

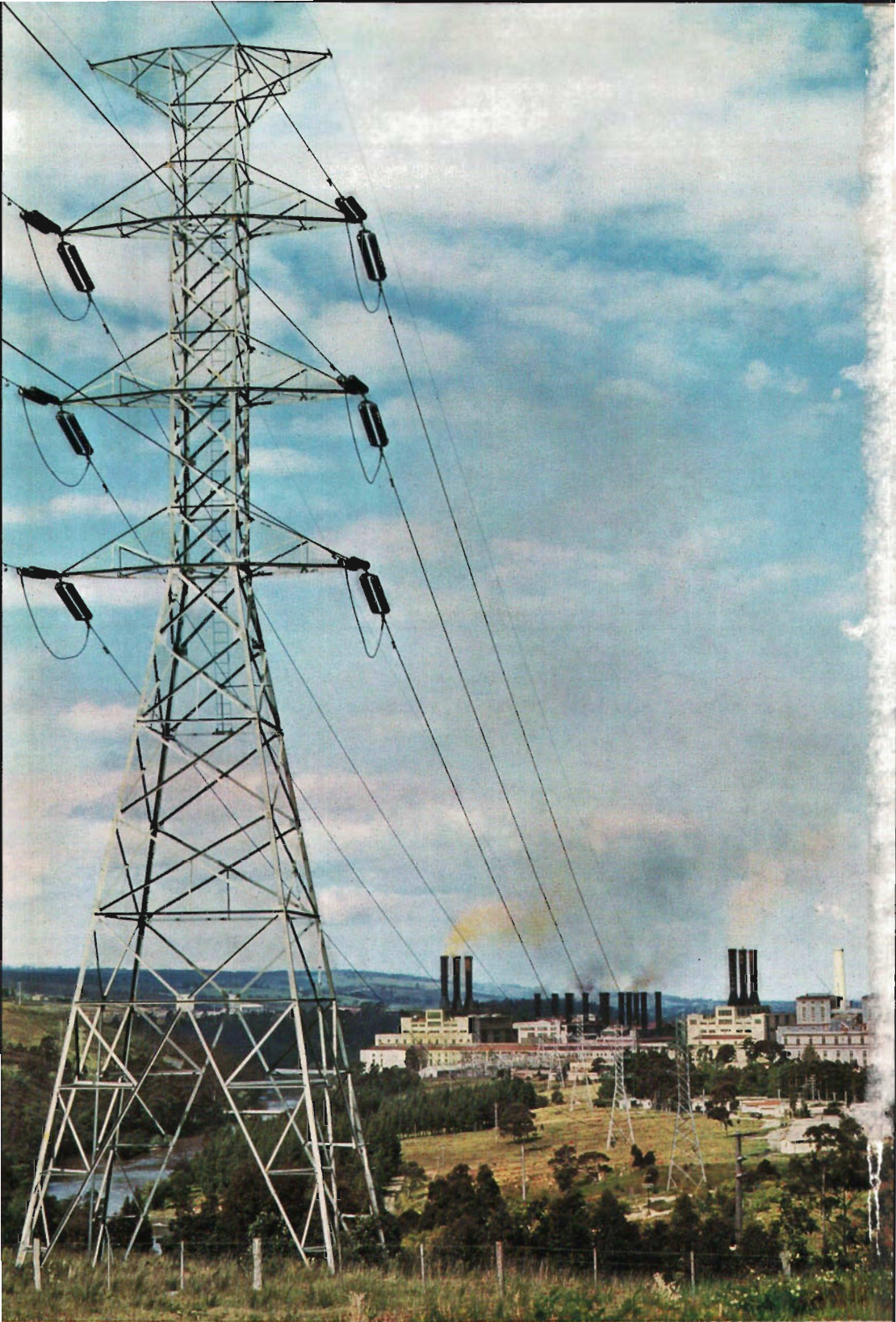
VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1965

No. 79

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

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



[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

Yallourn Power Station on the Latrobe Valley brown coal fields is at present the principal base-load power station in the State Electricity Commission's inter-connected generating system now serving nearly 98 per cent. of Victoria's population.

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1965

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

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statist for Victoria*

No. 79

PERIODICALS SECTION,
DARWIN COMMUNITY
COLLEGE L.R.C.
21 JUL 1978

Melbourne

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Victorian Office

1965

DARWIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE L.R.C.

By Authority :

A. C. BROOKS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne,
for transmission through the post as a book.
Wholly set up and printed in Australia.

CONTENTS

<i>Part</i>	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
Palaeontology of Victoria	1
Geographical Features	25
Physical Geography	48
Climate	52
2. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	
Constitution	71
Government	75
Parliament	76
Electoral System	92
Government Administration	100
3. DEMOGRAPHY	
Population	107
Vital Statistics	150
4. SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Cultural and Recreational	181
Education	201
Health and Medical Research	242
Social Welfare	278
Justice and the Administration of Law	316
Housing and Building	345
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Administration	371
Statistics of Local Government	389
Semi-Governmental Authorities	402
State Development and Regional Planning	429
6. WAGES, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES	
Industrial Conditions	431
Wages	453
Employment and Unemployment	464
Prices	473

CONTENTS—*continued*

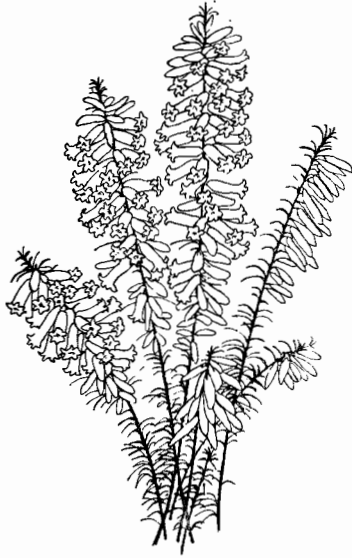
<i>Part</i>	<i>Page</i>
7. PRIMARY PRODUCTION	
Land Settlement and Irrigation	479
Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension ..	503
Farming	504
Primary Industries Other than Farming	550
Value of Production	564
 8. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	
Development of Secondary Industry.. ..	569
Manufacturing Activity	573
Individual Industries	606
 9. FINANCE	
Public Finance	631
Private Finance	670
 10. TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Retail Trade	715
Oversea and Interstate Trade	719
Transport.. .. .	737
Communications	778
 APPENDIX A .. Latrobe Valley	791
APPENDIX B .. Australian National Accounts	798
APPENDIX C .. Principal Events from 1st July, 1963 to 30th June, 1964 ..	806
APPENDIX D .. Index of Special Articles in the Previous Editions of the Victorian Year Book ..	807
APPENDIX E .. Index of Maps in the Previous Editions of the Victorian Year Book	809
APPENDIX F .. Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria, 1963-64	809
APPENDIX G .. List of Victorian Statistical Publications	813
INDEX	815

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

View towards Yallourn	Frontispiece
Palaeontology of Victoria	Facing 18
Victoria Today	Facing 370
Latrobe Valley	Facing 626

LIST OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND GRAPHS

	<i>Page</i>
FIGURE 1 .. Geological Chart	3
FIGURE 2 .. Victoria's Water Resources and River Basins	32
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria's Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments	Facing 34
FIGURE 3 (a) .. Position of Lake Systems in Victoria ..	36
3 (b) .. Western District Lakes	36
3 (c) .. Mallee-Wimmera Lakes	37
3 (d) .. Gippsland Lakes	37
FIGURE 4 .. Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..	49
FIGURE 5 .. Annual Rainfall Map of Victoria for 1963	55
FIGURE 6 .. Average Annual Rainfall Map of Victoria ..	56
FIGURE 7 .. Rainfall Reliability by Districts	60
FIGURE 8 .. District Monthly Rainfall in Victoria : Average and 1963	68
FIGURE 9 .. State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council	93
FIGURE 10 .. State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly	94
FOLDING MAP .. Statistical Divisions of Victoria .. Facing	126
FIGURE 11 .. Engineering Courses in Technical Schools, 1965	213
FIGURE 12 .. Graph showing Number of New Houses Classified according to Ownership ..	352
FIGURE 13 .. Graph showing Percentage Number of Houses Commenced Classified according to Materials of Outer Walls ..	353
FIGURE 14 .. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	506
FIGURE 15 .. Graph showing Value of Factory Output ..	585
FIGURE 16 .. Graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production Classified according to Number of Persons Employed, 1962-63	585
FIGURE 17 .. High Voltage Transmission of Electricity in Victoria	626
FIGURE 18 .. Melbourne Share Price Index	711
FIGURE 19 .. Map showing Shipping Entrance to Melbourne and Port Berthage ..	746
FIGURE 20 .. Railway Map of Victoria	751
FIGURE 21 .. Graph showing New Motor Vehicle Registrations	766
FIGURE 22 .. Radio Navigation Map	776
FIGURE 23 .. National Television Network	782
FIGURE 24 .. Map showing the Location of the Latrobe Valley in Victoria	791
FIGURE 25 .. Latrobe Valley Sub-Region	792



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-ninth edition of the Victorian Year Book again aims to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of life in Victoria today. With continual change and development apparent in the community, the Year Book's aim is to depict major phases of activity and to outline significant trends as these become apparent.

To do this, it is necessary to preserve continuity—especially of statistical information—so that the Year Book's function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. However, as there is a limit to the amount of information which can be included in any one year, it becomes necessary to omit articles published in previous editions so as to make way for new ones which describe later developments. To facilitate reference to previous volumes, retrospective references are now an integral feature of each edition, both in the actual place where articles have appeared previously, and in the case of major articles, in Appendix D.

In the future, it is hoped to revise certain articles which have already appeared some years previously. This cyclical recurrence of subjects over the years, revised as appropriate, will ensure the continuity and accuracy of the descriptive as well as the statistical information in the Year Book.

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

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

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

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.

V. H. ARNOLD

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Victorian Office,
8 Elizabeth-street,
Melbourne, C.1.
February, 1965.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

Australian National University—Department of Geography
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
National Museum of Victoria—Mr. E. D. Gill
Natural Resources Conservation League
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Surveyor-General
University of Melbourne—
 Department of Geography
 Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Chief Electoral Officer
Clerk of Parliaments
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

Aborigines Welfare Board
Department of Immigration
University of Melbourne—Department of History

Part 4—Social Conditions

Age, The
Alfred Hospital
Anti-Cancer Council
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Baker Medical Institute
Cancer Institute Board
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Dental Hospital
Education Department
Free Library Service Board
Department of Health
Mrs. A. V. Horne
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission of Victoria
Lansdowne Press Pty. Ltd.
Licensing Court
Lord Mayor's Fund
Melbourne City Council
Monash University
National Gallery of Victoria
National Parks Authority
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Solicitor
Repatriation Department
Royal Botanic Gardens
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
Royal Women's Hospital
St. Vincent's Hospital
Science and Technology Careers Bureau
Department of Social Services
Social Welfare Department
State Library of Victoria
Swinburne Technical College
Town and Country Planning Board
University of Melbourne—
 Conservatorium of Music
 Faculty of Law
 Vice Chancellor
Victoria Police
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian College of Pharmacy
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Headmistresses' Association
Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Part 5—Local Government

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

Part 6—Employment, Wages, and Prices

Department of Labour and Industry

Part 7—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wheat Board
Commonwealth Development Bank
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
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
Sir Samuel Wadham, Kt.

Part 8—Manufacturing Industry

Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.
Department of Trade
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
State Electricity Commission

Part 9—Finance

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.
Australian Bankers Association
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
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Surveyor-General
Trustee Companies Association

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

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

APPENDIX A

Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Gippsland Cement Co. Ltd.
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
City of Moe
Shire of Morwell
Shire of Narracan
Premier's Department—Latrobe Valley Development Advisory
Committee
State Electricity Commission
Borough of Traralgon

V.H.A.

Part 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Palaeontology of Victoria

Introduction

Palaeontology is the study of past life. It is the science that deals with fossils, which are the remains of animals and plants naturally embedded in the rocks. It seeks to reconstruct the forms of life of past ages and their environments, with a view to understanding life on this planet. Palaeontology also has many economic applications.

This article describes the succession of life through time as shown by fossils found in Victorian rocks. The subject is not developed as in a textbook, but by description of a series of representative occurrences of fossils in Victoria. It begins with the recent past and proceeds back to those distant geological periods whose forms of life are not so well understood.

Palaeontology describes the succession of life through hundreds of millions of years. How time is measured in geology will now be explained.

Time in Palaeontology

A distinction is made between relative dating (by which one stratum or fossil is said to be older than another) and dating by years. The first dating was relative dating. Lyell stated the Law of Superposition, namely, that one sedimentary layer deposited over another must be younger than it, and that when pieces of one formation are included in another, that including pieces of the first formation must be the younger. It was further noted that beds could be recognized by their fossil content and so traced across country for long distances. Moreover, the older the beds the smaller the percentage of living species. The oldest fossiliferous beds were noted to possess no vertebrates; trilobites became extinct before the age of dinosaurs; and after the dinosaurs came mammals, with man the last to appear. Thus a succession of life was increasingly recognized whereby formations in different continents could be placed in their correct geological eras. The development of the principle of evolution greatly assisted relative dating. In evolutionary successions, the more primitive forms were recognized as the older, and the more advanced forms the younger.

But what did this mean in actual years? Rates of deposition per annum of marine sediment were measured, and then an estimate made of the total thickness of marine sediments in the earth's crust. Allowance had to be made for obvious gaps. Even by this rough measure it was clear that the earth was millions of years old and not a few thousands as popularly held then. Another attempt at "absolute" dating was made by measuring the amount of salt in rivers entering the sea, and estimating the total tonnage of salt in

the sea. This method made the unjustified assumption that the sea was fresh to begin with, and airborne cyclic salt was overlooked. Some estimates of the earth's age were too great and some too small, but the efforts were very commendable in view of the limited methods available. Lord Kelvin tried to solve the question by measuring the heat loss from the earth, and concluded the age to be only 20 to 40 million years. The method was a bright idea, but unfortunately the presence of radioactivity was not then known, with the result that the age suggested was far too small.

Acting on a suggestion from Rutherford, Boltwood in 1907 first showed that uranium could be used as a timepiece for the earth. The uranium-lead method is good for the oldest rocks but is inaccurate for rocks younger than 50 mill. years. Dates to over 2,000 mill. years for rocks of the earth's crust have been obtained, and it is estimated that the earth is 4,000 to 5,000 mill. years old. Plentiful fossils occur from 600 mill. years ago to the present, but there are many signs of life earlier still. Probably it is the absence of hard parts that makes the tracing of early life so difficult.

Many other methods of isotope dating have now been discovered of which potassium/argon is the most important for ages involving millions of years. For age determinations involving only 40,000 years or less, radiocarbon has proved to be the most useful. Dates within 3 per cent. years are possible, so this method is very accurate. Another advantage is that the fossil itself is dated and not some associated material which in some circumstances may have a different date.

In Fig. 1 the geological eras and periods are plotted against time as calculated from isotope determinations. The main groups of fossils as known from Victoria (with indication of their world occurrence) at the present time are plotted against the time line.

Reconstructing the Past

How the remains of the past are studied, and their environment reconstructed, may be illustrated simply from a bone discovered during an excavation in the West Melbourne Swamp on the shore of Hobson's Bay. This bone (Plate 1, Fig. 3) was recognized as the characteristic heavy frontal bone of the head of a snapper, and by comparison with the size of the same bone in present day fish of known weight, it was estimated that the fish weighed about 20 lb. This fossil came from dark grey clayey silt, and these fine sediments indicate quiet waters. Numerous molluscs accompanied the snapper bone, and were of species still living in the contiguous waters of Port Phillip, with one exception. Thousands of well-grown shells of *Anadara trapezia*, sometimes called the Sydney Cockle, crowded the sediments, but at the present time this species is almost extinct in Port Phillip. In Sydney Harbour great numbers of these molluscs can still be found inhabiting the mudflats between tidemarks, but the few shells still living in Port Phillip are at low tide or below. The winter temperatures are too low for this species in Port Phillip and it is at the limit of its present range. However, at the time the grey silts with the snapper bone were laid down, this species thrived, and so it is inferred that the climate was a little warmer. Also, at that time, the Western District shallow lakes dried

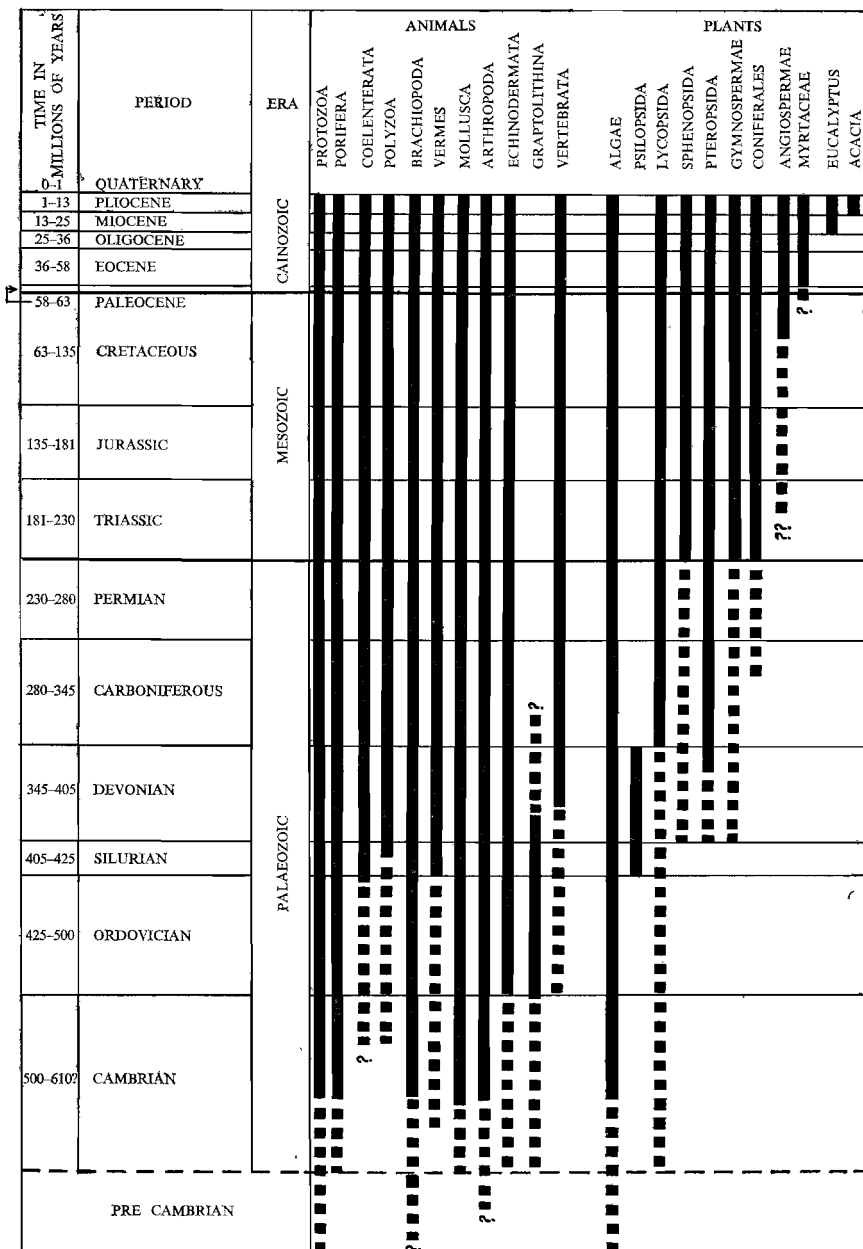


FIGURE 1.—Geological Chart.

up in summer, and the sediments from the lake floors were blown up into dunes. There is evidence all round the world for slightly warmer climate in that period. Although the sediments with the snapper bone were laid down below low water, they now occur a little above high water mark, so the sea then was higher relative to the land. The

formation of grey mud with its numerous fossils is called the Coode Island Silt and it extends across the Yarra delta and for some miles up the Yarra and Maribyrnong River valleys. It is thought that the warmer climate melted more ice from polar ice caps and so produced the higher sea level.

A radiocarbon dating for a piece of fossil red gum bored by marine borers, and found in this formation, was of the order of 5,000 years ago. Thus the snapper, molluscs, and other forms of life lived in a slightly warmer and enlarged Port Phillip 5 millenia ago, when the Egyptian civilization had developed and man was in the early stages of establishing city life. Barnacles, sharks' teeth, bones of the dolphin *Delphinus delphis*, echinoderms (sea eggs), foraminifera (single celled animals with calcareous cells), and diatoms (single celled plants with silica skeletons), have also been collected from the Coode Island Silt, and help us to reconstruct the life of the time in that environment.

Buried River Channels and Their Fossils

The Coode Island Silt forms a layer across the Yarra delta, covering the low ground in West Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, and Albert Park, but also infills deep channels in which the local rivers ran when the level of the sea was much lower during the Pleistocene Period (Ice Age—previous to 10,000 years ago). At that time both Hobson's Bay and Port Phillip were dry. The building of the great ice caps in polar areas took so much water from the oceans that their level was reduced between 300 and 600 feet below present level. The colder temperatures also reduced the volume of oceanic waters by contraction. At Melbourne, the channel of the former Yarra River lies 58 feet below sea level at Punt-road, 63 feet at Swan-street, 70 feet at Russell-street, and 83 feet at Spencer-street. At Port Melbourne, the bottom of the old channel is over 100 feet below sea level. This is why bridge and pier foundations have to be so deep.

At Williamstown the length of Breakwater Pier was formerly limited by the presence of such a channel because the soft sediments infilling it were useless as foundations. When it was purposed to use this pier for oil tankers, accommodation had to be increased, so the silt was excavated along the line of pier extension to 60 feet below sea level. The trough so formed was filled with sand from the floor of Hobson's Bay off Middle Brighton, and the extension of the pier constructed on this new foundation. The upper part of the Coode Island Silt was crowded with fossil *Anadara trapezia*, but this species disappeared at depth in the sediments and cooler water diatoms are found. There was thus some biological evidence of the change of temperature going on progressively with the deposition of the sediments.

Under the south abutment of the Spencer-street bridge at 63 feet below present sea level, a red gum stump (probably *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) about 4 feet in diameter was found in position of growth during the excavation of the bridge foundations. Nearby was a layer of peat which consisted largely of a bog moss now found on the high plains above 4,000 feet (*Sphagnum cristatum*). Pollen of beech trees was also found in the sediments at this level. Similarly, bore core material from the foundations of the King-street bridge yielded

remains of the plant *Azolla filiculoides*, and pollen of *Nothofagus cunninghamii* (beech), *Banksia*, *Acacia*, *Casuarina* and *Eucalyptus*; also spores of *Cyathea australis* (rough tree fern), *Dicksonia antarctica* (soft tree fern), *Todea barbara* (king fern), and *Microsorium diversifolium* (kangaroo fern). Pollens of some herbaceous plants were also found. These indicate that the climate in Melbourne was then colder and wetter than at present. At the same time as these fossils were being embedded, the Maribyrnong River was flooding up to some 10 feet higher than the maximum flood level of the present time, because floodplain sediments are found to that height.

Radiocarbon Dating of Fossils

It is possible to say that the growing of the red gum in the old river channel below Spencer-street bridge at about 63 feet below present sea level and the high flooding of the Maribyrnong River were contemporary processes by reason of precise dating by the radioactive carbon method. Bombardment of the earth's atmosphere by particles from outer space changes some nitrogen (^{14}N) atoms into radioactive carbon (^{14}C), which then oxidizes to carbon dioxide. This is breathed in by plants, absorbed in waters, and ingested by animals so that it comes to be more or less evenly spread through all living things (the biosphere) at a concentration of 10^{-12} (one radiocarbon atom in every mill. mill. carbon atoms). When an animal or plant dies, it ceases taking in ^{14}C atoms, but those already present continue breaking down to nitrogen (^{14}N) again by loss of an electron. Thus the proportion of radiocarbon atoms to other carbon atoms is gradually reduced with time. As the rate of breakdown of radioactive carbon is known, measurement of the proportion of radioactive carbon in a fossil makes it possible to calculate its age. The method is good for dating up to 40,000 years. Radiocarbon analysis shows that both the Spencer-street fossil red gum and charcoal from the high floodplain sediments of the Maribyrnong River are about 8,500 years old. Red gum wood from 64 feet below sea level at the new National Gallery and Culture Centre site in South Melbourne, gave a date of about 9,340 years. One value of radiocarbon dating is that fossils from many different parts of the world can be directly compared with respect to age. Thus the Scripps Institute of Oceanography took shells from 73 to 75 feet in a bore in the Gulf of Mexico near Rockport, Texas, and obtained a date of about 9,300 years. In other words, the shells were living at about the same time as the red gum at South Melbourne.

Radiocarbon dates for charcoal layers in the Dousta Galla Silt that forms the Keilor Terrace of the Maribyrnong River range from 18,000 years to 8,500 years ago, suggesting that the Terrace was built over the period of something like 20,000 years to 6,000 years ago. The famous Keilor Cranium that belonged to a middle-aged Australian aborigine could be as old as 15,000 years.

When the available evidence is assembled, the climatic changes indicated are for a drier and warmer period about 4,000 to 6,000 years ago, and for a cooler and wetter period before that extending beyond the range of radiocarbon dating. The fossil evidence is gradually being collected to show the effect of these changes on the flora and fauna.

Diprotodon - Extinct Marsupial

Under the Coode Island Silt of the Yarra delta a similar formation is found, the Fishermen's Bend Silt, which therefore is older. Like the younger formation above, it has plentiful *Anadara trapezia* shells, and so must belong to a slightly warmer time and not a glacial period. The silt is yellow because the sediments were oxidized when exposed to the atmosphere during the last low sea level. Thus, there was a higher sea level to deposit the Fishermen's Bend Silt, then a lower sea level to allow it to be oxidized and the deep channels (discussed earlier) to be cut, and finally the sea rose again to deposit the Coode Island Silt. The Fishermen's Bend Silt is believed to belong to the Last Interglacial of the order of 100,000 years ago.

The marine molluscs in the formation are of the same species as those which live today in Port Phillip. At a depth of 35 feet in Ardenstreet, North Melbourne, part of the huge jaw of the extinct marsupial *Diprotodon optatum?* was found. Marine shells were found 200 feet from the bone. *D. optatum* is the largest marsupial that ever lived, and its remains are known from all States of mainland Australia and from King Island in Bass Strait, but not from mainland Tasmania. It was a large four-footed herbivore 5 to 6 feet high and about 10 feet long. The weight of this animal may have been of the order of a ton. The whole family to which *Diprotodon* belonged (Nototheriidae) has become extinct. A radiocarbon date of 6,700 years has been obtained for a *Diprotodon* tooth from Orroroo in South Australia, and so the time of extinction may be very recent from a geological point of view. In Victoria, *Diprotodon* has been recorded from the Melbourne, Lara, Geelong, Camperdown, Beeac, Colac, Lancefield, Talbot, and Omeo districts. Its presence on King Island, Bass Strait, suggests that it migrated there from Victoria when the sea level was low and Bass Strait was dry land.

The fossils in the Coode Island Silt were all of living species, but in passing back to the older Fishermen's Bend Silt, we find an extinct animal, and so begin to gain perspective in looking at the life of the past.

Marsupials Recently Become Extinct

The town of Camperdown is in the lakes district of Western Victoria and was first settled in 1839 by the brothers Manifold who built a house on the banks of the freshwater Lake Purrumbete, which occupies a volcanic crater. Just north of Camperdown is Lake Colongulac, a brackish water lake formerly called Lake Timboon, and on the south-east shore of this lake the first settler, William Adeney, settled in 1843. He found numerous fossil bones on the shore of the lake and asked the aborigines what they were. They replied "bunyip". In those days Lake Bullenmerri was full of water and in times of heavy rainfall overflowed into Lake Gnotuk. The channel through which the water flowed, about a chain wide, was explained by the aborigines as due to a bunyip dragging itself from one lake to the other. The "bunyip" bones on the shore of Lake Colongulac were collected by Adeney and sent to Dr. Henry Hobson in Melbourne. In January, 1846, Dr. Hobson wrote to Professor Sir Richard Owen at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and sent him the bones

as he was a noted comparative anatomist. Dr. Hobson himself visited Lake Colongulac to see where the bones occurred. Professor Owen described many of these bones in his classic work "On the Fossil Mammals of Australia". After doubts for nearly 100 years about the origin of these fossil bones it was discovered in 1950 that they came from an unusual reddish gravel consisting of minute pebbles of lithified red silt and grey silt. This was excavated for making a tennis court by the occupiers of Adeney's original property and it revealed the origin of the fossil bones. The bones are infilled with grey silt, so are apparently derived from such a bed, but they have not travelled far because they have practically no signs of wear. In the gravel were thousands of shells of the small brackish water gasteropod *Coxiella*. A large quantity of these was painstakingly extracted, and a radiocarbon analysis made. This gave a date of approximately 13,700 years. As the bones were derived, they would be older than this, but probably not much older.

Lake Colongulac has an area of 3,500 acres, but is not very deep, and between 1927 and 1941 (fifteen years) it dried up in ten summers. It went dry again in 1945, but since then has not been dry. In 1962, the level began to fall and beach deposits were swept away so that the red and grey gravel was exposed in various places. This was eroded by the lake waves and many more fossils excavated. Similar fossils have been found on the shores of Lake Weeranganuk and Lake Kariah nearby. Fossils of apparently more recent date have been found at Lakes Keilambete, Gnotuk, Bullenmerri, and Purrumbete.

Probably the most interesting fossil described by Professor Owen was one he called a Marsupial Lion, viz., *Thylacoleo carnifex* (Plate 1, Fig. 1). All Adeney sent him was the brain box and a huge premolar tooth that reminded him of a lion. Many writers since have questioned whether it was a carnivore at all, and the problem is not yet settled. Thirty years after he had collected the type specimen of *Thylacoleo carnifex* sent to Professor Owen, William Adeney collected and sent to Professor McCoy in Melbourne the nasal part of an animal of this same species. Professor McCoy described it in his "Prodromus of the Palaeontology of Victoria" decade 3, published 1876. In 1961, a cast of Owen's specimen was obtained from the British Museum and it was discovered that McCoy's specimen was part of the same individual, as the two bones fitted together perfectly.

From the bone bed at Lake Colongulac various writers have recorded also *Diprotodon optatum*, four extinct kangaroos (*Procoptodon goliah*, *Macropus titan*, *M. magister*, and *M. pan*), an extinct species of Tasmanian "Tiger", *Thylacinus rostralis*, the living kangaroo *Macropus kanguru*, a wombat, *Vombatus plicocenus*, and the dingo, *Canis familiaris dingo*. The last three were probably not in place and not as old as the other fossils. It is noteworthy how many of these species of animals have become extinct in the past 14,000 years. The whole family represented by *Diprotodon* (Nototheriidae) and the family Thylacoleontidae (which has only one genus *Thylacoleo*) have become extinct. In Australia there has been a marked recent impoverishment in the vertebrate fauna. Varied and interesting though Australia's remarkable marsupial fauna is at the present time, it was much richer in the late Pleistocene. Since then twenty genera and numerous species of

marsupials have become extinct. Radiocarbon dating indicates that many of the extinct marsupial genera (many of them giant forms) lasted till the mid-Holocene. The faunal impoverishment is a recent thing and appears to be still going on, accelerated by European man. *Thylacinus* (Tasmanian "Tiger") was widely spread in Australia in the Late Pleistocene, but was extinct on the mainland when Europeans arrived. It was common in Tasmania until the turn of the century, but now it is debatable whether it still exists. *Sarcophilus* (Tasmanian Devil) was present in Victoria until only a few thousand years ago (as shown by bones in coastal aboriginal middens between Warrnambool and Port Fairy). *Eudromicia lepida*, a phalanger now limited to Tasmania, occurs in recent owl deposits in the Buchan district of Victoria. Recent cave deposits show that the broad-toothed native rat, *Mastacomys fuscus*, was recently widespread in Victoria, but is now limited to certain mountain areas. There are many species that were known in recent times in Victoria from midden and cave deposits, or collected last century, that cannot now be found, e.g., the Pademelon *Thylogale billardieri*, the brown hare-wallaby *Lagorchestes leporides*, the bettongs *Bettongia lesueur* and *B. penicillata*, the rabbit bandicoot *Macrotis lagotis*, and the white-footed rabbit-rat *Conilurus albipes*. It was thought for some 50 years that Leadbeater's Possum *Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*, had become extinct, but recently it was discovered to be still surviving in an area near Marysville. By 1963 it was found at seven localities in an area of 100 square miles.

A giant bird (*Genyornis*) has been described from the Quaternary deposits of Lake Callabonna in Central Australia, and the footprints of a bird of similar size were found in the Pleistocene aeolianite that forms the cliffs at Warrnambool in western Victoria.

The reasons for the faunal impoverishment are not understood. A similar process has been noted in other parts of the world. The effects of climatic changes have been noted, but undoubtedly the increased numbers, mobility, and power to destroy of that Ice Age species called *Homo sapiens* is another factor in the process.

Tertiary Marine Fossils

From the beginning of the Pleistocene to about 70 mill. years ago is called the Tertiary Era. Tertiary fossils are found in many places in Victoria. During that Era the sea invaded the valley of the River Murray and formed a large gulf there; it also covered most of the plains of south-west Victoria, the Port Phillip and Melbourne area, and the Gippsland Plains. Of world fame are the richly fossiliferous marine beds that outcrop in the valleys of Grange Burn and Muddy Creek 4 miles west of Hamilton. Basalt flows cover the district, but the local streams have cut through that rock to the marine beds beneath.

On a basement of hard Palaeozoic quartz porphyry lie three formations, all very rich in fossils. There are over 400 species of molluscs alone present in these strata. The lowest is the Bochara Limestone which contains very large numbers of foraminifera (see Plate 2, Fig. 1), including the large warm water *Lepidocyclus*. The rock consists almost entirely of the skeletons of marine organisms, large and small, whole and broken. There are large numbers of polyzoa, and many echinoderms such as *Brochopleurus*. Molluscs are

not as numerous as in the overlying formations, but the scallop *Chlamys* is frequently found. Marine sponges have been described from this bed. Sharks' teeth may be collected from the Bochara Limestone, including the giant *Carcharodon megalodon* (Plate 2, Fig. 5) which was as big as a whale. A well known photograph shows a man sitting on a chair inside the fossil jaws of this enormous shark. The Bochara Limestone has very little terrigenous material, and was formed as the sea transgressed the quartz porphyry from which very little sediment would be derived. A similar facies (environment) may be seen at Batesford where a limestone of the same age has been formed by the sea transgressing the Palaeozoic diabase at Dog Rocks.

The overlying formation at Hamilton is by contrast a muddy one, but containing gargantuan numbers of calcareous fossils, especially molluscs. This is called the Muddy Creek Marl and the best known locality is Clifton Bank. In that formation are found giant cowries (*Gigantocypraea*) many times the size of the largest living cowries. Thus in 1961 there was donated to the National Museum of Victoria by a local resident a *Gigantocypraea*, 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 5 inches high. Large numbers of very varied univalves and bivalves occur, many having features associated with tropical forms. Corals, polyzoa (sea mats), and foraminifera are plentiful. Whales and sharks are represented by bones and teeth. There is thus evidence of warm waters that supported a rich fauna of invertebrates and vertebrates. Many of the genera represented are still living, though commonly they survive in more northern latitudes.

Above the Muddy Creek Marl is the Grange Burn Coquina, a shell bed of Lower Pliocene age with a fauna that has much more in common with the marine fauna we know today. In between the Muddy Creek Marl and the Grange Burn Coquina is a layer of phosphatic nodules which represent a not inconsiderable break in time when there was apparently very little sedimentation. Nodules are formed from deposition on shells, polyzoan skeletons, sharks' teeth, crab claws, and other such remains from the ocean floor, of lime phosphate. Three specimens analysed yielded an average of 64 per cent. calcium carbonate, 16.2 per cent. phosphate, 2.2 per cent. fluorine, and 10.3 per cent. silica. The nodule bed has produced large numbers of phosphatized sharks' teeth, whale bone, some whale teeth and ear bones (cetolites), some of the bony crushing palates of the porcupine fish (*Diodon*), the characteristic mandibular and palatine teeth of the extinct elephant fish *Edaphodon sweetii*, and some other fish remains. Other nodules are formed simply by deposition of calcium phosphate in fossiliferous marlstone. The nodules are brown in colour and characteristically are highly polished. Some of the large nodules have been bored by marine borers. In places the surface under the nodules has been bored, and the fossil boring molluscs are still in their fossil burrows.

Above the nodule bed is the Grange Burn Coquina, which consists of a mass of marine shells belonging to shallow water and shoreline ecologies. There are countless numbers of long narrow oysters (*Ostrea manubriata*), sand snails (*Polinices*), and other kinds of molluscs, along with polyzoa, barnacles, foraminifera, and other marine organisms. Evidence of shoreline conditions is provided by limpets (which probably grew attached to the quartz porphyry reefs and rock stacks), mussels

(*Mytilus*), and shallow water foraminifera. Over 150 species of molluscs alone have been noted in this stratum, and something like 10 per cent. of them are still living. The most remarkable fossil from this formation is one side of the jaw (ramus) of a sthenurine kangaroo. This leads to consideration of the terrestrial fauna of Victoria during the Tertiary Era.

Tertiary Terrestrial Fauna

At the time of writing, the oldest known marsupial in Australia is a possum (*Wynyardia bassiana*) that was found in a marine Oligocene stratum at Wynyard in north-western Tasmania. The oldest marsupial fossils found in Victoria come from the uppermost Miocene marine beds at Beaumaris, Victoria. For the past 100 years, large numbers of bones have been collected on the beach or dug out of the cliffs at Beaumaris, although various public works are now making this a difficult procedure. Most of these bones have naturally been of marine animals such as whales, sharks, and stingrays, but there have been a few of marsupials washed in from the contiguous land surface. The preservation of these bones, and their fluorine content, show that they are of the same age as the bones known to be in place in the Miocene bed. They include a large notothere-like (four-legged marsupial) animal and some kangaroos of large size.

On Grange Burn, 4 miles west of Hamilton, where that creek flows off the basalt, there may be seen a fossil land surface of Upper Pliocene age. On the Lower Pliocene marine rocks a soil has been developed, and in place in the soil are stumps of Celery Top Pine (*Phyllocladus*), which is now extinct in Victoria though still living in the temperate rain forest of western Tasmania. In this soil the teeth of various animals living at the time have been found, perhaps brought together by predators. Belonging to this same terrain are pond deposits rich in pollens, spores, diatoms, sponges, and also some leaves. The flora is partly the coniferous forms that characterize the Tertiary beds and partly the eucalypt-wattle association that characterizes the Quaternary Era. All these deposits have been sealed off by basalt flows and so preserved.

On Muddy Creek to the south, there is a series of beds rich in volcanic ash lying between the Lower Pliocene marine sediments and the basalt. Thus volcanoes were active in that area. Analysis of the soil at Grange Burn shows that there is a trace of volcanic ash in that as well.

Thus may be gained some perspective in the history of life in Victoria. Going back in time to the Pleistocene we find that species of animals like those still living are found as well as forms that have become extinct. In the Tertiary, animals related to the living forms are found which are now extinct. In the Pleistocene, there was a flora like the present but varying in distribution patterns, while in the Tertiary we can trace the changes back to types of forest dominated by conifers or in hilly country by beeches.

In the goldmining days many marsupial bones were found in deep leads (old river deposits below basalt flows) and in alluvial deposits of considerable age, but the dating of these finds still presents big problems. Many of these finds will no doubt prove to be of Tertiary age.

The only Tertiary bird fossil discovered in Victoria is a feather in lateritic ironstone from Redruth in western Victoria, and this is considered to be doubtful by some people. From Carapook, north-west of Casterton, comes a fossil tortoise, also in ironstone and so also of poor preservation ; its age is doubted by some.

Two Tertiary crocodilians are known from Victoria. In the Clunes district part of the tibia of a crocodilian was found at 295 feet in the main shaft of the Spring Hill Central Lead Company's goldmine. More recently part of the lower jaw of a crocodilian was found in a marine bed of Oligocene age between Torquay and Point Addis.

Flora of the Brown Coal

Of Lower Tertiary age are the brown coals of Victoria, which are of world note for their thickness and extent. In and near the Latrobe River valley in Gippsland, the brown coal beds have been extensively drilled and some 200 square miles of deposits proved. The beds average 50 feet in thickness, and one bed is 543 feet thick. Near Morwell there are three seams with a total thickness of more than 1,000 feet, and a bore intersected 780 feet of coal in a total depth of 1,100 feet. In the top of the Yallourn seam as many as sixteen horizons are seen in which tree-stumps in the position of growth are associated with fallen logs of coniferous trees up to 50 feet long and with a profusion of leaves and stems. From the palaeontologist's point of view, the brown coals are just immense masses of fossils. They comprise organic material collected in a sinking basin over a long period of time. No bones have as yet been discovered in the brown coals, probably because they were dissolved by the humic acids present in such environments.

In the Port Phillip area there is a seam of brown coal up to 140 feet thick that has been traced for 10 miles. The Altona brown coal mine worked this deposit where at 350 feet a seam 74 to 85 feet thick was mined. Of recent years the brown coal in the Bacchus Marsh district has been extensively worked. There are numerous other deposits that have not been considered as economic propositions, and so not worked. All the foregoing coals are considered to be Oligocene in age. Still older are the brown coals at Wensleydale, Anglesea, and other places in the Otways. These are of Eocene and sometimes Paleocene age.

With this background of their occurrence, the flora the brown coal preserves can now be considered. Study of wood structure has proved the presence of kauri (*Agathis*), podocarps (*Podocarpoxyton* and *Phyllocladoxyton*), *Casuarina* and *Banksia*. In spite of careful search, only one probable *Eucalyptus* fossil and no *Acacia* (wattle) has been found. It is reported by the botanists who made this study that from the material examined it appears that the forests which formed the brown coal were almost purely coniferous, and hardwoods, although occasionally present, may be regarded as accidental. The deposits consist largely of tree-trunks which fell where they grew ; some fell while still on the stump, and the roots are therefore upright, while others rotted at water level, leaving the stumps still in their original position. Owing to the very small percentage of sediment in

the coal, the conclusion must be drawn that the trees grew in a swamp which was sinking slowly, so slowly that, during the lifetime of the trees, water did not encroach seriously upon the trunks, and the trees could therefore grow to an age and size equivalent to those on dry land. In the case of trees which fell from the stump, it may be concluded that there were periods of equilibrium in the sinking and that the trees decayed at the water-air level.

The presence of kauri (*Agathis*) has been proved not only by the fossil wood, but also by leaves, male and female cones, and pollen (Plate 3, Figs. 5, 6, 9). The fossil resin common at certain horizons at Yallourn, is no doubt in part derived from kauri trees. Techniques have been developed for the detailed study of fossil leaves that are suitably preserved. Sections show their general structure; upper and lower cuticular surfaces can be removed and the fine detail of cells, stomata, and hairs elucidated (Plate 3, Figs 5-7). These structures make it possible to recognize a species with certainty. Belonging to the same family as *Agathis* is *Araucaria*, which is also recognized by leaves, cones, and pollen. Podocarpaceous forms recognized in the flora of the brown coals by wood, pollen, and sometimes by leaves as well, include *Phyllocladus*. *Trisaccites* and *Microcachrydites* are conifer pollen form genera of podocarp type. The pollen of the latter is similar to that of the diminutive pine, *Microcachrys tetragona*, now living only in the highlands of Western Tasmania. Silicified wood of this genus from Lower Cretaceous rocks (Merino Group) in Western Victoria shows that it was once a large tree.

Proteaceous plants of *Banksia* type have also been recognized at Yallourn by leaves, cones, and pollen. Other proteaceous pollen types are *Beaupreadites* (like the genus *Beuprea* of New Caledonia) and *Proteacidites*. Other dicotyledons are *Casuarinidites*, *Anacolosidites* (similar to the genus *Anacolosa* of New Guinea), *Cupanieidites*, *Tricolpites* (one of the earliest Australian gymnosperm pollen types), and *Triorites*.

In the brown coal at Yallourn, pollen is so plentiful at some horizons that it forms pollen coal. One type of pollen that occurs in great quantity is that of the Southern Beech *Nothofagus*, of which numerous species have been described (Plate 3, Figs. 2-4). Although the pollen is so plentiful, no beech wood has been found in the brown coal at Yallourn. Beeches prefer well-drained slopes in areas of high rainfall, so they would not be expected in the swamp environment of the Latrobe Valley brown coals. The abundant pollen with absence of wood suggests that they clothed the slopes of surrounding hills, whence their pollen was wafted to the swamps to be included in the brown coal formations. *Nothofagus* still continues in the forests of Victoria but only as a minor element. During the Tertiary Era it was a major component of the forests. However, the majority of the Tertiary forms are to be compared with those surviving in New Guinea and New Caledonia and not with those surviving in southern Australia.

As the eucalypts (of the family Myrtaceae) form so important a part of modern Australian forests it is interesting to look at their history. Before the Pliocene it is very difficult to discover any trace of them. Only two specimens of wood believed to be pre-Pliocene have so far been identified as *Eucalyptus*. This much is clear, that

this genus did not dominate the Tertiary forests as it does the modern forests. Myrtaceous pollen is widespread, two species of *Myrtaceidites* characterizing the lower Tertiary and *M. eucalyptoides* the Pliocene and Quaternary. It should, however, be pointed out that still relatively little is known about the flora and fauna of these past ages in Australia. To date more has been done in Victoria than elsewhere in Australia in elucidating the Cainozoic floras, and this much may be said—that the Tertiary was characterized by conifers and beeches, then in the Pliocene there was a change over so that in the Quaternary the forests were characterized by *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia*. So far the presence of *Acacia* has not been demonstrated in beds older than Pliocene.

Ferns are widespread in the Tertiary of Victoria, including the tree fern *Cyathea*. Interesting fungi have also been recorded.

Tertiary Climate

The presence of forests, the accumulation of vast quantities of carbonaceous material, the nature of sediments deposited, and the types of soil developed all provide evidence of generally wetter climates in Victoria during the Tertiary than obtain today. The widespread occurrence of genera such as *Araucaria* and *Agathis* in the Tertiary forests, the presence of crocodylians, the tropical to sub-tropical nature of the marine fauna in the contiguous seas, and again the nature of the soils developed, show that temperatures were higher. The proportion of light (^{16}O) and heavy (^{18}O) oxygen in a fossil shell (for example) can be used to determine temperatures of the past. This method has been applied in Victoria. Temperatures a little higher than the present are indicated for early Tertiary times, with increasing temperatures to the Miocene, when they began to fall away again till the Quaternary when the glacial and interglacial periods resulted in rapid oscillation of temperatures. We live in a time that is atypical of geological history for both the temperature and humidity changes, and the changes of sea-level are far more rapid than characterized the past. The genus *Homo* (modern man) developed in these unusual conditions; *Homo sapiens* is, from the scientific point of view, an Ice Age animal.

Age of Dinosaurs

The Mesozoic Era (see Fig. 1) was more than twice as long as the Cainozoic Era, and in reconstructing that time in Victoria one sees a flora and fauna as different from the present as though it belonged to another planet. The orientation of the country was also so different as to be unrecognizable. There was no Bass Strait, Tasmania having no distinctive existence, and wide lowlands with lakes and swamps reached far out into what is now the sea. Only at the very end of the Era did the sea begin to encroach on the land, and earth movements brought about a land mass something like the Victoria of today.

The Mesozoic Era is the age of dinosaurs, and some parts of Australia are quite rich in their remains, yet Victoria has but one claw to show that these strange reptiles also lived here (Plate 4, Fig. 5). A solitary ungual phalange of a carnivorous dinosaur was found in the rocks in the vicinity of Cape Paterson in Gippsland many years ago. More recently a reptilian humerus was discovered in the rocks forming

the cliffs east of Cape Paterson, and this may have belonged to a Saurischian dinosaur, perhaps a small theropod. From the same beds (now considered to be of Lower Cretaceous age and formerly called Jurassic) came the splenial tooth of a lungfish, *Ceratodus avus* (Plate 4, Figs. 2-3). It is of interest to notice this long history (Devonian to present) of lungfish in Australia. Freshwater mussels have been found in a number of places.

In 1962 extensive collections of fossils were made from a richly fossiliferous band in these Lower Cretaceous rocks exposed in a new road cutting near Koonwarra in South Gippsland. There were large numbers of Leptolepid fish (Plate 4, Fig. 1), larvae of insects, branchiopods, other arthropods not yet described, a king crab, *Mesolimulus* (not found in Australia before), and numerous plants.

Felspathic sandstone (arkose) with shales and some conglomerate, a couple of miles thick (the thickness is difficult to measure because of faulting), constitute the group of Lower Cretaceous rocks outcropping in South Gippsland and the Otways. Inclusions in places of large masses of rock and pebbles out of character with the containing sediment suggest slumping. On the Cape Paterson coast, a shore platform revealed a fossil soil with stumps of fossilized trees. This group of strata contains black coal which has been mined at Wonthaggi, Jumbunna, and Korumburra. The breakdown of the arkoses has led to some unusual means of preservation of fossil woods. Some are preserved in the zeolite laumontite, occasionally with masses of radial crystals. Other woods have been preserved in silica. Some have been ferruginized. Others again have been turned to coal. Tree trunks up to 40 feet long have been exposed by marine erosion along the coast. The ecology of these beds is that of lakes, swamps, and contiguous lowland. The vegetation was mostly conifers and ferns. The former include *Araucarites* (known from cones, wood, and doubtfully from shoots), *Brachyphyllum*, *Bellarinea* (a podocarp named after the Bellarine Peninsula where these fossils are found), and *Elatocladus*. The bryophyte *Marchantites* is known by two species. The tracheophytes *Lycopodites*, *Equisetites*, and *Neocalamites* have been described. There is a rich flora of ferns and fern-like plants including *Osmundites*, *Cladophlebis* (Plate 3, Fig. 8), *Microphylopteris*, *Coniopteris*, *Adiantites*, also *Phyllopteroides*, *Taeniopteris*, *Rhizomopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Thinnfeldia*, *Dicroidium*, *Neuropteridium*, and *Czekanowskia*. Fern and fern-like fronds are the most characteristic fossils encountered when these rocks are searched for fossils. The spores of these ferns were distributed by the winds so that the species are very widespread. *Ginkgoites* (related to the living *Ginkgo* or maiden hair tree) belongs to a small but interesting group of gymnosperms that has survived from the Permian to the present. This group would probably be extinct if *Ginkgo* had not been cultivated for centuries in Chinese gardens. This Cretaceous world was dominated by embryophytes, but with the angiosperms (that dominated the Cainozoic) just beginning to appear. The flora and fauna of the black coal rocks, chiefly found in Gippsland and the Otways, is of Lower Cretaceous age, but in the Western District of Victoria, and near Lake Wellington in Gippsland, deep bores for underground water and oil have penetrated Upper Cretaceous marine rocks concealed beneath the Tertiary marine rocks found outcropping at the surface.

The Period before Cretaceous is Jurassic, and it is not yet clear whether this period is represented by fossils in Victoria.

The Mesozoic Era began with the Triassic Period. Rocks of this age are well represented in Tasmania, but only limited outcrops not certainly attributed to that period are found in Victoria, e.g., at Bacchus Marsh.

Bacchus Marsh Glacial Beds

The Werribee Gorge near Bacchus Marsh is one of the best known geological localities in Victoria. The earth movements that created the Great Dividing Range raised the Brisbane Ranges—Ballan area. The scarp that marks off this higher country from the Port Phillip Sunkland runs from Bacchus Marsh round the east side of the Brisbane Ranges towards Geelong. It is called the Rowsley Scarp, and was caused by the Rowsley Fault. The Werribee River, originating on the high block, has cut down deeply into the bedrock, thus exposing the extensive series of strata that make the gorge scenically attractive and geologically interesting.

Tillite, a boulder clay deposited by glaciers, is a prominent member of the stratal sequence. Beneath the rocks of this group (?Permian), glacial pavements, i.e., areas of hard rocks that have been planed and grooved by glaciers have been discovered. The glaciers responsible for these features appear to have come from the south-west—roughly the area that is now Western Tasmania. At that time there was no Bass Strait but continuous land from N.W. Tasmania to Victoria. However, a great part of the area occupied now by Tasmania was then covered by the sea, as marine Permian rocks show. Most of the black coals of Australia occur in Permian non-marine strata.

Some 250 million years separate the Permian glaciation from the Pleistocene one, and a similar span of time separates the Permian glaciation from that at the dawn of the Cambrian.

Fossils are not often found in tillite, but they are not unusual in the outwash sediments and glacial lake deposits. Plants are found in beds of this type in Victoria, and some spores and pollens have been recovered from what may be a fossil soil. The plants give some indication both of the ecology of the area and the age of the rocks. Obviously the plants could only have grown when the terrain was free of ice, and so the fossil plants are taken to indicate periods of climatic amelioration.

Along the Korkuperrimul Creek near Bacchus Marsh there are beds showing frequent alternations of glacial and fluvio-glacial conditions due apparently to the waxing and waning of the ice sheets; some of the disturbed beds in the series may owe this character to the pressure exerted by returning ice sheets. Sandstones 30 ft. thick at Bald Hill near Bacchus Marsh contain fossil wood and the leaves of the characteristic plant *Gangamopteris*, and are interbedded with deposits of glacial origin. Bald Hill is one of the limited number of places on the globe where *Gangamopteris* leaves are directly related to glacial deposits. Where *Gangamopteris* should be put in the classification of plants is not yet clear, but it is probably nearest the gymnosperms. *Gangamopteris*, after reaching the zenith of its development, appears

to have been gradually replaced by an equally famous fossil plant—*Glossopteris*. The plant *Rhacopteris* characterizes the Upper Carboniferous glacial strata of New South Wales, where there is evidence that the glacial conditions first developed in the late Namurian or early Westphalian. That *Rhacopteris* has not so far been found in Victoria favours the view that the deposits concerned do not belong to the earliest section of the Permo-Carboniferous glacial sequence. On the other hand, the plentiful occurrence of *Gangamopteris*, but apparent absence of *Glossopteris*, suggests that the latest section of the sequence is not present. The precise age of the *Gangamopteris* beds at Bacchus Marsh cannot be proved, but the most informed approximation is that the beds are Lower Permian with perhaps some Upper Carboniferous as well. More precise dating may come through the discovery of beds with adequate arrays of fossil pollens and spores.

Other formations of Permian age are found in various parts of Victoria—remnants of what must have been a very widespread group of rocks. Some of the pebbles in the tillite are quite dissimilar from any known local types, and so must have been transported a considerable distance by the glaciers.

Grampians Fossils and Mansfield Fish

Just as it is difficult to say where the boundary should be put in Victoria between the Upper Carboniferous and the Lower Permian, so is it also difficult to separate the Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous. Time is a continuum, and the floras and faunas suffered no interruption at period boundaries; these divisions are a matter of convenience.

The Grampians mountains present a vast series of deltaic and marine sediments many thousands of feet thick and remarkable for their lack of fossils. One thin formation has yielded fish teeth and spines, ostracods, and brachiopods (*Lingula borungensis*). A few fragmentary plant remains (sphenopsids) have also been discovered. It is unusual, especially in Victoria, to find so vast a thickness of strata with so few fossils. From such fossils as are present, and from consideration of the types and thickness of sediments in relation to those elsewhere that contain fossils, it is inferred that both Lower Carboniferous and Upper Devonian time are represented in the Grampians strata.

In eastern Victoria there is a wide belt of country between the Macallister and Mitchell Rivers where fossiliferous rocks of this same age are known. These strata outcrop extensively also in the rugged country of the headwaters of the King, Broken, Delatite, and Howqua Rivers. Iguana Creek, a tributary of the Mitchell River, is a well-known locality for fossils in this region; a fine grained bed has yielded numerous well preserved plants, including *Archaeopteris howitti*, *Sphenopteris iguanensis*, and *Cordaites australis*. Sandstones on the Avon River and in the Mansfield district have yielded stems of *Lepidodendron*, a plant readily recognized by its diamond shaped markings that represent leaf scars; this is the most widespread and characteristic plant of this time in Australia. Fossil fish (referred to the Upper Devonian) have also been found in this series of strata,

including *Bothriolepis gippslandiensis* and *Striacanthus sicaeformis*. In the Blue Hills near Taggerty the fossil fish *Bothriolepis gippslandiensis*, *Dipterus* sp., *Phyllolepis* sp., and *Remigolepis* sp. are found.

The Mansfield district has long been famous for its fossil fish. Although mostly fragmentary, there are some slabs showing fairly complete fish that the neophyte collector would recognize. Beds with *Bothriolepis* and *Phyllolepis* are overlain by beds with *Gyracanthides murrayi*, *Acanthodes australis*, *Eupleurogmus cresswelli*, *Ctenodus breviceps*, *Strepsodus decipiens*, *Elonichthys sweeti*, and *E. gibbus*. This fauna is referred to the Lower Carboniferous.

With the evidence of these fossils and the sediments containing them, it is possible to attempt a reconstruction of the Victorian area at this time. The plants are land plants, and the fish are freshwater ones. So different were the plants that grew then, that they would appear a strange world to us. When we look at the little herbaceous lycopodiums growing to-day, it is hard to picture that they are the relatives of the plants like *Lepidodendron*, that formed the great "forests" of Carboniferous times, and contributed much of the carbonaceous matter that formed the black coals of the world of that age. *Lepidodendron*, of the Lycopodophyta, was probably the most outstanding element in the world's vegetation of the time. It was ubiquitous, abundant (at times forming pure stands), and capable of growing of the order of 100 feet high. With it was associated *Cordaites*, a similarly widespread and likewise imposing element of the strange vegetation of the Permo-Carboniferous. It could grow to at least 100 feet high and had spreading branches with strap-like leaves. The Cordaitales was one of the two great divisions of the Coniferophyta. Plants like *Lepidodendron* and *Cordaites* formed the top story of the forests of Carboniferous times in Victoria. The lower stories included abundant ferns such as *Archaeopteris* and *Sphenopteris*.

The vegetation, the abundant water-laid sediments, and the fossil fish indicate pluvial conditions. The heavy sediments such as conglomerates and sandstones indicate that there was high country and strong rivers capable of moving torrent gravels and heavy sands. Thus we may visualize mountains and hills resulting from uplifting earth movements, and strong streams running through thick fern, lycopodophyte and coniferophyte forests to the broad lakes where the freshwater fish lived.

The fish are as strange as the vegetation. There is *Bothriolepis*, found in many parts of the world, and consisting of a box of hard plates from which a mobile tail projected. These armoured antiarchs were present in considerable numbers and were one of the most successful vertebrates of the time. There were acanthodians that looked like small, spiny sharks, and *Dipterus*, one of the earliest of the lung fishes. We have already noted a lungfish (*Ceratodus*) in the Lower Cretaceous of Victoria, indicated by teeth found near Cape Paterson. Lungfish were once widespread in the world, but only relics of the group survive as living fossils in Australia (*Epiceratodus*), Africa, and South America. *Phyllolepis* was a flattened Arthrodire fish with ornamental plates, and it was also a common element in the freshwater lakes of the time.

Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian Land Plants

Victoria is world famous for its well preserved Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian land plants. Although they are found in marine strata, it is clear that they are land plants because they possess a stele for carrying water from the ground to their tissues. Such structures are not needed and do not occur in the plants that live immersed in water. The cell structure of the stele has been demonstrated, and also the nature of the spores by which they reproduced. Modern palaeobotanical methods make it possible to obtain a surprisingly large amount of information from what at first looks like unpromising material. All the plants of the time were primitive in organization and small in size. There were not tall plants as in the Carboniferous forests. From such information as has been gleaned so far, it is likely that none grew to more than 2 feet high.

The most characteristic element of this early flora is *Baragwanathia longifolia* (Plate 5) which consists of branched stems closely clothed with long narrow leaves spirally arranged. This primitive plant is believed to be a lycopod, the early ancestor of our modern lycopodiums. Another plant, *Yarravia*, consists of a smooth stalk with cylindrical fructifications consisting of five or six sporangia. Yet another fossil plant of this flora is *Hedeia*, which like *Yarravia* is believed to be a psilophyte. It has fertile branches with large oval sporangia borne terminally. A further member of the flora is *Zosterophyllum* which possesses erect smooth leafless stems which may bear a fructification of six closely packed sporangia. This genus is known in Europe as well as in Australia. All these plants, and others not so well understood that are found in the same beds, are grouped together as the *Baragwanathia* Flora. In those times there were no forests, but just these spore-bearing herbaceous plants. There were no flowers and so, of course, no bees or other insects that are associated with flowers. Earth's mantle of vegetation was completely different from that we know.

The beds from which the *Baragwanathia* Flora is mainly collected surprise us with their richness of fossil plants. An enormous quantity of plants must have been washed into the areas of the sea where these beds were laid down to provide such plentiful fossils. As the plants were not very big, a considerable area must have been stripped to provide this large volume of plant material. Perhaps the *Baragwanathia* Flora occupied swamps and lowland near the coast that were severely eroded upon uplift of the land. The great thickness of geosynclinal strata that include the fossils presupposes an unstable and rising land mass not very far away. The fossil plants are dated by means of the marine fossils (graptolites, brachiopods) occurring with them.

Fossils and the Tasman Geosyncline

In Palaeozoic (see Fig. 1) time there was a broad seaway down the eastern side of Australia covering a great and complex tectonic depression in which sediments, miles thick, gradually accumulated. This vast trough in which these cubic miles of sediments slowly gathered is a feature of world note; it is called the Tasman Geosyncline.

During the Silurian Period, and for part of the Devonian, the ocean covered most of Victoria. Great thicknesses of strata were deposited, and countless millions of invertebrate fossils have been preserved in

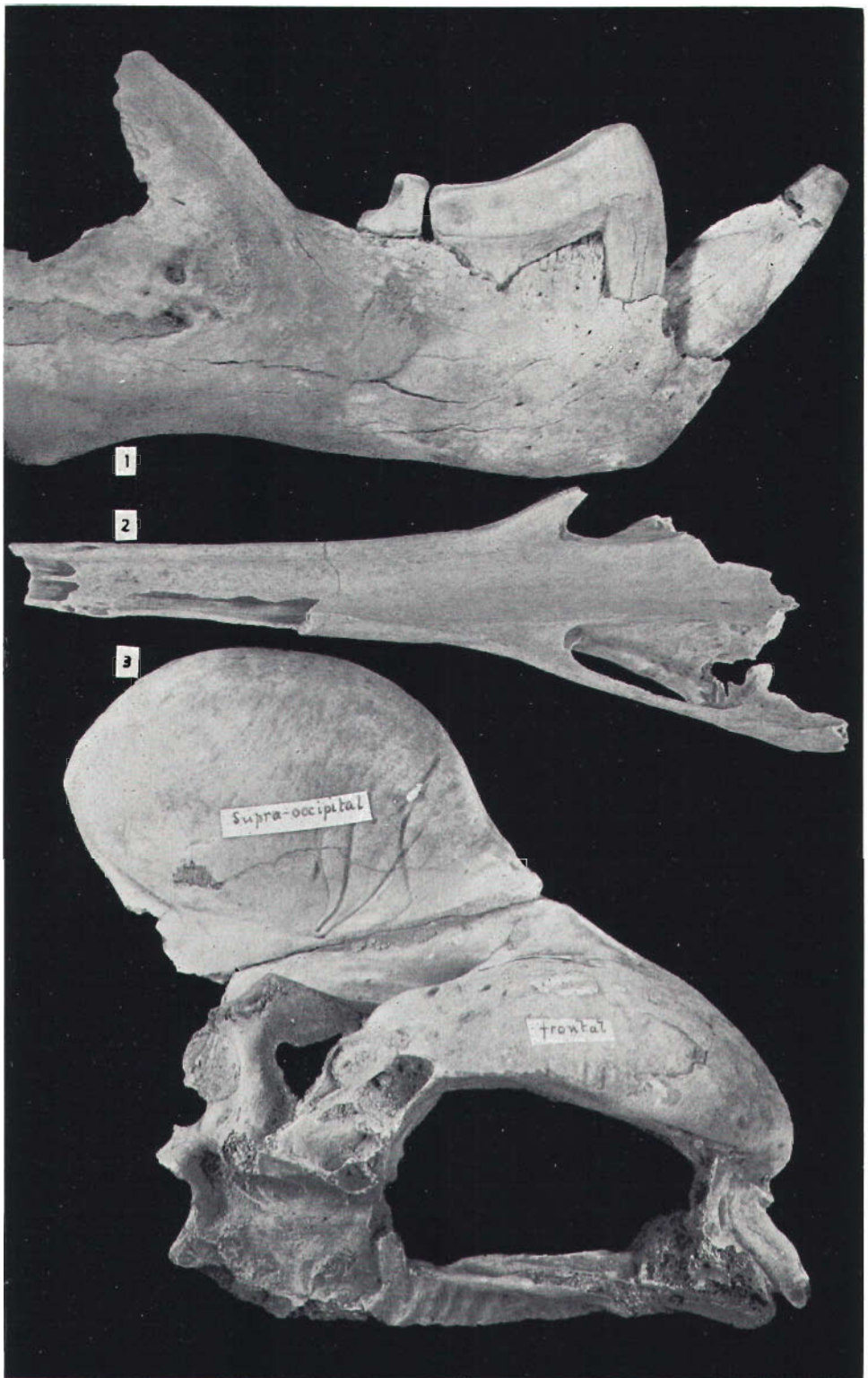


PLATE I

Quaternary Vertebrates

For explanation of plates, see pages 23-24.

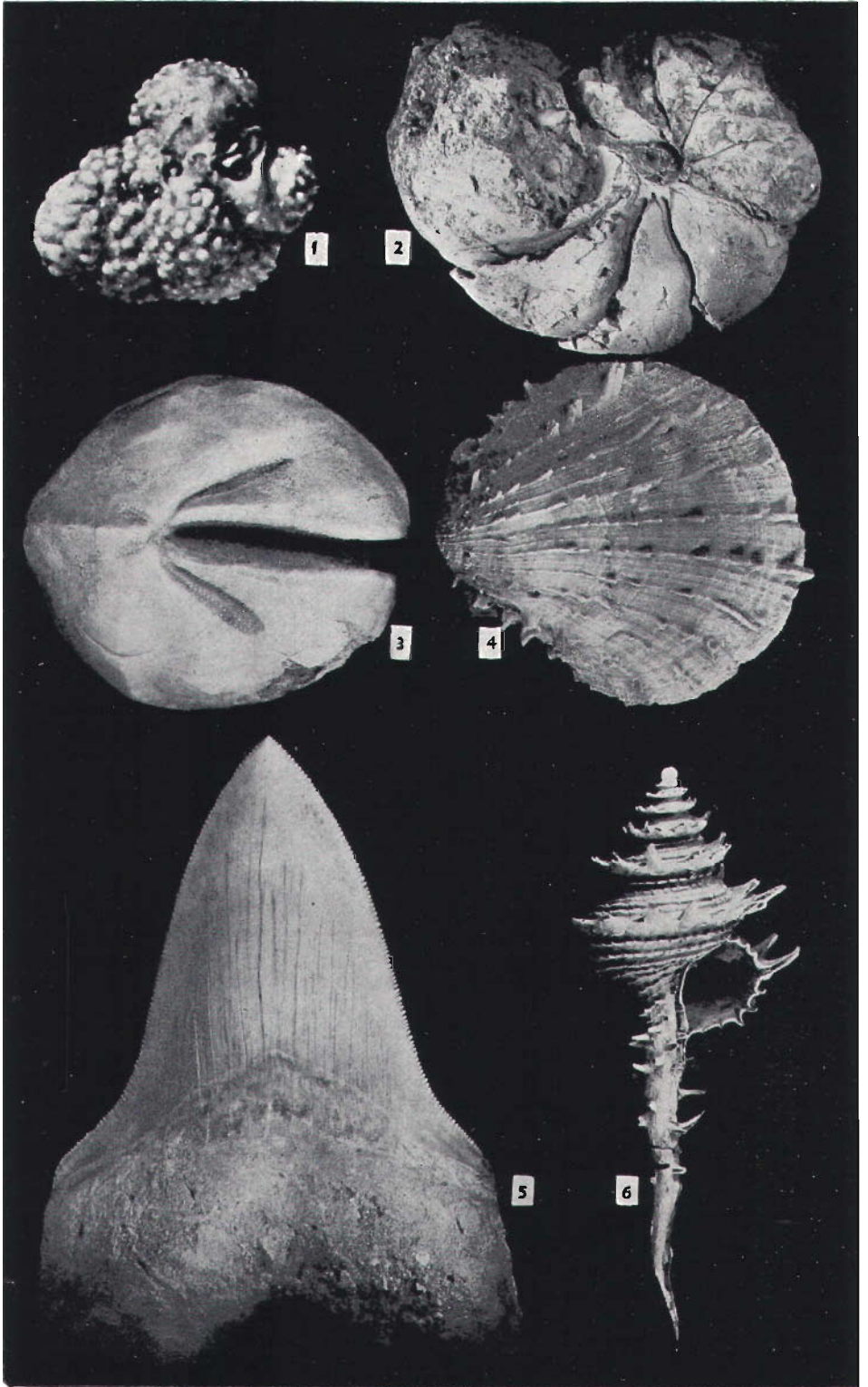


PLATE 2
Tertiary Marine Fossils

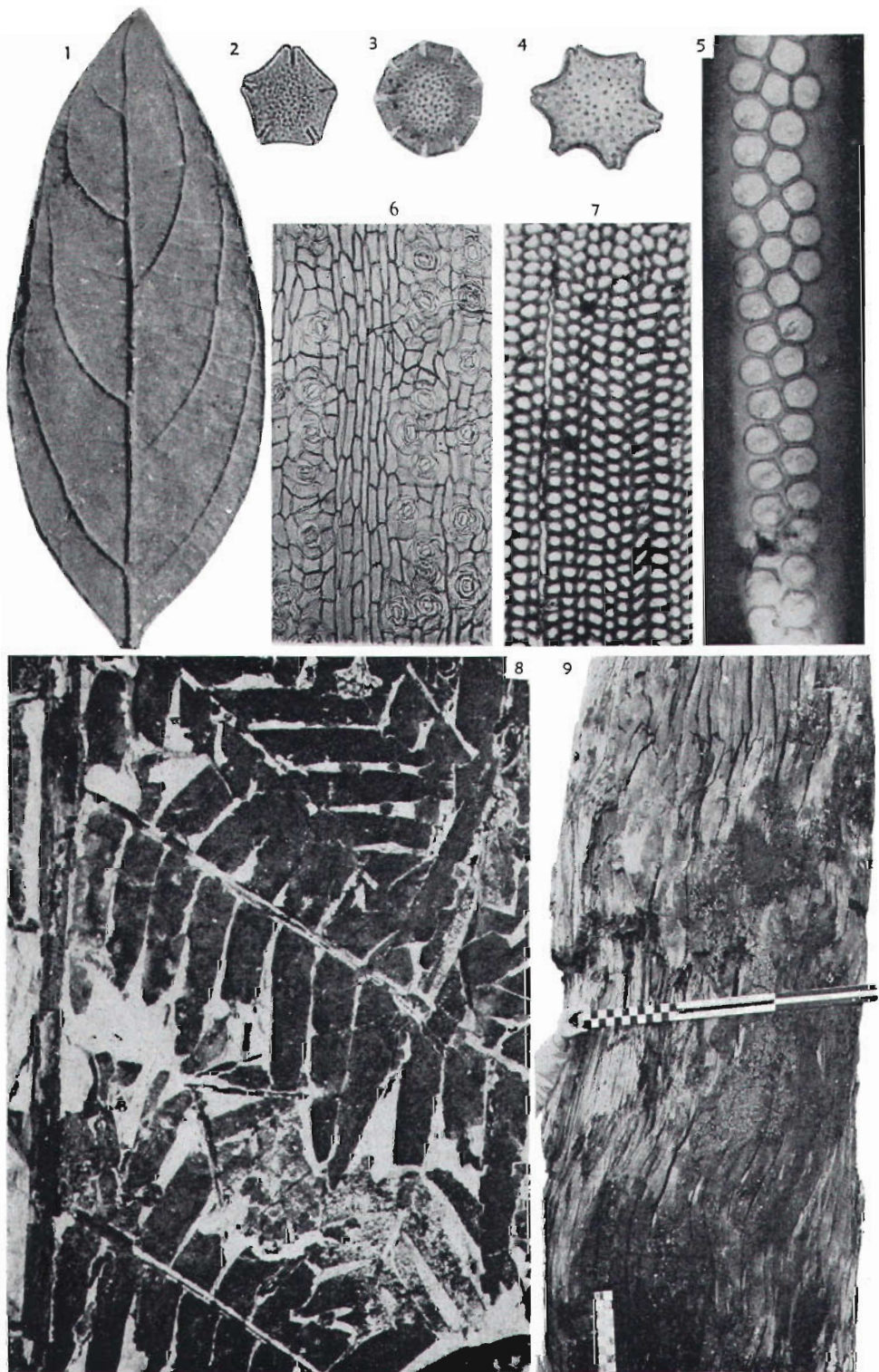


PLATE 3

Tertiary and Mesozoic Plants



2



3



4



5

PLATE 4

Mesozoic Vertebrates



PLATE 5

Siluro-Devonian Plants and Graptolites

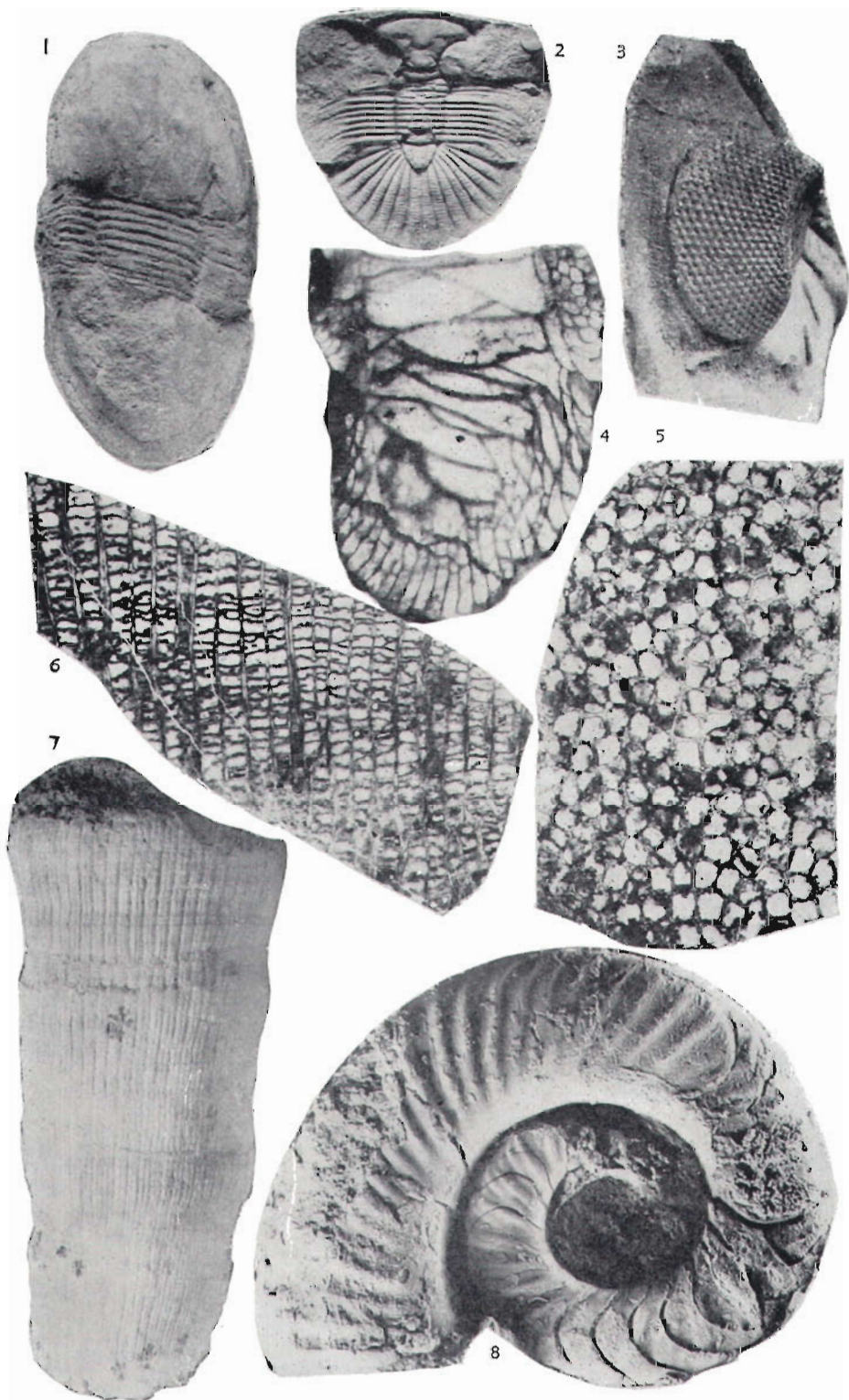


PLATE 6

Silurian and Devonian Marine Invertebrates

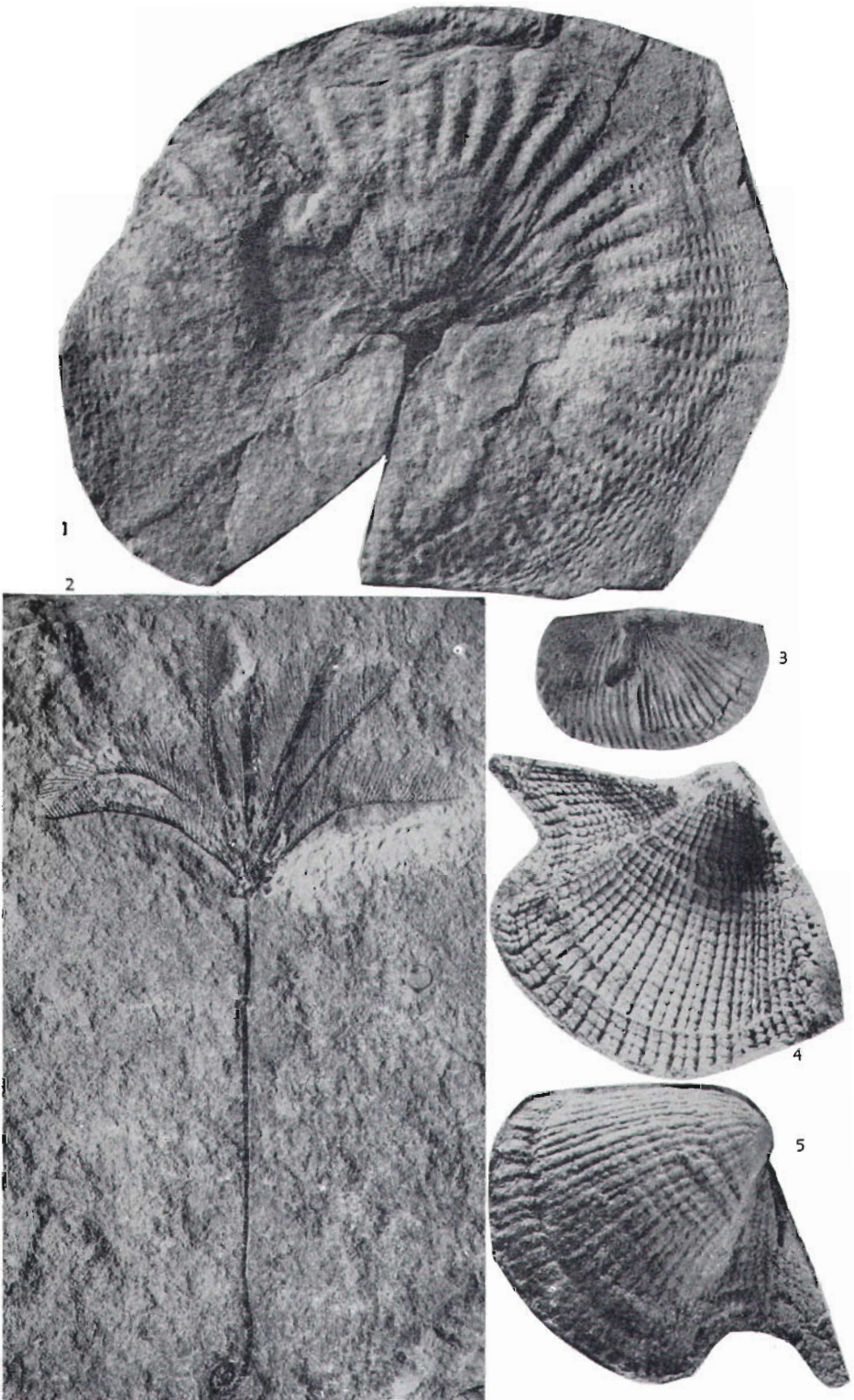


PLATE 7

Palaeozoic Marine Animals



PLATE 8
Ordovician Graptolite

these strata. Splendid successions of these marine rocks and their fossils can be seen in the Melbourne to Lilydale area, in the Heathcote District, and also in many other parts of Victoria, including Eildon, Woori Yallock, Woods Point, Walhalla, and Tabberabbera. The faunas comprise marine algae, protozoa, sponges, corals, stromatoporoids, graptolites, echinoderms (star fish, crinoids, blastoids, carpoids), polyzoa, brachiopods, molluscs, ostracods, trilobites, merostomes, and in the Middle Devonian, some fish (Plates 6-7).

Coral reefs were present in a number of places, and the detritus (sediment) from these constitute some of the useful limestone deposits of the State. Nearest to Melbourne is the Lower Devonian limestone at Lilydale. A review of its fossil content will provide a picture of one of the marine ecologies of that time. Underneath the Lilydale limestone are sandstones and siltstones with marine fossils to be expected in the sandy and muddy facies of the sea, but also in places with land plants such as *Yarravia*, *Zosterophyllum*, and *Hedeia*, but no *Baragwanathia*. Above the limestone is a siliceous conglomerate with marine brachiopods. The limestone itself is rich in the remains of corals and stromatoporoids (a related group of animals), but these are present only as fragments, no ancient reef being preserved there. The strata exposed, therefore, consist of the debris derived from the reef that has been spread out on the surrounding sea floor, so may be said to represent a coral-stromatoporoid biostrome. The bioherm or reef, if still preserved, must be at depth in the rock beneath the surface, but it may have been eroded away.

The limestone is of good quality because it consists almost entirely of fragments of the calcium carbonate skeletons of marine organisms. Crinoid (sea lily) remains are very common.

As on the present day Great Barrier Reef, gasteropods are common. These include the high-spined *Cyclonema* and *Gyrodona*, the flat-coiled *Euomphalus*, the Chinese-hat shaped *Scalaetrochus*, and the trumpet-like *Tremanotus*. There are some eighteen genera in all, and many species. The lamellibranchs are few in numbers and kinds; only some five genera are represented. Brachiopods, trilobites, and polyzoa are infrequently found, but (strange to say) no fish. Experts in fossil fish have examined the Lilydale limestone many times but not found any fish although they are common overseas in much earlier strata.

From the foregoing evidence, one may visualize warm clear waters such as occur off the Queensland coast at the present time, with a reef consisting of massive and branching corals along with masses of stromatoporoids and algae (*Girvanella*). Debris of all sizes from the reef formed a white spread over the surrounding sea floor. Thus masses of dead coral and other reef organisms along with the shells (especially of gasteropods) collected and consolidated ultimately to form the limestone strata seen at Lilydale.

Ordovician Graptolites

The Ordovician sedimentary rocks of Victoria are of great stratigraphical thickness, and generally of fine grain size, having been laid down in the sinking trough of the Tasman Geosyncline. These rocks were widely intruded by gold-bearing ores, and for this reason were of great economic importance, having much to do with the

establishment of the State. The gold was often associated with the close folds of the bedrock, and so the effort was made to understand the structures of the Ordovician strata. Besides being of biological interest and use, fossils are of great economic value as tags for following strata associated with valuable minerals. The graptolites were the fossils used in Victoria (as elsewhere) for unravelling the complex structures of the Ordovician rocks (Plate 8).

Graptolite means writing on stone, and the graptolites as they commonly occur look very much as if marks had been drawn on the slabs of rock. When originally discovered, graptolites were confused with plant remains, and although the famous naturalist Linnaeus named them *graptolithus*, he thought they were inorganic. The whole group has been extinct since Palaeozoic times, and so there are no living forms with which they can be directly compared. However, Wahlenburg in 1812 recognized the true animal nature of graptolites.

Most graptolites have serrated edges which are actually series of cups (thecae) each of which originally carried an animal. *Monograptus* had one series, while some forms had a series on each side of the branch or stipe, and *Phyllograptus* was quadriserial. The whole colony (rhabdosome) was supported at one point by a thread, the nema. The first cup at the end of the nema is the sicula. Graptolites appear to be related to hydroids, since they possess a chitinous tubular skeleton. Also they have similarities to the pterobranchs. Graptolites are not far removed from the vertebrates (Chordata) in certain essentials of organization, and so are generally classified with the Protochordata, but their precise relationships have yet to be proved. The preservation of considerable detail of the graptolite skeleton is due to their possession of a chitinous exoskeleton. Some forms were sessile, but a great number were floating (planktonic) or perhaps attached to floating seaweed as marine organisms are found today associated with the masses of seaweed in the Sargasso Sea. Their very light weight would suit such an ecology. If graptolites were attached to floating seaweed, the nema would be the organ of attachment, and indeed it is difficult otherwise to find a use for it. The nema was certainly not strong enough, if stuck in the mud of the sea floor, to support the colony erect, as was once suggested. The most convincing explanation is that the rhabdosome hung pendant by the nema from floating seaweed.

The presumed planktonic nature of graptolites would explain their very wide distribution round the world, and the fact that they are found in so many different kinds of rock. If they floated at the surface, then sank later to the sea floor, it would not be surprising to find them, as we do, in the muds of deep water facies, in the sandstones of near shore facies, and in the limestones originating from a lime mud facies. The planktonic habitat would also account for the fact that graptolites may occur on the face of only a single stratum in a considerable thickness of rock. Thus when *Monograptus* was found in a piece of ornamental stone from a quarry at Warrandyte, it took a day's intensive work to discover the stratum in the quarry whence they came, although the quarry was a small one.

Because the same species of graptolite may be found in Australia, North America, and Europe, these fossils are among the best for intercontinental correlation. Victoria possesses one of the best series

of Ordovician and Silurian graptolites in the world, if not the best. In the great trough of the Tasman Geosyncline, sedimentation was virtually continuous and comparatively rapid, so that an unbroken and full series of graptolite forms is preserved in the great thickness of strata deposited.

With the help of graptolites, palaeontologists have divided the series of Ordovician graptolites into nine stages in Victoria, viz., Lancefieldian (oldest), Bendigonian, Chewtonian, Castlemainian, Yapeenian, Darriwillian, Gisbornian, Eastonian, and Bolindian. These stages can be further subdivided into zones according to the species present, e.g., the Darriwillian can be divided into four zones. It is a study of both great biological interest and stratigraphic usefulness to follow the waxing and waning of the main faunas. Thus the Anisograptid Fauna is found in the Lancefieldian, the Dichograptid Fauna in the Bendigonian to Gisbornian, the Isograptid Fauna from the Castlemainian to the Darriwillian, the Diplograptid Fauna from the Darriwillian to the Keilorian (Lower Silurian), and the Leptograptid Fauna from the Gisbornian to Bolindian.

The rate of evolution of the graptolites can be judged from the fact that the Lower Ordovician (in the sense of Arenigian) can be divided into thirteen zones, but probably covers not more than 10 to 12 million years, which would be about a million years (the length of the Quaternary) for each zone. This is rapid evolution, and even if the period of time were twice the above estimate, the rate of evolution is still fairly fast. The quickness of change in the forms and their widespread occurrence in the world makes the graptolites among the most useful of fossils for the stratigrapher.

