in the administrative, industrial, financial, and scientific spheres have led to the development of many new statistical collections. All the activities of the Bureau are covered by the Census and Statistics Act, which confers authority to collect information and contains stringent provisions to ensure that the information obtained is treated in strictest secrecy.

Appendix B

Principal Events from 1st July, 1962 to 30th June, 1963

1962

- July 10* Melbourne's £4,100,000 King-street Bridge was closed indefinitely following a failure in a section of the bridge. (A double lane was reopened for traffic on 3rd September.)
- July 23* Thirty-two aged and invalid men and women were rescued when fire destroyed the Lewisham Convalescent Hospital, Windsor.
- August 15* Four R.A.A.F. Vampire jets crashed near East Sale during aerobatic flying practice, killing six pilots.
- August 17* The State Savings Bank of Victoria raised the maximum limit for housing loans through the Credit Foncier department from £3,000 to £3,500.
- August 20* Cabinet decided to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the failure of the King-street Bridge. The terms of reference cover all matters concerning the bridge from the drawing-up of specifications and calling of tenders to the actual construction.
- September 2* King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand arrived in Melbourne for a three-day visit.
- September 26* The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced that all banks in Victoria would close on Saturdays as from the first Saturday in January, 1963.
- September 27* Southern Victoria was battered by a sudden short duration gale with wind velocities reaching 102 m.p.h. This is the highest wind force ever recorded in Victoria.
- October 20* The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. (*later* Sir Robert) Menzies officially opened the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the World Power Conference at Wilson Hall in the University of Melbourne. One thousand five hundred delegates from 46 oversea countries attended the meeting.
- November 12* The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. (*later* Sir Robert) Menzies opened the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Colombo Plan Ministers in Melbourne.
- November 15* It was announced that Melbourne is to have a £10 mill. international jet airport at Tullamarine by 1967.
- November 16* Viscountess De L'Isle, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, died today.
- November 19* It was announced that Victoria, New South Wales, and the Commonwealth would share equally the cost of building the £14 mill. Chowilla Dam on the River Murray. The Dam, which will have a capacity of 4,600,000 acre ft., will cover 400 square miles and will be the largest reservoir in Australia.
- November 26* The Administrator of the Commonwealth (Sir Dallas Brooks) welcomed delegates to the Fifth Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. This is the first major I.L.O. conference to be held in Australia. More than 200 delegates from nineteen countries attended the opening of the conference in Melbourne.
- December 19* Mr. Justice Lowe, 82-year-old senior puisne judge, retired after a record 36-year term as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- December 20* It was announced at Buckingham Palace that Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. would succeed Sir Dallas Brooks as Governor of Victoria.

APPENDIX B—*continued*

1963

- January 28* In what was the heaviest day's rain ever recorded by the Weather Bureau, 519 points of rain fell on Melbourne during the Australia Day holiday. The rain was accompanied by the most widespread local floods since 1934.
- February 18* Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II., and her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Canberra at the commencement of a 38-day tour of Australia.
- February 23* Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip began their 3-day visit to Melbourne when the Royal yacht *Britannia* berthed in the River Yarra.
- March 12* It was announced that the Queen had directly conferred, as her personal gift, on the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies) the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
- March 25* Mrs. Louisa Jones announced that she had offered the 13-acre "Rippon Lea" estate to the National Trust as a gift. The owner of the estate, which is estimated to be worth more than £250,000 wishes the house and ornamental garden to be preserved intact for public viewing.
- March 28* The retiring Governor of Victoria (Sir Dallas Brooks) received the honour of the Freedom of the City of Melbourne at a farewell function in the Melbourne Town Hall prior to his departure for England after a record thirteen and a half years as Governor. Sir Dallas is only the third person to receive this honour, the other two being Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and Viscount Slim (former Governor-General of Australia).
- March 29* The Fairfield Hospital research staff announced that it had isolated the virus of Rubella (German measles). The danger of Rubella and its association with pregnancy has always been recognized.
- April 7* The Federal Treasurer (Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt) announced that Australia will change over to decimal currency "at the earliest practical date"—probably early in 1966. The new system will be based on a major unit equal to the existing ten shilling note and with a minor unit of 1/100th of the major unit and equal to 1·2 pence in the present coinage.
- April 22* The 1961 Census figures showed that the most densely populated local government area in Australia was the City of Fitzroy, which had a population density of 20,850 persons per square mile.
- May 8* Victoria's new Governor (Sir Rohan Delacombe) arrived in Melbourne and was sworn in in the Legislative Council Chamber soon after his arrival.
- May 28* The Minister for Transport (Mr. Meagher) announced a £30 mill. plan to roof the Flinders-street Station site between Swanston and Queen streets. The plan features a skyscraper of up to 60 stories and a plaza with shops.
- June 1* Melbourne experienced the lowest May total of sunshine hours (50½ hours) ever recorded since the recording of sunshine hours began 47 years ago. The average for May over that period has been 122·4 hours.