Besides graptolites, the Ordovician rocks of Victoria have yielded arthropods (Trilobita, Phyllocarida), echinoderms, corals, polyzoa, cephalopods, brachiopods, hydroids, sponges, and worms.

Cambrian Trilobites

Just as graptolites in the Ordovician Period were a biologically dominant and stratigraphically useful group of animals, so the trilobites were in the Cambrian. Both groups were entirely extinct by the end of the Palaeozoic Era. In tracing fossils back in time it may be noted first that certain species became extinct, and then certain genera, followed by families. Now in the Cambrian we find whole Classes of animals that have been extinct for some 250 mill. years. These facts reflect the continuously changing pattern of life on the earth.

Trilobites are marine arthropods (literally, jointed-limb animals) so called because they possessed in varying degree two longitudinal furrows that divided their carapaces into three parts, a central axial lobe with a pleural lobe on each side. These animals were also divided into three by formation of head (cephalon), thorax, and tail (pygidium). The body was generally flattened, as in a slater, with eyes on the dorsal surface of the cephalon. The exoskeleton or carapace was of calcium phosphate. The thorax consists of numerous free segments that enabled some trilobites to roll up like slaters, no doubt as a protection for the softer ventral surface. The cephalon does not at first appear to be segmented, but upon analysis it can be shown to be formed by the fusion of six segments. Segments of variable number are fused to form the pygidium.

The mouth was on the underside of the head. There were paired limbs under each segment of the thorax and pygidium consisting largely of walking (or swimming) legs and gills, while those under the cephalon were specialized for feeding. Like the lobster, and other animals with an exoskeleton, the trilobites had to shed their shells when they outgrew them. To facilitate this, there were sutures that divided the dorsal side of the cephalon into three. The carapace split along these lines, and the creature crawled out. The new skin underneath then hardened into a carapace. That each animal had a number of carapaces in its lifetime helps to explain the greater number of trilobite remains found in some Cambrian beds.

The many and varied changes on the basic trilobite pattern that resulted from adaptation to many environments are of great interest to the biologist and of considerable value to the stratigrapher. Trilobites explored many ecologies. There were blind, mud-digging forms, others that scoured the sea-floor, some that swam, and yet others that lived with the plankton, being of very light weight and fitted with long spines to help support them, and eyes on stalks to improve vision.

Cambrian strata are well developed in the Mount William-Heathcote-Colbinabbin belt, whence trilobites were described as far back as 1896. The "Dinesus Band" includes *Dinesus ida*, *Kootenia fergusonii*, *Centropleura neglecta*, *Peronopsis* sp. and "Amphoton" sp., while another trilobite horizon known as the "Amphoton Band" includes *Nepea narinosa*, *Peronopsis* cf. *normata*, *Dinesus* sp., *Solenoparia* sp., *Dorypyge* sp., "Amphoton" sp., and *Fuchouia* sp. Some of the black shales near Monegeeta contain a rich fauna of some seventeen species of "hydroids" including *Archaeolafoea longicornis* and *Mastigograptus tenuiramosus*. The brachiopod *Acrotreta antipodum* is also present.

The Barkly River-Jamieson River and the Mount Wellington-Howqua River belts constitute the main outcrops of Cambrian strata in eastern Victoria. The best known formation is the Dolodrook Limestone which contains more than a dozen species of trilobites including *Ptychagnostus australiensis*, *Pseudagnostus vastulus*, *Crepicephalus etheridgei*, *Thielaspis thielei*, and *T. minima*. Brachiopods, gasteropods, and marine algae complete the fauna as at present known. The trilobite faunas from Victoria so far mentioned are all of Middle Cambrian age, but at Waratah Bay near Wilson's Promontory the Digger Island Limestone carries a Tremadocian trilobite fauna. Some include this stage in the Upper Cambrian and some put it in the Lower Ordovician.

Pre-Cambrian Fossils

There are no rocks proved to be of greater age than Cambrian in Victoria, although such rocks are common in Australia. However, to complete the story it should be stated that of recent years many evidences of life going back far beyond the 500-600 mill. years of the beginning of the Cambrian have been found. Such information as exists indicates that the fauna of that time was without hard parts and this accounts for the apparent sudden burst of fossils at the beginning of the Cambrian, for it was then that hard skeletons for marine animals became common.

Explanation of Plates*

Unless otherwise stated, the figures are the same size or nearly so. The photographs were mostly taken by the Department of Photography, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (Mr. Frank Guy), but Plate 3, Figures 2-7, was taken by Dr. Suzanne Duigan; Plate 3, Figure 1, by Mr. E. Faisst; Plate 3, Figure 9, by the State Electricity Commission; while Plate 6, Figures 4-6, 8, and Plate 7, Figures 4-5, were taken by Dr. J. A. Talent. In the following descriptions V. = Victoria.

PLATE 1.—QUATERNARY VERTEBRATES

- Fig. 1. Large marsupial called "The Marsupial Lion", but perhaps was a sloth-like animal. Premolar tooth of *Thylacoleo carnifex* Owen, extinct. From cave just south of East Buchan State School, Gippsland, V. Quaternary.
- Fig. 2. Part of head of large echidna with long curved snout, now confined to New Guinea. *Zaglossus* sp. from limestone cave in Section 22, Parish of Kaladbro, near Strathdownie, western Victoria. Palatal view. Pleistocene.
- Fig. 3. Skull of snapper, *Chrysophrys auratus*, found during excavation of Cole's Dock at 14 feet from the surface, Port of Melbourne, V. Holocene.

PLATE 2.—TERTIARY MARINE FOSSILS

- Fig. 1. A foraminifer, *Victoriella plecte* (Chapman), type specimen, from between 24 and 25 feet in the 1912 Bird Rock bore at Torquay, V. Diameter 2.25 mm. Oligocene.
- Fig. 2. A cephalopod, *Nautilus felix* Chapman, from Happy Valley, S.A. Type specimen.
- Fig. 3. An echinoid, *Schizaster sphenoides* Hall, type specimen from cliffs at the mouth of the Sherbrooke River, east of Port Campbell, V. Upper Miocene.
- Fig. 4. A lamellibranch, *Spondylus pseudoradulus* McCoy, from marl bed at Drier's, bank of Mitchell River, Gippsland, V. Miocene.
- Fig. 5. Giant shark the size of a modern whale, *Carcharodon megalodon*, from the Middle Tertiary of Newmerella, V.
- Fig. 6. A gasteropod, *Columbarium acanthostephes* Tate, from the bluish-grey Balcombian siltstone at Fossil Beach, Balcombe Bay, V. Length 6 cm. Middle Miocene.

PLATE 3.—TERTIARY AND MESOZOIC PLANTS

- Fig. 1. Typical angiosperm Tertiary leaf, formerly called "Cinnamomum". This specimen is from the Eocene plant beds at Narracan, V.
- Fig. 2. Fossil pollen grain from a species of Southern Beech, *Nothofagus emarcida*, from the brown coal mine at Yallourn, V. x 525. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 3. Pollen grain of another species of Southern Beech, *Nothofagus hetera*, from a bed of brown coal under a marine bed at Balcombe Bay, V. x 525. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 4. Pollen grain from a third species of fossil Southern Beech, *Nothofagus falcata*, from the brown coal under a marine bed, brown coal mine, Altona, V. x 525. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 5. Section through fossil kauri wood, *Agathis resinifera*, showing pits on the radial wall of the tracheid; from Yallourn brown coal mine, Gippsland, V. x 600. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 6. Cuticle of lower epidermis, showing cells and stomata, from fossil kauri leaf, Yallourn. *Agathis yallournensis*. x 100. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 7. Transverse section of fossil wood from Yallourn. *Podocarpoxylon australe*, x 100. Probably Oligocene.
- Fig. 8. A Mesozoic plant, *Cladophlebis australis*, from siltstone in shore platform on the coast east of Cape Paterson, V. The fossil is a fern, and its age is Lower Cretaceous.
- Fig. 9. Log of kauri, *Agathis*, taken from the brown coal mine at Yallourn, V. The scale across the middle of the log is 3 feet long. Probably Oligocene.

* Facing page 18.

PLATE 4.—MESOZOIC VERTEBRATES

- Fig. 1. Leptolepid fish from Lower Cretaceous siltstone in road cutting at Koonwarra, near Leongatha, South Gippsland, V. 11 cm. long.
- Fig. 2. Lungfish tooth seen from above. *Ceratodus avus* Woodward, from rocks exposed in coastal cliff, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Eagle's Nest, i.e., about 3 miles east of Cape Paterson. Greatest length 25 mm. Lower Cretaceous.
- Fig. 3. Same lungfish tooth seen from the side.
- Fig. 4. Lungfish scale from depth of 268 feet in bore 2, Parish of Kirrak, South Gippsland, V. Greatest diameter 5·8 cm. Lower Cretaceous.
- Fig. 5. Claw (ungual phalange) of a carnivorous dinosaur from Lower Cretaceous arkose (felspathic sandstone) in the coastal cliffs east of Cape Paterson. Same locality and age as Fig. 2.

PLATE 5.—SILURO-DEVONIAN PLANTS AND GRAPTOLITES

A Middle Palaeozoic plant, *Baragwanathia longifolia*. On the right of the *Baragwanathia* is a piece of a smooth-stemmed plant. On the left are specimens of the graptolite *Monograptus*. The rock is a marine siltstone, and came from the 19-mile quarry on the Yarra Track between Warburton and Woods Point. These rocks have long been thought to be Upper Silurian in age, but evidence is accumulating to suggest they are actually Lower Devonian.

PLATE 6.—SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN MARINE INVERTEBRATES

- Fig. 1. A blind trilobite, *Thomastus jutsoni* (Chapman), from the quarry on the east side of Bulleen-road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Manningham-road, Templestowe, V. Type specimen. Silurian.
- Fig. 2. A trilobite, *Scutellum greenii* (Chapman), complete except for the free cheeks and preglabellar field, from Ruddock's Quarry, north-west of Lilydale, V. Type specimen. Lower Devonian.
- Fig. 3. Eye of phacopid trilobite to show the numerous cells. Lilydale district. Lower Devonian.
- Fig. 4. Longitudinal section through a rugose coral, *Breviphyllum simplex* Talent, from the Tabberabbera Formation, Kilgower Member, Tabberabbera, V. x 5. Lower Devonian.
- Figs. 5-6. A tabulate coral, *Favosites moonbiensis* (Etheridge). Transverse and longitudinal sections x 5. Tabberabbera Formation, Kilgower Member. Lower Devonian.
- Fig. 7. Coral, *Mictophyllum cresswelli* (Chapman), from the Lilydale Limestone at Cave Hill quarry, Lilydale. 6·5 cm. long. Lower Devonian.
- Fig. 8. Goniatite cephalopod. *Teicherticeras desideratus* (Teichert). x 1·5. Taravale Formation, Buchan. Middle Devonian.

PLATE 7.—PALAEOZOIC MARINE ANIMALS

- Fig. 1. Silurian Jellyfish, *Paropsonema mirabile* (Chapman), upper surface, from marine siltstone of a brick pit at Brunswick, V. Type specimen.
- Fig. 2. Silurian crinoid, *Helicocrinus plumosus* Chapman, from the siltstone of a brick pit at Brunswick, V. Type specimen.
- Fig. 3. Brachiopod, *Chonetes robusta* Chapman, showing both valves. From quarry, north of Lilydale, V. Breadth about 2·2 cm. Type specimen.
- Figs. 4-5. Lamellibranch, *Actinopteria resplendens* Talent. External and internal moulds of a juvenile specimen, x 8. Kilgower Member of Tabberabbera Formation, Sandy's Creek, Tabberabbera. Lower Devonian.

PLATE 8.—ORDOVICIAN GRAPTOLITE

Loganograptus logani australis (McCoy) from Geological Survey locality Ba 78, Barker-street, Castlemaine. Type specimen. Graphic scale at base of photo.

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 27.99 per cent. of the Australian population at 30th June, 1963. In relating population to area, Victoria is the most densely populated of the States with an average density at 30th June, 1963, of 34.77 persons per square mile and is exceeded only by the Australian Capital Territory (78.22 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, 1963, the population of Victoria increased by

24·60 per cent., being exceeded by South Australia (26·58 per cent.), the Australian Capital Territory (142·30 per cent.), and the Northern Territory.

The distribution of population over the State, however, is very uneven. At 30th June, 1963, it is estimated that 65·55 per cent. of the total population of the State was living in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, a larger concentration of population in 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, 1963, 96,510), Ballarat (56,550), and Bendigo (41,610), 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 52,000 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

Year Book 1962 (43-67).

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 Victorian Year Book 1964 (816-821).

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	Laaneoorie	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	Jarrahrmond	5,100	1907	1,682	42	3,254	766

Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean	Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean
(a) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1938-39	(f) ..	.. 1952-53
(b) ..	.. 1933-34 „ 1943-44	(g) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1955-56
(c) ..	.. 1943-44 „ 1946-47	(h) ..	.. 1951-52
(d) ..	.. 1933-34 „ 1943-44	(i) ..	.. 1919-20 „ 1936-37
(e) ..	.. 1921-22 „ 1945-46	(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 2 shows the 29 basins into which Victoria has been divided by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for hydrologic purposes.



FIGURE 2.—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, FLOWS, FLOODS, AND DROUGHTS
Year Book 1964 (18-19).

Lakes

Introduction

Apart from recreational aspects, lakes have a utilitarian value ; and this article is mainly concerned with the questions of lake utilization. The scientific study of lakes is called limnology.

Lakes may be classified into two major groups—those without natural outlets which are called “closed” lakes such as Lake Corangamite, and those such as Lake Hindmarsh with a natural overflow-channel (Outlet Creek) which by analogy may be termed “open” lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall, otherwise they would overflow. This applies to most of Victoria where the potential evaporation ranges from about 30 inches to 60 inches, whereas the average rainfall over the State is only about 25 inches.

There are few mountain lakes in Victoria, although Lake Tali Karng, created by a landslide in rather inaccessible country near Mt. Wellington in Gippsland, is known to enthusiastic hikers. Another lake formed by a landslide in 1952, on the East Barwon River in the Otway Ranges, had a short life, for in the following year it washed out and released 4,000 acre ft. of water, thus causing damage downstream.

Early Discoveries

Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria situated in the volcanic area of the south western district was known by the aborigines as Kronimite, meaning bitter, no doubt because of the salty or brackish nature of the water. On early surveys of this area the lake became known as Korangamite and later the “C” was substituted for the “K”. The first pastoralists to take up land on the shores of the lake were the Manifold brothers who took advantage of the rich pasture in the volcanic area before 1843.

The shores of Lake Colac once constituted the hunting grounds of a tribe of natives who through constant warring with neighbours were reduced in numbers to forty by 1837. At that time the lake had become almost dry according to Captain Foster Fyans, Crown Lands Commissioner, but by 1852 it had mysteriously filled again and its waters overflowed their banks. The native name for this lake was “Kolak” meaning “sand”, possibly because of the high bank of sand along the shores where the Botanic Gardens are now laid out. The first pastoralist to settle on the shores of Lake Colac was Hugh Murray in 1839.

Messrs. T. L. and S. L. Learmonth, with four others, settled in the Ballarat district in 1837. One member of the party by the name of Yuille occupied the site of Ballarat East and West. On his run was a swamp known as “Yuille’s Swamp” and the district by the native name of “Wendaaree”, meaning “be off” or “off you go”. Later “Yuille’s Swamp” was filled and became Lake Wendouree.

Lake Victoria was discovered by an exploring party led by Angus McMillan in December, 1839, and named after Queen Victoria who was on the eve of her marriage at that time. A day or so after, the party reached a fresh water lake which McMillan took to be part of

Lake Victoria. It was subsequently called Lake Wellington. Later in 1840, Strzelecki followed in the tracks of McMillan to the head of Lake Victoria and re-named it Lake King after Captain Phillip Parker King. The latter name has been retained and the former given to the stretch of water between Lake Wellington and Lake King.

Physiography

Certain physiographic conditions are necessary for lakes to form. These occur mainly in the flat western part of the State where most of Victoria's lakes are situated (see map). The number of closed lakes tends to increase with increasing aridity, measured by the excess of evaporation over rainfall; hence, if aridity is too high, the lakes tend to dry up, forming "dry lakes" or "playas" which rarely carry water. Closed lakes which do not become dry fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes, reflecting the net cumulative effect of run-off into the lake and the evaporation from its surface. In Victoria there is little permanent run-off in areas where the average rainfall is less than about 18 inches, the amount which applies to about one-third of the State. However, many rivers in the north-west rise in higher rainfall areas and carry their flows into other areas with rainfalls down to about 12 inches. Physiographic conditions in the north-west have resulted in the formation of lakes such as Lakes Tyrell, Hindmarsh, Albacutya, and others at or near the termini of these rivers. Lake Tyrell, in a rainfall area of only about 12 inches, is normally dry throughout the summer and consequently can be used for salt harvesting. Lakes in the 18 inch rainfall belt, such as Lake Cooper, dry up less frequently. This lake has been dry for about 10 years in the last century and overflows about one year in six.

The level of the water in an open lake is much more stable than that in a closed lake, for as the lake rises the outflow tends to increase, thus "governing" the upper lake level. If these lakes do not dry up, the flow from streams emanating from them or passing through them is partly regulated and hence is less variable than in other streams under similar climatic conditions. As most lakes occur in the western part of Victoria (whereas the major streams are in the eastern part), Victoria does not possess such large lake-regulated streams which are of considerable value for the economic development of water resources. However, there are some small streams of this type in the Western District; Darlot's Creek is partly regulated by Lake Condah, and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac. Outflow from this latter lake usually ceases during the summer.

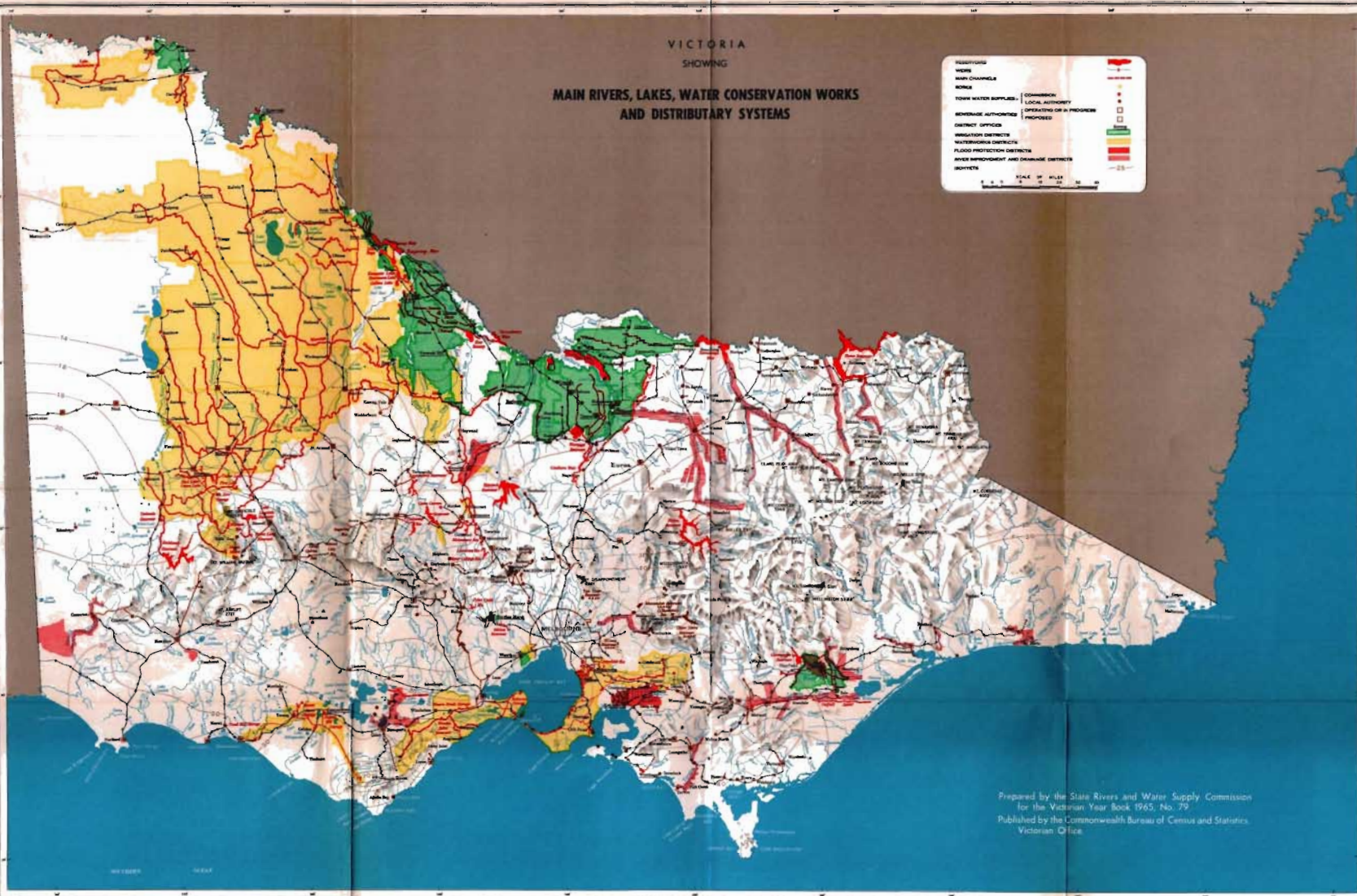
Salinity

In recent years there has been considerable research into the desalinization of water. If an economic process could be developed, salinity would not be the factor which frequently limits the use of lake water. For example, as the Barwon River is used for irrigation during the summer, the extent of artificial diversion of the excess waters of Lake Corangamite into the Barwon River at this time is largely governed by the resulting salinity. However, even the use of

VICTORIA

SHOWING

**MAIN RIVERS, LAKES, WATER CONSERVATION WORKS
AND DISTRIBUTORY SYSTEMS**



Prepared by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
for the Victorian Year Book 1965, No. 79
Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Victoria. © 1965

freshwater lakes for water supply purposes is not extensive in Victoria as pumping is often necessary for development and this is usually uneconomic in comparison with gravity schemes.

The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range, primarily caused by differences in geological conditions in the catchments from which the lakes derive their water supply. If reference is made to average conditions, then lakes may be termed "fresh", "brackish", or "salt", but as the content and hence the salinity of closed lakes is exceedingly variable, such terms are only relative.

Lake Corangamite

For practical purposes, Victoria's largest lake—Lake Corangamite—can be regarded as a closed lake although during the wet period in the late 1950's it rose 11 ft. to come within 4 ft. of overflowing, carrying at this stage about four times its normal volume. Although it has not overflowed during the recorded history of Australia, there is considerable geological evidence to suggest that it once covered a very much larger area than at present. With more normal inflows and under the influence of increased evaporation caused by the larger surface area, the lake is returning to its normal level, this return being accelerated by a diversion scheme.

The total salt content of Lake Corangamite is of the order of 16 mill. tons, giving, under average water level conditions, a salinity somewhat higher than seawater. As this total volume of salt changes but slowly with time, the salinity when the lake was at its maximum volume was only about a quarter of its average value. Likewise, when the lake falls well below its mean level, the salinity rises proportionately.

As water vapour derived from the evaporation of the lake is less saline than water entering it, there would appear to be a secular tendency for the average salinity of a lake to increase. This suggests that salinity could be used as an indicator of the age of the lake. However, most closed lakes contain less than 5 per cent. dissolved matter, unless they are geologically youthful; hence it is apparent that salt accumulation must be offset by salt wastage. If lakes become dry, salt which crystallizes on the surface may be blown away. In some cases in Victoria it is actually harvested for manufacturing and other purposes.

Gippsland Lakes

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. They include Lake Wellington (54 square miles), Lake Victoria (43 square miles), Lake King (36 square miles), and a number of smaller lagoons associated with extensive swamps on a low-lying coastal plain. They are shallow, much of Lake Wellington being less than 10 ft. deep, while Lake Victoria and Lake King barely exceed 30 ft.; the deepest points are in McLennan's Strait (36 ft.) which links Lake Wellington to Lake Victoria, and off Metung, where

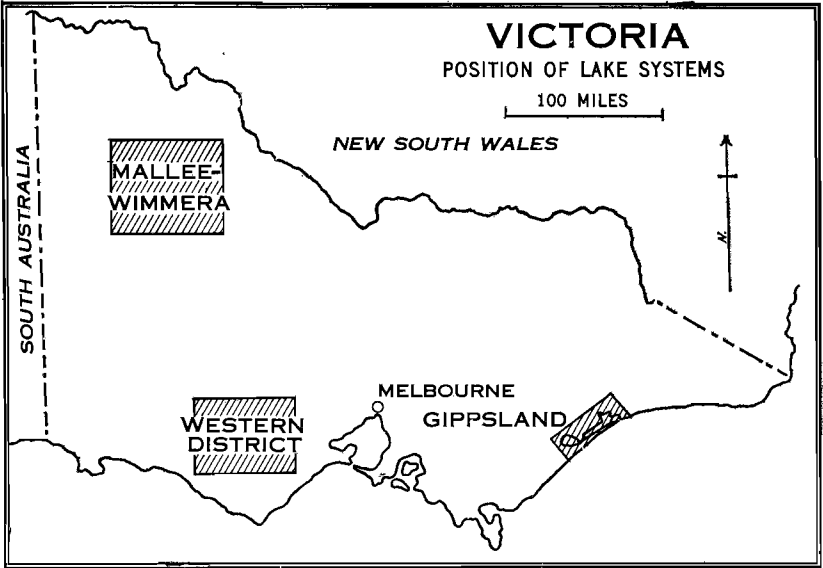


FIGURE 3 (a).

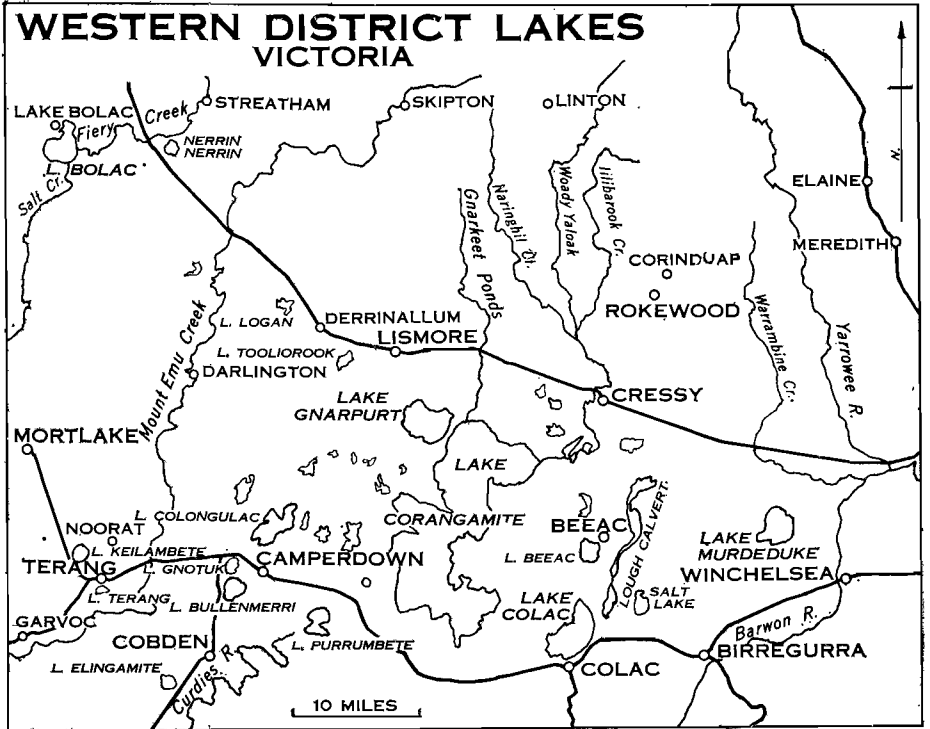


FIGURE 3 (b).

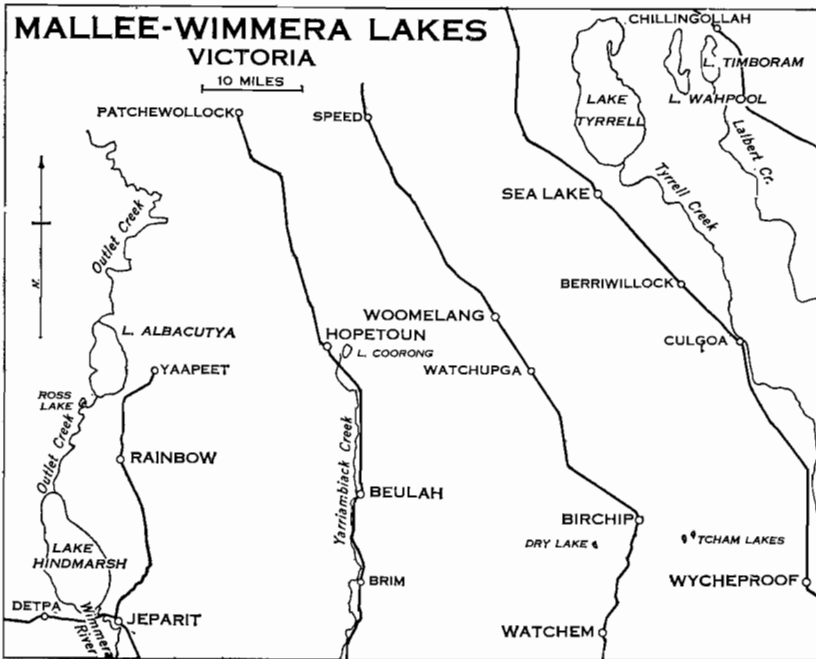


FIGURE 3 (c).

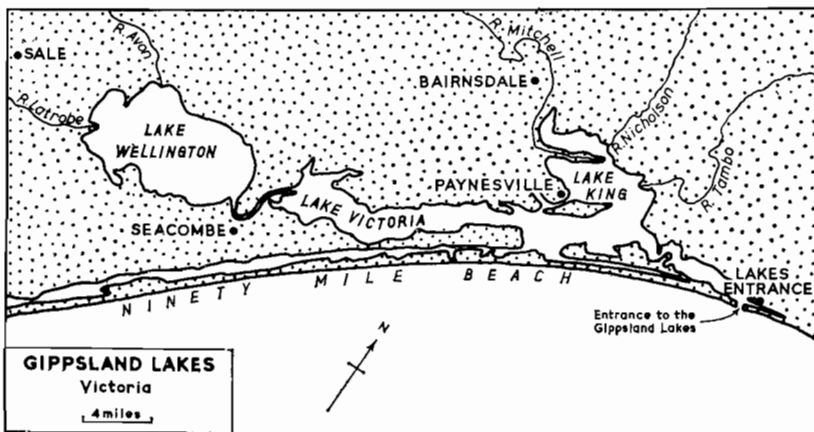


FIGURE 3 (d).

a depression 54 ft. deep has been formed by current scour. Rivers flowing into the Gippsland Lakes include the Latrobe and Avon (into Lake Wellington), the Mitchell, Nicholson, and Tambo (into Lake King), and a number of smaller creeks.

The explorer Angus McMillan arrived on the northern shores of the Gippsland Lakes in December, 1839, during one of his journeys across eastern Victoria. Soon afterwards, the first settlers came, mostly by sea from Melbourne, sailing into the Lakes by way of a gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, at the eastern end. As this natural entrance was variable in width and depth and sometimes sealed off completely by sand deposition, it was decided that a permanent artificial entrance should be cut through the barrier a few miles to the west. This entrance, opened in 1889, is maintained by tidal scour, but a shallow sand bar offshore limits the size of vessels that can use it, and makes the approach from the sea difficult in rough weather. Nevertheless, the adjacent township of Lakes Entrance has developed as a fishing port and holiday resort, and towns have grown up at Metung and Paynesville on the shore of Lake King. The dune barriers on the seaward side of the Lakes are covered by dense scrub, and include Sperm Whale Head, which has been declared a National Park and Wildlife Reserve.

Mean annual rainfall in the Gippsland Lakes region is 23 to 28 ins., distributed evenly through the year, but annual evaporation is comparatively high (35 to 40 ins.), and during the summer months droughts occur from time to time. Before the artificial entrance was opened, the Lakes were relatively fresh, with reed swamp bordering their shores, but they are now brackish with a seasonal salinity regime; in winter they may be freshened by river floods, but during the summer months they become more saline as sea water invades them, replacing the fresh water lost by evaporation. As a rule, salinity diminishes from the entrance (30–35 per cent. salt) towards the mouths of rivers where fresh water flows in, and during calm weather a vertical stratification of fresh water over salt water sometimes develops. Reed swamp still borders much of the southern and western shores of Lake Wellington, farthest from the artificial entrance, but around Lake Victoria and Lake King it has been killed by increasing water salinity, and the shores which it formerly protected are suffering erosion.

The deltas built into Lake Wellington by the Latrobe and Avon are still growing, sediment being deposited in reed swamp around the river mouths, but the deltas built into Lake King by the Mitchell and Tambo have lost their former reed fringe, and are being destroyed by wave erosion. The Mitchell had built a remarkable elongated delta, consisting of silt jetties protruding more than four miles into the Lake, but this is now withering and breaking up into islands.

Waves and currents are generated by winds blowing over the surface of the Lakes, particularly by the prevailing westerly winds, which generate strong waves on Lake Wellington and Lake Victoria, driving large quantities of water eastwards through McLennan's Strait. Under these conditions the water level is lowered in Lake Wellington and built up in Lake King, but normal level is restored after the wind dies down, sometimes with a series of oscillations of water level

(seiches). Currents are also produced by river floods, and by tides entering and leaving the artificial entrance, where maximum tide range is about 3 ft. Tide range diminishes westwards into the Lakes, and is only a few inches at Metung, seven miles from the entrance.

The shores of the Gippsland Lakes are in part low-lying and swampy, in part bordered by dunes, with sandy shores, and in part backed by steep bluffs. On the northern shores of Lake King and Lake Wellington, low-lying land has been reclaimed for pasture, and some of this, adjacent to the lake shores, is now being eroded by waves. The Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling, and surveys have been carried out to determine the best means of conserving the fishery, which is thought to have become less productive in recent years. The lakes also attract many tourists.

In terms of the geological time scale, coastal lagoons of this type are ephemeral, rarely persisting for more than a few thousand years. As deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the Gippsland Lakes will gradually be converted into a coastal plain, across which the rivers will meander, uniting to pass out to sea somewhere in the Lakes Entrance district.

Conclusion

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs, their natural capacity usually being increased at the time. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Fyans Lake, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. An example of lake utilization in an irrigation system is on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria. The use of the Kerang lakes to form part of the Torrumbarry Irrigation System was comparatively inexpensive initially, but to reduce the high evaporation from such shallow storages, proposals to exclude some of the lakes from the System are being investigated.

List of Lakes

The following is a list of natural lakes in Victoria with their approximate location and areas, as well as their characteristics. Natural lakes which are now utilized as artificial storages are indicated by an asterisk.

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
L. Agnes ..	..	Weeah, 23 miles S.E. of Linga ..	500
L. Albacutya ..	F	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh ..	14,430
Albert Park L. ..	F	Bourke, at South Melbourne ..	105
Andersons Inlet ..	T	Buln Buln, at Inverloch ..	5,000
L. Awonga ..	..	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	120
L. Bael Bael ..	F	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang ..	1,075
L. Baker..	F	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	700
L. Barracoota ..	F	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe..	600
L. Becac ..	S	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac ..	1,500
Belfast Lough ..	T	Villiers, at Port Fairy ..	250
Benlugh Swamp ..	..	Follett, 13 miles N.W. of Dergholm ..	250

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES—*continued*

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
Big Swamp ..	..	Ripon, 6 miles N.W. of Willaura ..	3,000
L. Birdebush ..	B	Hampden, 8 miles N. of Camperdown ..	64
L. Bitterang ..	F	Karkaroc, 35 miles S.E. of Mildura ..	180
*L. Boga ..	F	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	2,240
Boikerbert Swamp ..	..	Lowan, 1 mile W. of Apsley ..	150
L. Bolac ..	F	Ripon, 8 miles E. of Wickliffe ..	3,500
L. Bong Bong ..	F	Normanby, 10 miles S.E. of Nelson ..	250
L. Bookaar ..	B	Hampden, 6 miles N. of Camperdown ..	1,075
Boorookpi Swamp ..	F	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Edenhope ..	1,030
L. Boort ..	F	Gladstone, at Boort ..	1,120
L. Bow ..	..	Lowan, 11 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	500
Brady Swamp ..	..	Ripon, 17 miles N.W. of Wickliffe ..	600
L. Brambruk ..	F	Karkaroc, 20 miles N.W. of Hopetoun ..	120
Bridgewater Lakes ..	F	Normanby, 11 miles W. of Portland ..	500
L. Bringalbert ..	F	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley ..	250
L. Bullen Merri ..	B	Hampden, 2 miles S.W. of Camperdown ..	1,330
L. Buloke ..	F	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald ..	400
L. Bunga ..	F	Tambo, 3 miles E. of Lakes Entrance ..	300
L. Bunga ..	B	Tanjil, 2 miles S. of Metung ..	1,000
L. Buninjon ..	F	Ripon, 15 miles S.W. of Ararat ..	430
L. Burn ..	S	Grenville, 8 miles N.E. of Colac ..	130
L. Burrumbeet ..	F	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat ..	5,200
*Lough Calvert ..	S	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (now drained)	5,200
L. Campbell ..	..	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Harrow ..	150
L. Cantala ..	F	Karkaroc, 37 miles S.E. of Mildura ..	250
L. Carchap ..	F	Lowan, 9 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	220
L. Carpulac ..	..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ..	100
L. Cartcarrong ..	F	Villiers, 10 miles N. of Warrnambool ..	80
L. Catani ..	F	Delatite, in Mt. Buffalo National Park ..	45
Centre L. ..	F	Lowan, 12 miles N.E. of Harrow ..	660
L. Charlegrark ..	..	Lowan, at Boorookpi ..	100
Charam Swamp ..	..	Lowan, 14 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	150
*L. Charm ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	1,230
Clear L. ..	F	Lowan, 12 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	300
L. Cogumbul ..	..	Lowan, 8 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	100
L. Colac ..	F	Polwarth, at Colac ..	6,650
L. Coleman ..	B	Buln Buln, 14 miles S.E. of Sale ..	2,500
L. Colongulac ..	B	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown ..	3,500
L. Condah ..	..	Normanby, 23 miles N.E. of Portland ..	700
L. Connewarre ..	T	Grant, 7 miles S.E. of Geelong ..	3,880
L. Cooper ..	F	Rodney, 10 miles E. of Elmore ..	2,400
Cooper L. ..	..	Lowan, 20 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	150
L. Coorong ..	F	Karkaroc, at Hopetoun ..	2,000
L. Cope Cope ..	F	Kara Kara, 16 miles S. of Donald ..	400
L. Coragulac ..	B	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ..	90
L. Coradgill ..	..	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	160
L. Corangamite ..	S	Grenville, 10 miles N.W. of Colac ..	57,700
L. Corringale ..	F	Tambo, 5 miles S. of Orbost ..	400
L. Craven ..	T	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway ..	200
L. Cullen ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	1,520
L. Cullulleraine ..	F	Millewa, 8 miles N. of Werrimul ..	100
L. Cundare ..	S	Grenville, 8 miles S. of Cressy ..	350
Curdies Inlet ..	T	Heytesbury, at Peterborough ..	650
L. Curlip ..	F	Croajingolong, 6 miles S.E. of Orbost ..	400
L. Daylesford ..	F	Talbot, at Daylesford ..	30
Deep L. ..	S	Hampden, 10 miles W. of Lismore ..	250
L. Denison ..	..	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Yarram ..	350
Dock Inlet ..	T	Croajingolong, 5 miles E. of Cape Conran ..	60
*Dock L. ..	F	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	535

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES—*continued*

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
L. Doling Doling	F	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton	50
L. Dollanoke ..	F	Lowan, 9 miles N. of Harrow ..	100
Dowdle Swamp ..	F	Moira, 6 miles S. of Yarrowonga ..	700
Duck L. ..	F	Tatchera, 7 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	870
L. Elingamite ..	F	Heytesbury, 3 miles S.W. of Cobden ..	800
L. Elizabeth ..	F	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang ..	200
L. Eyang ..	S	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth ..	180
L. Furnell ..	F	Croajingolong, 11 miles N.W. of Cape Everard	800
*L. Fyans ..	F	Borong, 9 miles S.W. of Stawell ..	1,300
L. Garnook ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	500
*Loch Garry ..	F	Moira, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ..	1,700
L. Gellie ..	..	Hampden, 9 miles S. of Streatham ..	130
L. Ghentgen ..	S	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe ..	40
L. Gherang ..	F	Grant, 4 miles E. of Winchelsea ..	250
L. Gilmour ..	F	Tatchera, 8 miles E. of Quambatook ..	106
L. Gnarpurt ..	S	Hampden, at N.W. extremity of L. Corangamite	5,500
L. Gnotuk ..	S	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown ..	600
L. Goldsmith ..	F	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort ..	2,130
*Green L. ..	F	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	450
Green Hill L. ..	F	Ripon, 2 miles E. of Ararat ..	300
L. Guthridge ..	F	Tanjil, at Sale ..	70
L. Hattah ..	F	Karkaroc, 40 miles S. of Mildura ..	150
Heywood L. ..	..	Tatchera, 41 miles N.W. of Swan Hill ..	160
L. Hindmarsh ..	F	Lowan, 3 miles N.E. of Jeparit ..	30,000
L. Iraak ..	..	Karkaroc, 11 miles S.E. of Red Cliffs ..	200
Jack Smith L. ..	S	Buln Buln, 19 miles N.E. of Yarram ..	300
L. Jarracteer ..	..	Lowan, 8 miles N. of Harrow ..	100
L. Jingeel ..	F	Lowan, 1 mile E. of L. Jarracteer ..	90
Johnson Swamp ..	F	Gunbower, 8 miles W. of Cohuna ..	160
L. Jollicum ..	F	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ..	130
Jubilee L. ..	F	Talbot, 1 mile S. of Daylesford ..	10
L. Kakydra ..	B	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ..	450
L. Kanagulk ..	..	Lowan, 10 miles N. of Balmoral ..	870
*Kangaroo L. ..	F	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	2,180
L. Kariah ..	B	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	350
L. Karnak ..	B	Lowan, 19 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	300
L. Keilambete ..	B	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ..	770
L. Kemi Kemi ..	F	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope ..	130
L. Kennedy ..	B	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst ..	690
L. King ..	T	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Bairnsdale ..	22,500
L. Konardin ..	F	Karkaroc, 36 miles S. of Mildura ..	300
L. Koreetnung ..	S	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	560
*L. Koynock ..	..	Lowan, 20 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	200
Kow Swamp ..	F	Gunbower, 10 miles S. of Cohuna ..	6,730
L. Lalbert ..	F	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang ..	1,250
L. Lawloit ..	..	Lowan, 12 miles S.W. of Nhill ..	100
L. Leaghur ..	F	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	130
L. Learmonth ..	F	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat ..	1,200
L. Linlithgow ..	B	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst ..	2,450
Little L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	80
L. Lockie ..	F	Karkaroc, 39 miles S. of Mildura ..	350
L. Logan ..	..	Hampden, 10 miles W. of Lismore ..	600
Long L. ..	F	Tatchera, 1 mile W. of Lake Boga ..	500
*L. Lonsdale ..	F	Borong, 6 miles W. of Stawell ..	3,260
L. Lookout ..	..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	160
L. Lorne ..	..	Grant, at Drysdale ..	30
L. Lyndger ..	F	Gladstone, 1 mile N.E. of Boort..	450

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES—*continued*

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
L. McLaren ..	S	Hampden and Ripon, 2 miles S. of Streatham	450
L. Martin ..	S	Grenville, 4 miles S.W. of Cressy ..	900
Mallacoota Inlet ..	T	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe	1,700
L. Mannaor ..	F	Tatchera, 11 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	40
L. Marma ..	F	Borong, at Murtoa ..	50
L. Marmal ..	F	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton ..	250
The Marsh ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	1,700
L. Meering ..	F	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	500
L. Melanydra ..	B	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale ..	150
*Middle L. ..	F	Tatchera, 4 miles E. of Kerang ..	430
Miga L. ..	F	Lowan, 16 miles N. of Harrow ..	230
Mitre L. ..	S	Lowan, 3 miles N. of Mt. Arapiles ..	1,280
L. Modewarre ..	S	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea ..	1,025
L. Moinmuick ..	..	Lowan, 9 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	90
L. Moinalwar ..	..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	50
Moira Lakes ..	F	Moira, 4 miles N. of Barmah ..	600
Mokoan Swamp ..	..	Moira, 13 miles S.W. of Wangaratta ..	3,600
L. Moodemere ..	F	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen ..	850
Morea L. ..	F	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ..	180
L. Mournpall ..	F	Karkarooc, 37 miles S. of Mildura ..	600
L. Mullancoree ..	B	Lowan, 7 miles N. of Harrow ..	200
L. Mundi ..	F	Follett, 22 miles W. of Casterton ..	1,280
L. Murdeduke ..	S	Grenville, 6 miles N.W. of Winchelsea ..	2,800
L. Murphy ..	F	Tatchera, 6 miles S. of Kerang ..	560
L. Natimuk ..	F	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Mt. Arapiles ..	920
Nerrin Nerrin Swamp ..	..	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ..	800
North L. ..	S	Lowan, 13 miles N.E. of Harrow ..	500
L. Omeo ..	F	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ..	1,970
L. Oudit ..	S	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ..	250
L. Oundell ..	F	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham ..	180
L. Paracalmir ..	S	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ..	160
Pelican L. ..	F	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ..	95
L. Pertobe ..	T	Villiers, in City of Warrnambool ..	50
Picnic Lakes ..	S	Hampden, 4 miles N. of Chatsworth ..	150
*Pine Lake ..	F	Borong, 9 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	1,814
Pine Hut L. ..	F	Lowan, 16 miles S.W. of Mt. Arapiles ..	200
Pink Lakes ..	S	Weeah, 8 miles N. of Linga ..	1,000
L. Powell ..	F	Karkarooc, 10 miles S.E. of Robinvale ..	320
L. Pulpundal ..	S	Hampden, 14 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	60
L. Purdiguluc ..	F	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ..	180
L. Purrumbete ..	F	Heytesbury, 5 miles S.E. of Camperdown ..	1,450
*Racecourse L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	464
Red Morass ..	..	Tanjil, 17 miles E. of Stratford ..	500
*Reedy L. ..	F	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang ..	480
Reedy L. ..	..	Grant, 5 miles E. of Geelong ..	1,200
Reedy L. ..	F	Rodney, 4 miles N. of Nagambie ..	700
L. Reeve ..	T	Buln Buln, 28 miles E. of Rosedale ..	9,000
L. Repose ..	F	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld ..	280
L. Rosine ..	S	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy ..	380
Ross L. ..	..	Weeah, 7 miles N.W. of Rainbow ..	50
Round L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	35
Round L. ..	F	Tatchera, 9 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	50
Round L. ..	B	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	160
St. Mary's L. ..	F	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mt. Arapiles ..	230
Salt L. ..	S	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac ..	870
Salt L. ..	S	Hampden, 12 miles S. of Streatham ..	200
Salt L. ..	S	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	300
Salt L. ..	S	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Dimboola ..	160
Salt L. ..	S	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort ..	180

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES—continued

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
Salt L. ..	S	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang ..	100
Sand Hills L. ..	S	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang ..	220
Sea L. ..	F	Karkaroc, at Sea Lake ..	30
Shallow Inlet ..	T	Buln Buln, 10 miles S. of Foster ..	2,000
Small L. ..	..	Kara Kara, 7 miles W. of Charlton ..	200
Great Spectacle L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	130
Little Spectacle L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	45
St. Georges L. ..	F	Talbot, 1 mile S.E. of Creswick ..	25
L. Struan ..	..	Hampden, 5 miles S.E. of Lismore ..	90
L. Surprise ..	F	Normanby, 5 miles S.W. of Macarthur ..	50
Swan L. ..	F	Mornington, W. end of Phillip Island ..	60
Swan L. ..	..	Normanby, at Mt. Richmond ..	50
Sydenham Inlet ..	T	Croajingolong, 13 miles E. of Cape Conran ..	2,300
Tamboon Inlet ..	T	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard ..	1,150
L. Tali Karng ..	F	Tanjil, 10 miles N.E. of Licola ..	25
L. Tatutong ..	S	Hampden, 14 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	50
*L. Taylor ..	F	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	2,718
Tcham Lakes ..	F	Tatchera, 5 miles E. of Birchip ..	260
Tea Tree L. ..	..	Lowan, 5 miles N. of Harrow ..	100
L. Terang ..	F	Hampden, at Terang ..	300
L. Terangpom ..	S	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	500
*Third L. ..	F	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	570
L. Timboran ..	S	Tatchera, 14 miles N.E. of Sea Lake ..	2,000
Tobacco L. ..	F	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ..	25
L. Tooliorook ..	B	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore ..	850
Tower Hill L. ..	F	Villiers, 1 mile S. of Koroit ..	850
L. Turangmoroke ..	S	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe ..	250
L. Tutchewop ..	F	Tatchera, 16 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	2,080
L. Tyers ..	T	Tambo, 6 miles E. of Lakes Entrance ..	3,950
L. Tyrrell ..	S	Karkaroc, 4 miles N. of Sea Lake ..	42,600
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 5 miles N. of Edenhope ..	120
Un-named ..	S	Lowan, 14 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	300
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 16 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	200
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 4 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	300
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 6 miles S.E. of Mt. Arapiles ..	250
Un-named ..	S	Lowan, 7 miles S. of Mt. Arapiles ..	180
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 9 miles N.E. of Mt. Arapiles ..	420
Un-named ..	..	Lowan, 11 miles N. of Harrow ..	250
Un-named ..	..	Ripon, 6 miles N.W. of Willaura ..	2,000
Un-named ..	S	Grenville, 5 miles S. of Cressy ..	50
Un-named ..	S	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac ..	100
Un-named ..	S	Grenville, 9 miles N. of Colac ..	100
Un-named ..	..	Grenville, 1 mile N. of Ondit ..	100
Un-named ..	S	Grenville, 3 miles N.E. of Ondit ..	100
Un-named ..	S	Hampden, 6 miles W. of Mortlake ..	160
Un-named ..	S	Lowan, 9 miles S. of Dimboola ..	180
L. Victoria ..	T	Tanjil, 12 miles S. of Bairnsdale ..	28,500
Victoria Lagoon ..	..	Tanjil, 20 miles E. of Stratford ..	500
Victoria Lagoon ..	..	Dundas, 12 miles N.E. of Cavendish ..	120
L. Wallawalla ..	F	Millewa, 18 miles S.E. of N.W. corner of Victoria ..	600
L. Wahpool ..	S	Karkaroc, 13 miles N.E. of Sea Lake ..	5,000
L. Wallace ..	F	Lowan, at Edenhope ..	450
L. Wandella ..	F	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ..	200
L. Wangoom ..	F	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ..	200
L. Wau Wauka ..	F	Croajingolong, 3 miles W. of Cape Howe ..	600
L. Weeranganuck ..	S	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ..	1,280
L. Weering ..	S	Grenville, 4 miles S.E. of Cressy ..	920
L. Wellington ..	F	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ..	34,500

VICTORIA—NATURAL LAKES—*continued*

Name of Lake	Salinity	County and Location	Approx. Acreage
L. Wendouree ..	F	Grenville, at Ballarat	500
L. Werowrap ..	F	Grenville, 8 miles N.W. of Colac ..	50
White L. ..	S	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Harrow ..	1,400
White L. ..	S	Lowan, 15 miles N. of Harrow ..	90
Wingan Inlet ..	T	Croajingolong, 13 miles E. of Cape Conran	200
Winter L. ..	..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Edenhope ..	350
L. Wirraan ..	S	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown	60
L. Wongan ..	S	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham ..	500
L. Wooronook ..	F	Kara Kara, 8 miles W. of Charlton ..	250
Wurdiboluc Reservoir	F	Grant, 4 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ..	1,025
Yallakur L. ..	F	Lowan, 8 miles N.E. of Edenhope ..	870
L. Yambuk ..	T	Villiers, 11 miles W. of Port Fairy ..	200
L. Yampitcha ..	..	Lowan, 3 miles N. of Edenhope ..	150
L. Yando ..	F	Tatchera, 7 miles N.E. of Boort ..	200
L. Yuangmania ..	S	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe ..	75
L. Yelwell ..	F	Karkaroc, 37 miles S. of Mildura ..	200
L. Yerang ..	F	Karkaroc, 38 miles S. of Mildura ..	160

* Natural Lakes which are now utilized as artificial storages.

Legend :—F = Fresh, B = Brackish, S = Salt, and T = Tidal.

[Source : Surveyor-General

The following list shows the artificial storages or lakes utilized as storages in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL STORAGES OR LAKES UTILIZED AS STORAGES

Name of Storage	Location	Capacity	Surface Area
		ac.ft.	acres
Almurta Reservoir ..	12 miles N.E. of San Remo	1,200	140
Barkers Creek Reservoir ..	3 miles N. of Harcourt ..	2,180	143
Batyo Catyo L. ..	10 miles S. of Donald ..	3,900	550
Beaconsfield Reservoir ..	3 miles E. of Berwick ..	711	40
Beale Reservoir ..	9 miles E. of Ballarat ..	360	63
Bellarine Basin ..	3 miles N. of Ocean Grove ..	375	66
L. Bellfield ..	3 miles S. of Halls Gap ..	63,675	1,186
Bittern Reservoir ..	6 miles E. of Mt. Martha ..	556	64
L. Boga ..	8 miles S.E. of Swan Hill ..	29,700	2,240
Bostock Reservoir ..	2 miles W. of Ballan ..	5,500	250
Cairn Curran Reservoir ..	5 miles W. of Maldon ..	120,600	4,740
Clover Pondage ..	15 miles S.E. of Bright ..	240	10
L. Charm ..	10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	17,810	1,230
Crusoe Reservoir ..	5 miles S.W. of Bendigo ..	1,241	87
L. Cullen ..	10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	12,389	1,520
L. Cullulleraine ..	8 miles N. of Werrimul ..	2,000	100
Devilbend Reservoir ..	4 miles E. of Mt. Martha ..	11,839	600
Dock L. ..	6 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	4,800	535
L. Eildon ..	At Eildon	2,750,000	34,200
Evensford Reservoir ..	8 miles E. of Lexton ..	1,200	50
Expedition Pass Reservoir	3 miles E. of Castlemaine ..	240	19
L. Eppalock ..	14 miles S.E. of Bendigo ..	250,000	7,900

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL STORAGES OR LAKES UTILIZED AS STORAGES—
continued

Name of Storage	Location	Capacity	Surface Area
		ac.ft.	acres
Frankston Reservoir ..	2 miles S. of Frankston ..	560	40
L. Fyans	9 miles S.W. of Stawell ..	17,100	1,300
L. Gilmour	8 miles E. of Quambatook ..	1,320	106
L. Glenmaggie	4 miles N. of Heyfield ..	154,310	4,350
Gong Gong Reservoir ..	3 miles E. of Ballarat ..	1,520	72
Green L.	7 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	6,600	450
Goulburn Weir	At Nagambie	20,700	4,467
Hepburn Lagoon	6 miles N.E. of Creswick ..	2,460	280
Hazelwood Power Station ..	At Hazelwood	25,000	1,250
Cooling Water Storage			
L. Hume	6 miles E. of Albury ..	2,500,000	56,000
Junction Pondage	16 miles S.E. of Bright ..	1,200	40
Kangaroo L.	11 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	26,670	2,180
L. Kerferd	At Beechworth	800	60
Kirks Reservoir	3 miles E. of Ballarat ..	340	17
Konong Wootong Reservoir ..	7 miles N. of Coleraine ..	1,500	150
Korweinguboora Reservoir ..	10 miles S. of Daylesford ..	1,700	500
Kow Swamp Reservoir	10 miles S. of Cohuna ..	40,900	6,730
Laanecoorie Reservoir	10 miles E. of Dunolly ..	6,300	1,180
Lance Creek Reservoir	8 miles N.E. of Wonthaggi ..	1,540	116
Lauriston Reservoir	4 miles W. of Kyneton ..	16,600	522
L. Lonsdale	6 miles W. of Stawell ..	53,300	3,260
L. Lookout	14 miles W. of Kerang ..	1,300	160
Lysterfield Reservoir	4 miles N.E. of Dandenong ..	3,400	207
McCay Reservoir	3 miles E. of Chewton ..	1,100	48
Malmsbury Reservoir	5 miles N.W. of Kyneton ..	14,400	760
Maroondah Reservoir	1 miles E. of Healesville ..	25,000	570
Melton Reservoir	4 miles S. of Melton ..	15,500	628
Middle L.	4 miles N. of Kerang ..	2,180	430
Moondarra Reservoir	7 miles N.E. of Yallourn ..	25,000	570
Moorarbool Reservoir	12 miles N.E. of Ballarat ..	5,430	392
Moora Mooraa Reservoir	8 miles S.W. of Halls Gap ..	5,100	1,200
Mount Ewan Reservoir	7 miles S.W. of Camperdown ..	458	33
L. Mulwala	At Yarrawonga	95,100	11,200
Newlyn Reservoir	6 miles E. of Creswick ..	2,700	180
O'Shannassy Reservoir	7 miles N.E. of Warburton ..	3,440	74
Pincott Reservoir	4 miles E. of Ballarat ..	180	25
Pine L.	9 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	52,000	1,814
Pykes Creek Reservoir	4 miles E. of Ballan ..	19,400	500
Racecourse L.	10 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	4,100	464
Reedy L.	3 miles N. of Kerang ..	3,250	480
Rocklands Reservoir	8 miles E. of Balmoral ..	272,000	16,200
Rocky Valley Reservoir	20 miles S.E. of Bright ..	23,000	650
Ryans Creek Reservoir	18 miles S.E. of Benalla ..	522	40
Sand Hills L.	13 miles W. of Kerang ..	2,200	220
Spring Gully Reservoir	2 miles S. of Bendigo ..	2,000	107
Silvan Reservoir	2 miles E. of Mt. Dandenong ..	32,520	822
Talbot Reservoir	6 miles S.W. of Talbot ..	674	50
Tank Hill Reservoir	12 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ..	580	31
L. Taylor	11 miles S.E. of Horsham ..	30,000	2,718
Third L.	6 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	3,000	570
Toolondo Reservoir	15 miles N.E. of Balmoral ..	86,000	3,124
Toorourrong Reservoir	3 miles N. of Whittlesea ..	230	60
Tullaroop Reservoir	7 miles W. of Maryborough ..	60,000	1,785
Torrumbarry Weir	20 miles N.W. of Echuca ..	28,900	..
L. Tutchewop	16 miles N.W. of Kerang ..	..	2,080
Upper Coliban Reservoir	4 miles S.W. of Kyneton ..	25,700	830

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL STORAGES OR LAKES UTILIZED AS STORAGES—
continued

Name of Storage	Location	Capacity	Surface Area
		ac.ft.	acres
Upper Stony Creek Reservoirs (Nos. 1, 2, and 3)	7 miles E. of Meredith ..	7,300	500
Upper Yarra Reservoir ..	12 miles N.E. of Warburton..	160,000	1,830
Waranga Reservoir ..	2 miles E. of Rushworth ..	333,400	14,450
Wartook Reservoir ..	16 miles W. of Stawell ..	23,800	2,550
White Swan Reservoir ..	4 miles N.E. of Ballarat ..	12,000	310
L. Whitton ..	2 miles S. of Warracknabeal ..	1,300	80
West Barwon Reservoir ..	15 miles S.E. of Colac ..	18,000	450
Wilson Reservoir ..	9 miles N.E. of Ballarat ..	880	90
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	3 miles S. of Whittlesea ..	27,000	1,360
Yallourn Power Station Cooling Water Storage	At Yallourn ..	6,500	850
Wurdiboluc Reservoir ..	4 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ..	15,400	1,025

[Source : State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Survey and Mapping

The surveying and mapping of the State is the responsibility of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. General small scale mapping, however, is carried out by the Royal Australian Survey Corps, Department of the Army, as part of the defence programme. Complete information on survey and mapping is obtainable from the Central Plan Office which operates under the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1958*. Aerial photography with its attendant photogrammetry is a most important and valuable aid, both in preparing maps and in providing information where adequate maps do not exist. Aerial photography is carried out by commercial aerial survey companies.

The programme for 1963-64 required re-photographing of approximately 20,000 square miles of the State. Apart from general photographic cover, many areas such as cities, towns, and other highly developed localities are photographed specially at frequent intervals. Individual photographs or mosaics prepared from them in photo-map form are available to the public subject to security regulations.

In addition to photographic cover, maps are prepared where the greatest demand exists. This work is divided into two main categories, cadastral and topographic mapping. Cadastral mapping includes plans showing original information concerning the alienation of Crown Lands and base maps at a scale of 400 feet to 1 inch showing all title boundaries, contours, and certain photographic features. These maps are required mainly for town planning and reticulation purposes. Topographic mapping includes large scale detailed maps for engineering projects, and small maps showing topography and all cultural features. A standard series at a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile is being produced by the State and smaller scale maps are being produced by the Royal Australian Survey Corps. This work is being co-ordinated by the National Mapping Council of Australia.

The State standard series topographic maps have been modernized by employing the latest drawing methods and modern type. More than 90 of these have been printed and published. Considerable progress has also been made in the Base Map programme which still remains one of the main tasks undertaken for State development. In co-operation with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 113 plans at a scale of 400 feet to 1 inch have been printed and published. These cover a wide area of the outer suburbs of the City of Melbourne. A similar series linking up with the Frankston area extends through the Shires of Mornington, Flinders, and Hastings, covering almost all of the Mornington Peninsula. In this series 81 sheets have been published. In the Latrobe Valley project 132 sheets at the scale of 400 feet to 1 inch have been completed, and among the other areas deriving considerable benefit from this type and scale of mapping are the City of Ballarat, Melton, Phillip Island, Lakes Entrance, and Echuca.

The compilation of a new map of the State at a scale of 1 : 500,000 (i.e., approximately 8 miles to 1 inch) has been commenced. This map drawn to transverse mercator projection will show all main features and will supersede the present 8 miles to 1 inch scale map which has been in existence for well over 50 years.

STATE AERIAL SURVEY

Year Book 1961 (35-36).

Natural Resources Conservation League

The League, which commenced its activities in 1944 as the "Save the Forests Campaign", seeks to arouse public interest in forestry, to enlist public assistance in preventing and in fighting bush fires, and to ensure that the water, timber, soil, and wildlife resources of the State are fully conserved. Because of the co-operation given to the Campaign by government departments and municipal bodies, a permanent organization known as the Natural Resources Conservation League was formed in 1951.

At present the League's membership consists of two Commonwealth and 22 State Government or semi-government bodies, 32 land use and other organizations, 12 regional committees, and 187 municipalities. The League also welcomes farmer members and individuals who have a genuine interest in conserving Victoria's natural resources.

The League is assisted financially by donations from private citizens and firms, as well as by a substantial annual grant from the State Government. This enables some 400,000 trees to be grown at the League's Springvale nursery. The trees are distributed annually for planting on farms and for street and roadside planting, and are supplied free for community plantations and at naturalization ceremonies. The League also conducts talks given by experts to groups of people employed in some aspect of conservation of natural resources.

*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. 4). 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

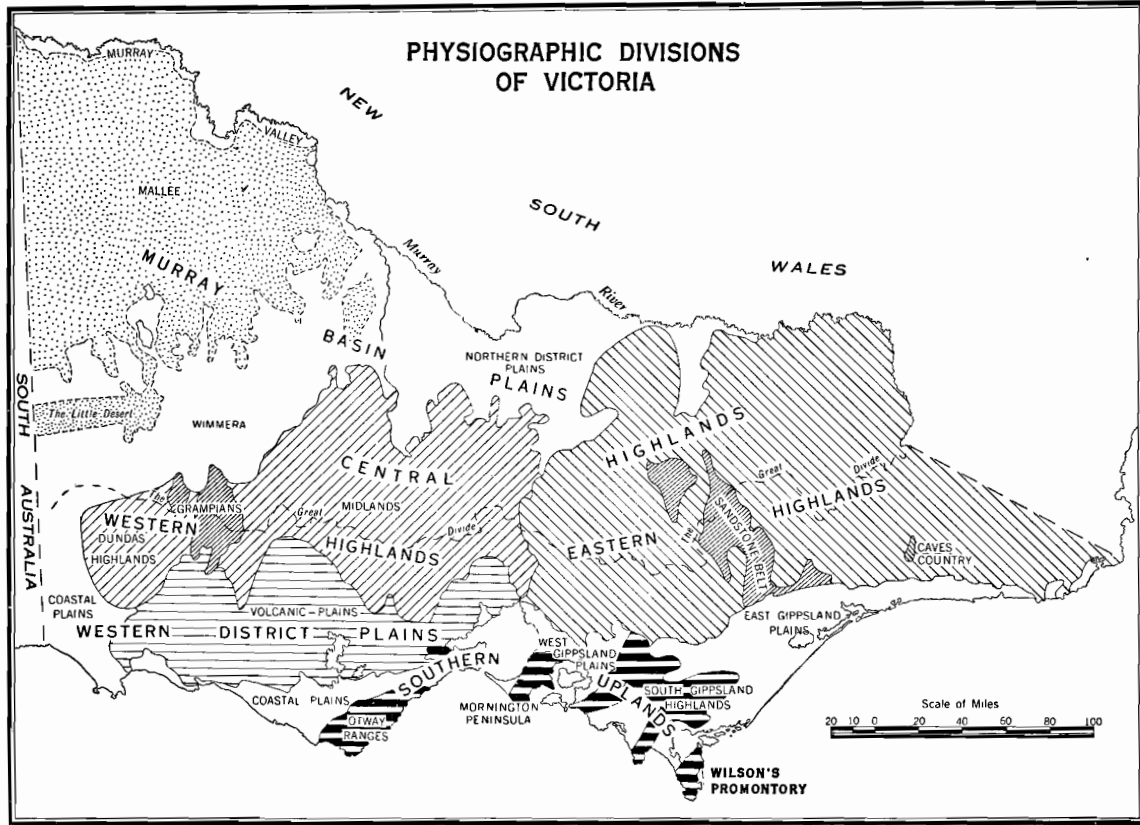
4. *Gippsland Plains* :

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

5. *Southern Uplands* :

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

FIGURE 4.



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 Briarolong 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

Year Book 1964 (24-25).

GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1961 (42-56).

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

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

*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 lasting for more than three or four consecutive days are 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 the Otway district in June, 1952.

Floods

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

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range 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.

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

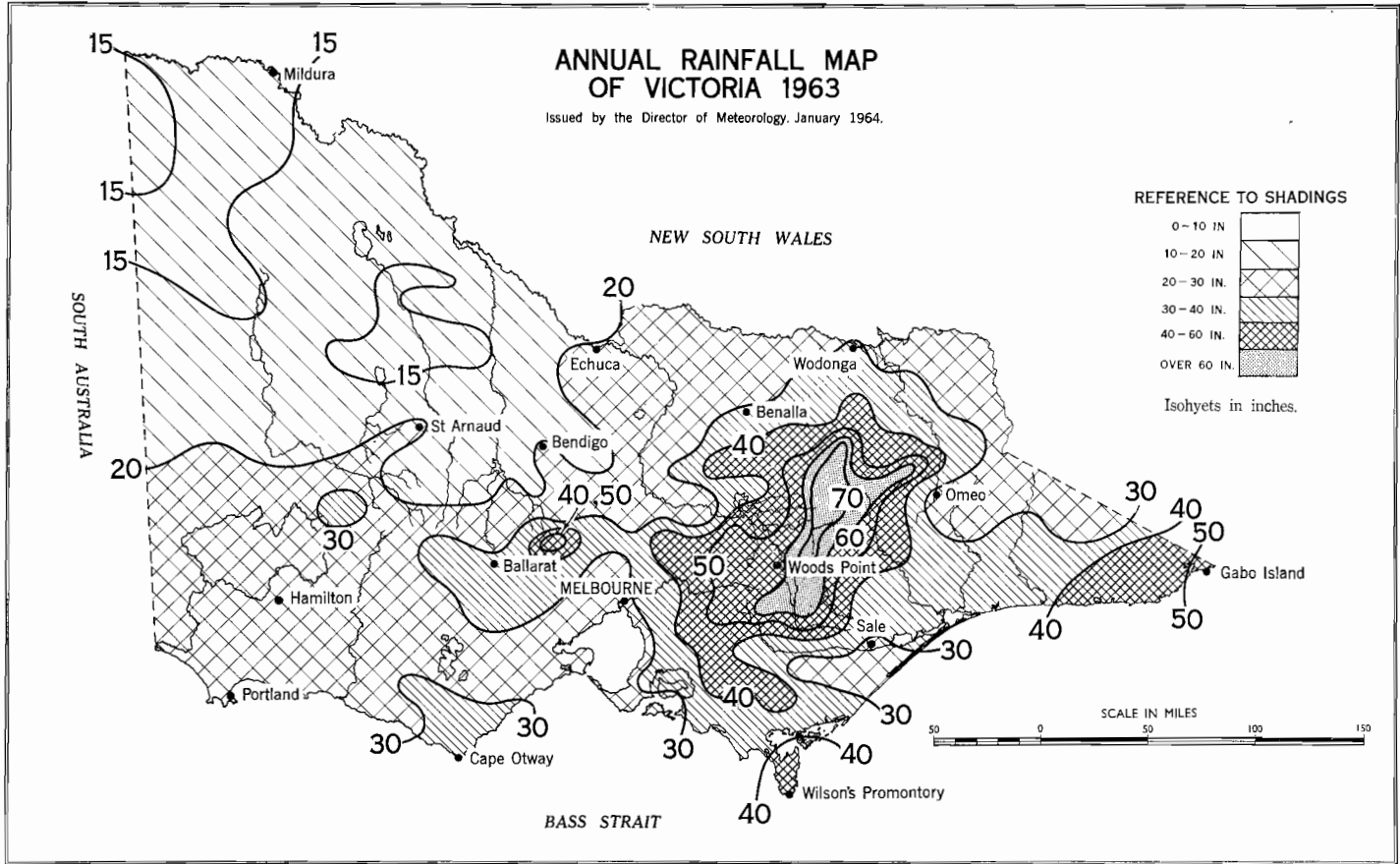


FIGURE 5.

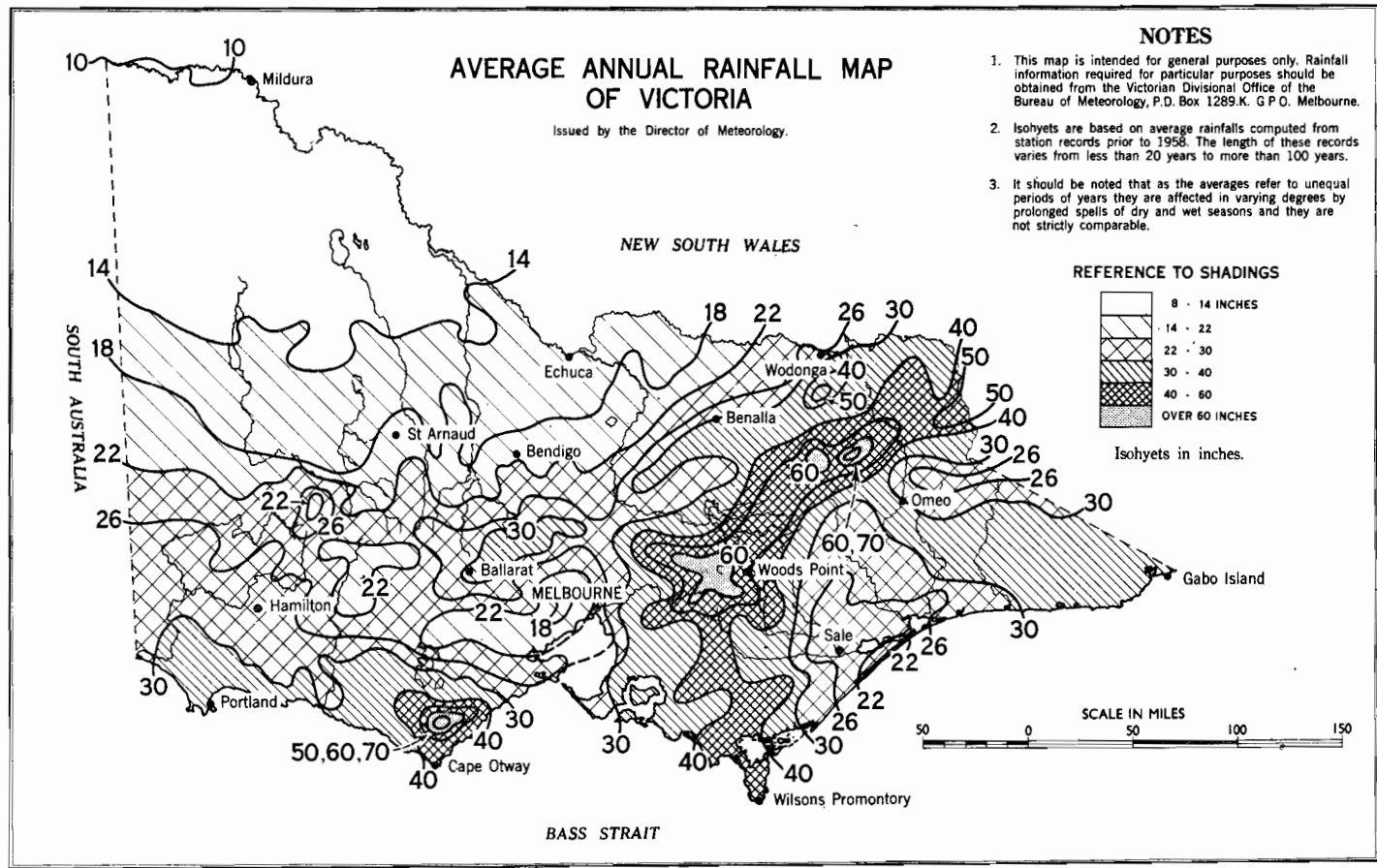


FIGURE 6.

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

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but many widespread enough and long enough to be classified as droughts. The worst drought since white settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. Since 1945 there have been no serious droughts in Victoria, nor serious dry spells with a duration greater than twelve months. The severity of major drought or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in Northern Victoria. An approximate idea may be formed of the liability of these areas to drought or dry spells from the following table which shows the figures for total duration of unbroken dry periods :—

Northern Victoria : 412 months in 98 years of records.

Western Victoria : 222 months in 94 years of records.

Gippsland : 291 months in 77 years of records.

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

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

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 measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average ; in fact it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall

in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

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

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

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest 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 means and the standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient 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. 7) 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.

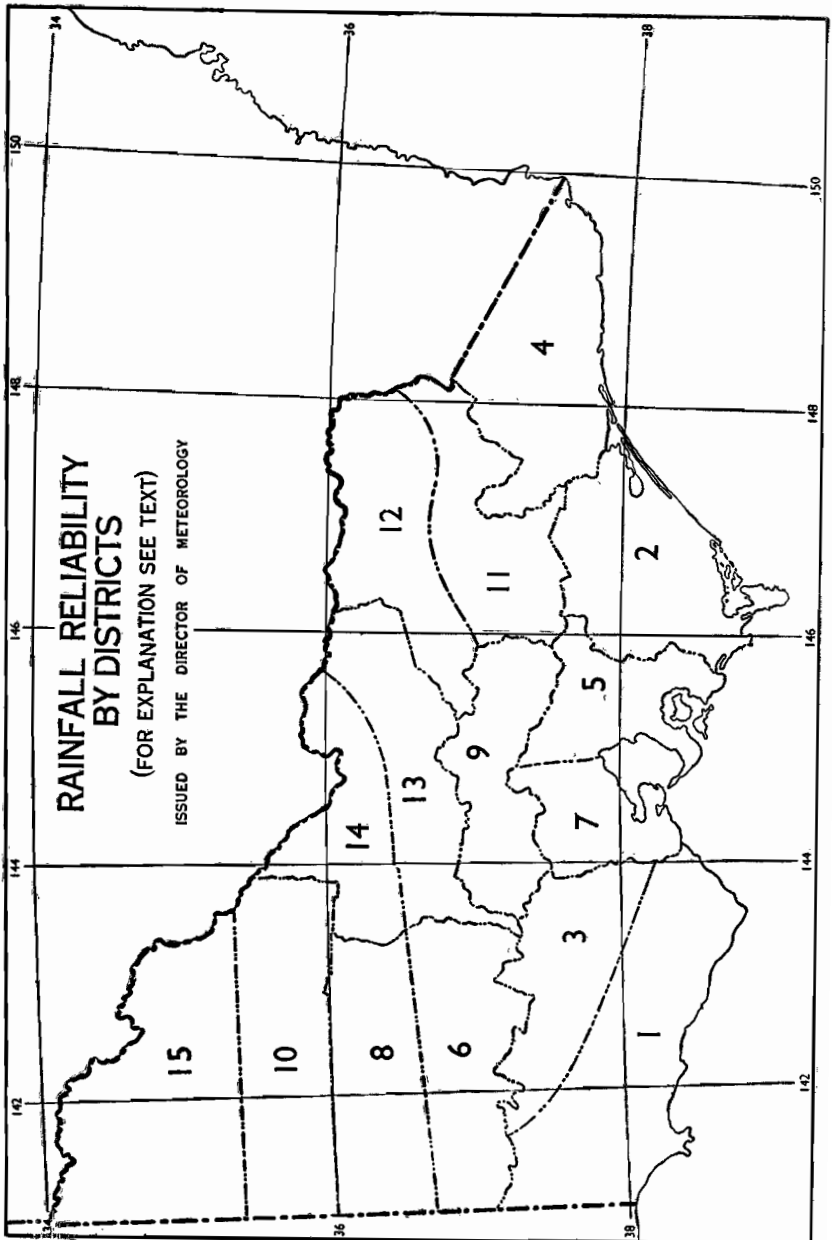


FIGURE 7.—Relative rainfall variability based on district annual rainfall.
Names of districts are shown in table on page 59.

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 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

Year Book 1964 (33-34).

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 13th January, 1939, when the temperature reached 114.1° F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 100° F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is just on nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea such as at Watsonia, which has a good open exposure and where average minima are a few degrees lower than those observed in the City, where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher

temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was 27° F. on 21st July, 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87·0° F. on 1st February, 1902.

In Melbourne, the average overnight temperature remains above 70° F. on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 32° F. Minima below 30° F. have been experienced during the months 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 During 1963

Summer

The year began with a wet January, rainfall being up to five times the normal. The Australia Day holiday brought Melbourne the heaviest 24 hour rainfall it has ever experienced—4½ inches fell by 9 a.m. on the 29th January. The monthly total of 692 points was also a record. Daytime temperatures were generally below normal, and there were comparatively few centuries. This cool and moist weather limited the fire risk, and there were only scattered grass and scrub fires, although the pattern changed in February, which was a drier month.

Autumn

About half of Victoria received more than normal autumn rain, the exceptions being the Wimmera, North-East, East Central, and Western Districts. Mean temperatures for the season were close to normal, although in the northern Mallee the maxima were lower than average, and those for the lower northern country were consistently warmer.

Winter

Mid-July brought record low minimum temperatures to many places in the Central District. Melbourne had its coldest morning for 34 years, with lowest readings ever recorded at Geelong (26° F.) and

at Powelltown (23° F.) on the 4th July. Average temperatures for the season were a little below the long term figure, but rainfall was everywhere either close to or well above the normal.

Spring

The Spring, however, was dry, particularly in the Western District and the Northern Mallee, where rain was approximately 36 per cent. below that expected. This dry trend continued into December and much of the country was drying rapidly as the year came to a close.

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 for each of the years 1954 to 1963, 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
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
1963	16·15	18·55	20·66	30·46	35·49	25·87	28·36	35·61
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 average monthly rainfall and mean temperatures recorded in various Victorian country centres and is followed by a graph of the district monthly rainfall for 1963 :—

VICTORIA—WEATHER CONDITIONS IN SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS: AVERAGE VALUES

(Points : 100 = 1 inch).

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
MALLEE ..	Mildura ..	{ 1	73	90	70	55	101	105	91	101	96	100	84	71
		{ 2	89·8	90·0	84·4	74·5	66·9	60·4	59·5	63·9	69·9	76·5	83·2	88·2
		{ 3	61·0	61·7	57·2	50·5	45·6	41·3	40·5	42·5	46·1	50·9	55·4	59·6
	Ouyen ..	{ 1	63	113	66	80	121	131	117	122	133	116	78	103
		{ 2	89·4	86·0	82·1	73·1	65·7	59·4	58·7	62·8	68·9	74·1	79·9	86·7
		{ 3	58·7	58·4	54·1	47·8	44·5	40·7	39·8	40·6	43·3	47·2	52·6	56·0
WIMMERA ..	Horsham ..	{ 1	75	121	74	123	178	198	189	190	198	148	126	137
		{ 2	85·1	86·3	80·2	70·7	63·0	56·6	56·0	59·0	64·1	70·2	77·2	82·7
		{ 3	55·2	55·9	51·9	47·0	42·9	40·2	38·8	39·9	41·9	45·1	49·6	53·2
	Nhill ..	{ 1	64	106	64	99	154	175	172	178	175	129	113	118
		{ 2	84·3	85·0	79·6	70·5	63·3	57·0	56·5	59·4	64·4	70·4	76·9	82·2
		{ 3	55·2	56·3	52·8	47·6	43·9	40·4	38·6	40·1	42·5	45·7	49·7	53·8
WESTERN ..	Ballarat ..	{ 1	126	179	183	213	243	267	268	292	284	241	208	234
		{ 2	75·7	76·9	71·6	63·0	56·3	50·4	49·8	52·5	57·1	62·4	67·4	72·5
		{ 3	50·5	52·9	50·1	45·8	42·6	39·5	38·4	39·4	41·2	43·6	46·0	49·3
	Hamilton ..	{ 1	110	145	143	214	264	265	277	306	300	248	199	194
		{ 2	77·3	78·7	74·2	66·3	60·1	55·1	54·1	56·2	59·9	64·8	69·1	74·0
		{ 3	50·7	52·4	49·9	46·3	43·2	40·2	39·3	40·4	42·3	44·0	46·3	49·2
Warrnambool	{ 1	107	147	151	199	276	280	298	286	261	221	193	160	
	{ 2	69·9	70·9	69·1	64·6	60·5	56·3	55·6	56·9	59·4	62·6	64·8	67·9	
	{ 3	54·7	56·0	54·2	51·0	47·8	44·8	43·6	44·4	46·2	48·1	50·2	53·0	
NORTHERN ..	Bendigo ..	{ 1	114	150	127	149	197	226	221	211	204	170	125	133
		{ 2	83·0	83·9	78·1	68·8	61·3	54·8	54·2	57·0	62·5	68·9	75·2	80·5
		{ 3	56·5	58·3	54·0	48·2	43·7	40·7	39·4	40·2	43·0	46·7	50·9	54·9
	Echuca ..	{ 1	84	130	104	137	154	181	172	165	158	166	105	117
		{ 2	86·2	86·8	80·7	71·1	63·6	56·7	56·0	59·0	64·7	71·7	78·5	84·1
		{ 3	58·9	60·1	55·9	49·3	44·5	41·3	40·2	41·2	44·3	48·6	52·7	56·9

NORTH CENTRAL ..	Alexandra ..	1	149	170	194	222	242	289	276	304	268	273	198	199
		2	84.6	85.3	78.8	69.1	61.3	53.9	53.6	57.3	62.6	69.2	75.7	81.9
		3	52.5	53.7	49.1	43.8	39.7	37.5	36.8	37.8	40.3	43.3	46.7	50.7
	Kyneton ..	1	129	170	176	215	270	331	328	324	287	249	183	228
		2	81.2	81.5	74.7	65.0	57.5	51.0	50.1	53.1	59.1	65.2	72.3	77.5
		3	49.8	50.5	47.2	42.3	38.5	36.2	34.8	35.3	37.9	40.4	44.1	47.6
CENTRAL ..	Geelong ..	1	104	157	176	165	175	198	185	180	209	196	202	185
		2	76.2	77.3	73.9	67.6	62.1	57.2	56.5	59.0	62.8	67.3	70.3	73.8
		3	55.4	56.9	54.7	50.7	46.6	43.1	42.0	42.9	45.0	47.5	50.4	53.7
	Morrington ..	1	184	143	205	249	255	297	266	264	278	265	223	207
		2	76.5	77.1	73.9	66.8	61.5	56.3	54.9	56.7	60.6	64.4	69.0	73.6
		3	55.2	55.9	54.4	50.5	47.8	44.5	42.9	43.8	45.9	48.4	51.1	53.4
NORTH EASTERN ..	Omeo ..	1	227	211	231	184	187	219	208	214	243	250	204	241
		2	77.8	78.7	73.0	65.2	57.9	51.4	50.5	54.0	59.7	65.4	71.2	75.9
		3	48.3	48.9	45.8	40.2	35.8	33.0	31.9	33.2	37.3	39.7	43.2	47.1
	Wangaratta ..	1	151	175	161	199	209	312	261	268	224	244	163	190
		2	86.7	87.5	80.9	71.3	63.5	56.4	55.2	58.3	63.8	70.2	78.2	84.1
		3	58.5	59.3	54.0	46.9	41.9	39.3	38.1	39.7	42.8	46.7	51.4	56.3
WEST GIPPSLAND ..	Wilson's Promontory	1	188	212	250	328	385	468	411	417	365	328	268	237
		2	66.7	68.2	66.4	62.3	58.6	55.1	53.9	55.1	57.3	60.3	62.2	65.1
		3	56.9	58.7	57.4	54.7	52.1	49.0	47.7	47.7	48.8	50.3	52.2	55.1
	Yallourn ..	1	267	272	266	362	226	327	280	338	289	330	308	271
		2	77.7	77.4	74.3	65.8	60.7	55.3	54.9	57.3	62.0	66.3	70.2	75.3
		3	53.7	54.7	49.1	48.2	43.9	40.5	38.8	40.5	42.5	45.7	49.1	52.3
EAST GIPPSLAND ..	Bairnsdale ..	1	248	209	264	202	159	216	206	173	208	268	219	263
		2	75.3	76.1	73.0	67.5	62.5	57.5	57.0	59.5	63.2	67.5	70.6	74.0
		3	53.5	54.5	51.7	46.9	42.5	38.8	38.1	39.6	42.7	46.1	49.0	52.4
	Orbost ..	1	280	223	325	263	243	273	301	228	245	284	237	313
		2	76.5	75.6	73.1	67.5	62.5	57.9	58.0	60.0	64.0	66.4	70.2	74.3
		3	54.3	54.5	52.5	48.2	44.2	40.3	38.5	39.7	42.1	45.9	49.7	52.0

NOTE: Average for a standard 30 years' period 1911-40.

* Legend :—1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points. 2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°F.). 3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature (°F.).