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 omitted in the current edition to make room for new articles. References to articles which have been extensively altered in this edition, are shown in the body of the texts under the heading "Further References." This list will be revised each year to provide readers with an up-to-date *cumulative* index of special articles. Where a subject has been treated more than once, only the latest edition in which the article has appeared is shown below.

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Agriculture, Research in ..	1961	Education—	
Alfred Hospital	1963	Australian College of ..	1961
Alfred Hospital Medical		History of Catholic ..	1961
Research	1963	History of Primary ..	1963
Animal Husbandry	1963	History of State ..	1961
Architecture in Victoria,		in Victoria, 1945-60,	
Development of	1962	Secondary	1962
Assurance, Life	1962	Elderly Citizens Clubs ..	1962
Australian Administrative Staff		Elections, Voting Features at	
College	1961	State	1962
Australian College of Education	1961	Electricity Commission, State,	
Baker Medical Research		History of	1961
Institute	1963	Fairfield Hospital Epidemio-	
Ballarat	1963	logical Research Unit ..	1962
Bank, State Savings of Victoria,		Farming, Mechanization of ..	1962
History of	1961	Fire Brigades Board, Metro-	
Banking, History of	1961	politan	1961
Banking in Victoria during 1961	1963	Fire, Marine, and General	
Basic Wage Awards, 1956-1959	1961	Insurance	1963
Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960 ..	1961	Fish Introduced in Victorian	
Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961 ..	1962	Waters	1963
Botanic Gardens, Royal ..	1962	Flora of Victoria	1962
Briquetting, Victorian Brown		Forestry, Resources, Research,	
Coal	1963	&c.	1961
Broadcasting, History of ..	1961	Friendly Societies	1961
Brown Coal Production : State		Gardens, Royal Botanic ..	1962
Electricity Commission of		Gas Association, Australian ..	1963
Victoria	1962	Geelong	1962
Building Trends since 1945 ..	1963	Geology	1961
Bureau of Agricultural		Gordon Institute of Technology	1962
Economics	1961	Governors, List of	1961
By-Pass Roads	1962	Health, History of Public ..	1961
Chemical Industry	1963	History of Victoria	1961
Children's Welfare Department,		Home Finance Trust	1961
History of	1961	Hospitals—	
Co-operative Housing Societies	1961	Alfred	1963
Country Roads Board, History		Fairfield	1961
of	1961	Geelong	1962
Criminal Law	1963	Royal Melbourne	1962
"C" Series Retail Price Index	1961	Housing, Approved Institutions	1961
Currency, History of	1961	Housing Commission of	
Drama	1963	Victoria	1961
		Industrial Development in the	
		Post-War Period	1962