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL:
AVERAGE AND 1963

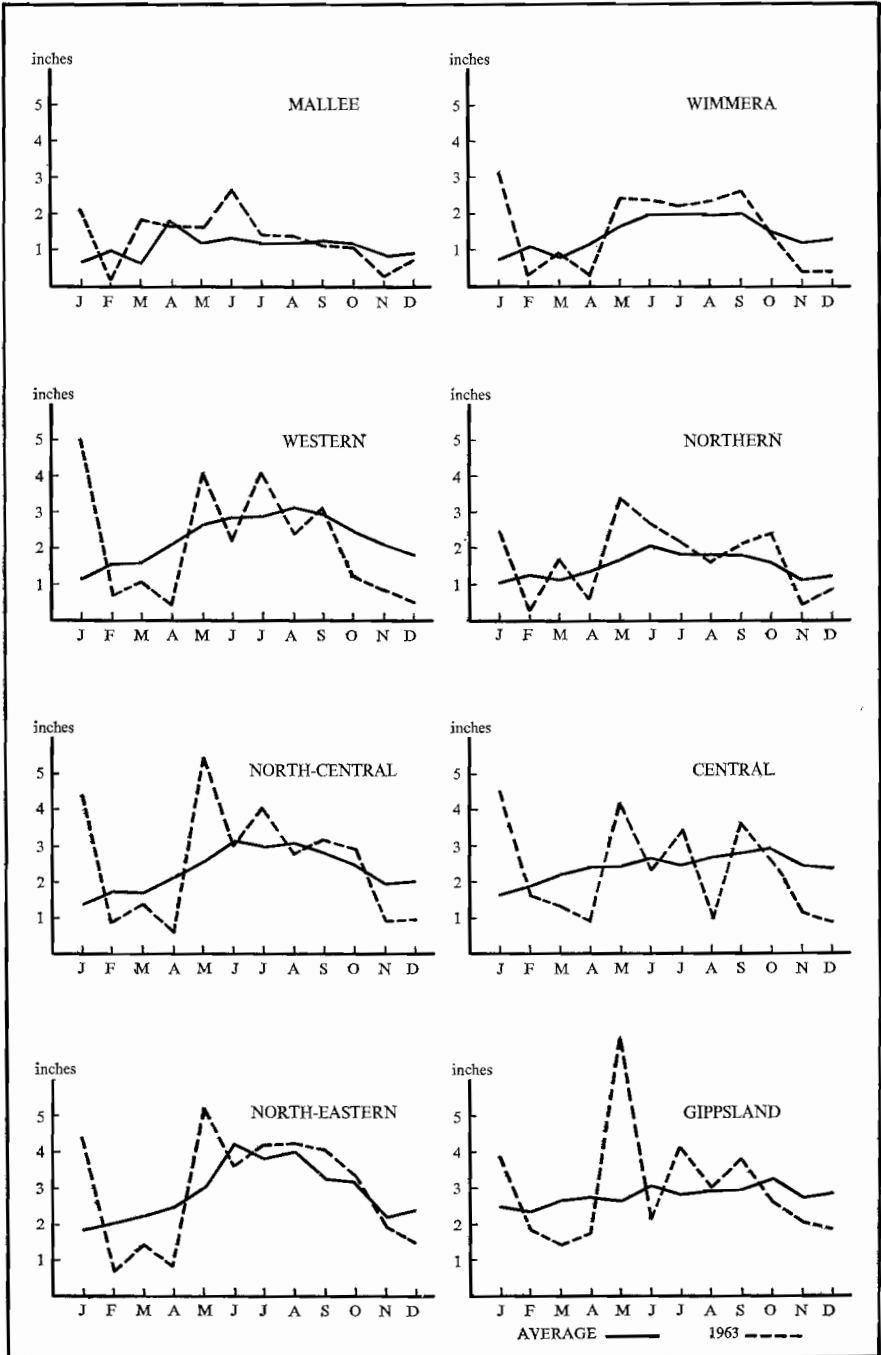


FIGURE 8.

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 1959 to 1963. 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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Atmospheric Pressure (Inches)—					
Mean	30·080	29·996	30·050	30·010	30·012
Highest	30·669	30·570	30·620	30·594	30·597
Lowest	29·233	29·157	29·367	29·366	29·315
Range	1·436	1·413	1·253	1·228	1·282
Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)—					
Mean	59·5	58·8	61·1	60·1	59·5
Mean Daily Maximum	68·8	67·6	70·4	68·6	68·0
Mean Daily Minimum	50·7	50·0	51·9	50·7	51·0
Absolute Maximum	109·0	105·0	107·0	104·0	99·0
Absolute Minimum	29·5	31·3	33·4	31·8	29·3
Mean Daily Range	18·4	17·5	18·5	17·8	17·5
Absolute Annual Range	79·5	73·7	73·6	72·2	69·7
Terrestrial Radiation Mean Minima (°F.)	47·5	45·9	48·2	47·3	48·5
Rainfall (Inches)	25·84	33·50	22·05	23·06	29·04
Number of Wet Days	131	162	129	140	149
Year's Amount of Free Evaporation (Inches)	38·43	41·44	42·17	43·21	37·79
Percentage of Humidity (Saturation = 100)	65	65	63	61	67
Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4·6	4·9	4·4	4·5	4·7
Number of Days of Fog	24	21	18	9	20

* 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 1962 and 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (Inches)	Area ('000 Square Miles)		
	Average	1962	1963
Under 10	Nil	8·2	Nil
10-15	19·7	10·2	7·8
15-20	13·4	14·8	21·6
20-25	15·7	33·0	17·9
25-30	15·8	15·0	14·9
30-40	14·2	4·0	14·2
Over 40	9·1	2·6	11·5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., 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 fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than 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 1964

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1964 :—

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	days 746
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 last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 27th June, 1964.

At 31st July, 1964, the 62nd 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.
.. .. J. S. Bloomfield	..	Minister of Education.
.. .. G. O. Reid ..	..	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Electrical Undertakings.
.. .. M. V. Porter	..	Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D. ..	..	Minister of Transport, and a Vice- President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. J. C. M. Balfour	..	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Soldier Settlement, Minister for Conservation, and President of the Board of Land and Works.
.. .. T. A. Darcy	..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines.
.. .. J. F. Rossiter	..	Assistant Minister of Education.
.. .. V. F. Wilcox	..	Minister of Immigration.

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 for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie	.. Minister of State Development.

*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 every three years. Members are capable of re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July, 1964) 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, eighteen belong to the Liberal and Country Party, eight to the Labor Party and eight to the Country Party. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 38 belong to the Liberal and Country Party, eighteen to the Labor Party and ten to the Country Party. The Liberal and Country Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955 formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, and 1964. 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 accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Parliamentary Procedure

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

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

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

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the 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.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION

Year Book 1962 (86-87).

MONEY BILLS

Year Book 1963 (73-75).

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Year Book 1964 (52-56).

Resolving Disagreements or Deadlocks Between the Two Houses

Introduction

Since the establishment of responsible Government in Victoria in 1856 there have been many conflicts between the two Houses of the Legislature. The majority have been quickly settled, many after long and bitter struggles, and a very small minority—less than half a dozen—have ended in what might be termed a deadlock, a term used only in those rare cases where the ordinary processes of bi-cameral government have failed.

A Strong Upper House

The Legislative Council of Victoria has always been a strong and rather conservative House and eminent authorities have been known to describe it as a conservative bastion without parallel in the British Empire. The Constitution was designed to make it strong. From the beginning it has been an elective House and until 1951, when adult franchise was introduced for the Council, it was representative of what might be called the settled interests in the State, i.e., the owners of property and persons of high educational standards. From 1951 onwards, however, by virtue of being elected on an adult franchise it has been as fully and as truly representative of the whole of the people as has the Legislative Assembly.

The Council has derived strength from the fact that, being a wholly elective House it can never be “swamped” to serve the purpose of the Government of the day as can a nominee or partly nominee House. Its position has been further strengthened by a provision in The Constitution Act which provides for a special annual appropriation sufficiently large to meet the Council’s expenses. It is thus independent of the Assembly and a hostile Assembly is unable to hamstring the Council by, at any time, refusing to grant the money necessary for the Council to function. Another safeguard is the provision in the Constitution Act that no alteration in the constitution of either House can be made unless it is agreed to in each House by an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the House. This means that any proposal to alter the constitution of the Council would require the support not only of an absolute majority of Assembly members but an absolute majority of Council members also.

The Council has the same privileges, immunities, and powers as the Assembly with one important difference—it cannot initiate “money” Bills which, generally speaking, are Bills for appropriating any part of the Consolidated Revenue or for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost. Nor until 1903 could the Council amend such Bills. It had either to accept or reject them as they were. But in 1903 the Assembly conceded to the Council the right to suggest amendments to such Bills at three stages in their consideration, viz., the Committee stage, Report stage, and Third Reading stage. The Council could not, however, suggest any amendment if the effect of such amendment would be to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. This concession strengthened the Council’s powers in dealing with such Bills and in many cases it had the effect, where the Houses differed as to parts only of a “money” Bill, of enabling agreement to be reached and so saving the Bill.

A practice sometimes adopted by the Assembly during the latter part of the last century in order to secure the passage of a "money" Bill unpalatable to the Council was to "tack" on to it provisions which it knew the Council favoured. This placed the Council in the position of having either to accept or reject both proposals. This device was eventually prohibited by an amendment to the Constitution.

Normal Parliamentary Practice

The machinery of Parliament is devised to facilitate as far as possible the resolution of differences between the two Houses over legislative proposals. Bills rejected outright must stand over until the next Session when they may be re-submitted. But where one House makes amendments in a Bill sent to it by the other House it returns the Bill desiring the other House's concurrence in the amendments. The other House may agree to the amendments, disagree with some or all of them, or agree to them with amendments of their own. It then sends the Bill back for concurrence in what it has done. This exchange back and forth could continue indefinitely but in practice, should agreement not be reached after three such exchanges, the Bill is dropped. Sometimes, where after one or two such exchanges agreement seems unlikely, resort is had to a less formal method. One House may request a Free Conference with the other on the subject-matter of the amendments in dispute. If the other House agrees, each House then appoints an equal number of its members referred to as Managers who meet in Conference and endeavour by discussion to effect an Agreement. Any Agreement so effected has almost invariably been confirmed by both Houses. This method of settling disagreements has been freely used throughout the years although no such Conference has been held since 1945. It can be used only to settle disagreements over amendments made to Bills, but never the outright rejection of a Bill.

Disagreements over some clear cut, vital principle have occasionally been overcome when the issue has been decided at a normal election at which a mandate was sought and given. Where the mandate has been clear the Council has given way.

Statutory Deadlock Provisions

Bitter disagreements occurred between the two Houses during the 1860's and 1870's, but the Council came through these conflicts with its strength unimpaired. All its powers were still intact and in 1881 its position was made even more secure by the reduction of the property qualification for its electors to as low as £10 thereby greatly broadening the basis of its representation. It continued to reject important Bills and unsuccessful attempts were made during the 1880's to resolve the many disagreements between the two Houses by constitutional reform aimed at securing the predominance of the Assembly. In 1893 a Parliamentary Royal Commission recommended the Referendum as a solution for deadlocks, but it was never used and the Government had to wait until 1903 before it at last secured the passage of a deadlock provision.

In the original Constitution no limit was placed on the Council's power to insist on its amendments to Assembly Bills (other than Appropriation and Taxation Bills which, as has been shown, it could

not amend). The Council could not be dissolved and there was no limit to the number of times it could reject an Assembly Bill. The 1903 legislation partly changed this by providing for, first, the dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of disagreement as to a Bill, and then, if the disagreement continued, for the dissolution of both the Council and the Assembly simultaneously. But this method proved ineffective, as even after the double dissolution the newly elected Council could, if it still thought fit, again reject the Bill should it be sent up by the newly elected Assembly.

The legislation availed the Government nothing. It was never put into operation, and the Council's position was stronger than ever since, to secure its passage, the Government had to concede the Council not only the additional powers (already referred to) in relation to "money" Bills, but had to place a restriction on what might be termed a "money" Bill. This meant agreeing to a provision that a Bill should not be construed as one appropriating any part of the revenue or for imposing any rate, duty, tax, etc., by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the payment of fees for services or licences. The net result was that the Council was now regarded as probably being the most unassailable Second Chamber in the world.

The next attempt was made in 1935 when the Government endeavoured to provide a more effective method whereby Bills (other than Bills to abolish the Council) could be automatically passed without the consent of the Council if, after the Council had rejected or unacceptably amended it, the Assembly had been dissolved and again passed the same Bill. The attempt was defeated, the Council regarding it as a departure from the bi-cameral system of Government and the virtual establishment of the uni-cameral system.

Two years later agreement was reached on a new deadlock procedure—the one that is now operative. Under this new procedure the Council's power of unlimited rejection was taken away as it was provided that if the Council rejected an Assembly Bill and the Assembly was dissolved in consequence of the disagreement between the two Houses as to such Bill, and if the newly elected Assembly again sent up the Bill and the Council again rejected it, the Council could be dissolved. Then, if the Assembly again sent up the Bill and the Council again rejected it, a joint meeting of the members of both Houses was to be held to consider the Bill. If the Bill was passed at such joint meeting by an absolute majority of the total number of the members of the two Houses it was to be deemed to have been passed by the Council and was to become law. Certain procedural requirements make this method cumbersome and lengthy. It can not be used if the Assembly is within six months or less of its expiry by effluxion of time, and the Bill in dispute must be passed by the newly elected Assembly in the next session (but not earlier than nine months after the date of the second reading in the Assembly in the preceding session); the Council can not be dissolved within one month of its last rejection of the Bill nor within nine months after any general or periodical election for the Council; the Bill must be sent to the Council not less than two months before the end of the session,

and it can only be deemed to have been rejected if the Council has not passed it within two months of the date of the receipt of the Bill from the Assembly.

This procedure for securing the passage of a Bill in dispute can not be used in the case of a Bill providing for the abolition of the Council or for amending or repealing any of the above provisions.

Although in force since 1937 no attempt has as yet been made to use these deadlock provisions.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

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

(*A.L.P.*) Australian Labor Party.

(*C.P.*) Country Party.

(*L.C.P.*) Liberal and Country Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 27th June, 1964 :—

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ballaarat ..	58,127	55,919	96·20
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy (<i>C.P.</i>)	North-Western ..	47,206	45,206	95·76
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (<i>C.P.</i>)	Northern ..	55,775	53,301	95·56
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Southern ..	263,979	250,434	94·87
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Bendigo ..	60,773	57,959	95·37
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Western ..	57,644	55,371	96·06
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	East Yarra ..	135,028	125,853	93·21
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (<i>C.P.</i>)	Gippsland ..	79,024	74,691	94·52
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	South-Eastern ..	136,509	128,412	94·07
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Doutta Galla ..	102,595	96,419	93·98
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Monash ..	94,213	86,425	91·73
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Melbourne ..	40,806	37,495	91·89
Snider, The Hon. Baron David (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Higinbotham ..	123,503	115,652	93·64
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (<i>C.P.</i>)	North-Eastern ..	51,762	49,059	94·78
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	South-Western ..	83,634	79,918	95·56
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Melbourne West	96,466	90,831	94·16
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Melbourne North	148,267	140,639	94·86

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 27th June, 1964, are shown in the following table :—

Member	Province
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (C.P.) ..	North-Eastern
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (L.C.P.) ..	East Yarra
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (L.C.P.)	Southern
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (L.C.P.) ..	Ballaarat
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E. (C.P.) ..	Northern
Galbally, The Hon. John William (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne North
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin (L.C.P.) ..	Monash
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry (L.C.P.) ..	Bendigo
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (L.C.P.) ..	South-Eastern
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne West
McArthur, The Hon. Sir Gordon (L.C.P.) ..	South-Western
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William (L.C.P.) ..	Western
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (C.P.) ..	North-Western
May, The Hon. Robert William (C.P.) ..	Gippsland
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (L.C.P.)	Higinbotham
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (A.L.P.) ..	Doutta Galla

President: The Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. William Raymond Garrett.

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

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 27th June, 1964. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (L.C.P.)	Morwell ..	24,713	23,662	95·75
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (L.C.P.)	Geelong ..	22,523	21,500	95·46
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton (L.C.P.)	Malvern ..	18,966	17,299	91·21
Bolte, The Hon. Henry Edward (L.C.P.)	Hampden ..	21,137	20,383	96·43
Borthwick, William Archibald, Esquire (L.C.P.)	Scoresby ..	36,199	34,141	94·31
Christie, Vernon, Esquire (L.C.P.)	Ivanhoe ..	23,700	22,302	94·10
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Melbourne ..	14,228	12,827	90·15
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (C.P.)	Gippsland West..	22,861	21,841	95·54
Crick, George Roy, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Grant ..	46,160	43,586	94·42
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (L.C.P.)	Polwarth ..	26,603	25,566	96·10

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Footscray ..	20,055	18,944	94·46
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	St. Kilda ..	18,561	17,046	91·84
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Mornington ..	33,536	31,129	92·82
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ballaarat North ..	22,914	22,155	96·69
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Gippsland East ..	21,857	20,356	93·13
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Brunswick East ..	15,773	14,645	92·85
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Williamstown ..	18,504	17,487	94·50
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Caulfield ..	21,310	19,773	92·79
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Elsternwick ..	20,887	19,569	93·69
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Portland ..	23,338	22,352	95·78
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Moonee Ponds ..	19,976	18,755	93·89
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Richmond ..	16,168	15,022	92·91
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Flemington ..	18,402	17,332	94·19
Hudson, Philip Martin, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Toorak ..	18,921	17,021	89·96
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (<i>C.P.</i>)	Gippsland South	24,775	23,403	94·46
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Reservoir ..	28,648	27,397	95·63
Jona, Walter, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Hawthorn ..	18,558	17,230	92·84
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Fitzroy ..	16,093	14,854	92·30
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Prahran ..	18,283	16,874	92·29
McCabe, James Edmund, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Lowan ..	21,134	20,334	96·21
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Burwood ..	21,599	20,363	94·28
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Rodney ..	23,352	22,341	95·67
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Dundas ..	21,644	20,812	96·16
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ringwood ..	40,985	39,018	95·20
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Mentone ..	28,065	26,397	94·06
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (<i>C.P.</i>)	Benambra ..	23,895	22,593	94·55
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (<i>C.P.</i>)	Murray Valley ..	24,526	23,347	95·19
Mutton, Charles, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Coburg ..	20,970	19,890	94·85
Phelan, William, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Kara Kara ..	19,409	18,706	96·38
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Sandringham ..	27,833	26,240	94·28

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ormond ..	25,534	24,151	94·58
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Box Hill ..	37,755	35,776	94·76
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Dandenong ..	45,070	42,626	94·58
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Preston ..	25,958	24,698	95·15
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Brighton ..	21,133	19,518	92·36
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, E.D. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Kew	21,403	19,473	90·98
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Oakleigh ..	23,331	22,265	95·43
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Yarraville ..	21,274	20,186	94·89
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ballaarat South..	21,887	20,882	95·41
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Swan Hill ..	20,109	19,225	95·60
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Evelyn ..	35,240	33,297	94·49
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Midlands	23,894	22,670	94·88
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Moorabbin ..	33,974	32,290	95·04
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Albert Park ..	16,223	14,909	91·90
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Ripponlea ..	19,723	17,890	90·71
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Balwyn ..	28,438	26,686	93·84
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Bendigo ..	22,157	21,175	95·57
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Benalla ..	21,091	20,074	95·18
Treziise, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Geelong West ..	28,186	26,916	95·49
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Brunswick West..	18,482	17,533	94·87
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Essendon ..	25,421	24,116	94·87
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire, (<i>C.P.</i>)	Mildura ..	20,973	19,985	95·29
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Camberwell ..	20,597	19,058	92·53
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Northcote ..	19,465	18,423	94·65
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Broadmeadows ..	52,865	50,435	95·40
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (<i>L.C.P.</i>)	Mulgrave ..	58,067	55,029	94·77

Speaker : The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Joseph Anstice Rafferty, Esquire.

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

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1964 there have been 43 Parliaments. The Forty-third Parliament was opened on 14th July, 1964. 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
Forty-second ..	1961-64	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0

* 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, 1960 to 1964. 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 †			
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
1964 ..	9,000	83,191	45,752	279,508	338,930	116,107	46,013	918,501

* 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 1963

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1963 :—

No. 6978	Eliza's Restaurant Act provides for the renewal of a restaurant licence	No. 6985	Companies Act makes two small amendments to the Companies Act, 1961. The first provides the court may order the winding-up of a company where as a result of a special investigation an inspector has recommended the winding-up, and the second varies the fees payable in relation to the registration of companies and the inspection of documents
6979 6980	Consolidated Revenue Act Solicitor-General (Pensions) Act grants the Solicitor-General a right to a pension after twelve years' service	6986	Insurance Commissioner (Cost and Expenses) Act authorizes the Insurance Commissioner to recover costs incurred by him when discharging certain functions
6981	Racing (Totalizators Percentages) Act alters the respective rights of the Treasurer and the racing clubs	6987	Railways Dismantling Act authorizes the dismantling of certain disused railways
6982	Bungaree and Warrenheip Lands Exchange Act authorizes the exchange of certain Crown lands for certain private lands	6988	Marine (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
6983	State Electricity Commission (Licensing of Electrical Mechanics) Act increases the powers of the Commission with relation to the licensing and control of electrical mechanics	6989	Gas Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
6984	Drainage Areas (Rates) Act authorizes rates and special improvement charges to be levied after drainage works have begun		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1963—*continued*

No.		No.	
6990	Inflammable Liquids Act deals with the storage and transportation of inflammable liquids	7002	Local Government (Protection from Fire) Act extends the powers of municipalities with respect to fire protection
6991	Railways (Brighton-street Richmond Bridge) Act provides for the removal of a railway bridge, and requires the Victorian Railways Commissioners to replace the bridge removed with a foot bridge	7003	The Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act establishes that Committee
6992	Hawkers and Pedlers (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7004	Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee establishes that Committee
6993	Geelong (Market Site) Land Act vests certain land formerly reserved as a livestock market in the council of the City of Geelong, and authorizes the Council to grant building leases over that land	7005	Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Traders) Act regulates the establishment of wholesale fruit and vegetable businesses
6994	Parole Board Membership Act authorizes the appointment of deputies for the Chairman and members of the Parole Board	7006	Goods (Title on Execution) Act amends the 1958 Act
6995	Co-operation (Deputy Registrar) Act authorizes the appointment of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies	7007	Companies (Trustees for Debenture Holders) Act limits the class of person that may act as a trustee for debenture holders
6996	Landlord and Tenant (Execution of Warrants) Act amends the Landlord and Tenant Act 1958 and makes it clear that a member of the police force executing a warrant for possession, is not required to remove goods and chattels from the premises when he delivers up possession to the landlord	7008	Grain Elevators (Border Wheat) Act authorizes the Grain Elevators Board to extend its operations outside Victoria by authorizing the Board to enter into an agreement with farmers in New South Wales who are in the area adjacent to the New South Wales-Victorian Border
6997	Justices (Service of Summonses by Post) Act extends the range of offences for which summonses may be served by post	7009	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act
6998	Consolidated Revenue Act	7010	Housing (Contracts with Minors) Act authorizes the Housing Commission to enter into terms contracts with persons over the age of eighteen years
6999	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7011	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act makes substantial amendments to the law governing the operations of the Commission
7000	Racing (Trotting Control) Act increases the number of trotting meetings that may be held in Victoria in each year. It also provides for the Trotting Control Board to be a body corporate	7012	Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7001	Sheep Branding Fluids Act prohibits the use of branding substances for branding sheep unless the substance has been approved by the Minister for Agriculture	7013	Local Government Act amends the 1958 Act
		7014	Local Government (Decentralized Industries) Act authorizes country municipalities to commute rating liability for the purpose of encouraging decentralization of industry
		7015	Victoria Amateur Turf Club Act amalgamates the Victoria Amateur Turf Club and the Melbourne Racing Club
		7016	North Melbourne Municipal Buildings Site Act relates to certain land at North Melbourne

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1963—*continued*

No.		No.	
7017	Friendly Societies (Building Societies) Act authorizes friendly societies to join together to establish a building society	7034	Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Financial) Act increases the amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of the 1958 Act
7018	Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act authorizes the establishment of an oil refinery at Crib Point	7035	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the amount that may be borrowed by the Grain Elevators Board
7019	Valuation of Land (Rates) Act in effect postpones the operation of certain revaluations of land affecting rating by various statutory bodies until 1964	7036	Home Finance (Amendment) Act makes minor amendments to the Home Finance Act 1962, and makes it clear that the Fund may be used to pay off prior mortgagees where such a payment will better secure a loan made from the Home Finance Fund
7020	Health (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7037	Trustee Companies Act enables certain Trustee Companies operating in different States of the Commonwealth to be amalgamated
7021	Motor Car (Roadworthiness) Act regulates the disposal of second-hand motor cars	7038	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7022	State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act increases the amount of debentures that may be issued by the Bank	7039	Evidence (Affidavits) Act authorizes affidavits for use in the Supreme Court to be sworn before notaries public
7023	Estate Agents (Further Amendment) Act amends the earlier 1963 Act	7040	Justices (Adjourned Proceedings) Act varies the powers and procedures to be adopted by Courts of Petty Sessions
7024	Local Government (Shire of Fern Tree Gully) Act authorizes the creation of a new Shire	7041	Foreign Judgments (Amendment) Act amends the 1962 Act
7025	Consolidated Revenue Act	7042	Supreme Court (Vexatious Litigants) Act extends the control over vexatious litigants
7026	Adoption of Children (Guardians) Act amends the 1958 Act	7043	Fraudulent Debtors Commitment Act resolves conflicting provisions relating to the imprisonment of fraudulent debtors
7027	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the financial management of the Trust	7044	Stock Medicines (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7028	State Forests Loan Application Act	7045	Fertilizers (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act with respect to branding and testing for standards
7029	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act extends the power of the Trust	7046	Railways (Financial Reports) Act amends the provisions relating to quarterly financial reports required to be supplied by the Victorian Railways Commissioners
7030	Co-operative Housing Societies (Guarantees) Act amends the 1958 Act	7047	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7031	Legal Aid (Amendment) Act incorporates the Legal Aid Committee	7048	Land (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7032	Sewerage Districts Act makes various amendments to the 1958 Act	7049	Colac to Weepproinah Railways Dismantling Act
7033	Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act extends the right to apply for a commercial passenger vehicle licence to intending owners, and gives the Governor in Council power to require safety screens, &c., to be fitted in commercial passenger vehicles (which include taxis)	7050	Water Act amends the 1958 Act

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1963—*continued*

No.		No.	
7051	Housing (Municipal Donations) Act extends the powers of the Housing Commission in relation to agreements with municipalities with respect to land donated by municipalities for housing purposes	7067	Australian and Overseas Insurance Company Limited Act relates to claims against this company in respect of workers' compensation policies
7052	Sale of Land (Amendment) Act amends the 1962 Act	7068	University (Amendment) Act relates to the number of student-ships and free places granted by the University
7053	The Shell Company of Australia Limited Act authorizes this company to be incorporated in Victoria	7069	State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act authorizes the Bank to grant advances to depositors in certain cases without requiring any security
7054	Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act relates to the salaries, allowances and fees of certain public officers	7070	Tourist (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7055	Judges' Salaries and Allowances Act increases the remuneration payable to judges of the Supreme and County Courts	7071	Railway Loan Application Act
7056	Water Supply Loan Application Act	7072	Boilers Inspection (Amendment) Act relates to the registration and inspection of boilers
7057	Children's Welfare (Retainers) Act extends the powers of the Minister in relation to approved children's homes, hostels and registered houses	7073	Motor Car Act amends the 1958 Act
7058	Police Offences (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7074	Agricultural Education (Cadets-ships) Act authorizes the Minister of Agriculture to employ persons as cadets while undergoing courses of training in agricultural science, veterinary science and other related courses
7059	Standard Insurance Company Limited (Amendment) Act amends the 1962 Act	7075	Land (Surrender by Trustees) Act authorizes the surrender to the Crown of land held for certain public purposes by trustees
7060	Dandenong Valley Authority Act creates this Authority	7076	Coal Mines (Amendment) Act increases the pension payable to dependants of coal mine workers in certain circumstances
7061	River Murray Waters (Menindee Lakes Storage) Act	7077	Labour and Industry (Employment of Children) Act amends the law relating to the employment of children under the age of fifteen years
7062	River Murray Waters Act	7078	Portland Harbor Trust (Grain Terminal) Act
7063	State Insurance Funds Act	7079	Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7064	Public Works Loan Application Act	7080	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7065	Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law	7081	Superannuation Act extends the benefits under the 1958 Act to members of the police force
7066	Judges' Pensions Act alters the period of service required before a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the County Court or the Solicitor-General is to be entitled to a pension. The new provisions require ten years' service and the attainment of the age of 60 years before a pension is payable on retirement. The Act also increases the pension payable to widows of these officers from 20 per cent. of the salary to 25 per cent. of the salary of the officer	7082	Racing (Totalizators) Act authorizes off-course totalizators to operate on interstate horse races

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1963—*continued*

No.		No.	
7083	Co-operation (Amendment) Act extends the powers of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in relation to contracts for the purchase of the land by societies and contracts providing for the function of the society to be performed by independent contractors. Power is also given to dispose of shares of members of societies whose whereabouts are unknown	7095	Underseas Mineral Resources Act provides for the exploitation of undersea mineral resources within and beyond the territorial limits of Victoria
7084	Raising of School Leaving Age Act raises the school leaving age from fourteen years to fifteen years	7096	Commercial Goods Vehicles (Decentralized Industries) Act provides for licences for vehicles owned by persons carrying on approved decentralized secondary industries
7085	Wheat Industry Stabilization Act confers various powers and functions upon the Australian Wheat Board	7097	Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act, 1958, and in particular with relation to advances in respect of stratum estates and as to the cases in which the Treasurer may indemnify societies against loss
7086	Justices (Jurisdiction) Act extends the jurisdiction of Courts of Petty Sessions in civil matters	7098	Williamstown (Melbourne Harbor Trust) Land Act closes portion of a road on Crown land in the City of Williamstown
7087	Electrical Undertakings Act increases the borrowing powers of the State Electricity Commission	7099	Land Tax (Rates and Appeals) Act fixes the rates of land tax to be charged for the year ending 31st December, 1964
7088	Crimes (Aircraft) Act creates various offences in relation to acts committed on or in relation to aircraft	7100	City of Melbourne Underground Railway Construction Act revokes a proclamation made under the 1960 Act, but authorizes a new proclamation to be made
7089	Companies (Public Borrowings) Act substantially amends the companies legislation with respect to public borrowings by companies	7101	Cultural and Recreational Lands Act prohibits the compulsory acquisition of recreational lands without the authority of a special Act of Parliament
7090	Vegetation and Vine Diseases (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7102	Consolidated Revenue Act
7091	Door to Door (Sales) Act enables persons who enter into various types of credit or hire purchase agreements at their places of residence to avoid the contract by giving notice within five days of the agreement being made	7103	Hospitals and Charities (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act
7092	Grain Elevators (Bulk Barley) Act permits the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board	7104	Appropriation of Revenue Act
7093	Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the 1958 Act	7105	Police Offences (Further Amendment) Act creates offences in relation to giving information with respect to betting systems and with respect to the use of tobacco vending machines by children under the age of sixteen years
7094	Marketing of Primary Products (Tobacco Leaf) Act enlarges the meaning of the word "producer" in the 1958 Act	7106	Governor's Salary Act increases the salary payable to the Governor of the State of Victoria

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. 9.)

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, 15th July, 1961, and 27th June, 1964 were held on the basis of the 66 Electoral Districts created as a result. (See Fig. 10.)

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

VICTORIA
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Melbourne | J. South-Western |
| B. Melbourne West | K. Ballarat |
| C. Doutta 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 | |

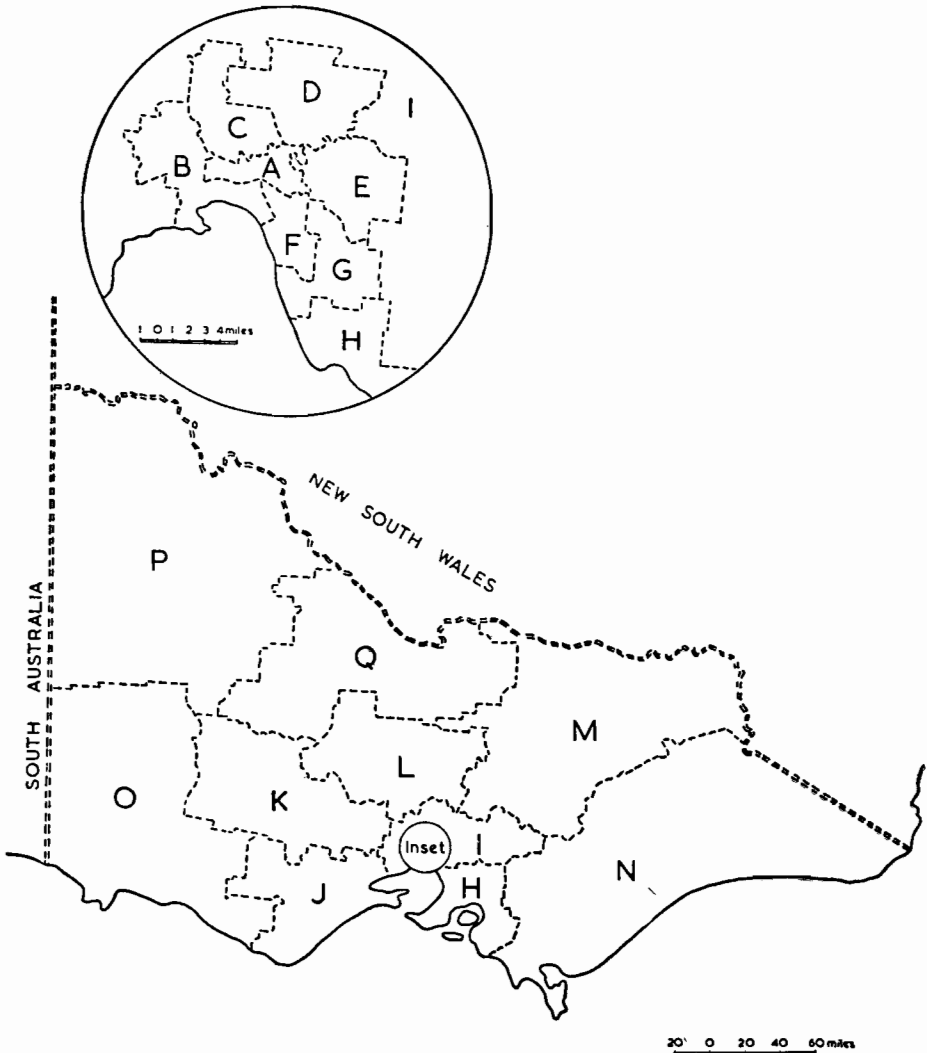


FIGURE 9.—Map of Victoria and inset of Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral provinces.

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 |

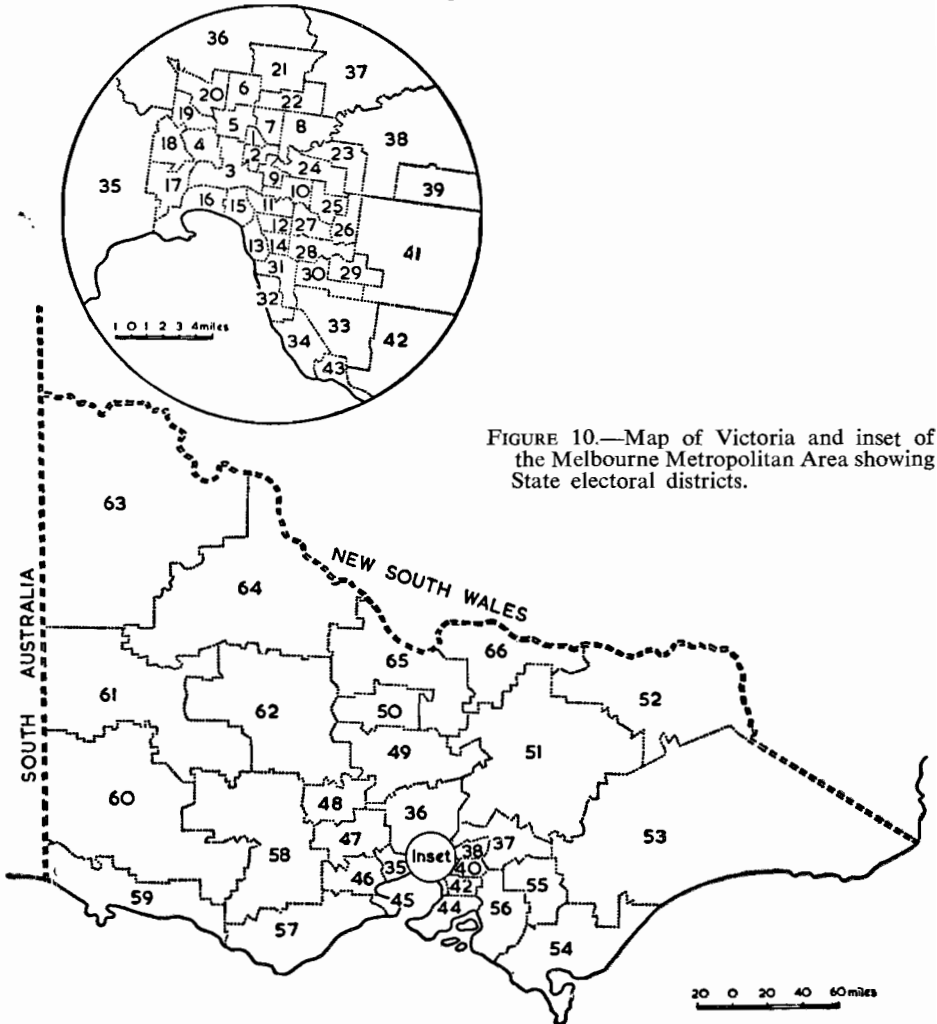


FIGURE 10.—Map of Victoria and inset of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing State electoral districts.

authorities under a joint Commonwealth–State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

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

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
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,522,481
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,554,856
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588,633
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596,807
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,635,311

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. (See also pages 79 to 82.) 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 so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

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

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

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

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

Parliamentary Elections

At the Legislative Assembly election held on the 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 40 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 26 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 19 instances but was defeated in the remaining seven instances.

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

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

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 1952 :—

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent.		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,398	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,175	52·5	1,635,311	24,777

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 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

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

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Parliamentary By-election

The following are details of a by-election held between 30th June, 1963, and 27th June, 1964 :—

Legislative Council—

14th March, 1964, Mr. William Montgomery Campbell elected for East Yarra Province.

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

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

(A.L.P.) Australian Labor Party.

(C.P.) Country Party.

(L.P.) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 30th June, 1964 :—

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

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 30th June, 1964, are shown below :—

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (A.L.P.)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (A.L.P.)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (A.L.P.)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (L.P.)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (A.L.P.)	Yarra
Calwell, The Hon. Arthur Augustus (A.L.P.)	Melbourne
Chipp, Donald Leslie (L.P.)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (A.L.P.)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports
Davis, Francis John (L.P.)	Deakin
Erwin, George Dudley (L.P.)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (L.P.)	Henty
Fraser, John Malcolm (L.P.)	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (L.P.)	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward (L.P.)	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (C.P.)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (L.P.)	Fawkner
Jess, John David (L.P.)	La Trobe
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (L.P.)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (C.P.)	Wimmera
Lindsay, Robert William Ludovic (L.P.)	Flinders
Mackinnon, Ewen Daniel (L.P.)	Corangamite
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (C.P.)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand
Menzies, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, K.T., C.H., Q.C. (L.P.)	Kooyong
Nixon, Peter James (C.P.)	Gippsland
Opperman, The Hon. Hubert Ferdinand, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Corio
Peters, Edward William (A.L.P.)	Scullin
Pollard, The Hon. Reginald Thomas (A.L.P.)	Lalor
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie (L.P.)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (L.P.)	Maribyrnong
Turnbull, Winton George (C.P.)	Mallee
Whitton, Raymond Harold (L.P.)	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

Year Book 1964 (74-77).

Government Administration

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.

Victorian Public Service

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

Agriculture	Mines
Chief Secretary's	Premier's
Crown Lands and Survey	Public Works
Education	State Forests*
Health	Transport
Labour and Industry	Treasury
Law	Water Supply*
Local Government	

* These two bodies are Departments only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act. They are also listed as Government Instrumentalities in relation to their operative functions.

DEPARTMENTAL FUNCTIONS

Year Book 1963 (93-99).

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. An article on the Premier's Department was published in the 1964 Victorian Year Book, pages 81 to 84, and a history of the Crown Law Department is outlined in the following article.

Crown Law Department

Although the Law Department as such did not come into actual being until the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, the foundations of law enforcement upon which it is based were laid as

early as 1836, the year of the foundation of the Port Phillip settlement. On 2nd May, 1836, disputes between Fawkner and Henry Batman were decided between three arbitrators, James Simpson, Dr. Alexander Thomson, and John Aitken. This was the first arbitration at Port Phillip.

George Stewart, the Police Magistrate at Goulburn, was sent by Sir Richard Bourke to inquire into the state of affairs at Port Phillip, and he arrived there in the revenue cutter *Prince George* on 25th May, 1836. He called a meeting of the residents of the district, and as a result James Simpson was appointed arbitrator and other temporary provisions for dispensing justice were made. It was also resolved that a petition be prepared for presentation to Governor Bourke praying him to appoint a resident Police Magistrate at Port Phillip and local justices of the peace.

Thus was born the law in Victoria and under such simple rules the new settlement was administered until the following 9th September when Sir Richard Bourke issued a Government Order, notifying that His Majesty's Government had authorized the location of settlers at Port Phillip under the Crown Lands Regulations of New South Wales, and that he had appointed Captain William Lonsdale of the 4th or King's Own Regiment to be Police Magistrate for that district.

On 12th September, the Assistant Military Secretary of New South Wales, Captain W. Hunter, informed Captain Lonsdale that he had been appointed to the command of a detachment of troops who were under order to proceed to Port Phillip. On his arrival he was to select a site for the erection of a temporary residence for himself, barracks for the military, a commissariat and temporary huts for constables and others. On 14th September, the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, Alexander McLeay, informed Captain Lonsdale that, in addition to exercising the ordinary jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, he was to send a confidential report monthly to the Governor, and also to inform him at once of any important occurrence.

Captain Lonsdale made an official landing on 1st October and the following day wrote a "confidential letter" to Sir Richard Bourke, stating that settlers had "expressed themselves in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the establishment which your Excellency has directed to be formed here is considered the greatest boon that could be granted them, indeed it had become absolutely necessary for their safety, as many of the lower order of people who had come over on adventure were taking advantage of the absence of power to behave in a lawless and intimidating manner".

In 1837, Captain Lonsdale suggested to the Governor the opening in Melbourne of Courts of Quarter Sessions and Requests, and the appointment of a Magistrate selected from the residents. Sir Richard Bourke also suggested to Lord Glenelg the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor at Port Phillip at a salary of £800 a year, and of a fourth judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales at a salary of £1,000 a year, in order that one of the four should be available for holding assizes twice a year at Port Phillip.

In 1838, the first Court of Petty Sessions in Little Collins-street near Spencer-street was established. This erection being of wattle and daub construction proved to be too flimsy and was ultimately destroyed by fire by prisoners in the adjoining lock-up. The court then moved to a stone structure on the site of the Western Market and thence to the corner of Little Collins and Swanston Streets where it remained until 1884 when it took over the recently vacated Supreme Court on the corner of Latrobe and Russell Streets. The present Law Courts which were opened in 1884 and to which the Supreme Court was transferred from Latrobe-street took ten years to build at a cost of £300,000.

Melbourne was also appointed a place for holding Courts of General Quarter Sessions in 1838 and trial by jury was extended to Courts of General Quarter Sessions of Melbourne by an Act of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. This court sat originally in Little Collins-street between Swanston and Russell Streets, afterwards moving to Swanston-street between Latrobe and Franklin Streets before its final move as the County Court to the Law Courts in 1885.

The first Supreme Court was formally opened in a "small inconvenient brick building" on the south-west corner of Bourke and King Streets in 1841 by Judge J. W. Willis and continuous sittings were held there until a new Supreme Court was erected at the corner of Russell and Latrobe Streets and opened in 1843 by Judge Jeffcott, who had succeeded Judge Willis.

Thus in 1851, when the Proclamation of Separation as from 1st July, 1851, was read on the steps of the Government Offices (on the site of the present Law Courts), a judicial system had long been in operation. Its administration had, however, been one of the functions of the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District (Charles Joseph Latrobe), who had arrived in 1839, until his appointment as first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony of Victoria in 1850.

Captain William Lonsdale, who had governed the settlement until the arrival of Latrobe in 1839 and who had afterwards continued in the

office of Police Magistrate, was, on Latrobe's elevation to Lieutenant-Governor, appointed to be the first Colonial Secretary for the new Colony and continued to conduct the administration until the Proclamation of Separation when the Departments of the Public Service came into separate existence each with its own responsibilities and answerable through its Permanent Head to its Minister.

In 1851, two Ministers were appointed to administer the Department, William F. Stawell as Attorney-General and Redmond Barry as Solicitor-General, and the Department continued under dual administration of similar Ministers of the Crown until the passing of the *Solicitor-General Act* 1951 which provided for the appointment of the first Solicitor-General who was not a responsible Minister of the Crown. Since 1951 the Department has been administered solely by the Attorney-General. It is worth noting, however, that from 1861 to 1890 a third Minister of the Crown under the title of Minister of Justice assisted in the administration of the Law Department.

In 1888, the Law Department, in addition to the staffs of the Supreme, County, Insolvency, and Petty Sessions Courts, also included the branches of the Registrar-General (with its sub-branches handling matters pertaining to Companies, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Patents, Trade Marks, and Copyrights) and the Titles Office. These had been subsequently added to the Law Department after its constitution in 1854.

Many changes in the composition of the Department have since taken place, the following of which are the most notable.

In 1904, the Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights sub-branch of the Registrar-General's Office was transferred to the Commonwealth. In 1928, the official Accountant in Insolvency, whose office had been created under the *Insolvency Act* 1897, was transferred to the Commonwealth following the passing of uniform bankruptcy legislation. The Collector of Imposts who had been appointed to the office of the Registrar-General and the Registrar of Titles pursuant to the *Stamp Duties Act* 1879 became, in 1890, a sub-branch under the *Stamps Act* 1890 and in 1904 became the Comptroller of Stamps and Collector of Imposts and was later transferred to the Treasury between 1930 and 1932.

The sub-branch (in the Office of the Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles) of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages was transferred between 1871 and 1894 to the Office of the Government

Statist. Prior to 1906 all juvenile offenders were dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but Children's Courts came into being with the passing of the *Children's Court Act 1906*, and a sub-branch was created under the *Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act 1927*. Under the *Public Trustee Act 1939*, the Office of the Public Trustee came into being taking over the Office of the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons which had been transferred from the Treasury to the Law Department in 1931. The Discharged Servicemen's Preference Board, the Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, and the Patriotic Funds Council were transferred to the Law Department from the Premier's Department following the creation of a Raffles Advisory Board in 1950. The Equity and Lunacy Department, a sub-branch of the Supreme Court since 1851, continued as such under the control of officers holding the dual offices of Master in Equity and Master in Lunacy until 1940 when the functions of the Master in Lunacy were transferred to the Public Trustee. In 1948, under the *Master of the Supreme Court Act 1948* an Office of the Master of the Supreme Court was created which amalgamated the existing offices of Master in Equity and Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1962, the Companies Branch, formerly a sub-branch of the Registrar-General's Office, was constituted a branch of the Law Department under the control of the Registrar of Companies.

Victorian 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 larger of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, Railways Commissioners, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Country Roads Board, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The greater number of the instrumentalities listed are small regulatory or advisory bodies or committees.

The following is an alphabetical list of Government instrumentalities :

- Aborigines Welfare Board
- Advisory Committee (Agricultural Colleges Act)
- Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority
- Advisory Committee—West Melbourne Market
- Anti-Cancer Council
- Apprenticeship Commission
- Architects Registration Board
- Board of Discipline (Railways)
- Board of Examiners of Coal Mine Managers
- Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
- Board of Examiners of Engineers of Water Supply
- Board of Examiners of Fusion Welders
- Board of Examiners of Metalliferous Mine Managers
- Board of Examiners for Mine Managers
- Board of Land and Works
- Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee
- Building Regulations Committee
- Cancer Institute Board
- Cinematograph Operators Board
- Clean Air Committee
- Coal Mine Workers Pension Tribunal
- Commission for Public Health
- Companies Auditors Board
- Consultative Council for Influenza
- Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality
- Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis
- Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases
- Consumers Committee (Agriculture)
- Co-operative Housing Advisory Committee
- Co-operative Societies Advisory Council
- Council of Adult Education
- Council of Legal Education
- Council of Public Education
- Councils of the University of Melbourne and Monash University
- Country Fire Authority
- Country Racing Clubs Fund Committee
- Country Roads Board
- Court of Marine Inquiry
- Dental Board
- Dietitians Registration Board
- Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
- Dog Racing Control Board
- Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board
- Electrical Approvals Board
- Estate Agents Committee
- Exhibition Trustees
- Fairfield Hospital Board
- Fair Rents Board
- Family Welfare Advisory Council
- Food Standards Committee
- Foreign Practitioners Qualification Committee
- Forests Commission
- Forestry Education Board
- Free Library Service Board
- Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee
- Gas and Fuel Corporation
- Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
- Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
- Grain Elevators Board
- Hairdressers Registration Board
- Home Finance Trust
- Hospital and Charities Commission
- Housing Commission
- Housing Commission Death Benefit Advisory Committee
- Indeterminate Sentences Board
- Industrial Appeals Court
- Industrial Safety Advisory Council
- Inland Meat Authority
- Land Utilization Advisory Council
- Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee
- Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
- Local Government Advisory Board
- Local Authorities Superannuation Board
- Marine Board
- Marketing Boards—
 - Chicory
 - Dried Fruits
 - Egg and Egg Pulp
 - Maize
 - Milk
 - Onion
 - Seed Beans
- Masseurs Registration Board
- Medical Board
- Melbourne and General Markets Advisory Committee
- Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
- Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
- Melbourne Cricket Ground Trustees
- Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
- Mental Health Authority
- Metropolitan Fire Brigade Appeal Tribunal
- Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
- Milk Board
- Milk Pasteurization Committee
- Municipal Auditors Board
- Municipal Building Surveyors Board

- Municipal Clerks Board
 Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 Municipal Engineers Board
 National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Building Committee
 National Fitness Council
 National Parks Authority
 Olympic Park Committee of Management
 Opticians Registration Board
 Parole Boards
 Patriotic Funds Council
 Pharmacy Board
 Pilots' Superannuation Board
 Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
 Poisons Advisory Committee
 Police Classification Board
 Police Discipline Board
 Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Premiums Committee
 Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
 Public Service Board
 Public Works Committee
 Racecourses Licences Board
 Railways Commissioners
 River Murray Commission
 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
 Shrine of Remembrance Trustees
 Sir Colin Mackenzie Sanctuary Committee of Management
 Sludge Abatement Board
 Social Welfare Training Council
 Soil Conservation Authority
 State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal
 State Electricity Commission
 State Relief Committee
 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
 State Savings Bank
 Stock Medicine Board
 Street Traders Licences Board
 Superannuation Board
 Superintendents Committee
 Supplementary Workers Compensation Board
 Teachers Tribunal
 Tender Board
 Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 Totalizator Agency Board
 Tourist Development Authority
 Town and Country Planning Board
 Traffic Commission
 Tramways Appeal Board
 Transport Regulations Board
 Trotting Control Board
 Trustees, Institute of Applied Science
 Trustees, National Gallery
 Trustees, National Museum
 Trustees, State Library
 Trustees, Various Cemeteries
 Valuers Qualifications Board
 Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities
 Various Other Trusts
 Various Reserve Committees
 Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts
 Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
 Veterinary Board Committee
 Victoria Promotion Committee
 Victorian Coal Miners Accidents Relief Board
 Victorian Dairy Products Board
 Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 Victorian Government Motor Transport Committee
 Victorian Licensing Court
 Victorian Medical Advisory Committee
 Victorian Nursing Council
 Victorian Surveyors Board
 Wages Boards
 Western Metropolitan Market Trust
 Workers Compensation Boards
 Yallourn Town Advisory Council
 Yarra Bend National Park Trustees
 Youth Advisory Council
 Zoological Board

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1962 (102-110).

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 1963 was 3,080,215.

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 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	7·37
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·46	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 1963 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									
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
1963.. ..	46,839	38,729	22,659	13,166	11,314	5,712	698	1,678	140,795

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									
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
1961.. ..	13·12‡	14·14	15·76	15·04	15·39	17·51	28·58†	26·16	14·38
1962.. ..	12·20	13·39	14·62	13·27	14·90	16·76	28·92	24·38	13·44
1963.. ..	11·56	12·68	14·50	13·05	14·63	15·68	24·35	22·88	12·90

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

† Rates affected by special local features.

‡ Revised.

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 Aus- tralia ..	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 CHANGES 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 existent 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 ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table :—

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

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

Figures in this part giving results of the 1961 Census are now final. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded. Information concerning Aborigines in Victoria appears on pages 141 to 150.

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

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

* 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 C.3100/64.—5

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, and 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)	39,502	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.

* 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 why the dwellings were unoccupied appears on page 370.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more, are given in the following table. Again, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961. Changes of area and changes in municipal status since the Census 1961 and until 30th June, 1963, are shown on page 133.

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

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	
	Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile		Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	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".

* The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on pages 373-374.

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
Torquay ..	909	1,097	1,143	Yea	1,131	1,113	1,081
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516				

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."

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.

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

* 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

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	24,855	17,313	42,168
1 ..	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,376	13,499	29,875
2 ..	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,279	15,451	31,730
3 ..	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,428	15,442	28,870
4 ..	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,079	15,672	30,751
5 ..	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,667	17,147	37,814
6 ..	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,905	15,777	35,682
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,589	110,301	236,890
7 and under 14 ..	} 79,764	64,811	144,575 {	116,152	86,338	202,490
14 and over ..				64,662	54,644	119,306
Not Stated ..	3,264	2,797	6,061	5,986	5,018	11,004
Born outside Australia ..	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,389	256,301	569,690
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

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

* 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	134,536	116,287	250,823
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	443,023	450,136	893,159
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	20,348	19,592	39,940
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,560	3,161	5,721
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.i.</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

* 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 preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. For the 1961 Census, population has been classified according to the actual occupation carried on by each person, and in the following table the numbers in broad groups of these occupations are shown :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN
MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1961

Occupation Group	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers ..	61,545	42,448	103,993
Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers	76,928	13,111	90,039
Clerical Workers	68,933	90,009	158,942
Sales Workers	54,252	37,170	91,422
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers	105,019	9,777	114,796
Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers ..	2,716	2	2,718
Workers in Transport and Communication Operations	63,312	7,530	70,842
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified) ..	396,558	71,236	467,794
Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers ..	36,164	44,220	80,384
Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,666	714	12,380
	10,044	6,709	16,753
Total Persons in the Work Force	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in the Work Force	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

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

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE 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	60,814	12,289	73,103
Self-Employed	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,446	19,421	120,867
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,977	275,281	958,258
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,897	2,026	5,923
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,134	309,017	1,158,151
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employ- ment	1,684	524	2,208	25,571	8,634	34,205
Temporarily Laid Off	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,483	5,018
Sickness or Accident	3,202	943	4,145	5,521	2,051	7,572
Changing Jobs	1,796	758	2,554	2,005	1,034	3,039
Other and Not Stated	2,216	474	2,690	1,371	707	2,078
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	38,003	13,909	51,912
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,038	154,334	316,372
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,937	296,592	620,529
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)"	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,041	19,638	37,679
Home Duties		515,711	515,711		540,418	540,418
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,589	104,160	170,749
Inmate of Institution ..	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,692	20,853
Other	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,492	6,958	13,450
Total 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

* 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, 1963. 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, 1963

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1963	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion in Each State or Territory
				per cent.
New South Wales	309,433	4,086,293	13·21	37·07
Victoria	87,884	3,080,215	35·05	27·95
Queensland	667,000	1,571,982	2·36	14·26
South Australia	380,070	1,020,174	2·68	9·26
Western Australia	975,920	784,107	0·80	7·11
Tasmania	26,215	373,640	14·25	3·39
Northern Territory	523,620	28,822	0·06	0·26
Australian Capital Territory *	939	77,578	82·62	0·70
Australia	2,971,081	11,022,811	3·71	100·00

* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1963 :—

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
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
1963	1,546,890	1,533,325	3,080,215

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1963, is given in the following table. 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 overseas 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, 1963

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	163,332	155,319	318,651	50-54	85,989	82,230	168,219
5-9	154,827	146,389	301,216	55-59	70,576	68,635	139,211
10-14	144,872	138,327	283,199	60-64	57,513	62,524	120,037
15-19	131,293	124,073	255,366	65-69	41,757	54,118	95,875
20-24	106,078	100,831	206,909	70 and over	65,765	100,421	166,186
25-29	99,088	94,373	193,461	All Ages	1,535,214	1,520,517	3,055,731
30-34	105,659	97,172	202,831	Under 21	616,077	584,759	1,200,836
35-39	113,141	105,784	218,925	21-64	811,615	781,219	1,592,834
40-44	104,430	100,907	205,337	65 and over	107,522	154,539	262,061
45-49	90,894	89,414	180,308	All Ages	1,535,214	1,520,517	3,055,731

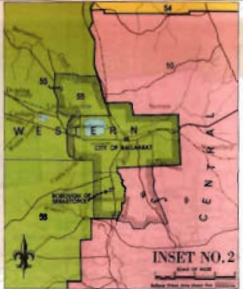
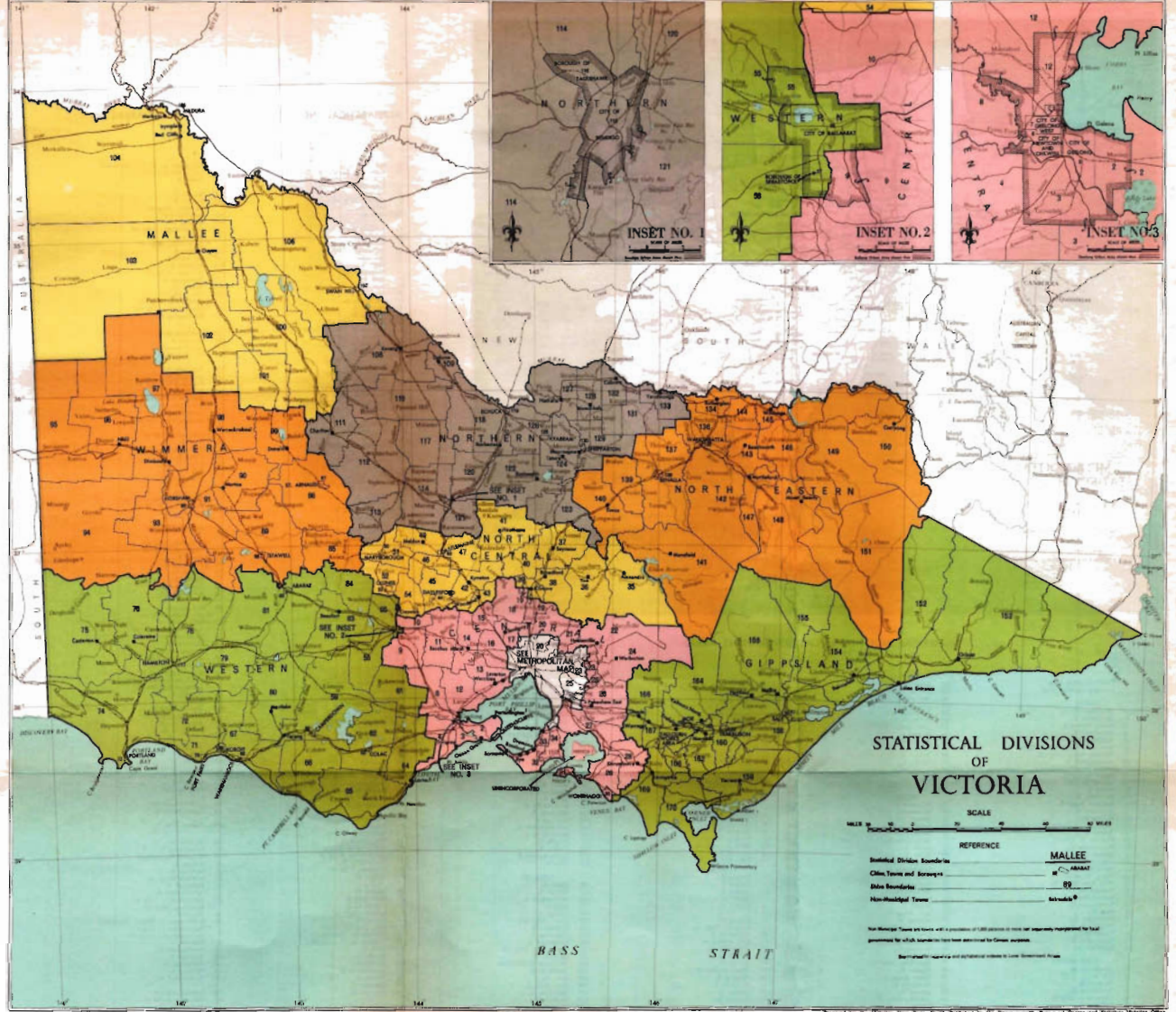
The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by statistical division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1963, together with the area at 30th June, 1963.

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 368.

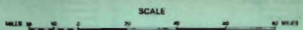
VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*					
Altona Shire†	16,167	19,300	3,960	4,863	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,884	12,300	2,495	2,905	30,617
Box Hill City	50,412	52,500	13,847	14,453	5,309
Brighton City	41,302	42,000	12,788	13,112	3,380
Broadmeadows City ..	66,306	73,300	15,481	17,583	17,490
Brunswick City	53,093	53,200	14,848	14,916	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	581	600	103	106	14,540
Camberwell City	99,353	101,100	30,289	31,033	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	75,500	23,998	24,344	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	23,700	6,730	7,107	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	71,400	18,793	18,972	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	24,900	6,990	6,769	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	17,500	4,460	4,998	8,320
Dandenong City	24,909	27,200	6,433	7,096	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	24,900	5,453	7,170	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)* ..	12,745	13,500	3,602	3,815	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	59,300	17,178	17,351	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	35,927	40,600	11,491	13,142	54,012
Fitzroy City	29,399	29,100	7,973	7,893	904
Footscray City	60,734	61,100	16,617	16,713	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	31,100	8,222	9,756	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	37,800	12,500	12,991	2,411
Heidelberg City†	86,430	79,900	22,002	20,294	29,080
Keilor City	29,519	34,300	7,653	9,049	24,265
Kew City	33,341	33,800	9,441	9,575	3,596
Lillydale Shire (Part)* ..	12,894	14,200	4,145	4,646	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	48,800	15,376	15,759	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	75,900	19,711	20,183	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	100,100	25,825	27,098	12,655
Mordialloc City	26,526	27,800	7,555	7,932	3,013
Northcote City†	44,746	56,100	13,364	16,556	4,229
Nunawading City	53,246	61,100	14,359	16,636	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	50,000	12,736	13,314	7,486

For footnotes see page 133.



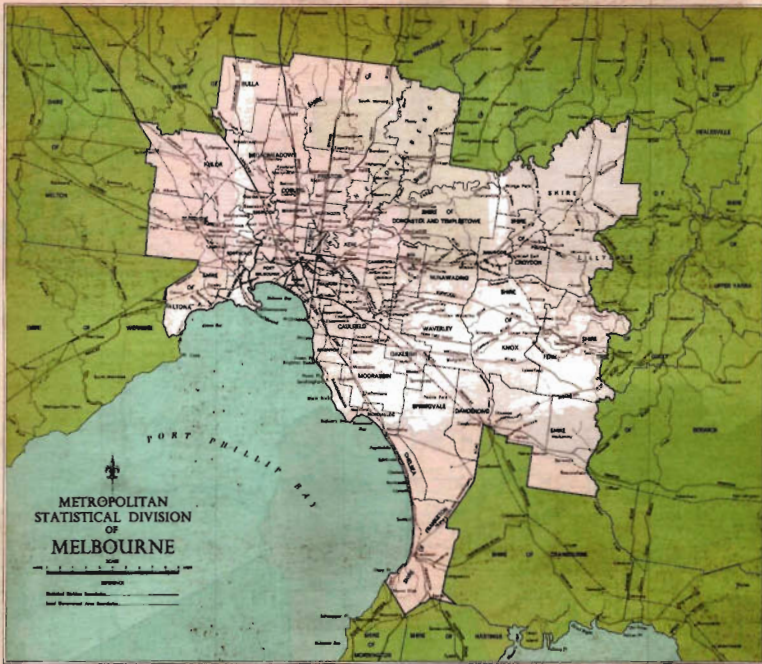
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF VICTORIA



REFERENCE		MALLEE
Statistical Division Boundaries	—	—
City, Town and Borough	—	—
State Boundary	—	—
Non-Municipal Town	—	—

Not Municipal Towns and Towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more are separately designated for local government for which boundaries have been indicated for Census purposes.

Boundaries of Municipalities and Statistical Divisions in Color. Government Printer.



ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

100 Alberton S.	115 Lillipath S. (Part) (Continued)
101 Alexandra S.	116 Lillipath S. (Part)
102 Altona S.	117 Lonsdale S.
103 Ararat S.	118 Maribou S.
104 Ararat S.	119 Maribou S.
105 Ararat S.	120 Maribou S.
106 Ararat S.	121 Maribou S.
107 Ararat S.	122 Maribou S.
108 Ararat S.	123 Maribou S.
109 Ararat S.	124 Maribou S.
110 Ararat S.	125 Maribou S.
111 Ararat S.	126 Maribou S.
112 Ararat S.	127 Maribou S.
113 Ararat S.	128 Maribou S.
114 Ararat S.	129 Maribou S.
115 Ararat S.	130 Maribou S.
116 Ararat S.	131 Maribou S.
117 Ararat S.	132 Maribou S.
118 Ararat S.	133 Maribou S.
119 Ararat S.	134 Maribou S.
120 Ararat S.	135 Maribou S.
121 Ararat S.	136 Maribou S.
122 Ararat S.	137 Maribou S.
123 Ararat S.	138 Maribou S.
124 Ararat S.	139 Maribou S.
125 Ararat S.	140 Maribou S.
126 Ararat S.	141 Maribou S.
127 Ararat S.	142 Maribou S.
128 Ararat S.	143 Maribou S.
129 Ararat S.	144 Maribou S.
130 Ararat S.	145 Maribou S.
131 Ararat S.	146 Maribou S.
132 Ararat S.	147 Maribou S.
133 Ararat S.	148 Maribou S.
134 Ararat S.	149 Maribou S.
135 Ararat S.	150 Maribou S.
136 Ararat S.	151 Maribou S.
137 Ararat S.	152 Maribou S.
138 Ararat S.	153 Maribou S.
139 Ararat S.	154 Maribou S.
140 Ararat S.	155 Maribou S.
141 Ararat S.	156 Maribou S.
142 Ararat S.	157 Maribou S.
143 Ararat S.	158 Maribou S.
144 Ararat S.	159 Maribou S.
145 Ararat S.	160 Maribou S.
146 Ararat S.	161 Maribou S.
147 Ararat S.	162 Maribou S.
148 Ararat S.	163 Maribou S.
149 Ararat S.	164 Maribou S.
150 Ararat S.	165 Maribou S.
151 Ararat S.	166 Maribou S.
152 Ararat S.	167 Maribou S.
153 Ararat S.	168 Maribou S.
154 Ararat S.	169 Maribou S.
155 Ararat S.	170 Maribou S.
156 Ararat S.	171 Maribou S.
157 Ararat S.	172 Maribou S.
158 Ararat S.	173 Maribou S.
159 Ararat S.	174 Maribou S.
160 Ararat S.	175 Maribou S.
161 Ararat S.	176 Maribou S.
162 Ararat S.	177 Maribou S.
163 Ararat S.	178 Maribou S.
164 Ararat S.	179 Maribou S.
165 Ararat S.	180 Maribou S.
166 Ararat S.	181 Maribou S.
167 Ararat S.	182 Maribou S.
168 Ararat S.	183 Maribou S.
169 Ararat S.	184 Maribou S.
170 Ararat S.	185 Maribou S.
171 Ararat S.	186 Maribou S.
172 Ararat S.	187 Maribou S.
173 Ararat S.	188 Maribou S.
174 Ararat S.	189 Maribou S.
175 Ararat S.	190 Maribou S.
176 Ararat S.	191 Maribou S.
177 Ararat S.	192 Maribou S.
178 Ararat S.	193 Maribou S.
179 Ararat S.	194 Maribou S.
180 Ararat S.	195 Maribou S.
181 Ararat S.	196 Maribou S.
182 Ararat S.	197 Maribou S.
183 Ararat S.	198 Maribou S.
184 Ararat S.	199 Maribou S.
185 Ararat S.	200 Maribou S.
186 Ararat S.	201 Maribou S.
187 Ararat S.	202 Maribou S.
188 Ararat S.	203 Maribou S.
189 Ararat S.	204 Maribou S.
190 Ararat S.	205 Maribou S.
191 Ararat S.	206 Maribou S.
192 Ararat S.	207 Maribou S.
193 Ararat S.	208 Maribou S.
194 Ararat S.	209 Maribou S.
195 Ararat S.	210 Maribou S.
196 Ararat S.	211 Maribou S.
197 Ararat S.	212 Maribou S.
198 Ararat S.	213 Maribou S.
199 Ararat S.	214 Maribou S.
200 Ararat S.	215 Maribou S.

NUMERICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

See map on this page

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
55	55	55
56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
79	79	79
80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
17	17	17
18	18	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21	21
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
33	33	33
34	34	34
35	35	35
36	36	36
37	37	37
38	38	38
39	39	39
40	40	40
41	41	41
42	42	42
43	43	43
44	44	44
45	45	45
46	46	46
47	47	47
48	48	48
49	49	49
50	50	50
51	51	51
52	52	52
53	53	53
54	54	54
55	55	55
56	56	56
57	57	57
58	58	58
59	59	59
60	60	60
61	61	61
62	62	62
63	63	63
64	64	64
65	65	65
66	66	66
67	67	67
68	68	68
69	69	69
70	70	70
71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
74	74	74
75	75	75
76	76	76
77	77	77
78	78	78
79	79	79
80	80	80
81	81	81
82	82	82
83	83	83
84	84	84
85	85	85
86	86	86
87	87	87
88	88	88
89	89	89
90	90	90
91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA—<i>continued</i>					
Port Melbourne City ..	12,370	12,200	3,399	3,393	2,628
Prahran City ..	52,554	54,700	19,259	20,212	2,361
Preston City ..	84,146	86,600	21,124	21,835	9,155
Richmond City ..	33,863	33,500	9,662	9,634	1,513
Ringwood City ..	24,427	26,000	6,661	7,129	5,625
Sandringham City ..	37,001	37,300	10,910	11,060	3,700
South Melbourne City ..	32,528	32,200	9,878	9,851	2,203
Springvale City ..	28,526	32,300	7,439	8,534	24,000
St. Kilda City ..	52,205	55,000	19,668	20,837	2,118
Sunshine City ..	62,321	64,800	14,470	15,414	19,775
Waverley City ..	44,987	53,200	11,702	14,081	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part)* ..	8,912	10,600	2,313	2,812	34,206
Williamstown City† ..	30,606	30,800	8,538	8,671	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metropolitan Area ..	1,911,895	2,003,100	541,441	571,593	519,791

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Bacchus Marsh Shire† ..	4,425	4,680	1,183	1,258	139,904
Ballan Shire ..	2,440	2,450	907	915	227,200
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,200	2,230	685	693	174,080
Barrabool Shire ..	2,344	2,470	1,517	1,719	146,560
Bass Shire ..	3,851	3,880	1,314	1,357	129,920
Bellarine Shire ..	10,127	11,220	3,587	4,031	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,815	11,200	3,564	3,702	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	4,243	4,440	831	886	89,779
Bungaree Shire ..	2,049	2,160	561	595	56,320
Buninyong Shire ..	4,313	4,500	1,236	1,287	192,000
Corio Shire ..	29,450	31,750	7,009	7,687	172,800
Cranbourne Shire ..	10,908	11,700	3,431	3,716	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)* ..	3,830	3,950	1,331	1,370	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)* ..	1,660	1,800	826	868	20,871
Flinders Shire ..	10,512	11,930	8,731	9,749	80,000
Geelong City ..	18,019	18,190	5,336	5,388	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	18,100	5,345	5,465	1,299
Gisborne Shire† ..	2,145	2,210	812	841	68,736
Hastings Shire ..	6,883	7,290	2,367	2,532	71,680
Healesville Shire ..	6,068	6,180	1,968	1,980	248,960
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division)† ..	773	770	229	229	63,360
Korumburra Shire ..	7,813	7,930	2,142	2,177	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)* ..	5,390	5,480	1,814	1,850	49,197
Melton Shire ..	1,804	1,960	505	550	111,298
Mornington Shire ..	7,819	8,640	3,375	3,758	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,788	12,030	3,435	3,506	1,480
Phillip Island Shire ..	1,241	1,330	794	934	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,659	2,720	1,281	1,353	2,099
Romsey Shire ..	2,636	2,700	879	896	152,960
South Barwon Shire ..	16,794	18,690	5,207	5,817	40,856
Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,692	5,810	1,916	1,956	391,680

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Werribee Shire	13,689	14,840	2,947	3,275	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)* ..	2,578	2,690	783	818	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough	4,190	4,250	1,335	1,352	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	47	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division	239,057	252,400	79,230	84,557	3,717,520
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire	4,545	4,570	1,555	1,592	462,080
Broadford Shire†	2,076	2,080	589	602	142,400
Castlemaine Town	7,216	7,260	2,108	2,155	5,760
Clunes Borough	836	830	303	296	5,760
Creswick Shire	3,587	3,610	1,100	1,123	136,320
Daylesford Borough	2,776	2,780	1,067	1,073	4,013
Glenlyon Shire	1,869	1,870	814	812	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)†	1,955	1,970	448	466	62,400
Kyneton Shire	5,979	6,010	2,022	2,053	179,200
Maldon Shire	2,008	2,020	715	724	138,240
Maryborough City	7,235	7,270	2,245	2,283	5,760
McIvor Shire	2,140	2,150	624	635	357,120
Metcalfe Shire	2,316	2,330	743	761	145,920
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,110	682	692	60,800
Newstead Shire	1,874	1,880	665	670	101,120
Pyalong Shire	456	460	141	145	149,120
Seymour Shire	9,254	9,280	2,285	2,325	234,656
Talbot Shire	742	740	276	275	126,080
Tullaroop Shire	1,376	1,380	433	439	157,440
Yea Shire	2,697	2,700	959	964	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistic al Division	63,039	63,300	19,774	20,085	2,958,893
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City	7,934	8,120	1,999	2,039	4,710
Ararat Shire	4,600	4,780	1,333	1,372	903,629
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,570	11,850	11,963	8,550
Ballarat Shire	10,102	11,070	2,346	2,553	117,760
Belfast Shire	1,917	1,930	492	496	128,000
Camperdown Town	3,446	3,540	1,010	1,030	3,591
Colac City	9,252	9,710	2,545	2,642	2,688
Colac Shire	7,326	7,490	1,968	2,002	360,320
Dundas Shire	4,072	4,120	1,165	1,175	856,064
Glenelg Shire	5,887	5,950	1,734	1,748	885,120
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,850	605	609	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	9,740	2,641	2,693	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,310	2,545	2,574	647,040

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
<i>WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued</i>					
Heytesbury Shire	7,281	7,930	1,846	1,982	381,440
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,510	365	375	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,460	386	385	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	398	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,960	762	774	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,700	1,201	1,216	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire	3,056	3,110	858	870	350,720
Otway Shire	3,970	4,110	1,317	1,346	435,840
Port Fairy Borough	2,426	2,540	813	837	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,370	1,857	1,933	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,110	2,091	2,119	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,700	1,099	1,125	378,880
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,840	1,186	1,224	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,250	1,175	1,196	488,576
Warrnambool City	15,702	16,680	4,198	4,408	7,091
Warrnambool Shire	7,610	7,800	1,951	1,992	392,320
Winchelsea Shire	4,603	4,810	1,743	1,787	344,960
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	204,500	55,479	56,863	9,155,226

WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION

Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,150	584	598	491,520
Avoca Shire	2,153	2,160	729	733	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,080	1,781	1,817	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,930	849	860	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,110	1,181	1,200	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,430	2,646	2,817	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,430	693	712	762,240
Kara Kara Shire†	1,421	1,420	441	443	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,450	1,492	1,513	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,900	1,212	1,235	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,170	922	938	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,570	1,691	1,749	5,952
Stawell Shire†	2,193	2,210	784	799	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire	4,717	4,750	1,455	1,483	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,540	961	963	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,300	17,421	17,860	7,812,090

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,920	498	506	362,880
Karkaroc Shire	4,168	4,220	1,162	1,177	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	12,820	3,458	3,618	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,660	4,548	4,644	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough	6,186	6,570	1,674	1,787	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	13,030	3,292	3,366	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,600	1,191	1,205	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,880	1,243	1,283	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	64,700	17,066	17,586	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,900	9,110	9,310	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,090	694	699	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,520	683	691	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	5,000	1,212	1,269	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,630	1,150	1,204	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,480	1,404	1,457	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,990	1,511	1,530	3,584
East Loddon Shire	1,703	1,740	465	475	295,040
Echuca Borough	6,443	6,850	1,773	1,887	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,300	915	936	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,930	643	652	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,330	696	707	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,340	2,483	2,551	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,850	1,211	1,222	589,440
Kyabram Borough	3,936	4,150	1,125	1,185	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,410	1,754	1,841	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,320	887	918	305,920
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,260	1,532	1,573	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,420	1,978	2,025	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	11,070	2,758	2,881	254,080
Shepparton City†	13,580	15,130	3,790	4,217	6,600
Shepparton Shire†	6,113	5,940	1,546	1,511	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,031	6,430	1,544	1,657	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,690	667	737	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,630	1,304	1,332	408,320
Yarrowonga Shire	3,724	3,800	1,087	1,109	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	162,200	43,922	45,576	6,510,342

For footnotes see page 133

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire	4,845	4,910	1,085	1,105	190,720
Benalla Borough	8,260	8,640	2,102	2,228	4,544
Benalla Shire†	3,692	3,350	1,022	1,042	573,568
Bright Shire	4,331	4,440	1,532	1,568	733,440
Chiltern Shire	1,652	1,660	498	501	122,880
Euroa Shire	4,833	4,900	1,433	1,454	330,880
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,480	1,461	1,485	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	3,960	979	1,045	176,000
Omoo Shire	2,145	2,160	664	669	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,320	1,408	1,441	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,700	847	862	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,240	1,234	1,246	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire	2,938	3,130	820	894	607,360
Violet Town Shire	1,360	1,370	435	440	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	14,490	3,579	3,827	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,180	601	613	226,560
Wodonga Shire†	12,968	10,850	2,532	2,705	85,760
Yackandandah Shire	3,093	3,120	869	881	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division	86,325	85,900	23,101	24,006	7,803,942
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,090	1,801	1,842	461,440
Avon Shire	3,214	3,260	793	805	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire	11,279	11,940	3,188	3,349	606,720
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,600	2,396	2,438	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	9,030	2,356	2,422	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,130	556	575	62,720
Moe City†	15,463	16,320	3,727	3,937	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	19,750	4,511	4,855	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,550	2,545	2,596	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,320	1,818	1,853	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	4,830	1,436	1,500	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,420	2,135	2,262	5,363
South Gippsland Shire	5,247	5,490	1,506	1,565	353,920
Tambo Shire	5,431	5,600	1,889	1,931	867,840
Traralgon Borough	12,300	13,320	3,067	3,320	4,930
Traralgon Shire	1,229	1,250	330	336	115,390
Warragul Shire	9,585	9,880	2,601	2,674	87,040
Woorayl Shire	8,784	9,410	2,637	2,789	307,840
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,192	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands) .. ..	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division	149,051	155,800	40,484	42,241	8,568,108

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan	1,911,895	2,003,100	541,441	571,593	519,791
Central	239,057	252,400	79,230	84,557	3,717,520
North-Central	63,039	63,300	19,774	20,085	2,958,893
Western	198,022	204,500	55,479	56,863	9,155,226
Wimmera	58,799	59,300	17,421	17,860	7,812,090
Mallee	62,952	64,700	17,066	17,586	9,199,821
Northern	156,364	162,200	43,922	45,576	6,510,342
North-Eastern	86,325	85,900	23,101	24,006	7,803,942
Gippsland	149,051	155,800	40,484	42,241	8,568,108
Migratory	4,609	4,531	..	..	..
Total—Victoria	2,930,113	3,055,731	837,918	880,367	56,245,733
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS					
Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City	18,019	18,190	5,336	5,388	3,322
Geelong West City	17,681	18,100	5,345	5,465	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,030	3,435	3,506	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part)	4,351	4,670	1,177	1,302	4,384
Corio Shire (Part)	25,712	27,780	6,083	6,659	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part)	14,226	15,740	3,873	4,371	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	96,510	25,249	26,691	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,570	11,850	11,963	8,550
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,840	1,186	1,224	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part)	8,348	9,240	1,854	2,046	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part)	832	900	236	254	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	56,550	15,126	15,487	17,709
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,900	9,110	9,310	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,990	1,511	1,530	3,584
Marong Shire (Part)	2,527	2,700	659	709	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	3,020	745	842	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	41,610	12,025	12,391	14,304

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS— <i>continued</i>					
Latrobe Valley—Urban§					
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,192	8,653
Moe City† ..	15,463	16,320	3,727	3,937	5,286
Traralgon Borough ..	12,300	13,320	3,067	3,320	4,930
Morwell (N.M.) ..	14,833	16,010	3,582	3,858	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.) ..	1,867	1,910	449	459	320
Total—Latrobe Valley—Urban	49,473	52,170	12,017	12,766	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, 1963, 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.

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

The Borough of Moe was proclaimed a City from 6th March, 1963.

‡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 55,800 at 30th June, 1963.

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, 1963, 1,976,686 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 990,384 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
1962-63	125,000	137,235

The 1963-64 programme provides for 145,000 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, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), 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, 1963, a total of 990,384 assisted migrants came to Australia. More than half (50·1 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, 1963, have been as follows :—

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

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April, 1947	469,638
Refugee	November, 1947	207,616
German	August, 1952	69,814
Netherlands	April, 1951	65,649
Italian	August, 1951	40,675*
Greek	August, 1952	33,008
Maltese	January, 1949	28,944
General Assisted Passage Schemes	September, 1954	20,188
Austrian	August, 1952	17,122
Spanish	August, 1958	7,880
Belgian	February, 1961	1,152
Other Schemes .. .. .	.. .. .	28,698
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	990,384

* Now excludes Triestians.

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 arriving under State auspices.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla for assisted European migrants, and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, oversea migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a Census, from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia.

A comparison of the results of the 1961 Census with those 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 oversea-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—569,690 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 oversea-born in 1961 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 206,369, Italy 91,075, Germany 39,291, Netherlands 36,284, Greece 31,763, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,844, and New Zealand 11,476.

Of the 569,690 Victorian residents born overseas 236,890 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,490 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,306 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,004 oversea-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1959 to 1963, 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								
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
1963..	249,208	71,860	22,280	8,845	25,354	130	3,050	380,727
DEPARTURES								
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
1963..	215,889	44,711	23,674	6,031	16,020	199	2,558	309,082

NOTE.—The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

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								
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
1963	144,168	111,182	125,377	380,727	43,412	16,061	12,387	71,860
DEPARTURES								
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
1963	67,324	112,427	129,331	309,082	16,709	17,275	10,727	44,711

* 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 year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1963

Countries	Number	
	Embarking	Disembarking
Commonwealth Countries—		
United Kingdom and Ireland	21,591	11,582
Canada	400	331
Ceylon	420	235
Fiji	189	104
Hong Kong	249	255
India	399	374
Malta	2,358	231
Malaya	369	148
Nauru	348	431
New Guinea	80	8
New Zealand	14,617	13,306
Pakistan	20	4
Papua	2	76
Singapore	1,616	1,590
Other	871	429
Total Commonwealth	43,529	29,104
Foreign Countries—		
Austria	212	..
Belgium	12	1
Egypt	1,111	126
France	156	337
Germany	1,988	472
Greece	5,895	1,826
Indonesia	129	198
Italy	12,923	7,876
Japan	818	983
Netherlands	1,710	1,758
South Africa	647	555
Spain	1,135	31
United States of America	711	875
Other	884	569
Total Foreign	28,331	15,607
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	71,860	44,711

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1963 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1963

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	22,242	11,114	Latvian ..	..	..
Irish ..	193	137	Lebanese ..	120	5
American (U.S.)	188	105	Lithuanian ..	2	..
Austrian ..	165	216	Norwegian ..	45	15
Belgian ..	194	15	Polish* ..	422	39
Chinese ..	52	59	Portuguese ..	9	..
Czechoslovak ..	3	1	Romanian ..	8	2
Danish ..	66	37	Russian† ..	13	20
Dutch ..	795	999	South African	121	44
Egyptian ..	356	1	(So Described)		
Estonian ..	..	..	Spanish ..	1,185	44
Finnish ..	24	32	Swedish ..	29	12
French ..	170	38	Swiss ..	135	61
German ..	1,692	1,070	Turkish ..	17	1
Greek ..	5,730	508	Ukrainian ..	..	7
Hungarian ..	57	33	Yugoslav ..	1,247	73
Indonesian ..	7	19	Stateless‡ ..	818	38
Israeli ..	90	10	Other ..	64	32
Italian ..	7,150	1,921			
Japanese ..	3	1	Total ..	43,412	16,709

* 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 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS
NATURALIZED**

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1959 to 1963	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	No.	%
Albanian ..	23	29	27	55	25	159	0·24
Austrian ..	100	169	219	269	245	1,002	1·52
Belgian ..	12	11	8	8	16	55	0·08
Bulgarian ..	21	21	19	15	23	99	0·15
Czechoslovak ..	191	159	134	136	99	719	1·09
Danish ..	12	13	10	70	66	171	0·26
Dutch ..	1,258	2,065	1,557	2,399	1,465	8,744	13·29
Estonian ..	121	161	67	86	45	480	0·73
Finnish ..	5	24	13	25	16	83	0·13
French ..	47	45	39	56	41	228	0·35
German ..	849	1,669	1,018	1,466	1,052	6,054	9·20
Greek ..	536	1,170	1,405	2,104	1,885	7,100	10·79
Hungarian ..	253	340	191	1,435	1,082	3,301	5·02
Italian ..	2,953	4,136	3,222	3,839	3,038	17,188	26·13
Latvian ..	600	485	268	327	202	1,882	2·86
Lithuanian ..	329	267	129	184	85	994	1·51
Norwegian ..	15	18	17	36	16	102	0·16
Polish ..	1,952	1,822	907	1,232	1,130	7,043	10·71
Romanian ..	73	50	28	64	41	256	0·39
Russian ..	154	111	69	119	101	554	0·84
Swedish ..	13	11	8	13	4	49	0·07
Swiss ..	43	46	38	54	32	213	0·32
Ukrainian ..	751	723	342	439	302	2,557	3·89
Yugoslav ..	735	818	513	825	812	3,703	5·63
Other European ..	54	61	30	49	34	228	0·35
U.S. American ..	10	13	10	20	16	69	0·11
Other Nationalities	242	361	428	499	374	1,904	2·89
Stateless ..	204	244	102	146	149	845	1·29
Total ..	11,556	15,042	10,818	15,970	12,396	65,782	100·00

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 3,071 children in 1959, 4,231 in 1960, 2,610 in 1961, 3,538 in 1962 and 2,055 in 1963 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines of Victoria

Aboriginal Prehistory

When the Aborigines first arrived in Victoria is not known, because little archaeological excavation has been attempted in Australia. It is certain, however, that the duration of their occupation spans thousands rather than hundreds of years. The earliest Radiocarbon 14 age estimations for aboriginal implements come from Queensland, where toolmakers lived by 14,000 B.C., producing implements which resembled Tasmanian tools. Such dates belong to the last Ice Age, when Victoria and Tasmania probably were connected by land and environmental conditions were quite different from those prevailing at present.