APPENDIX C—*continued*

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Industrial Safety	1963	Pharmacy, Victorian College of	1962
Institute of Applied Science ..	1963	Planning Scheme, Melbourne	
Irrigation	1962	and Metropolitan Board of	
King's Bridge	1962	Works	1962
Land Settlement, History of ..	1961	Planning, Regional	1962
Law, Function of	1961	Planning, Town and Country ..	1961
Legislation, Private	1962	Poliomyelitis	1962
Legume Pastures in the Wheat		Port Phillip Pilot Service ..	1963
Belt	1962	Post Office in Victoria, History	
Licensing Act	1961	of	1961
Life Assurance	1962	Public Service of Victoria ..	1961
Mammals of Victoria	1963	Research—	
Management Techniques in		Agriculture	1961
Manufacturing Industry ..	1963	Alfred Hospital Medical ..	1961
Manufacturing, History of ..	1961	Scientific and Technical ..	1962
Medical Postgraduate Com-		Retailing in Victoria	1962
mittee, Melbourne	1963	Rivers and Water Resources ..	1963
Medical School, University of		Roads, By-Pass	1962
Melbourne, 1862 to 1962 ..	1963	Royal Mint, Melbourne, History	
Medicine, Developments in,		of	1961
1910 to 1960	1963	Royal Society of Victoria ..	1963
Melbourne, Changing Face of		St. Vincent's School of Medical	
Melbourne City Council ..	1961	Research	1962
Melbourne Tramways, History		Soil Conservation Authority ..	1961
of	1961	State Electricity Supply, History	
Meteorology, Developments in		of	1961
Metropolitan Fire Brigades		State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Board	1961	Telecommunications, Overseas,	
Mines Department, History of	1961	History of	1962
Ministers of the Crown,		Telephone Services	1962
1851-1855	1961	Tourist Development Authority	1962
Ministries and Premiers,		Town and Country Planning ..	1961
1855-1955	1961	Traffic Engineering Progress,	
Money Bills	1963	Melbourne City Council ..	1962
Motor Vehicle Industry ..	1962	Tramways, History of Mel-	
Mountain Regions	1962	bourne	1963
Museum, National	1961	TRESS System, P.M.G. ..	1963
Music	1961	Victorian Public Service ..	1961
National Museum	1961	Victorian Railways, History of	1962
National Parks	1961	Voting Features at State	
National Trust of Australia		Elections	1962
(Victoria)	1961	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute	
Nursing, History of	1961	of Medical Research ..	1963
Oil Refining Industry	1961	War Service Homes	1961
Pastoral Industry, History of	1963	Wheat Breeding	1962
Pastures, Development of		Wildlife in Relation to Natural	
Victoria's	1962	Resources	1962
Pastures, Legume, in the Wheat		Wimmera-Mallee Water Supply	1963
Belt	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	Rainfall (Annual)	1963
Annual Rainfall Map ..	1963	Rainfall Reliability	1963
Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1963	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Civil Air Services	1963	Rivers and Catchments ..	1963
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria	1963	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council ..	1963
Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	1963	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly ..	1963
Geological Features of Victoria Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual)	1963
Melbourne and Surrounding Area: Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area"	1962	Water Resources and River Basins	1963
		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 E

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1962-63 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 publishers and the State Library of Victoria, which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under the Copyright Act.

- ANDERSON, H.—*Out of the Shadow: the career of John Pascoe Fawkner.* Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 237 pages.
- AUSTIN, A. G.—*Select Documents in Australian Education 1788-1900.* Melbourne, Pitman. (Education in Australia: gen. ed. A. G. Austin), 1963. 278 pages.
- BARNARD, A. *ed.*—*The Simple Fleece: studies in the Australian Wool Industry.* Melbourne University Press, in association with The Australian National University, 1962. 640 pages.
- BARNARD, A.—*Thomas Sutcliff Mort.* Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- BASSETT, F. M., *nee* MASSON, *Lady.*—*The Hentys: an Australian colonial tapestry.* Melbourne University Press. (Australian Paperbounds), 1962. 578 pages.
- BATE, W.—*A History of Brighton.* Melbourne University Press, 1962. 425 pages.
- BEATTY, W. A.—*Early Australia, with shame remembered.* Melbourne, Cassell, 1962. 212 pages.