From Victoria come hints of possible greater antiquity, but systematic excavations are needed to clarify the position. In 1940, a human cranium was discovered in a clay pit in a Maribyrnong River terrace near Keilor. The possibility that the skull was an intrusive burial appears ruled out, and different climatic conditions for this period are inferred. At the same site, traces of charcoal occur in the clay, and these may be the remains of camp fires. Radiocarbon 14 establishes the age of two concentrations a few feet below the level of the skull discovery as 13,000 B.C. and 16,000 B.C. However, it still has to be established conclusively that the charcoal did result from aboriginal activity and not from natural causes.

It is known that around 13,000 B.C. species of now extinct giant mammals lived in the Western District, and there is a possibility that aboriginal implements dating from that time were found, last century, associated with their bones in deposits near Terang and Lake Colongulac. However, for such crucial ancient evidence, judgment must be suspended until more archaeological fieldwork is attempted.

However, there is no doubt that the Aborigines witnessed volcanic eruptions on the basalt plains, and one stone axe has been found buried, apparently beneath the tuff of Tower Hill, while implements are known sealed beneath Mt. Gambier ejectamenta of about 2,000 B.C.

Prehistoric Culture

Excavations, so far limited to the Lower River Murray valley and near Cape Otway, indicate that aboriginal stone craftsmanship in south-eastern Australia was more highly skilled and diversified 2,000 to 5,000 years ago than at the time of European contact. In pre-European times the production of several specialized implement types had ceased, while only one new stone technique was adopted—that of grinding the cutting edge of axes. This is a reminder that although the Aborigines are known as a stone age people, stone utilization played a relatively minor role in Victorian economy and technology.

It is logical to interpret this to mean that they were adjusted to Victorian conditions, which furnished them with a variety of plant and animal raw materials, whose archaeological survival is uncommon. European descriptions and museum collections of ethnographic specimens provide proof that the Aborigines were adept at wood carving and skin dressing. Some of the finest wooden implements were engraved with tools made from the lower jaw and incisor of possum or wallaby.

Unfortunately 19th Century observers seldom understood the closely knit social and ceremonial structure of tribal society. Most accounts are superficial, anecdotal, or concentrate on those matters of greatest interest to the writer. In a period before the development of anthropological teaching, they interpreted tribal behaviour in terms of European morality and political prejudices. It is not surprising that the Aborigines were claimed by most commentators as lacking all religious concepts or that "chiefs" were thought, erroneously, to rule

tribes after the fashion of American Indians. For various reasons, therefore, tribal organization in Victoria can be reconstructed only conjecturally and is of limited value. The total number of tribes is disputed: possibly there were about 30. Several distinct languages were claimed, but probably most regional differences were not great. Recent opinion assumes a common linguistic origin for Victoria, but allows two major sub-groups within it.

Population in 1835

All population estimates are conjectural. In 1877, only 774 natives of pure descent survived. Estimates made by early settlers ranged between 3,000 and 7,500 for the State, an average density of between 12 and 30 square miles for each native. A figure of 10,000 may be postulated as the extreme limit, because this was a hunting-fishing-gathering society, where despite regional bounties, the land only fed a population adapted for survival during the leanest season.

Batman's Treaty

On 6th June, 1835 the natives of Port Phillip ceded 600,000 acres to John Batman and the Port Phillip Association. Unfortunately for Batman, the treaty was repudiated by the British Government, which denied the aboriginal title to the land. Indeed, if the eight "chiefs" who affixed their mark to the document had comprehended what it meant, they would have agreed that land ownership did not rest with them, nor yet with the tribe. There was such an intimate spiritual bond between the tribal land and its people, that they could not sell this birthright.

Judging from the official reaction which this treaty provoked, it is best considered as a calculated bluff by the Association to force the issue on permission to settle in areas remote from Sydney's control. Batman's policy deserves credit as a rare example of conciliatory race relations and a recognition of the justice of some compensation. But the lack of anthropological understanding is evident in this treaty, probably modelled on Penn's treaty with American Indians, and expressing sentiments more appropriate to South Seas trading than to Aboriginal society. Whatever the merits of Association welfare (and its subsequent record was quite honourable), the economic motive of pastoral expansion dominated.

Port Phillip 1835 to 1838

In Britain, the post-Reform Bill Parliament was motivated by genuine humanitarianism, which resulted in its appointment in 1836 of a Select Committee on Aborigines in colonial possessions. Governors Bourke and Gipps (who executed Europeans who murdered Aborigines at Myall Creek, N.S.W., in 1838) reflected this attitude in their native policies. Bourke instructed Lonsdale to be humane to the Port Phillip Aborigines as Resident Police Magistrate, and he arrived bearing 500 red night caps, 200 check suits, and 250 blankets for the natives; Bourke visited Melbourne in 1837, commended Lonsdale's work, and anticipated mutually beneficial race relations.

George Langhorne, sponsored by the Government and Port Phillip Association as a missionary from 1836, was unsuccessful in his ministrations, chiefly centred on a school sited near the Botanic Gardens. Lonsdale's endeavour to develop "self-help" through a native police force proved futile. Armed conflicts were minimal in the Melbourne area, yet within four years the population of the Yarra tribe fell from perhaps 350 to 200. In the spreading pastoral areas, however, there were signs of European brutality as tempers frayed owing to isolation, privation, and aboriginal sheep spearing.

1838 to 1850 : *The Protectorate*

Guided protection for native peoples was now considered necessary and Victoria was the first colony in which the new concept was implemented. In 1838 Gipps was informed that a Chief Protector and four assistants had been appointed "for the better protection and government of the native tribes" of Port Phillip. G. A. Robinson, fresh from his previous labours for Tasmanian Aborigines, was placed in charge at an annual salary of £500; his Assistants sailed from England on a salary of £250 each. Skilled dedication was the prerequisite, for the official communication informed Gipps that while Robinson was to be based in Melbourne, the others were to live with the tribes, learn the language, induce them to cease nomadism, instruct them in agricultural and building pursuits, distribute food and clothing, collect data on their customs, preach Christian doctrine, and instil moral behaviour into their untutored minds.

In 1839, the Assistants entered the field, based respectively on the Goulburn, Loddon, Geelong, and Mornington Peninsula areas. It is significant that at this time nine out of the twenty salaried officers in the Port Phillip administration were connected with aboriginal welfare. Within four years, £25,000 was expended, and when the scheme was abandoned in 1850, the total cost had been £42,200, an extraordinary sum for the decade of the Irish famine.

The Protectorate was an enlightened concept and ameliorated the lot of the Aborigines to some extent, but it was also a failure. Robinson was a poor administrator and even worse at maintaining good relations with his staff and the Government; two of the Assistants were incompetent; pastoralists were antagonistic, as they refused to co-operate with protectors who demanded that land be reserved from pastoral occupation; and the Aborigines continued to die through disease and drink, evidencing little interest in education or agriculture.

It is doubtful whether anyone could have succeeded at this period before the development of anthropological knowledge, in the face of European antipathy and Aboriginal apathy. The decision to abandon the Protectorates was recommended by a committee of the N.S.W. Legislative Council, which used the written denunciations of 45 Justices of the Peace (squatters almost to a man), and failed to question a single informed witness. There was no recognition of the fact that by destroying hunting lands, the Europeans had destroyed the aborigines' spiritual past, present, and expectations for the future.

1850 to 1861 : Guardian Thomas

William Thomas was dedicated champion of Victorian Aborigines from 1839 until his death in 1867. His diaries show his personal friendship for many Aborigines and the arduous life he endured living with them. Robinson consistently ignored his Assistant's advice or requests, but when Port Phillip gained separation from N.S.W., Thomas became Guardian of Aborigines and remained an influential consultant on government policy. It was probably his presence which explains the retention of a modicum of protectorate policy, even though he was the sole full-time official. During the decade of gold discoveries annual expenditure on Victorian Aborigines fluctuated between merely £1,000 and £2,000, of which Thomas received an amount of £600. It is interesting that from the inception of self-government in 1855, the same electoral laws applied to black and white.

In 1858, Victorian parliamentarians appointed a Select Committee to enquire into Aboriginal welfare. Public opinion had been aroused to some extent by missionaries whose work developed during the 1850's. It was a modified version of Thomas' advice which the Select Committee recommended, and the result was the appointment on 18th June, 1860 of the first public body in Australia to deal specifically with Aboriginal affairs, with the emphasis on protection.

1861 to 1885 : Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines

There were now perhaps 2,000 Aborigines surviving in the Colony, but the seven Board members (six of whom were active in mission affairs and three Members of Parliament) entered upon their task with optimism and energy (they met 27 times during 1862). They intended spending £11,500 during their first year, but government economy limited them to £6,000. Working closely with Anglican, Presbyterian, and Moravian mission authorities, the Board adapted Thomas' scheme by establishing native reservations and supply depots in various parts of the colony. By 1874, 24,692 acres had been reserved in thirteen localities and a network of depots, supervised by honorary correspondents, covered the country. The six largest Government stations, supervised by managers or missionaries, had resident populations totalling about 500, and several times annual expenditure topped £10,000. The stations were at Lakes Tyers, Wellington (Sale), Hindmarsh (Antwerp), Condah, Framlingham, and Coranderrk (Healesville). This was the period when the Board's secretary, R. Brough Smyth, assembled the data for that useful compendium, "The Aborigines of Victoria" (1878).

The Board received statutory authority by the *Aborigines Protection Act 1869*—An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria—with its broad definition of "aboriginal" including all part aborigines, if "habitually associating and living with aboriginals", and its prohibition on the sale of spirituous liquor. Regulations under this Act in 1871 gave the Board powers over aboriginal domicile, contracts, money, and child custody.

The guiding principles of Board and legislation were paternalistic charity and the segregation of Aborigines in reserves where they could be protected from the evils of European society. Food and clothing

were available as a right at stations and depots, and although the pious hope was expressed frequently that stations would become self-supporting through the inculcation of habits of industry, there was little demand on the Aborigines to work in return for sustenance. In fact, crops of hops, arrowroot, and vegetables seldom proved commercial propositions.

Aboriginal mortality continued and the count of 1877 revealed an Aboriginal population of 774 full-blood and 581 mixed blood people. Concentration in villages on reserves encouraged pulmonary diseases and exile from tribal territories must have increased psychological problems. Unsuitability of "hand-outs" also constituted a factor in the death rate. European clothing of Victorian proportions was bestowed liberally; diet was deficient in protein. Quantities of flour, oatmeal, rice, sugar, tea, and tobacco were consumed and 10,508 lb. of soap dispensed in 1877.

By 1876 this alarming mortality, and public allegations of corruption and mismanagement on stations, resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission. A Board of Enquiry into Coranderrk station followed in 1882. A related factor was that the decline in numbers was accompanied by mounting administrative costs. In 1885, £11,342 (0.2 per cent. of the budget) was spent, 81 per cent. of it on the 556 station residents; each Aboriginal at Coranderrk cost the Government £30. It was widely noted that part Aborigines constituted a growing proportion of those receiving charity, and official reports foreshadowed drastic action to curb expenditure.

Aboriginal Cricketers 1866 to 1868

Perhaps the most colourful episode in the story of Victoria's de-tribalized Aborigines was their entry into the field of international cricket. In 1866, interested pastoralists in the Edenhope area recruited a number of Aborigines to be coached by T. W. Wills. On Boxing Day, 1866, before a crowd of 10,000, they made an undistinguished entry on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, but the following week they defeated the Corio team. They returned to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and in the Governor's presence won a two-day match.

Their promoters, considering them a sound investment, decided to send them on tour. In February 1868, the Duke of Edinburgh twice drove his four greys to the Sydney ground to watch them lose the game but win the audience with exhibitions of boomerang and spear throwing and athletics.

On 8th February the team sailed for England, the first Australian team to tour that country. Tarpot was too ill to sail, but Bullocky, Cuzens, Dick-a-Dick, King Cole (who died on tour), Mullagh, Peter, Mosquito, Jim Crow, Charley, Tiger, Twopenny and Red-Cap arrived under the captaincy of English professional C. Lawrence. (See Photographic Section.) They played 47 games in England winning fourteen and losing fourteen, including the games at Lords and The Oval.

1885 to 1910 : Self-help and Extinction

“Self-reliance and labour” were European virtues commented upon by the 1882 Board of Enquiry. With the *Aborigines Protection Act* 1886 all mixed bloods were expected to conform to this pattern by leaving the reserves, fending for themselves, and integrating with the European community. Its effect was the exclusion of mixed bloods under 34 years old from the definition of “aboriginal”, and without a special Board permit, their residence on any reserve was prohibited. Through this legal device Victoria’s Aboriginal population was virtually halved and administrative problems were eased. By 1893, 227 of the 233 mixed bloods resident on stations had departed and expenditure dropped to £6,057 ; in 1900 Aboriginal welfare cost under £5,000.

As for the surviving full blood population, it was expected to make the stations more economical propositions by working harder. Yet no great pressure was exerted, because the Central Board during this bleak period considered that time was on its side. As death would soon solve the Aboriginal problem, some interim charity was in order. The Board observed of its 388 wards in 1902 that they were “steadily decreasing in numbers, and the expense of managing them also decreases. In another twenty years they will probably be extinct, and in the meantime, the poor remnant of the original owners of this splendid State of Victoria should be dealt with kindly, wisely, and generously”.

Fewer Aborigines required fewer stations and depots. Between 1887 and 1902, 12,543 acres of reserve land was returned to the Crown and most supply depots were closed.

1910 to 1957

By 1910 it was evident to the Board that it was impossible and unjust to exclude part Aborigines from charity. The policy was too harsh. “Petitions for assistance are being constantly received from half-castes, who have no legal right to support from the Board”. When the Attorney-General introduced the *Aborigines Act* 1910, which returned to the pre-1886 situation by extending Board powers to apply to “half-castes”, he claimed that “the additional expense of maintaining the few half-castes would not amount to a great deal”. Indeed, expenditure never exceeded £4,500 between 1903 and 1921.

In 1912, the mixed blood population of 136 receiving support from the Board for the first time outnumbered the 133 full bloods. A decade passed before the Board issued another report.

In 1917, the Board decided to concentrate all activities on the 4,000-acre reserve at Lake Tyers, established as an Anglican Mission in 1862 with State financial assistance, and taken over by the C.3100/64.—6

Government in 1908. Other stations were closed, although some Aborigines continued to live on or near these areas. Additional cottages were erected at Lake Tyers and the transfer was completed by 1922, by which time the Aboriginal population maintained or assisted by the Board numbered 88 full bloods and 303 mixed bloods. Consolidating Acts of 1915 and 1928 did not alter the provisions of the 1910 Aborigines Act.

In 1957 the *McLean Report upon the operation of the Aborigines Act and Regulations made thereunder* suggested many sweeping policy changes.

1957 : *Aborigines Welfare Board*

The McLean recommendations were implemented in *The Aborigines Act* (1957) and consolidated in 1958. The Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines became the Aborigines Welfare Board and this change of emphasis was deliberate. The basis of membership of the Board widened to include the Chief Secretary or Minister nominated by him (Chairman), the Under-Secretary, members nominated by the Ministers of Education, Housing and Health, and five others, two of whom should be aborigines, and one an expert in Anthropology or Sociology.

The Act states that "it shall be the function of the Board to promote the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of aborigines (which term includes not only full-blooded aboriginal natives of Australia but also any person of aboriginal descent) with a view to their assimilation into the general community". *The Aborigines (Houses) Act* 1959 empowered the Board to enter into contract with the Housing Commission to build houses for Aborigines.

In 1960, Aborigines within the meaning of the Act numbered about 2,260 but few of them were full-bloods, and it is doubtful whether any of these was born in Victoria. Quite a substantial proportion of Victoria's Aborigines originated in New South Wales. Legally, all Aboriginal residents are citizens and subject to no civil disabilities or discriminations. Their voting rights have been similar to those of Europeans since the colony was founded, although it seems doubtful whether they made use of this right in earlier days.

A Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare was appointed in 1958, and during the period 1958-59 expenditure by the Board totalled £33,587; during 1960-61, the net expenditure on Lake Tyers alone was £27,774. Attention was directed to Aboriginal welfare throughout the State, and was not confined to Lake Tyers.

It is evident that Aboriginal policy has undergone vicissitudes ; the highlights were the well-meaning, though often misguided decisions in the 1840's and 1860's. But the most positive attempt to deal with the problem came a century later. Unfortunately, by 1957 it was too late to do anything for pure blood Victorian Aborigines. But Aboriginal welfare still poses a challenge, as many families are not well adjusted in society and are sometimes living under depressed conditions. As the Board Chairman commented in 1959 "Aboriginal welfare is a community responsibility and it is the duty of everyone to face up to this social problem".

FURTHER REFERENCES

The Australian Encyclopaedia, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1958.

Foxcroft, E. J. B., *Australian Native Policy*, Melbourne University Press, 1941.

Howitt, A. W., *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia*, MacMillan, London, 1904.

Smyth, R. B., *The Aborigines of Victoria*, 2 vols., Government Printer, Melbourne, 1878.

Aborigines in Victoria, 1964

There are about 3,000 part-Aborigines in Victoria, of whom 150 live on reserves. There are 600 in Melbourne, and the rest are in country districts. Welfare staff pay particular attention to health, housing, education, employment and general welfare, and work in close co-operation with the Department of Health, hospitals, and municipal authorities to ensure that the health of the Aborigines is improved.

Eighty-one houses for Aboriginal families have been provided by the Aborigines Welfare Board in the last six years, the majority being new homes, specially designed and constructed, and located in ordinary town allotments, with three bedrooms and at an average cost of £3,250—plus land cost.

Forty other families have become tenants of Housing Commission homes in the usual way. The Government is expanding this programme through the agency of the Board and the Housing Commission. Low rents and a scheme of rental subsidies have been approved.

In co-operation with the Education Department, Aborigines Welfare Board Officers are ensuring that, as far as possible, children of school age are enrolled and attend school regularly. One hundred and four were enrolled in 1964, half being new enrolments. Most receive some financial assistance from Government or voluntary sources, according to need. Aboriginal children also participate in special holiday schemes.

The constant aim of the Board is to encourage Aborigines to become self-reliant and able to take their place in the Australian community.

There are 4,548 acres set aside as Aboriginal reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers, including resident staff, has a population of 83 and Framlingham, with no resident staff, has 70. Those families who desire to leave these settlements will be re-housed in towns of their own nomination.

In 1962-63 government expenditure on Aboriginal welfare was £75,000, in addition to Commonwealth Social Service payments.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (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.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (123-124).

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1959 to 1963 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
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
1963	22,061	65,649	26,920	1,242	7·22	21·49	8·81	18·92

* Included in deaths.

† Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1963 numbered 22,061, a decrease of 332 on the number registered in 1962. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1963 was 7·22, compared with a rate of 7·49 in 1962. 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963..	30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,579	260	529	80,916

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963..	7·65	7·22	7·32	7·24	7·44	7·08	9·07	7·21	7·41

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

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1963

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
16	4	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
17	3	18	23	29	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
18	4	10	74	88	74	44	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
19 ..	1	2	15	95	137	159	106	60	59	4	..	..	..	..	..	638
20	3	18	69	150	257	229	143	181	13	3	..	..	..	..	1,066
21 to 24 ..	1	2	31	181	407	813	1,370	1,596	4,118	374	37	5	1	1	1	8,938
25 to 29	1	7	33	101	271	495	695	3,014	1,109	159	46	12	3	1	5,947
30 to 34	1	9	12	31	58	108	744	684	319	127	40	8	2	2,143
35 to 39	1	3	7	14	17	149	271	252	201	84	22	6	1,027
40 to 44	2	2	28	81	94	137	87	56	21	508
45 to 49	2	1	6	21	45	78	86	95	55	389
50 to 54	4	5	11	46	61	82	97	306
55 to 59	1	2	7	14	26	46	116	212
60 to 64	2	4	6	17	25	119	173
65 and over	3	2	4	7	12	262	290
Total Brides	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,314	2,569	933	664	421	350	680	22,061

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1963, 793 were older and 120 were younger than their brides, and 87 were of the same age. In 1963 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest bride 82 years; the youngest bridegroom was aged fifteen years, and the youngest bride thirteen years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1963

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
Under 16 ..	..	0·6	35 to 39 ..	4·6	3·0
16 ..	0·1	2·2	40 to 44 ..	2·3	1·9
17 ..	0·4	4·2	45 to 49 ..	1·8	1·6
18 ..	1·5	7·4	50 to 54 ..	1·4	1·1
19 ..	2·9	10·5	55 to 59 ..	1·0	0·8
20 ..	4·8	12·0	60 and over ..	2·1	1·2
21 to 24 ..	40·5	37·7			
25 to 29 ..	26·9	11·6			
30 to 34 ..	9·7	4·2			
				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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
BRIDEGROOMS											
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	
1963	1	14	89	320	638	1,066	2,128	9.60	
BRIDES											
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
1963	..	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,130	36.85

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 1963, these percentages were 9.64 and 36.85 respectively, and in 8.42 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides
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
1963	26.0	56.3	42.3	27.9	22.8	49.6	38.3	24.6

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 1959 to 1963, 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	
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
1963 ..	20,142	839	1,080	20,112	784	1,165	22,061

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1963 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1963

Marriages Between—	1963		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1963
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	19,242	87.2	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	91.3
Bachelors and Widows ..	268	1.2	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.8
Bachelors and Divorced Women	632	2.9	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	4.9
Widowers and Spinsters ..	293	1.3	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	375	1.7					
Widowers and Divorced Women	171	0.8					
BRIDES							
Divorced Men and Spinsters	577	2.6	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	91.1
Divorced Men and Widows	141	0.6	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.5
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	362	1.7	Divorced	2.2	4.7	6.4	5.4
Total Marriages ..	22,061	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1963, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,160, representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,901, 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 1943, 1953, and 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1943		1953		1963	
	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages
Roman Catholic	3,664	19·96	4,380	22·77	6,279	28·46
Church of England	5,882	32·04	5,140	26·72	4,988	22·61
Presbyterian	3,469	18·90	3,691	19·18	3,314	15·02
Methodist	2,712	14·78	2,682	13·94	2,658	12·05
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, &c.)	19	0·10	145	0·75	1,154	5·23
Churches of Christ	408	2·22	319	1·66	448	2·03
Baptist	606	3·30	306	1·59	338	1·53
Lutheran	94	0·51	212	1·10	264	1·20
Congregational	203	1·11	315	1·64	253	1·15
Hebrew	138	0·75	212	1·10	151	0·69
Salvation Army	113	0·62	107	0·56	98	0·44
Other Denominations	150	0·82	176	0·92	215	0·97
Civil Marriages	898	4·89	1,553	8·07	1,901	8·62
Total	18,356	100·00	19,238	100·00	22,061	100·00

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1959 to 1963. 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
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
1963	1,901	8·62	1,673	88·01

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. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1963. 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, 1963

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	945*	1,227*	2,172*	759	857	1,616
Nullity of Marriage ..	1	6	7	2	5	7
Judicial Separation ..	1	6	7	..	3	3
Total	947	1,239	2,186	761	865	1,626

* Includes three husbands' and five wives' petitions for dissolution or nullity, and one wife's petition for dissolution or judicial separation.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

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
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	..
1963 ..	2,172*	7	7	1,616	7	3

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief—dissolution or nullity—in 1961, nine in 1962, and nine in 1963, eight for dissolution or nullity and one for dissolution or judicial separation.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1963 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1963

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	163	115	..	..	..	1
Adultery and Desertion ..	33	29	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	12	..	..	..	2
Desertion	295	347	..	..	..	..
Separation	137	118	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	103	163	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	26	73	2	5	..	..
Total	759	857	2	5	..	3

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1963, 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, 1963

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-24 ..	11	37	..	2	..	..	8	28
25-29 ..	80	153	..	1	..	..	56	117
30-34 ..	123	162	..	..	..	..	116	219
35-39 ..	146	173	..	..	..	..	153	226
40-44 ..	99	123	..	..	..	1	144	173
45-49 ..	87	92	..	2	..	1	101	94
50-54 ..	92	71	1	..	..	..	76	31
55-59 ..	66	28	1	..	..	..	24	10
60 and over ..	55	18	..	..	..	1	11	1
Total ..	759	857	2	5	..	3	689	899

* Of the total of 1,588, two children were the issue of marriages which were annulled and six were the issue of marriages for which judicial separations were granted.

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 1963 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1963

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
4	38	17	7	..	1	..	..	63	35
5	46	17	5	1	..	..	..	69	30
6	52	23	9	2	1	..	..	87	51
7	52	31	15	..	1	..	..	99	65
8	37	25	18	9	1	..	..	90	92
9	40	14	18	1	1	..	..	74	57
10	23	21	20	2	2	..	..	68	75
11	27	13	13	9	..	..	..	62	66
12	23	20	11	8	3	1	..	66	83
13	24	21	16	3	6	1	..	71	91
14	33	17	15	7	2	..	..	74	76
15-19	83	66	97	34	13	4	7	304	477
20-24	73	48	51	22	9	..	..	203	252
25-29	70	32	20	2	2	..	..	128	96
30-34	59	14	6	2	..	..	..	81	32
35-39	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
40 and over ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	755	381	321	102	42	8	7	1,616	..
Total Children ..	..	381	642	306	168	40	43	..	1,580

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1963 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1963

Ages of Husbands (Years)	Ages of Wives (Years)										Total Husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
21-24	3	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
25-29	1	61	90	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	162
30-34 .. ..	..	14	140	111	21	3	1	..	..	..	290
35-39 .. ..	..	5	35	124	127	25	7	..	..	..	323
40-44 .. ..	..	..	4	26	85	92	15	4	4	1	231
45-49 .. ..	..	..	1	6	31	69	74	18	2	..	201
50-54 .. ..	..	..	1	5	15	32	64	51	6	2	176
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	9	18	52	35	11	126
60 and over ..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	14	22	43	91
Total Wives ..	4	88	275	283	283	234	184	139	69	57	1,616

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1963 was 65,649.

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 792 and corresponded to a ratio of 12·06 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1963. 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963..	20·75	21·49	23·00	21·18	22·36	23·42	29·96	27·20	21·59

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
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
1963..	33,988	31,661	65,649	107·35	31·1	27·7

* 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 1963 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1963

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	3,126	747	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,944
20-24	9,381	6,466	2,388	658	163	27	5	..	..	..	..	19,088
25-29	4,459	6,206	4,871	2,337	920	321	123	34	5	3	3	19,282
30-34	1,506	2,411	3,044	2,246	1,245	650	312	165	56	40	21	11,696
35-39	602	866	1,248	1,173	858	552	314	213	86	52	61	6,025
40-44	144	185	275	292	241	201	115	102	58	50	52	1,715
45-49	4	7	8	17	16	10	15	3	5	..	7	92
Total ..	19,226	16,888	11,904	6,724	3,443	1,761	884	517	210	145	144	61,846
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	31.08	27.31	19.25	10.87	5.57	2.85	1.43	0.84	0.34	0.23	0.23	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 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1963

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
Under 20	3,948	4,868	1.23
20-24	19,088	33,324	1.75
25-29	19,282	48,813	2.53
30-34	11,696	39,372	3.37
35-39	6,025	24,380	4.05
40-44	1,715	8,207	4.79
45-49	92	515	5.60
Total	61,846	159,479	2.58

* 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 1963 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1963

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 ..	561	101	..	..	..	..	..	662
20-24 ..	2,579	6,559	634	44	4	..	..	9,820
25-29 ..	663	9,373	8,625	793	68	9	..	19,531
30-34 ..	114	2,480	7,460	5,375	666	53	2	16,150
35-39 ..	23	486	2,143	4,172	2,814	265	3	9,906
40-44 ..	4	61	317	1,046	1,793	773	11	4,005
45-49 ..	1	19	76	192	494	422	40	1,244
50 and over ..	3	9	27	74	186	193	36	528
Married Mothers	3,948	19,088	19,282	11,696	6,025	1,715	92	61,846

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1963

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 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19..	24	47	91	154	237	524	731	343	107	157	131	93	413	57	14	3	..	3,126
20-24..	28	42	50	105	175	360	574	330	367	872	701	568	3,119	1,290	515	201	84	9,381
25-29..	12	11	13	17	36	65	74	70	104	269	238	187	1,122	700	531	402	608	4,459
30-34..	8	8	7	7	13	15	26	26	45	83	74	45	327	181	122	79	440	1,506
35-39..	1	1	7	7	3	6	5	8	19	23	28	23	137	60	42	27	205	602
40-44..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	7	5	2	32	19	14	10	45	144
45-49..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total	73	110	169	291	466	972	1,414	778	643	1,412	1,178	918	5,150	2,308	1,238	723	1,383	19,226

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 1959 to 1963 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
1959	711	7	718	11·67
1960	734	4	738	11·66
1961	713	8*	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51
1963	776	6	782	12·05

* Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1959 to 1963, mothers of twins were one in 87 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 8,650, and mothers of all multiple births one in 86 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Territory	Aus-tralian Capital Territory	Aus-tralia
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
1963.. ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Territory	Aus-tralian Capital Territory	Aus-tralia
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
1963.. ..	5·74	4·69	7·41	4·96	7·11	5·43	11·87	1·90	5·71

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
12 .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1
13	3	2	1	2	4
14	4	9	18	15	9
15	43	37	41	68	73
16	96	87	131	128	150
17	142	167	180	196	239
18	157	200	238	263	279
19	175	222	209	253	289
20	176	165	221	225	241
21-24	478	487	539	594	645
25-29	388	385	403	480	461
30-34	353	346	378	356	325
35-39	201	177	229	253	243
40-44	61	73	76	82	73
45 and over ..	9	3	5	9	5
Total	2,286	2,362	2,669	2,924	3,037

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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1959	576	656
1960	633	649
1961	772	806
1962	840	767
1963	834	780

Legitimations Registered

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*. Legitimations registered under the provisions of the new Act numbered 388 in the year 1963.

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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959 ..	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	5.25	4.12	8.87
1960 ..	9.14	8.59	8.36	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
1963 ..	9.19	8.81	8.50	8.13	7.73	7.74	5.62	4.32	8.69

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

Causes of Death*Classification*

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

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

The adoption of the 1948 revision affected the comparability of statistics for years prior to 1950 with those for 1950 and subsequent years.

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

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1963, 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,
1963

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	101	0.38	33
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	010-019	8	0.03	3
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020-029	25	0.09	8
6. Dysentery, All Forms	045-048	3	0.01	1
8. Diphtheria	055	1	§	§
9. Whooping Cough	056	1	§	§
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	4	0.01	1
14. Measles	085	9	0.03	3
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	72	0.27	24
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,633	6.07	534
Lung	162, 163	615	2.29	201
Breast	170	405	1.50	133
Genital Organs	171-179	607	2.26	199
Urinary Organs	180, 181	161	0.60	53
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	204	160	0.59	52
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	788	2.93	258
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	56	0.21	18
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	455	1.69	149
21. Anaemias	290-293	84	0.31	27
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330-334	3,489	12.96	1,142
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	35	0.13	11
24. Rheumatic Fever	400-402	2	0.01	1
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	241	0.90	79
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	7,170	26.64	2,347
{ Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,100	4.09	360
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430-434	937	3.48	307
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	440-443	388	1.44	127
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	215	0.80	70
30. Influenza	480-483	17	0.06	6

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1963—
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	841	3·12	275	
32. Bronchitis	500-502	521	1·94	170	
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540-541	160	0·59	52	
34. Appendicitis	550-553	28	0·10	9	
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	126	0·47	41	
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	89	0·33	29	
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	174	0·65	57	
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590-594	219	0·81	72	
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	119	0·44	39	
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	14	0·05	5	
41. Congenital Malformations	750-759	329	1·22	108	
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760-762	434	1·61	142	
43. Infections of the Newborn	763-768	42	0·16	14	
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769-776	302	1·12	99	
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780-795	186	0·69	61	
46. {	General Arteriosclerosis	450	884	3·28	289
	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451-468	283	1·05	93
	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	470-475, 510-527	320	1·19	105
	All Other Diseases	Residual	1,143	4·25	374
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810-E835	827	3·07	271	
48. All Other Accidents	E800-E802 E840-E962	696	2·59	228	
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	E963, E970-E979	363	1·35	119	
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964, E965, E980-E999	38	0·14	12	
Total All Causes .. .. .	..	26,920	100·00	8,811

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1963 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (050, 051), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108), 16. Malaria (110-117).

† 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

‡ 140-148, 160-161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

§ Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Deaths in 1963 comprised 14,709 males and 12,211 females.

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, the decline in infant mortality, and increases in death rates from malignant neoplasms and accidents.

The following table shows deaths in 1963, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1963

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	1,242	100.0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	301	24.2	301	100.0
750-759	Congenital malformations	244	19.7	329	74.2
774-776	Immaturity	174	14.0	174	100.0
760, 761	Birth injuries	133	10.7	133	100.0
480-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	87	7.0	1,413	6.1
	Other causes	303	24.4	..	..
	1-4 years	215	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	78	36.3	1,924	4.1
750-759	Congenital malformations	23	10.7	329	7.0
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	19	8.8	4,369	0.4
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	19	8.8	1,413	1.3
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	16	7.4	224	7.1
	Other causes	60	28.0	..	..
	5-14 years	225	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	98	43.5	1,924	5.1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	27	12.0	4,369	0.6
750-759	Congenital malformations	20	8.9	329	6.1
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	6	2.7	1,413	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	6	2.7	9,838	0.1
	Other causes	68	30.2	..	..
	15-19 years	204	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	125	61.3	1,924	6.5
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	27	13.2	4,369	0.6
750-759	Congenital malformations	9	4.4	329	2.7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	4	2.0	1,413	0.3
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1.5	219	1.4
	Other causes	36	17.6	..	..
	20-24 years	201	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	128	63.7	1,924	6.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	19	9.4	4,369	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	11	5.5	9,838	0.1
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	3.5	219	3.2
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	4	2.0	1,413	0.3
	Other causes	32	15.9	..	..
	25-34 years	425	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	213	50.1	1,924	11.1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	70	16.5	4,369	1.6
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	26	6.1	9,838	0.3
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	14	3.3	3,489	0.4
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	13	3.0	219	5.9
	Other causes	89	21.0	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1963—
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	974	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	280	28.8	1,924	14.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	238	24.4	4,369	5.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	220	22.6	9,838	2.2
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	52	5.3	3,489	1.5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	21	2.2	1,413	1.5
	Other causes	163	16.7	..	..
	45-54 years	2,133	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	732	34.3	9,838	7.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	579	27.1	4,369	13.3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	272	12.8	1,924	14.1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	174	8.2	3,489	5.0
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	48	2.2	1,413	3.4
	Other causes	328	15.4	..	..
	55-64 years	4,174	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	1,762	42.2	9,838	17.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	967	23.2	4,369	22.1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	389	9.3	3,489	11.1
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	235	5.6	1,924	12.3
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	161	3.9	1,413	11.4
	Other causes	660	15.8	..	..
	65-74 years	6,840	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	2,938	43.0	9,838	29.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,258	18.4	4,369	28.8
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	938	13.7	3,489	26.9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	353	5.2	1,413	25.0
450-456	Diseases of the arteries	208	3.0	1,083	19.2
	Other causes	1,145	16.7	..	..
	75 years and over	10,287	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	4,133	40.2	9,838	42.0
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,915	18.6	3,489	54.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,164	11.3	4,369	26.6
450-456	Diseases of arteries	786	7.6	1,083	72.6
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	700	6.8	1,413	49.5
	Other causes	1,589	15.5	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1963 was 109, the rate per million of mean population being 36.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1963 numbered 101 and equalled a rate of 33 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 1963, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 93 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 86 males and 15 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1963, two males and one female were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 244 and 251–252.

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 1963, there were 21 cases notified which represented a rate of 7 per million of population. No 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 1963 numbered 4,369 and represented a rate of 1,430 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,368 in 1962, 1,366 in 1961, 1,349 in 1960, and 1,403 in 1959.

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 are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the above table show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Ninety-one per cent. of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1963 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1963, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

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	18	39	59
	F	..	1	10	11	22
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	3	22	29	54
	F	..	1	7	24	32
Stomach (151)	M	..	15	100	183	298
	F	..	11	45	135	191
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	1	12	60	144	217
	F	1	18	96	194	309
Rectum (154)	M	..	1	47	68	116
	F	..	3	17	51	71
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	1	21	240	272	534
	F	1	3	27	50	81
Breast (170)	M	..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	45	173	186	404
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	24	43	48	115
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	..	5	37	31	73
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	2	15	81	61	159
Prostate (177)	M	..	..	17	207	224
Kidney (180)	M	1	2	19	24	46
	F	..	1	9	12	22
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	1	19	49	69
	F	..	..	5	19	24
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	10	14	41	11	76
	F	9	12	26	5	52
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	24	7	25	29	85
	F	18	8	21	28	75
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	M	9	10	52	36	107
	F	4	9	37	44	94
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	8	38	139	199	384
	F	4	26	113	232	375
Total	M	54	126	799	1,291	2,270
	F	39	182	747	1,131	2,099

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1963, diabetes was responsible for 195 male and 260 female deaths, representing a rate of 149 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 150 in 1962, 152 in 1961, 137 in 1960, and 131 in 1959.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1963, 1,379 male and 2,110 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,142 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 167 and 168 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 19 per cent. of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	24	14	20	9	3	70
	F	18	37	19	26	8	108
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	11	50	102	238	309	710
	F	14	51	132	281	610	1,088
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	4	10	58	142	255	469
	F	1	6	40	159	500	706
Spasm of Cerebral Arteries (333)	M	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334) ..	M	1	4	11	34	79	129
	F	..	2	7	49	150	208
Total	M	40	78	191	423	647	1,379
	F	33	96	198	515	1,268	2,110

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1963, there were 9,836 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 241 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 8,270 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 937 to other diseases of

the heart, and 388 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of these causes in 1963 represented a rate of 3,219 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart disease occurs at ages under 45 years of age. However, as the tables on pages 167 and 168 show, increases in the numbers of deaths from heart disease are already apparent at ages between 15 and 45 years, and become an increasing proportion of deaths with increase in age. At ages 75 years and over, deaths from this cause in 1963 accounted for 40 per cent. of all deaths.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1963 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

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	22	26	23	24	16	111
	F	15	15	28	43	29	130
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	M	135	529	1,112	1,466	1,232	4,474
	F	24	84	384	874	1,330	2,696
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	M	26	21	53	103	299	502
	F	10	18	27	77	466	598
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	M	16	17	51	133	243	460
	F	16	5	37	100	319	477
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	M	2	16	28	45	69	160
	F	6	1	19	72	130	228
Total	M	201	609	1,267	1,771	1,859	5,707
	F	71	123	495	1,166	2,274	4,129

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1963, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,699 which represented a rate of 556 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1963, 17 were due to influenza, 76 to lobar pneumonia, 628 to broncho-pneumonia, 137 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 521 to bronchitis, seven to empyema and abscess of lung, ten to pleurisy, 44 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 30 to bronchiectasis, and 229 to other diseases.

The 17 deaths from influenza in 1963 represented a rate of six per million of the mean population.

Influenza has more often proved fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1963, only 12 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1963, there were 464 male and 317 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 256 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 268 in 1962, 246 in 1961, 270 in 1960, and 303 in 1959. Deaths from these causes in 1963 were: 160 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, five from gastritis and duodenitis, 28 from appendicitis, 126 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 84 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 174 from cirrhosis of the liver, 88 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 116 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1963, there were 568 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 186 per million of the mean population. In 1963, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 219 deaths, infections of the kidney for 145, calculi of the urinary system for 18, hyperplasia of prostate for 119, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 67.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1963 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of total deaths. Reference to the table on pages 167 and 168 shows that accidents were the most frequent cause of death in every age group after the first year and under the age of 45 years. Accidents accounted for 32 per cent. of all deaths between these ages.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1963

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	15	6	21
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	610	217	827
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	8	3	11
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	19	2	21
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	5	1	6
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	37	26	63
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	14	10	24
E900-E904	Accidental falls	109	148	257
E912	Accident caused by machinery	17	..	17
E914	Accident caused by electric current	16	5	21
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	25	20	45
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	2	3	5
E919	Accident caused by firearm	15	2	17
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	12	2	14
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	1	..	1
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	..	1
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	72	26	98
E935	Lightning	1	..	1
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	All other accidental causes	60	13	73
	Total	1,039	484	1,523

For the five years 1959 to 1963, female deaths from accidents were 31 per cent. of total accidental deaths.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1959 to 1963, 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
1959	789,358	670	8.5	238
1960	846,830	742	8.8	257
1961	892,144	816	9.1	279
1962	926,737	824†	8.9	276†
1963	977,071	827	8.5	271

* Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 192, 227, 238, 247, and 260 respectively.

† Revised.

Transport Accidents

In 1963, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 886, as against 893 in 1962, 875 in 1961, 799 in 1960, and 739 in 1959.

During the year 1963, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents. The corresponding percentage in 1962 was 57.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1963, 250 males and 113 females died from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury. These deaths represented a rate of 119 per million of the population as compared with 116 in 1962, 93 in 1961, 89 in 1960, and 94 in 1959.

Of the 250 male deaths in 1963, 66 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 60 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 49 of the 113 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1963 was 34 (17 males and 17 females).

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

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 152–156.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885–89 to 19 in 1959–63—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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963 ..	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	31.43	19.05	19.55

* 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 1959 to 1963, 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
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
1963 ..	791	18.9	451	18.8	1,242	18.9

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 1963, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 69 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

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			
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	
1963 ..	13·2	1·7	1·4	1·2	1·4	18·9	21·3	16·4	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1963

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	500	68	56	43	56	723
Rate*	14·7	2·0	1·6	1·3	1·7	21·3
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·16	9·40	7·75	5·95	7·74	100·00
Females—						
Number	363	46	36	36	38	519
Rate*	11·5	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·2	16·4
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·94	8·86	6·94	6·94	7·32	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 1959-63 exceeded the female rate by 26 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female deaths by 884 and male births were 9,515 in excess of female births.

In 1963, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 530 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all except one of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 43 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 244, or 19 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 62 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1963 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

From 1950, infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classification, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1963**

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) ..	..	5	3	2	6	16
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) .. .. .	..	..	17	16	19	52
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) .. .. .	..	..	5	2	5	12
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	113	52	34	22	23	244
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	71	6	..	..	..	77
(b) With Immaturity	54	2	..	..	..	56
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	73	4	..	2	3	82
(b) With Immaturity	216	3	..	..	..	219
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	17	12	..	..	..	29
(b) With Immaturity	1	4	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With Immaturity .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	1	2	..	..	..	3
(b) With Immaturity	2	1	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	46	4	4	2	1	57
(b) With Immaturity	68	5	1	..	..	74
Immaturity Unqualified (776)	169	2	..	..	..	171
All Other Diseases	26	8	22	27	27	110
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	6	2	6	6	10	30
Total All Causes	863	114	92	79	94	1,242

* 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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)
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
1963 ..	792	11·92	977	14·70	1,769	26·63	2,034	30·61

* Revised.

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	26	32	22	9	24
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	1	9	9	5	4
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	53	52	48	41	28
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother	..	..	..	..	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	80	80	76	39	37
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	11	4	3	2	2
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	361	342	397	322	389
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	6	17	12	5	3
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus ..	65	84	85	79	95
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	196	230	233	273	210
	Total	799	850	885	775	792

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria, of which three are situated in the Metropolitan Area

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year						Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
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
1963	..	..	..	..	..	8,782	26,920	32·62

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Book Publishing

Introduction

The development of book publishing in Victoria through the nineteenth century was very slow. Although many books and journals were produced, these were mainly subsidized either by advertising revenue or payment by the author. Risk publishing, where the publisher advances his money and depends on public demand for a profit, was practically unknown. It was not until the 1940's that a publishing industry of any consequence existed.

Nineteenth Century Publishing

George Robertson, of Robertson and Mullens of Melbourne (not to be confused with George Robertson, of Angus and Robertson of Sydney), was Victoria's first regular publisher. He arrived in 1852 and was quick to realize the affinity between bookselling and publishing. His first book was *The Discovery of Settlement of Port Phillip* by James Bonwick (1856), but the wording on the title-page—"printed by Goodall and Demaine and published for the author by George Robertson"—suggests that James Bonwick was the entrepreneur.

George Robertson's first venture in risk publishing appears to be the historic *Leaves from Australian Forests* by Henry Kendall (1869). Robertson issued 1,500 copies (a substantial number for poetry even by present day standards), bearing the total expense, and planning to share the profits with the author. Like many other books of poetry, both publisher and author were disappointed. The book sold only a few hundred copies and Robertson lost about £100.

Prior to this he had already issued a number of other books, including Adam Lindsay Gordon's *Sea Spray and Smoke Drift* (1867). Another important book in publishing terms was *Ernest and the Pilgrim Poet* by A. G. Middleton (1867), in which George Robertson shared the imprint with a British publisher, Nimmo of Edinburgh. Later he shared, with Longmans Green and Co. of London, Sir Henry Parkes' *Speeches on Various Occasions*. This practice of London publishers sharing imprints with Australian publishers diminished as both Australian bookselling and the activities of British publishers' representatives became more effective.

The other prominent figure in Victorian nineteenth century publishing was the printer, A. H. Massina. He arrived in 1855 and was soon in association with other printers. Probably his most memorable achievement was the publication of Marcus Clarke's *His Natural Life* (later *For the Term Of His Natural Life*) in serial form in his monthly magazine *Australian Journal*.

Massina surrounded himself with the leading writers of the day and issued a number of books, including *Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes* by Adam Lindsay Gordon.

Clearly the nineteenth century was a difficult time for publishing, when writers of the calibre of James Bonwick and Adam Lindsay Gordon were forced to pay for the publication of their own books. There was little national feeling, certainly not enough to generate a demand for indigenous writing. The illiteracy rate was high, and the size of Victoria's population far too small for a publishing industry to flourish.

In the 1890's the publishing emphasis swung to Sydney, which became the fountainhead of a newly found national spirit. Henry Lawson, A. B. "Banjo" Paterson, Edward Dyson, Louis Becke, Steele Rudd, and the many other writers, found a wide readership with publishing outlets through George Robertson of Angus and Robertson, A. G. Stephens of the *Bulletin*, and A. C. Rowlandson of the New South Wales Bookstall. The 1890's could be said to be the foundation of an almost self-supporting, indigenous industry.

Developments up to the Second World War

The first part of the twentieth century in Victoria saw only spasmodic publishing activity. Robertson and Mullens continued mainly as booksellers, though publishing occasionally. T. C. Lothian, a representative for British publishers, in 1905 issued his first book, *The Silent Land* by Bernard O'Dowd. At least two Melbourne bookshops refused to stock it on the grounds that Australian produced books were not good enough, and that there was no demand. Despite this, he went on to publish many books, including such authors as Henry Lawson, John Shaw Neilson, Sir John Monash (*Australian Victories in France in 1918* [1920]), E. J. Brady, Hugh McCrae, and Charles Barrett.

1939 and After

The big expansion came with the Second World War. British publishers, the traditional suppliers of most of the Australian demand for books, found that the needs of the home market left very little for export to Australia. Paper was scarce, people were reading more than ever, and nowhere more than in Australia. Consequently, Australia had to learn to meet its own requirements and these were met in three ways.

First, many British publishers' Australian branches, in addition to their selling activities, began to publish their own titles. Second, the bigger Australian booksellers started to publish, first in school books and later in general publishing. Third, many mushroom firms emerged, supported mainly by comic and magazine franchises, but not many of these survived the post-war competition when books became readily

available. Many important contributions to publishing were made in this period. When, in the early 1950's, the shortage of oversea books was met, the activity of the local industry declined, and only in the later years of the decade did the stronger survivors start to publish with serious purpose. In 1964, there were some six main indigenous publishers in Victoria. Many British publishers have formed Australian companies to engage in Australian publishing as well as enlarge their sales of British books.

In 1964, Melbourne could be said to share the title of "centre of Australian publishing" with Sydney. Twenty members of the Australian Book Publishers' Association are based in Melbourne, sixteen in Sydney, and in terms of aggregate turnover of money and number of titles, they would be about equal.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (171-172)

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 tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library 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.

World War Collections

One of the special collections in the State Library of Victoria embraces the two World Wars, and that dealing with the First World War is of special interest. The Library Trustees in 1915 decided to obtain through Messrs. Southern and Co. of London a universal collection of literature on the European War.

As well as being a blanket order, this was a standing order. The material falls into three main groups. First, there is a large collection of current material from all the warring nations. Then comes the more

reflective material published after the cessation of hostilities. Included are the analyses of campaigns, the charges and the counter charges, and the various vindications that every great upheaval usually brings forth. Lastly come the definitive histories and biographies. Under the old standing order these are still arriving.

Southern and Co. interpreted the order widely. They included poetry, music, pictorial material, maps, cartoons, humour (much of it rough, grim, straight-forward, fighting man's humour), biography, pamphlets, broadsheets, propaganda, as well as histories of campaigns over a wide area, regimental and battalion histories—in short, anything that had any connexion with the war. The collection includes a great number of rare and important pamphlets from Germany, Austria, and Japan.

The great interest of the collection lies in the range of its coverage and the printed personal narratives of the ordinary soldier, which frequently supplement the documented official accounts of the same action.

The Trustees endeavoured to repeat the experiment when the Second World War broke out. Times had changed. It was no longer possible for the agents to acquire enemy publications through neutral countries. Consequently, there is no comparison between the two collections judged by over-all coverage. After the War, the Trustees made several (unsuccessful) attempts through European agents to collect what was available, but very little remained to be collected.

VICTORIA'S SPECIAL AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Year Book 1964 (163–165)

Development of Regional Library Services

From its inception in 1947, the Free Library Service Board realized that it faced the problem of providing adequate library service to relatively small rural communities. It was obvious that small Council areas with a population of less than 10,000 would find it impossible to finance a library service capable of providing a comprehensive book collection offering broad selection in the widest possible number of subjects, together with the necessary trained librarians to organize and supervise such a service.

In accordance with the terms of its appointment, the Board has no authority to refuse a library subsidy to Councils which apply, provided they agree to spend the prescribed amount on library service and to observe a general requirement for minimum library standards. However, there are some small country libraries which, because of their size, are not capable of offering a really effective library service.

To overcome this problem the Board has advocated, from its early years, the establishment of Regional Library Services in country areas. The concept of a Regional Library Service is that a number of adjacent municipal councils agree to pool their financial resources in order to provide one large unit of library service based on a headquarters library at a mutually acceptable centre. Books for the library service are purchased, processed, and catalogued under the direction of one

team of trained librarians whose salaries are paid jointly by the councils which are party to the agreement. Books are then available to residents of all the participating councils at the Central Library and are distributed to branch libraries at selected centres throughout the group of municipalities, from which there is a regular bulk exchange of books with the Central Library to ensure that this book stock is not read out. Alternatively, the service is extended to outlying areas by means of bookmobiles or mobile libraries.

The service is under the general direction of a Regional Library Committee, which comprises representatives of the participating councils and operates under a formal agreement drawn up in accordance with the *Libraries Act 1958* or the *Local Government Act 1958*.

By pooling their financial resources in Regional Library Services, relatively small councils, preferably based on a reasonably large city or town, e.g., Ballarat, Hamilton, Shepparton, can enjoy a greatly enhanced library service. In the first place the size of the book collection available is multiplied many times so that there is an infinitely wider variety of choice of books within specific subject categories. Secondly, trained staff is largely centralized and the total number of staff necessary to administer a Regional Service is considerably less than if each council maintained its own individual library service. Furthermore, the problem of obtaining adequately qualified and experienced trained librarians for country areas is substantially reduced.

Councils, although at first distrustful of surrendering their autonomy, to some degree, in the matter of providing library service, have come to realize the very great advantages related to Regional Library Services. In December, 1963, there were eighteen Regional Library Services in Victoria, serving 706,850 persons and representing 72 municipal councils, which include four Metropolitan councils merged into two of the eighteen Regional groups.

This emergence of Metropolitan Regional Systems has been an interesting development during the past two years. The two large cities of Caulfield and Malvern, comprising a combined population of 124,300, have seen a way of stabilizing rising library costs by joining forces, as have the City of Box Hill and the Shire of Doncaster and Templestowe (combined population 77,400).

Ideally, it is felt that a Regional Library Group in the country should range from 50,000 to 100,000 persons, commensurate with problems of distance, and that in the Metropolitan Area the figure should be at the 200,000 population level. These figures, of course, have not yet been achieved. The average Regional Library population in the country would be approximately 33,000, although the Central Highlands Regional Library Service, comprising ten municipalities, has a total population of 80,000.

The Victorian Government makes available each year a special Regional Library Grant of £20,000, which is shared by the Regional Library Groups on a basis decided by the Board. This grant is in addition to the ordinary annual Municipal Library Grant shared by all municipal libraries, which in 1962-63 was £377,000.

The eighteen Regional Library Services which have been established are all used extensively. For the year 1962-63, 147,265 borrowers, representing 21 per cent. of the population at present serviced (706,850), received 2,652,045 issues of books from a total book stock of 500,173.

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 in a subsequent issue of the Year Book.

FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD

Year Book 1963 (174-177)

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May, 1861, when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects, which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was indeed not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra", Poussin's "Crossing of the Red Sea", Memlinc's "Pieta", notable collections of English 18th century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Cultural Centre

The Centenary of the gallery was held in 1961 and the second century of development has begun with the founding of a new Cultural Centre to house the collections. During 1963 great progress was made. The car park has been completed and the great podium, some acres in extent, from which the gallery building will rise, is now in place (see photographic section). Finance is being provided by the Government, supported by public subscription which already totals over £600,000.

Bequests

Many of the most valuable items of the collections have been provided as a result of generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, which since 1904 has added works of art to the value of £1.5 mill. to the collection. A more recent endowment, the Everard Studley Miller bequest, is devoted to portraiture, and has greatly enriched the departments of painting, sculpture, and prints.

Recent Acquisitions

In 1963 some notable acquisitions were made. A twelfth century sculptured figure from Belur, India, which made a long awaited beginning of a worthy department of Indian art (it was one of a group of four figures of which the British Museum acquired the other three), two important 14th century Chinese porcelains, a carved stone figure of Maitreya seventh century Chinese, a valuable collection of English wine glasses, and two pieces of pottery from Amlash in Persia which date from about 1000 B.C. were all acquired through the Felton Bequest. Besides these, the policy of providing paintings and sculpture by contemporary European and American artists was again continued. A most important double portrait by Batoni, "Lord Eardly and his Tutor" was purchased from the Everard Studley Miller Bequest.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films.

The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1963 (177-179)

Year Book 1964 (165-166)

PAINTING IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (166-171)

SCULPTURE IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (171-174)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (174-175)

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (179-180)

DRAMA

Year Book 1963 (180-183)

Music*General*

Music occupies an important place in the life of Victoria and although this is mainly in the field of practical musical performance and listening, recent years have seen an increased interest in composition by Victorian composers.

Choral

In 1853, the Melbourne (now the Royal Melbourne) Philharmonic Society was founded and since then has provided choral music of a high order. In recent years it has enjoyed the support of the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. Several suburban and specific choral societies have added their contribution to choral activity. Church music both at St. Paul's (Anglican) and St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedrals is kept at a high level in the regular performance of church music of the great masters.

Orchestral

Orchestral music was first performed in Melbourne during the Centennial Exhibition in 1888 when an orchestra conducted by Sir Frederick Cowen gave over 200 concerts in six months. The leader, Herr Dierich, settled in Melbourne to teach, providing the nucleus of Australia's first permanent orchestra (conducted by Marshall-Hall) in 1891. Later, this orchestra was merged with the University Symphony Orchestra under the name "Melbourne Symphony Orchestra". Following a grant by the State Government, it was given its present name of "Victorian Symphony Orchestra" in 1949.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission assumed full financial responsibility for the administration of the orchestral concerts by agreement with the University of Melbourne in 1936. When the Commission was formed in 1932, its orchestral resources in this State consisted of a salon orchestra suitable for the broadcasting of light musical programmes, with a nucleus of 24 players. Between 1936 and 1949, when it took permanent status, the orchestra was brought up to a nucleus of 45 players—augmented for public performances. The Government subsidy enabled the A.B.C. to build up its basic full-time strength to 72 professional musicians.

The total number of subscribers has grown from 631 to 10,000, of whom 7,000 represent the four audiences to the adult subscription series, and 3,000 the two Youth Concert series. School children's free matinees were inaugurated in 1924 and played an equally significant part in initiating the Youth Concert series, catering exclusively for the 16-25 years age group, and planned by the A.B.C. to bridge the gap between the public subscription concerts and the schools' orchestral concerts.

Another important A.B.C. activity that stemmed from Victoria is the annual concerto and vocal competition which began as an enterprise of the Melbourne University Conservatorium in 1940 to aid the Red Cross and Comforts Funds. Associated with the Victorian Symphony Orchestra in a separate subscription series of four oratorio performances each year is Australia's oldest existing choral body, the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society.

On tour within the State, the Victorian Orchestra provides each year a total of fourteen free schools' matinees, for which school children are often brought from 50 miles away by the Education Department. The orchestra features regularly on ABV Channel 2, either in direct telecasts from the Melbourne Town Hall concerts, or in

special "live" performances from the A.B.C.'s studios, and plays on official occasions, including Royal Visits. It also joins with the National Theatre and Elizabethan Theatre Opera Trust in presenting opera seasons.

Figures on some of its annual activities are indicative of the important function of the orchestra in the musical life of the community:—40 celebrity concerts in Melbourne; twelve celebrity concerts for youth audiences; six special orchestral concerts; four choral concerts with the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society, including religious oratoria; Victorian State, and in alternating years, Commonwealth Concerto and Vocal Competition Concerts; 25 free concerts for a total of 52,000 school children; and eight free orchestral concerts—at either the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, the Olympic Stadium, or the Melbourne Town Hall.

Outstanding events in 1962 and 1963 were the visits of the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the Polish National Orchestra respectively.

Chamber Music

Chamber Music is a feature of music in Melbourne. Several societies such as Musica Viva and Soirées Musicales have regular series of recitals by oversea and local chamber music groups. While solo recital by local artists is not common, the Australian Broadcasting Commission engages seasoned and young performers for recitals on its radio and television broadcasts.

Music in Education

The curricula of the Education Department and the private schools at primary and secondary levels provide for regular music training in class singing and musical appreciation (and, to a certain extent, recorder, brass, and orchestral groups), which is supplemented by broadcasts to schools by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Private tuition in instrumental music is a normal part of the private schools system. Although there is no registration for music teachers in the State, the standard of teaching is maintained by the number of graduates from the University Conservatorium of Music, many of whom have also had some years of oversea study. Since 1902, a system of examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board, as well as by certain English examining bodies, has provided an incentive to young musicians in both practical and theoretical music.

In 1891, as a result of an endowment by Mr. Francis Ormond, a Chair of Music was established at the Melbourne University. The first Ormond Professor was Professor G. W. L. Marshall-Hall. In 1894 a Conservatorium of Music was added. This departure from the general practice of English-speaking Universities has had an incalculable effect in securing a musical profession which enjoys a balance of practical and academic training.

In addition to diploma and degree course students, a considerable number of "single study" students attend the Conservatorium for private tuition in various forms of music. This branch of the Conservatorium's work is made possible by the presence of a large teaching staff.

The Melba Conservatorium also provides a diploma course mainly for singing students.

In the field of opera, the Australian National Theatre Movement has a record of 25 years' continuous activity. Many productions have been given and numerous young singers have been given practical experience which would not have been available otherwise.

STATE FILM CENTRE

Year Book 1964 (176)

The Press

The volumes of sales and advertising of most Victorian daily newspapers consolidated in 1963. In Melbourne, the sales figures of the metropolitan dailies maintained their upward movement, with the two morning papers increasing sales by a combined total of about 20,000 to an average of about 775,000 per day and the evening paper increasing its sales by about 11,000 to an average circulation of about 492,000 per day.

The increase in circulations in the last three years has been proportionally larger than estimated population increases, and seems to indicate that newspapers are achieving a higher degree of saturation.

The reasons for this trend are not clear. However, the experience of metropolitan dailies in Victoria could support documented experience in other parts of the world and suggests that there is a greater awareness of world and national events and a growing demand for the printed version of news. This demand for printed news contradicts some earlier predictions that the immediacy and dramatic impact of television would supplant newspapers in providing news. Experience in Melbourne has been to the contrary. Television news coverage and the highly concentrated news services developed by commercial radio stations in recent years seem to be increasing the public's demand for the printed news.

One noticeable feature of circulation trends is increased sales to readers of lower age levels. Newspapers are being used as teaching aids in secondary schools on a wide scale, and this seems to have stimulated interest amongst adolescents.

Advertising volumes increased in Victoria by an average 3 per cent. compared with a national average of between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. The greatest gains were in national and classified advertising, largely at the expense of retail advertising. With improving monetary liquidity, the quite heavy volume of loan advertising in 1961 declined sharply.

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* 1942-1963, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General. Further information on the functions of the Board will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1964, page 178.

Commercial Broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the station during the preceding financial year. In 1963-64 Australian licensees paid £109,544 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being £29,623 of which £18,947 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1964, 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, 1964

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, 1964, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were:—Melbourne, 142, and Country, 124.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool, and 3WV Horsham. There are three domestic short wave stations, VLG, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia, and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service. Station VLG is also used for the overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, including news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

News sessions feature largely in A.B.C. programmes. In 1963, there were more than 7,500 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 39 news bulletins. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast National and Victorian bulletins also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

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 the 1964 Year Book.

At 30th June, 1964, television services were provided in Australia by eighteen national stations and 24 commercial stations, of which one national station and two commercial stations were in Melbourne, and four national stations and four commercial stations were in Victorian country areas.

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, including the Upper Murray and Mildura areas of Victoria. 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, and this company began transmitting programmes in August, 1964, on Channel O.

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 1963-64 Australian licensees paid £112,896 in licence fees.

At 30th June, 1964, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were, Melbourne 85 and Country 48.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1963-64

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	49.5	51.7
Light Entertainment	24.1	15.0
Sport	7.3	4.4
News	6.1	9.7
Family	6.8	12.7
Information	0.9	2.9
Current Affairs	4.7	3.5
The Arts	0.2	0.1
Education	0.4	..

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.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November, 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April, 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May, 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September, 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November, 1963

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 oversea artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions (such as *The Critics*), and interview programmes (such as *People*).

This year the A.B.C., a member of Intertel, made a documentary on Malaysia, showing the emergence and problems of this new Federation. This was the A.B.C.'s third contribution to Intertel, the other two covering Tahiti and the Antarctic.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (164-167)

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards

The Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board were drawn up (under provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act) in consultation with the licensees of the commercial broadcasting and television services. They are best regarded as general canons of behaviour against which a station's programmes may be measured in terms of over-all service to the public. They do not attempt to prescribe in any way the subject-matter or aesthetic levels of programmes; they are not intended as censorship, but as a practical guide to the wise use of broadcasting and television.

Bearing in mind that broadcasting and television will reach many people of all ages, of all educational backgrounds, and of many religious faiths, in the privacy of their homes, the Standards express the view that "negative regulations may eliminate abuses; only the goodwill and high purpose of those who actually operate the stations and plan the programmes can ensure that broadcasting and television will be used constructively for the welfare of the community".

In this general spirit, the Standards require observance of ordinary good taste and common sense, respect for the individual opinions of the public, proper regard for the special needs of children, and respect for the law and social institutions.

These basic requirements have been developed more specifically into requirements that decency and decorum should be preserved; that no programme should contain matter which, if imitated, could be harmful to the well-being of viewers; and that some subjects should be avoided or treated cautiously.

On the positive side, the Standards are not intended to prevent the televising in good faith, at appropriate times, and in appropriate circumstances, of genuine works of artistic or literary merit, or of the serious presentation of moral or social issues.

In making provision for the special needs of children, the Board wished to avoid the reduction of all broadcasting and television programmes to a level of immaturity; but it could not and did not wish to assume the responsibility for guiding children's listening and viewing, which it feels must be the prerogative and obligation of parents. Therefore, it has determined certain periods during which children may safely view without parental supervision. For television these periods are between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on week-days and any time before 7.30 p.m. at week-ends. During these times a station may transmit only—

- (1) programmes specially designed for children of all ages; or
- (2) family programmes, which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages and which will not produce any undesirable effects on children.

The Standards insist that such programmes should be wholesome in subject-matter and treatment, and should avoid creating anxiety or setting bad examples. Such programmes should be supervised by a person specially qualified for this type of work, and there should be regular sessions promoting a knowledge of and interest in such things as history, current affairs, cultural pursuits, sports and hobbies, and imparting an appreciation of positive values.

Bearing in mind the various problems of adolescence, the Board has extended the principles of family programming and has set a time (8.30 p.m.) after which programmes suitable only for adults may be transmitted. Again, this presupposes parental supervision of viewing. On its part the Board ensures that as much warning as possible is given of material which, because of its theme or method of treatment, is considered unsuitable for adolescents.

This is done by means of television censorship classifications, which are given to all films coming into the country by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. These classifications are published in programme journals and shown on the screen before the film commences, and are intended as a guide to viewers, as follows :—

G—Unrestricted for television.

A—Not suitable for children. (May not be televised between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on week-days or before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.)

AO—Suitable only for adults. (May not be televised before 8.30 p.m. any evening.)

The Board has agreed to the televising of films classified AO between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on school days. This decision is subject to review.

Although the Board's authority does not extend to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Commission has agreed to accept the classification system. The Board has broadly defined children as persons under the age of sixteen, and adolescents as persons of immature judgment.

Other sections of the Standards refer to the specific provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1963* relating to religious and political programmes, medical talks, and other special categories, and contain positive directions to stations.

The Standards also deal with the nature, quantity, and duration of broadcast and televised advertisements, and place special emphasis on honesty and truthfulness, good taste, methods of presentation, and care and judgment in respect of advertisements presented during times when the audience may be expected to contain many children and young

people. The proportion of programme time which may be occupied by advertisements varies, but in general it can be stated as not to exceed 20 per cent. in week-day television programmes or 30 per cent. in week-day broadcast programmes ; on Sundays it may not exceed 10 per cent. in any programme.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

Year Book 1962 (179-181)

Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville

The Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary is situated about 3 miles from Healesville and some 38 miles east from Melbourne. It consists of 78 acres of Sanctuary proper in which native animals are displayed, and a further area of 350 acres of adjoining natural bushland, which was originally part of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve.

The Sanctuary is roughly oblong in shape, with Badger Creek, a natural home for the platypus, flowing through its entire length. The trees are largely Eucalypts—manna gums, peppermints, and candlebarks—with typical mountain plants as ground cover, consisting of wattles, dogwood, and tree ferns. In all there are about 150 species of native plants growing in the areas.

The Sanctuary owes its origin to the scientific work of Dr. Colin MacKenzie (later Sir Colin MacKenzie), a distinguished Australian anatomist, who, in 1921, was granted the use of the above 78 acres by the Government of Victoria to further his studies in the field. Dr. MacKenzie, whose early studies were directed to the action of muscles in relation to his orthopaedic work, enlarged his research to study the anatomy of the primitive Australian fauna. He fenced this initial 78 acres at his own expense, and within this area kept a wide range of native animals for research purposes. From then until 1929, when he became the Founder and first Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, he carried out valuable scientific observations which were described in a number of the leading medical journals.

In 1929, the Sanctuary became one of the Healesville Shire Council's picnic reserves with a small number of species of native animals remaining for the public to see. In 1933, a Committee consisting of local Healesville citizens and some prominent naturalists endeavoured to improve the area by increasing the number of exhibits and making it more accessible to the public. During the period from 1933 onwards, some notable displays were prepared.

About 1947, the Government of Victoria decided to place the administration of the Sanctuary under an honorary Committee of Management, appointed by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. The Committee, representative of scientific, tourist and local interests, meets regularly both at the Sanctuary and in Melbourne.

The animals in the Sanctuary are housed in as near natural conditions as possible, while some, notably emus and wallabies, are free living. In all, about 135 species of native animals are on exhibition—103 birds, 19 mammals and 13 reptiles, while about 60 species of native birds live naturally in the Sanctuary bushland. A number of exhibits are sponsored by commercial firms, one of particular interest being the Platypus exhibit, unique in its presentation, and the Koalas.

The Sanctuary is very popular with oversea tourists and other visitors, and is regularly visited by organized classes of children from the schools of metropolitan and country areas. Approximately 250,000 people visited the Sanctuary during 1963.

National Parks

National Parks Authority

The passing of the National Parks Act in 1956 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 deal with 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 £415,837 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1959 to 1963 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(£)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wyperfeld National Park ..	1,053	1,926	8,961	2,607	2,254
Kinglake National Park ..	5,109	5,227	7,856	5,670	4,388
Fern Tree Gully National Park ..	494	3,106	4,819	7,573	4,356
Wilson's Promontory National Park	32,176	21,582	24,818	53,681	47,211
Mount Buffalo National Park ..	7,168	9,984	9,326	8,897	17,564
Churchill National Park ..	10	2,246	9,760	3,354	4,748
Fraser National Park ..	22	13,171	13,689	3,217	2,547
Tara Valley and Bulga National Park	1,080	1,394	2,998	2,199	3,272
Hattah Lakes* ..	..	..	..	5,137	7,075
Mount Eccles* ..	..	..	..	380	1,870
Mount Richmond* ..	..	..	..	345	382
The Lakes ..	204	441	2,054	1,393	1,344
Other Parks and General ..	..	..	2,732	594	984
Total ..	47,316	59,077	87,013	95,047	97,995

* Declared National Parks in 1960.

Tourist Facilities in Wilson's Promontory National Park

The increase in the number of visitors to the Tidal River Camping Area in Wilson's Promontory National Park is shown in the table below. One of the main reasons for this growth is the improvement of the road by the Country Roads Board which has removed dangerous bends and sealed considerable lengths with bitumen, so that the journey from Melbourne to Tidal River now occupies only a few hours. At the same time the tourist amenities at Tidal River have been steadily improved to enable more visitors to enjoy the attractions of the Norman Bay beach and other natural features of the Park. Certain statistics concerning the Park are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WILSON'S PROMONTORY NATIONAL PARK

Particulars	Year Ending 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Visitors (December–January) ..	14,995	17,063	19,315	24,585	29,195
Visitors (March–April) ..	7,073	6,339	10,932	11,405	13,438
Visitors During Whole Year ..	27,935	29,537	38,586	47,010	58,615
Park Revenue ..	£ 11,886	13,711	15,559	23,285	29,474
Wages ..	£ 4,635	5,802	7,476	9,477	11,773

In order to meet the growing demand for camp-sites, the Authority and the Committee of Management have collaborated to plan for the betterment of the camping area. Camp-sites have been formed, enlarged where necessary, and otherwise defined, and areas have been grassed to combat erosion. Roads and tracks within the camping area have been straightened ; traffic has been directed ; and a parking area has been constructed near the beach. Special walkways from the camping area to the beach have been designed to minimize erosion, and extensive conservation works have been carried out on the foredune at Norman Bay. Rabbits have been destroyed to permit of the growth of grass and native trees, many of which have been planted.

The quality of overnight accommodation has been steadily improved by the renovation of existing buildings and the creation of new ones, and there are now 105 beds available for letting to the general public at Tidal River. Most lodges are now completely self-contained, and provided with modern amenities.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (173-176)

Year Book 1962 (181-182)

Year Book 1963 (189-191)

Year Book 1964 (187-190)

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Year Book 1962 (182-183)

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Year Book 1964 (190-191)

SPORT

Year Book 1964 (191-208)

Education

STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year Book 1963 (191-196)

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year Book 1962 (206-209)

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Year Book 1964 (208-210)

AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION

Year Book 1964 (211-212)

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 (increased to five years in 1964) ;
- (ii) Senior Technical—four years of post-junior technical school.

In 1964 the school leaving age was raised to fifteen years.

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 page 243). 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

As from February, 1964, the University Leaving Certificate was abolished, and a subject certificate which gives credit for subjects passed at Leaving standard was substituted in its place. The University Intermediate Certificate had been abolished a year previously and a subject certificate substituted. The Education Department Intermediate and Leaving Certificates for consolidated, technical, and girls' schools have been similarly varied.

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.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1963 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1963

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,846	150,339	138,107	288,446
Central Schools, Classes and Post-Primary	24	7,105	5,996	13,101
Consolidated and Group	32	5,790	5,413	11,203
Higher Elementary	8	896	1,073	1,969
Girls' Secondary	16	..	6,850	6,850
Junior Technical	79	34,756	5,082	39,838
District High	189	48,490	56,684	105,174
Correspondence	1	390	371	761
	2,195	247,766	219,576	467,342

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School but which exclude Special Schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,838	1,837	1,859	1,866	1,859
Teachers	10,437	10,586	11,655	12,371	10,073
Pupils	289,417	294,544	301,514	306,083	296,139
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	49	40	33	49*
Teachers	‡	‡	‡	‡	635
Pupils	§	§	§	§	17,468†
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	207	230	251	269	287
Teachers	3,984	4,348	4,821	5,353	8,041
Pupils	114,545	127,851	138,226	150,536	153,735
All Schools—					
Schools	2,094	2,116	2,150	2,168	2,195
Teachers	14,421	14,934	16,476	17,724	18,749
Pupils	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619	467,342

NOTE.—In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary are now classified as primary-secondary.

† 12,708 pupils were primary and 4,760 were secondary.

‡ Prior to 1963 teachers were classified as primary or secondary according to their classification with the Education Department.

§ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary-secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.

The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	35,962	38,499	40,331	41,926	42,543
6	42,296	41,749	43,047	43,813	44,689
7	40,687	42,495	42,051	43,287	44,088
8	40,577	40,837	42,706	41,858	43,004
9	39,843	40,426	41,166	42,448	41,537
10	38,218	39,956	40,877	41,270	42,470
11	38,398	38,308	40,229	40,773	41,491
12	40,814	38,133	37,957	40,115	40,335
13	33,756	42,144	38,995	38,828	41,040
14	26,206	28,553	36,571	34,516	34,421
15	17,162	19,112	21,640	29,352	27,741
16	7,070	8,786	9,976	12,680	16,928
17	2,388	2,680	3,284	4,535	5,593
18	494	575	719	958	1,155
19 and over	91	142	191	260	307
Total	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619	467,342

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years) (at 1st August, 1963)	Grade						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Under 6 ..	42,532	11	..	..	..	..	42,543
6	41,209	3,462	18	..	..	..	44,689
7	5,764	34,849	3,466	9	..	..	44,088
8	342	6,522	32,526	3,606	8	..	43,004
9	87	481	6,876	30,395	3,689	9	41,537
10	44	103	726	7,617	30,289	3,651	42,430
11	22	47	140	905	8,382	28,324	37,820
12	12	23	70	152	1,232	9,044	10,533
13 and over ..	7	12	43	62	220	1,859	2,203
Total ..	90,019	45,510	43,865	42,746	43,820	42,887	308,847

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years) (at 1st August, 1963)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,686	25	..	..	..	..	3,711
12	26,492	3,295	15	..	..	..	29,802
13	10,876	25,120	3,036	20	..	..	39,052
14	1,785	9,377	20,602	2,451	15	..	34,230
15	173	1,521	8,832	15,741	1,431	21	27,719
16	14	125	1,577	6,460	7,752	998	16,926
17 .. ..	..	9	95	692	2,186	2,611	5,593
18 .. ..	..	..	3	22	289	841	1,155
19 and over ..	1	..	1	4	55	246	307
Total ..	43,027	39,472	34,161	25,390	11,728	4,717	158,495

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

In order to encourage and assist promising students to proceed to the Leaving and Matriculation levels of education, aid in the form of Junior scholarships and free places is made available by the Education Department. The scholarships are available to students of both Government and Registered schools; the free places are available only to students in Government schools. The awards are based on the student's ability as shown at Form II level and are

in the form of a school requisites allowance to cover the final four years (three years in a junior technical school) of secondary education. In 1963 the value of each scholarship or free place was £39 to be spread over four years (£22 over three years for a Junior Technical scholarship).

From 1964 the number of Junior scholarships has been increased and the effect of the increase is that approximately one child in three who satisfactorily completes the Form II. examination will receive a scholarship.

To assist students who propose to enter the teaching service, the Education Department makes available teaching bursaries of £50 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

The Education Department also offers Senior and Senior Technical scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from £10 to £40 per annum and tenable for up to six years. It offers 80 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations. Subject to a means test, the free places may carry a living allowance of up to £260 per annum.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Four thousand scholarships are awarded each year, of which about 1,400 are for students in Victoria. "Open Entrance" scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called "Late Years" scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth Scholarships Board is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme while the administration at the State level is carried out by the respective State Education Departments, who are responsible for selection, assessment of living allowance, payment of benefits, the guidance of scholars, and the supervision of their attendance and progress.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on academic merit without regard for the means of an applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have paid on their behalf all compulsory fees in respect of their course including tuition fees, examination fees, degree fees, and other compulsory fees such as union and sports fees and non-refundable laboratory fees.

In addition to the scholarship, a student undertaking a full-time course on a full-time basis may, subject to a means test, receive a living allowance of up to £247 per annum if living with parents, or up to £383 10s. if living away from home.

The following table shows the numbers of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS,
FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED**

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education—					
Free Places	650	650	650	650	650
Junior Scholarships	1,330	1,330	1,870	1,870	2,270
Technical Education—					
Junior Technical Scholarships	550	550	710	810	810
Senior Technical Scholarships	250	250	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	1,825	1,825	2,050	2,150	2,400
University Education					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships*—					
Open Entry	681	682	882	1,009	894
Later Years	179	172	183	207	221
Mature Age	28	28	28	28	27

* Students who have accepted and are in training.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (245-247)

Technical Education

Historical Outline

Technical education in Victoria was born in the gold-rush years of the mid-nineteenth century, reached adolescence in 1910, and maturity during and after the Second World War.

It is true that as far back as 1839 a Mechanics' Institute was established in Melbourne, to be followed soon by others throughout the State. For various reasons, however, these failed to provide effective basic training for those practising the mechanical arts, and in any case, there was no great need for such training before the discovery of gold.

The advent of gold, however, brought demands for railroads and for the provision of foundries and machine shops for making and servicing pumping, power, and mining machinery. As the surface gold disappeared, men with a knowledge of geology, surveying, and metallurgy were required to follow the leads underground. Some

promotion and co-ordination of technical training were necessary, and for this purpose the Victorian Government set up, in 1868, a Technological Commission, which functioned until 1890 largely in promoting the formation of "Schools of Design", but which exercised no control over the Schools of Mines and Technical Colleges soon to develop.

The first such establishments were the Ballarat School of Mines, and the Bendigo School of Mines, founded in 1871 and 1873, respectively. The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology began in 1887 as the Working Men's College. By the end of 1900 there were eighteen such schools in the State, four giving instruction in art, science, and trade subjects, five in art and science, two in art and trade, while five gave instruction in art only, and two others in science only.

Many of these colleges were established as a result of the initiative and with the financial aid of public spirited men such as Francis Ormond, George Swinburne, Sir William McPherson, and Sir William Angliss. Municipal support was also given. These, and other technical schools, were under the control of their own councils, but received Government grants.

A Royal Commission on Technical Education found, in 1901, that more technical schools were required, and that Government aid was insufficient. This prepared the way for the *Education Act* 1910 and the provision of higher State education. In 1912, the first "Junior Technical School" was opened at West Melbourne to bridge for boys the gap between primary and technical education. A similar school for girls was established at Swinburne Technical College, Glenferrie, in 1916.

All technical schools established since 1911 are under the direct control of the Education Department. Six of the older and larger technical colleges remain council-controlled, though as they receive large Government grants, they have to conform closely to the regulations and requirements of the Education Department.

Perhaps the most important distinguishing features of council-controlled colleges are the right to recruit senior school staff direct from industry and the professions, and the right to own property and enter into contracts. They also have direct access to the Minister of Education.

The years since 1911 have brought about day training of apprentices in technical schools; extension both in number and content of full-time diploma courses; introduction of technician training; participation in defence and reconstruction training; establishment of a block exemption scheme to facilitate transfer of more able engineering students to the Melbourne University; foundation of a Technical Teachers' College; re-organization of technical schools into regions; and, in 1961, the establishment of the State Advisory Council on Technical Education.

By 1963 the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to 86, 37 of which were outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Victorian technical education is remarkably comprehensive and flexible, while at the same time maintaining an overall unity. For convenience it may be considered in four distinct but related categories :—

- (1) Pre-vocational, post-primary education in boys' and girls' schools, covering Forms I to V ;
- (2) part-time vocational training for trade apprentices and technicians ;
- (3) full-time or part-time training to professional level in diploma courses, and to sub-professional level in certificate courses ; and
- (4) courses and classes either non-vocational or only partly so.

Boys' and Girls' Schools : Pre-Vocational Education

With the exception of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Gordon Institute of Technology in Geelong, the Emily McPherson College, and the special trade schools, each Victorian technical school has now associated with it a boys' school, while some also have a girls' school.

Children mostly enter these schools at Form I level from Grade VI of a primary school, but some transfer does take place at later stages.

The subjects of instruction are much as in other post-primary schools, except that no language additional to English is taught. Although practical subjects are included in the curriculum, not for trade instruction but for their educational value, success in technical schools depends mainly on the student's ability to cope with academic subjects such as English, social studies, mathematics and science. Attention is also given to music, art, physical education, and to religious instruction.

While the main aim of both boys' and girls' schools is to provide sound general post-primary education in an alternative form to that found in high schools, subsidiary aims are to afford some pre-vocational training for entry to trades, or to lead up to a study of the applied sciences.

Just as a high school education pursued successfully to its upper limit of the Matriculation stage qualifies for admission to the University, so courses in boys' and girls' technical schools may lead, at the Leaving stage, to professional studies at diploma level in a wide variety of courses in senior technical colleges.

Provision is made for country technical schools to include in their courses a study of subjects directly related to various aspects of farming.

On completion of four years' full-time study a student presents for the Intermediate Technical examination. In Form V a Leaving technical course is followed, which is required to include English,

social studies, and a science subject. The Leaving technical examination is a subject examination. A full-time student passing at least one subject, or a part-time student passing in at least four subjects, may receive a certificate bearing his or her name and the subjects passed. Any subjects passed subsequently are then endorsed on the certificate.

Trade and Technician Training

The standard method by which skilled tradesmen are trained is that of apprenticeship, usually of five years' duration. The minimum educational standard required for entry to the more highly skilled trades is completion of Form III, but employers are increasingly seeking boys who have remained at school for a further year. Some shortening of the length of apprenticeship may be given in certain trades for approved preliminary education up to Leaving standard.

Depending on the trade, attendance at technical school day classes of from four to eight hours per week in the first two years of apprenticeship, and of four hours per week in the second two years of apprenticeship, is compulsory, while some trades require additional attendance at evening classes.

Apprentices starting work after having reached the Intermediate stage may elect to follow one of the somewhat higher standard technician courses available at the larger technical schools.

Nearly all technical schools, except the special trade schools, conduct classes for apprentices in the bigger trades such as carpentry, fitting and turning, and plumbing. The availability of instruction in other trades is more restricted.

Where equipment is highly specialized and expensive, single purpose trade schools have been established. These include The William Angliss Food Trade School, the Melbourne School of Printing and Graphic Arts, the Melbourne Textile Trades School, and the Melbourne School of Hairdressing.

Diploma Courses

The development of full-time diploma courses has been one of the outstanding achievements of Victorian technical education. They are complete units of study arising from the economic necessity of providing highly trained technologists for Victoria's rapidly expanding primary and secondary industries.

Until 1964, diploma courses in general provided for four years of full-time training, or its equivalent in part-time training, following the completion to the Intermediate stage at a boys' or girls' technical school, or at some other type of secondary school. The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology has, in addition, conducted a number of Fellowship Diploma courses, one year longer than the normal or Associate Diploma course.

Following the introduction of the Leaving technical courses in 1964, however, diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Production Engineering, and in Applied Chemistry will extend to four years beyond Form V, so in each of these disciplines the total time

from beginning post-primary education to completing a full-time diploma course has been extended by one year. In cases where no such extension has as yet been made, the diploma course is regarded as being of three years' duration beyond the Leaving stage.

An interesting feature of these technological diploma courses is the inclusion of social sciences as a subject in each of the second and third years, and of report writing in the final year.

With the introduction of four-year engineering diploma courses based on a Leaving standard, it has become possible to re-arrange the technological content to enable students with Matriculation in the appropriate subjects to complete a diploma in three years. Such re-organized courses may be undertaken in certain technical colleges.

Another approach now possible to the Diplomas of Mechanical and Production Engineering is through the sandwich course, available in Mechanical Engineering at Footscray Technical College, and in production engineering at Swinburne Technical College. The sandwich course student completes the first two years full-time, after which the remaining two years schooling is spread over three calendar years by alternating six months at college with six months at work.

Between them, Melbourne technical colleges provide diploma schooling in some twenty branches of engineering; in seven branches of applied science; in architecture; in building construction; in applied art, specializing in ten branches; in catering and hotel management; in various aspects of commerce; and for women, in foods and food service, nutrition and dietetics; and in needlecraft. Some of these, particularly the main branches of engineering, are offered in whole or, in part, in country technical colleges.

After successfully completing the schooling required by a diploma course, each student is required to have had twelve months' approved industrial experience before the diploma is awarded.

While theoretically all diploma courses are open to girls, provided they have the pre-requisite general education, some diploma courses, such as commercial practice, the domestic and foods courses, and the needlecraft courses are particularly attractive to them. The full courses in home sciences are available at the Emily McPherson College, and the Gordon Institute of Technology, at Geelong.

In general, diploma courses are recognized by professional bodies as meeting the education requirements for admission to corporate membership. Also, diploma holders may enter the teaching service of the Victorian Education Department.

Diploma courses in science and in engineering, though complete in themselves, are closely related to University degree courses in the same field of study. The holder of such a diploma from a recognized technical college may continue his studies for the appropriate degree at the University of Melbourne, with exemptions of up to two years of the course. At Monash, somewhat similar arrangements have been made.

While diploma courses in the technologies stop just slightly short of the comparable first degree course, the two are essentially different in content. If allowances are made for interchange of function due to personality and interest, the graduate is best suited to pure research and advanced design, while the diplomate may find his occupation in standard design, industrial investigation, and supervision of production or construction. Many of both find their way into management, or into teaching. At present, in Victoria, more than three times as many young men are qualifying in the three main branches of engineering through the technical colleges as through the University.

Diploma courses in art and in commerce are more recent innovations than those in the technologies, and are conducted in fewer colleges.

Post-Diploma Courses

These enable students who have completed a basic technological diploma to undertake more specialized studies. Examples are industrial electronics and machine computation at Caulfield Technical College, and heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning at Swinburne Technical College.

Certificate Courses

The structure and purpose of these vary with the course. In the technologies, certificate courses provide schooling in the basic sciences followed by specialized training on a narrow front, the whole course covering five years' part-time instruction. For instance, in mechanical engineering, a post-leaving certificate student for two years studies mathematics, physics, and engineering drawing; then, for three years, subjects applicable to drafting, to mechanical materials, or to heat engines. For the award of such a certificate at least four years' approved practical experience is required. All certificate course subjects are of diploma standard, and count towards a diploma course should the student wish, later on, to further his studies.

In art, a certificate is awarded at the end of the first two years of full-time study, while the commercial sections of technical colleges conduct courses leading to a variety of certificates. A wide variety of certificate courses is conducted at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and several such courses for girls at the Emily McPherson College.

Inter-relation and Flexibility of Courses

While the Victorian Technical Education system has been developed as a series of self-sufficient courses, the system is remarkable for an inter-relation of courses which enables progressive transfer to be made from general education through trade, technician, and certificate stages to a diploma course; for flexibility which makes possible admission at various stages to technical college courses from other secondary schools; and for the possibility of transfer from diploma courses to the University. Such possibilities are most fully developed in engineering courses, as is shown in the diagram (Fig. 11).

ENGINEERING COURSES IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS 1965

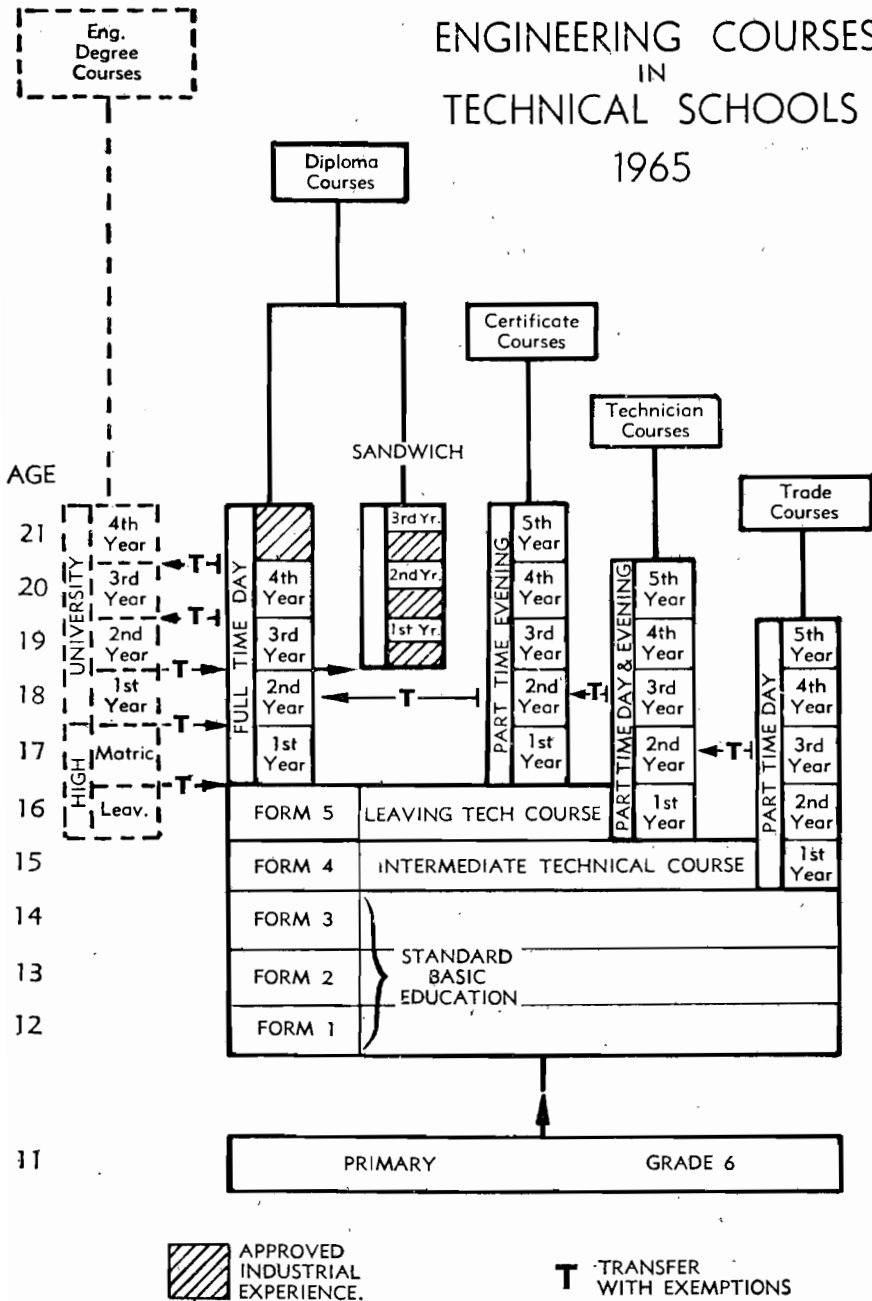


FIGURE 11.

Evening Courses and Classes : Non-Vocational Classes

The original function of technical schools was to provide education and training after working hours, and the day time courses now available are simply an extension of the initial activity. Consequently, technical schools are administratively equipped, as are no other educational institutions, to conduct evening courses and classes. Furthermore, in the evenings, great numbers of highly skilled men, both from industry and from the teaching staffs of other types of schools, are available to act as instructors in sessions extending over some or all of the period from 5.30 to 9.30 p.m.

These evening classes naturally include many of the varieties of trade, technician, sub-professional, and professional instruction offered in the day time, thus affording working students an opportunity to improve their qualifications.

In addition, where possible, technical school facilities are made available to people interested in developing some satisfying spare-time occupation. Thus in the carpentry shops, machine shops, and art and craft rooms, may be found people of both sexes and all ages learning new skills.

In some technical colleges, too, evening classes are conducted in the subjects of the University Intermediate, Leaving, and Matriculation examinations.

Technical Education outside Melbourne

Technical colleges of considerable size conducting a wide variety of courses are located in the bigger centres such as Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnambool, and Yallourn, while schools of lesser size are to be found in many country towns. In each of these places, post-primary work following the technical curriculum is carried out, as are such trade, certificate, or diploma courses, as demand justifies. Much trade instruction, such as in carpentry, plumbing, fitting and turning and motor mechanics, is particularly useful to boys who will be employed on farm properties.

In addition, considerable latitude is permitted in the introduction of subjects dealing with various aspects of agriculture, dairy farming, and pastoral work. Country technical schools, too, are frequently used as centres for extension courses for senior students and farmers.

For students unable to attend technical school classes because of distance, physical disability, or shift work, tuition in trade, technician, or professional subjects is available through the Correspondence School

of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Some such students may attend a technical school for short periods each year for a concentrated course of practical work to supplement the theoretical instruction received by correspondence.

Teacher Recruitment and Training

The wide range of general and technical subjects to be taught in technical schools and colleges presents special problems in teacher recruitment and training.

Technical school instruction falls into the three main categories of general, trade, and professional subjects.

Teachers of general subjects such as English, social studies, mathematics, some of the pure sciences, and music are mostly university graduates who have received secondary teacher training. Teachers of trade subjects are recruited from industry and receive teacher training at the Technical Teachers' College. Teachers of professional subjects may be either diploma holders or graduates with professional experience, who then receive teacher training at the Technical Teachers' Training College. Any exceptions are some part-time teachers, some temporary teachers, and some teachers in council controlled colleges.

To encourage diploma students to enter the technical teaching service, technical teaching bursaries, valued at £50 per annum, are awarded annually to selected applicants about to start a diploma course, for each of the first two years of that course. Technical teaching studentships give selected students £500 for each year beyond the first two of a diploma course, and £50 per annum while gaining experience in industry before entering the Technical Teachers' College. A limited number of studentships may be extended for one or two years to enable students who have completed their diplomas with distinction to further their studies at a University.

With the extension by a year of some technological diploma courses, it became desirable to create a new category of lecturer, qualifications for which include a University degree, together with a minimum of five years' professional experience.

Technical school teachers, except those employed by Council controlled colleges and part-time teachers, are State public servants employed by the Education Department. They may be transferred to any school in the State.

Organization and Administration of Technical Education

This is a function of the Education Department of Victoria, under the Minister of Education. The Chief Inspector of Technical Schools is responsible to the Director of Education for the overall organization and administration of technical schools.

In 1961 an Advisory Council on Technical Education was appointed. Its members are representative of technical education, the Universities, and industry. Its function is to advise the Minister on the organization of technical education in Victoria. The Council has power to co-opt as it thinks fit.

Technical schools are financed mainly from Education Department grants, assisted by fees and donations. Major building works and the supply of furniture and fittings are undertaken by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Education Department, and financed through loan funds.

Conclusion

The Victorian Technical Education System is self-contained, gives extensive coverage, is flexible within existing courses, and capable of expansion and extension.

The syllabus of general education provided in Forms I to V includes handicrafts for their general educational value and as a method of discovering the interests and abilities of students, thus assisting them in the choice of further education and the selection of an occupation.

Decisions as to courses of study, the preparation and revision of syllabuses, the standard of examinations, the award of certificates, and all other matters relating to the conduct of technical education are in the hands of the officers of the Technical Branch of the Victorian Education Department in conjunction with principals and instructors in technical colleges. Advice is sought from industry and from other branches of education as thought necessary, and liaison is maintained with the Victorian Apprenticeship Commission.

Such freedom of action has enabled technical education in this State to modify its courses to meet the needs of the rapid scientific and technological advances being made in industry, and thus to continue to train tradesmen, technicians, and technologists who, after completing their courses, find ready employment throughout Australia and overseas.

Technical Schools

The table which follows gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Schools	63	70	76	82	86
Number of Teachers—					
Classified Teachers	1,847	1,908	2,225	2,342	2,801
Temporary Teachers	313	364	539	499	585
Technical School Council Employees—					
Full-time	484	524	569	597	624
Part-time*	1,678	1,766	1,929	1,956	2,033
Total	4,322	4,562	5,262	5,394	6,043
Number of Students—					
Full-time	5,452	6,244	7,341	8,058	8,811
Part-time	45,803	47,672	53,136	53,368	54,970
Total	51,255	53,916	60,477	61,426	63,781

* 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 1963, 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, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	229	189	418	1,801	997	2,798	2,030	1,186	3,216
16	1,558	588	2,146	5,485	929	6,414	7,043	1,517	8,560
17	1,342	485	1,827	5,860	986	6,846	7,202	1,471	8,673
18	1,174	340	1,514	6,281	928	7,209	7,455	1,268	8,723
19	831	214	1,045	4,970	716	5,686	5,801	930	6,731
20	365	91	456	2,947	521	3,468	3,312	612	3,924
21 and over	1,248	157	1,405	16,234	6,315	22,549	17,482	6,472	23,954
Total	6,747	2,064	8,811	43,578	11,392	54,970	50,325	13,456	63,781

State Expenditure on Education

During 1962–63, £63,519,603 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 643 and 662 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects)	15,147	15,807	17,492	18,756	20,339
Secondary	6,502	7,620	8,717	10,263	11,694
Buildings and Land..	5,548	7,096	7,465	7,661	8,247
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	4,645	5,936	6,523	7,098	8,342
Buildings and Land ..	1,209	1,914	2,226	2,569	2,269
Training of Teachers ..	2,694	3,361	3,796	4,225	5,093
Administration	651	742	824	895	993
Pensions	758	851	954	1,020	1,093
General Expenditure ..	903	1,026	1,175	1,259	1,339
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c.	1,534	1,971	3,253	4,440	4,097
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c.	13	12	12	12	14
Total	39,604*	46,336*	52,437*	58,198*	63,520*
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax	517	576	705	732	835
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services	319	359	369	400	399
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 8 0	16 8 8	18 2 6	19 13 4	21 0 5

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)

1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
557	693	773	836	934

Of the amount of £63,519,603 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1962-63, £4,097,206 was appropriated to the University; £13,649 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University; £72,696 was spent on Adult Education; £2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining £59,334,052 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1962-63
(£'000)**

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	565	210	106	99	4	9	993
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*		32					32
Cost of Instruction Operation of School Plant†	514	17,121	9,238	7,461	155	972	35,461
Maintenance of School Plant‡	3	1,067	679	158	1	58	1,966
Auxiliary Costs§	¶	993	344	204	..	74	1,615
Fixed Charges||	732	983	1,198	477	1	3,980	7,371
Capital Expenditure ..	1,108	154	86	52	..	11	1,411
	..	3,696	4,482	2,259	..	48	10,485
Total ..	2,922	24,256	16,133	10,710	161	5,152	59,334

* 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

General

The Registered (or Independent) Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government has no direct administrative responsibility. 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.

A full description of those schools (especially those teaching boys) will be found on pages 219 to 222 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Victorian Girls' Registered Schools

In the 1850's there were a few schools for girls owned and run by ladies, who, like their counterparts in England, were mostly concerned with teaching accomplishments to make their pupils socially acceptable.

As time went on, the churches, having founded schools for boys, decided to do the same for girls, in order to give them a sound education comparable with that given to their brothers. In 1875 the first Public School for girls was started, and in the following years more were founded. Gradually the individually owned schools were taken over by the churches or bought by groups of "old girls" and parents, who formed themselves into non-profit-making companies. Today in Victoria there are (not counting Roman Catholic schools) 31 Girls' Registered Schools catering for girls from kindergarten to Matriculation situated in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Berwick, Geelong, Hamilton, Sale, and Woodend. One only is still owned and controlled by individuals.

Twenty schools take boarders. Three schools, one in 1918, the second in 1927, and the third in 1930, moved out into the country, and in the past ten years two of the oldest established schools have moved to larger areas of land in the outer suburbs.

The company schools each have a council or board of directors entirely responsible for the school. The church schools in most cases have a council autonomous for internal working but with representation from, and subject to the control of, their particular church affiliation in the matter of religious observance and instruction and the buying and selling of property, borrowing of money, and erection of buildings.

The Headmistress is responsible for the appointment of staff, the enrolment of girls, the curriculum, and the discipline of the school.

The staffs of the Registered Victorian Girls' Schools are paid according to a Wages Board award which is geared to the Education Department salaries. Some schools have their own superannuation funds, and 24 belong to a scheme set up by the Victorian Girls' Schools Association. Members of staff must be registered by the Council of Public Education as trained teachers, and the schools themselves must employ a proportionate number of sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, and secondary teachers. The buildings have to be approved by the Health Department and there are periodic inspections of work by the Education Department and the University.

The Girls' Registered Schools vary greatly in size, but they aim at classes of from 20 to 30 pupils. They are free to plan their own curriculum and to experiment with new educational methods. They may if they wish, and are of a required standard, become "A" schools setting their own examinations at Intermediate and Leaving level, or as "B" schools they may sit for the external examinations in their own schools or at the public centres.

They try to prepare all the girls to take their place as women in the community and to that end make a feature of teaching civics, art, craft, music, both vocal and instrumental, debating and public speaking, as well as domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Several have their own counselling and guidance officers, qualified people to administer intelligence and diagnostic tests and special teachers for remedial work. Some have special classes for the Leaving standard and post-Leaving standard girls who do not wish to take the University Matriculation course.

They offer a wide range of academic subjects up to Matriculation standard—English, Languages, both ancient and modern, Histories, Mathematics, Sciences, Geography, and Social Studies, and try to postpone specialization as late as possible, although in the higher classes they aim at training the girls to become independent students in their chosen field. A large percentage go on to the University. Sport and extra-curricular activities such as dramatic work, orchestras, bird-watching, riding and keeping of pets enrich the courses.

Most schools have good sports' facilities ; some have gymnasiums and swimming pools. Baseball, basketball, hockey, softball, swimming, and tennis are taught and inter-school matches played. Athletics such as discus and javelin throwing have developed in the past twenty years, and girls are encouraged to improve their own standards as well as to compete in inter-school sports.

In the past few years many schools have added to their buildings extra science laboratories, halls, libraries, and visual aid rooms. Many have full-time and others part-time librarians and mistresses in charge of visual aids.

The Girls' Registered Schools rely entirely on fees and gifts for their finances. The parents, besides paying the fees, are very active in helping in many ways. They are interested in the work and extra-curricular activities and give readily of their time and money. They also work together for charities and aid the school in the training of the girls in this field.

Catholic Education

Catholic Education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into the secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the importance of elementary education has remained, and the aim of Catholic education has been to provide elementary schooling for every Catholic child in a Catholic school.

Historically, the first phase of primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This was during the period from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay people with a reinforcement 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.

Recent developments in Catholic Education date from the 1950's, when as a result of the increase in Melbourne's population, Catholic educational facilities had to be greatly expanded to accommodate the increased number of pupils.

In 1956 the Schools Provident Fund was established. By 1964 the amount of loan money raised by this Fund exceeded £5 mill. This money was of great use in the construction of schools in new areas, and helped to relieve some of the pressure on primary education facilities. However, a considerable increase in the number of pupils requiring secondary education and the lack of schools to receive them presented new problems.

The solution devised was the New Regional Post-Primary School plan. Under this scheme each region, consisting of five to seven parishes, is to support its own post-primary school which will take in pupils from schools of the parishes incorporated in the region.

Staffing difficulties had to be met as well. In primary education a lay teacher training scheme was initiated in 1955. From the colleges used for this purpose, 802 teachers had graduated by the end of 1963. At the same date the proportion of lay staff in the parish schools of the Archdiocese of Melbourne had increased to 45 per cent. of the staff total. The numbers of secondary teachers in Catholic schools have been increased by bringing to Victoria members of more teaching orders from overseas, and placing many religious teachers in full time tertiary training to fit them for secondary teaching. The recruitment of more teachers for both primary and secondary education is being attempted by the development of lay teacher training, and efforts to attract more young people to join the teaching orders.

Despite the expansion in building and the reception of more teachers, all the children could not be taken into Catholic schools. Those who could not were enrolled in State schools. To provide for their religious instruction, lay people have been trained as catechists.

FURTHER REFERENCES

- Year Book 1962 (217-219)
- Year Book 1963 (204-205)
- Year Book 1964 (222-223)

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.

A total of 24,501 teachers has been registered since 1906 and 1,383 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.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges, and also excluding Special Schools) 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				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963*
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	433	439	444	448	457	2,659	2,826	2,956	3,091	3,686
Church of England ..	35	36	37	36	35	734	788	794	821	980
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	356	385	386	416	461
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	178	188	194	204	250
Other..	24	23	22	24	25	210	233	248	277	339
Undenominational ..	31	30	27	25	22	264	269	282	293	300
Total ..	541	546	548	551	557	4,401	4,689	4,860	5,102	6,016

* Includes part-time teachers, figures for which are not available for previous years.

**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	Method- ist	Other			
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
1963	138,024	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,631	3,857	173,488

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1963**

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1963) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
Under 6	12,378	487	226	30	302	13,423	428	13,851
6	14,387	520	301	61	386	15,655	244	15,899
7	14,621	579	302	70	392	15,964	262	16,226
8	13,918	631	334	81	381	15,345	256	15,601
9	13,667	777	385	103	422	15,354	233	15,587
10	13,550	915	422	158	399	15,444	254	15,698
11	12,756	1,126	510	245	439	15,076	269	15,345
12	11,983	1,661	810	400	513	15,367	332	15,699
13	10,253	1,768	850	475	484	13,830	335	14,165
14	8,309	1,729	916	582	467	12,003	356	12,359
15	6,057	1,831	949	530	390	9,757	346	10,103
16	4,093	1,691	956	635	414	7,789	341	8,130
17	1,636	952	538	343	166	3,635	178	3,813
18	347	254	114	78	45	838	20	858
19 and over ..	69	29	14	26	13	151	3	154
Total	138,024	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,631	3,857	173,488

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	12,443	13,224	13,957	13,194	13,851
6	14,563	14,580	15,218	15,562	15,899
7	14,276	15,097	15,023	15,676	16,226
8	14,595	14,508	15,282	15,353	15,601
9	14,497	14,851	14,847	15,317	15,587
10	14,204	15,111	15,330	15,052	15,698
11	14,768	14,708	15,228	15,490	15,345
12	16,026	15,234	15,317	15,302	15,699
13	13,300	15,548	14,341	14,261	14,165
14	10,227	10,907	12,885	12,186	12,359
15	7,793	8,174	8,850	10,613	10,103
16	4,640	5,520	5,847	6,663	8,130
17	2,229	2,368	2,906	3,324	3,813
18	474	633	688	822	858
19 and over ..	118	112	146	149	154
Total	154,153	160,575	165,865	168,964	173,488

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
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
1963	467,342	173,488	640,830

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	48,405	51,723	54,288	55,120	56,394
6	56,859	56,329	58,265	59,375	60,588
7	54,963	57,592	57,074	58,963	60,314
8	55,172	55,345	57,988	57,211	58,605
9	54,340	55,277	56,013	57,765	57,124
10	52,422	55,067	56,207	56,322	58,168
11	53,166	53,016	55,457	56,263	56,836
12	56,840	53,367	53,274	55,417	56,034
13	47,056	57,692	53,336	53,089	55,205
14	36,433	39,460	49,456	46,702	46,780
15	24,955	27,286	30,490	39,965	37,844
16	11,710	14,306	15,823	19,343	25,058
17	4,617	5,048	6,190	7,859	9,406
18	968	1,208	1,407	1,780	2,013
19 and over	209	254	337	409	461
Total	558,115	582,970	605,605	625,583	640,830

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. (See page 203.)

The following table shows the number of candidates entered for these examinations and the number who passed fully for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS

Year	Number Who Attempted to Pass Full Examination	Number Who Passed Fully	
		Total	Percentage
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
1963	20,852	13,176	63·2

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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
School Leaving ..	2,847	3,620	3,833	4,494	4,923

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 1959 to 1963 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Entries	8,151	9,304	11,550	13,597	15,315
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	4,723	5,466	6,651	7,951	9,072
Number Who Passed Fully	3,127	3,537	4,280	5,090	5,948
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	66·2	64·7	64·4	64·0	65·6

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 1963, 55 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3,411); another 2,141 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 1964, provisional figures indicated that 13,672 students were enrolled at the University of Melbourne, including 69 at R.A.A.F. Academy, 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 for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

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
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.. ..	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964* ..	6,094	2,582	3,177	1,207	455	157	9,726	3,946

* Provisional figures.

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Agricultural Science	227	210	217	221	220
Applied Science	—	45	80	96	109
Architecture	367	445	501	571	558
Arts	3,268	3,310	3,566	3,704	3,819
Commerce	1,519	1,593	1,579	1,575	1,643
Dental Science	151	163	169	211	198
Education	681	745	725	860	928
Engineering	753	779	765	847	855
Journalism	43	51	39	36	28
Law	1,224	1,201	1,261	1,289	1,319
Medicine	976	1,024	1,000	1,007	1,001
Music	193	186	209	230	218
Physical Education	126	146	177	218	212
Science	1,507	1,546	1,668	1,942	2,143
Social Studies	143	175	209	192	245
Town and Regional Planning	71	70	78	83	73
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	36	52	103
Student Total	11,157†	11,451†	12,055†	13,134	13,672

* Provisional figures.

† Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in the years 1960 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 450 in 1964, of

whom 30 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 1959 to 1963. 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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Agricultural Science	57	46	45	37	55
Architecture	36	32	28	37	62
Arts	339	360	386	418	499
Commerce	98	149	182	225	231
Dental Science	21	23	16	35	22
Education	55	59	55	52	62
Engineering	115	105	136	165	167
Law	77	113	113	174	133
Medicine	101	136	146	159	159
Music	17	30	23	24	30
Science	194	231	251	245	354
Bachelors' Degrees	1,013	1,181	1,296	1,455	1,621
Higher Degrees	97	103	85	116	153
Total	1,110	1,284	1,381	1,571	1,774

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
INCOME					
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS					
State Government Grants	270	650	109	578	789
Commonwealth Government Grants	408	521	61	511	800
Donations	354	191	145	164	73
Income from Investments	18	31	36	33	26
Loans .. .. .	..	67	456	527	..
Total Income of Buildings Funds ..	1,050	1,460	807	1,813	1,688
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments	273	129	166	124	67

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(£'000)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
OTHER INCOME					
State Government Grants—					
General	1,003	1,066	1,190	1,395	1,487
Other (Except for Buildings)	196	194	212	291	241
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—					
General	962	1,170	1,314	1,453	1,556
Other (Except for Buildings)	131	173	195	345	334
Students' Fees—					
Lectures	559	773	802	846	919
Other	188	223	236	252	252
Public Examination, Music Examination, and Certificate Fees	147	156	179	213	264
Bequests and Donations (Other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments)	238	289	378	409	618
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	112	143	168	181	181
Other	131	148	200	217	246
Total Other Income	3,667	4,335	4,874	5,602	6,098
EXPENDITURE					
Land and Buildings	485	1,033*	1,416	2,180	1,523
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions	2,426†	2,899	3,259	3,666	4,205
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials	245	301	379	570	581
Books, Periodicals, and Music	54	69	95	105	132
Examiners' Fees	52	58	66	77	86
Exhibitions and Bursaries	17	16	17	21	22
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	38	42	61	62	47
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions	113	118	125	134	130
Pay-roll Tax	57	66	75	84	94
Printing and Stationery	70	72	85	102	112
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	127†	91	102	145	125
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	63	83	85	104	129
Other	323	369	421	524	554
Total Other Expenditure	3,585	4,184	4,770	5,594	6,217

* Includes £45,000—grants to residential colleges for new buildings.

† Salaries of University Maintenance Staff were included under the heading "Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds" in 1959.

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, 1963, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £314,902.

AFFILIATED RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES

Year Book 1964 (235-236)

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE LIBRARY

Year Book 1964 (236-237)

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 projected 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.

By the end of 1963 the following major projects on the campus were either completed or nearing completion: science block (£3.1 mill.); physical sciences—engineering library (£374,000); administration (£322,000); union (£550,000); main library (£579,000); Deakin Hall—first stage (£210,000); central engineering block, chemical and electrical engineering buildings (£1.1 mill.); medical school—first stage (£500,000); and the Robert Menzies School of Humanities—first stage (£1.2 mill.).

The establishment of paraclinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost £800,000 in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of £785,000.

The following projects are planned for the 1964–66 triennium:—Second stage of the Robert Menzies School of Humanities (£1.3 mill.) which will then be the largest building on any university campus in Australia; engineering extensions (£1 mill.); medical school—second stage (£1.2 mill.); public lecture theatre (£250,000); and halls of residence (£1.1 mill.).

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 Psychiatric Hospital, 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.

In the 1964–66 triennium it is proposed to complete Deakin Hall with a three-storied wing and to build a second hall consisting of two four-storied blocks, a third hall which will be a twelve-storied tower block, and a building containing three separate dining halls and serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre for the group, and staff quarters. This programme of halls of residence grouped around centralized dining and kitchen facilities will cost £1.3 mill. and will provide accommodation for 600 persons.

Faculties

At present there are six faculties :—Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. Teaching in Law began in 1964. At a later date, faculties of Agriculture and Architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs are held in the University :—English, Geography, History, French, German, Russian, Philosophy, Anthropology and Sociology, Law, Education, Agricultural Economics, Economics, Politics, Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology. In addition there are full-time permanent Deans of Law and Medicine.

The Council established the following Chairs which were being filled during 1964 :—Indonesian Languages, Linguistics, History (2nd Chair), Classical Studies, Psychology, Botany, Mathematical Statistics, Economics (2nd Chair), Law (2nd Chair), and Paediatrics.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University from 1961 to 1963 :—

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
1963	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964*	1,806	769	277	113	2,083	882

*Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES, 1963

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	328	382	11	6
Economics and Politics	265	27	..	..
Engineering	85	..	13	..
Medicine	231	36	..	6
Science	127	23	45	2
Total	1,036	468	69	14

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (139 males and 50 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 to 1963 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (£'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
INCOME			
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS			
State Government Grants	1,113	1,613	1,010
Commonwealth Government Grants	1,377	1,967	1,007
Total Income of Buildings Funds	2,490	3,580	2,017
OTHER INCOME			
State Government Grants—			
General	554	654	1,130
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—			
General	233	454	731
Students' Fees—			
Lectures	39	72	140
Bequests and Donations	2	62	99
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	9	16	45
Total Other Income	837	1,258	2,145
Total Income	3,327	4,838	4,162
EXPENDITURE			
Land and Buildings	2,954	3,294	2,139
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Superannuation	279	563	962
Apparatus and Laboratory Material	332	307	466
Books and Periodicals	146	43	150
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	76	130	160
Pay-roll Tax	7	14	24
Printing and Stationery	13	9	14
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	21	18	30
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	10	32	56
Other Expenditure	88	107	136
Total Expenditure	3,926	4,517	4,137

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

In 1887, when the first permanent building was opened, there were over 600 students enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased.

In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December, 1960, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, other educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest of investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

The Institute operates as two branches: the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch. Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognized by professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art and architecture, business administration, and mathematics. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch. Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Individual Students Enrolled—						
Males		17,533	18,115	18,437	18,631	19,060
Females		2,538	2,806	2,813	2,793	2,646
Total*		20,071	20,921	21,250	21,424	21,706
Courses—						
Commercial† ..		273	335	381	364	304
Science		8,491	8,837	9,928	10,409	11,108
Trade		9,201	9,591	8,597	8,326	8,368
Art		1,491	1,524	1,647	1,595	1,223
Other		615	634	697	730	703
Receipts—				£		
Government Grant		705,150	781,724	875,762	1,051,597	1,092,669
Fees		245,192	313,291	334,033	343,887	363,508
Sale of Class Material		13,248	11,822	12,137	13,649	13,136
Miscellaneous ..		44,070	47,805	47,191	45,769	41,655
Total		1,007,660	1,154,642	1,269,123	1,454,902	1,510,968
Expenditure—				£		
Salaries—						
Instructors ..		576,316	688,691	747,815	865,329	933,093
Other		205,781	221,781	247,181	281,611	292,831
Buildings, Furniture, etc.		113,482	122,740	132,763	131,884	129,581
Miscellaneous ..		113,259	120,625	135,373	138,690	158,810
Total		1,008,838	1,153,837	1,263,132	1,417,514	1,514,315

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1963 were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY :
ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS**

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	365	427	486	558	577
Vocational	149	136	132	161	146
Part-time—					
Apprentices	500	494	550	541	608
Other	1,450	1,563	1,590	1,676	1,536
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	74	78	78	88	96
Other	43	41	42	37	36
Part-time—					
Teaching	54	58	63	58	65
Other	12	12	10	12	11
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant	£ 154,300	188,324	191,676	219,995	258,161
Fees	£ 23,300	27,028	29,300	31,719	33,105
Other Receipts	£ 23,500	22,080	24,318	24,184	34,318

SWINBURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Year Book 1963 (224–225)

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

Year Book 1964 (245–247)

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 1962-63 by (a) a statutory grant (£25,000 per annum) ; (b) an annual appropriation (£47,696) ; and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (£57,536). The following table shows details of the Council's activities for 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	62	145	71	169	94	205
Students Enrolled ..	1,963	5,637	2,118	6,268	3,204	7,742

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	280	320	367
Students Enrolled	2,994	3,414	4,150
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music	87	38	..
Drama	59	116	103
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	..	..	48
Art Exhibitions	30	16	19

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (225-228)

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a

syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library of 6,000 volumes, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed £250,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a pre-Science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Finance and Enrolments

The College has operated independently for many years. In 1962 it was given a State annual grant of £20,000 for each of the three years 1962-1964.

The number of students attending the College from 1959 to 1963 and principal items of receipts and expenditure are shown below:—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pharmacy	558	603	544	544	429
Medical	165	148	137	164	156
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	7	10	15	21	9
Total	730	761	696	729	594

**VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Lecture Fees	52,041	73,383	78,458	77,362	65,981
Examination Fees	1,861	1,798	1,779	724	76
Total Principal Receipts ..	53,902	75,181	80,237	78,086	66,057
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	25,097	33,297	44,312	59,793	60,010
Drugs and Chemicals	2,833	8,382	10,537	7,784	7,451
Administration, etc.	22,695	26,471	39,456	39,855	30,816
Total Principal Expenditure ..	50,625	68,150	94,305	107,432	98,277

Science and Technology Careers Bureau

The Bureau was founded in 1956 at a meeting between representatives of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, Melbourne Division; the Victorian Division of the Institute of Physics; the Victorian Branch of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute; and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

In 1960 the Bureau was registered as a company limited by guarantee. It is a non-profit organization.

The Bureau is financed by contributions from leading industries of the State and is subsidized by the Government of Victoria at the rate of £2 for every £5 donated.

All the activities of the Bureau are designed to further its major objective, which is "to ensure that every student capable of following a career in Science or Engineering is given every opportunity to do so".

Many students and parents are interviewed by appointment at the city offices of the Bureau each year and representatives take part in functions all over the State designed to disseminate information on careers. Committees are formed to deal with any educational situation that may arise and representatives of other organizations have assisted in such activities to the benefit of the community.

Leaflets giving valuable information about various careers are distributed to students and parents on request and a quarterly news sheet, "Technical Manpower", is distributed widely to schools, libraries, parliamentarians and industrialists.

Health and Medical Research

HEALTH OF THE VICTORIAN COMMUNITY
Year Book 1962 (243-246)

DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE 1910-1960
Year Book 1963 (230-238)

Department of Health

Introduction

The general health of the community is protected by a number of Acts and Regulations. Basic to these is the Health Act which legislates on general health matters. Other Acts such as the Mental Health Act and the Hospitals and Charities Act relate to their special fields while a large body of other legislation deals with such activities as the registration of doctors, nurses, dieticians, masseurs, and opticians; the control of poisons; children's welfare; cemeteries; industrial hygiene; infectious diseases; and many other fields.

The Department of Health administers the Health Act. Its minister is the Minister of Health and the two chief administrative officers in the Department are the Secretary and Chief Health Officer. Some branches such as Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis are responsible for the specific functions which their names imply. General Health matters are dealt with by the Commission of Public Health, consisting of seven members under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. The Commission co-operates with local government authorities on broad public health matters.

Metropolitan municipalities, other cities, towns, boroughs, and shires are represented on the Commission by three or four individuals appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act requires that less than half the members are medical men. In addition, the Minister can exercise all the Commission's powers and rights.

The Commission also promotes public health specifically in relation to infectious and preventable disease, advises on the public health law, carries out research, and advises or assists the public and municipal councils as required.

There are, however, important sections of health administration that are directed by the Commission. These include the treatment of infectious diseases, the registration of public buildings, and supervision of sewage disposal and dangerous trades.

Semi-independent authorities, consultative councils, and commissions and boards within the Department of Health usually have a nominee of the Minister or of the Commission to ensure that such activities are in accordance with the law and the Government's intentions.

School Medical Service

The results of a survey carried out amongst school children in Victoria led to the Education Department launching the Victorian School Medical Service in 1909. It had been found overseas that many physical defects in adult life could have been remedied through preventive measures during childhood. The School Medical Service aimed to establish systematic medical inspections of school children to prevent them carrying into adulthood defects which otherwise may have been cured with early detection and treatment.

Initially three doctors were appointed, and in order to give an adequate service to the maximum number of school children, only the larger urban areas were visited. However, in 1914, their numbers were supplemented by the appointment of school nurses. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health. To provide the widest possible coverage for various defects, consultative services in paediatrics, ophthalmology, and psychiatry have been established. The Service has now grown to 42 doctors and 45 nurses.

To ensure the physical, social, and emotional health of school children, each pupil is examined medically three times during his school life by the school doctor. Whenever a child is discovered to have a medical defect, relevant treatment is arranged. The school nurse assists the doctor by taking accurate measurements of the child's weight and height, and by detecting any defects in hygiene, vision, and hearing.

Assessing children who are unable to keep up with the contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment. The Education Department maintains the Glendonald School at Kew for the education of deaf children and employs trained speech therapists. Institutions are provided for totally blind children, and day centres ensure that most physically handicapped children are able to attend normal school.

School teachers are given special training which enables them to recognize defects in school children and quickly obtain appropriate treatment. Medical officers of the School Medical Service also lecture at the various Teachers' Training Colleges on concepts of health, the functions of schools and teachers in fostering health and health education, the concept of disease and its causation and prevention, the sick child, principles and practice of first aid, the sick adult, and the practice of social medicine.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (250-254)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Year Book 1964 (254-255)

POLIOMYELITIS AND ALLIED DISEASES

Year Book 1964 (255-256)

Compulsory Chest X-Rays

From 1948 to 1963 mass chest X-ray surveys were carried out in Victoria on a voluntary basis. For a number of years approximately 400,000 people attended annually and over 5,000,000 X-rays were taken. In the later years of this period attendances at surveys were not considered satisfactory as only about 25 per cent. of the eligible population in the Metropolitan Area presented for X-ray. Attendances in country areas were slightly higher.

The number of persons notified each year as suffering from tuberculosis remained at approximately 800 from 1956 to 1962, and it was considered, therefore, that there remained in the community a reservoir of undiscovered tuberculosis.

The initial point in tuberculosis control is to find the active case to treat. With adequate staff, modern drugs, and beds available, it appeared that greater emphasis must be placed on the case-finding programme. In tuberculosis detection, mass chest X-rays are still one of the most effective weapons.

In July to September, 1962, an intensive chest X-ray survey was carried out in the cities of Essendon and Coburg, the objective being to X-ray at least 90 per cent. of the adults to ascertain how much undiscovered tuberculosis there was in these areas.

These areas were selected as no survey had been carried out there for over two years; they contained a mixture of established, recently developed, and developing residential sections. Persons attending for X-ray were checked against the electoral roll. The areas contained a sufficiently large population to warrant results being significant.

The survey proceeded exactly as planned. Publicity was extensive and no administrative or technical difficulty occurred to influence the results adversely. X-ray units were set up in each area, non-attenders were contacted and the units then returned to the area.

A total of 89,000 persons were X-rayed, which was 60 per cent. of the adult population, and the number of active or possibly active cases amounted to 0.9 per 1,000 X-rays, which was twice the usual rate discovered in routine surveys from 1948 to 1962. The amount discovered in the return visit was four times the usual rate.

This survey showed that even with intensive publicity it was not possible to get a high attendance at chest X-ray surveys under a voluntary system and that there was still a significant amount of tuberculosis in the community.

X-rays on a voluntary system initially served the State well; the position was reviewed periodically and although the method of voluntary attendances was retained, the position was always regarded as open to modification. In view of the findings of the intensive survey the Government again reviewed the situation and decided that in order to make full use of Mass Chest X-ray Surveys as a case-finding instrument, attendances at these surveys would be compulsory from 14th October, 1963.

Control of Poisons and Deleterious Substances

The *Poisons Act 1962* was designed to bring about a much closer control of the sale and use of poisons in this State. It was also necessary to carry out Victoria's expressed agreement that all States, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Health Department, would bring down Uniform Poisons Schedules to ensure uniformity of labelling and packaging of poisons.

Since the inception of poisons control in this State following the passing of the *Sale and Use of Poisons Act 1876*, the administration of poisons legislation had been entrusted to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, a board comprising seven pharmaceutical chemists. The *Poisons Act 1962* transferred the control of poisons to the State Department of Health, as Parliament considered that the Department with its much wider community interest was the more appropriate body to carry out the work of poisons control.

The Act provides for the establishment of a Poisons Advisory Committee of fourteen members to advise the Chief Health Officer on any necessary changes in legislation or controls which should be applied to any particular poison or deleterious substance. This Committee includes representatives of manufacturers and industry, the medical, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, and various Government Departments interested in the control of poisons.

A Poisons Division has been formed within the General Health Branch of the Department of Health and is responsible to the Chief Health Officer for the administration of the Act and Regulations.

The Act and Regulations license the appropriate persons to handle and distribute poisons and deleterious substances and, in some instances, require that such persons are suitably qualified. The premises of such persons need to be suitable and sanitary, especially those in which therapeutic substances for animal or human use are prepared.

Control is exercised over all aspects of the sale and use of poisons and deleterious substances in the State, and substantial penalties are provided for breaches of the legislation.

Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides

The Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides was constituted in 1950 by the Health Department on the recommendation of the National Health and Medical Research Council, following reports from England and the United States of America of fatalities and serious illnesses of persons engaged in using the new organic phosphates, notably Parathion, and dinitro-ortho-cresol, a potent weedicide. It was realized throughout the world that the new era in pesticides ushered in by the advent of D.D.T. was bringing with it a host of public health problems.

The Committee consists of representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Labour and Industry, and the University.

The Committee's work has been concerned with the toxic hazards involved in the use of these new pesticides and with recommendations about conditions of sale, warning notices on labels, and the wearing of protective clothing and respirators by spray operators and employees

engaged in manufacture of the chemicals. Subsequently, the range of pesticides to be controlled was extended and consideration was given to such matters as precautions to be observed with lindane household vapourizers, with 1080 as a rabbit poison, with grain fumigants, and with aerial spraying.

With the introduction of more and more toxic chemicals as pesticides, toxic hazards increased, not only to man but also to domestic animals, wildlife and fish, and the work of the Committee covered an ever widening field. Consequently, in 1960 it was reconstituted with broader representation, and now includes representatives of all Departments directly or indirectly involved in problems associated with the use of toxic pesticides. The Departments represented are Health (Industrial Hygiene), Agriculture (Chemical and Biological Branches), Fisheries and Wildlife, Water Commission (Weed Control Branch), Lands Department (Noxious Weeds Branch), the Pharmacy Board, and the University.

Before a pesticide may be sold it must be registered by the Agricultural Department. Before registration is granted to any new chemical of known or suspected toxicity, the matter is referred to the committee for consideration. All available data about acute and chronic toxicity are examined and the Department advised whether registration should be granted and what, if any, precautions or cautionary wording is required.

The Committee also prepares and sponsors for publication articles drawing attention to toxic hazards and the need for care with newer pesticides. Any hazards or problems encountered by any Department in the use, or proposed use, of any pesticide is brought to the Committee for discussion and advice. Where legislative action is required under more than one Act, the Committee ensures that such action is uniformly operated.

FOOD STANDARDS AND PURE FOOD CONTROL

Year Book 1964 (258)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Year Book 1964 (258-260)

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 of £750 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

Details of the activities of infant welfare centres are described on pages 249–250 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. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1961 to 1963 are listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Municipal Centres	599	610	631
Centres on Mobile Circuits	19	19	16
Centres in Non-Rate Paying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	10	10	10
Emergency Housing Area	1	1	..
Commonwealth Defence Stations	3	1	1
Total All Types	632	641	658
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres	305	320	331
Number of Birth Notifications Received	65,727	65,820	65,443
Number of Children Attending Centres	164,462	166,626	179,992
Total Number of Attendances at Centres	1,392,634	1,392,999	1,387,306
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	169	136	104
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	7	3	3

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 30 selected Infant Welfare Centres Pre-Natal Clinics are conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :—

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Total Number	31	31	30
Patients Attending	6,042	6,075	7,135
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,615	32,549	36,686

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 parents of children attending subsidized pre-school centres have the opportunity of bringing their children to the centre for a free medical examination each year. Of the medical examinations undertaken in 1963 at 559 Victorian pre-school centres, Medical Officers of the Department examined 19,538 children at 468 centres. The remaining ones were conducted by the Free Kindergarten Union Medical Officers, the three municipal Maternal and Child Welfare Medical Officers, and private doctors.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher and of the pre-school play leader up to a maximum of £600. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organizations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents. The amount of the subsidy towards the kindergarten teacher's salary varies according to the award which in 1963 ranged from £833 to £1,122. In the case of the pre-school play leaders the award was from £546 to £650.

The number of pre-school centres during the years 1961 to 1963 and their particulars are listed below :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	377	19,132	415	21,078	447	22,630
Play Centres	108	3,356	105	3,293	109	3,390
Day Nurseries	13	617	13	632	13	637
Total	498	23,105	533	25,003	569	26,657

NOTE.—In addition there is one crèche with an enrolment capacity of 74.

Building Grants

The number of capital grants made to infant welfare and pre-school centres during each of the past three years is listed below :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES :
NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS**

Buildings Subsidized	1961	1962	1963	Total since Inception
Infant Welfare Centres	20	34	16	409
Pre-School Centres	25	31	37	466
Day Nurseries .. ..	..	..	..	13
Total	45	65	53	888

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters. Approximately 70 Infant Welfare Sisters are trained each year. The course is for double-certificated nurses and is of four months' duration. It is taken at one of the three training schools subsidized by the Department. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

Mothercraft Nurses. The fifteen months' course for girls qualifying for this training may be taken at any of the nine Mothercraft Training Schools subsidized by the Department of Health. About 150 mothercraft nurses are trained each year.

Pre-School Mothercraft Course. This six-months' training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Its aim is to equip girls for the care of children in the 2 to 5 year age group, either in private homes, pre-school play centres, day nurseries, or residential children's homes. Ten bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers Training. Each year 40 to 50 kindergarten teachers graduate from the Kindergarten Training College at Kew, where the three-years' Diploma Course is conducted. Twenty-four bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year, twelve to metropolitan students and twelve to country students.

Pre-School Play Leaders Course. This one-year's course of training is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health for selected students. Eight bursaries were awarded for this training in 1963.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND
PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

(£)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Salaries	100,564	105,764	108,848
Subsidies to Municipalities, &c., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	188,249	226,931	239,668
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres ..	305,219	400,640	467,070
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	62,006	67,400	68,500
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	5,000	6,000	6,000
Mothercraft	9,000	10,800	10,800
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	16,768	20,685	25,622
Other Expenditure	30,174	32,319	31,112
Total	716,980	870,539	957,620

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 1963 the service has undertaken about 5 mill. chest X-ray examinations. (See page 244.)

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :—

**VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.**

Sanatoria	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan ..	541	541	541	541	541
Country	203	203	203	203	203
Total	744	744	744	744	744
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan ..	1,046	978	794	735	1,045
Country	271	208	207	215	246
Total	1,317	1,186	1,001	950	1,291
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan ..	988	970	811	709	1,024
Country	216	223	192	170	208
Total	1,204	1,193	1,003	879	1,232
DEATHS					
Metropolitan ..	65	66	50	60	53
Country	22	15	11	17	13
Total	87	81	61	77	66

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New Cases Referred for Investigation	10,196	9,614	10,373	13,475	12,015
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	64,538	62,419	61,565	61,324	54,870
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	14,656	14,547	12,436	20,863	21,851
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	38,809	37,084	40,627	39,526	38,807
Micro	6,600	6,999	9,018	11,135	13,962

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MASS X-RAY SURVEYS
Year Book 1964 (256-257)

Mental Health Authority

The Mental Health 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 Health Authority for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—RECOMMENDED PERSONS AND VOLUNTARY PATIENTS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Location	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
In State Hospitals	6,753	6,642	6,600	6,183	6,035
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	1,203	1,131	1,303	1,244	1,296
Boarded Out	206	190	181	170	157
Absent without Leave	35	33	40	32	40
Total Number of Recommended Persons	8,197	7,996	8,124	7,629	7,528
In Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	96	117	123	117	148
On Trial Leave, &c., from Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	199	235	324	172	346
Total	8,492	8,348	8,571	7,918	8,022
Voluntary Patients	1,599	1,649	1,809	2,266	2,476
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (Not Included in Above Table)	320	332	362	400	408

The number of admissions of recommended persons to State mental hospitals in each of the years 1959 to 1963 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : ADMISSIONS

Year	Direct Admissions			From Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals*			Total Admissions
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
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
1962	229	59	288	522	604	1,126	1,414
1963	341	147	488	411	517	928	1,416

* Formerly called "Receiving Houses."

The number of recommended persons who were discharged from, or who died in the State mental hospitals in each of the years 1959 to 1963 is given below :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Year	Discharges			Deaths			Total Discharges and Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
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
1962	732	591	1,323	293	313	606	1,929
1963	443	439	882	274	312	586	1,468

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (248–252)

HISTORY OF HOSPITALS IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (267–272)

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Historical Outline

The first non-military hospital in Victoria was established in 1838 in the home of John Batman, in Collins-street, Melbourne. This was the forerunner of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, which was founded in 1846.

As the population grew, hospitals were established by local groups to meet the needs of their particular areas. These hospitals were not under any form of central control.

During the next 50 years, a large number of hospitals were founded, including all the present major metropolitan and country base hospitals. The foundation dates of these hospitals were as follows :—

Metropolitan.—The Royal Women's Hospital, 1856 ; the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1866 ; Prince Henry's Hospital (original name : Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary), 1869 ;

Royal Children's Hospital, 1870 ; Alfred Hospital, 1870 ; Austin Hospital, 1882 ; the Dental Hospital of Melbourne, 1890 ; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1893 ; and the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1896.

Country.—Geelong and District Hospital (Kitchener Memorial), 1849 ; the Bendigo and Northern District Base Hospital, 1853 ; the Warrnambool and District Base Hospital, 1854 ; Ballarat and District Base Hospital, 1856 ; Glenelg Base Hospital (Hamilton), 1862 ; Gippsland Base Hospital (Sale), 1866 ; Wangaratta District Base Hospital, 1871 ; Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham), 1873 ; Mooropna and District Base Hospital, 1876 ; and Mildura Base Hospital, 1892.

By 1900 there were 40 public hospitals in Victoria, with 2,194 beds.

Hospital growth has continued to parallel population expansion in Victoria and by June, 1963, there were 140 public hospitals with 12,862 beds.

During this period of expansion, the State Government developed an administrative body to provide financial assistance and to co-ordinate the work of hospitals generally. The origin of this administration was an Act of Parliament in 1847 which provided hospital committees with the first of their now fully developed corporate powers. This Act gave them the power to sue and to be sued in the name of the Treasurer and the legal capacity to hold real property ; it was amended in 1849 and in 1860, but it was not until 1864 that the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was passed, giving such institutions the power to become incorporated autonomous bodies.

From 1881 to 1923, the Treasury Department was responsible for recommending grants to public hospitals for maintenance or minor capital purposes, but there was no general central oversight otherwise. An officer of the Treasury who later became known as the Inspector of Charities was appointed and reported to the Treasurer. In 1890 a Royal Commission on hospitals was conducted and one of its recommendations was :—

“ The appointment of a central board of charity to allocate Government grants to the various districts and for the control of all charities within the colony.”

This recommendation was embodied in the 1922 Hospitals and Charities Act, which provided for the establishment of a Charities Board of Victoria. This Board, which was set up in 1923, consisted of fourteen persons appointed by the Government and serving in a part-time capacity without remuneration. The Board, with a Secretary (who was also Inspector of Charities) and a small number of other paid staff, exercised extensive responsibilities and control over public charities. It assisted in the development of hospitals and was an agency for the distribution of Government grants. The 1922 Act also provided for the registration by the Board of charitable institutions and benevolent societies.

With minor alterations to its power and authority, this Board continued in operation until the passing of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948, which set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission to replace the Charities Board. This Commission consists of three full-time

commissioners, a secretary, and a number of officers to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Commission's Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing 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 1962-63 amounted to £2.1 mill.

In the year 1962-63, the Commission distributed a gross amount of £6,113,169 from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed £14,795,708 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 hospitals in Victoria derive some 62 per cent. of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in University teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of £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 1962-63 the total public hospital maintenance expenditure was met from :—

	£
Patients' Fees	8,747,696
Charitable Contributions	392,672
Miscellaneous	465,661
State Government Subsidy	12,947,240
Commonwealth Government Payments	2,674,815

(As from 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments were included under patient fees.)

A buoyant economy, together with Government subsidized medical and hospital insurance plans within easy reach of most wage earners, has resulted in a marked trend towards private medical care, either in the doctor's consulting room or in the private bed in hospital.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organizations.

The growth of public hospital services in Victoria since 1959 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	
1959	30	103	6,188	5,814	2,811,429
1960	31	105	6,407	5,891	2,888,290
1961	31	106	6,643	5,936	2,950,790
1962	31	109	6,644	6,014	3,013,447
1963	31	110	6,815	6,047	3,080,215

NOTE.—This table excludes the Cancer Institute, auxiliary hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria, mental hospitals and receiving homes, details of which are shown in the table on page 261.

At 30th June, 1963, the Commission had on its register 1,327 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 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals	146	147	149
Special Hospitals for the Aged	1	2	4
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	85	88	92
Children's Homes	56	56	56
Foundling and Rescue Homes	15	15	15
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	266	290	299
Crèches and Kindergartens	87	87	86
Bush Nursing Centres	17	19	19
Ambulance Organizations	30	29	28
Relief Organizations	107	107	105
Miscellaneous Organizations	169	184	200
Private Hospitals	254	262	274
Total	1,233	1,286	1,327

Care of the Aged

Since the turn of the century, there has been an increase in the number of people in the pensionable age group. Although the majority of elderly people live with their families or in their own homes, there are still many who need to live in communities where they can be cared for.

Present indications suggest that the numbers in this age group will increase, and the question of successfully accommodating these people emerges as an important problem. The new concept of small, more homelike hostels, rather than large benevolent homes, suggests the increased awareness of elderly people's needs. Church and voluntary organizations have been assisted by the Aged Persons Homes Act through the Commonwealth Social Services Department in providing increased numbers of small homes in Victoria over the last few years.

The homes may either take the form of flats or small homes and hostels; while some provide full meal service or hot midday meals, others provide accommodation only. At one stage the Commission approved the purchase and conversion of large family houses into hostels, but it has been found that they do not provide suitable accommodation, since it was necessary to place up to six persons in a room.

There is increasing recognition of the need to provide social, as well as medical, care, and the field of rehabilitation is becoming more important in the treatment of elderly people. Many homes are becoming special hospitals for the sick, rather than just providing accommodation. Every effort has been made to make these hospitals bright and cheerful, and physiotherapy and occupational therapy are provided. A further innovation has been the provision of dental attention in the homes. A regional dental service, commenced in 1963 at the Queen Elizabeth Home, Ballarat, has proved extremely successful and has shown the necessity of this type of treatment.

Patients who have been discharged from the special hospitals or who are waiting for accommodation in long-stay beds are able to attend day hospitals, where they may receive physiotherapy and occupational therapy, two or three times a week. Day hospitals are ancillary to the geriatric units and special hospitals, and they are helping to solve the problems associated with treating sick elderly people.

A further new venture has been the opening of the Kew Advisory Centre for elderly people. A trained social worker has been appointed Director, and the Centre will provide help for aged pensioners.

Accommodation for elderly people in special hospitals for the aged, flats, and hostels has increased from 5,814 beds in 1954-55 to 10,839 beds in 1962-63.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals include medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30th June, 1963, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 187 registered private hospitals with 4,585 beds, whilst in country areas there were 87 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,400 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include Pathology, Radiology, Blood Banks, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, and Occupational Therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been put in at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of competent nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

NURSE TRAINING

Year Book 1962 (263)

Ambulance Services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958 the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Vehicles	207	218	239
Staff	403	438	470
Contributors	304,597	322,523	340,100
Patients Carried	199,366	208,599	226,248
Mileage Travelled	3,479,957	3,754,098	4,029,692
Maintenance Grants £	193,133	213,985	237,058
Capital Grants £	180,231	116,319	166,610

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	19	20	20	20
Country	102	105	106	108	110
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	1	1	1	2	4
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	9	9	9	9	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	5	5	5	6	7
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	5	5	5	6	6
Total Hospitals	156	159	161	166	172
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	33	34	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	10	9	9	9	7
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	12	13	12	12	13
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	82	83	82	82	81

* 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	16,911	18,065	18,645	20,956	21,281
Patients	4,852	5,598	7,156	7,594	8,730
Other	1,878	2,415	2,936	3,058	3,296
Total	23,641	26,078	28,737	31,608	33,307
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	10,390	11,599	12,613	13,798	14,630
Capital	4,238	4,244	5,044	6,177	6,480
Other	8,247	8,969	10,005	10,617	11,287
Total	22,875	24,812	27,662	30,592	32,397
Sanatoria*—					
Receipts	510	499	514	529	557
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	288	305	317	329	335
Other	222	194	197	200	222
Total	510	499	514	529	557
Mental Hospitals*†—					
Receipts	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655	8,841
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	3,190	3,528	3,960	4,896‡	5,093‡
Capital	1,575	1,425	1,080	1,051	990
Other	2,605	2,903	3,257	2,708	2,758
Total	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655	8,841
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts—					
Government§	3,526	3,946	4,110	4,440	4,273
Patients	1,279	1,428	1,562	1,655	2,168
Other	1,926	2,449	2,525	2,528	3,062
Total	6,731	7,823	8,197	8,623	9,503
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	2,372	2,717	2,991	3,257	4,004
Capital	1,321	1,500	1,899	1,561	1,760
Other	3,072	3,443	3,744	3,882	3,680
Total	6,765	7,660	8,634	8,700	9,444
Total Receipts	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415	52,208
Total Expenditure	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476	51,239

* Sanatoria, and Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

† Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres.

‡ 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
INCOME					
Government Aid	28,429	30,062	30,988	33,887	34,676
Municipal Aid	228	300	320	367	366
Collections, Donations, Legacies ..	881	858	1,025	964	1,012
Fees—					
Out-patients	683	779	859	935	975
In-patients—					
Public	2,595	3,504	4,485	4,808	6,181
Private and Intermediate ..	2,499	2,743	3,374	3,506	3,744
Other	2,937	4,010	4,694	4,948	5,254
Total	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415	52,208
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates ..	27,452	30,075	32,971	35,191	37,200
Out-patients	2,182	2,755	3,250	3,597	3,826
Capital	7,134	7,171	8,024	8,789	9,231
Other	752	826	862	899	982
Total	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476	51,239

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND
INMATES, 1962–63**

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals	2,071	330	1,450	224	46,290	9,931	163,445
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,191	853	2,366	730	67,308	36,689	267,634
Country	2,958	3,089	1,809	1,900	38,496	91,413	235,510
Auxiliary Hospitals	470	..	427	..	2,615	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	44	..	28	..	393	..	..
Sanatoria	389	..	288	..	1,002	..	..
Mental Hospitals*	9,420	..	8,103	..	17,860	..	..
Total	18,543	4,272	14,471	2,854	173,964	138,033	666,589

* Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres.

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, 1963, 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 29,350. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,475 were maternity cases. There was one maternal death, and the death rate amongst the babies was approximately eighteen 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 £121,077 were completed during the year and others costing £98,240 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 1962-63 amounted to £117,000.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1959 to 1963, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government*	176,350	200,498	184,727	180,301	249,471
Municipalities	435	440	275	488	356
Collections, Donations, &c.	81,764	70,879	49,245	50,993	64,253
Proceeds from Entertainments	5,338	11,393	8,207	3,911	6,605
Patients' Fees	233,814	226,268	256,539	241,869	251,994
Members' Fees	22,650	22,285	24,321	23,088	23,441
Interest and Rent	1,930	2,333	3,614	1,686	2,178
Miscellaneous	6,531	10,215	6,055	4,231	2,917
Total Receipts	528,812	544,311	532,983	506,567	601,215
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	149,420	168,121	197,046	170,346	189,413
Other	114,714	98,726	106,416	111,788	115,695
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	79,352	78,614	87,917	80,569	82,819
Surgery and Medicine	14,460	15,550	19,386	21,232	19,868
Repairs and Maintenance	15,589	13,834	17,910	17,617	17,142
Furniture and Equipment	9,493	9,097	12,813	22,951	32,514
Printing, Stationery, &c.	11,305	11,912	14,082	7,235	7,433
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	1,327	1,336	1,670	1,315	1,124
Miscellaneous	13,607	12,464	13,759	12,222	12,434
Loan and Interest Repayments	3,145	5,504	12,353	4,782	3,360
Land and Buildings	85,881	95,207	34,384	11,587	76,741
Alterations and Additions	21,252	25,089	45,557	39,353	15,651
Total Expenditure	519,545	535,454	563,293	500,997	574,194

* Includes £32,576 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1959, £31,813 for 1960, £35,106 for 1961, £33,910 for 1962, and £38,012 for 1963.

MELBOURNE MEDICAL POSTGRADUATE COMMITTEE
Year Book 1963 (264–265)

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. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee

and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day's" appeal to parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1958-59 to 1962-63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS

(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
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
1963	239,139	32,591	271,730

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1962 (268)

St. Vincent's Hospital

History

The hospital opened in 1893 in a group of three converted terrace houses in Victoria-parade. The first actual hospital building was opened in 1905, providing hospital accommodation of approximately 100 beds. The Druids Wing was erected in 1913 to accommodate the expanding outpatient department and provide a Nurses' Home. In the early 1930's, during the great financial depression, the Gertrude Healy Wing was erected, bringing the hospital bed capacity to 320. With it a pathology block, doctors' quarters, and boiler-house facilities were constructed for the now greatly expanded hospital.

In the 1950's, building additions costing over £4 mill. were erected, and these comprised the Berchmans Daly Wing, bringing the bed accommodation to 525, and provided a new Outpatients' and Casualty Department, the Mary Aikenhead Nurses' Home, and the Sisters' Home.

During 1963 the Clinical School Building was completed and plans were drawn up for a Rehabilitation Centre and an Intermediate and Private Hospital of 120 beds, to be followed eventually by a Clinical Science Block, because of the hospital's association with the University of Melbourne Medical School.

Educational Facilities

Training of nurses was undertaken almost from its commencement, and in 1903 the hospital was approved for nurse training by the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. In 1910, a Clinical School for medical training, recognized by the University of Melbourne, was formally opened. To 1964 some 3,500 nurses have received their training and 1,000 medical practitioners have received their clinical experience at St. Vincent's Hospital. Of the clinical schools serving the Medical School of the University of Melbourne, St. Vincent's is one of the two which have established Departments of Medicine and Surgery. The Professors of Medicine and Surgery work within the hospital, having their own allocation of beds to assist in the education of medical students. For many years the hospital has been recognized for training by the various postgraduate colleges, and training is also being provided in the fields of radiography, dietetics, hospital administration, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, pharmacy, medical record library practice, medical technology, hospital food service, social study, operating theatre techniques, and pathology techniques.

Services

Many services have been provided during the history of the hospital. Some have been long established, such as pathology and radiology, and some have been developed in recent years, such as the Cardio-vascular Diagnostic Unit and the Radio-isotope Department. Many other services provide a complete Patient Care Programme.

Medical research has been one of the active functions of St. Vincent's and in 1952 the St. Vincent's School of Medical Research was established as a result of the generous endowment of the John Holt Bequest. Endowment funds are being used to develop medical research, and a number of projects are being undertaken by individual members of the medical staff.

The hospital provides a Blood Bank service and over two-thirds of the blood requirements are satisfied by the hospital's own donors.

Dental Hospital

History

The history of the Dental Hospital of Melbourne began in 1890 when the Odontological Society of Victoria established a dental clinic in Lonsdale-street for the treatment of the poor of the city. After this had been in operation for some years, a teaching establishment for the training of dentists, known later as the Australian College of Dentistry, was added. Both clinic and college were run entirely by the voluntary efforts of practising dentists in the city.

The hospital and college were controlled by one Board of Management until 1925, when it became apparent that, in order to qualify for government assistance, the hospital must operate under a separate committee of management and become a public hospital. Over the years many efforts were made to enlarge the facilities of both the hospital and college to meet the ever increasing demands of the community, but it was not until 1936 that the first site for a suitable building was reserved in the name of the University and the Dental Hospital. Many difficulties were encountered during the following years but the new building was finally completed in March, 1963.

The new hospital and school houses both the Dental Hospital and the Faculty of Dental Science of the University of Melbourne. The property is owned jointly by the hospital and the university, with the former managing and running the building for both parties.

Functions

The hospital and school are probably unique amongst teaching hospitals, in that both sections operate with considerable independence in the same building. Patients on their first attendance are registered and then examined by the examining officers who direct them, through the assessing office, to the appropriate department. Patients may be sent to either a university or hospital section. The examining officers are familiar with the types of patients required in the teaching departments, because this varies with the students who are attending at that particular time. For example, early in certain terms patients with less complicated conditions are required, whereas later in the year all patients may be channelled to university departments. The university departments also run specialized clinics which are staffed by university teachers and in which all forms of treatment may be given. The hospital also provides a complete nursing service for the care of the patients in the building, irrespective of the department in which they may be accommodated.

Facilities

The building contains plant and machinery for all the usual services: the hospital departments of Orthodontics and that for the dental treatment of pre-school children; separate operating and waiting and play areas where special attention has been paid to the needs of the very young; other hospital departments, including X-ray, oral surgery, general and local anaesthetic operating areas, conservative dentistry, prosthetic dentistry, patient records and admission and administration; a large lecture theatre to hold 320 people; the university department of Dental Prosthetics where a large clinic to accommodate 60 patients is to be found; laboratories to accommodate 200 students at any one time, situated in close proximity to the clinic and containing all the latest equipment for demonstrating and teaching purposes; the University Department of Conservative Dentistry where the students have the latest equipment including their own high speed and ultra high speed drills; the University Department of Dental Medicine and Surgery with teaching laboratories for dental pathology and histology, and also research areas; fully equipped operating theatres and a ward of 21 beds; and a cafeteria and staff dining rooms with open roof areas for recreation.

ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Year Book 1964 (284-286)

PRINCE HENRY'S HOSPITAL

Year Book 1964 (286-287)

ALFRED HOSPITAL

Year Book 1963 (265-266)

ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

Year Book 1962 (271-273)

GEELONG HOSPITAL

Year Book 1962 (273-274)

FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL

Year Book 1961 (241-242)

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 policy of the Cancer Institute Board is to provide maximum clinical service to patients and carry out related research ; it collaborates with appropriate specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery, and directs its attention to the development of radiation and chemotherapy services. For an institute which is engaged primarily in the treatment of cancer by radiation, the most significant advance towards the alleviation and arrest of this disease is the development of megavoltage equipment, which may be in the form of Linear Accelerators or Cobalt 60 as the source of energy.

A 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator was installed in Melbourne in 1956 and another in 1962. By the end of 1963, both Accelerators were operating at maximum capacity, treating 55 to 60 patients each per day.

The Board is currently examining the scope of the Institute's activities with a long range view for widening its service in the State of Victoria.

Research

A Radiobiological Research Unit was established in 1956, the first of its kind in Australia. The science of radiobiology deals with the effect of ionizing radiations (X-rays and related types of radiation) on living matter. It is a field which owes its present day importance to the post-war development of nuclear physics and engineering. As a result, machines and apparatus have been devised which produce radiations of much higher energies and different qualities and provide important means of treatment of cancer and allied diseases. The Radiobiological Research Unit encourages a close exchange of experience between clinical and research personnel. Individual research workers are at present engaged on current problems. In addition, research is being conducted by the departments of physics, pathology, biochemistry, and clinical radiotherapy.

Aerial Medical Service—Country Clinics

Over the last ten years the Board, in collaboration with eighteen Victorian country hospitals, has provided a specialist consulting medical service for patients in country areas. With the increase in consultation required, and the continued absence of specialists from the Melbourne centre, it was decided in 1962 to provide a chartered aircraft service to these areas. Visits were previously made by motor car.

A twin-engined aircraft chartered by the Board now visits these eighteen country centres each month. By this method hospitals are visited and staff return to the main clinic each day.

Visiting Nursing Service

Approximately 200 patients per day are attended in their homes by the Institute's Visiting Nursing Service. This service operates in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and is available to any medical practitioner who requires nursing facilities for cancer patients.

Depots have been recently established on the eastern and south-eastern periphery of the Metropolitan Area thus extending the radius to approximately 25 miles from the city. Further depots and a night visiting service will be established as the need arises.

Statistics

During 1962-63, the Institute received 5,158 new patients. There were 46,571 attendances for treatment at clinics and 79,665 X-ray therapy fields treated, whilst the visiting nursing service conducted 25,754 visits.

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 £700,000. 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 five years £58,000 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.

Services for Cancer Patients

The Council, in addition to its activities in the fields of research and public education, provides a social work service to cancer patients and their families. Moneys are set aside for this purpose, as many cancer patients suffer social and economic hardship as a result of their illness which may be prolonged and thus tax the resources of a family. Aid is therefore needed and in its Patient Aid scheme, the Anti-Cancer Council seeks to bridge, for cancer sufferers, some of the gaps in existing social services.

These include grants to the Social Work Departments of Public Hospitals to subsidize private hospital fees where no public bed is available, and where expectation of life is approximately three months or less ; and by the previously mentioned capital grant of £50,000 made to Caritas Christi Hospice at Kew, in return for which the Hospice provided in perpetuity 25 beds for cancer patients.

Social workers in the public hospitals are empowered to use the funds provided by the Council in whatever way seems appropriate to ensure that the patient's needs for adequate medical and nursing care are met, and to relieve him as far as possible from anxiety about financial matters affecting his home and family.

So that a similar service would be available to private patients and to those who had been discharged from public hospitals to their own doctors, the Council appointed a social worker, and makes funds available for this section of the work.

The Council has also set up Regional Committees in eleven country districts where there are base hospitals, and sub-committees in other large towns. It also provides home nursing services to enable patients to be nursed at home. Many cancer patients are visited once or twice daily by the Peter MacCallum Visiting Nursing Service, established as part of the services offered by the State Government for cancer patients. The Melbourne, Ballarat and Geelong District Nursing Services also visit many cancer patients, and the Anti-Cancer Council makes grants to each of these services to assist in their work.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Research	85,541	120,219	137,209	121,448	137,733
Education	4,994	12,942	17,406	18,595	14,770
Patient Aid	8,284	8,308	16,987	18,188	15,063
Other	20,760	21,274	37,091	75,145*	25,238
Total Expenditure ..	119,579	162,743	208,693	233,376	192,804

* Including a capital grant of £50,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Year Book 1964 (291)

MEDICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Year Book 1964 (292–294)

COMMONWEALTH SERUM LABORATORIES

Year Book 1964 (295–296)

ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Year Book 1964 (297)

NATIONAL HEART FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIAN DIVISION)

Year Book 1964 (297–298)

FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

Year Book 1962 (277–279)

Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital

The duties of the medical and scientific staff of the Royal Women's Hospital comprise three main functions, namely, treating patients, teaching students and nurses, and undertaking research. The main function of the hospital is to treat the sick ; however, if methods of treating any disease are to be improved, then the causes of disease and new methods of treatment must be investigated. The following is a brief summary of the many research projects that are currently being undertaken at the hospital.

Obstetrical Research

(1) *Diabetes and Pregnancy*

All diabetic patients are cared for by a special unit consisting of an obstetrician, endocrinologist, biochemist, and paediatrician. Current investigations are directed towards an earlier recognition of the maternal diabetic state and so lessen the loss of babies ; stricter control of patients by early admission to hospital ; evaluation of an intensive care unit for the care of the newborn babies of these mothers ; and a follow-up on all children of diabetic mothers for twenty years to estimate the number of these who become diabetics.

(2) *Anaemia and Pregnancy*

There is a well developed haematological unit in the hospital. The dilution of the blood which occurs during pregnancy has been extensively studied and it has been shown that, provided the diet is adequate and contains iron, a pregnant woman will not become anaemic if the iron is absorbed from the blood. Other rare types of anaemia are also being studied, particularly anaemia found in women of Mediterranean origin. Methods of treatment of this particular type of anaemia are being evaluated.

(3) *Puerperal Infection*

Infection after childbirth is carefully studied by a special group of investigators. This group has prevented the development of drug-resistant organisms by judicious and controlled use of the modern antibiotics. The incidence of skin infections of the newborn and breast infections in the mother has been drastically reduced by using chemicals found after a painstaking search.

(4) *Rh Immunization*

A special clinic treats all Rh negative patients who develop antibodies. Many methods of detecting the presence of this condition have been described and tested. Using these methods to determine the optimum time of delivery, the loss of babies from this condition has been reduced.

(5) *Nutrition in Pregnancy*

A special study has been undertaken concerning the metabolism of one of the essential amino acids in abnormal pregnancy. This may lead to increased knowledge of liver function in pregnancy.

Gynaecological Research

(1) *Endocrine Problems*

The Endocrine Unit is undertaking fundamental research into the interaction between the pituitary gland and the ovaries. From the

studies undertaken, the clinician will be able to influence the fundamental phenomena of human ovulation.

(2) *Uterine Cancer*

The unit that treats patients with uterine cancer is constantly evaluating the surgical and radiological methods used to treat established cancer. The diagnosis of cancer in its earliest phase is also being undertaken. If cancer of the uterus could be diagnosed in its earliest phase, then nearly a 100 per cent. cure rate could be promised.

(3) *Neo-natal Paediatrics*

Premature birth, i.e., before the 40th week of gestation, is the greatest hazard that any baby can be called to face, and despite modern methods many of these babies die. Methods used to prevent premature labour are being evaluated. Methods of nursing the premature baby are also being improved.

(4) *Pathological, Biochemical, and Bacteriological Research*

Specialist pathologists from the hospital travel throughout Victoria to carry out a post-mortem on any maternal or neo-natal death. The information gained assists in determining the cause of death and so provides the statistics of the major problems facing obstetricians and paediatricians and gives a lead where research should be initiated. On the biochemical side, new methods have been discovered to measure the amount of yellow pigment in the fluid which surrounds the baby prior to birth. This has given the obstetrician a lead as to when he should induce labour. The hospital has, through its bacteriological department, led research into gas gangrene infection of the uterus. This work continues so that the clinician can be informed about the nature and timing of the appropriate therapy. This service is also provided for other infections which are relatively much more numerous.

St. Vincent's School of Medical Research

The St. Vincent's School of Medical Research was created in 1952, as a result of the John Holt Bequest, and activities in a number of fields are being planned.

Research in biochemistry has been developed in the belief that medical science cannot grow beyond the basis formed by knowledge of how the normal human organism works. Therefore, the results won through the study of biological processes in a wider sense, such as physiology, biochemistry, immunology, microbiology or other branches of biology—are of importance directly or indirectly for the advancement of medicine. The research activities of the Department of Biochemistry are concentrated on the study of the relationship between the biological activity and the structure of proteins. This wide field of study, comprising such problems as the structural basis of enzymic, hormonal, and immunological activities, has only recently been opened to chemical investigation, but results already won hold out great promise for the future. It appears that many pathological conditions can be traced to defects in these mechanisms, and it is therefore likely that an extended knowledge will help to diagnose and cure diseases caused by malfunctions in these respects.

Another activity at the School consists in the training of research workers, and persons with medical training are being encouraged to perform and stimulate original research work in the clinical applications of their field of training. Oversea scientists are also joining in the work of the School.

The School enjoys support from the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Anti-Cancer Council, as an Approved Research Institute.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Introduction

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research was founded in 1916 by the Medical Staff of the Melbourne Hospital. It is now situated on the site of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, opposite the University of Melbourne. The Institute has become well known for many discoveries in the field of medicine and for the training it has given to doctors and scientists, both from Australia and overseas.

The Institute has initiated organized systematic clinical research within the framework of an Australian teaching hospital, and the Clinical Research Unit of the Royal Melbourne Hospital has now become a model of its kind.

Since 1943, the emphasis of the work has been on virus research, genetics, and immunology. Research in the latter field has further expanded in recent years and, to this end, extensions have been made to the building through the assistance of the State Government and the Nuffield Foundation. The extensions will not only provide more space and better facilities for the scientific workers of the Institute, but will make for much needed improvements in the accommodation for laboratory animals, chiefly mice. The mouse population of the Institute now numbers about 20,000.

Research into Immunology

One particularly important mouse type is the specially inbred "New Zealand Black" (See Photographic Section). These mice, which were bred in Dunedin, New Zealand, have become of immense interest to immunology and medicine because they regularly and spontaneously develop autoimmune disease affecting the blood and kidney. Autoimmune diseases result when immune mechanisms become deranged and the body "mistakenly" forms antibodies against its own constituents. Autoimmune disease in man may cause damage to blood cells, thyroid gland, joints, kidneys, and various other organs. In particular rheumatoid arthritis is under investigation as an autoimmune condition.

New Zealand mice are the only known animals in which an almost exact prototype of human autoimmune disease is a naturally occurring event. These mice have been mated with other non-autoimmune strains to analyse the genetic aspects of autoimmune disease, and the Institute is evaluating the full range of autoimmune reactions which occur in these mice. Other studies, concerned with various forms of treatment of autoimmune disease in mice, will have direct bearing on the treatment of autoimmune disease in man.

One particularly significant observation in the New Zealand mice was the finding of excessive formation of lymph cells in the thymus gland of diseased animals. The thymus is a lymphatic organ overlying the heart and until recently its function was quite obscure. However, it has now been shown by scientists in England that the thymus stimulates the development of the immune system in early life: now evidence was at hand in the New Zealand Black mice that abnormality of the thymus might actually be related to the onset of autoimmune disease. This work influenced the Clinical Research Unit of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute to investigate the thymus in human autoimmune diseases.

Work is also continuing on the behaviour of single isolated antibody-producing cells. These cells can be examined microscopically, and the amount and type of antibody produced by each single cell can be accurately measured. Other experiments are determining exactly how antibodies are produced in the living animal.

The immune responses in the fowl, which differs from the mammal in having not only a thymus but a similar lymphatic organ near the hind gut, are also being studied. Chickens deprived of this organ in early life are unable to produce circulating antibodies to bacterial antigens, whereas deprivation of the thymus in the chicken, as in the mammal, interferes with cellular immune functions such as graft rejection.

Research into Leukaemia

A large mouse colony is also maintained for investigation on leukaemia in mice which provide important clues to the nature of leukaemia in man. It is of extreme interest that the basis of mouse leukaemia can be traced to an overproduction of lymphatic cells in the thymus—this gives further impetus to the study of this now important organ in animals and man.

Conclusion

The expanded programme of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute seeks to further the study of immunology in present day medicine and science. Much remains to be learnt in regard to the processes concerned with the immune defences of the body, and, at the practical level, medical scientists must confront problems such as the control of autoimmune reactions and the management of organ transplantations. In undertaking its programme of basic and applied immunology, the Institute depends on financial assistance from government and other sources.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was founded under the terms of a deed of settlement executed in 1926 between the settlors and the Board of Management of Alfred Hospital. The Institute was established to provide an efficient hospital laboratory service and facilities for medical research. In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for these routine services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff, and this transfer was completed in 1948. Since then the Institute staff has been entirely concerned with research, with emphasis on the basic medical sciences.

In 1949, a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the Board of Management of the Alfred Hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to those of the Institute. Both functionally and structurally these two research groups have been integrated and are now generally included under the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Prior to 1949, the research activities of the Institute were in the fields of bacteriology, serology, and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. During this period important contributions were made concerning the metabolism of carbohydrates and the related disease *diabetes mellitus*, and the initial studies relating to the introduction of modern techniques of cardiac surgery into this community.

Since 1949, both the basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to studying the diseases of the cardiovascular system. However, the unity of biological science is such that it has been found advantageous to encourage projects in fields other than the cardiovascular system, in order that the techniques and ideas of those fields will be readily available to workers in the cardiovascular field. Current projects deal with the cardiac muscle, hypertension, mechanism of blood coagulation, cardiac surgery, the relationships between disease and blood proteins, and cellular metabolism and genetics. These are being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and surgery.

In 1963 the staff consisted of eighteen graduates (eight medical, ten science), twenty-one non-graduates, and three graduates (medical) holding research fellowships.

Research Work at Alfred Hospital

In addition to the research work carried out in the Baker Medical Research Institute, research projects are being carried out in several departments of the hospital, notably by the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, the Thoracic Surgical Unit, and the Department of Pathology.

Diabetic and Metabolic Unit

In 1929, a Diabetic Instructional Clinic was formed within the Alfred Hospital for the purpose of ensuring adequate instruction and supervision of patients suffering from this complaint. In 1955, the Board of Management decided to reorganize this service as it was felt that concentration on one single aspect of metabolic disorder was no longer desirable. Accordingly, the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit was set up for the investigation and treatment of endocrine disorders. Its functions have been defined as the investigation and treatment of patients, the prosecution of research, and the teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Since its formation the unit has developed methods of investigation into thyroid disorders, adrenal disease, diabetes mellitus, disorders of calcium metabolism, and disordered gonadal function. The unit maintains 24 beds for general purposes at Caulfield Convalescent Hospital and five beds are available for special investigation and research near the laboratories at Alfred Hospital.

Studies of the prediabetic state, obesity, iron chelating agents in haemochromatosis, and the endocrine changes at puberty are being made. Long term clinical evaluation of oral antidiabetic compounds is continuing and studies on the mechanism of their action are being undertaken. Collaborative work with the departments of Medicine at Monash University and Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Melbourne University in steroid metabolism is being undertaken. Joint work with the Endocrine clinic at the Queen Victoria Hospital on the definition of prediabetes and on thyrotoxicosis in pregnancy is going on.

In 1963 the staff consisted of eleven graduates (eight medical, three science) and three non-graduates.

The principle of combining clinical observation on human disorders with intensive investigation and research into human endocrinological problems has been the policy of the unit since its formation.

Thoracic Surgical Unit

Members of the thoracic surgical unit, in conjunction with other units, carry out research into techniques for cardiac surgery including the use of extra-corporeal pump-oxygenators and into the effects of hypothermia and anaesthesia on heart function. Another project concerns the problems of direct operation on the coronary arteries and reconstruction or replacement of heart valves.

Department of Pathology

This department is currently engaged in studies of the relative value of different types of antibiotics. A blood coagulation laboratory has recently been established to continue a study, commenced in the Baker Medical Research Institute, into haemophilia and related bleeding diseases.

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 1962-63 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Funeral Benefits	92	91	92	97	108
Age and Invalid Pensions	31,645	35,935	38,734	44,682	46,864
Widows' Pensions	2,545	2,916	3,329	3,680	3,879
Maternity Allowances	1,020	1,008	1,069	1,057	1,059
Child Endowment	18,369	16,963	20,344	18,021	18,430
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	1,920	1,684	1,672	4,528	3,700
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	203	201	203	220	207
Medical Benefits	1,872	2,204	2,444	2,802	3,011
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	932	978	1,004	1,094	1,152
Hospital Benefits	3,426	4,212	4,824	5,493	5,651
Pharmaceutical Benefits	5,265	6,091	6,316	7,739	7,839
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	525	789	1,663	2,082	2,297
Nutrition of Children	783	908	1,018	1,034	949
Miscellaneous Health Services	41	55	55	55	51
Tuberculosis Benefits	1,270	1,308	1,272	1,309	1,465
Total	69,908	75,343	84,039	93,893	96,662

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1964, are outlined below:—

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

The 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

From November, 1963, a new rate of pension known as the standard rate pension, has been payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension. The maximum standard rate of pension is £299 a year (£5 15s. a week). The maximum married rate is £546 a year (£10 10s. a week) for a married couple, both pensioners, i.e., £273 a year (£5 5s. a week) each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a pension, allowance or benefit, the maximum rate of pension is also £5 5s. a week.

If the pensioner is an invalid or is blind, a wife's allowance of up to £3 a week may be paid, subject to the means test, to his non-pensioner wife. A child's allowance of 15s. a week, free of the means test, may also be paid for the first child and extra pension of 15s. a week, subject to the means test, for each other child under sixteen years. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is dependent on the pensioner and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. a week is available to pensioners receiving the full standard rate pension if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on the pension.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, the maximum payable to him is £2 a week if he is eligible for the standard rate, or £1 17s. a week in other cases. The rest is paid to the home, except where the pensioner is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test

The rate of pension 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. Where the standard rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is £5,010 or more. Where the married rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is £4,750 or more. The wife's allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as the pension, i.e., it is reduced by the amount of "means as assessed" over £182.

"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. This also applies for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen if he is dependent on the claimant and is receiving full-time education.

"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 and his furniture and personal effects are 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.

Numbers, &c. : On 30th June, 1963, there were 607,350 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 420,138 or 69 per cent. were women and 187,212 or 31 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 group were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1963, the estimated percentage was 53·4.

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.

<i>Rate of Pension</i> :	} As for age pensions, except
<i>Means Test</i> :	
<i>Supplementary Assistance</i> :		for blind persons.

Blind Persons : Permanently blind persons, if qualified in other respects, receive the applicable maximum rate of pension, and child's allowance of 15s. a week free of the means test. Wife's allowance, the extra pension for children other than the first, and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from age and war pensions.

Numbers, &c. : At 30th June, 1963, there were 104,038 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 56,203 men and 47,835 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, 1963, was 0.95.

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	
1959	128,152	21,132	149,284	£'000 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
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	46,864

* 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 residence 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, who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of at least six months, 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.

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.—£7 15s. a week. This includes the standard rate pension of £5 15s. a week and a mother's allowance of £2 a week. In addition, a flat rate allowance of 15s. a week for one child, and, subject to the means test, extra pension of 15s. a week for each other child under sixteen are payable. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is wholly or substantially dependent on the widow and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Class B.—£5 2s. 6d. a week.

Class C.—£5 2s. 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" comprise 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 £6,850 or more ; no Class B pension is payable where property is £4,690 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, 1963, there were in Australia altogether 58,477 widow pensioners, of whom 25,261 were in Class A, 33,112 in Class B, and 104 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
1959	12,141	2,546
1960	12,547	2,916
1961	13,311	3,329
1962	14,251	3,681
1963	14,549	3,879

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 1962-63 was 235,064 and expenditure amounted to £3,781,380.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—				Number Granted	Total Payments
					£'000
1959	..	..	..	63,428	1,020
1960	..	..	..	62,853	1,008
1961	..	..	..	66,511	1,069
1962	..	..	..	65,847	1,057
1963	..	..	..	66,021	1,059

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. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

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 elder, eldest or only child under sixteen ; 10s. a week for the next eldest child under sixteen; and 15s. a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment for student children is payable at the rate of 15s. a week for each eligible student child over sixteen years of age.

If a child is being cared for by an approved charitable or religious institution or organization, including a government institution (other than a mental hospital), endowment for the child is paid to the institution. Where a child is in a government mental hospital, endowment may be paid to the parent if a reasonable contribution is being made towards the child's maintenance.

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, 1963, was 1,535,388, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,432,166. There were also 25,454 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1962-63 was £67,710,463.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1959 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				£'000
1959	396,476	851,489	5,041	18,369*
1960	403,934	874,014	5,365	16,963
1961	411,744	900,153	5,761	20,344*
1962	417,482	921,582	4,627	18,021
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	18,430

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. 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 of undertaking 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. For sickness benefit, the income of the spouse determines the extent of her dependency for the purposes of the payment of additional benefit.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

The amount of war pension paid in respect of the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is a direct deduction from the rate of benefit otherwise payable. Similarly, workers compensation and like payments are a direct deduction.

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 1962-63, a total of 200,982 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1963, there were 38,188 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 38,892 and 8,548.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 66,402 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1962-63 (15,820 in Victoria), and there were 10,876 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,569 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1962-63 was £14,657,455 ; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was £3,699,686.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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†
1958-59 ..	24,501	13,288	9,763	6,013	1,972	1,211	1,224	£'000 509	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
1962-63 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,190	2,597	824	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 1962-63, 1,553 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 320 of them being in Victoria; 1,176 were placed in employment, 283 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was £207,527.

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

Provisions before 1963

Prior to 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits were of two types—Ordinary Hospital Benefit and Additional Hospital Benefit.

Commonwealth Ordinary Hospital Benefit was provided for all public and approved private hospitals in Australia by way of deduction from patients' hospital accounts at the rate of 8s. a day. For uninsured pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and their dependants, while they were patients in public hospitals, and for patients in certain South Australian hospitals, 12s. a day was provided. For patients (including pensioners) in a public hospital the Commonwealth Ordinary Hospital Benefit was paid by the Commonwealth Department of Health to the State health authorities. For patients in approved private hospitals the benefit was paid to the proprietors of the hospitals.

The daily rate of payment of benefit for patients in public hospitals was governed by agreements between the Commonwealth and each of the State Governments. These agreements expired on 20th August, 1962. Regulations under the National Health Act were introduced early in August to ensure the continuation of the benefits after the expiry of the Agreements and until the new arrangements were introduced on 1st January, 1963.

Commonwealth Additional Hospital Benefits were paid through registered organizations at the rate of 4s. a day to contributors who were insured for a fund benefit of at least 6s. a day but less than 16s. a day, and at the rate of 12s. a day to contributors who were insured for a fund benefit of at least 16s. a day. The patients normally received the Additional Benefit with the amount of fund benefit payable by the organization. Reimbursement of the Commonwealth Additional Hospital Benefit was subsequently made to the organization by the Commonwealth.

Provisions from 1963

One aspect of the Hospital Benefits Scheme that had been a cause of some misunderstanding and difficulty had been the payment of Commonwealth benefit for insured patients in two separate stages: Ordinary Hospital Benefits of 8s. a day being deducted from the patient's hospital account and the 4s. or 12s. a day Additional Benefit being paid to the patient by his insurance organization with his fund benefit.