APPENDIX E—*continued*

- BELL, C. A. and FELL, G. A., *comps.*—From the Seventeenth Century; an anthology. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 42 pages.
- BIRCH, A. and MacMILLAN, D. S.—The Sydney Scene, 1788–1960. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 387 pages.
- BLOOMFIELD, J. S. C.—Screens and Gowns; some aspects of university education overseas. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 124 pages.
- BOYD, R.—The Walls Around Us: the story of Australian architecture. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 90 pages.
- BRIGHT CENTENARY COMMITTEE.—Centenary of Bright, March 10th–18th, 1962. Centenary Committee, c/o Lang's Scenic Tours, Ireland-street, Bright, 1962. 8 pages.
- BROWN, M.—Living in Cities. Oxford University Press. (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- BURNS, C.—The Tait Case. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 182 pages.
- CALWELL, A. A.—Labor's Role in Modern Society. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 192 pages.
- CHISHOLM, A. H.—Ferdinand von Mueller. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- CLARK, C. M. H.—A History of Australia. v. 1: from the earliest times to the age of Macquarie. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 422 pages.
- COPLAND, Sir D. B.—The Changing Structure of the Western Economy. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire. (Beatty Memorial Lectures), 1963. 86 pages.
- COWEN, Z.—Isaac Isaacs. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962, 30 pages.
- CRAVEN, A. T.—Electricity and Magnetism for Electrical Engineers. Melbourne, Pitman, 1963. 462 pages.
- CRISP, L. F.—Ben Chifley, a biography. (Paperback edition.) Melbourne, Longman's, 1963. 428 pages.
- DARLING, J. R.—The Education of a Civilized Man: a selection of speeches and sermons. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 223 pages.
- DAVIES, A. F.—Private Politics: a study of five political outlooks. University of Melbourne, 1962. 281 pages.
- DONATH, E. J.—William Farrer. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- DOW, G. M.—Uncommon Common Sense: signposts to clear thinking. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 166 pages.
- DOW, H. *ed.*—Science Speaks: a selection of English Prose. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 165 pages.
- DUNSTAN, K.—The Paddock that Grew: the story of the Melbourne Cricket Club. Melbourne, Cassell, 1962. 304 pages.
- DURACK, M.—To Ride a Fine Horse. Melbourne, MacMillan. (Great Stories of Australia), 1963. 137 pages.
- DUTTON, G.—Flowers and Fury: poems. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 64 pages.
- EDGAR, D. E. Australia and her Northern Neighbours. Melbourne, Hall's Book Store, 1962. 342 pages.
- ERDOS, R. F.—Ludwig Leichhardt. Oxford University Press. (Australian Explorers), 1963, 30 pages.
- EWERS, J. K.—Creative Writing in Australia: a selective survey. 4th ed. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1962. 221 pages.
- FAIRCLOUGH, H.—Equal to the Task; par oneri: the history of the Royal Australian Army Service Corps. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 310 pages.
- FITZPATRICK, K. E., *nee* PITT, Mrs. B.—Martin Boyd. Melbourne, Lansdowne. (Australian Writers and Their Work), 1963. 31 pages.
- FRENCH, L.—The Champion Paintings. Melbourne, Grayflower Publications, 1962. 104 pages.

APPENDIX E—*continued*

- GIFFORD, K. H.—How to Read an Act of Parliament. Melbourne, Law Book Company, 1963. 124 pages.
- GILLION, K. L. O.—Fiji's Indian Migrants : a history to the end of indenture in 1920. Oxford University Press, 1962. 234 pages.
- GOLLAN, R.—The Coalminers of New South Wales ; a history of the union, 1860–1960. Melbourne University Press in association with the Australian National University, 1963. 249 pages.
- GORDON, H.—The Embarrassing Australian : the story of an aboriginal warrior. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1962. 172 pages.
- GREEN, L. F.—Ernest Giles. Oxford University Press. (Australian Explorers), 1963. 30 pages.
- GREENWOOD, G., and HARPER, N., eds.—Australia in World Affairs 1956–1960. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire for the Australian Institute of International Affairs, 1963. 430 pages.
- HEDDLE, E. O. M. M., and MILLINGTON, I.—How Australian Literature Grew. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 90 pages.
- HERMAN, S.—Sali Herman, by Daniel Thomas. Melbourne, Georgian House. (Australian Art Monographs), 1962. 68 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Forty-two Faces. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 250 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—John Monash. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- HILL, R.—Bushland and Seashore—an Australian nature adventure. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1962. 48 pages.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERWICK SHIRE—From Bullock Tracks to Bitumen : a brief history of the Shire of Berwick. The Society, C/o Shire Secretary, 1962. 81 pages.
- HOWARD, F.—Charles Kingsford Smith. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1963. 30 pages.
- HUNTER, A.—The Economics of Australian Industry : studies in environment and structure. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 543 pages.
- HUTTON, G. W.—Melba. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1963. 30 pages.
- JAMES, B.—Orchards. Oxford University Press. (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- JAMES, W.—Wine in Australia : a handbook. 3rd ed. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1962. 148 pages.
- JOHNSTON, G. K. W. ed.—Australian Literary Criticism. Oxford University Press, 1962. 198 pages.
- JOHNSTON, S. W. ed.—Correction Handbook of Victoria, 1961. Criminology Department, University of Melbourne, 1961. 212 pages.
- KARMEL, P. H.—Applied Statistics for Economists : a course in statistical methods. 2nd ed. Melbourne, Pitman, 1963. 474 pages.
- KARMEL, P. H.—Some Economic Aspects of Education. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire for the Australian College of Education. (The Buntine Oration), 1962. 25 pages.
- KARMEL, P. H. and BRUNT, M.—The Structure of the Australian Economy. Reprint with revisions. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 155 pages.
- KING, H.—Richard Bourke. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1963. 30 pages.
- KRAMER, L. J., *nee* GIBSON.—A Companion to Australia Felix. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1962. 48 pages.
- LA NAUZE, J. A.—Alfred Deakin. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- LANDT, T. M. ed.—The Story of the Kaniva District 1845–1961. Back to Kaniva Committee, Kaniva, 1961. 106 pages.
- LATHAM, M.—John Batman. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.