A tendency had developed for pensioners to be required to pay hospital insurance contributions to meet charges for hospital treatment. As it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government to provide free medical and pharmaceutical benefits for eligible pensioners under the Pensioner Medical Service, it was considered desirable that arrangements should be made for the free treatment of these pensioners in public wards of public hospitals.

It had been found that the existing hospital benefit arrangements had not been operating satisfactorily for patients in convalescent and rest homes and infirmary sections of State benevolent homes and homes for the aged. Because many patients in these homes were pensioners and because they often remained in the homes for long periods, the Commonwealth Government decided that they should not be obliged to join an insurance fund to qualify for Commonwealth benefits.

To simplify the Scheme, and at the same time provide for pensioners and patients in convalescent and rest homes, new arrangements were authorized by the amendments to the National Health Act and Regulations whereby, from 1st January, 1963, qualified patients in approved hospitals and nursing homes are eligible for only one Commonwealth benefit in any one day, the amount of Commonwealth benefit payable being:—

In approved hospitals—

(a) For insured patients—20s. a day (or 8s. a day during a waiting period or a period of unfinancial membership) ;

(b) in respect of pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and their dependants in public wards of public hospital—36s. a day ; and

(c) for uninsured patients not included in (b)—8s. a day.

In approved nursing homes—

For all patients—20s. a day.

The following table shows the number of registered organizations and members during the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS : ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Registered Organizations	48	47	47	46	44
Number of Members	712,788	768,773	860,323	901,596	923,469

The following table shows hospital benefits paid in Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-1963 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS PAID
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Benefits Paid by Registered Organizations	1,561	2,184	2,771	3,655	4,124
Commonwealth Benefits	3,426	3,996	4,424	4,877	5,163
Total	4,987	6,180	7,195	8,532	9,287

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

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. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

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	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences* (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing ..	19	..	19	28	2	30
Breaking and Entering ..	20	1	21	29	..	29
Illegally Using† ..	2	..	2	3	..	3
Miscellaneous ..	7	..	7	7	..	7
Total	48	1	49	67	2	69
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	22	10	32	18	12	30
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode ..	94	66	160	109	93	202
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid ..	39	28	67	76	58	134
In Care of Unfit Guardians ..	54	74	128	53	54	107
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime ..	224	21	245	181	49	230
Exposed to Moral Danger ..	..	42	42	..	84	84
Truancy	4	..	4	3	3	6
Total	437	241	678	440	353	793
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act) ..	20	2	22	22	8	30
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	505	244	749	529	363	892
Admissions on Application to Department	136	97	233	111	99	210
Total Made Wards ..	641	341	982	640	462	1,102

* From July, 1961, until February, 1964, children under fourteen convicted of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court and admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department; those fourteen and over could be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre (not involving wardship). As a consequence of raising the school leaving age to fifteen years as from 4th February, 1964, children convicted of an offence may now be admitted as wards up to the age of fifteen years. Only those fifteen and over may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre.

† 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	On Parole	Total
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	17	4,938
1963†	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352

* At 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
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
1962-63	2,883	2,041	7,253	360

* 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 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	493	22·4	553	21·1	589	22·7
Deserted	999	45·4	1,113	42·5	1,224	47·3
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	281	12·8	457	17·4	237	9·2
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated	119	5·4	146	5·6	139	5·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner	182	8·3	194	7·4	234	9·0
In Gaol	103	4·7	125	4·8	127	4·9
Other.. ..	24	1·0	30	1·2	41	1·5
Total	2,201	100·0	2,618	100·0	2,591	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	1959	1960	1961 (To 30th June)	1961-62	1962-63
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	223	246	248	258	260
Children Placed during Period ..	619	670	301	512	521
Children under Supervision at End of Period	246	248	258	260	227

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. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on Youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organizations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1962-63

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	24	..	7	..	31	..
14 Days and under 1 Month	19	..	3	..	22	..
1 Month and under 2 Months	21	3	7	..	28	3
2 Months and under 3 Months	3	2	12	..	15	2
3 Months and under 6 Months	19	3	36	2	55	5
6 Months and under 9 Months	23	5	26	1	49	6
9 Months and under 1 Year	4	..	18	..	22	..
1 Year and under 2 Years	139	6	50	..	189	6
2 Years and under 3 Years	26	..	12	..	38	..
3 Years and over	3	..	3	..	6	..
	281	19	174	3	455	22

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR
WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1962-63

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	34	5	39
Robbery with Violence	5	..	5
Sex	39	..	39
Breakings	346	..	346
Larceny	226	11	237
Motor Vehicles	360	..	360
False Pretences	7	..	7
Other Offences	138	17	155
	1,155	33	1,188

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30th June, 1963 :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS
UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30th June, 1963—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres	80	54	134
Non-Government Youth Training Centres	59	20	79
Prison	23	1	24
Escapees	13	18	31
Other Locations	11	30	41
Total	186	123	309

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown on this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 663 wards who were not under sentence at 30th June, 1963. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Location of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 295.

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. Further information about this Division is set out on pages 318-319 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1962-63**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1963*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,210	..	1,104	..	10,689	..	1,132	..
Ballarat	73	..	61	..	431	..	68	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	112	..	135	..	107	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	114	..	126	..	110	..
Castlemaine	115	..	91	..	261	..	89	..
Cooriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	55	..	59	..	55	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	117	..	516	..	130	..
Sale	38	..	27	..	277	..	32	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	102	..	98	..	109	..	102	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	102	..	277	..	108	..
Morwell River Re-forestation Prison ..	80	..	70	..	103	..	73	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	38	..	696	..	38
Total ..	2,181	100	1,951	38	12,983	696	2,006	38

* Including 98 males and four 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 1959, for the period 1st January, 1960 to 30th June, 1960, and for the years ended 30th June, 1961, 1962, and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December, 1959	Six Months Ended 30th June, 1960	Year Ended 30th June—		
			1961	1962	1963
Number in Confinement at Beginning 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
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour &c.	8,462	4,425	8,887	8,737	9,016
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols	1,145	574	1,178	1,528	1,594
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	81	50	77	98	114
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation	2,261	1,332	2,610	2,601	2,305
Returned on Order	320	121	374	289	310
Returned on Order	188	99	224	192	340
Total	12,457	6,601	13,350	13,445	13,679
Discharged during Period	12,275	6,443	13,221	13,416	13,629
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,539	1,678	1,827	1,844	1,942
Awaiting Trial	139	158	138	150	102
Total	1,678	1,836	1,965	1,994	2,044

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
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
1963†	1,908	34	1,942	6·36

* 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 functions of this Council are listed in detail on page 321 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

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. Further information about this Division will be found on pages 321-325 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

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. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The probation Service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30th June 1962 and 1963, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	1961-62			1962-63		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	8	2	10	17	..	17
General Sessions Court ..	188	5	193	174	6	180
Petty Sessions Court ..	82	3	85	128	13	141
Total ..	278	10	288	319	19	338

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court ..	29	2	31	30	2	32
General Sessions Court ..	464	12	476	573	18	591
Petty Sessions Court ..	867	66	933	1,015	99	1,114
Total ..	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17–20	807	43	850	858	51	909
21–24	198	8	206	299	17	316
25–29	82	7	89	202	8	210
30–34	143	6	149	112	9	121
35–39	52	8	60	63	12	75
40 and over	78	8	86	84	22	106
Total ..	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737

The following table shows the number of persons on probation for the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737
Completed Probation ..	966	81	1,047	1,269	96	1,365
Breached Probation ..	68	1	69	171	5	176
On Probation (At 30th June)	3,116	178	3,294	3,294	196	3,490

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, 1963, five male and eight female stipendiary probation officers were supervising children on probation; the services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used and at that date 584 men and 58 women throughout the State were gazetted to supervise children on probation.

In the year ended 30th June, 1963, 1,420 boys and 318 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 452 were under 14 years of age and 968 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 81 were under 14 years of age and 237 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,791 boys and 354 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1963.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. Further details will be found on page 323 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	546	4	578	9	684	7
Prisoners Released on Parole	716	10	778	7	802*	7
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	185	1	167	..	177	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	67	..	35	..	62	1
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	432	4	470	9	499	2
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	578	9	684	7	748	10

* Including four by special authority released by Order of the Governor in Council.

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. Further details will be found on page 324 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	1961-62			1962-63		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	135	6	141	170	2	172
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	5	1	6	3	1	4
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	12	1	13	25	..	25
Paroles Successfully Completed	68	2	70	102	1	103
On Parole at End of Year ..	50	2	52	90	2	92

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1963 (328-330)

Year Book 1964 (312-325)

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, 1963 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63
(£)

Particulars	Amount
RECEIPTS	
Sale of Manufactured Goods	136,383
Child Endowment	10,979
Maintenance Collections	45,668
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,540
Quarters and Rations	20,153
Total Receipts	219,723
EXPENDITURE	
Administration, Research, &c.	68,520
Family Welfare	1,322,288
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organizations Assistance)	472,944
Prisons	1,177,186
Social Welfare Training	26,320
Probation and Parole Services	90,740
Total Expenditure	3,157,998
Net Expenditure	2,938,275

Voluntary Social Services

Introduction

The earliest voluntary social activities in Victoria were hospitals, benevolent or visiting societies, which gave outdoor relief to the sick, deserted and aged, and benevolent asylums giving both institutional care and outdoor relief. The first agencies tended to serve many purposes, providing help to a wide variety of groups of people. As time elapsed and population grew, however, more specialized agencies developed and at the time of the 1870 Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions, such agencies included the Eye and Ear Hospital, orphan asylums, the Asylum and School for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The extent, today, of voluntary activity in the various fields of social welfare in Victoria varies. It seems greatest in child and youth welfare and the welfare of the aged; it is shared to a greater degree with statutory agencies in family and ex-service welfare and the welfare of the handicapped, and plays rather a lesser role in the fields of delinquency and crime. Actual types of social welfare work which are carried on predominantly under voluntary auspices are the provision of homes for children who need to be cared for away from their own families, adoption services, the establishment and maintenance of youth clubs, kindergartens and day nurseries, welfare services, and general care of handicapped groups such as the deaf, the crippled and the blind, and the provision of homes for old people.

The greatest variety and coverage in voluntary social service in Victoria is to be found in Melbourne; some specialized forms of voluntary welfare have been slow to develop in country areas. Some of the larger organizations, such as the Red Cross, ex-service agencies, the Country Women's Association, etc., have developed strong non-metropolitan links but, in the main, voluntary work in the provincial cities is carried on by independent voluntary agencies, which are organizationally unrelated to their Melbourne counterparts. Over the past 10 to 15 years there has, however, been a marked trend towards the major voluntary agencies in Melbourne taking steps to ensure that their services are known and available to residents throughout the State.

The churches and church organizations are responsible for a substantial part of the voluntary work performed in a number of fields of social welfare in Victoria. For example, nine of the thirteen homes caring for babies are church homes; 20 of the 26 hostels for young men or young women are conducted by churches.

Co-ordination of Social Welfare Agencies

The diversity of voluntary social agencies in Victoria has brought with it the need for some regulation and co-ordination of effort to ensure that available funds and staff are used to the best possible advantage. This has been provided in two different ways : one the result of Government action, the other by action on the part of the agencies themselves.

In 19th Century Victoria, the somewhat haphazard and unco-ordinated growth of voluntary social welfare aroused comments from Government officials and committees of enquiry. There were also numerous efforts by the Government to deal with the mounting and seemingly uncontrollable demands for Government financial assistance towards voluntary social welfare. These gave rise to a recommendation that a central board of charity should be appointed to collate Government grants and to control all charities. This idea became a reality with the appointment of the Charities Board in 1922 and was developed and extended with the establishment of the Hospitals and Charities Commission in 1948.

Voluntary agencies which depend in part or wholly upon public support and which engage in benevolent and charitable work are required to be registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, which sets down certain conditions which have to be met before registration, and demands certain returns afterwards. Although not all voluntary social agencies are required to be registered under these provisions, registration is increasingly being sought as a mark of bona fides and community approval.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission also regulates the conducting of appeals to the public for financial support by voluntary social agencies.

In addition to the general oversight of voluntary organizations exercised by the Hospitals and Charities Commission, various Government departments and other instrumentalities regulate the operation of agencies of particular kinds, e.g., the Health Department requires certain standards of nursery kindergartens, crèches and day nurseries ; the Social Welfare Department, of children's homes ; and the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, of housing groups.

Agencies have, themselves, closed their ranks to some extent by forming co-ordinating councils which have enabled them to present a common front on important issues and to consider needs and problems of common concern. The earliest of such councils were the National Council of Women formed in 1902 and the Children's Welfare Association established in 1913. Following the Second World War, moves to form other co-ordinating councils were accelerated and the Good Neighbour Council (which promotes co-operation between agencies concerned with the assimilation of migrants), the Old People's Welfare Council, the Youth Council, and the Victorian Council of Churches were all formed.

In addition, a broadly based co-ordinating council covering agencies in all fields of social welfare was established in 1945. While membership in this body, the Victorian Council of Social Service, is open to both statutory and voluntary social agencies, nearly all its members are voluntary organizations.

Financial Aspects

Of growing importance to the work of voluntary social agencies in the post-war years has been the extent of Government financial participation, especially through specific subsidies. From the early years of voluntary activity in Victoria, the State Government made grants to voluntary social agencies—in fact, the multiplicity of the requests for this became a problem to successive Governments before 1900.

Since the establishment of the Charities Board in 1922 and its successor, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, in 1948, general State Government financial assistance to voluntary social agencies has been channelled through these bodies. The Hospitals and Charities Commission today provides capital and/or maintenance grants to a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

Over many years the State Health Department has financially assisted voluntary agencies providing nursery kindergartens, crèches and day nurseries, and residential homes where mothercraft training is undertaken.

The post-war years have seen a considerable expansion in financial grants to voluntary social agencies by both the State and Commonwealth Governments. New Commonwealth grants which have been instituted include the Aged Persons Homes Grant, providing capital grants for the erection of old people's homes ; grants to approved marriage guidance agencies under the Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act ; the Commonwealth Home Nursing subsidy—giving assistance to organizations such as district and other home nursing societies ; and the Federal Housekeeper Grant providing money to the State Governments for distribution among agencies providing home help. State Government subsidies to voluntary agencies now include the Youth Organizations Assistance Grant to encourage youth agencies to provide more and better services to youth, and subsidies through the Mental Hygiene Authority to day centres for the intellectually handicapped.

While the voluntary social services are helped by the Government, financially and in other ways, this is not a one-way process. The voluntary agencies in their turn assist Government services and, in fact, social welfare generally, by providing many of the personnel of advisory Governmental committees, such as the Family Welfare Advisory Committee, and the Social Welfare Training Council.

Conclusion

The pattern of voluntary social services in Victoria today is one in which much of the initiative and the vigour of the formative years has been preserved, but co-operation between statutory and voluntary agencies helps to ensure standards of service and efficient use of resources.

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as "Specially Authorized" Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospitals, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) for each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	21	21	21
Number of Branches	1,197	1,185	1,181
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	119,840	114,330	112,610
Medical Services‡	‡	207,777	216,794
Hospital Benefits†	‡	212,114	233,370
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	5,072	5,329	5,775
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	7,751	8,953	10,327
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	121	118	115
Number of Members	39,448	40,391	46,019
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	28,598	27,975	29,252
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	443,520	441,910	452,850
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,421	2,403	2,482
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows	799	691	782

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

‡ Not available on a comparable basis.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	702	{ 658	657
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		{ 131	203
Medical Services Funds	1,781	1,955	1,974
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,198	1,467	1,627
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	776	639	720
Dividing and Other Societies	160	172	198
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	290	113	181
Total Receipts.. .. .	4,327	4,909	5,198
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	542	{ 435	475
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		{ 21	45
Medical Services Funds	1,719	1,935	1,998
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,025	1,343	1,486
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	639	632	603
Dividing and Other Societies	124	130	167
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	290	113	181
Total Expenditure	3,759	4,383	4,593
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	568	526	605

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS

(£'000)

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	7,989	{ 7,938	8,120
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		{ 384	542
Medical Services Funds	780	799	774
Hospital Benefit Funds	764	889	1,030
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	2,313	2,319	2,436
Dividing and Other Societies	346	389	421
Total Funds	12,192	12,718	13,323

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(£'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Sick Pay	263	266	278
Funeral Benefits	79	89	106
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	23	40	29
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..		10	18
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	808	926	978
Government Subsidy	698	766	808
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	612	829	930
Government Subsidy	268	309	371
Medicine	134	130	122

Dispensaries

At the end of 1962-63 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 1962-63 was 84,039. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1962-63 amounted to £1,033,419 and £153,464 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1962-63, 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 1962-63 was 86 and their assets amounted to £94,357.

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, 1963, 87 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being £547,980.

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, 1963, is given in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1962–63

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				£'000	
Producers' Societies ..	54	20,981	1,508	2,071	3,579
Trading Societies ..	32	16,128	555	867	1,422
Community Settlement Societies ..	5	343	9	80	89
Community Advancement Societies ..	128	8,779	184	290	474
Credit Societies ..	86	10,041	58	708	766
Associations ..	1	46	*	12	13
Total ..	306	56,318	2,314	4,028	6,343

* 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 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Producer	9	22	33	44	54
Trading	21	21	26	26	32
Community Settlement ..	3	3	4	5	5
Community Advancement	28	43	63	100	128
Credit	31	39	57	72	86
Associations	2	2	2	2	1
Total	94	130	185	249	306

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 696-697 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 814 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, involving an annual liability of £110,925, there were 670,401 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1963, with an annual liability of £64,713,250. Of this amount £18,972,615 was payable in Victoria in respect of 190,949 war pensions. The number of service pensions in force was 62,161 with an annual liability at 30th June, 1963, of £11,379,285—Victorian liability at the same date amounted to £2,789,012 in respect of 15,394 service pensions.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 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					
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
1963.. .. .	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	20,908
SERVICE PENSIONS					
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
1963.. .. .	11,616	3,255	553	15,424	2,475

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. Psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are accommodated, by agreement with the State Governments and at the expense of the Department, in separate Repatriation Mental Hospitals administered by the State authorities. 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 Health Authority of Victoria.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,300 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are some 1,465 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 and certain 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 30th June, 1963, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,195 and during 1962-63, 12,105 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 23 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

continue. 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

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in the State of 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 various needs of the community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Income	£ 384,726	443,708	470,080	477,658	500,987
Expenditure	£ 395,935	437,157	472,403	483,100	503,784
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 11,209		2,323	5,442	
Gross Income over Expenditure	£	6,551			2,797
Accumulation Account ..	£ 632,745	651,259	657,804	645,582	670,249
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service ..	£ 145,635	171,841	178,788	189,889	206,024
Convalescent Homes and Hostels ..	£ 81,877	88,577	95,470	89,273	86,338
Handcraft and Curative Training ..	£ 18,172	15,823	18,619	20,072	21,109
Social Service and Welfare ..	£ 27,484	29,353	29,909	33,717	36,539
Service and Repatriation Hospitals } Including Recreation Centres Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }	£ 39,187	38,808	38,382	51,661	48,318
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	469	498	507	523	547
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	270	271	284	298	334
Blood Donations No.	72,801	79,541	82,540	89,795	89,249
Blood Distributed half-litres	50,478	52,402	54,670	57,964	58,331
Serum Distributed litres	1,848	1,557	1,349	836	367
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	53,553	56,092	64,103	66,813	73,062
Transport Mileage (Red Cross Vehicles)	370,772	363,302	363,904	395,807	396,598
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,231	1,240	1,212	1,122	1,061

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1962 (313)

Year Book 1963 (309–310)

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.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (336)

*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.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With		
	1961	1962	1963
Divorces	272	251	268
Custody Applications	93	64	42
Other Matrimonial Causes	70	73	48
Motor Accident Claims	155	106	93
Workers Compensation Claims	102	51	42
Other Claims for Damages	106	61	56
Criminal Matters	460	504	416
Miscellaneous	1,005	999	983
Total	2,263	2,109	1,948

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (338)

Law of Contract in Victoria

The 1963 and 1964 editions of the Victorian Year Book contained outlines dealing respectively with the criminal law and the law of torts in Victoria. The law of contract differs from these other areas of the law in one respect, namely, that the parties themselves are broadly free to make their own rules to regulate the relationship between them. In the criminal law and the law of torts those rules are prescribed by law which, in this sense, means the community itself speaking through its judges or the legislature. The law of contract, however, is not designed to provide a series of rules prescribing what type of conduct a person can, or cannot, engage in, but rather to provide a structural framework within which the parties are free to bind themselves to whatever relationship they find mutually advantageous.

The importance of the law of contract and its pervasiveness can be easily demonstrated. Consider, for example, the variety of contracts an individual enters, or enjoys the benefit of, during a normal day. The bottle of milk on the doorstep; the gas or electricity that cooks breakfast; the train or tram ride to work; the office furniture being purchased under a hire-purchase agreement; the food and wine served at a restaurant; all these are obtained under the terms of various contracts. Indeed it is not an overstatement to say that society as we know it could not exist without a concept of contract.

A contract is simply a promise, or a set of promises, for the breach of which the law will award compensation in the form of damages. There are also some exceptional circumstances in which the performance of a promise will be compelled. The difficulty, however, is that while all contracts consist of promises not all promises give rise to contracts. The traditional criteria used to distinguish contractual promises from other, unenforceable, promises are fourfold: there must be an intention to enter legal relationships; the promise must constitute an offer; there must be an acceptance; and consideration must be given in return for the promise.

Some promises are obviously not intended to give rise to legal obligations either because the parties expressly provide that this will be so, or because that is the necessary implication to be drawn from the surrounding circumstances. For example, a domestic agreement by which a husband promises to give his wife a certain sum of money as a dress allowance each week would not, normally, be treated as a legally binding promise. However, if the promise contains no indication that it is not intended to affect the legal relationship between the parties then this requirement would seem to be satisfied.

The next criterion is that the promise should constitute an offer. An offer is an undertaking to do or not to do something. It must be certain in its terms and must contain all the essential terms of the proposed agreement. If, for example, the offer concerns the sale of a motor vehicle it must identify the parties, the vehicle to be sold, the price to be paid for it, and any other term which the parties have agreed upon.

An offer by itself, however, is not enough. It must be accepted by the party seeking to enforce it within the time specified in the offer, or a reasonable time, if none is specified. To be effective the acceptance must be in precisely the same terms as the offer. If it varies from the offer it will be treated as a cross offer which operates as a rejection of the first offer which cannot thereafter be accepted until it is renewed. The acceptance must also be communicated to the offeror. An uncommunicated acceptance is totally ineffective.

English and Victorian law, unlike the law of some European countries, insists upon a final requirement in addition to those mentioned above that must be satisfied before a promise will be enforced. This is the doctrine of consideration. In brief this doctrine operates to ensure that only promises which have been bargained for can be enforced. Something of value in the eyes of the law must be given in return for the promise before the promisee can take advantage of it. Or to put it another way, the promisee must have purchased the promise before the law will assist him to enforce it. The doctrine does not go as far as requiring that there be an *equivalence* in value between the thing promised and the price paid for the promise. It only insists that *something* of legal value be given in return. Hence the references to "peppercorns" in this connection. It is sufficient consideration if a peppercorn is promised in return for a promise to sell you a motor vehicle for that amount. However, it is not sufficient

if the promise is given in consideration of the natural love and affection which one party bears for another. Love and affection are without any value in the eyes of the law whereas peppercorns have some value.

As well as providing these criteria to distinguish enforceable promises from unenforceable promises, the law of contract provides rules which are designed to ensure that the bargaining process contemplated by these criteria is carried on fairly. There are rules, for example, relating to the effect of fraud, duress, undue influence, insanity, drunkenness, misrepresentation, mistake, and infancy. Other rules relate to the form which certain contracts must take, the methods by which they can be discharged or varied, and the consequences of a breach. Within these limits the parties have a large measure of freedom to enter whatever agreement they please. The precise measure of that freedom has, however, varied a good deal over the last one hundred years.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, freedom of contract was embraced not only as a necessary principle of economic progress but also as a moral principle. All limitations on this freedom were treated with suspicion. Contract was viewed as the instrument by which western society had been transformed from a series of status organized feudal groups into modern free enterprise states. Thus the only contracts that were prohibited and made illegal were within a narrow compass. They included contracts which contemplated a breach of the law, or were injurious to good government, or interfered with the due administration of justice, or were sexually immoral, or were antagonistic to freedom of trade and commerce. Outside of these areas parties were free to enter whatever agreements they pleased.

The effect of this relatively complete freedom was, however, to give an unfair advantage to the economically stronger party. To speak of freedom of contract between a large employer and a man applying for a job at a time when unemployment is high is completely unreal. The employee in such cases is at the mercy of his employer. Similarly to speak of freedom of contract between a money-lender and his customer is quite fictional. In the twentieth century it has been increasingly realized that freedom of contract can degenerate into an artificial dogma when it is applied to these situations when the parties are on unequal terms. This has resulted in legislation being passed which regulates and prescribes the terms of contracts where there have been abuses of the superior position enjoyed by one of the parties. The legislation relating to terms of employment, hire purchase transactions, carriage of goods by sea, landlord and tenant, and money-lenders are illustrations of this. Other legislation dealing with the complex problems of the economic and social regulation of the modern welfare state has had a significant effect on the law of contract. The bewildering variety of the statutory prohibitions which have been enacted have greatly extended the sphere of illegal contracts.

The result of this development from an almost complete freedom of contract to a situation where the terms of contracts, and the objects they can achieve, are subject to increasing regulation is that unresolved tensions exist in the present law. Most of the general principles of the

law of contract were settled in the nineteenth century at a time when complete freedom was the dominant principle. The courts and the legislature are now being faced with the problem of whether those general principles can be sensibly applied to a modern community where freedom of contract is something of a myth. Mass production and distribution have introduced the standardized contract. Customers must agree to accept the terms of these contracts or do without the service that is being offered. But often the service cannot be done without. These contracts usually contain blanket exemption clauses which give the dominant party an exemption from all legal liabilities arising out of any defective performance of the contract. Common examples can be found in the areas of land, sea, and air transportation, dry cleaning and other similar services, and parking of motor vehicles. The problem of whether such exemption clauses should be allowed awaits resolution. Similarly in the sphere of illegal contracts it is not clear whether the old rules can be sensibly applied to a situation where statutory prohibitions of bewildering variety abound.

The law of contract in Victoria follows the English law very closely. Perhaps the only notable difference is that Victoria has been somewhat slow in adopting some of the recent statutory amendments to the law that have been enacted in England. An outstanding example of this is the fact that the Statute of Frauds provisions which require certain contracts to be in writing are still in force in Victoria whereas they were abolished in England in 1956. However, this time lag often has beneficial results, as any difficulties that arise under new legislation can be observed and guarded against in the local statute. A recent example of this is to be found in the *Frustrated Contracts Act 1959*.

CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (322-330)

LAW OF TORTS IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (339-341)

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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	13	15	16	28	26
For Trial	1,477	1,795	1,868	2,156	1,615
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six	174	283	347	1,247*	1,577*
By a Judge	68	73	107	387*	394*
Verdicts Returned for —					
Plaintiff	209	289	343	263	287
Defendant	33	45	52	28	36
Amounts Awarded £'000	656	764	744	845	960
Writs of Summons Issued	3,253	5,452	5,106	4,978	5,647
Other Original Proceedings	87	155	164	174	276
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	63	86	65	73	68
By a Judge	47	76	73	81	59

* 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 1964, 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 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
					£'000	£'000
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
1963	..	..	..	4,040	12,924	990

* 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year				Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
					The Person	Property	
1959	..	..	..	2	8	335	345
1960	..	..	..	7	3	387	397
1961	..	..	..	7	11	581	599
1962	..	..	..	23	8	635	666
1963	..	..	..	12	7	745	764

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 330 to 332.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	142,915	164,792	208,219	192,656	194,502
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed £'000	3,611	3,956	5,072	5,320	4,438
Awarded £'000	2,749	3,019	3,973	4,340	3,700
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	1,483	1,791	1,959	2,721	3,368
Eviction Cases*	3,805	3,240	3,198	2,858	3,156
Fraud Summonses	7,722	8,783	9,195	10,802	11,920
Garnishee Cases	7,281	8,013	10,456	13,585	15,513
Maintenance Cases	1,979	1,992	2,159	2,309	2,461
Show Cause Summonses ..	15,445	17,336	20,766	29,845	34,970
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	49	237	58	23	23
Miscellaneous	12,200	17,877	30,025	48,338	66,780
Licences and Certificates Issued	18,899	19,430	19,829	20,129	19,710

* 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
1959	2,968	1,991
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771
1962	2,085	1,523
1963	2,245	1,649

* 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

Year Book 1961 (296)

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 1959 to 1963, 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				
1959	305	1	88	394
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
1963	514	32	79	625
LIABILITIES (£'000)				
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
1963	1,680	435	644	2,759
ASSETS (£'000)				
1959	412	12	529	953
1960	658	21	503	1,182
1961	492	45	761	1,298
1962	144	153	696	993
1963	622	370	670	1,662

Children's Court*General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under 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 302).

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 fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the years 1959 to 1963 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES

Nature of Offence	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Against the Person	393	382	517	570	583
Against Property	5,963	6,917	6,525	8,636	8,324
Against Good Order	338	380	390	381	456
In Need of Care and Protection	1,325	1,513	1,629	1,686	1,787
Other Offences	1,771	2,317	2,878	2,903	3,484
Total	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176	14,634

The following table gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of in the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Summarily Convicted—					
Adjourned for Period without Probation	2,405	2,835	2,344	3,292	3,485
Released on Probation	2,266	2,927	3,289	3,482	3,331
Admitted to Care of Social Welfare Branch*	1,411	1,404	1,651	1,415	1,455
Committed to Juvenile School or Youth Training Centre ..	276	327	657	1,343	1,330
Fined	1,671	1,860	1,899	2,180	2,653
Committed to Care of a Private Person or Institution	11	38	2	..	..
Released on Recognizance to Come up for Sentence When Called	56	140	59	..	105
Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment and Suspended Sentences	71	88	52	7	..
Otherwise Dealt With	68	69	83	363	447
Total Summarily Convicted ..	8,235	9,688	10,036	12,082	12,806
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	1,521	1,787	1,885	2,008	1,786
Committed for Trial	34	34	18	86	42
Total	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176	14,634

* 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 1963, 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, 1963

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—		Committed for Trial	Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Convicted		
Against the Person—				
Assault	93	462	2	557
Other	7	19	..	26
Total	100	481	2	583
Against Property—				
Larceny, &c. ..	789	6,928	37	7,754
Wilful Damage ..	59	296	..	355
Other	50	165	..	215
Total	898	7,389	37	8,324
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness ..	7	48	..	55
Other	69	332	..	401
Total	76	380	..	456
Other Offences—				
Breaches of Traffic Regulations ..	145	1,361	..	1,506
Miscellaneous ..	267	1,708	3	1,978
Total	412	3,069	3	3,484
Grand Total ..	1,486	11,319	42	12,847

CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN VICTORIA
Year Book 1963 (322–330)

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 326. 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.

An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Accordingly, figures shown for Courts of Petty Sessions for 1963 are not comparable with those of previous years.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 AND 1963**

Nature of Offence	1962				1963			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,581	77	757	36	1,799	69	764	26
Against Property ..	6,093	354	853	40	7,805	490	915	76
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	457	59	23	13	570	40	52	4
Against Good Order ..	4,402	791	1,052	102	4,758	691	1,048	86
Driving Offences ..	2,080	18	1,021	15	2,336	25	1,178	14
Miscellaneous ..	334	17	69	3	428	15	71	6
Total ..	14,947	1,316	3,775	209	17,696	1,330	4,028	212

NOTE.—This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1962, 28,529 persons were arrested for drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1963 was 27,606. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1962 AND 1963**

Result of Hearing	1962		1963	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	7,702	901	8,308	781
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 Month	954	45	1,200	52
1 Month and under 6 Months	2,401	80	3,295	93
6 Months and under 12 Months	320	7	672	14
1 Year and over	174	3	284	1
Released on Probation	1,295	77	1,719	149
Adjourned for a Period without Probation	918	99	975	77
Released on Bond or Recognizance	1,039	94	1,071	151
Other	144	10	172	12
Total	14,947	1,316	17,696	1,330

NOTE.—See footnote to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 AND 1963

Nature of Offence	1962				1963			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	682	56	570	30	851	51	668	54
Against Property ..	2,176	219	966	150	2,322	205	897	84
Against Good Order ..	1,702	131	451	25	2,188	163	431	26
Driving Offences ..	139,034	9,227	6,033	446	154,485	9,454	6,549	444
Breaches of Education Act ..	1,496	258	272	64	1,545	192	327	72
Breaches of Licensing Act ..	2,970	260	822	96	2,969	193	586	54
Miscellaneous ..	28,214	4,717	2,936	351	29,461	3,854	2,301	182
Total ..	176,274	14,868	12,050	1,162	193,821	14,112	11,759	916

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 1963, 27,606 persons, including 1,699 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 1959 to 1963, 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
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
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1959 to 1963:—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
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
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18

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.

The effect of the amendment to the Justices Act in February, 1963, by which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Petty Sessions was extended, has been that the number tried in the higher courts has shown a decrease for some of the offences nominated in the amendment since that date.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Nature of Offence	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Against the Person—					
Murder	3	3	4	8	6
Manslaughter	5	8	8	9	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder	2	1	1	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	31	37	18	32	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	21	31	20	29	21
Assault	16	22	43	27	7
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	15	17	22	19	30
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	137	169	193	225	327
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	13	9	14	11	22
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	79	93	94	101	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	83	93	76	101	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	26	26	50	46	36
Bigamy	3	13	8	8	14
Other	15	27	18	20	12
Total	449	549	569	636	627
Against Property—					
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	58	46	74	34	45
Larceny	204	185	233	186	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary ..	727	811	994	956	464
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	15	12	14	29	15
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	2	..	..	..	..
Receiving	44	57	48	51	43
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion, &c. ..	47	76	58	68	70
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles	56	39	57	33	41
Other	34	24	34	63	43
Total	1,187	1,250	1,512	1,420	820
Other Offences—					
Driving under the Influence ..	18	33	19	15	31
Dangerous Driving	37	40	48	82	213
Miscellaneous	108	124	159	234	255
Total	163	197	226	331	499
Grand Total	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1963**

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	3	1	..	..	2	..	6
Manslaughter	1	1	1	..	..	6	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	1	3	2	6	2	2	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	4	6	5	1	3	2	21
Assault	3	1	1	1	1	..	7
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	10	14	3	1	1	1	30
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	155	136	19	9	5	3	327
Incest, Attempted Incest .. ..	..	1	..	4	5	12	22
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	10	11	3	4	6	10	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	14	19	10	14	3	20	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	7	2	4	8	13	36
Bigamy .. .. .	..	2	1	1	4	6	14
Other	3	..	4	3	1	1	12
Total	206	204	52	48	41	76	627
Against Property—							
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c.	14	18	4	2	3	4	45
Larceny	13	24	24	12	13	13	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary	130	112	67	57	48	50	464
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	2	3	2	4	..	4	15
Receiving	5	6	10	8	3	11	43
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion ..	4	10	8	10	9	29	70
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles ..	17	14	2	3	2	3	41
Other	6	11	10	6	4	6	43
Total	191	198	127	102	82	120	820
Other Offences—							
Driving under the Influence .. ..	..	3	1	7	2	18	31
Dangerous Driving	7	16	15	34	34	107	213
Miscellaneous	89	79	25	18	23	21	255
Total	96	98	41	59	59	146	499
Grand Total	493	500	220	209	182	342	1,946

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: OFFENDERS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1963

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 Enter- ing a Bond	Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6
Manslaughter .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Attempted Murder, and Wound with Intent to Murder ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. ..	..	3	7	..	3	3	..	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	1	11	5	..	2	2	..	21
Assault	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	7
Rape, .. ..	..	..	29	..	..	..	1	30
Rape, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	..	49	25	..	98	131	24	327
Incest, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incest .. ..	..	1	17	..	4	..	..	22
Indecent Assault (on Female)	3	3	13	..	11	13	1	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Un- natural Offence ..	6	10	9	..	24	29	2	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	9	8	..	9	7	1	36
Bigamy .. ..	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	14
Other .. ..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	12
Total	14	91	132	5	163	193	29	627
Against Property—								
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	..	5	26	..	4	9	1	45
Larceny .. ..	..	36	12	..	30	20	1	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	..	137	149	..	59	112	7	464
Receiving	3	3	..	..	9	..	..	15
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraud- ulent Conversion ..	..	11	7	..	22	3	..	43
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles .. ..	..	26	15	..	25	4	..	70
Other .. ..	..	20	7	..	5	8	1	41
Other	1	5	28	..	5	4	..	43
Total	4	243	244	..	159	160	10	820
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	20	7	..	..	3	1	..	31
Dangerous Driving ..	190	7	1	..	14	1	..	213
Miscellaneous	8	154	30	..	35	23	5	255
Total	218	168	31	..	52	25	5	499
Grand Total	236	502	407	5	374	378	44	1,946

* 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		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 20 Years	Males	450	525	631	658	483
	Females	11	9	9	9	10
20-24 Years	Males	442	488	599	593	488
	Females	5	10	5	14	12
25-29 Years	Males	231	238	314	287	214
	Females	7	5	7	11	6
30-34 Years	Males	228	220	227	236	202
	Females	11	6	5	9	7
35-39 Years	Males	157	169	201	223	175
	Females	7	9	5	8	7
40 Years and over	Males	240	307	291	329	329
	Females	10	10	13	10	13
Total	Males	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326	1,891
	Females	51	49	44	61	55
	Persons	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fined	Males	45	71	91	115	233
	Females	2	2	..	..	3
Imprisoned 12 Months and under	Males	569	615	669	606	490
	Females	14	10	10	5	12
Imprisoned over 12 Months	Males	379	366	427	454	402
	Females	3	2	3	2	5
Detained at Governor's Pleasure	Males	1	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Death Sentence*	Males	2	2	2	7	5
	Females	..	1	..	..	..
Sentence Suspended on Entering Bond	Males	442	501	572	524	352
	Females	21	21	25	32	22
Probation	Males	310	388	495	604	366
	Females	11	13	6	21	12
Other	Males	..	4	7	16	43
	Females	..	..	..	1	1
Total	Males	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326	1,891
	Females	51	49	44	61	55
	Persons	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Legislation

Historical Background

The first Statute of the Victorian Legislature dealing with the liquor trade was passed in 1852. Some forty Licensing Acts (excluding those of mere local application) were enacted from that date until the *Licensing Act* 1922. Of these forty Acts, four or five were of outstanding importance, but almost all of them had the common characteristic of increasing the hotelkeeper's burden while curtailing his privileges.

The hours of trading for hotels were from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight until the operation of the *Licensing of Public Houses Act* 1885. This Act fixed the hours of trading from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., but in the case of hotels situated in places where industrial employees worked during the night, special permits were obtainable permitting the licensee to trade between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.

No alteration was made to the trading hours until the *Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915 temporarily varied the hours of trading to 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. These hours were further reduced to 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. the following year. The hours were permanently enacted by the operation of the *Licensing Act* 1919.

Important changes were made by the *Licensing Act* 1906. This Act compelled all clubs which wished to provide liquor for members to be registered. It also removed the cumbersome procedure whereby a County Court Judge and two police magistrates determined which premises were to be deprived of licences, and a Board presided over by a County Court Judge or police magistrate later assessed the amount of compensation payable from Consolidated Revenue to the owners and licensees. The membership of these two tribunals was replaced by a single body consisting of three members and called the Licences Reduction Board.

A fund known as the Licensing Fund was authorized from which compensation was awarded by the Board. Contributions to the Fund were made by members of the trade. The fees were fixed on a percentage basis on the yearly purchases, the licence fee itself being fixed on the annual valuation of the premises.

This method of collecting the licence fee and the compensation fee was eliminated by the *Licensing Act* 1916. This Act provided for all fees to be fixed on a percentage basis and paid into the Licensing Fund. Later the Act authorized the Licences Reduction Board to function as the Licensing Court and undertake the administration of the Licensing Act from 1917. However, it was still known as the Licences Reduction Board until it was reconstituted as the Victorian Licensing Court under the provisions of the *Licensing (Amendment) Act* 1953.

Victorian Licensing Court

The Licensing Court consists 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. Since 31st December, 1963, existing Australian Wine Licences are restricted to the sale of bottled wine for consumption off the premises only. Australian wine licensees who applied 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.

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 1959 to 1963 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£'000

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits	2,908	2,995	3,219	3,364	3,475
Interest on Investments	10	10	10	10	10
Fees and Fines	23	24	30	32	36
Total	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406	3,521
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities	58	57	57	56	56
Compensation	13	9	15	4	8
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	23	23	23	23	23
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	108	140	128	130	131
Transfer to Revenue	2,739	2,800	3,036	3,193	3,303
Total	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406	3,521

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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hotel	1,606	1,590	1,583	1,577	1,572
Registered Club	203	219	235	246	255
Grocer	356	376	408	424	450
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	65	64	66	66	66
Australian Wine	92	91	73	65	51
Railway Refreshment Room	21	21	21	20	20
Vigneron	10	11	11	11	11
Brewer	11	8	8	6	6
Restaurant .. .. .	..	..	18	33	49
Total	2,364	2,380	2,423	2,448	2,480

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

The authorized strength of the Victoria Police at 30th June, 1963, was 4,264. 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 of 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.

Detection

Prompt and efficient detection methods are an important means of crime prevention. Public consciousness of crime is acute, and criminal investigation departments of Police Forces are constantly under review both in the light of their manner of dealing with reported crime and their success in solving it.

There are three distinct phases in the work of detection and these may vary according to the circumstances of an offence. First, unless an offender is caught in the act, or nearly so, it must be established by preliminary survey that an offence has, in fact, been committed. All possible information likely to be related to the commission of the offence must be immediately gathered. At this stage, people may be listed for questioning, areas and scenes may be preserved for searching, articles may be collected for scientific examination, and conferences will be held to discuss plans of operations. Possible motives will also be noted for further consideration.

In the second stage, the painstaking work of examination is carried out. All data so far gathered is thoroughly examined in order to eliminate the innocent, discard the irrelevant, and explore all leads, some of which may focus attention, not only on the offender, but upon factors associated with the offence. The police will also seek further information to support the data first gathered. Detection is a process of proving innocence as incidental to solving crime.

The third stage in the process leads to the decision to prosecute. Before making this decision, there is a searching re-examination of all relevant facts. Information obtained is now reviewed as possible evidence; supporting evidence is assembled; and statements taken in earlier interviews are checked. Ambiguity or contradiction must be clarified, and all relevant evidence is culled in order to select that which will be regarded as admissible in a court. It is in this phase that police become most conscious of the rules of procedure which have been laid down, either by law or by convention, for their guidance in the interests of fairness to the accused. The decision to prosecute is rightly viewed as a most important step in the pursuit of justice.

It is well known that police forces maintain records of past offences, photographs of past offenders, fingerprint records, records of *modus operandi*, specimens of handwriting, and a mass of other detail for the purpose of aiding detection.

The first purpose to which information is applied is the completion of an interlocking set of facts which satisfy the police themselves that a decision to prosecute is based upon firm grounds. The mass of information which comes to them, together with prior knowledge of the conduct and habits of suspects, is of great importance in enabling police conscientiously to pursue the full detection process. However, much of what they accept as fact supporting their belief that a suspect is guilty of the commission of an offence is discarded as inadmissible evidence and cannot be used to support a decision to prosecute.

Three sets of controls operate to influence the process of detection in Australia. These are the rules of Evidence, which take cognizance of the Common Law and Statutory Law ; rules originating from the power of discretion of judges, which relate police method to court procedure ; and rules made by police forces, which relate police method to standards of fairness and truth.

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 details of the strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Authorized Strength	3,772	3,881	4,011	4,143	4,264
Actual Strength*	3,753	3,867	4,025	4,127	4,223
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer	739	737	719	725	714

* Includes Police-women but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (318–321)

Year Book 1962 (341–343)

Year Book 1963 (341–344)

Year Book 1964 (361–365)

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1963

Building within the City in 1963 continued at a high level. Not so many of the spectacularly large buildings were completed within the year, but this was at least offset by the completion of many smaller, but still important, buildings in the £50,000 to £200,000 range. The list of buildings in course of erection continues to be extensive and in addition the year was marked by a large number of purchases of major sites where building operations will commence in the near future. New structures costing in total not less than £15 mill. are scheduled to commence on twelve of these sites within the next year or two, and demolitions are already proceeding on some of them.

Car parks constitute a new type of city building which is now appearing more frequently. A few years ago the Melbourne City Council became perturbed at the lack of off-street car parking facilities and embarked on a programme to encourage the provision of this facility. Suitable sites were purchased as they became available with the intention of offering them for long term building leases, subject to the provision that the building to be erected contained a specified number of public car parking spaces.

The first of such buildings was erected at the corner of Bourke and Hardware streets and is designed entirely as a car park with ancillary service station and a few shops. The second, at 34/60 Little Collins-street, although first intended as a car park only, is now expected to have a substantial office block superimposed. The third site, at the corner of Russell and Little Bourke streets, intended primarily as a car park will, in addition, have a large office block on

the upper floors and will also contain a theatre. A fourth site, at Bourke-street, has now been selected and tenders were recently called for a long term building lease with alternatively the right of purchase.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) completed in 1963 include :—

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Collins streets.

Dental Hospital, cnr. Royal-parade and Flemington-road.

Domain Park Ltd., Flats (58 units), cnr. Park-street and Domain-road.

Housing Commission Flats (160 units), Boundary-road.

Housing Commission Flats (168 units), Boundary-road.

Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington-road.

Windsor Hotel Pty. Ltd. (Extension), cnr. Bourke and Spring streets.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) in course of erection at the close of 1963 include :—

Alfred Hospital, Medical School for Monash University, Commercial-road.

Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial-road.

A.N.Z. Bank Ltd., 31–37 Elizabeth-street.

Commonwealth Centre (second stage), cnr. Spring and Latrobe streets.

Customs House, cnr. Flinders and William streets.

Hammerson Group of Companies, cnr. Bourke and Swanston streets.

Kingsparking Pty. Ltd., 34–60 Little Collins-street.

National Mutual Life Association of A/asia Ltd., 435–455 Collins-street.

Reserve Bank of Australia, cnr. Collins and Exhibition streets.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., 444–450 Collins-street.

Royal Melbourne Hospital, Clinical Sciences Block, Flemington-road.

H. C. Sleigh Ltd., cnr. Bourke and Queen streets.

Trans-Australia Airlines, 36–42 Franklin-street.

Victorian Railways (office block), Spencer-street.

Waltons Stores, 214–218 Bourke-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

The passing of the Town and Country Planning Act enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and resulted in the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with certain duties and responsibilities. Details of the responsibilities, planning procedures, responsible authorities, the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and Interim Development Control, may be found on page 325 of Victorian Year Book 1961, and page 370 of Victorian Year Book 1964.

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, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

**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
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
1963	93,134	71,037	20,274	184,445

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, because of 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.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63. 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
BUILDING COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(£'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Houses	74,496	79,519	68,266	68,877	79,501
Flats	4,391	11,346	15,907	8,765	10,449
Shops with Dwellings	691	509	566	604	489
Shops without Dwellings	5,345	5,986	4,610	3,141	4,772
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,261	2,283	5,720	3,135	1,394
Factories	16,599	19,270	21,126	22,447	23,445
Business Premises—					
Offices	9,715	10,626	9,189	13,984	7,073
Other	4,803	6,693	6,191	4,707	5,698
Educational	5,314	8,990	10,311	12,058	10,867
Religious	1,516	1,658	1,767	2,709	1,733
Health	2,157	2,325	5,211	4,446	5,917
Entertainment and Recreation	1,375	1,107	2,738	2,011	2,127
Miscellaneous	3,944	3,292	3,774	5,209	4,776
Total	131,607	153,604	155,376	152,093	158,241

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.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63. 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 TYPES (£'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Houses	80,958	81,748	78,798	71,268	77,179
Flats	3,814	5,460	13,536	13,343	11,592
Shops with Dwellings	707	552	700	470	558
Shops without Dwellings	4,054	4,830	6,201	3,832	3,605
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,292	1,693	2,492	2,447	6,447
Factories	16,096	21,506	26,581	18,047	25,222
Business Premises—					
Offices	8,683	7,986	11,123	6,554	6,243
Other	5,237	7,315	6,070	5,435	5,377
Educational	4,495	6,521	7,700	12,577	10,247
Religious	2,096	2,356	1,625	2,030	2,241
Health	3,993	2,913	2,724	6,154	10,516
Entertainment and Recreation	2,120	1,292	1,240	2,198	2,249
Miscellaneous	3,892	3,990	4,362	3,820	5,308
Total	137,437	148,162	163,152	148,175	166,784

The text above, 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 decreased from £128,296,000 at the end of year 1961-62 to £121,955,000 at the end of year 1962-63.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses, individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats), and shops with dwellings, commenced and completed in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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*								
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
1963	14,099	3,410	85	17,594	13,745	3,564	83	17,392
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*								
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
1963	6,712	252	14	6,978	6,583	208	20	6,811
STATE TOTAL								
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
1963	20,811	3,662	99	24,572	20,328	3,772	103	24,203

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962 and 1963, 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 389.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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				
1959	2,223	14,965	5,255	20,220
1960	2,058	17,314	3,829	21,143
1961	1,380	13,881	3,256	17,137
1962	1,899	13,393	3,247	16,640
1963	1,598	16,034	3,179	19,213
COMPLETED				
1959	2,313	15,131	6,885	22,016
1960	2,081	16,119	5,957	22,076
1961	1,710	15,566	4,818	20,384
1962	1,903	13,079	3,987	17,066
1963	1,203	15,152	3,973	19,125
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD				
1959	1,004	4,492	11,047	15,539
1960	981	5,687	8,919	14,606
1961	651	4,002	7,357	11,359
1962	647	4,316	6,617	10,933
1963	1,042	5,198	5,823	11,021

* See definitions on pages 348.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, 1953-54 TO 1962-63
 For Government Instrumentalities, Owner Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

THOUSANDS

THOUSANDS

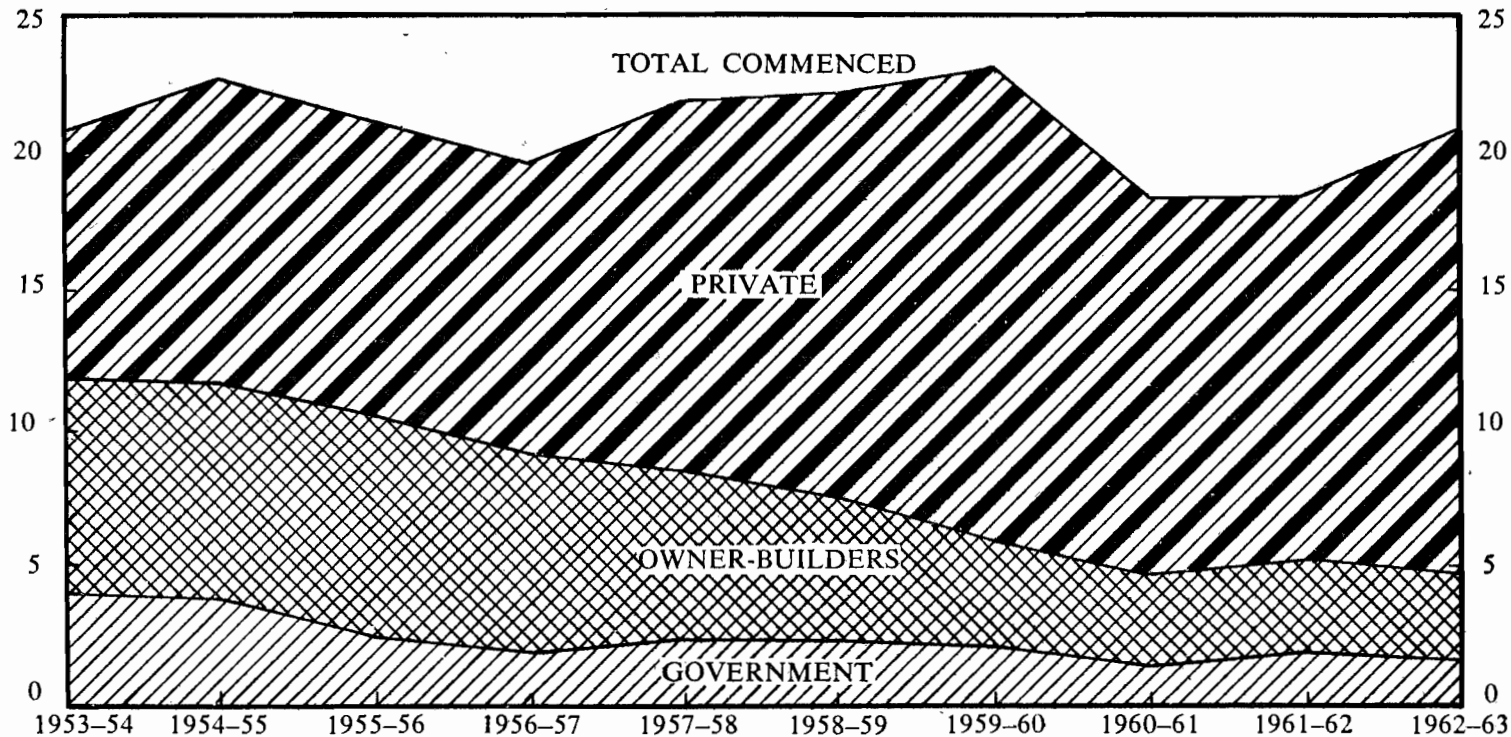


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing the number of new houses commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS,
1953-54 TO 1962-63

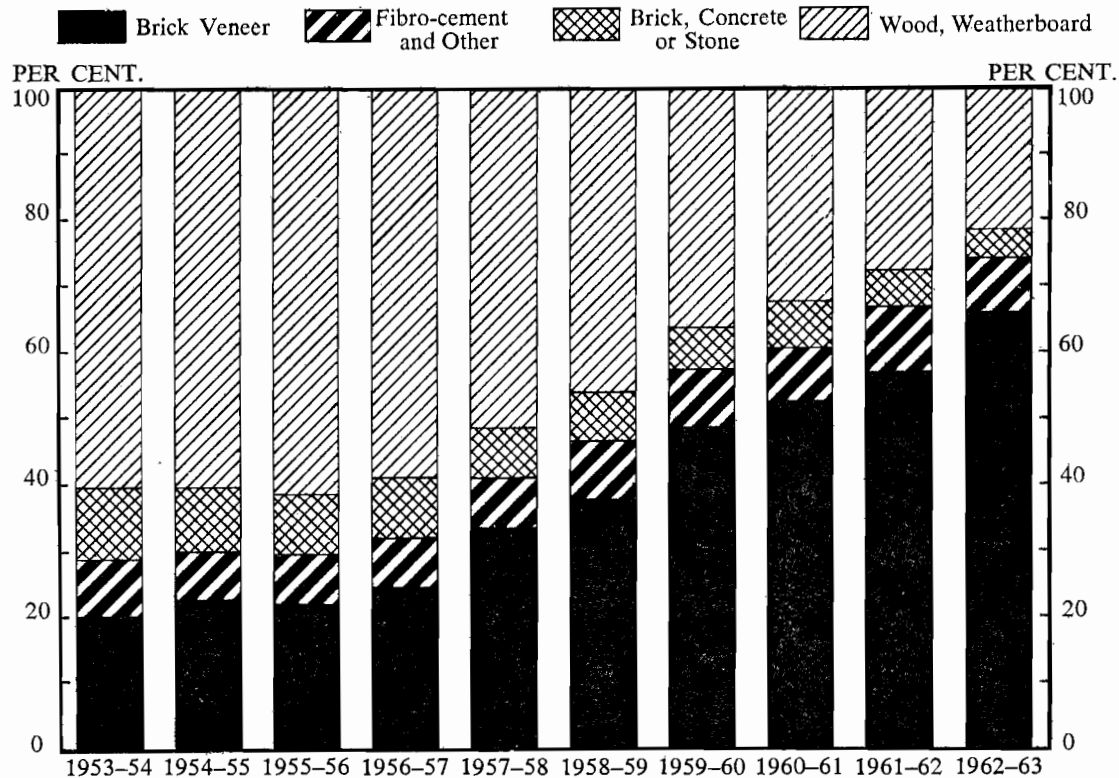


FIGURE 13.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to material of outer walls.

Particulars of the number of houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced and completed for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, 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						
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	1,023	10,518	5,122	1,728	140	18,531
1963	894	13,716	4,508	1,578	115	20,811
COMPLETED						
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	10,058	5,751	1,673	148	19,021
1963	923	12,497	5,203	1,574	131	20,328

* Includes Housing Commission, Holmesglen, factory-built concrete houses.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1958-59 to 1962-63. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of 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*
1959	83,088	55,255	138,343
1960	88,282	61,575	149,857
1961	91,421	71,981	163,402
1962	80,909	68,327	149,236
1963	88,887	69,438	158,325

* 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 1962-63 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS AND VALUE OF OTHER NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1962-63

State or Territory	New Houses		New Flats		Other New Buildings (£'000)	Total New Buildings (£'000)
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000		
New South Wales ..	25,591	89,049	5,753	17,063	99,651	205,763
Victoria	20,328	77,179	3,772	11,592	78,013	166,784
Queensland	9,019	30,037	780	1,966	24,344	56,347
South Australia ..	9,646	32,452	686	1,965	26,143	60,560
Western Australia ..	6,593	22,890	642	1,492	18,832	43,214
Tasmania	2,504	8,242	97	202	8,620	17,064
Northern Territory ..	432	1,909	59	166	2,361	4,436
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,683	8,517	162	387	10,158	19,062
Total Australia ..	75,796	270,275	11,951	34,833	268,122	573,230

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 oversea 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—				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	27,392	27,137	28,419	28,331	30,640
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	316,626	323,321	293,706	270,119	283,387
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers ..	'000 sup. ft.	1,209	1,796	1,410	1,015	1,173
Imported Timbers ..	'000 sup. ft.	*	600	481	646	622
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber ..	'000 sup. ft.	24,414	24,271	23,269	22,957	22,711
Imported Timber ..	'000 sup. ft.	608	505	*	227	180
Plywood	'000 sq. ft.†	*	*	7,348	10,262	13,037
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	258	283	289	264	281
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	mill.	37.5	37.1	34.4	31.6	36.0
Fibrous Plaster Sheets ..	'000 sq. yds.	8,297	8,199	7,658	6,942	7,465
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	'000 cub. yds.	461	754	1,028	1,230	1,389
Paints and Enamels‡ ..	'000 gall.	3,465	3,605	3,640	3,847	4,051
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	17,735	13,099	12,907	14,249	15,067
Gas	No.	36,967	44,074	39,649	29,388	29,442
Sinks, Stainless Steel ..	No.	96,471	88,399	75,254	68,176	72,908
Wash Boilers, Gas	No.	6,727	4,957	3,735	3,811	2,757
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	No.	7,305	6,115	5,506	5,751	3,605
Electrical	No.	1,398	1,086	734	579	673
Solid Fuel	No.	7,182	5,979	4,234	4,139	4,083
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	29,579	30,137	28,302	27,660	34,021

* Not Available.

† †-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 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors*	2,473	2,688	2,390	2,882	2,910
Sub-Contractors*	4,627	6,267	4,949	5,886	6,729
Wage Earners Working for—					
Contractors	17,530	17,890	16,513	15,718	15,936
Sub-Contractors	7,996	10,688	8,343	9,677	11,369
Total Wage Earners	25,526	28,578	24,856	25,395	27,305
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	12,921	14,044	12,049	12,708	14,056
Bricklayers	3,120	3,964	3,081	3,733	4,358
Painters	3,099	3,174	2,872	3,381	3,410
Electricians	1,461	1,783	1,466	1,715	1,897
Plumbers	2,735	3,163	2,702	3,028	3,192
Builders' Labourers	4,662	5,363	4,794	4,195	4,688
Other	4,628	6,042	5,231	5,403	5,343
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS
OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	15,504	19,487	14,162	16,315	18,318
Other Buildings	12,144	12,814	14,213	12,965	13,421
Total	27,648	32,301	28,375	29,280	31,739
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	612	706	734	754	1,035
Other Buildings	2,845	2,898	1,793	2,795	2,559
Total	3,457	3,604	2,527	3,549	3,594
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,521	1,628	1,293	1,334	1,611
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944

*Actually working on jobs

Department of Housing

Following the formation of the new Federal Ministry in December, 1963, it was announced that a new department would be created to administer housing. This decision was implemented under the Administrative Arrangements Order issued on 17th January, 1964 and the Department of Housing commenced operations immediately.

The Minister for Housing administers the following Acts, which were formerly administered by the Minister for National Development: *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act 1945–1955*; *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act 1955*; *Housing Agreement Act 1956*; *Housing Agreement Act 1961*; *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1962*, Part VIII, Division 1 of Part XI, insofar as it extends Part VIII, Part XII to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; *States Grants (Imported Houses) Act 1950*; *War Service Homes Act 1918–1962*; *War Service Homes Agreement Act 1932*; *War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement Act 1934*.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and the War Service Homes Act. It is intended that the Department of Housing will, subject to the passage of the necessary legislation by Parliament, administer the proposed Home Savings Grant scheme and the scheme to insure certain housing loans.

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 1962-63 extending the eligibility provisions of the Act to those members of the forces who have served on special duty in a specified area outside Australia, which, by reason of warlike operations or a state of disturbance, has been declared a special area for the purposes of the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962*.

The sum of £37.5 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1962-63. This amount, together with an additional amount of £9,618 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended, making a total capital expenditure of £37,509,618 for the year. The Victorian share was £10,500,000.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports furnished by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of National Development, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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
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
1963.. .. .	2,812	575	1,823	443	198
From Inception to 30th June, 1963	75,791	19,517	38,394	11,536	5,247

Housing Commission of Victoria

General

The Housing Commission was formed in March, 1938, and has grown to an organization administered by a staff of 600. During this period £151 mill. has been spent to produce 49,005 dwelling units located in 103 metropolitan estates and 125 country towns.

The increased activity by the Commission in slum clearance is now becoming evident throughout the metropolis: 57 areas totalling 174.4 acres have been proclaimed as clearance areas and 112.4 acres of the proclaimed areas have been cleared and largely rebuilt with higher densities at a cost of £14.4 mill.

As the authority responsible for housing standards in the State, the Commission with the assistance of local councils is ensuring that the stock of houses is maintained in a habitable state. In the process of carrying out these duties, some 9,333 orders for demolition of derelict houses and 8,213 orders for repair of sub-standard houses have been issued.

Historical Development to 1945

The Housing Commission came into being in March, 1938 largely as the result of publicity and increasing public awareness of poor housing conditions in and around Melbourne. It was created primarily as a slum reclamation authority.

Following public pressure the Government appointed a Board of Inquiry in 1936 to make an investigation into housing conditions within the State.

The first progress report in 1937 concluded: "The housing of the poor in the Metropolitan Area is a standing reproach in this State. Houses are deteriorating at an alarming rate and unsanitary areas are becoming an everlasting menace to the health and moral well-being of the whole community".

On the recommendation of the Board, and as a result of the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, one month later, the Commission was constituted with the following objectives :—

- (1) The improvement of existing housing conditions ; and
- (2) the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons of limited means.

The Slum Reclamation and Housing Act passed in 1938 defined the following main principles as governing the operations of the Commission :—

- (1) Improvement of existing housing conditions ;
- (2) determination of minimum standards with which new houses must comply ;
- (3) reclamation of unsanitary areas ;
- (4) provision of houses for persons of limited means ; and
- (5) zoning, i.e., the division of municipal districts into residential and other areas, and prescribing types of buildings which may be erected within those areas.

Although the clearance of the worst slum houses was most urgent, it was first necessary to acquire land and build houses for the transfer of the occupants of these slum houses.

The first area was acquired at Fishermen's Bend, an area totalling 57 acres, which required filling, grading, and the erection of a sea wall. Competitive designs were invited for the layout of the estate, comprising 412 homes, upon modern town planning lines.

During the Second World War there was an acute shortage of houses ; sufficient material and labour were unobtainable, and private building was restricted. Slum clearance planning was then brought to a halt. The housing lag in 1943 was estimated at 18,500.

At about this time, the Commission took over the Fowler concrete construction plant which in the post-war years developed as the Housing Commission Concrete Project at Holmesglen. The first concrete house had been constructed as early as 1939 on the new estate at Fishermen's Bend, and over the years was to be the subject of much research and improvement in design and method of construction.

Only 2,000 rental houses were built to the end of 1945. The construction of these houses had been financed by the issue of Commission debentures and State Government loans.

Progress Between 1945 and 1956

At the end of the war houses were required in large numbers and as quickly as possible, to house servicemen returning to civilian life. Slum reclamation still had to be deferred. At this point the Commonwealth combined with the State in a financial agreement that was to provide some 26,000 rental houses over a period of 10 years. The scheme provided loan money at 3 per cent. (one per cent. less than the prevailing rate) and provided for the sharing of losses of rental operations.

It was essentially a rental scheme, although towards the end of this 10 year period provision was made to sell houses to the tenants. The units were mostly in the form of single-unit houses built on country and large suburban estates, such as at Jordanville, Heidelberg, and Maidstone.

Early in 1946 the Commission took over the Commonwealth Munitions plant at Holmesglen and set up a mass production programme for concrete houses. Prefabricated timber houses were built in the Metropolitan area and transported and erected in the country. Prefabricated houses were also imported from overseas. During this period contractors would only tender on a "cost plus" basis.

Loan funds amounting to some £86 mill. were provided between 1946 and 1956.

Policy Changes in 1956

A number of policy changes were introduced in 1956. A new Commonwealth/State Agreement still provided loan money at 1 per cent. below the ruling rate, but now encouraged the sale of houses. Progressively 30 per cent. of the Commission's funds were diverted to Co-operative Societies, and of the houses built with the remaining funds, 50 per cent. were to be for sale and 50 per cent. for rental. Occupants were encouraged to purchase houses already tenanted, and by 1963, 16,634 of 49,005 houses and flats built by the Commission had been sold. Most of these had been sold on terms over 30 to 45 years with deposits ranging from £100 to £300.

The major change in policy was the decision to revert to slum reclamation work and leave the provision of single family houses mainly to private enterprise. Reclamation is a large task and will keep the Commission well occupied for many years to come. Prior to this date little had been achieved in the way of slum clearance.

Present Slum Clearance Projects

A survey made in 1960 by officers of the Housing Commission revealed that in eight of the inner suburbs of the City of Melbourne

there existed a total of about one thousand acres of depressed and run-down areas in need of re-development. The total area including outer suburbs and certain areas in the provincial cities, of course, exceeds this figure. The present rate of slum reclamation will barely keep pace with the normal ageing of further areas and the rate at which these areas can be cleared depends entirely on the amount of money available for the work.

Financial Aspects

The average cost to acquire and clear such sites is £50,000 per acre. It is apparent that a sum of some £50 mill. is required to acquire and demolish the slums of our inner suburbs. Because of these high costs the Commission must make the best economic use of the land. Areas are being re-developed with densities of about 50 dwellings per acre in the form of elevator and 4-storey walk-up blocks. Finance to carry out this work is made available at the rate of £500,000 per annum from the State Treasury.

In recent years the Commission has endeavoured to supplement the funds available from the State Government in two ways:—

- (1) By seeking the co-operation of municipal councils; and
- (2) by endeavouring to interest private enterprise in the purchase of cleared land at valuation for re-development.

As a result, an additional £300,000 has been obtained.

Re-development Schemes

Municipal councils in every case stand to gain as a result of the Commission's efforts in their municipalities, mainly in the form of increased revenue from rates. The council is requested to apply these increases over future years to help the Commission to carry out further clearance in the area. This scheme was initiated with the Melbourne City Council and a grant of £300,000 was made available for further clearance work. Other municipalities have co-operated likewise and are making a significant contribution to slum clearance.

In 1958 the Master Builders' Association joined with the Housing Commission in a combined project to clear and re-develop a slum area in North Melbourne. The Housing Commission proclaimed and acquired an area of 2½ acres of depressed properties at a cost of £40,000 per acre. The Master Builders' Association organized a company for the development of this site which it purchased from the Housing Commission at a cost of approximately £500 for each flat erected thereon.

The Master Builders' Association built three-storey "own-your-own" flats comprising a total of 108 units, all of which have now been sold. The same company is currently purchasing additional sites in an adjoining area comprising about six acres for development with 327 flats.

Housing for Pensioners

The Commission has since 1956 provided for the housing needs of pensioners and elderly people of limited means. To maintain a successful housing programme for the aged, the majority of whom are in receipt of some form of pension, it is essential that rentals are kept to a minimum. To achieve this, the Housing Commission seeks the aid of municipal councils to subsidize its schemes.

In all cases of low rental housing involving the co-operation of municipalities, the Commission enters into a formal agreement with the council to erect, maintain, and administer the buildings to be erected on the land, which the council for its part undertakes to transfer to the Commission free of cost. In addition, the Commission undertakes to lay out and plan all garden areas adjoining the buildings, providing the council accepts responsibility for care and maintenance upon completion. The formal agreement between the two authorities also gives to the council the right to nominate not only initial tenants but also replacements of all vacancies as they occur from time to time. Municipalities also pay the Commission an annual sum equivalent to one half of the municipal rates levied on the property.

To date, the Commission has concluded agreements with seventeen municipalities in the Metropolitan Area and with twelve municipalities in provincial areas, and has constructed 574 lone person units and 1,248 units for couples.

During the year 1962-63, £9,444,750 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 £10,039,855. Rental charges for the year were £6,050,479, against which £325,495 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners, and £20,136 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING
CONSTRUCTION**

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,347	1,329	1,387	1,452	1,351
Remainder of State*	1,213	1,265	830	948	671
State Total	2,560	2,594	2,217	2,400	2,022
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	765	962	758	829	1,096
Remainder of State*	885	751	817	358	766
State Total	1,650	1,713	1,575	1,187	1,862

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962 and 1963, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 389.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Rentals	5,568	5,562	5,537	5,548	5,705
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	1,027	1,030	1,535	1,245	1,143
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	111	130	160	118	124
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	313	453	588	691	770
Sundry	9	42	81	75	72
Miscellaneous	12	24	20	57	40
Total Revenue	7,040	7,241	7,921	7,734	7,854
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capital- ized and Applied to House Sales	2,544	2,579	2,591	2,598	2,610
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	796	779	779	787	806
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	2	2	2	2
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	16	6	6	6	6
Administration—General ..	345	360	384	381	405
House Sales	150	166	184	203	203
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	812	843	871	902	981
Provision for Accrued Main- tenance	1,004	999	975	963	964
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	29	6	10	16	16
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	119	171	210	232	239
Other	831	940	1,229	981	770
.. .. .	53	145	180	205	211
Total Expenditure	6,702	6,996	7,421	7,276	7,213
Surplus	338	245	500	458	641
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	95,815	96,531	95,982	99,465	103,691
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June— Government Advances ..	103,889	110,569	117,334	126,595	135,396
Debenture Issues	442	510	508	506	434
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	..	..	257	417	523

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

During the year 1962–63, 90 farm houses were erected. At 30th June, 1963, a total of 2,954 farm houses had been erected since the inception of the Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria have the power 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 682 to 684 of this volume.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The Act 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.

From September, 1945, to 30th June, 1963, Government guarantees given by the Treasurer with respect to loans (other than those of a temporary nature) raised by societies totalled £74,687,500. During the year an amount of £4,789,500 was made available to societies from the Home Builders' Account, under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement; £3,855,000 being housing loan funds paid into the account, and £934,500 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30th June—				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Societies Registered ..	No.	482	518	632	689	740
Members Registered ..	No.	34,828	36,641	41,389	44,743	46,022
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,418,663	1,544,714	1,781,982	2,005,749	2,102,446
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£'000	72,851	79,194	90,367	102,029	106,769
Advances Approved ..	No.	29,200	31,645	33,917	37,231	39,174
Government Guarantees Executed ..	£'000	63,448	71,293	78,763	89,517	96,187
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	378	408	441	480	524
Indemnities Subsisting ..	£'000	57,946	61,829	66,118	70,552	74,688
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	£'000	2,705	2,694	2,464	2,188	2,039
Dwelling-houses Completed ..	£'000	429	457	441	415	394
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	7,100	10,200	13,300	17,358	21,213
	No.	30,850	34,007	37,565	42,127	46,001
	No.	4,812	4,698	4,157	3,937	3,101

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1958 which was re-enacted and amended by the *Home Finance Act* 1962, empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under certain terms and conditions to execute a guarantee in favour of an approved institution for the repayment of part of any loan made by the institution, on the security of a first mortgage of a dwelling-house.

At the 30th June, 1963, there were 24 approved institutions, and guarantees executed and subsisting totalled 618, the aggregate amount involved being £410,556.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a body corporate, constituted under the *Home Finance Acts* 1958 and 1962, 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 or second mortgage of a dwelling-house.

To the 30th June, 1963, loans granted and subsisting totalled 2,518, the amount involved being £6,924,640.

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)

Year Book 1962 (364)

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 126-127.) "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 370.

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>				
Private House—				
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 365-366.

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	34,140			28,749	6·36	5·17	3·64
Flat ..	} 17,300	23,046	28,148	52,864	} 4·00	2·25	4·26	6·69
Other ..			11,890	16,064			15,724	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. ..	} 6,409	6,426	6,195	84	} 1·48	1·22	0·94	0·01
Education, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..			372	374			436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07
Hospital ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
Other ..	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 365-366.

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	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner ..	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Instalments ..	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 365-366.

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 365-366.

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 365-366.

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-end", 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 365-366.



[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

To help erect new power lines across Victoria's valleys, rockets (with nylon cord and light steel line attached) are fired from one vantage point to another.

Victoria Today

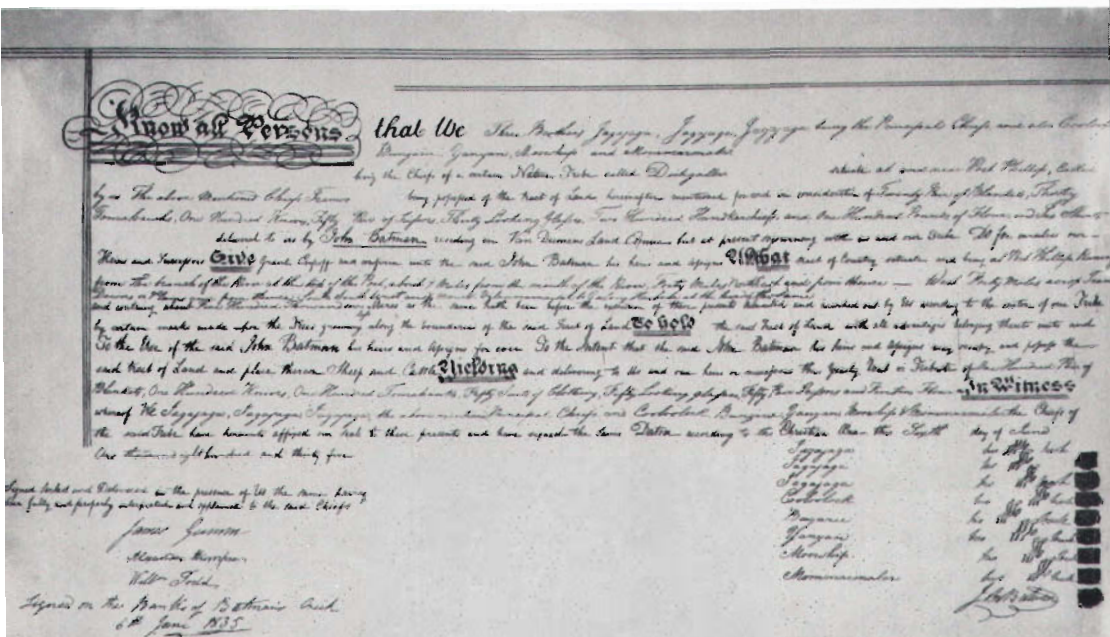


[State Library of Victoria]

In 1867, the Aboriginal cricketers achieved an illustrious entry into the field of international cricket. The team was the first Australian one to tour England, where 47 matches were played, resulting in fourteen wins and fourteen losses.

A facsimile of the original deed under which John Batman arranged with eight Aboriginal chiefs to purchase 600,000 acres of land which included the sites of Melbourne and Geelong.

[State Library of Victoria]





[Tourist Development Authority

This view of the Gippsland lakes taken from Kalimna Point, Lakes Entrance, shows Lake King at sunset. It typifies the physiographic features of the Lakes system.



[Department of Agriculture

New buildings at the Dookie Agricultural College, built at a cost of over £500,000, make the College one of the most modern in Australia.

The comprehensive and well appointed library at Dookie Agricultural College.

[Department of Agriculture



These students at Dookie help keep young Hereford bulls in top condition by regular grooming.

[Department of Agriculture

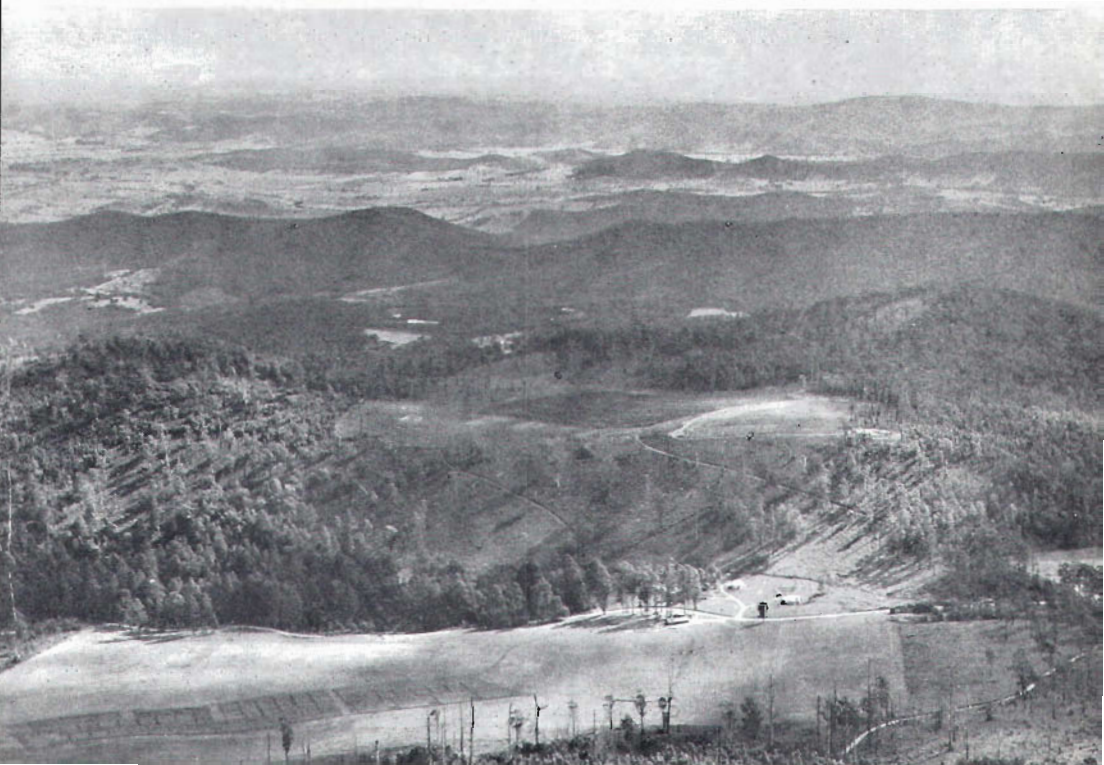


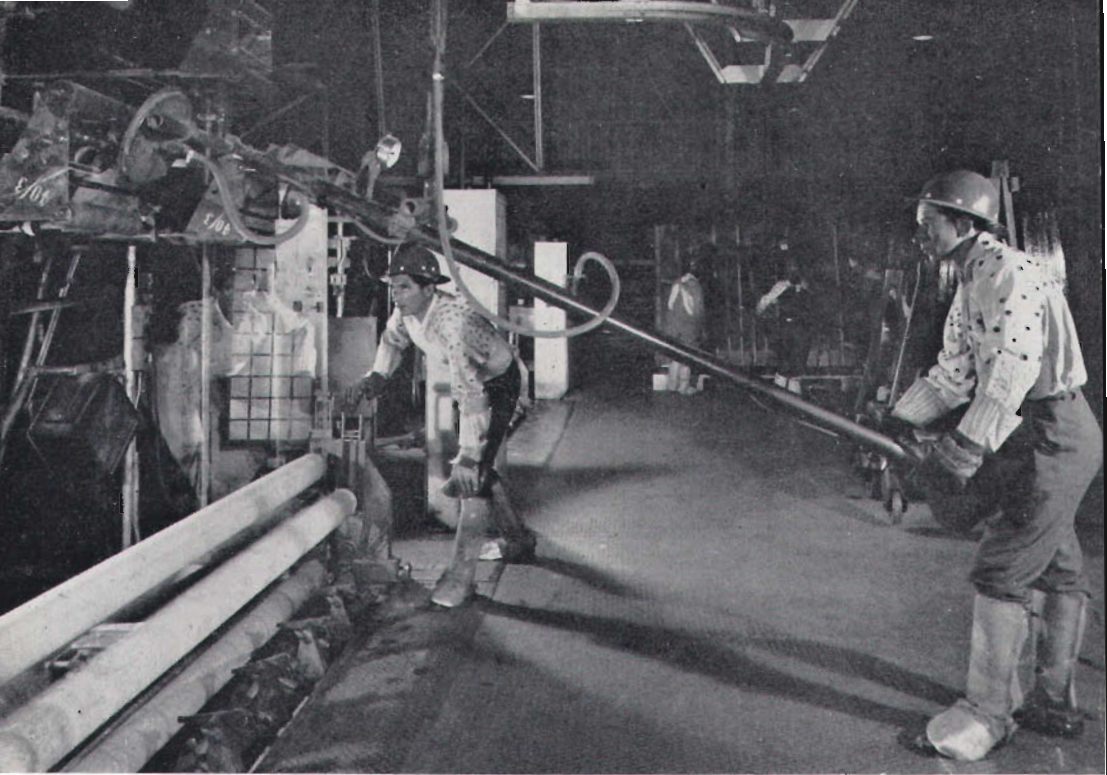
[Department of Agriculture

Research into wheat varieties has greatly increased Victoria's wheat production. The photograph shows experiments being conducted at the State Research Farm, Werribee.

The potato research station at Toolangi, near Healesville, is the main centre for potato research in Victoria.

[Department of Agriculture



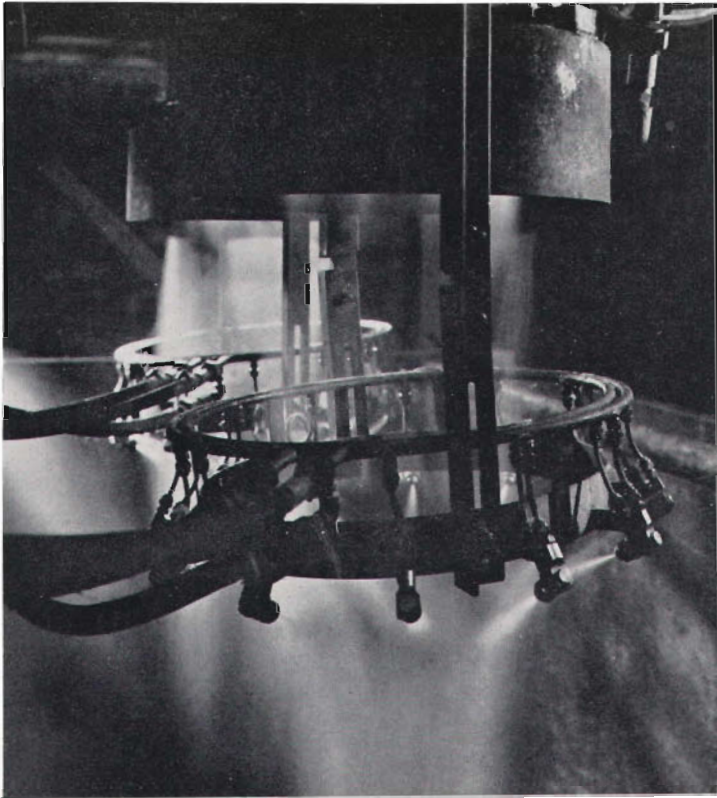


[Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.]

The "cut-off" floor at a Dandenong glass factory. The glass is drawn from the furnace two floors below and cut into predetermined sizes.

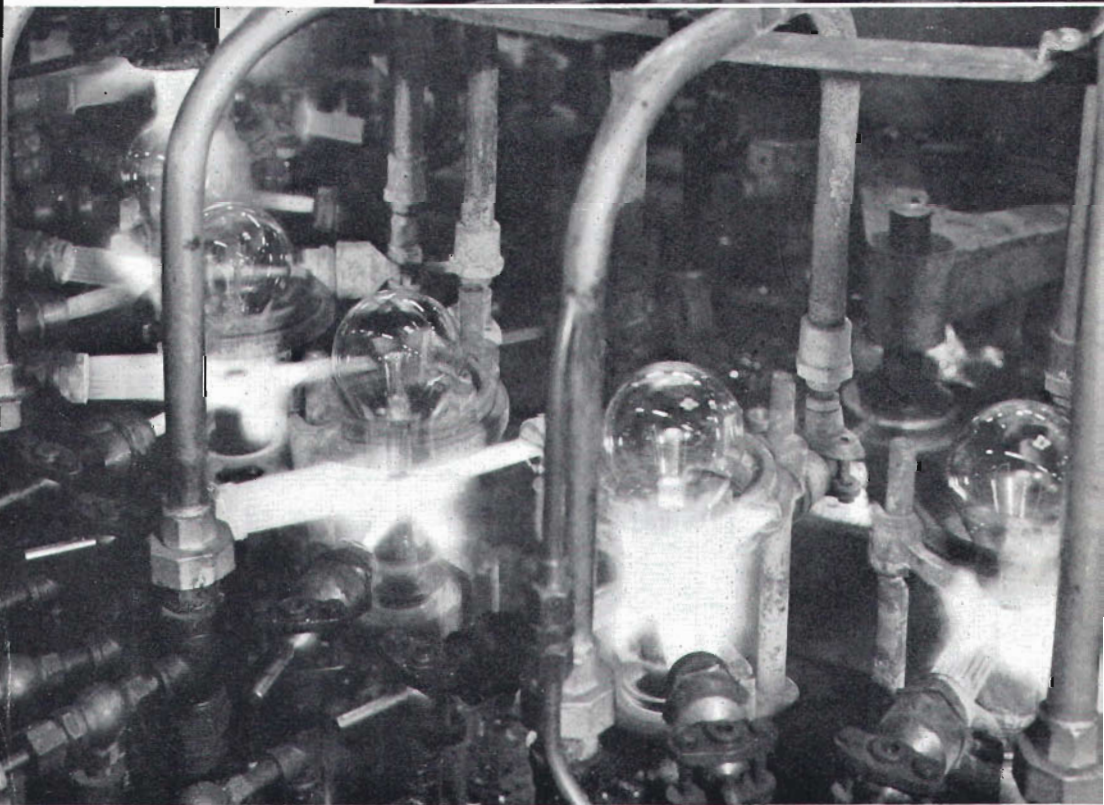
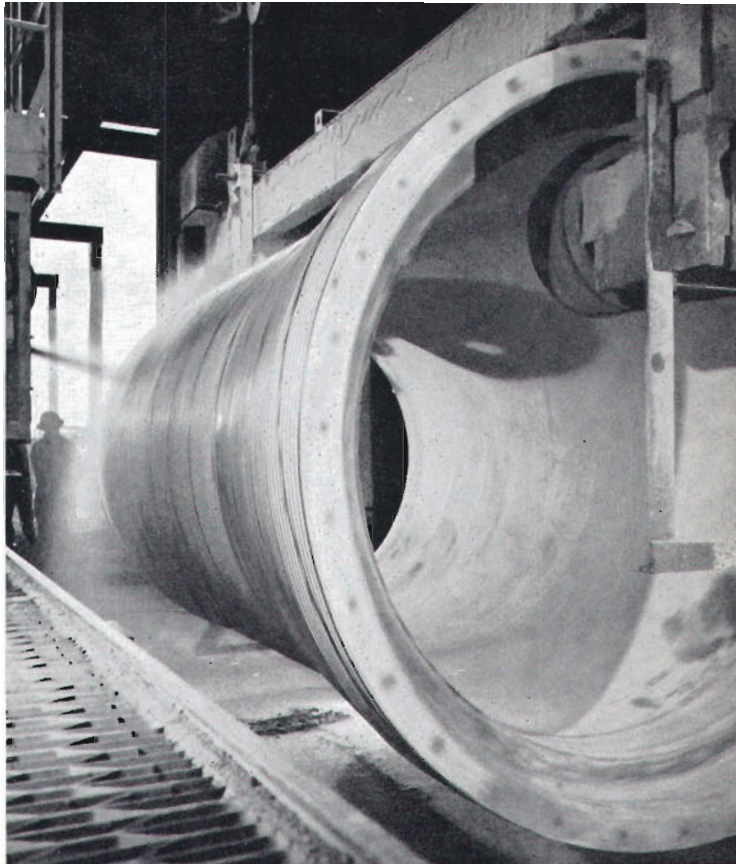
A modern development in the use of glass : attenuated molten glass being blown down through a spray of resin in the manufacture of fibreglass.

[Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.]



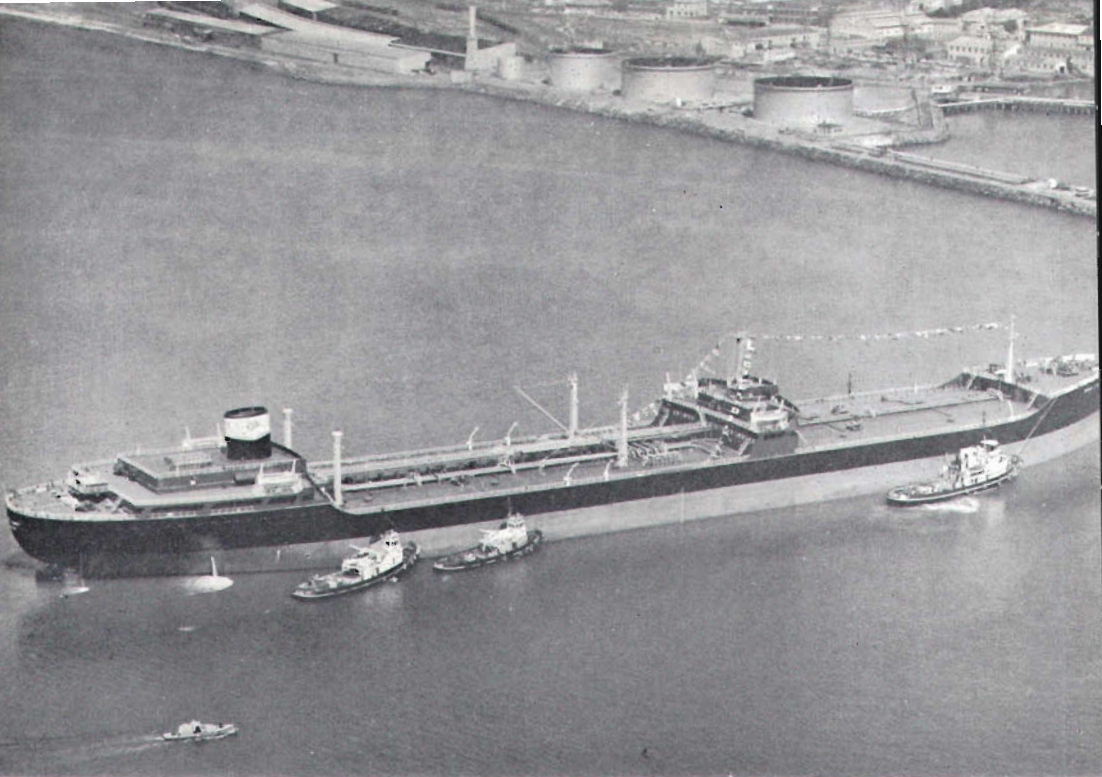
This locally developed roller suspension machine produces reinforced concrete pressure pipes. Concrete is fed into a steel mould and the effects of spinning, rolling, and vibration form a dense pipe.

[Rocla Concrete Pipes Ltd.]



[Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria]

One of the modern industrial uses of gas: the production of electric light globes at a Melbourne factory.

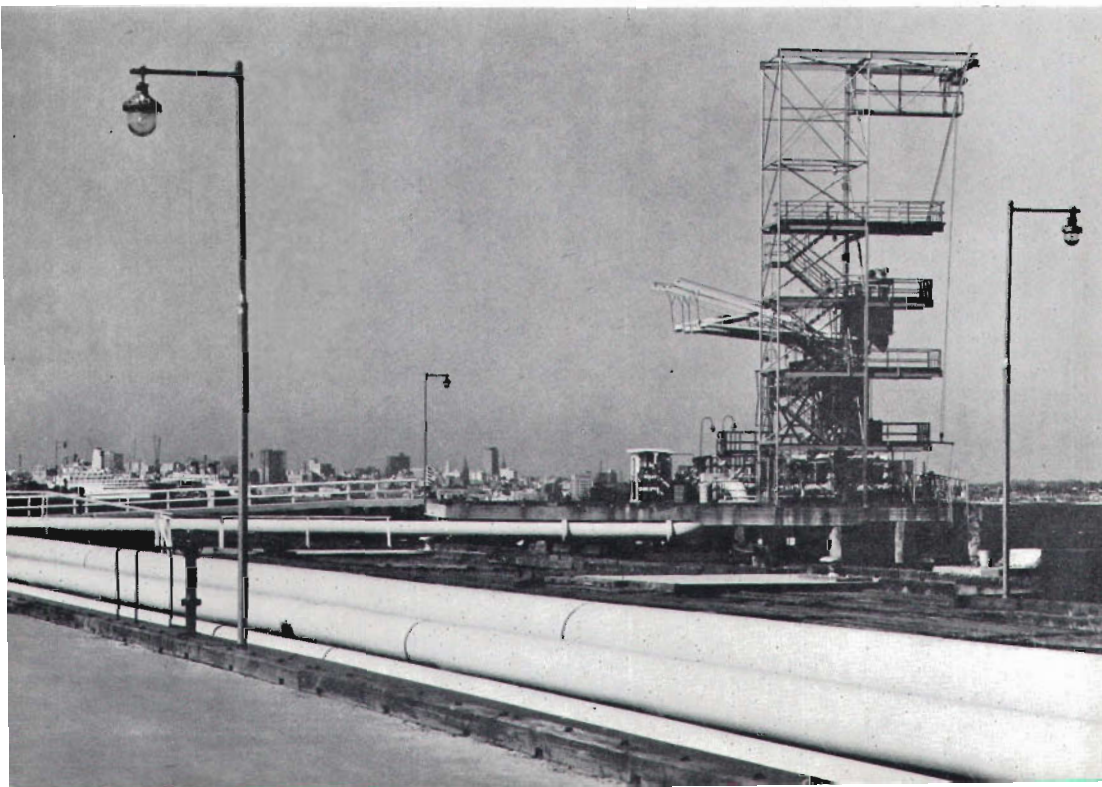


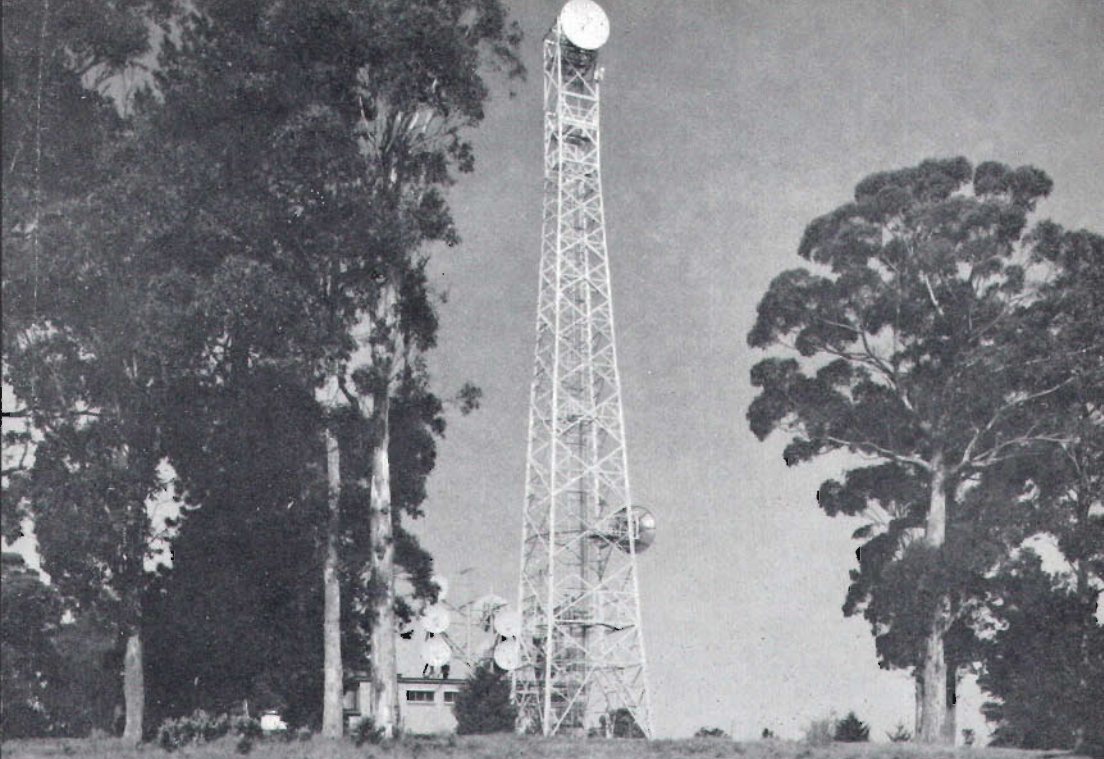
[Melbourne Harbor Trust

The *Mobil Comet* is one of the largest oil tankers to have visited Australia. The ship, which is 888 feet long, weighs 95,000 tons deadweight, and has a capacity of 25 mill. gallons of crude oil. It is seen here being maneuvered into berth at Williamstown.

This modern oil terminal is capable of handling tankers 900 feet in length. Its main features are large ship-to-shore pipe connexions and a gangway tower to provide continuous access to the ships.

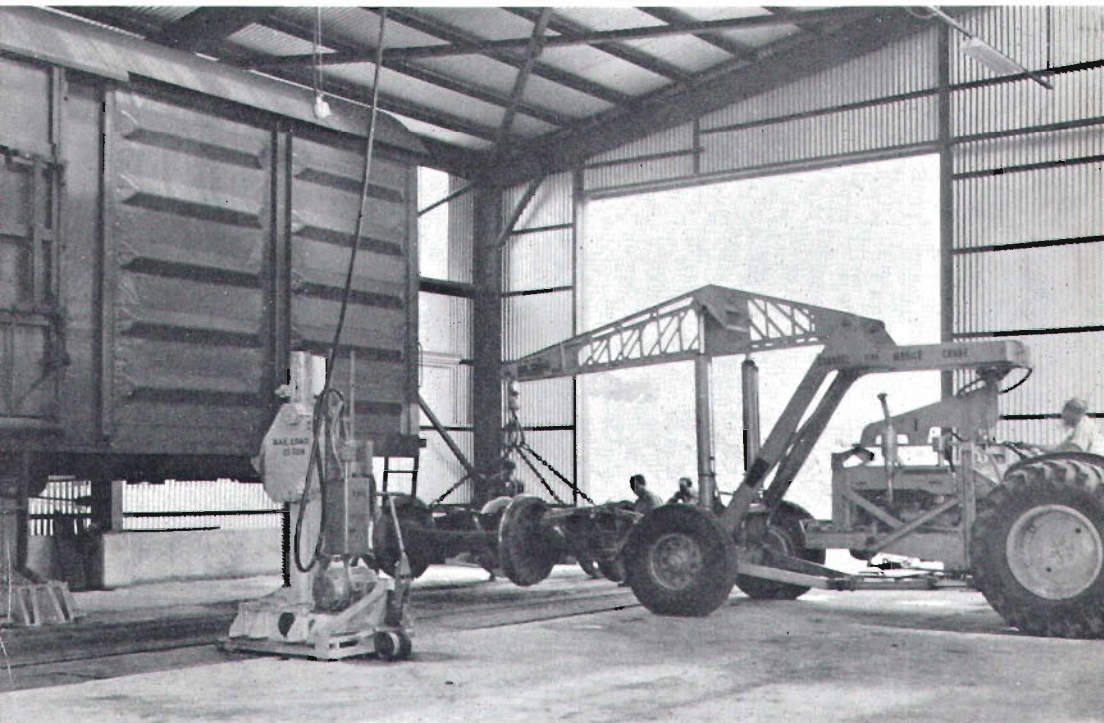
[Melbourne Harbor Trust





[Postmaster-General's Department

Dunn's Hill radio telephone repeater station in the Dandenong Ranges, which relays television signals to other parts of the State.



[Victorian Railways

A Bogie Exchange has recently been introduced by the Victorian Railways to move freight over different railway gauges without time delaying reloading. The freight cars are first jacked-up and the bogies are then changed.



{Footscray Technical College

The Footscray Technical College is an example of the modern buildings being erected to ensure the continual growth of technical education in Victoria.

An important subject taught at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy is dressmaking. The College trains teachers as well as designers and cutters for the dressmaking industry.

{Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy



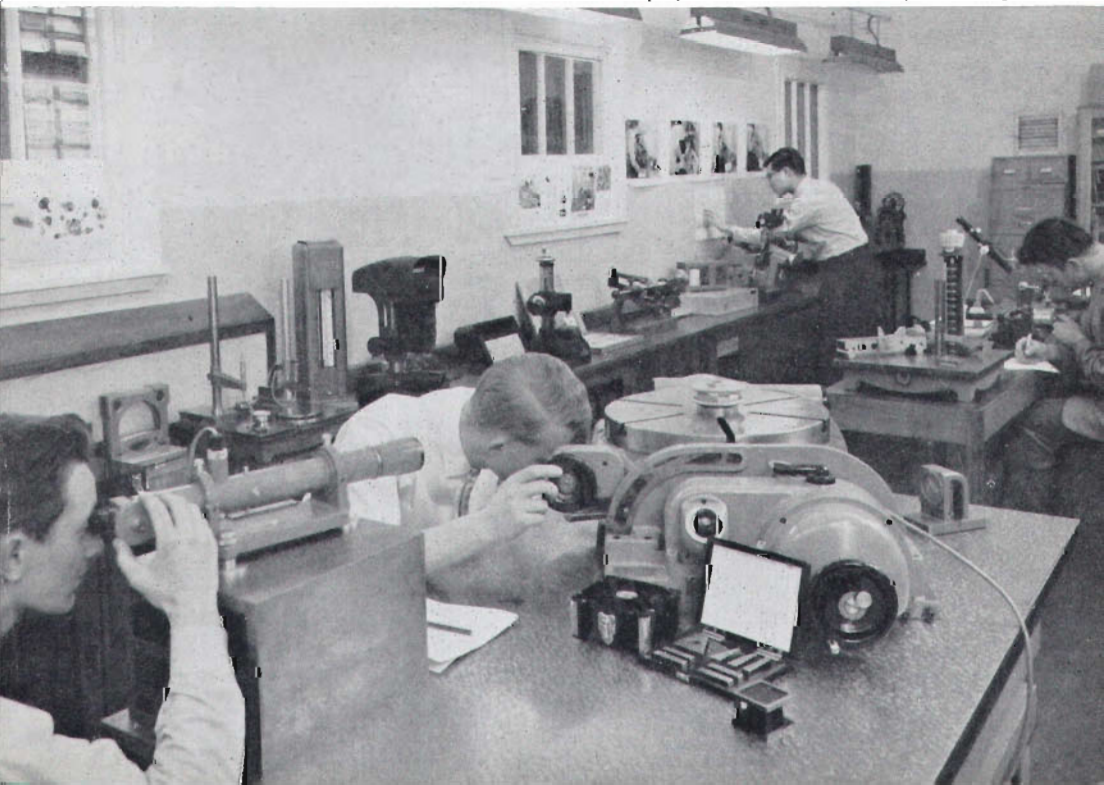


[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology]

A recent introduction to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology is the teaching of television studio production techniques.

Production engineering students at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology making precision measurements in the metrology laboratory.

[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology]





[Glenelg Regional Library

Increasing emphasis is being placed on regional library facilities in Victoria. Typical of this is the Glenelg Regional Library at Hamilton which was opened in 1961.



[Melbourne University Press

Book production is a growing industry in Victoria. The bindery of a printing works shown here specializes in book production.



[N. Olver, University of Melbourne

Melbourne's new Dental Hospital was built on the site of the old Haymarket at Parkville and opened in 1963.

In its care of ex-servicemen, the Repatriation Department is called upon to provide many types of medical care. Artificial limb manufacture is carried out at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre.

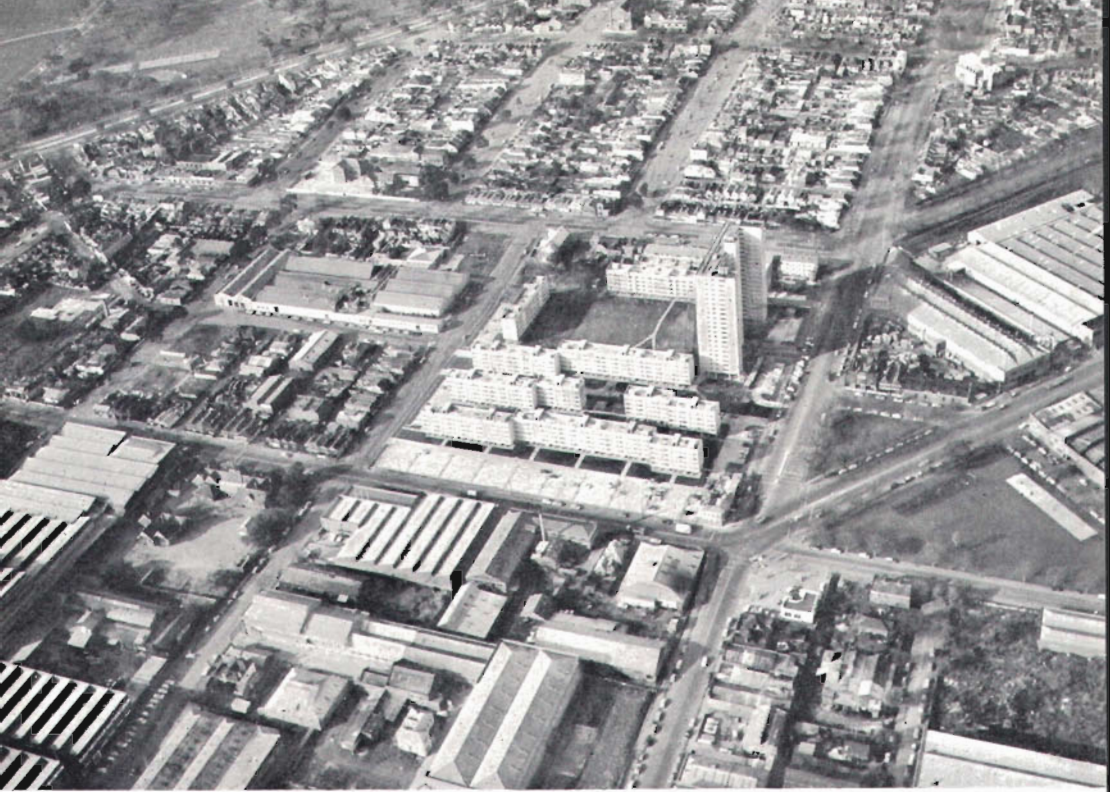
[Repatriation Department



Mice of the New Zealand Black type, which spontaneously develop autoimmune disease, are under intensive study at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute.

[The Herald





[Housing Commission of Victoria]

One of the Housing Commission's multi-storied blocks of flats. Similar blocks are being built at different localities throughout Melbourne.

Melbourne's new National Gallery and Cultural Centre will occupy this 4½-acre site. The first stage of construction is shown nearing completion. The podium will be supported by these pylons of reinforced concrete and car parking facilities will be provided below.

[National Gallery of Victoria]





This female figure in stone from Mysore, India, dates from the Twelfth Century A.D. It is the first important example of Indian Art acquired by the National Gallery.

[National Gallery of Victoria]

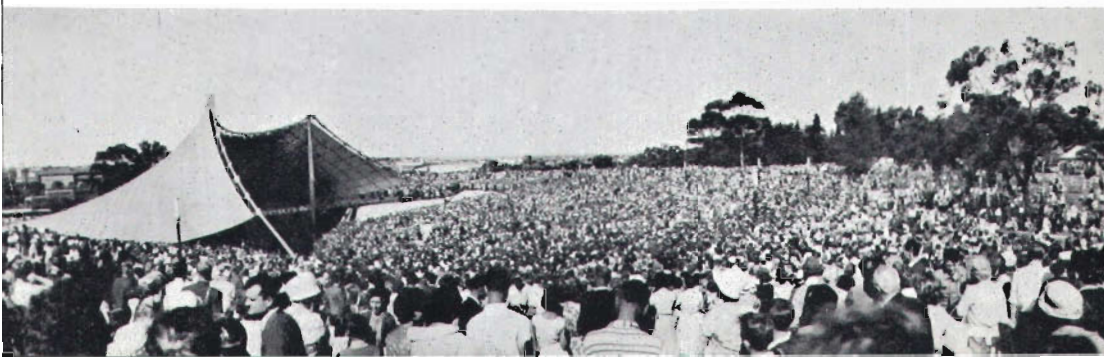
The Victorian Symphony Orchestra giving a performance for television viewers from the television studios of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission]



Seventy thousand people crowd Melbourne's Myer Music Bowl to hear a special concert recital arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission]





[Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Board of Works Farm at Werribee uses the effluents from Melbourne's sewerage systems to produce rich pastures, which keep herds of Hereford cattle, like those shown above, in excellent condition.



Dense eucalypt trees at the Sherbrooke Forest Park in the Dandenong Ranges provide a shady walk for hikers and illustrate the importance of forestry care and management.

[Forests Commission of Victoria

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, 1963, to 30th June, 1964, the Shire of Knox was constituted by severance from the Shire of Fern Tree Gully on 16th November, 1963, and the Borough of Traralgon was declared a City as from 2nd April, 1964.

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 of cities and towns have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or carrying out other works, and they were required to administer the regulations made under legislation enacted in that year. This legislation was incorporated in the Local Government Act in 1928. In 1960, the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to scaffolding inspection were re-enacted in amended form. This new legislation came into operation on 1st October, 1962, and has effect throughout the whole of Victoria. 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, 1964, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 209 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 209 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	..	..	..	53
Towns	..	..	..	5
Boroughs	..	..	..	12
Shires	..	..	..	139
				<hr/>
				209
				<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 so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or 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 56 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed Certificate of Competency. 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 408). 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 418 to 424). 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, 1964, only one borough 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 in conjunction with the Housing Commission. The City of Prahran 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. (See also pages 358 to 362.)

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 ;
- (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 1962 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately £18 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, with some exceptions, were 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, and will, in future, be required to make valuations at four instead of six-year intervals.

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, 1963, 159 were rating on net annual values and 49 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 licence equivalent has been paid annually to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1963, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was

£56,416. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 340.) 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, 1963, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to £226,167, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was £244,608.

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 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.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended on the 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. Transactions in the Account for the year ended 28th February, 1963, are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT, 1ST
MARCH, 1962 TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1963**

Particulars	Amount
	£
Premium and Investment Income	949,354
Proceeds of Surrendered Policies	318
Sundries	42
<i>Less</i> Contributions, Refunds, and Death and Withdrawal Benefits	186,541
,, Contributions to Management	23,892
Operating Surplus for Period 1st March, 1962 to 28th February, 1963	739,281
Accumulated Funds (at 28th February, 1963)	3,643,264

The accumulated funds at 28th February, 1963, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

HISTORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
Year Book 1961 (347-349).

Melbourne City Council

Organization and Functions

Melbourne shares with Geelong the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25th June, 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although all other municipalities created subsequent to 1842 receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Police Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1962–63) of £16·2 mill., rate income of £2·2 mill., other revenue of £7·9 mill., and a work force of approximately 2,700 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,700 at 30th June, 1964, ranked only seventh amongst Metropolitan local government areas. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of 33 members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 1,751 acres are parklands and reserves. On those reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends some £388,000.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale-street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000 kilowatts.

A separate section on the market activities controlled or administered by the Council appears on pages 387–389.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number ten, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organization is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the ten committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative Organization

The work force is organized on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organization has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organized by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprising the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organized by committees and the administrative staff as organized by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when organized by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :—

Public Works Committee	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee	Health Department
Finance Committee	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes and Legislative Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Traffic and Parking Committee	} No specific links. Departmental services available as required.
Town Hall and Properties Committee	

Marketing Facilities

The Melbourne City Council's cattle, fruit and vegetable, and fish markets have been a major link in the supply of food for much of the Metropolitan Area and beyond since the latter half of the last century.

The three markets are under the control of two Superintendents, who are in turn responsible to the Council's Abattoirs and Markets Committee. One controls the cattle markets and abattoirs and the other the Queen Victoria and Fish Markets.

Newmarket

Sheep and lambs to the value of £20 mill. and cattle to the value of £14 mill. are sold annually at Newmarket which is the site of the busiest stock saleyards in Australia. In the year ended 30th September, 1963, yardings at the saleyards totalled 4,089,021 sheep and lambs and 319,515 cattle and calves (including bulls). Of the numbers shown, it is estimated that 80 per cent. of cattle and calves arrived by road transport and 20 per cent. by rail. With sheep and lambs, it is estimated 75 per cent. arrived by road transport and 25 per cent. by rail. When yarded, stock are subjected to ante-mortem inspection either under veterinary supervision or by a meat inspector qualified to carry out such inspection.

Much of the meat consumed in Melbourne is killed at the adjoining city abattoirs. At the 57-acres abattoirs site, 1,760,279 sheep and lambs and 134,577 cattle were slaughtered in the above period.

As a result of the State Government's decision against an early transfer of Newmarket's facilities to Derrimut, the City Council subsequently approved plans for a new stockbridge, unloading ramps and off-street transport parks at a total cost of more than £250,000. Planning behind the stockbridge above Racecourse-road and the new transport parks ensures that stock are under control at all times, risk of stampeding is abolished, and hold-ups to traffic are eliminated.

Queen Victoria Market

Situated within the City of Melbourne, the importance of this fruit and vegetable market reaches to all States in Australia. Official tallies of quantities sold are not kept by the Melbourne City Council as it is the administrator and not a selling authority. But it is conservatively estimated that at least 500,000 tons of fruit and vegetables worth £25 mill. are bought by 3,500,000 buyers at its wholesale and retail sections annually.

Trading is conducted on six days a week in the wholesale section and on four week-days in the retail market. Most produce arrives by road transport, with some interstate supplies from Queensland or Western Australia being brought in either by rail or air, according to market demands.

All produce is examined daily for signs of disease or packaging flaws by ten inspectors from the State Department of Agriculture. At least 10 per cent. of wholesale supplies are inspected rigidly. The wholesale market accommodates 888 growers' stands, 60 wholesale fruit stores, and 188 agent standing places.

Because of Melbourne's growth and the popularity of the 16-acre market, congestion has become an increasing problem. To permit expansion, the Council has reserved 56 acres of land at Footscray-road, West Melbourne, adjacent to the Fish Market, to provide for the eventual transfer of the wholesale market.

Fish Market

More than 5,000 tons of fish are sold annually at Melbourne's £400,000 fish market, which is the city's third market. The original market traded between 1865 and 1892 where Flinders-street railway station now stands. Removal of the second market near Spencer and Flinders-streets became necessary because of the erection of Kings Bridge.

Built on a reclaimed area about 2 miles west of the Town Hall, the present market opened on 21st September, 1959, and trading is carried on six days a week. Practically all fish sold arrives by road transport and comes from Victorian and interstate ports. Four times larger than its predecessor, the 9-acre fish market has paved parking space for 400 vehicles, a total floor area of 75,000 sq. ft., and rests on steel-cased concrete piles sunk to an average depth of 90 ft.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (359-362), 1963 (386-388), 1964 (410-412).

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 126-127. 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 :—

1957-58 to 1959-60—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Hastings), and Lillydale (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Croydon), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, and Whittlesea.

1960-61 to 1961-62—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, 1962, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,289 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 513 in 43 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,743 in 164 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 1957-58 to 1961-62 :—

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						
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
1962	35	35	15,265	305,294	3,837	17,192
OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*						
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
1962	751	673	91,804	1,820,229	19,888	22,891
MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA						
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
1962	443	505	62,995	1,248,602	16,636	14,074
TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES						
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
1962	1,229	1,213	170,064	3,374,125	40,361	54,157

* See definition on previous page.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1958 to 1962, 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		
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
1962 ..	3,837	19,888	16,636	40,361	3,780	19,846	16,540	40,166

* See definition on page 389.

**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		
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
1962† ..	5,544	11,036	1,132	17,712	5,659	10,916	1,101	17,676

* See definition on page 389.

† 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, 1962, are given below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1961-62
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	2,129	14,112	9,952	26,193
Penalties	12	67	33	112
Licences—				
Dog	2	84	60	146
Other	7	50	27	84
Total Taxation ..	2,150	14,313	10,072	26,535
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	64	818	822	1,704
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other				
Recreational Facilities ..	62	304	289	655
Markets	362	107	142	611
Halls	30	114	106	250
Libraries	†	22	43	65
Weighbridges	8	1	16	25
Sale of Materials	17	70	286	373
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	455	1,965	2,420
Other	154	141	206	501
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage ..	27	829	609	1,465
Other	10	184	86	280
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	299	72	78	449
Building Fees	32	215	75	322
Supervision of Private Streets ..	..	350	67	417
Other	6	67	84	157
Total Public Works and Services	1,071	3,749	4,874	9,694
Government Grants—				
Roads, &c.	7	39	200	246
Parks, Gardens, &c. .. .. .	..	52	318	370
Infant Welfare	10	148	114	272
Pre-School	11	40	50	101
Home Help	4	189	49	242
Libraries	13	169	109	291
Other	11	69	171	251
Total Government Grants	56	706	1,011	1,773
Transfers from Business Undertakings	45	270	53	368
Transfers from Other Council Funds	234	592	504	1,330
Interest on Investments, &c. ..	46	51	30	127
Fines	197	82	19	298
Other Revenue	38	125	73	236
Total Revenue	3,837	19,888	16,636	40,361

* See definition on page 389.

† Under £500.

After exclusion of £1,329,815 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1961-62 was £39,031,314. Of this total, 68·0 per cent. was derived from taxation (67·4 per cent. from rates and penalties, and 0·6 per cent. from licences) ; 24·8 per cent. from public works and services ; 1·0 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings ; 4·5 per cent. from Government grants ; and 1·7 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£26,534,988) was equivalent to £8 18s. 6d. per head of population or to £21 11s. 9d. per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1962, are set out below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1961-62
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration	582	2,417	2,438	5,437
Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	549	710	511	1,770
Overdraft		46	88	134
Redemption	251	1,059	1,049	2,359
Other	1	46	9	56
Total Debt Services	801	1,861	1,657	4,319
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, &c.	253	5,101	6,270	11,624
Cleaning and Watering	193	767	200	1,160
Street Lighting	†	593	212	805
Other	3	298	79	380
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	386	1,725	1,061	3,172
Markets	137	62	113	312
Halls	124	460	304	888
Libraries	28	395	255	678
Weighbridges	5	1	11	17
Materials		8	207	215
Plant (Excluding Road Plant)	91	448	418	957
Elderly Citizens' Centres	1	64	27	92
Other	34	430	342	806
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	138	1,680	699	2,517
Infant Welfare	25	332	220	577
Pre-School	37	93	79	209
Home Help	7	324	81	412
Other	41	345	199	585
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	244	272	75	591
Building Inspection	9	131	25	165
Other	2	112	132	246
Total Public Works and Services	1,758	13,641	11,009	26,408

* See definition on page 389.

† Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY
SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1961-62—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board .. ..	..	240	594	834
Fire Brigades	97	522	..	619
Hospitals and Other Charities	19	39	39	97
Superannuation	43	203	161	407
Other	228	153	62	443
Total Grants	387	1,157	856	2,400
Transfers to Other Council Funds..	210	502	384	1,096
Pay-roll Tax	42	181	125	348
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	87	71	158
Total Expenditure	3,780	19,846	16,540	40,166

* See definition on page 389.

Excluding £1,095,365 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1961-62 was £39,070,951. Of this total 13.9 per cent. was for administration; 11.0 per cent. for debt services; 11.0 per cent. for health services; 18.3 per cent. for parks, gardens, and other council properties; 35.8 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 2.6 per cent. for other public works and services; 6.1 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 1.3 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, 1958 to 1962, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Salaries*	2,875	3,108	3,382	3,716	3,959
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	80	87	93	103	108
Audit Expenses	28	33	39	41	42
Dog Registration Expenses	42	48	54	62	76
Election Expenses	30	26	28	38	34
Insurances	328	378	362	399	437
Legal Expenses	68	51	80	84	103
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone	346	389	502	539	585
Other	91	88	81	97	93
Total	3,888	4,208	4,621	5,079	5,437

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries, which are included under "Health—Other" on previous page.

Municipal Business Undertakings

In Victoria, during 1961-62, 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 408.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1962, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1961-62
(£'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	222	215	437
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	5,130	10,635	509	16,274
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	388	143	236	767
Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	26	36	172	234
Total Revenue ..	5,544	11,036	1,132	17,712

* See definition on page 389.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1961-62
(£'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses	194	154	348
Depreciation	19	19
Debt Charges	2	57	59
Other Expenditure	28	6	34
Total Water Supply	224	236	460

* See definition on page 389.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
 UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1961-62—*continued*
 (£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	4,794	9,699	390	14,883
Depreciation	252	218	8	478
Debt Charges	112	379	56	547
Other Expenditure	45	273	40	358
Total Electricity ..	5,203	10,569	494	16,266
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	341	69	159	569
Depreciation	11	6	6	23
Debt Charges	77	6	30	113
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	2	13	15
Total Abattoirs ..	429	83	208	720
Other†—				
Working Expenses	25	24	138	187
Depreciation	2	5	7	14
Debt Charges .. ..	..	‡	13	13
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	11	5	16
Total Other	27	40	163	230
Total Expenditure ..	5,659	10,916	1,101	17,676

* See definition on page 389.

† See footnote on page 395.

‡ Under £500.

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 1957-58 to 1961-62, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1962.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
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
1962	2,369	3,548	2,466	8,383

* See definition on page 389.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1961–62

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	1,357	2,806	1,978	6,141
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. .. .	..	..	109	109
Electricity	254	446	67	767
Abattoirs	9	..	148	157
Other .. .. .	..	..	9	9
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund) ..	749	296	155	1,200
Total Receipts ..	2,369	3,548	2,466	8,383

* See definition on page 389.

Municipal Loan Expenditure

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1957–58 to 1961–62, 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, 1962.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE
(£'000)**

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
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
1962	1,565	3,390	2,307	7,262

* See definition on page 389.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1961–62
(£'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains	194	1,596	1,081	2,871
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	64	494	248	806
Markets	8	6	93	107
Plant†	23	27	51	101
Halls	46	344	270	660
Other	72	245	126	443
Infant Welfare Centres ..	‡	40	27	67
Pre-School (Crèches, &c.) ..	‡	13	11	24
Other	219	84	77	380
Total Ordinary Services	626	2,849	1,984	5,459

* See definition on page 389.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

‡ Under £500.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN
EXPENDITURE, 1961-62—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	..	116	116
Electricity	907	541	83	1,531
Abattoirs	32	..	116	148
Other .. ..	..	..	8	8
Total Business Undertakings	939	541	323	1,803
Total Expenditure ..	1,565	3,390	2,307	7,262

* See definition on page 389.

At 30th September, 1962, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to £5,983,523.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62, is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN LIABILITY

At 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			£'000			£ s. d.
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
1962 ..	2,495	51,662	54,157	3,345	50,812	16 18 2

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 1961-1962, of 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.,
1961-62
(£'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
Receipts—			
Loans	1,265	288	1,553
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	451	..	451
Owners' Contributions	3,954	702	4,656
Other	189	34	223
Total	5,859	1,024	6,883
Expenditure—			
Works	4,823	878	5,701
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) .. .. .	..	42	42
Debt Charges—			
Redemption of Loans	351	90	441
Interest on Loans	238	61	299
Interest on Overdraft	72	14	86
Other	24	12	36
Other	357	32	389
Total	5,865	1,129	6,994
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1962 ..	1,154	410	1,564
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1962	3,229	537	3,766
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1962	4,532	1,293	5,825

* See definition on page 389.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Receipts—					
Loans	339	653	1,190	1,700	1,553
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	182	101	..	716	409
Owners' Contributions ..	2,662	2,757	3,676	3,743	4,656
Other	52	136	278	179	223
Total	3,235	3,647	5,144	6,338	6,841
Expenditure—					
Works	2,618	2,763	3,618	5,226	5,701
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	..	..	240	..	..
Debt Charges—					
Redemption of Loans ..	150	180	242	337	441
Interest on Loans ..	85	100	140	201	299
Interest on Overdraft ..	98	77	80	62	86
Other	2	6	5	11	36
Other	149	226	270	298	389
Total	3,102	3,352	4,595	6,135	6,952

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1962. 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, 1962
(Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways	Tourists' Roads	Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	75	75
Portland cement concrete ..	3	..	..	143	146
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	25	..	..	906	931
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements	4,066*	204	154	17,033	21,457
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	414	221	307	31,108	32,050
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	..	..	22,572	22,572
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic ..	..	..	..	24,018	24,018
Total	4,508*	425	461	95,855	101,249

* Includes 9 miles By-pass roads.

*Semi-Governmental Authorities****Country Roads Board***Formation of Country Roads Board*

The Country Roads Board celebrated its jubilee in 1963. Although a Central Road Board was formed in 1853, it was effective only until 1857, and with the development of municipalities, roads became the responsibility of local government bodies. Road works were subsidized by the government to the extent of £310,000 in 1874, £450,000 in 1890, £100,000 in 1894, at which figure the subsidy remained until 1914. However, unco-ordinated municipal control of roads and bridges did not prove satisfactory and in 1913, when the Board was established, the roads throughout Victoria were generally in a very poor condition. Many settlers, particularly in the more remote parts of the State, had no proper means of access to the railways, the primitive tracks which existed being quite impassable in winter for months at a time.

Main Roads

The first task of the Board was to determine which roads should be Main Roads, that is, roads which would carry extensive traffic between towns, from one district to another, or from rural districts to the railway. The Board visited every municipality in the State and, after conference with the councils, an initial plan of the road system was drawn up and the important roads were declared as Main Roads. With the great increase in traffic which has occurred since 1913 it has been necessary from time to time to revise the system and there are now 9,118 miles of Main Roads. The Country Roads Board pays at least two-thirds of the cost of approved works carried out by municipal councils on such roads. Between 1913 and 30th June, 1963, a total of £82·8 mill. has been spent on these roads.

Developmental Roads

The Board soon realized that the development of a "Main Road" system was insufficient to meet the problem of providing the farmer with access to the railways and markets. Consequently, in 1918, Parliament passed the Development Roads Act which enabled the Board to declare as a developmental road any road which, in its opinion, would serve to develop any area of land by providing access to a railway station or to a main road leading to a railway station. By 1937, when the last of the works undertaken under this Act was completed, a total amount of some £6·5 mill. had been expended.

Isolated Settlers Roads

While the construction of main and developmental roads went a considerable way to satisfy the immediate road needs of the time, there were still many isolated settlers who had no road whatsoever. The Government therefore passed an Act in 1925 which provided funds for the construction of roads of this type and later, in the depression years, funds provided for unemployment relief were also used for this purpose. Between 1930 and 1955 over £550,000 was expended on such access roads.

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

State Highways

By 1924, the growing use of motor cars resulted in far greater volumes of long-distance traffic on the main arterial routes, particularly those leading inter-State. Many municipal councils were reluctant to incur additional expenditure on these roads as the traffic was not of local origin. The Government, recognizing the importance of these routes to the economy, passed the Highways and Vehicles Act in 1924 which provided for the declaration of State highways and placed upon the Board the responsibility of accepting the full costs of construction and maintenance for that portion of the carriageway required for through traffic. Today, there are 4,474 miles of State highways upon which a total of £68 mill. has been spent between 1925 and the 30th June, 1963.

Tourists' Roads

During 1923-24, funds were provided by the Government for improving, and making accessible places of interest, tourist resorts, &c., and a Tourist Committee was appointed to administer the funds. Owing to the fact that the Committee did not have at its disposal any professional or administrative staff, the Board was appointed by the Government to be the road constructing authority. In 1936 the Tourists' Roads Act was passed, under which roads of sufficient interest could be proclaimed as tourists' roads. This Act also empowered the Board to carry out permanent works on and maintain such roads. The Board bears the full cost of the works required for these roads and has expended on them a total amount of £5.7 mill. between 1936 and 1963. There are now 444 miles of proclaimed tourists' roads in the State.

Forest Roads

From time to time, requests had been made by municipalities for Government assistance towards roads carrying timber traffic from State Forests and privately owned timbered land. In order to enable assistance to be given in these cases, the Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act was passed in 1943. Under this Act, any existing road or part of any existing road may be proclaimed a forest road; new forest roads or deviations can also be approved. Forest roads shall only be proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or such areas as the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped. Municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. Total expenditure to 30th June, 1963, amounted to £2.2 mill. on 461 miles of proclaimed forest roads.

Unclassified Roads

In 1926, the Federal Aid Roads Act was passed by the Federal Parliament, and money provided from Federal funds for State roads. In the following year, the Board began to make available to the various

municipalities throughout the State funds for the improvement of unclassified roads, that is, roads generally of only local importance which are the statutory responsibility of the municipalities in which they are situated. Today, there are some 90,000 miles of this category of road, and each year the Board contributes funds towards works on 20,000 miles of them. Of each year's expenditure, the Board's contribution accounts for nearly 70 per cent. of the total spent on construction and approximately 80 per cent. on maintenance. Total contributions have been £42·8 mill. to 30th June, 1963.

By-Pass Roads

In the years immediately following the Second World War, the volume of traffic on the State's roads increased at a far greater rate than ever before, and congestion, particularly in urban areas, was becoming acute. Recognizing the need for special roads to carry traffic in these situations, the Government in 1956 empowered the Board to undertake the construction of by-pass roads, or "freeways" as they are more generally known. The distinguishing features of these roads are that no access is permitted to them except at specially selected points and that any roads which cross them are taken either over or under them. So far, the Board has constructed 28 miles of such roads.

At 30th June, 1963, the mileage of declared roads in each classification, and the mileage with bituminous surface were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MILEAGE OF DECLARED ROADS AT 30TH JUNE, 1963

Classification	Mileage	Mileage Sealed
State Highways	4,474	4,106
By-pass Roads	28	28
Tourists' Roads	444	230
Forest Roads	461	172
Main Roads	9,118	7,281
Total	14,525	11,817

Road Design

In carrying out its task of developing the State road system, the Board must pay strict attention to the standards to which roads and bridges must be constructed. A road which carries a large volume of fast-moving heavy traffic must be constructed to higher standards than one which carries mainly light tourist traffic. It is necessary, therefore, for the Board to take a census from time to time of all vehicles using its roads to discover the volume and nature of the traffic using them. This practice was begun in 1928 on State highways and was subsequently extended to other categories of roads.

Construction Methods and Materials Research

In addition to determining standards of construction, the Board also reviews the materials and methods used and continually carries out research to determine which are the most effective and economical. The Board, in 1923, established a laboratory in conjunction with the engineering school at the University of Melbourne. As its activities increased, the Board established its own laboratory, and today, materials research is one of the most important of its many tasks.

Bridges

In 1913, most of the bridges in Victoria were of timber construction and many of these were in poor condition. It was obvious that they should quickly be replaced with bridges of more durable materials such as reinforced concrete. Between the two wars, many reinforced concrete bridges were constructed, although, because of limited funds, it was still necessary to construct some timber bridges. In recent years, considerable progress has been made with the production of pre-cast reinforced concrete components and this, together with standardization of design, is enabling the Board to make good the deficiencies as quickly as its finances permit.

Plant

Fifty years ago, there was very little road construction plant in Victoria and most of the work of construction was carried out by horse-drawn equipment and pick and shovel labour. Today, pneumatic drills, front-end loaders and mechanical excavators are used and transport by wheel barrows on short leads has been replaced by the use of the bulldozer and its variations. In addition, many other types of plant have been designed for special purposes.

Maintenance

The Board has always emphasized that a road must be properly maintained if the asset provided by its construction is not to be lost. In early days, maintenance was carried out by patrolmen equipped with horses and drays, each looking after a length of the order of 5-10 miles. Where the pavement was of gravel, the patrolman was also provided with a drag to assist him in maintaining a good riding surface. With the increase in the length of bituminous roads the necessary work could be carried out more economically by truck patrols generally responsible for lengths of up to 40 or 50 miles of "black" road. As a result of economies obtained, this form of patrol was extended in the 1930's to cover unsealed roads, by providing the patrols with small graders which could be towed behind the truck. This system is now practically universal, while, on roads carrying heavy traffic, assistance of a heavy power grader is often necessary.

Road Policy

The general road policy adopted in Victoria has been to give the maximum service to the majority of users in terms of miles of all weather roads. Beginning in the late 1920's, the Board adopted a

policy of low cost stage construction. This led to many pavements being built with the knowledge that they would have a limited life, but that the work carried out would not be wasted when increases in traffic, which would be accompanied by greater revenue, made strengthening necessary. Today, the application of stage construction is more limited and, at least on important roads, more permanent construction is undertaken from the outset, with adequate pavement thicknesses.

Finances

To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, two main sources of finance are available. From State sources, it receives the proceeds of all motor registration fees less cost of collection; two-thirds of motor vehicle transfer fees less cost of collection; a proportion of the revenue derived from drivers' licences; the proceeds from the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act; and fines under the Motor Car Act. In addition, it also receives from the municipalities their share of the expenditure on main roads. During the year 1962-63, revenue from these sources amounted to £14.1 mill.

From Commonwealth sources, money is provided to the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act. The Board's share of this money amounted to £10.7 mill. in 1962-63. In addition, the Board also receives from time to time small amounts of loan moneys. In 1962-63 total funds available to the Board amounted to £25.1 mill.

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, were as follows:—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)	8,625	9,394	9,578	9,866	10,683
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	686	724	789	778	882
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	6,871	8,461	8,984	9,878	10,676
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	1,873	2,117	2,254	2,262	2,459
State Loan Funds	76	160	283	683	301
Commonwealth Special Grant .. .. .	..	..	..	500	..
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration	53	5	1	..	..
Other Receipts	31	44	50	76	84
Total	18,215	20,905	21,939	24,043	25,085

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	15,021	17,220	19,089	21,076	19,433
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	35	38	45	50	56
Plant Purchases	713	1,028	708	175	916
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments	862	875	888	928	965
Payment to Tourist Fund	145	152	188	191	197
General Expenditure*	970	1,636	1,662	1,621	2,122
Total	17,746	20,949	22,580	24,041	23,689

* Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, etc., at Kew—£452,000 in 1959-60; £528,000 in 1960-61; £19,554 in 1961-62; and £270,833 in 1962-63.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
State Highways—					
Construction	3,484	3,735	4,627	5,316	4,935
Maintenance	1,873	2,117	2,254	1,520	1,670
By-Pass Roads—					
Construction and Maintenance	29	267	1,097	683	432
Main Roads—					
Construction	4,357	4,991	4,752	5,790	5,103
Maintenance	1,179	1,268	1,167	1,637	1,645
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction and Maintenance	3,371	3,974	4,228	5,193	4,834
Tourists' Roads—Construction and Maintenance	454	551	600	573	469
Forest Roads—Construction and Maintenance	191	192	275	295	276
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	83	125	89	69	69
Total Expenditure	15,021	17,220	19,089	21,076	19,433

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (375-376), 1962 (394-396), 1963 (408-409), 1964 (434-436).

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 31st December, 1963, 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 (162)	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Croydon Shire	
Fern Tree Gully Shire	} Local Government Act
Lillydale Shire	
Sale City	
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 494 to 502. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual Budget review) are included in the tables on pages 642, 643 and 662 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 29 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.

- (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 1963, 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 1958–59 to 1962–63, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1963 :—

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, 1963
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Yan Yean System ..	*	88	85	25	16	908
Maroondah System ..	*	7	1	8	10	1,780
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	232	52	14	2	622	21,600
Service Reservoirs ..	331	189	236	178	140	2,128
Large Mains ..	2,398	1,932	1,643	2,139	2,926	19,734
Reticulation ..	1,429	1,019	1,211	1,351	1,312	14,216
Afforestation ..	5	4	10	8	33	307
Investigations, Future Works ..	5	5	5	9	10	54
Total Outlay ..	4,400	3,296	3,205	3,720	5,069	60,727

* Under £500.

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—OUTPUT OF WATER
(Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Area Only)
(Mill. Gall.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	3,348	4,041	5,260	5,126	3,778
Maroondah Reservoir ..	15,392	14,783	16,032	13,210	11,415
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	30,149	34,378	34,496	39,189	40,087
Total Output ..	48,889	53,202	55,788	57,525	55,280

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30th June, 1963, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 333·3 mill. gall. on 10th January, 1963, and the minimum consumption was 88·8 mill. gall. on 19th August, 1962.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, 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 AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS 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.
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
1962–63	547,123	422,899	55,225	151·30	76·38

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 1958–59 to 1962–63, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1963, 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, 1963
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	209	195	159	186	175	4,356
Treatment Works	23	20	48	13	13	505
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	136	56	138	278	294	1,497
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant	334	1,606	1,078	1,217	952	5,622
Main and Branch Sewers	1,367	1,382	1,667	2,378	1,506	13,258
Reticulation Sewers	1,482	1,887	1,414	2,256	2,670	27,196
Cost of House Connexions Chargeable to Capital	Cr. 274	..	..	..	Cr. ..	397
Sanitary Depots	75	115	68	*	Cr. .. 2	385
Investigations	11	11	10	..	24	154
Total Outlay	3,363	5,272	4,582	6,328	5,632	53,370

* Under £500

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Every city has the problem of disposing of its domestic and industrial waste waters. A city near the coast may simply pipe its wastes out to sea to be dispersed by the currents. An inland city may have to use a complex purification plant which is expensive both to install and to operate. However, there is a third method: land treatment, whereby the impurities—the minerals and organic matter—in the waste are absorbed by the soil.

Land treatment is one of the most satisfactory systems ; but not all cities are so situated that they can use it. The older cities of the world are generally in country which is densely settled so that large areas of suitable land cannot be found, even where the necessary climatic factors of low rainfall and high evaporation exist.

When Melbourne grew to the point where a sewerage system was vital and urgent, it was possible to adopt land treatment not only because the city was still young, with large areas of cheap virgin land on its outskirts, but also because this land included a barren, wind-swept plain west of the Werribee River that was ideal for the purpose.

Land treatment is much more than just a means of sewage disposal ; the minerals enrich the soil and, therefore, promote plant growth. Since the treatment is never-ending, the vegetation growth would soon become rank if it were not used. To use it productively at the Board's Werribee Farm, cattle and sheep are run.

In the 71 years since the Board's Farm was established, 42 square miles of once barren plain between Geelong Road and Port Phillip Bay have been converted by Melbourne's waste waters into a rich cattle station carrying over 19,000 head of cattle. These include Herefords, Shorthorns, and black Aberdeen Angus cattle that are bred for market. In the summer, when there is a seasonal flush of grass, the Farm carries about 40,000 sheep which are bought every year as stores and fattened for market.

The domestic and industrial waste of Melbourne is then converted into grass which supports flocks and herds that save ratepayers £200,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of the sewage purification activities and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1963 are as follows :—

Total area of farm	26,809 acres
Area used for sewage disposal	16,407 acres
Average rainfall over 70 years	18.84 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served	5s. 10d.
Profit on cattle and sheep	£205,994

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 1962-63, working expenses were £67,794 and interest £21,166, making a total of £88,960. Revenue was £40,968, leaving a deficiency of £47,992.

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 to prevent erosion.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1963, was £10 mill. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1963, was 205 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1962-63 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :—

Water Rate	..	..	..	..	£101·1 mill.
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services)	..	..	..	..	£79·1 mill.
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate	..	..	..	..	£97·9 mill.
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	..	..	..	..	£103·7 mill.

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 £155 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, 1963, was £121·4 mill. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further £36 mill. 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.*

(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	3,273	3,757	4,106	5,179	5,573
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	3,275	3,546	3,842	4,263	4,748
Trade Waste Charges	212	214	231	235	250
Sanitary Charges	54	55	82	89	93
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c.	18	15	11	9	7
Balance, Live Stock Account	169	259	214	174	206
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	554	608	662	742	830
River Water Charges	10	10	10	9	7
Total	7,565	8,464	9,158	10,700	11,714
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	502	537	578	616	682
Maintenance	841	907	966	1,069	1,104
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	466	513	559	576	516
Maintenance	529	565	591	581	573
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	17	23	28	32	40
Maintenance	321	369	336	345	355
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	38	41	34	49	94
Maintenance	57	63	66	86	87
Main Drainage Works	277	304	331	371	415
Pensions and Allowances	75	79	108	97	114
Loan Flotation Expenses	68	154	114	192	159
Interest (Including Exchange)	3,607	4,221	4,725	5,276	5,920

* Excluding Metropolitan Improvement Fund.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.*—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	403	527	388	401	440
Loans Redeemed Reserve .. .. .	..	..	143	194	307
Renewals Fund	143	181	192	216	237
Superannuation Account	61	70	74	69	66
Depreciation	20	22	27	31	25
Municipalities	17	17	17	17	17
Exchange Reserve	74	..	..	..	..
Rates Equalization Reserve	40	(Cr) 63	(Cr) 119	475	550
Total	7,556	8,530	9,158	10,693	11,701
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(+) 9	(-) 66	..	(+) 7	(+) 13
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply	45,437	48,733	51,938	55,658	60,727
Sewerage	31,556	36,829	41,411	47,738	53,370
Drainage and River Improvement Works	7,772	8,454	8,912	9,438	10,025

*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 161 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 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

Year Book 1962 (407-410).

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.

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 acquire such lands for development by councils as parks, gardens, and playing fields; arrangements are made with the councils for reimbursement of compensation paid by the Board to the original owner. Ownership of land then passes to councils.

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 (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System). The other 96 centres had operated through local authorities which, in 1906, came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one-quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Trust Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest concentrated in the Ballarat area and the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

The control of town water supply by Trusts has been satisfactory. The trusts have never had to contend with the problems of irregular revenue and divided control of headworks experienced by the Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts which controlled rural water supply prior to 1906. The Commission has always encouraged local autonomy and, in general, acts only in a supervisory capacity. Direct management is undertaken only where it is essential.

The major urban water supply areas directly administered by the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1916 when the Flinders Naval Base was supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 100 miles to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.

The Bellarine system serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea.

The Otway system supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool, the headworks being located 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 volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly 40 small towns in the Wimmera-Mallee and twenty centres in the irrigation areas, but the majority of the urban population in these areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

In all, the Commission directly administers the water supply to 112 towns with a population of about 260,000.

At 30th June, 1963, local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies, numbered 178 and served 226 cities and towns with a combined population of 486,000. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures which show that the population served from local controlled schemes is almost double the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission.

In all, 746,000 persons in 338 centres outside the Metropolitan Area are 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 £12 mill. for water supply, £5 mill. for sewerage works, and £535,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1963, was—water supply, £6·2 mill.; sewerage £2·6 mill.; and sewerage installation, £498,049, of which £132,874 was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1963, was £548,298 on account of waterworks and £276,998 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, 1963, the amount so appropriated was £549,563 and of this sum £291,040 had been used to redeem loans which have matured from time to time.

At the 30th June, 1963, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 101,657, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 25,230, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 22,625.

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 was commenced in 1960, and is expected to be completed in 1965. 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 area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30th June, 1963, the sewerage system consisted of 277 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in., 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a direct distance of about 9 miles. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500, and was designed to take the discharge from a contributing population of 120,000.

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. Further information about the Latrobe Valley will be found on pages 791 to 797.

Water Supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gall. capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed via a 60-inch pipe line a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was £4.8 mill. to the 30th June, 1963. Liabilities amounted to £5.3 mill. at 30th June, 1963, including loans due to the Government, totalling £5.1 mill. The income for the year 1962-63 was £278,620, and expenditure during the year amounted £211,962, including interest charges amounting to £123,364. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1963, amounted to £88,079.

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, 1963, totalled 11,352 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, 1963, was £2·5 mill.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans at the 30th June, 1963, amounting to £2·6 mill. Income during 1962-63 amounted to £116,033 and expenditure, which included £55,582 interest on loans, amounted to £115,097. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1963, amounted to £109,368.

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 60,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gall. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,368 ratepaying tenements, of which 13,358 are connected to the sewers.

The total consumption of water for the year 1963 was 2,033 mill. gall. and the average *per capita* consumption was 94·3 gall. per day. Approximately 87 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, 1963, the capital cost of construction was £2·8 mill., and loans outstanding (including private loans) were £1·7 mill. During 1963, revenue amounted to £188,854, and expenditure to £188,265.

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, 1963, there were 19,727 assessments in the sewerage district, and 15,777 in declared sewerage areas, where 13,358 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, 1963, amounted to £1·6 mill.; redemption payments at that date totalled £355,216. Revenue during 1963 amounted to £173,359, and expenditure, which included £106,942 on interest and redemption, was £172,319. During 1963, 112 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31st December being £83,613.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (395–396).

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 75 local sewerage authorities constituted at 30th June, 1963 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and

Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 54 authorities had systems in operation. A further three authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of Systems in Operation ..	38	38	39	41	49
No. of Systems under Construction	3	7	11	12	7
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year)	339,609	354,756	369,951	395,432	424,648
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	89,574	94,747	100,397	106,604	115,096
	£'000				
Income—					
Rates	818	916	1,036	1,208	1,384
Other	295	344	434	459	560
Total	1,113	1,260	1,470	1,667	1,944
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	402	465	538	583	672
Other	698	789	855	1,039	1,251
Total	1,100	1,254	1,393	1,622	1,923
Loan Account—					
Receipts	1,597	2,175	2,839	3,123	3,210
Expenditure	1,569	1,797	2,376	3,243	3,415
Loan Liability (At End of Year)..	9,171	11,008	13,637	16,033	18,833

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 1962–63, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 1·48d. in the £1 of the annual value of property amounting to £96 mill., while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of £15 14s. 3·12d. for every £100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1961 amounted to £7·5 mill.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
REVENUE					
Contributions—					
Municipal	447	486	539	619	591
Insurance Companies	893	972	1,078	1,232	1,179
Receipts for Services	139	141	193	205	212
Interest and Sundries	131	198	118	106	125
Total	1,610	1,797	1,928	2,162	2,107
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	963	1,076	1,133	1,275	1,414
Administrative Charges, &c.	281	340	245	265	218
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances	88	94	105	114	121
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	127	147	141	168	186
Interest	8	12	15	18	20
Repayment of Loans	8	10	9	10	11
Superannuation Fund	39	59	72	80	87
Motor Replacement Reserve	15	20	22	35	38
Pay-roll Tax	28	31	33	37	41
Miscellaneous	5	7	10	30	153
Total	1,562	1,796	1,785	2,032	2,289
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(+) 48	(+) 1	(+) 143	(+) 130	(—) 182
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	191	271	322	352	356

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30th June in each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fire Stations	44	44	45	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	824	883	924	1,024	1,055
Special Service and Partially Paid Firemen	93	93	103	107	108

* Excluding clerical staff.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1961 (397).

Country Fire Authority

Since the establishment of the Authority in 1945, 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, 1963, there were 41 permanent fire officers and 64 firemen in the Authority's 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 obligation to contribute to the revenues of the Country Fire Authority, 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 1963, 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 £674,327 in 1963.

In December, 1959, statutory provision was made for the recognition of groups of fire brigades and, since that time, 112 groups had been formed up to the end of 1963. The State is now divided into six zones (each of which is under an Assistant Chief Officer), and each zone comprises a number of fire control regions, the line of responsibility descending through the region to the group and the individual brigade.

In 1962, an Emergency Operating Procedure was promulgated. Under this, the resources of the Authority are progressively alerted and brought into action as required in the event of a major outbreak of fires, with provision for invoking the aid of the State Disaster Organization.

To assist fire-fighting operations, the Act was amended in December, 1962, to provide single purpose officer control in place of the dual control by urban and rural officers of the Authority. At the same time, the restriction of group formations to rural brigades was removed and several urban brigades have since been included in groups with rural brigades. The Act also provided for determination of spheres of control between the Forests Commission and the Country

Fire Authority, and generally improved fire prevention measures by enforcing the clearing of fire-hazards. The Local Government Act was amended to provide control over the making of access roads for fire-fighting purposes in new subdivisions in defined special fire risk areas.

Up to 30th June, 1963, the Authority has raised 40 loans, representing a total of £1,270,000, 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, 1963, amounted to £786,441.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance					
Fund	175	182	201	220	245
Insurance Companies	351	365	402	441	489
Other	26	23	23	29	34
Total	552	570	626	690	768
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	187	208	230	249	285
Depreciation	25	28	30	31	34
Insurance	18	21	18	23	23
Interest	32	34	36	37	40
Maintenance	89	91	78	118	98
Motor Replacement Fund	44	49	54	59	67
Other	94	95	109	117	127
Total	489	526	555	634	674
Net Surplus	63	44	71	56	94
Loan Expenditure	111	131	93	109	100
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	686	691	719	747	786

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	203	205	206	207	206
Rural	1,033	1,031	1,035	1,037	1,041
Personnel—					
Professional	102	109	109	120	135
Volunteer	99,477	100,865	102,620	106,783	107,581
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	44	45	46	48	55
Fire Service	819	833	859	883	900

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (399–400).

**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 1959–60 to 1962–63, 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—			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	295	199	219	158
Due to Public Creditor	7,004	6,800	9,432	12,200
Total Local Government	7,299	6,999	9,651	12,358
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, &c.				
Due to Government*	17,918	19,130	21,574	21,651
Due to Public Creditor	46,122	33,823	45,601	55,549
Total Semi-Governmental, &c.	64,040	52,953	67,175	77,200
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government*	18,213	19,329	21,793	21,809
Due to Public Creditor	53,126	40,623	55,033	67,749
Total	71,339	59,952	76,826	89,558

* Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—£7,560,000 in 1959–60, £7,560,000 in 1960–61, £9,942,345 in 1961–62, and £9,444,750 in 1962–63.

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

In its earlier years the Division concentrated on the establishment, expansion, and retention of secondary industry in country areas, but more recently has 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 for 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 few years have covered the economic development of Gippsland, the utilization of timber resources in the watersheds of the State, the Victorian fishing industry, the effect of the introduction of European carp into Victorian waters, the underground water resources of the State, and the bulk handling of oats and barley. Recently, the Committee has conducted an inquiry into the extractive industries of the State.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1962 (419-424).

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.

(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 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.

On 31st December, 1963, there were 234 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.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1964* 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 at present composed of a Chief Judge and four other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

A more complete treatment of the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems is given in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 462 to 466.

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 industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK: ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group‡	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Base: Australia: 1954 = 100†)		
	At End of Quarter—			At End of Quarter—		
	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1963	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1963
Mining and Quarrying ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing ..	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·1	100·1
Railway Services ..	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication ..	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	45·47	40·11	40·00	115·8	100·4	100·1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	45·35	40·04	40·00	114·7	100·2	100·1
All Industry Groups‡ ..	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 505.

† Base: Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural and Shipping and Stevedoring.

**VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY
HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY
GROUPS***

Industry 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 Industry 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, 1963, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† See footnote 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.

Long Service Leave

(1) *Victoria*.—The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953* first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the *Labour and Industry Act* which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

(2) *Commonwealth*.—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council, and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11th May, 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11th May, 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1st April, 1963), entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service; and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

On the question of the uniform application of the terms of its award the Commission's judgment stated:—

“Our awards will, to the extent to which they have operation, create a code having uniform operation wherever they run, and that uniformity will not stop at State boundaries.”

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 1959 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—					
1934-43	19	8,987	471	9,458	72,878
1944-53	34	39,958	2,320	42,278	260,939
1954-63	90	49,251	1,384	50,635	98,382
Five Year Averages—					
1954-58	62	33,129	1,697	34,826	99,816
1959-63	119	65,373	1,070	66,443	96,947
Annual Totals—					
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
1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963

* 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* : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Transport		Other Groups	All Groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
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
1963	84	21	69	4	2	180
WORKERS INVOLVED							
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
1963	50,566	6,546	29,311	332	1,223	87,978
WORKING DAYS LOST							
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
1963	117,377	20,708	33,727	292	859	172,963
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES £'000							
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
1963	508.3	96.3	145.6	1.3	3.5	755.0

* 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 1904–1964*, 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 1963, the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 66. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1963 was 154, with a membership of 1,663,822 representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade Unions, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners

Returns showing membership by States as at 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 in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end-of-year estimates the estimated number of employees in rural industry and in private domestic service based on figures 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 ('000)			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
					%	%	%
1954	158	350.1	83.8	433.9	58	36	52
1961	156	385.8	101.0	486.8	58	36	51
1962	155	393.7	104.3	498.0	58	36	51
1963	154	401.3	113.6	514.9	57	38	51

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group	1962		1963	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
Agriculture, Grazing, &c. ..	2	10,103	2	10,240
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	10	74,999	10	76,507
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	5	52,243	5	52,131
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	23,930	14	28,626
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	3	9,358	3	9,540
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	6	16,704	6	17,349
Other Manufacturing ..	15	32,412	15	32,509
Total Manufacturing ..	53	209,646	53	216,662
Building and Construction ..	10	37,644	10	36,712
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	27,076	5	26,283
Road and Air Transport ..	8	18,137	6	17,814
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7,314	7	7,201
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	10	28,547	10	28,439
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	17,647	3	17,827
Public Administration* ..	36	84,925	36	93,609
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	8	15,133	8	15,118
Other Industries† ..	13	41,846	14	45,014
Total	155	498,018	154	514,919

* Includes Communication and Municipal, &c.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Community and Business 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 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	1961	1962	1963
Number of Councils	9	9	9
Number of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	278	282	295

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.

Information on the Australian Council of Trade Unions and on employers' associations is given in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 473 to 476.

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 448 to 450 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; and during 1963, groups were established in Ringwood and Moorabbin districts.

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 1959-60 to 1961-62. There were certain reporting difficulties in the early years of the collection and it has been found necessary to revise figures for 1959-60 and 1960-61; the revision is substantial mostly in relation to fatal cases. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this Year Book because of the small number involved—3,516 non-fatal accidents to females in 1961-62. 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 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1959-60		1960-61		1961-62	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	7	1,889	5	1,894	8	1,992
Mining and Quarrying	3	260	1	266	1	285
Manufacturing	15	13,967	11	13,855	14	12,953
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	2	408	..	371	..	284
Building and Construction	8	4,104	5	4,210	9	3,947
Transport, Storage, and Communication	5	1,701	7	1,909	9	1,847
Commerce	5	3,338	4	3,399	3	3,531
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	2	1,218	4	1,244	1	1,352
Amusements, Personal Services, &c. .. .. .	..	725	2	767	1	727
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	16	5,209	17	5,094	19	4,629
Total	63	32,819	56	33,009	65	31,547

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 1959-60 to 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Costs of Claims (£'000)		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Primary	9,775	8,030	8,986	205	182	200
Mining and Quarrying	1,334	1,145	1,116	45	37	37
Manufacturing	52,632	48,715	48,524	1,290	1,222	1,429
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	1,463	1,208	1,163	25	29	35
Building and Construction	17,228	15,030	16,448	442	399	459
Transport, Storage, and Communication	6,384	6,345	7,158	129	122	167
Commerce	11,691	10,676	12,633	250	231	301
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	4,832	4,743	5,229	96	103	109
Amusements, Personal Services, &c.	3,371	3,235	3,412	56	59	74
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	19,677	18,761	19,925	436	403	537
Total	128,387	117,888	124,594	2,974	2,787	3,348

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1961-62

Industry Group	Accident Factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, &c.*	Harmful Substances	Falling, Slipping	Stepping on Objects †	Falling Objects ‡	Handtools §	Other and Unspecified	
Primary	208	152	26	11	370	93	639	243	250	1,992
Mining and Quarrying ..	30	28	3	2	39	5	140	31	7	285
Manufacturing	2,541	281	394	91	2,136	623	5,471	1,008	408	12,953
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	9	23	13	1	82	14	105	28	9	284
Building and Construction ..	288	103	74	23	1,088	227	1,586	432	126	3,947
Transport, Storage, and Communication	71	154	4	5	578	80	826	76	53	1,847
Commerce	258	223	64	15	727	171	1,356	601	116	3,531
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i. ..	60	114	32	14	375	71	501	132	53	1,352
Amusements, Personal Services, &c.	39	23	41	3	163	33	218	39	168	727
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	250	420	104	13	1,304	195	1,713	345	285	4,629
Total	3,754	1,521	755	178	6,862	1,512	12,555	2,935	1,475	31,547

* 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 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1961-62

Industry Group	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck*	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Primary	72	48	18	469	257	487	468	160	13	1,992
Mining and Quarrying ..	10	12	1	66	24	82	60	30	..	285
Manufacturing	318	365	80	3,317	1,443	4,354	1,688	1,347	41	12,953
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	13	2	..	70	44	64	59	30	2	284
Building and Construction ..	143	103	44	1,052	485	994	705	402	19	3,947
Transport, Storage, and Communication	76	27	20	577	237	273	423	209	5	1,847
Commerce	121	84	31	913	387	1,158	546	284	7	3,531
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i. ..	42	32	8	448	143	263	267	142	7	1,352
Amusements, Personal Services, &c.	44	6	8	173	114	182	128	68	4	727
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	198	97	31	1,384	520	853	967	553	26	4,629
Total	1,037	776	241	8,469	3,654	8,710	5,311	3,225	124	31,547

* Includes vertebral column.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal accidents to males by industry group and type of injury, for the year 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1961-62

Industry Group	Type of Injury										Total	
	Contusions, Lacerations, &c.	Burns and Scalds	Bone Fractures	Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Amputations	Concussion	Internal Injury	Effects of Poisons	Effects of Electricity		Other and Unspecified
Primary	916	41	313	27	633	15	19	9	11	1	7	1,992
Mining and Quarrying .. .	122	7	75	4	73	2	1	..	..	..	1	285
Manufacturing .. .	5,642	621	2,043	75	4,211	174	53	39	15	15	63	12,953
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. .	104	14	44	2	111	..	2	3	1	1	2	284
Building and Construction .. .	1,638	100	681	32	1,411	27	20	7	6	6	19	3,947
Transport, Storage, and Communication .. .	664	11	316	14	806	6	17	5	..	..	8	1,847
Commerce .. .	1,630	115	447	37	1,215	17	29	19	2	1	19	3,531
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i. .. .	487	49	208	8	572	3	4	8	6	..	7	1,352
Amusements, Personal Services, &c. .. .	241	46	160	21	231	5	12	4	2	..	5	727
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other .. .	1,701	128	757	54	1,878	9	43	19	9	10	21	4,629
Total	13,145	1,132	5,046	274	11,141	258	200	113	52	34	152	31,547

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1961-62

Accident Factor	Site of Injury										Total
	Head	Eye	Neck†	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	Not Applicable	
Machinery	93	203	12	244	334	2,489	201	176	2	..	3,754
Vehicles	194	10	25	255	243	316	285	184	9	..	1,521
Electricity, &c.* .. .	87	20	3	26	123	203	94	164	1	34	755
Harmful Substances .. .	12	52	1	7	15	33	11	15	1	31	178
Falling, Slipping .. .	186	6	93	1,914	1,077	432	2,781	368	5	..	6,862
Stepping on Objects* .. .	93	9	7	82	283	343	422	273	..	..	1,512
Falling Objects* .. .	236	194	75	5,231	1,060	2,988	997	1,772	2	..	12,555
Handtools* .. .	51	88	5	378	339	1,654	227	193	..	..	2,935
Other and Unspecified .. .	85	194	20	332	180	252	293	80	..	39	1,475
Total	1,037	776	241	8,469	3,654	8,710	5,311	3,225	20	104	31,547

* For footnotes see page 446.

† Includes vertebral column.

The table which follows shows the age groups of males involved in non-fatal industrial accidents, by accident factor, for the year 1961-62 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1961-62

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	489	973	918	708	488	178	3,754
Vehicles	134	415	408	303	181	80	1,521
Electricity, &c.* .. .	86	215	227	121	68	38	755
Harmful Substances .. .	21	40	41	36	31	9	178
Falling, Slipping .. .	464	1,436	1,809	1,511	1,111	531	6,862
Stepping on Objects* .. .	134	367	399	307	218	87	1,512
Falling Objects* .. .	820	2,878	3,473	2,762	1,923	699	12,555
Handtools*	352	898	719	538	330	98	2,935
Other and Unspecified .. .	138	389	363	308	205	72	1,475
	2,638	7,611	8,357	6,594	4,555	1,792	31,547

* For footnotes see page 446.

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, 1963 was 127.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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	
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
1962-63 ..	966,580	14,010	544	196,076	10,241	14,710

The amount paid in claims during 1962-63, viz., £10,240,982, was allocated as follows:—

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—			
(a) Compensation—		£	£
1. Weekly Compensation ..		3,612,552	
2. Lump Sum—Death ..		1,299,874	
3. Lump Sum—Maim ..		1,414,099	
			6,326,525
(b) Medical, &c., Services—			
1. Doctor		1,442,149	
2. Hospital		737,261	
3. Chemist or Registered Nurse ..		73,153	
4. Ambulance		44,986	
5. Other Curative, &c., Services ..		125,087	
			2,422,636
(c) Legal Costs, &c.			609,922
B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law, Damages, &c.			881,899
		Total	10,240,982

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 690 to 692 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 1960 to 1964 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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,785	1,860	1,754	1,709	1,799
Carpentry and Joinery	2,324	2,153	2,053	2,022	2,325
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	368	340	366	338	409
Plastering	60	55	50	41	50
Fibrous Plastering	285	263	220	214	221
Bricklaying	122	126	121	115	131
Total Building, &c. ..	4,944	4,797	4,564	4,439	4,935
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	3,038	3,083	3,170	3,566	4,088
Electrical	2,125	2,290	2,250	2,179	2,528
Motor Mechanic	2,477	2,557	2,518	2,673	2,997
Moulding	105	103	92	83	113
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	459	527	569	586	663
Sheet Metal	245	269	294	345	412
Electroplating	13	7	12	16	26
Aircraft Mechanic	71	81	92	113	148
Radio Tradesman	224	227	204	248	270
Instrument Making	66	81	107	126	147
Silverware and Silverplating	4	5	8	8	12
Vehicle Industry	878	972	918	896	1,160
Refrigeration Mechanic	81	100	103	119	131
Total Metal Trades ..	9,786	10,302	10,337	10,958	12,695
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	59	54	56	63	66
Pastrycooking	88	82	64	80	83
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	851	765	808	783	744
Cooking	34	37	53	81	97
Total Food Trades ..	1,032	938	981	1,007	990
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	374	387	393	570	445
Printing	1,332	1,436	1,557	1,461	1,620
Hairdressing	1,299	1,430	1,616	1,695	1,830
Dental Mechanic	26	28	34	36	39
Watchmaking	26	23	26	21	25
Furniture	559	513	521	497	582
Total Miscellaneous ..	3,616	3,817	4,147	4,280	4,541
Total	19,378	19,854	20,029	20,684	23,161

* 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.

Recent extensions to trading hours permit shops selling caravans, trailers and boats to remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights and 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Dry cleaners' shops may now open at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.

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

General

The concept of a "basic" or "living" wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

Wage Determinations in Victoria

In all States, including Victoria, 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) Awards 1907 to 1953.—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared was 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage".

In 1913, the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter 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 to "relieve the employees from the detrimental effect so far as they were concerned of the change which the Court was then making in its method of fixing the basic wage".§ The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was also instituted in that year.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

† For further information on industrial arbitration see "Industrial Conditions" page 431.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 16, p. 841.

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.

A report on the early determinations of the basic wage is set out on pages 488 and 489 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

(2) *Awards 1956 to 1959*.—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court's judgment on 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.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960*.—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961*.—The Commission issued its judgment on 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.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

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 Commission considered a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1961 are reported in more detail in the Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 440 to 443.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1962.*—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 20th February, 1962, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(6) *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.

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1964.*—On the 9th June, 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered judgment on the 1964 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 20s. per week (females 75 per cent.) from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19th June, 1964, subject to special cases. The Commission also abolished the disparity of 1s. per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award. The unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The 1964 basic wage hearing reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases. This was in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision which explained the Commission's reasoning that a consideration of price movements would take place annually and that the general review of the economy should take place "at longer periods of time, say, every three or four years". In other words, the Commission would review the money wage annually and would review the real basic wage only once in every three or four years unless a party exercised its right to seek to come before the Commission on this issue more frequently than every three or four years.

The decision that the basic wage should be increased was unanimous. However, the Commission was equally divided in opinion on the amount of the increase. Under these conditions the Act provides that the question shall be decided according to the opinion of the President. The joint written judgment of the President and Mr. Justice Moore together with the separate written judgments of Mr. Justice Gallagher and Mr. Justice Nimmo were published.

The judgments examined the economic indicators normally considered by the Commission, i.e., rural industry, balance of payments, competitive position of secondary industry, investment, employment, company income, money and banking, and personal consumption expenditure and concluded that in all its aspects the Australian economy is at present buoyant.

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates is given in the Victorian Year Books 1961 to 1964.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION*
(Adult Males)

Year†			Amount	Year†			Amount	Year†			Amount
			<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>				<i>s. d.</i>
1907	..	..	42 0	1929	..	..	90 0	1946	..	..	106 0
1911	..	..	45 6	1930	..	..	83 0	1947	..	..	109 0
1914	..	..	50 6	1931	..	..	63 5	1948	..	..	120 0
1915	..	..	53 0	1932	..	..	61 8	1949	..	..	130 0
1916	..	..	61 6	1933	..	..	62 10	1950	..	..	162 0
1917	..	..	63 0	1934	..	..	64 0	1951	..	..	199 0
1918	..	..	62 0	1935	..	..	66 0	1952	..	..	228 0
1919	..	..	65 0	1936	..	..	69 0	1953	..	..	235 0‡
1920	..	..	71 0	1937	..	..	77 0	1956—			
1921	..	..	86 0	1938	..	..	79 0	June	..	..	245 0
1922	..	..	82 6	1939	..	..	80 0	1957—			
1923	..	..	91 6	1940	..	..	84 0	May	..	..	255 0
1924	..	..	84 6	1941	..	..	88 0	1958—			
1925	..	..	87 6	1942	..	..	97 0	May	..	..	260 0
1926	..	..	89 0	1943	..	..	98 0	1959—			
1927	..	..	90 0	1944	..	..	98 0	June	..	..	275 0
1928	..	..	86 0	1945	..	..	98 0	1961—			
								July	..	..	287 0§
								1964—			
								June	..	..	307 0

* Prior to 30th June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August, 1953, adjustment. For these years the rate ruling at 31st December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

‡ From August, 1953, onwards the principal variations occurred between the wages determined by State Wages Boards and those determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Previously the Wages Boards had followed the Federal awards to a large extent. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed 17th October, 1956. The State Wages Boards followed the Commonwealth awards of June, 1959, July, 1961, and June, 1964.

§ The 1962 and 1963 Basic Wage Inquiries resulted in no change.

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.

Employers’ Total Wage Case 1964

The Metal Trades Employers Association, The Metal Industries Association of South Australia, and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a

wage expressed as a total wage. In effect this meant that wage margins (see below) would cease to be determined separately from the basic wage.

In judgments published on 9th June, 1964, the members of the bench were unanimous in the opinion that the employers' application should be rejected. Reasons were given in the joint written judgment of the President, Mr. Justice Moore, and Mr. Commissioner Winter, together with the separate written judgments of Mr. Justice Gallagher and Mr. Justice Nimmo.

Wage Margins

General

Wage margins have been defined as "minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance".*

1954 Judgment†

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942, and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

In a judgment delivered on 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.

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.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in Labour Report No. 46, pages 101 to 108.

‡ See Judgment, dated 27th November, 1959, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

§ See Judgment, dated 18th April, 1963, by Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

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 Manufacturers, and by considering official publications.

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

Year Book 1962 (446-449), 1963 (460-462), 1964 (495-498).

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 industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry 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, 1954	284	10	100·9	101·6
31st December, 1955	295	7	104·7	105·2
31st December, 1956	309	7	109·6	110·8
31st December, 1957	316	0	111·9	112·4
31st December, 1958	319	8	113·2	114·3
31st December, 1959	344	2	121·9	122·0
31st December, 1960	349	11	123·9	125·7
31st December, 1961	362	2	128·2	129·5
31st December, 1962	363	7	128·7	129·8
31st March, 1963	363	9	128·8	129·9
30th June, 1963	368	10	130·6	131·8
30th September, 1963	371	0	131·4	132·5
31st December, 1963	371	5	131·5	132·8

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954=100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS :
ADULT MALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Industry 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 §	369 4	438 9	130·8	155·4
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. ..	367 0	369 5	129·9	130·8
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear..	357 8	359 1	126·6	127·1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	381 9	371 3	135·2	131·5
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	357 0	363 11	126·4	128·9
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	407 0	399 6	144·3	141·5
Other Manufacturing	363 7	366 10	128·7	129·9
All Manufacturing Groups	368 11	369 8	130·6	130·9
Building and Construction	385 10	379 2	136·6	134·3
Railway Services	344 4	367 3	121·9	130·0
Road and Air Transport	364 11	370 8	129·2	131·2
Shipping and Stevedoring ||	369 7	368 6	130·9	130·5
Communication..	410 9	411 3	145·4	145·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	377 8	376 0	133·7	133·1
Public Administration and Professional	361 4	366 10	127·9	129·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	345 4	354 4	122·3	125·5
All Industry Groups	371 5	375 0	131·5	132·8

* 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, 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 December, 1962	256 8	261 6	128·9	131·4
31st March, 1963	256 8	261 11	128·9	131·6
30th June, 1963	259 9	264 3	130·5	132·7
30th September, 1963	260 6	265 7	130·9	133·4
31st December, 1963	260 7	266 2	130·9	133·7

* † ‡ See footnotes to the above table.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS :
ADULT FEMALES, 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Industry Group	Rates of Wage†				Index Numbers (Australia 1954=100‡)	
	Victoria		Australia		Victoria	Australia
	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Engineering, Metal Works, &c. . .	259	1	261	4	130·1	131·3
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear . .	251	4	252	11	126·2	127·0
Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . .	254	0	259	2	127·6	130·2
Other Manufacturing . . .	257	3	260	11	129·2	131·1
All Manufacturing Groups . . .	253	10	256	11	127·5	129·1
Transport and Communication . .	270	0	274	11	135·6	138·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade . . .	276	2	280	8	138·7	141·0
Public Administration and Professional	269	11	275	5	135·6	138·3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	250	10	258	3	126·0	129·7
All Industry Groups	260	7	266	2	130·9	133·7

* † ‡ See footnotes to table on page 462.

Average Weekly Earnings

The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The latter also includes a seasonally adjusted index. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

The figures shown below have been revised as a result of the introduction of a new series of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (see pages 469 to 473 of this Year Book).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT*

£

Period	Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit	
	Victoria	Australia
1954-55	17·65	17·17
1955-56	18·91	18·34
1956-57	19·81	19·21
1957-58	20·34	19·73
1958-59	20·98	20·34
1959-60	22·74	21·93
1960-61	23·58	22·98
1961-62	24·26	23·62
1962-63	25·05	24·23

* Total wages and salaries divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, &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 surveys of the Australian wage structure in April, 1954, and May, 1963.

The estimates shown in the table were derived from returns collected from :—

- (i) A stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities who paid pay-roll tax, and
- (ii) practically all Commonwealth and State Governmental bodies.

Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the survey.

The term "Awards, &c." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC.