APPENDIX E—*continued*

- LAUFER, R. and SOUTHWELL, J. B. *comps.*—French Culture in the Libraries of Melbourne : the State Library of Victoria ; Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne ; Monash University Library, Monash University, 1962. 2 volumes
- LE GALLIENNE, D. L. M.—Four Divine Poems of John Donne. 2nd ed. The Kurradjong Press, Kew, 1958. 16 pages.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, 11th *Conference Melbourne*, 1961. Conference Handbook, Melbourne, 1961. The Association, 1961. 16 pages.
- LINDSAY, J. a'Beckett, *nee* Weigall, *Lady.*—Time without Clocks. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 216 pages.
- LYNN, E.—Contemporary Drawing. Melbourne, Longmans. (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- MACKENZIE, N.—Women in Australia. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 432 pages.
- MacMILLAN, D. S.—John Dunmore Lang. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
- MARSHALL, A.—This is the Grass. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire. 214 pages.
- MATHEWS, R. L.—Accounting for Economists. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1962. 582 pages.
- MATHEWS, R. L.—The Role of Public Investments in Australia : an outline of the first CEDA Research Project. Melbourne, The Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 1961. 8 pages.
- MORRISON, W. A.—Ernest Morrison. Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1963. 30 pages.
- OXFORD AUSTRALIAN ATLAS.—The Shorter Oxford Australian Atlas. Oxford University Press, 1962. 32 pages.
- PALMER, E. V.—The Legend of the Nineties. Melbourne University Press. (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 175 pages.
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- PARKER, E. W. *comp.*—A Galaxy of Poems Old and New, with Australian poems chosen by Enid Moodie Heddle. Melbourne, Longmans, 1962. 330 pages.
- PERRY, T. M.—Australia's First Frontier : the spread of settlement in New South Wales, 1788–1829. Melbourne University Press in association with The Australian National University, 1963. 163 pages.
- POLLITT, J. H.—An Historical Record of Melton. The Author, Shire of Melton, Victoria, 1962. 64 pages.
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- RAFFAELLO, C.—The Eureka Stockade. Reprint of 1855 edition, with addition of author's letters. Melbourne University Press (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 181 pages.
- REED, J. *ed.*—New Painting 1952–62. Melbourne, Longmans. (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 48 pages.
- ROBERTSON, E. G.—Sydney Lace : ornamental cast iron in architecture in Sydney. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1962. 198 pages.
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- SEMMLER, C.—For the Uncanny Man : essays, mainly literary. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 188 pages.
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APPENDIX E—*continued*

- SHARLAND, M.—*Tasmanian Wild Life : a popular account of the furred land Mammals, Snakes and introduced Mammals of Tasmania.* Melbourne University Press, 1962. 86 pages.
- SMITH, B. W.—*Australian Painting, 1788–1960.* Oxford University Press, 1962. 357 pages.
- STEVEN, M.—*Arthur Phillip.* Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
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- THREE AUSTRALIAN PLAYS.—*The One Day of the Year* by Alan Seymour, *Ned Kelly* by Douglas Stewart, *The Tower* by Hal Porter. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1963. 311 pages.
- WANNAN, W. *ed.*—*Modern Australian Humour : a sparkling collection from the work of Australia's foremost humorists.* Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1962. 223 pages.
- WANNAN, W.—*Very Strange Tales : the turbulent times of Samuel Marsden.* Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1962. 223 pages.
- WEST, F.—*Hubert Murray.* Oxford University Press. (Great Australians), 1962. 30 pages.
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- WIGHTON, R. *comp.*—*Kangaroo Tales : a collection of Australian stories for children.* Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1963. 215 pages.
- WIGMORE, L.—*The Long View : a history of Canberra, Australia's National Capital.* Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 240 pages.
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- WRIGHT, J. A., *aftw.* Mrs. J. McKINNEY.—*Country Towns.* Oxford University Press. (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.

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
General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

Building

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

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

APPENDIX F—*continued**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

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)
 Mortgages of Real Estate
 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
 Onions : 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)
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N.B.—The listed publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.

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