Date	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	%	%	%
April, 1954	509	13·2	59·4	27·4	194	7·1	47·7	45·2
May, 1963	588	14·8	57·3	27·9	244	8·7	44·3	47·0

* Prior to June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

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* 1945–62, 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 twenty District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fourteen in various country centres. In addition, there are one full-time and two part-time branch offices and a number of agencies in country towns which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which the branch 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* 1947–1964 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, 1964, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Activity, &c.	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64
Applications for Employment*	174,102	219,027	232,770	221,372	209,826
Number Placed in Employment	84,277	89,099	82,552	94,383	97,317
Number of Vacancies Notified	130,671	131,310	124,478	148,256	164,992
Vacancies at 30th June	11,590	3,841	5,951	8,461	14,141

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Work Force

Occupational Status

The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups: those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category "not at work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "not at work" in the following two tables therefore do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

The following tables show the work force at the Census of 30th June, 1961, classified according to occupational status, in conjunction with age and in conjunction with industry. Further information on the 1961 Census is given in Part 3 of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE: CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1961

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
10-14		10	2,181	234	2,425	376	2,801
15-19	184	1,332	66,311	1,925	69,752	4,324	74,076
20-24	1,440	5,323	82,032	671	89,466	5,882	95,348
25-29	4,075	8,748	77,761	199	90,783	4,510	95,293
30-34	7,169	11,872	85,231	106	104,378	4,079	108,457
35-39	8,782	13,465	84,376	86	106,709	3,759	110,468
40-44	8,721	12,463	69,180	73	90,437	3,083	93,520
45-49	8,948	12,280	66,127	79	87,434	3,036	90,470
50-54	7,798	11,240	56,398	70	75,506	2,959	78,465
55-59	5,766	9,243	44,834	108	59,951	2,692	62,643
60-64	3,575	6,631	32,147	105	42,458	2,242	44,700
65 and over	4,356	8,839	16,399	241	29,835	1,061	30,896
Total in Work Force ..	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
10-14		1	2,886	61	2,948	405	3,353
15-19	44	175	64,794	404	65,417	3,460	68,877
20-24	403	838	47,863	178	49,282	2,561	51,843
25-29	765	1,328	23,657	148	25,898	1,472	27,370
30-34	1,259	1,839	22,922	161	26,181	1,108	27,289
35-39	1,750	2,308	26,579	193	30,830	1,215	32,045
40-44	1,888	2,521	23,418	186	28,013	1,022	29,035
45-49	1,892	2,547	22,251	192	26,882	965	27,847
50-54	1,514	2,391	17,625	171	21,701	788	22,489
55-59	1,091	1,936	12,390	124	15,541	601	16,142
60-64	749	1,428	6,738	103	9,018	205	9,223
65 and over	934	2,109	4,158	105	7,306	107	7,413
Total in Work Force ..	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1961

Industry	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary Production ..	12,240	57,586	24,809	3,190	97,825	2,014	99,839
Mining and Quarrying ..	145	108	4,253	2	4,508	169	4,677
Manufacturing ..	9,195	6,249	254,195	84	269,723	10,759	280,482
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	110	93	29,998	..	30,201	270	30,471
Building and Construction ..	8,960	9,470	74,196	55	92,681	6,840	99,521
Transport and Storage ..	2,689	6,987	50,753	39	60,468	1,636	62,104
Communication ..	23	54	21,664	6	21,747	149	21,896
Finance and Property ..	1,177	1,000	23,090	8	25,275	208	25,483
Commerce ..	15,631	12,015	95,375	236	123,257	3,248	126,505
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	35,622	..	35,622	172	35,794
Community and Business Services ..	5,340	2,243	43,476	42	51,101	400	51,501
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	5,122	5,111	20,231	142	30,606	1,276	31,882
Other Industries ..	1	7	11	1	20	..	20
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ..	181	523	5,304	92	6,100	10,862	16,962
Total in Work Force ..	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
Primary Production ..	2,099	5,759	1,432	606	9,896	65	9,961
Mining and Quarrying ..	3	5	189	..	197	2	199
Manufacturing ..	1,575	1,145	91,399	115	94,234	4,984	99,218
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	5	..	2,009	1	2,015	12	2,027
Building and Construction ..	286	80	1,700	7	2,073	30	2,103
Transport and Storage ..	216	164	4,612	6	4,998	47	5,045
Communication ..	6	47	5,226	7	5,286	74	5,360
Finance and Property ..	100	109	16,021	9	16,239	106	16,345
Commerce ..	4,402	5,141	52,360	564	62,467	1,373	63,840
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	9,227	..	9,227	73	9,300
Community and Business Services ..	591	1,119	61,457	170	63,337	907	64,244
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	2,935	5,717	26,528	469	35,649	1,327	36,976
Other Industries ..	3	8	14	..	25	3	28
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated ..	68	127	3,107	72	3,374	4,906	8,280
Total in Work Force ..	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

Persons Not at Work, Classified by Cause

The total number of persons "not at work" has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 Census, this category has included 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. The following table shows the numbers recorded as "not at work" at the Censuses of 30th June, 1947, 1954, and 1961, classified according to cause. As explained above, the totals shown as "not at work" do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

VICTORIA—PERSONS NOT AT WORK* BY CAUSE

At 30th June—	Unable to Secure Employment	Temporarily Laid Off	Illness	Accident	Industrial Dispute	Other †	Total
MALES							
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							
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							
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

* 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
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
1963-64	3,160	1,609	4,769

* Average of monthly figures for financial year. For definition, benefits, &c., see pages 288 to 290.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*General*

The series of estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service), published in the Victorian Year Book No. 78, 1964, and earlier issues, has been replaced by a new series. Although covering virtually the same part of the work force, the new series, in addition to incorporating revised estimates, differs from the old in the classification of some industries and in being related to basic data derived from population censuses.

The monthly estimates are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the population Censuses of June, 1954 and June, 1961. Figures for periods between, and subsequent to the two benchmark points of time are estimates obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current Pay-roll Tax returns; (b) current returns from Government bodies; and (c) some other direct current records of employment (e.g., for hospitals). Data from these sources have been supplemented by estimates of the changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Figures for current months are subject to revision. As they become available, particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual factory census and the censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check, and, where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections.

Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941-1963).

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates, because of the inadequacy of current data.

The terms "Employment", "Number Employed", "Employees", and "Wage Earners" used here are synonymous with, and relate to, "Wage and Salary Earners" on pay-rolls or "in employment" in the latter part of each month as distinct from numbers of employees actually working on a specific date. They include some persons working part-time.

The prime purpose of the new series is the same as that of the previous series, namely to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current monthly trends in employment in the defined field. The estimates may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. However, the new series (with benchmarks at June, 1954, and June, 1961) incorporate revisions from June, 1954. Detailed revision of the old series to a basis comparable with that of the new series is impracticable for periods prior to June, 1954.

Victoria : Industry Groups

The following table shows for Victoria, the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry

groups at June of each of the years 1954 and 1959 to 1963 and March, 1964, and also the number of employees of government bodies and private employers :—

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

('000)

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1959	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	June, 1963	March, 1964
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
Manufacturing, &c.† ..	235.2	258.7	273.7	259.1	270.7	281.6	295.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	23.9	29.1	28.9	29.8	29.8	29.6	30.3
Building and Construction	65.8	66.0	67.3	72.3	68.3	69.8	70.6
Road Transport and Storage ..	16.6	17.1	17.4	18.9	18.8	19.5	20.1
Shipping and Stevedoring	9.7	9.0	8.3	8.5	7.2	7.7	8.1
Rail and Air Transport ..	16.7	17.3	16.8	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.1
Communication ..	17.9	21.2	21.3	21.7	22.3	22.5	22.9
Finance and Property ..	16.7	20.6	22.3	23.6	24.5	25.2	26.4
Retail Trade ..	45.2	51.3	52.5	52.8	52.8	54.8	55.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	36.9	42.2	43.6	44.9	45.0	46.1	48.7
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	23.5	24.8	24.7	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.4
Health ..	6.8	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.3
Education ..	10.7	14.6	15.5	16.1	17.5	19.4	19.8
Personal Services‡	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.1
Other§ ..	21.7	25.6	26.4	27.7	28.5	29.5	30.0
Total ..	563.4	621.8	643.5	643.6	654.3	675.3	699.6
Private ..	404.5	447.9	470.7	463.8	475.0	491.9	512.1
Government|| ..	158.9	173.9	172.8	179.8	179.3	183.4	187.5
Total ..	563.4	621.8	643.5	643.6	654.3	675.3	699.6
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing, &c.† ..	85.5	92.8	101.1	91.6	99.6	103.4	112.6
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Building and Construction	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Road Transport and Storage ..	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Shipping and Stevedoring	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Rail and Air Transport ..	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Communication ..	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6
Finance and Property ..	9.2	13.6	15.2	16.1	16.3	16.6	17.5
Retail Trade ..	34.4	39.4	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.7	42.4
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	9.9	11.4	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.6	13.1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	8.2	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3
Health ..	19.9	25.9	26.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	29.6
Education ..	12.9	18.2	19.6	20.6	22.2	23.2	24.3
Personal Services‡	14.5	16.1	16.9	17.4	16.8	17.0	17.8
Other§ ..	10.7	13.7	14.8	15.6	15.9	16.6	17.1
Total ..	216.7	253.5	269.7	266.2	276.5	284.7	299.3
Private ..	184.9	213.8	228.6	223.2	231.8	238.8	251.0
Government|| ..	31.8	39.7	41.1	43.0	44.7	45.9	48.3
Total ..	216.7	253.5	269.7	266.2	276.5	284.7	299.3

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :
INDUSTRY GROUPS*—*continued*
('000)

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1959	June, 1960	June, 1961	June, 1962	June, 1963	March, 1964
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Manufacturing, &c.† ..	320.7	351.5	374.8	350.7	370.3	385.0	407.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	25.6	31.2	31.0	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.7
Building and Construction Road Transport and Storage ..	66.7	67.2	68.7	73.9	69.9	71.4	72.3
Shipping and Stevedoring Rail and Air Transport ..	18.0	18.6	19.0	20.7	20.6	21.3	22.1
Communication ..	10.1	9.6	8.8	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.7
Finance and Property ..	18.8	19.5	19.0	20.2	19.9	20.2	20.2
Retail Trade ..	22.8	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.5
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	25.9	34.2	37.5	39.7	40.8	41.8	43.9
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	79.6	90.7	93.7	94.0	94.2	96.5	98.3
Health ..	46.8	53.6	55.5	57.2	57.3	58.7	61.8
Education ..	31.7	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.9	35.5	36.7
Personal Services‡ ..	26.7	34.1	34.8	36.4	37.3	38.5	38.9
Other§ ..	23.6	32.8	35.1	36.7	39.7	42.6	44.1
Total ..	26.7	28.1	29.1	29.9	29.4	29.6	30.9
Total ..	32.4	39.3	41.2	43.3	44.4	46.1	47.1
Private ..	780.1	875.3	913.2	909.8	930.8	960.0	998.9
Government|| ..	589.4	661.7	699.3	687.0	706.8	730.7	763.1
Total ..	190.7	213.6	213.9	222.8	224.0	229.3	235.8
Total ..	780.1	875.3	913.2	909.8	930.8	960.0	998.9

* Subject to revision. Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and Defence Forces.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part 8 of the Year Book.

‡ Includes hotels, restaurants, hairdressing and other personal services.

§ Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional; and 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 (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, 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, 1954 ..	50.5	14.6	65.1	96.3	16.0	112.3	12.1	1.2	13.3	158.9	31.8	190.7
June, 1959 ..	53.9	15.3	69.2	106.2	22.9	129.1	13.8	1.5	15.3	173.9	39.7	213.6
June, 1960 ..	53.5	14.9	68.4	105.3	24.5	129.8	14.0	1.7	15.7	172.8	41.1	213.9
June, 1961 ..	54.3	15.1	69.4	110.7	26.1	136.8	14.8	1.8	16.6	179.8	43.0	222.8
June, 1962 ..	54.6	15.0	69.6	109.8	27.9	137.7	14.9	1.8	16.7	179.3	44.7	224.0
June, 1963 ..	55.6	14.9	70.5	112.6	29.1	141.7	15.2	1.9	17.1	183.4	45.9	229.3
March, 1964	57.3	15.7	73.0	114.6	30.6	145.2	15.6	2.0	17.6	187.5	48.3	235.8

FURTHER REFERENCES

Further details on subjects dealt with in this chapter are contained in other publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*.

*Prices***Retail Price Indexes**

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Further information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960 is set out on pages 510–513 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, &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).

Between the September Quarter of 1948 and the December Quarter of 1963, changes in the weighting pattern of the Index had been made at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. Details of the principal changes made at those points of time are shown in the Victorian Year Book 1964.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter, 1963. Changes from the previous (fourth) linked series were :—

- (1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 ;
- (2) the weights for fuel and light, fares and motoring were changed to accord with the pattern of consumption in 1961-62 ;
- (3) the weights for housing were changed to take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1961 ; and
- (4) furniture, frozen vegetables, packet soups, additional processed meat items, Sunday newspapers, and weekly magazines were added to the list of items. Rentals of

six-roomed privately owned houses were included. Some other new items of less significance were included and a few items of minor significance were deleted.

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the Index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so. The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption ; Population Censuses ; Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments ; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources ; and from special surveys.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Index : Year 1952-53=100)

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
1964	127·2	115·1	164·5	112·6	130·8	127·1

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	1963
Groceries—						
Bread†	2 lb.	5.40	5.55	8.50	14.63	18.88
Flour—Plain	2 lb.	4.25	4.25	5.72	11.14	15.12
„ —Self-Raising	2 lb.	7.48	7.40	9.98	18.10	22.93
Tea	1 lb.	27.74	27.00	36.50	84.53	76.24
Sugar	1 lb.	4.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	11.00
Jam, Plum	1½ lb.	8.40	11.25	16.68	27.18	30.10
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	7.14	7.33	9.54	19.00	22.33
Peaches, Canned	29 oz.	9.43	13.26	20.25	33.12	30.53
Pears, Canned	29 oz.	10.02	14.20	21.53	35.07	31.23
Potatoes	7 lb.	17.70	8.40	24.08	40.99	29.30
Onions	1 lb.	3.53	2.62	4.02	9.13	10.07
Soap	1 lb.	6.97	7.11	11.39	18.02	22.67
Kerosene	quart	5.15	6.43	7.34	8.24	8.76
Dairy Produce—						
Butter, Factory	1 lb.	19.50	20.50	26.35	50.93	57.81
Cheese, Mild	1 lb.	13.41	16.28	18.50	34.13	41.00
Eggs, New Laid§	1 doz.	19.17	26.00	39.61	66.88	72.58
Bacon Rashers	1 lb.	19.90	22.78	44.06	71.54	95.28
Milk—Condensed	tin	9.33	10.27	14.63	22.41	24.22
„ —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	58.04
„ —Rib	1 lb.	8.66	11.53	18.21	39.77	57.76
„ —Steak—Rump	1 lb.	15.63	21.06	30.62	54.46	86.19
„ —„ —Chuck	1 lb.	7.05	10.12	15.48	33.88	46.02
„ —Sausages	1 lb.	5.48	8.15	13.47	20.21	25.47
„ —Corned Silverside	1 lb.	8.95	12.54	20.37	39.56	54.46
„ —Corned Brisket	1 lb.	6.85	9.35	14.51	29.11	39.19
Mutton—Leg	1 lb.	7.74	11.37	15.41	25.79	27.74
„ —Forequarter	1 lb.	4.63	6.57	9.39	16.47	20.17
„ —Chops, Loin	1 lb.	8.37	10.64	15.12	25.16	24.70
„ —Chops, Leg	1 lb.	8.65	11.60	15.78	27.52	29.05
Pork—Leg	1 lb.	12.62	15.95	33.58	52.96	64.03
„ —Loin	1 lb.	12.91	16.80	34.49	54.03	64.78
„ —Chops	1 lb.	13.30	17.65	35.12	54.54	64.95

* 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*
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
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	272	368	340

* 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	1963
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. 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	15 2·52
Oats, Milling ..	..	2 10·44	4 1·75	6 10·56	8 4·75	7 4·92
Maize ..	..	5 2·94	8 4·00	12 3·44	15 4·00	17 11·50
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bran ..	ton	4 19 6	6 0 0	11 5 8	21 11 0	21 0 0
Pollard ..	..	4 19 8	6 0 0	11 5 8	21 11 0	22 0 0
Flour (First Quality) ..	..	12 16 6	12 17 6	17 14 7	32 17 6	41 10 2
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	13 14 5
Onions ..	..	21 11 2	14 12 6	21 17 6	48 18 8	41 4 6
Dairy and Farm- yard Produce—						
Butter ..	lb.	1 5·00	1 5·88	1 11·75	3 11·41	4 7·27
Bacon ..	..	1 0·81	1 3·50	2 2·00	4 0·50	5 3·17
Ham ..	..	1 5·44	1 6·50	2 9·00	4 6·50	5 9·42
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 5·28
Eggs* ..	dozen	1 4·13	1 10·25	2 11·19	4 11·54	5 2·50
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, Prime ..	100 lb.	£ 14 0	£ 2 11 1	£ 4 11 3	£ 7 9 10	£ 8 17 7
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Mutton ..	lb.	0 3·31	0 5·32	0 9·20	0 10·96	0 11·16
Veal ..	..	0 4·31	0 5·84	0 8·94	1 9·05	1 11·67
Pork ..	..	0 7·13	0 9·69	1 10·57	2 6·51	3 2·08
Lamb ..	..	0 6·25	0 8·75	1 4·00	2 2·07	1 11·04

* 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 52 to 70) and especially the incidence of rain have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the number of enterprises on individual farms. Farming is generally carried out on a single enterprise basis, a major exception being the association of cereal growing and sheep grazing in the main wheat areas. Other exceptions occur on a less extensive scale with other forms of production.

Most farms in the State are owner-operated and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in the State are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 484).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 506). 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 7·5 mill. acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool, and fat lamb production. The principal crop grown is wheat and about 1·3 mill. acres are sown to this crop each year. In addition, some 300,000 acres of oats, including 15,000 acres for hay and 50,000 acres for grazing, and 80,000 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 17 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 1·6 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 900,000 acres are sown to wheat each year, the average yield being close to 24 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (275,000 acres, including 30,000 acres for hay and 15,000 acres for grazing), and barley (35,000 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 40 mill. lb. of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the River Murray in the north. The total area of the district is 6.3 mill. acres, of which 5.5 mill. acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 in. in the north-west and increases to 25 in. over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 550,000 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 230,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 40,000 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 370,000 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 80,000 beef cattle.

North-Eastern District

The district has a total area of 7·2 mill. acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3·7 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 8,500 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 240,000 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 which is also used very largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent. of the State's onion acreage is located 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 9·75 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 about 430,000 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 nearly 500,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are 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, 1962, this comprised :—

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	31,634,458
Lands in process of alienation	2,380,130
Crown lands	22,231,172
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise :—

	Acres
Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,870,420
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	709,484
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	150,974
Water reserves	315,595
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	627,624
Roads	1,700,729
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs ..	3,845,479
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	180,218
Leases of former agricultural college lands ..	28,586
Other leases and licences	1,711
Temporary grazing licences and leases ..	*5,258,687
Unoccupied	4,131,665
Total	22,231,172

* In addition, 73,090 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 1958 to 1962. 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		£
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
1962.. ..	4,584	11,299	15,883	103,337	308,337

TRANSFER OF LAND ACT AND ASSURANCE FUND

Year Book 1961 (451–452).

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO THE FARMING INDUSTRY

Year Book 1964 (525–527).

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 in regard to the removal of stone, gravel, and soil by Government departments and public authorities.

The Chairman of the Authority is also Chairman of the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which operates under the same Act.

Hydrologic Research in Catchments

One of the Soil Conservation Authority's responsibilities is to determine the most suitable forms of land use in water supply catchments. To this end the Authority studies the effects of different kinds of land use not simply for the purpose of erosion control as such, but also for their influences on the hydrology of those areas. Research is being carried out in three different experimental areas where controlled land use over a period of years will provide useful information.

One of these long-term research projects, which is being carried out at the Parwan Experimental Area near Bacchus Marsh, has been established to discover the run-off to rainfall relationship of pastoral country receiving twenty inches annual rainfall. This area is typical of much of the Parwan Creek catchment where the native pasture affords little protection and all types of water erosion are extensive. This has led to low production and a threat to the Melton Weir.

Another project is the Stewart's Creek Experimental Area which was started in co-operation with the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and Forests Commission in 1959. The area consists of about 300 acres of State forest (40 inch annual rainfall) just north of the Great Dividing Range, near Daylesford. The forest consists of two types of eucalypts, messmate and peppermint, and is typical of much of the forest cover on catchments ranging in size from 10 acres to 65 acres.

A third project, the Reefton Experimental Area, was started in 1962. It contains 2,700 acres of mountain ash forest (60 inch annual rainfall) in the Armstrong Creek Catchment. This is an upper tributary of the River Yarra and is representative of the forested catchments which provide most of Melbourne's water. At Reefton there are six experimental catchments ranging in size from 200 acres to 1,300 acres.

By measuring the rainfall and other associated factors on each of the catchments, it will be possible to gain a better understanding of the effect of different forms of management on water yield and which forms of land use are both productive and safe in water supply catchments.

SOIL CONSERVATION AUTHORITY : FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Books 1961 (452-454) ; 1962 (62-65) ; 1963 (490-491) ; 1964 (528).

LAND UTILIZATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

Year Book 1962 (473-474).

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS

Year Book 1963 (491-492).

Rural Finance Facilities

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves whilst they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After the two world wars these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned men to enable them to buy their own "Single Unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant and equipment.

The State set up a Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into a Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it cushions the effect of large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. It also assists in financing research. The Commonwealth Development Bank is interested in making loans available for the improvement of approved properties.

The trading banks have many farmer clients who require finance mostly on a relatively short-term seasonal basis. Numerous pastoral finance companies act as agents for farmers and frequently provide credit for the purchase of properties or for their improvement or for the purchase of livestock. The State Savings Bank also makes limited financial advances to farmers.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

General

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation passed in 1961, which began to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. The new Commission carried out the functions of the previous authorities temporarily in two separate branches, viz., those of Settlement and Finance respectively, until further legislation passed in 1963 completed the merger by removing this division and co-ordinating the functions previously performed by the two separate authorities.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Corporation was established in April, 1950. Its functions, which have since been taken over by the Commission, include the making of advances through loans at low rates of interest

to existing or proposed country industries, both primary and secondary. The Commission is also empowered to advance moneys to, or for the benefit of, any farmer for carrying into effect a composition or scheme of arrangement between him and his creditors.

Revenue, expenditure, &c., for each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
REVENUE					
Interest	381	405	437	475	520
Other	7	10	12	20	25
Total Revenue	388	415	449	495	545
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	49	54	58	60	55
Interest	250	261	278	299	365
Sinking Fund	19	20	20	22	23
Other	21	9	16	12	12
Total Expenditure ..	339	344	372	393	455
Net Surplus	49	71	77	102	90
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30th June	8,611	8,731	9,365	9,859	10,170
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30th June	7,734	7,836	8,323	8,906	9,516

General Settlement

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the services. In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the former Soldier Settlement Commission. Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the stage where, apart from forfeited holdings, no further allocations of blocks are visualized.

Under the Victorian legislation, soldier settlement was carried out under two separate schemes. Firstly, there was the general settlement scheme where the Commission acquired freehold land or Crown land for subdivision and development into holdings for application by ex-servicemen. Such holdings were allocated on a competitive basis, having regard to the merits of all the applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,283. 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 £11,957,265.

The Soldier Settlement Act enabled the Commission to make advances to general settlers and Single Unit Farm settlers to assist them in the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. For this purpose £6,083,360 has been advanced to settlers and at the 30th June, 1963, £5,592,312 has been repaid, £9,737 has been written off leaving an outstanding balance of £481,311. In addition to its functions under the Soldier Settlement Act, the Commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, administered that portion of the *Commonwealth Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945*, which related to agricultural loans and allowances.

With soldier settlement in its final stages, the following tables set out the particulars of rural rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Victoria as at the 30th June, 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF
DEVELOPMENT, 1945 TO 1963**

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1963		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1963
	acres	£	
Freehold Land	1,193,171	19,715,490	2,651,362
Crown Land	51,536		
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. .. .	..			27,169,690
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1963		
	acres	£	
Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement	64,204	1,543,817*	295,519*

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers, who are not necessarily ex-servicemen.

VICTORIA—ADVANCES TO EX-SERVICEMEN, 1945 to 1963

Act	Total Advances to 30th June, 1963		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1963	
	No.	£	No.	£
Soldier Settlement Act—				
Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability*	2,967	27,269,513	2,631	22,742,261
Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single-unit Farms	2,878	11,957,265	1,592	6,108,126
Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, &c. .. .	†	6,083,360	482	481,311
Advances for Shares in Co- operatives	327	125,164	2	466
Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act—				
Advances to Assist Rehab- ilitation in Farming Industry	2,970	1,769,851	311	75,353

* The total number of settlers allocated holdings is 3,283 which includes 235 holdings re-allocated and 13 holdings disposed of. Some 68 settlers have yet to receive their lease liabilities.

† Not available.

Other Land Settlement

The *Land Settlement Act* 1959 extended the functions of the then Soldier Settlement Commission in that, under such Act, the Commission was given authority to administer a new land settlement scheme to cater for those men wishing to become farm owners—many of whom were too young to have been ex-servicemen and thus eligible for soldier settlement. The scheme generally is based on the same principles as the scheme for soldier settlement—the main differences being the interest rates payable and the basis of determining the capital liability of the settler for the farm. There is no provision in the Act for advances to buy single unit farms. The Commission is given authority to purchase privately-owned land or set apart suitable Crown land for development and subdivision.

Any male British subject over the age of 21 years is eligible to apply for land made available, but the actual allocation is made on a competitive basis, having regard to a number of factors laid down in the Act, including the applicant's experience in farming and prospects of success.

A feature of the legislation is that the farms are either brought to, or within sight of, production before allocation. Further details about the general principles of this legislation will be found on pages 494–496 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Up to the 30th June, 1963, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on three developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, and the East Goulburn Project near Shepparton.

The demand for all holdings allotted to date has been exceedingly keen and the 197 farms allocated (136 dairying and 61 soft fruit) attracted nearly 7,000 applications.

At the 30th June, 1963, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act 1959* was as follows :—

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1963

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1963		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1963	
	acres	£	£	
Land Acquired—				
Freehold Land Purchased ..	17,538	635,623	6,622,395	
Crown Land ..	80,851			
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. ..	..	6,065,734		
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1963			
	acres	£		
Sales of Land not Required for Settlement	1,754	32,917*	8,104*	
	Total Advances to 30th June, 1963		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1963	
	No.	£	No.	£
Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act ..	†	94,526	57	69,572

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

† Not available.

Other Rural Finance Facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes fall into two categories :—

(1) Credit Foncier Department loans are long-term advances to enable borrowers to purchase or improve farms. The maximum loan available from this source is £3,500 carrying interest at 4½ per cent. per annum and repayable over 10 years (subject to renewal). The maximum loan must not exceed three quarters of the value of the property. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1963 may be found on page 684.

(2) Savings Bank Department loans are advances of larger amounts—the maximum loan is £10,000—and are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. These are short-term loans extending over a period of 3 years, but are subject to renewal. Interest charged is either 5½ or 6 per cent. per annum depending on whether the property is occupied by the borrower or whether the loan exceeds £5,000. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now known as the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses which in some cases include processing and packaging of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent dairy products and barley, has comprised the major portion of accommodation provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as tobacco, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and fertilizers.

The interest rates for advances during the year ended 30th June, 1963 were 4 per cent. per annum if against the security of a Commonwealth or State Government guarantee, and 4½ per cent. per annum against other securities.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The fund is financed by one half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural advances outstanding at 30th June, 1963 may be found on pages 680 to 682. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1963 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF
AUSTRALIA : RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED,
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1963
(£'000)

Type of Primary Industry	Rural Advances Approved
Sheep	169
Dairying	350
Cattle	17
Wheat	14
Other Grain Crops .. .. .	..
Other Primary Industry	155
Total	705

The average loan approved for rural purposes during the year was £3,542.

Advances by Major Trading Banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND
PRIVATE TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING TO RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS

(£'000)

Industry of Borrower	Amount Outstanding at the End of June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sheep Grazing	21,373	19,870	19,184	19,732	19,878
Wheat Growing	2,705	3,305	2,343	3,135	3,904
Dairying and Pig Raising	12,440	12,959	12,313	13,703	14,845
Other Rural	7,286	8,208	7,949	8,596	9,712
Total	43,804	44,342	41,789	45,166	48,339

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 18 per cent. of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June, 1963 and 15 per cent. of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30th June, 1963 was 6½ per cent. per annum but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level.

Advances of Pastoral Finance Companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at the end of June for the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE
COMPANIES

(£ Mill.)

At End of June—						Advances Outstanding
1959	..	..	..	..	..	16.0
1960	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
1961	..	..	..	..	..	19.9
1962	..	..	..	..	..	16.4
1963	..	..	..	..	..	17.8

* Held by branches located in Victoria which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement Purchase Leases

Under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958 an eligible person may purchase an allotment of Crown land by the payment of 20 annual instalments of rent. No person is eligible to obtain a lease if the unimproved value of the area applied for, together with the unimproved value of the land already owned, exceeds £7,500. The control of this scheme is vested in a local land board. Certain conditions must be met by the lessee to retain the lease. During the first six years he must :—

- (1) Carry out specific land improvement as set out by the board, e.g., clearing, draining or grading the land, the sowing of annual or fodder crops, soil improvement, &c.;
- (2) complete one quarter of the land improvements within three years and commence clearing or other essential work within twelve months ;
- (3) establish his permanent residence on the allotment ;
- (4) not sell or transfer the allotment except in the event of death or bankruptcy ;
- (5) not enter into a mortgage without the written consent of the board ; and
- (6) suppress and destroy vermin and weeds declared to be such under the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Acts.

Non-compliance with or violation of any of the above conditions will render the lease subject to forfeiture. On the satisfactory compliance with all covenants and conditions including payment of all charges and fees, a Crown grant (freehold title) will be issued to the lessee. Since the scheme's inception in 1957 and up to the 30th June, 1963, 520 allotments comprising 208,315 acres have been proclaimed available for application.

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, 1963, it had spent about £80 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 ..	252,860	" "
Loddon ..	Cairn-Curran ..	120,600	" "
	Tullaroop ..	60,000	Maryborough town supply ; diverters ; and Goulburn- Loddon System
Murray ..	Hume Reservoir ..	1,250,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs ..	111,420*	"
Macalister ..	Glenmaggie Reservoir	154,300	Macalister
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	15,500	Werribee District
		5,299,410†	

* Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

† In addition to the storages named, the total includes 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 ft. 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 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1962–63

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District	Area Irrigated								Water Deliveries
		Pastures		Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total	
		Native	Sown							
					acres					acre ft.
Goulburn–Loddon System	1,350,093	25,279	402,533	32,813	293	23,397	1,613	29,876	515,804	634,668
River Murray System—										
Torrumbarry System* ..	357,471	22,021	201,061	9,181	5,489	2,088	1,058	9,724	250,622	222,282
Murray Valley Area ..	301,141	2,268	96,205	8,708	40	6,280	413	3,011	116,925	176,720
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,763	302	601	683	36,803	2,912	590	1,497	43,388	122,016
Total River Murray	739,375	24,591	297,867	18,572	42,332	11,280	2,061	14,232	410,935	521,018
Macalister District ..	130,936	2,685	55,915	1,420	..	..	27	339	60,386	87,565
Werribee–Bacchus Marsh ..	16,343	123	5,739	657	..	602	4,480	43	11,644	17,636
Other Northern Systems ..	‡	671	11,022	1,271	8	3,281	498	43	16,794	25,844
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	236	1,330	..
Private Diversions ¶	‡	7,968	85,309	11,267	3,124	4,499	12,861	9,634	134,662	..
Grand Totals ..	§2,236,747	61,317	858,385	66,000	45,757	43,059	22,634	54,403	1,151,555	1,286,731

* Includes 40,898 acres irrigated by private diversion.

† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (15,540 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡ Not available.

§ Incomplete.

¶ Does not include 327,095 acre ft. of private diversion.

Works Under Construction and Projected

Due to the enlargement of the Eildon Reservoir and the construction of the Cairn-Curran, Tullaroop and Eppalock Reservoirs, a large scale channel enlargement and remodelling programme in the Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District is in progress. Approximately half of the work has been completed.

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. It is anticipated that construction will commence during 1964-1965.

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.

The latter two projects are part of a £37.5 mill. long-term programme for the erection of nine storages. The Tarago Reservoir on the Tarago River will be commenced in 1964 and will serve the Mornington Peninsula, whilst the first stage of the Buffalo Dam (capacity 16,000 acre ft.) on the Buffalo River has been started. This will augment the water supply of the City of Wangaratta and supplement water already supplied to tobacco farms in the area. The second stage is for a reservoir of 800,000 acre ft. capacity, costing approximately £20 mill., to be started in 1968.

IRRIGATION : FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1962 (479-483).

WIMMERA-MALLEE REGION WATER SUPPLY AND FLOOD PROTECTION,
RIVER IMPROVEMENT, AND DRAINAGE

Year Book 1963 (499-502).

WATER SUPPLY IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (535-543).

*Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District**Introduction*

The Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District is the largest Irrigation District in Victoria and its irrigated area (a record 825,000 acres were irrigated in 1962-63) represents about 80 per cent. of Victoria's total irrigated acreage.

The first move for irrigation in northern Victoria—apart from the irrigation of isolated riverside farm lands—was the establishment of the United Echuca and Waranga Trust in 1882. After the Irrigation Act of 1886, many similar Trusts were begun. By 1905, the districts of these Trusts covered 1,760 square miles across the lower reaches of the Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers, but very little land was actually irrigated and the Trust system was not a success. In 1905, their districts and works were transferred by the Government to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. (See pages 480–481 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.) Since 1905, the Commission has built major storages on the Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers, whilst the River Murray itself has been harnessed by construction of the Hume Reservoir and a number of weirs down the river under the River Murray Agreement.

A network of new channels has been built by the Commission through the areas served by the old Trust works and to new areas. Water from the Murray, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon Rivers is now distributed throughout 1,900,000 acres (2,969 square miles) in the Goulburn–Murray Irrigation District, enabling the area to be intensively developed under irrigation for dairying, sheep and fat lamb raising, orchards, and market gardens.

The Goulburn–Murray Irrigation District was formed in 1959 by the amalgamation of 20 smaller Irrigation Districts, comprising all the Districts then supplied with water by gravity on the northern plains. The identities of these former Districts have been preserved for certain administrative purposes as Irrigation Areas within the Goulburn–Murray District.

The northern boundary of the District is the River Murray. Its other boundaries are roughly defined by a line through the points at which water is diverted—Yarrowonga on the Murray, Murchison on the Goulburn, Rochester on the Campaspe, and the vicinity of Boort on the Loddon—returning to the Murray near Swan Hill, 200 miles west from Yarrowonga in a direct line. Within these boundaries, the district falls into two distinct parts, east and west, separated by a strip up to 25 miles wide east of Pyramid Hill.

Climate and Soils

Broadly speaking, the District has a dry Mediterranean or warm temperate type of climate, with hot and fairly dry summers and mild, rainy winters. The critical climatic factor is the rainfall which varies from about 13 ins. per year at Swan Hill to 22 ins. at Murchison.

Soils are generally fertile and suited to irrigation, but there is a fairly substantial area of heavy soils around Kerang and Boort which are shallow, hard to cultivate, and present difficult drainage problems under irrigation.

Water Supply for Irrigation

As the name of the District indicates, its main sources of supply are the Goulburn and Murray Rivers, although in the last decade large storages have also been built on the Loddon and Campaspe Rivers.

The main storages are as follows :—

VICTORIA—GOULBURN—MURRAY IRRIGATION DISTRICT :
MAIN STORAGES

River System	Reservoir, &c.	Capacity (Acre Ft.)
Murray	Hume Reservoir	2,500,000
	Yarrowonga Weir	95,120
	Torrumbarry Weir	28,900
Goulburn	Eildon Reservoir	2,750,000
	Waranga Basin	333,400
	Goulburn Weir	20,700
Loddon	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	120,600
	Tullaroop Reservoir	60,000
	Kerang North-West Lakes	69,400
	Kow Swamp	40,860
Campaspe	Laanecoorie Reservoir	6,300
	Eppalock Reservoir	252,860
		6,278,140

However, not all of this storage capacity is available to the Goulburn—Murray Irrigation District. In particular, under the River Murray Agreement (pages 480—481 of the Victorian Year Book 1962), the River Murray storages are shared equally with New South Wales after meeting certain obligations to South Australia. Other Victorian demands are made on the storages for Districts further down the Murray (mainly around Mildura), for private irrigation outside Districts, and for town supplies. Furthermore, since most of the storage capacity is designed to regulate supplies from year to year and to cover prolonged dry periods, the quantity of water available annually is much less than the total capacity.

Investigations recently completed have led to the conclusion that, at the 1963 stage of water resources development, the water normally available for all purposes in northern Victoria—outside the Wimmera—Mallee system—is 3,200,000 acre ft. annually, of which the Goulburn—Murray Irrigation District has been allocated 2,750,000 acre ft. measured at the storages. About half of this is recorded as delivered on the land, the balance being lost in distribution by un-measured deliveries, evaporation, seepage, and unavoidable waste.

By 1970, further water will be available from diversion of Snowy water to the Murray and as a result of construction of the Chowilla storage (a River Murray Commission work), but most of this will be used to provide a more reliable supply in dry years, rather than to increase the normal regulated flow. In effect, therefore, the present commitment of 2,750,000 acre ft. (measured at storages) to the District represents virtually the maximum amount which the District can expect for a number of years.

Post-War Development

Since the end of the Second World War in 1945, there has been a capital expenditure of more than £50 mill. devoted to storages, channels, and drains for the development of the District. As a result of this, the area actually irrigated has increased by 50 per cent. to a record 825,279 acres in 1962-63, and there has also been a considerable increase in the volume of water delivered per acre irrigated to intensify production. Storage capacity has actually trebled, the comparative figure in 1945 for the table presented on page 500 being only 2,154,000 acre ft.

The pattern of production in the District is indicated in the table below, which shows the areas irrigated in 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—GOULBURN—MURRAY IRRIGATION DISTRICT :
LAND IRRIGATED, 1962-63**

Particulars	Area Irrigated	Percentage of Total
	acres	per cent.
Permanent Pastures, Lucerne, and Fodders.. ..	324,247	39
Natural and Annual Pastures	425,626	52
Orchards	31,097	4
Market Gardens	2,987	} 1
Vineyards	4,518	
Other	36,804	4
	825,279	100

Thus, contrary to popular impression, irrigation in northern Victoria is predominantly for pasture production, the area under permanent pastures generally representing dairying, and the area under annual pastures representing sheep and fat lamb raising. These two categories each use about the same total quantity of water, as permanent pastures require more water per irrigated acre. Lucerne, fodders, and natural pastures are of comparatively minor importance.

Both dairying and sheep/fat lamb raising are practised to some degree throughout the whole of the District. However, the trend is for dairying to be concentrated in the areas which have the most intensive supplies of water. These are mainly in the eastern half of the District (Shepparton, Tatura, Tongala, Cobram, and Rochester) with Cohuna and Swan Hill the only important dairying centres in the western section of the District. In recent years, as increased quantities of water have been allocated to the District, there has been a strong tendency for many areas previously under annual pastures to change to dairying. This has permitted many more people to be supported in the area, since a given quantity of water is usually found to support two people at dairying but only one at sheep raising.

The more intensive forms of land use are orchards, market gardens, and vineyards. The only area of vines of any significance is to be found at Woorinen, and this is generally inferior to the larger settlements further up the Murray towards Mildura. Market gardens

are also concentrated, mainly around Shepparton, Tatura, Swan Hill, and Cobram. The most widely grown crop is tomatoes for canning, the Goulburn-Murray District providing almost the total Victorian production. The district around Shepparton and Tatura is particularly famous for its production of canning peaches, pears, and apricots. These districts, together with the Cobram area, produce almost all of Victoria's canning fruit, and about two thirds of the total Australian output of canning peaches, pears, and apricots. Non-canning pears are also an important crop around Shepparton and Tatura, and citrus is significant around Swan Hill and Cobram.

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

Year Book 1964 (544-545).

*Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension***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.

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 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 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.

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 320 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 1962-63 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :—

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY,
1962-63

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	76,294	69,700	43,284	28,922	22,554	10,974	498	252,226
Area ('000 acres)	172,038	37,709	376,788	156,697	262,660	6,422	165,331	1,177,645
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	5,008	3,125	919	2,595	4,804	15	3	16,469
Production ('000 bush.)	109,002	67,899	18,683	38,339	72,500	419	70	306,912
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	708	932	27	416	1,177	31	1	3,292
Production ('000 bush.)	16,035	27,042	545	5,770	18,572	828	17	68,809
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	220	194	150	1,053	390	20	..	2,027
Production ('000 bush.)	5,361	5,469	4,088	18,004	6,056	631	..	39,609
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres)	587	1,251	87	287	340	165	3	2,720
Production ('000 tons)	965	2,376	197	406	453	313	7	4,717
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	3,163	9,844	16,906	..	28	..	..	29,941
Production (dried leaf '000 lb.)	2,577	9,447	15,277	..	29	..	..	27,330
Onions—								
Area (acres)	800	4,634	3,796	944	509	79	*	10,762†
Production (tons)	5,185	26,175	21,148	8,531	6,622	515	*	68,176†
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	27,420	43,024	16,994	5,918	6,499	13,839	47	113,741
Production (tons)	132,969	254,473	86,239	53,253	56,900	82,545	217	666,596
Other Vegetables—Area (acres)	44,951	40,017	39,666	10,225	8,071	20,809	251	163,990
Fruit—Area (acres)	98,032	75,855	43,242	40,444	25,204	21,943	197	304,917
Vineyards—Area (acres)	17,704	45,662	3,237	58,266	16,416	..	*	141,285†
Grapes for Table (tons)	6,537	7,573	3,977	1,078	2,188	..	*	21,353†
Wine Made ('000 gals.)	5,858	2,433	28	20,785	789	..	*	29,893†
Currants (tons)	514	2,536	..	2,607	1,225	..	..	6,882
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	8,446	44,060	..	11,007	51	..	..	63,564
Livestock Numbers, 31st March, 1963—								
Sheep ('000)	70,021	27,472	22,811	15,738	18,727	3,570	293	158,632
Dairy Cattle ('000)	1,262	1,858	1,193	281	240	238	3	5,075
Beef Cattle ('000)	3,307	1,367	6,040	398	1,058	206	1,066	13,442
Pigs ('000)	392	298	402	145	131	70	2	1,440
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	5,772	7,423	1,787	1,748	1,604	466	65	18,865
Lambs ('000)	5,948	5,407	337	1,718	863	629	46	14,948
Cattle ('000)	1,242	1,025	1,401	170	281	112	34	4,265
Calves ('000)	567	537	403	84	27	46	2	1,666
Pigs ('000)	688	528	604	234	237	115	9	2,415
Wool Production ('000 lb.)	693,734	316,252	233,638	207,344	184,110	34,570	2,443	1,672,091
Whole Milk Production—								
All Purposes ('000 gals.)	324,113	670,788	245,067	95,378	56,029	78,518	1,090	1,470,983
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	72,489	68,415	57,963	31,655	29,218	10,388	438	270,566
Shearing Machines (Stands)	68,708	39,162	18,977	27,528	19,868	4,249	313	178,805
Milking Machines (Units)	43,089	97,372	46,674	18,836	10,514	12,701	*	229,186†
Gross Value of Production‡—								
Agriculture (£'000)	154,151	176,755	126,239	64,236	79,023	17,775	252	568,431
Pastoral (£'000)	239,225	157,739	120,608	63,693	53,640	13,768	4,489	653,162
Dairying (£'000)	69,590	78,568	34,616	15,984	10,018	10,702	211	219,689

* Not available for publication.

† Incomplete.

‡ Subject to revision.

Figure 14. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.



Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1962-63

For the season 1962-63, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,700, the area devoted to agriculture 7,558,041 acres, and the total area occupied 37,708,842 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 1962-63 (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	14,440	333	1,302	789	236	2,660
North-Central ..	2,930	4,401	118	629	1,212	135	2,094
Western ..	8,775	12,828	443	4,026	1,729	432	6,630
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,094	2,071	1,698	1,802	425	5,996
Mallee ..	10,784	6,207	2,961	894	2,984	682	7,521
Northern ..	6,337	11,705	1,383	1,724	2,259	171	5,537
North-Eastern ..	7,221	5,028	143	974	1,926	657	3,700
Gippsland ..	8,739	8,997	106	1,382	1,254	829	3,571
Total ..	56,246	69,700	7,558	12,629	13,955	3,567	37,709
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central ..	..	..	12.52	48.95	29.66	8.87	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.63	30.04	57.88	6.45	100.00
Western ..	..	..	6.67	60.73	26.08	6.52	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	34.53	28.32	30.06	7.09	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	39.37	11.89	39.67	9.07	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	24.98	31.14	40.80	3.08	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3.86	26.32	52.06	17.76	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2.97	38.70	35.12	23.21	100.00
Total ..	..	..	20.05	33.49	37.01	9.45	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central ..	7.23	20.72	4.40	10.31	5.66	6.62	7.05
North-Central ..	5.21	6.31	1.57	4.98	8.68	3.81	5.56
Western ..	15.60	18.41	5.86	31.88	12.39	12.12	17.58
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.74	27.40	13.44	12.91	11.93	15.90
Mallee ..	19.17	8.91	39.18	7.08	21.38	19.09	19.95
Northern ..	11.27	16.79	18.29	13.65	16.19	4.79	14.68
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.21	1.89	7.71	13.80	18.42	9.81
Gippsland ..	15.54	12.91	1.41	10.95	8.99	23.22	9.47
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	4,493	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	1,281	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 1962-63 artificial fertilizers were used on 3,099,735 acres of wheat; 1,066,775 acres of other cereal crops; 81,085 acres of vegetables; 87,124 acres of orchards; 194,842 acres of other crops; and 9,940,017 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1962-63 amounted to 184,609 tons or 81 per cent. of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 561,832 tons or 94 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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
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
1962-63 ..	32,028	4,530	227	40,144	9,940	596

* Not available.

Aerial Agriculture

The aerial agriculture industry in Victoria has grown 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.

Since 1956-57, statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31st March—				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Area Treated						
* † ..	acres	505,805	616,531	806,592	972,269	923,776
Topdressed or Seeded ..	acres	253,489	372,597	580,169	676,219	659,975
Sprayed or Dusted	acres	155,256	134,561	196,297	231,098	206,711
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	317,900	459,520	749,020	877,200	888,060
Seed ..	lb.	8,320	24,000	1,624	5,135	2,128
Aircraft Utilization (Flying Time) ..	hours	6,523	6,622	9,598	8,545	8,238

* Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.

† Includes 109,373 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1960, 29,981 acres in 1961, 64,952 acres in 1962, and 57,090 acres in 1963; 345 acres treated for mosquito eradication in 1961; 290 acres for fly eradication in 1962, and 1012 acres for insect eradication in 1963.

Farm Machinery

The numbers 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Milking Machines—Units ..	85,608	89,657	92,315	95,661	97,372
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	35,951	37,015	37,926	38,758	39,162
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	57,818	59,438	62,730	65,487	66,479
—Crawler Type ..	1,684	1,730	1,807	1,931	1,936
Rotary Hoes ..	9,429	9,180	9,284	9,777	9,899
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters ..	27,290	27,948	29,035	29,349	29,188
Grain Drills—Combine ..	19,428	18,517	18,749	19,016	19,155
—Other ..	8,525	9,531	9,501	9,709	†
Maize Planters ..	1,020	998	*	*	*
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters ..	13,507	14,216	13,888	14,065	14,646
Pick-up Balers ..	7,073	8,040	8,968	9,282	10,107
Stationary Hay Presses ..	2,518	2,465	2,584	2,213	*

* Not collected. † Not available for publication.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954-58, page 88.

MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Year Book 1962 (493-495).

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 eight seasons 1956 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1955, and Actual Area Each Year 1956-1963, 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
1963	5,036,686	2,521,355	7,558,041

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. From 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is included under pasture.

Crops and Growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS,
1962-63

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		£
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2 row	180,275	5,128,758 bushels	2,494,927
6 row	14,021	339,526 bushels	159,860
Maize	3,634	216,164 bushels	143,184
Oats	932,168	27,042,057 bushels	9,205,566
Rye	17,551	114,639 bushels	85,278
Wheat	3,124,790	67,899,180 bushels	49,454,878
Hay—			
Barley and Rye	9,119	13,785 tons	106,770
Lucerne	75,897	157,353 tons	1,150,600
Meadow	910,999	1,733,511 tons	16,673,729
Oaten	217,328	406,974 tons	3,949,899
Wheaten	37,139	64,755 tons	552,768
Green Fodder	130,429	.. .. .	1,206,734
Dun and Other Field Peas	15,143	328,736 bushels	206,080
Grass and Clover Seed	23,183	34,622 cwt.	427,114
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet	583	{ 2,985 cwt. fibre	31,343
Linseed	25,232	{ 1,601 cwt. seed	2,642
Hops	547	327,216 bushels	572,628
Mustard	903	8,079 cwt.	355,325
Tobacco	9,844	5,999 cwt.	37,813
		84,351 cwt.	5,104,543
Vegetables—			
Onions	4,634	26,175 tons	694,866
Potatoes	43,024	254,473 tons	3,306,326
Other	40,017	204,569 tons	8,134,329
Stock Fodder—			
Pumpkins	408	.. .. .	17,340
Turnips, Beet, &c.	25,252	.. .. .	593,422
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	2,168	7,573 tons	366,533
Wine	4,798	13,294 tons	262,661
Drying	35,768	192,669 tons producing—	
		39,321 tons of sultanas ..	5,758,055
		4,738 tons of raisins ..	665,038
		2,537 tons of currants ..	401,053
Vines, Unproductive	2,928	.. .. .	..
Orchards—			
Productive	55,243	.. .. .	11,772,650
Unproductive	20,612	.. .. .	..
All Other Crops	7,231	.. .. .	2,840,430
Total Crops	5,970,868	.. .. .	126,734,384

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be the principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1962-63.

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 1962–63

Crops Grown	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	668	409	900	4,003	2,799	3,731	532	61	13,103
Oats ..	731	588	2,138	3,061	1,552	2,873	814	42	11,799
Barley ..	579	91	395	577	714	768	114	83	3,321
Maize ..	9	..	1	..	..	2	55	186	253
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	860	71	316	7	4	34	69	1,302	2,663
All Other ..	1,168	461	1,711	57	68	424	537	1,375	5,801
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,795	534	603	15	18	20	179	578	3,742
Onions ..	326	2	266	8	17	4	1	8	632
Other									
Vegetables	1,414	27	294	46	329	529	32	106	2,777
Orchards ..	1,824	162	77	123	1,338	1,045	156	82	4,807
Vineyards ..	2	2	..	7	2,386	126	24	..	2,547
Grass and									
Clover Seed	30	59	134	23	9	50	123	7	435
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	61	314	..	375*

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1962–63 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1962–63
(Acres)

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	46,363	28,688	76,002	915,790	1,389,527	608,909	55,953	3,558	3,124,790
Oats ..	32,787	24,271	145,372	256,614	227,972	215,538	28,153	1,461	932,168
Barley ..	37,510	2,243	13,287	31,869	66,505	36,112	3,594	3,176	194,296
Maize ..	51	..	1	..	..	4	503	3,075	3,634
Field Peas ..	8,746	269	5,321	304	105	22	119	257	15,143
All Hay ..	186,814	68,339	338,543	131,906	32,732	247,815	89,810	154,523	1,250,482
Green Fodder ..	26,152	9,462	44,582	1,448	2,917	8,920	9,126	27,449	130,056
Grass and Clover									
for Seed ..	1,573	3,046	8,357	1,415	945	2,314	5,382	151	23,183
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,199	8,645	..	9,844
Potatoes ..	22,647	7,298	6,129	50	114	85	1,054	5,647	43,024
Onions ..	1,768	..	2,654	9	78	10	..	115	4,634
All Other									
Vegetables ..	20,620	92	10,532	158	2,777	4,059	160	1,619	40,017
Vines ..	4	60	..	719	42,744	773	1,362	..	45,662
Orchards ..	24,880	2,676	649	3,912	8,089	33,388	1,724	537	75,855
All Other Crops	12,217	862	32,165	509	17,523	2,763	2,543	9,498	78,080
Total Area under									
Crop ..	422,132	147,306	683,594	1,344,703	1,792,028	1,161,911	208,128	211,066	5,970,868
Land in Fallow	52,551	19,505	45,531	804,079	1,177,357	385,470	10,328	26,534	2,521,355
Total Area under									
Cultivation ..	474,683	166,811	729,125	2,148,782	2,969,385	1,547,381	218,456	237,600	8,492,223

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1962-63

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush.	1,410,440	739,832	2,448,681	21,277,153	24,687,837	15,400,479	1,829,612	105,146	67,899,180
Oats ..	1,342,984	830,691	6,941,657	6,975,412	3,330,596	6,603,351	986,603	30,763	27,042,057
Barley ..	1,585,335	63,051	508,795	830,289	1,169,921	1,115,791	105,861	89,241	5,468,284
Maize ..	1,410	..	..	5,915	1,748	90	18,376	..	196,288
Field Peas ..	192,157	3,636	119,223	..	..	552	998	4,507	328,736
All Hay tons	384,070	135,110	682,266	209,352	40,528	427,390	185,782	311,680	2,376,378
Grass and Clover for Seed cwt.	1,914	5,118	13,785	1,193	1,351	2,511	8,631	119	34,622
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,388	74,963	..	84,351
Potatoes tons	131,384	45,610	35,685	176	707	360	4,181	36,370	254,473
Onions ..	9,865	..	15,282	38	389	25	..	576	26,175
Wine Made gall.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,433,269
Dried Vine Fruits—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	4,733	6	..	..	4,739
Sultanas ..	..	..	..	..	39,316	5	..	..	39,321
Currants ..	..	..	..	..	2,530	6	..	..	2,536

* 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

The acreage sown to wheat in recent years has increased to approximately 3 mill. acres. This is about half the total area under crop in the State. Virtually all the wheat crop is used for grain production, only about one per cent. being cut for hay. The average annual production for the five years ended 1962-63 was about 55 mill. bush., of which about 70 per cent. was exported. Grain yields during the past five years averaged about 22 bush. (60 lb. per bush.) per acre, but yields as high as 60 bush. per acre are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest officially recorded yield is 78.8 bush. per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where about 93 per cent. of the crop is grown. The average rainfall in these Districts varies from 10 inches in the extreme north-west of the State to about 20-22 inches at the eastern and southern margins of the main wheat belt. About three-quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Small amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers have been used in particular circumstances, especially in view of the more favourable wheat/nitrogen fertilizer price relationships now existing. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses occur due to stem rust and foot rots. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling, which is done at the same time as the wheat is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. These changes have been described in the Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 517 to 519. Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to the State's wool and fat lamb production, especially to the production of early fat lambs.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types:—(1) Mallee soils referred to as solonized brown soils; (2) self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera; and (3) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

The wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but attention is being given to this in the eastern Mallee. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and several of the soft wheats available reach the medium-strong class. The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the quality, of Victorian wheat.

Virtually, the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored and transported in bulk. The whole of the crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. Victorian wheat is marketed in one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality).

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, 212 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling £7,472,597. 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 86 million bushels of wheat. The largest quantity of wheat delivered to railway stations by Victorian growers in any one season prior to the 1963-64 season was 65,300,852 bushels in 1962-63. A new record was established during the 1963-64 season when 76,051,000 bushels were delivered.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st October—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Australian Wheat Board—Operating and Maintenance Expenses ..	478	513	704	694	742
Australian Wheat Board—Capital Facilities Allowance	342	350	370	376	465
Interest on Investments	63	90	103	154	170
Other	1	1	..	1	..
Total Revenue	884	954	1,177	1,225	1,377
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	281	291	462	431	445
Administration Expenses	101	107	128	135	135
Depreciation and Renewals	96	114	114	128	162
Interest on Loans	178	188	207	267	341
Sinking Fund Charges	32	34	42	50	64
Appropriations to Reserves	131	252*	164	206	270
Other	7	7	6	6	..
Total Expenditure	826	993	1,123	1,223	1,417
Net Surplus	58	—39	54	2	—40
Fixed Assets (At 31st October) ..	4,229	4,429	4,663	5,628	7,262
Loan Indebtedness (At 31st October)—					
State Government	946	935	924	913	902
Public	2,838	3,195	3,895	4,667	6,096

* 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 Stabilization Plan ending with the 1962–63 season provided 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 and, for the season 1962–63, it was fixed at 15s. 10d. per bushel. Under the Stabilization Plan for the following five seasons, the quantity covered by the guarantee has been increased to up to 150 mill. bush., while the cost of production, and thus the guaranteed price for the first season (1963–64), has been reduced to 14s. 5d. per bushel.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1962–63 were 67,214,000 bushels, including 3,256,576 bushels delivered to Victorian controlled receival points in southern New South Wales. During the growing period, the State received normal rainfalls. Rain, accompanied by humid conditions extended for about a week in late December/early January, and harvesting had just resumed when a second rain fell on 14th January, 1963, followed a fortnight later with very heavy falls, particularly in the areas where harvesting had not been completed. These late rains adversely affected the quality of the grain still to be stripped, with the result that a substantial quantity had to be received as under-grade and marketed separately from the f.a.q. or standard grade wheat. The average yield per acre for this season was 21 bushels.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 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 bushels	bushels	£'000	lb.
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
1962-63 ..	12,166	3,125	67,899*	21·73	49,455	65½

* Record production.

† Record yield per acre.

Wheat Breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better quality grain than existing varieties.

Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to disease and drought. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which has special sections to undertake plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. The plant breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee, with regional selection centres in the main wheat growing districts. Field testing is undertaken in all districts at departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. The number of centres for varietal testing in Victoria is nearly 40. Disease testing is carried out at research stations and at the Plant Research laboratories at Burnley. Quality evaluation, including test baking using samples grown in all districts of the State, is undertaken at the Department's Cereal Laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. In about 50 years, 40 new wheats have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Rancee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), and Olympic (1956). Ninety-five per cent. of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department. The variety Insignia was the most popular wheat in Australia in the 1962-63 season. Since 1930, the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly.

The varieties released for sowing since 1946 are : 1946—Insignia, 1946—Pinnacle, 1947—Diadem, 1953—Sherpa, 1956—Olympic, 1957—Beacon, 1960—Stockade, and 1963—Emblem.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (in Order of Popularity), Season 1962-63	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	1,325,742	48.95	1,357,440	47.13	1,516,564	47.96
Pinnacle ..	582,312	21.50	683,027	23.72	764,009	24.16
Olympic ..	384,599	14.21	482,194	16.74	503,082	15.91
Sherpa ..	135,351	4.99	107,724	3.74	101,022	3.20
Insignia 49 ..	91,036	3.37	71,235	2.47	80,529	2.54
Quadrat ..	94,646	3.49	78,494	2.73	58,727	1.86
Heron ..	398	0.02	7,743	0.27	32,677	1.03
Beacon ..	14,638	0.54	19,261	0.67	25,879	0.82
Stockade ..	..	..	2,226	0.07	18,106	0.58
Baldmin ..	16,342	0.60	15,099	0.53	13,271	0.41
Sabre ..	11,831	0.44	9,098	0.32	10,488	0.34
All Other Varieties ..	51,136	1.89	46,361	1.61	37,575	1.19
Total ..	2,708,031	100.00	2,879,902	100.00	3,161,929	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 508.

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1.2 mill. acres. Nearly 70 per cent. of this is harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 17 per cent. of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed or does not receive as good seedbed preparation as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than does wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production is about 20 mill. bush. (40 lb. per bushel), ranging in the last ten years from 9.5 mill. bush. in 1957-58 to 27 mill. bush. in 1962-63.

Over half the oat grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or is used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. The proportion of oats purchased in the milling grades is approximately 10 per cent. of the oats marketed. Milling grades usually command a premium of 3d. to 1s. per bushel above feed oats. The other uses

of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent. of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian Feed" grade. Oat grain is sold in an open market through merchants or through the voluntary oat pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available.

With the decline in the number of horses throughout the State, there has been a corresponding decline in the area of oats used for hay production, particularly in the main cereal growing districts. However, during the past ten years, the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 200,000 acres. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale (mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough).

Most of the area fed-off completely is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. About 34 per cent. of the oats completely grazed are in the Mallee District.

The main oat grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. After having held supremacy for more than 40 years, Algerian was superseded as the leading variety by Orient in 1962, while Avon now holds this position. The area sown to the five leading varieties—Avon, Orient, Algerian, Ballidu, and Algeribee—is nearly 90 per cent. of the total oat acreage in the State.

The area harvested (season 1962-63) for hay was 217,328 acres, and for grain 932,168 acres, which produced 406,974 tons of hay, and 27,042,057 bushels of grain respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 142,685 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels	£'000
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
1962-63	..	..	932	27,042*	29·01	9,206

* Record production

Barley

The area sown to barley showed a substantial increase during the 1950's—due largely to a keen export demand at that time. Changed markets and the lack of bulk handling facilities have resulted in smaller areas being sown during the past few years. The maximum barley production was in 1958–59, when about 362,000 acres (2- and 6-row) were sown, with a production of approximately 8.6 mill. bush. (50 lb. per bushel). Well over 90 per cent. of the barley grown in Victoria is of 2-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with 6-row varieties, which are used primarily for feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the main production is centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal-growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area, the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. The variety *Prior* is almost exclusively sown in this area, and superphosphate is the standard fertilizer applied. Average district yields are about 15 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Geelong, Werribee, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been *Research*, but *Resibee* and *Anabee*, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1961 and 1962, respectively, are now being grown to an increasing extent. While *Research* produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the new varieties have quality characteristics superior to those of the older variety. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 30 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are thus considerably lower than in the northern areas.

Until the early 1960's barley was marketed in three-bushel bags. Farmer interest in bulk handling has been keen, and a larger proportion of the crop will be handled in bulk as facilities become available. Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which operates in Victoria and South Australia and provides an orderly marketing system for barley grown in those States. All the barley is classified on sample before delivery. Classification is, firstly, on varietal type—*Chevalier* (*Prior* and similar varieties) and *Research* (*Research*, *Resibee*, *Anabee*)—and, secondly, on quality—*Malting* (Nos. 1 and 2), *Milling* (No. 3), and *Feed* (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials for each grade.

Practically all the barley of malting quality is malted in Australia for local use or export as malt—principally to Eastern destinations. Most of the milling and feed grades are exported, chiefly to Europe and Eastern Asia.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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
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
1962-63 ..	180	14	5,129	340	28·45	24·22	28·14	2,655

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For Green Fodder	For Grain							Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		Area			Production					
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total			
		acres			bushels				£	
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	
1962-63 ..	15,970	3,138	496	3,634	197,376	18,788	216,164	59·48	143,184	

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not grown primarily as a cash crop. In recent years, however, European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilize the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilization of loose sand or sandhills in the Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels		£
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
1962-63	17,551	114,639	6·53	85,278

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, 1962–63

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
	acres	tons	tons
Wheaten	37,139	64,755	1·74
Oaten	217,328	406,974	1·87
Lucerne	75,897	157,353	2·07
Barley, Rye, &c.	9,119	13,785	1·51
Meadow	910,999	1,733,511	1·90
Total	1,250,482	2,376,378	1·90

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1962–63 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31st March, 1963 :—

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1962–63	Stocks at 31st March, 1963	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	76,619	67,545	296,558
North-Central	12,220	10,401	105,442
Western	50,692	38,967	561,997
Wimmera	8,264	10,904	216,256
Mallee	812	11,273	58,599
Northern	22,424	23,464	435,666
North-Eastern	36,008	35,374	224,605
Gippsland	88,875	65,512	298,602
Total	295,914	263,440	2,197,725

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. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvest extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in favoured localities where the risk of frost is not great, such as in the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from October (or sooner) to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, and parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), Kinglake, Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

Spray irrigation is now common in most districts and has proved useful in tiding crops over the short but critical dry periods that occur in mid-summer in the State's higher rainfall areas. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanized and production has therefore tended to pass into the hands of specialist growers having larger individual areas.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season		Area	Production *	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		acres	tons		£'000
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
1962-63	.. ..	43,024	254,473	5.91	3,306

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follows :— 42,345 tons in 1958-59 ; 31,951 tons in 1959-60 ; 23,910 tons in 1960-61 ; 25,506 tons in 1961-62 ; and 32,688 tons in 1962-63.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1962-63 these areas were responsible for 96 per cent. of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		£'000
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
1962-63	..	..	4,634	26,175	5·65	695

Linseed

Linseed is the major oil producing crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, has now increased to over 25,000 acres in suitable years, with an output in excess of 300,000 bushels. In wet seasons, however, such as 1960, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad acre production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 20 to 30 inch. rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period up to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and because of their susceptibility to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties. Other factors influencing the expansion of the industry have been the improved technical knowledge available to growers, price stability, and the decline of flax growing.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent. of oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	bushels		£
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
1962-63	..	..	25,232	327,216	12·97	572,628

Tobacco

Tobacco has been grown in Victoria for over a century. In the earlier part of this period the industry was confined to fertile alluvial flats where growers concentrated on the production of dark air-cured leaf suitable mainly for pipe smoking. A gradual change in consumer preference towards a milder type of leaf saw the introduction of the flue-curing process before 1920, and this was accompanied by a greater concentration of tobacco growing on the lighter and less fertile soils in the north-eastern river valleys. These areas have remained the hard core of the industry to the present day.

The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty, and at the present high level of usage it is important that only leaf with desirable qualities is produced. Victorian tobacco is used mainly for the manufacture of cigarettes, and it appears that leaf suitable for this purpose can be grown with more certainty in areas with an appreciable summer rainfall and moderate temperature.

As a result, Victorian tobacco growing is concentrated at the present time along the Ovens and King rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends have shown movement towards expansion of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with a consequential contraction in climatically less favoured areas. The construction of the Buffalo River dam will cause the inundation of several hundred acres of good tobacco land and has eliminated some of the most likely sites for future expansion. In the last few years the Mt. Beauty area in the Upper Kiewa Valley has become established as a reliable producing centre for good quality tobacco, and to a large extent will compensate for the inevitable restriction in the Buffalo River area and other places.

During its history the tobacco growing industry has seen many periods of prosperity interspersed with long intervals of recession. Production has fluctuated accordingly, and it is only in quite recent years that any appearance of stability has been exhibited. Encouraged by these occasional boom periods, sandy soils in various other parts

of the State have been devoted to tobacco production from time to time. These have seldom prospered and generally have not survived for very long. An exception is found at selected centres in the Murray Valley, where a nucleus of experienced growers at Gunbower and Nathalia carry on a small but efficient industry.

Victorian growers are assisted in their efforts to produce more and better tobacco by the Department of Agriculture, which operates a Tobacco Research Station at Ovens and a substation at Gunbower.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	cw. (dry)		£'000
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
1962-63	..	..	9,844	84,351	8·57	5,105

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (531-533).

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and nearly 120,000 acres are used for orchards or vineyards. The three most important districts are the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (apples, dessert tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn Valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee region (dried vine fruit and citrus).

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 25 and 35 inches. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas additional irrigation is essential during January-March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 inches, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 19 inches and in the Mallee only 10 inches. In these districts elaborate irrigation schemes of the Lower Murray Valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected mainly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation. (See also pages 498 to 502.)

Because of the high capital expenditure invested in orchard land and equipment and with the keen competition for local and overseas markets, most Victorian growers realize that they have to produce increased quantities of better quality fruit without increasing costs. To achieve this, labour expenses are cut by high capacity spraying units for pest control and by bulk handling of the crop. Many orchardists

use fruit thinning sprays to make hand thinning less time consuming. The increasing use of weedicides in orchards and vineyards has made less frequent cultivation possible. Lighter pruning of apples is showing promising results in Southern Victoria and this trend could also become an important factor in reducing labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Growers	5,065	5,076	4,783	4,700	4,807
Area acres	66,746	68,657	71,415	72,712	75,855
Gross Value of Fruit Produced (£'000)	10,328	10,530	12,679	12,678	11,773
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples bushels	2,969,521	3,005,669	3,134,917	3,045,808	4,059,045
Pears "	3,279,535	3,582,549	3,704,278	4,605,808	3,848,614
Quinces "	31,431	19,595	20,563	32,564	22,017
Apricots "	291,547	468,055	206,521	631,810	535,235
Cherries "	97,872	101,189	90,297	137,494	116,920
Nectarines "	18,770	18,896	14,981	16,940	20,713
Peaches "	1,033,712	1,210,021	955,224	1,686,496	1,811,799
Plums "	139,579	156,940	106,833	184,723	141,953
Prunes "	20,540	26,594	23,853	24,383	24,346
Lemons "	162,616	156,217	199,535	150,738	212,693
Oranges—					
Navels "	410,086	447,817	343,659	399,168	531,249
Valencias "	385,228	538,710	314,730	543,832	586,991
Other Oranges "	34,801	42,184	31,024	42,167	45,495
Mandarins "	24,180	20,081	27,095	27,824	41,297
Grapefruit "	66,894	67,214	69,844	80,902	97,217
Figs "	4,660	3,218	2,273	2,349	2,264
Passion-fruit "	4,800	2,197	2,680	2,288	3,601
Olives "	12,281	11,741	23,425	13,178	14,845
Gooseberries cwt.	953	1,172	703	775	865
Loganberries "	2,458	2,462	2,144	1,787	1,684
Raspberries "	2,486	2,862	2,616	2,936	2,848
Strawberries "	7,739	6,692	6,531	10,712	15,172
Youngberries "	3,383	3,833	4,172	4,649	4,891
Other Berries "	*	1,505	625	679	964
Almonds lb.	92,838	115,444	74,900	141,819	64,599
Filberts "	6,615	6,590	7,244	15,510	6,608
Walnuts "	139,660	149,136	148,357	135,254	146,020

* 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 531-532.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS

(lb.)

Year Ended 31st March—	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
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
1963	31,421	2,278	4,652	590,323	1,988	630,662

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially, the latest figures available are for the season 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	148	415,759	137,616	1,817	..	556,169
Mandarins "	11	..	3	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.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for season 1962-63 amounted to 39,321 tons of sultanas, 2,536 tons of currants, and 4,739 tons of raisins. Approximately 70 per cent. of this produce was exported to the United Kingdom Canada, and New Zealand.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a 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.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, and Nagambie. While the area around Rutherglen is gradually declining, increasing quantities of grapes for winemaking are produced in the River Murray Irrigation districts. In 1962-63, 2.4 mill. gall. of wine were produced.

GRAPES FOR WINE

Year Book 1964 (573-574).

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63 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.	
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
1962-63 ..	2,547	42,734	2,928	4,271	2,433	94,777	786,410	50,728

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 £10 mill. each year to Victoria are harvested from about 40,000 acres.

Over half the area under vegetables is situated close to Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing and also for seed bean production). These areas are fairly free of frosts and have a well distributed rainfall ranging from 20 to 35 inches. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many market gardeners use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement summer rains.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops. In many instances inter-cropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Efficient transport enables the shipping of the products to both the Melbourne and the Sydney markets. In the Goulburn Valley and around Bendigo tomato production for processing is concentrated. The greatest part of the Victorian crop, which is almost half of the total Australian production, comes from this area.

Returns from market gardening can fluctuate greatly depending on weather and market conditions and production methods have to be highly efficient. Besides using the dwindling supplies of animal manure, a large amount of artificial fertilizer is used (6–12 cwt. per acre). There is an increasing tendency towards mechanization (spraying units for pest and weed control, vining units for harvesting of peas and beans). While most crops reach the consumers as fresh vegetables, a considerable amount is processed. The value of canned, bottled, and pickled vegetables (including tomato soup) was just over £5 mill. in 1962–63.

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 525–526 :—

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1962–63

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	£'000
Carrots	1,805	22,422	1,237
Parsnips	634	6,543	368
Beetroot	436	3,982	243
Tomatoes	4,124	53,453	1,597
French Beans	2,892	5,069	436
Green Peas—			
Sold in Pod	7,700	9,432	581
Canning	8,465	13,418*	209
Cabbages	1,898	24,678	465
Cauliflowers	2,948	33,812	820
Brussels Sprouts	787	2,577	271
Lettuce	2,539	8,332	886
Pumpkins	2,046	11,413	249
Other Vegetables	3,743	16,818	772
Total	40,017	211,949	8,134

* Pod equivalent

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 512 to 514. 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 1959 to 1963. 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 31st March ..	77	722		5,781	61
1871 " " ..	167	721		10,762	131
1881 " " ..	276	1,286		10,360	242
1891 " " ..	436	1,783		12,693	282
1901 " " ..	392	1,602		10,842	350
1911 at 1st March ..	472	1,548		12,883	333
1921 " " ..	488	1,575		12,171	175
1931 " " ..	380	1,430		16,478	281
1941 " " ..	318	1,922		20,412	398
1951 at 31st March ..	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
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
1963 " " ..	58	1,858	1,367	27,472	298

* 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 508. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March, 1962, appear on pages 577 to 580 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

CHANGING PATTERNS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
Year Book 1963 (539-541).

The following table contains particulars of livestock in each statistical district of the State at 31st March, 1963 :—

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH, 1963
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land	
Horses	13	4	13	3	2	8	7	8	58
Dairy Cattle—									
Cows in Milk or Dry	186	24	266	18	17	226	92	320	1,149
Springing Heifers ..	18	3	36	3	2	28	19	36	145
Other Heifers for Dairying ..	40	5	56	4	4	47	14	55	225
Calves, under 1 Year—									
Heifer	37	6	58	5	5	62	22	69	264
Other	5	2	6	3	2	6	4	4	32
Bulls, 1 Year and over	7	1	10	2	1	8	3	11	43
Total Dairy Cattle ..	293	41	432	35	31	377	154	495	1,858
Beef Cattle—									
Cows	98	38	202	19	11	64	116	117	665
Calves, under 1 Year	56	24	114	13	9	52	76	80	424
Bulls, 1 Year and over	4	2	9	1	1	3	5	5	30
Other	34	16	56	6	4	32	47	53	248
Total Beef Cattle ..	192	80	381	39	25	151	244	255	1,367
Total All Cattle ..	485	121	813	74	56	528	398	750	3,225
Pigs	53	9	29	11	16	89	32	59	298
Sheep	2,345	2,199	9,748	4,233	1,581	3,907	1,928	1,531	27,472

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 throughout the year. Dry summers and cold or wet winters cause regular periods of pasture shortage, which may become much more serious if, for instance, rains fail to arrive at the expected time. These feed shortages must be provided for by fodder conservation and feeding.

Fodder conservation is probably the most important single farm practice in making effective use of pastures and achieving stable livestock production. It provides the only effective way of meeting the risk of drought.

Fodder conservation refers mainly to the conservation of hay, particularly pasture or meadow hay. Much cereal hay is also made, especially when large areas of oats are sown in a poor season. On the whole, however, the prominence of cereal hay has declined with the decline in horse numbers, and pasture hay has largely taken its place. Oaten grain is another important conserved fodder. Silage, in spite of recent spectacular increases, is still a relatively minor fodder, but of great value in many circumstances. Lucerne hay is the other main fodder.

Until season 1950–51, cereal hay was of major importance although production of pasture or meadow hay was increasing rapidly. In that season, 433,000 tons of pasture hay were produced, representing 48 per cent. of the total production of hay. By season 1962–63, the production of pasture hay had risen to 1,734,000 tons or 73 per cent. of the total. This expansion has been associated with the general improvement of pastures, and with developments in mechanization, which have also stimulated the upsurge of interest in silage.

Most hay in Victoria is made with the mower, side-delivery rake, and pick-up baler. About one in eight farms now has a baler. After mowing, the hay crop dries for a time in the swath, and is then raked before drying is completed in the windrow before baling. Some farmers have developed systems of loose hay handling based on simple, low-cost equipment, especially where short-term storage of hay is involved for early feeding needs.

Most silage is made in open stacks using the mower and buckrake. This is simple and cheap, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester has also become popular because of its simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging knives (rotating at high speed on a horizontal shaft) which cut the crop by impact and throw or blow it into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport to storage.

Although the contribution of mechanization to increased fodder conservation has been noteworthy, there is still great potential, since less than 10 per cent. of improved pastures are cut for hay. Far more is often cut on individual intensively run and highly productive farms.

Fodder conservation has stimulated the productivity of Victorian farms, and promoted their stability in dry years, but there is still a great challenge in the years ahead. As the success of fodder conservation on the farm is largely dependent on effective mechanization, the challenge is one for machine and farmer alike.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1964 (565–566, 581) ; Year Book 1963 (543–545).

Dairying Industry

Though faced with the long-term prospect of expanding local markets, both for liquid milk and for dairy products, as the population of this country increases, the Australian dairying industry at present experiences varying fortunes according to the demand in oversea markets and the supply from other countries. In Victoria, however, the demand for good dairying land remains keen.

There is some tendency to sustain competitive land prices by increasing the output of milk or butterfat up to the point at which the farm business gives a satisfactory return. Until the middle of the 1930's, 30-cow hand-milked herds were common, and three milkers were usually needed to milk a herd of this size. In the next decade the introduction of milking machines made it possible for two

people to milk 30 to 40 cows. In the late 1940's, dairy farmers in large numbers gave up hand-stripping after machines and one man could then comfortably milk 40 to 45 cows. Doubling up of machine units also made the task easier. In the past four years the introduction of the herringbone-type milking shed has made it possible for one man to milk up to 60 cows and for two men to milk 80 or more.

Pasture improvement has been the basis of the increased carrying capacity of many farms. In some places potash fertilizers and trace elements have played their part; in others, the use of more superphosphate and better management and grazing of the pastures have sufficed.

With this increase of production has come a greater need to produce and conserve feed to be used at times when pasture production is slack. This is especially true on farms which supply market milk, as they must fulfil a contract every day of the year. Silage making on dairy farms has increased eightfold in recent years, and is still being taken up by more farmers. More crops are grown to fill the summer and winter feed gaps, and some have resorted to water harvesting and spray irrigation to provide green pasture in summer. Light tractors with hydraulic three-point linkage have brought with them the tendency to rely on machinery in preference to employing labour.

Advisory services given by the Department of Agriculture through dairy supervisors, the bi-monthly "Dairyfarming Digest", and other media, have made dairy farmers more conscious of their need to give thought to every side of farm management. More cows are under test than ever before in Victoria. Many artificial breeding groups have been formed, and a co-operative society now conducts the bull farm on which the semen is produced. There has been increased interest in milking methods, milking machine efficiency, and in the use of new and improved dairy detergents.

Refrigeration of milk on the farm and its collection from bulk vats by road tanker have been proved practicable in some districts, and these practices are now being adopted in other areas.

Local markets are changing. More and more country towns are being provided with supplies of pasteurized bottled milk, and the Milk Board has brought several country areas under its jurisdiction. In manufacturing, the trend is towards large versatile factories equipped to change from one type of product to another, according to market prospects. There is a growing local market for various types of cheeses hitherto little known in this country, and cheddar cheese is now exported in blocks wrapped in plastic film. These have several advantages over the traditional cylindrical bandaged cheeses.

The research projects now being financed by the industry levy for research and promotion should benefit the dairying industry greatly in the coming years.

Victoria is the principal milk producing State and in 1962-63 the Victorian output (671 mill. gall.) represented 46 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
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
1963	41,866	1,294	670,788	78,568

* 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
1959	198,652	39,140	87,288	24,585	22,765
1960	201,394	43,152	99,063	23,822	19,181
1961	201,447	44,799	87,321	22,396	22,576
1962	215,328	53,633	88,178	23,745	27,362
1963	228,167	57,468	104,518	20,635	32,907

* 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 1958, and 1960 to 1963. 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	
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
1963.. ..	3,660	1,904	1,405	2,537	5,486	9,569	2,015	26,576

* Includes cows in milk and dry and springing heifers.

The numbers of farmers with less than five cows were :—18,414 in 1958, 16,865 in 1960, 16,858 in 1961, 16,015 in 1962, and 15,290 in 1963. These numbers were excluded from the above table as the groups were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year Book 1962 (525–526).

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, 1963, was 297,791. About 77 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, 1963

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig Keepers
Central	998	8,085	44,076	53,159	1,248
North-Central	246	1,352	7,201	8,799	436
Western	822	4,684	23,908	29,414	1,198
Wimmera	345	1,884	9,071	11,300	861
Mallee	449	2,359	12,657	15,465	832
Northern	1,765	13,400	73,622	88,787	1,888
North-Eastern	900	5,373	25,343	31,616	1,137
Gippsland	1,412	9,240	48,599	59,251	1,747
Total	6,937	46,377	244,477	297,791	9,347*

* Of this number 2,098 had herds of under 5 pigs, 1,198 herds of 5 and under 10, 1,762 herds of 10 and under 20, and 4,289 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.

WOOL GROWING DISTRICTS

Year Book 1962 (534–536).

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 534. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 535.

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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season			Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
				'000		%
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
1963	..	..	11,436	11,369	9,795	86

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, 1963, 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, 1963 (*000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-eastern	Gippsland	
Rams ..	29	24	119	46	24	59	25	17	343
Breeding Ewes*	1,053	877	3,952	1,685	950	2,196	989	695	12,397
Other Ewes ..	99	60	548	198	20	76	52	51	1,104
Wethers ..	752	855	3,015	1,503	222	790	510	451	8,098
Lambs ..	412	383	2,114	801	365	786	352	317	5,530
Total Sheep and Lambs ..	2,345	2,199	9,748	4,233	1,581	3,907	1,928	1,531	27,472

* Includes breeding ewes not mated (961,070 at 31st March, 1963).

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1962 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Ewes Mated '000 ..	902	753	3,362	1,447	967	2,072	903	602	11,008
Lambs Marked '000 ..	790	643	2,753	1,094	810	1,801	778	548	9,217
Percentage ..	88	85	82	76	84	87	86	91	84

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST, 1963 SEASON

(As Advised by Farmers at 31st March, 1963)

('000)

Breed of Rams Used	Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1963 Season)								Total
	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Merino ..	147	269	1,424	896	143	317	176	174	3,546
Corriedale or Polwarth ..	191	107	1,093	206	67	167	118	62	2,011
Shortwool Breeds ..	547	304	527	221	391	1,133	465	268	3,856
Longwool Breeds ..	92	135	457	192	319	503	187	138	2,023
Total ..	977	815	3,501	1,515	920	2,120	946	642	11,436

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 statistical districts) at 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, 1963 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31ST MARCH, 1963

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Border Leicester	Dorset Horn	South-down	Other	Total
Central	3,968	4,405	1,737	1,372	8,879	4,946	3,972	29,279
North-Central	7,750	2,952	455	2,743	5,110	2,837	2,041	23,888
Western	55,014	23,383	11,998	2,117	8,114	4,248	13,395	118,269
Wimmera	26,810	6,424	311	3,927	5,643	225	2,601	45,941
Mallee	3,913	1,847	86	7,939	8,059	93	1,444	23,381
Northern	9,853	4,648	506	12,734	24,033	3,586	4,005	59,365
North-Eastern	4,305	2,323	836	4,197	7,944	2,297	3,574	25,476
Gippsland	4,206	1,342	279	1,747	3,307	2,526	3,430	16,837
Total	115,819	47,324	16,208	36,776	71,089	20,758	34,462	342,436

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 1962-63

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb.		lb.	
Central ..	2,009	442	18,631	1,325	9·27	3·00
North-Central ..	2,062	432	20,095	1,260	9·75	2·92
Western ..	9,102	2,326	85,078	6,507	9·35	2·80
Wimmera ..	4,034	877	38,999	2,461	9·67	2·81
Mallee ..	1,404	404	14,941	1,148	10·64	2·84
Northern ..	3,589	928	35,355	2,708	9·85	2·92
North-Eastern ..	1,796	430	16,993	1,113	9·46	2·59
Gippsland ..	1,380	396	13,146	1,039	9·53	2·63
Total ..	25,376	6,235	243,238	17,561	9·59	2·82

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.	
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
1962-63 ..	25,376	6,235	243,238	17,561	9·59	2·82

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.
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
1962-63 ..	260,799	55,906	316,705	79,007	59·87

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

Year Book 1963 (560-561).

WOOL GROWING DISTRICTS

Year Book 1962 (534-536).

HISTORY OF PASTORAL INDUSTRY

Year Book 1963 (549-556).

Meat Industry

The farm lands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent. of Australia's red meat is produced in Victoria.

In the early days of settlement, some meat was produced specifically for local consumption but, in the main, it was a by-product to wool and dairy production and surplus livestock was used to produce hides, tallow, and fertilizer. Wool was far more important than mutton and lamb. The sale of bullocks for draught purposes was also an important outlet for cattle producers until about 1915.

Local consumption increased during the gold rush of the 1850's and 1860's and satisfactory prices were obtained for prime livestock supplied to the diggings. Cattle and sheep numbers increased and boiling down increased until the advent of refrigeration, when the shipment of frozen meat to the United Kingdom became the important outlet for all surplus meat for nearly 70 years, being superseded during the past seven years by the new markets in North America.

Prior to refrigeration, there was some preservation of meat by salting and drying, but this was never as important or popular for preserving beef, mutton and lamb, as it had always been for preserving pigmeats in the form of bacon and ham.

The canning of meat increased more since refrigeration. It has been a means of preserving by-products and meat from carcasses not sufficiently fat for good freezing. Canning has declined with the development of the North American markets because the United States of America is taking boneless beef and mutton with very little fat, and the carcasses formerly canned are now boned and frozen.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry, since the United States is mostly interested in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle have increased considerably and are now close to the prices per 100 lb. dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle, used extensively in supplying the local trade.

At one time, most of the beef sold on the local market came from four to six year old bullocks. With the greatly improved pastures since the 1920's, the breeding of small, chunky, early maturing beef cattle, and the increased demand for small joints and stocks with not too much fat, increasingly younger cattle have been marketed. Today, half the prime beef would be obtained from cattle, referred to as calves, slaughtered at six to fifteen months old. When grown quickly on good pasture, this baby beef is tender, palatable, and reasonably tasty. Most mature beef comes from bullocks between two and two and half years old. There is often a shortage of older and heavier bullocks needed for the supply of large roasts to the stevedoring industry and large hotels and restaurants.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for our export lambs has been irregular, largely because of overfatness. Canada is now taking as many lambs as the United Kingdom. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where the season favours

marketing from February to September. Marketing of lambs from the drier parts of the State has to be done during October, November and December when, because of the large offerings, lamb prices are at export parity.

Boneless mutton exports to the United States have opened up a big outlet for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods. There is still a proportion of old sheep allowed to die on properties but the waste has been greatly reduced in recent years and is reflected in greater mutton production.

There have been more pigs in Victoria than at present but, with faster growth and more rapid turnover, pig meat production has remained high. Most pig meats are consumed locally and a small increase in production is reflected in a big drop in prices and vice versa. Since prices improved following the almost complete cessation of exports during the Second World War, pig meat production has tended to follow three year cycles. For about eighteen months, pig prices are low and many farmers go out of production. Then there is a shortage of pig meats and prices rise, attracting new farmers into pig meat production. When these new farmers have pigs to sell, the shortage is overcome and prices fall. The successful pig farmer has a cheap supply of good food and produces steadily all the time.

The American influence upon our standards of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Fewer people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase of broilers, capons, and other table fowl, including ducks and turkeys.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963*
			'000		
Sheep	5,940	7,623	6,374	7,389	7,444
Lambs	4,573	4,888	5,002	5,099	5,408
Bulls and Bullocks ..	256	215	165	263	310
Cows	441	367	267	356	463
Young Cattle	173	199	172	216	255
Calves	527	497	436	508	574
Pigs	462	458	514	588	530
			No.		
Number of Slaughter-houses	316	306	296	282	284

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1962-63 were : Sheep 46·27 lb. ; Lambs 34·93 lb. ; Bulls and Bullocks 608·46 lb. ; Cows 416·85 lb. ; Young Cattle 283·75 lb. ; Calves 48·81 lb. ; Pigs 106·41 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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
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
1963	95,057	8,251	27,674	2,557

Honey Industry

Victoria's hardwood forests each year provide an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey and beeswax taken from many species of eucalypts in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activities. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent. of the total—with the balance made up of ground flora species such as clover and Patterson's Curse.

There are some 1,300 apiarists in Victoria with five or more hives. These apiarists produce an average of 8·0 mill. lb. of honey per annum. Hive yields are relatively good and range from 90 to 150 lb. per annum. The larger commercial outfits would average 200 lb. per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of the various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year in the past, thousands of colonies have been hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of seed and fruit. However, in recent years the advent of the newer types of insecticides and their increasing popularity especially with fruit growers has caused concern amongst apiarists, many of whom are no longer prepared to lease hives of bees for

pollination because of serious losses of bees following spray application of certain types of insecticides. It is anticipated that, with the increasing use of this type of chemical, pollination of agricultural crops may become a serious problem in Victoria and elsewhere.

Marketing has always been a great problem to the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are always, in the absence of any organized marketing scheme, attended by similar fluctuations in prices. Considerable carry-overs occasionally aggravate this. However, late in 1962 Federal Parliament passed enabling legislation for the establishment of the Commonwealth Honey Marketing Board. The functions of the Board are to regulate export of, and export prices for, honey. The activities of the Board are financed by means of a levy on domestic consumption of honey and a publicity and research programme is being undertaken.

State interest in the industry is authorized by the *Bees Act* 1958 and extends to disease control, advisory services and research into the problems of the industry. An Apicultural Research Unit is in operation at the Research Station at Fern Tree Gully.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1959–1963 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.		£	
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
1963 ..	1,280	100,787	4,818,300	63,906	291,074	16,309

* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 771 in 1959, 818 in 1960, 822 in 1961, 830 in 1962, and 821 in 1963. Since 1958 the collection has excluded apiarists with less than five hives.

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,577,575 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER (’000 Cubic Feet)

Item	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Logs for Sawing, Peeling, Slicing or Pulping—					
Forest Hardwoods	67,175	67,546	63,779	60,789	66,910
Softwoods—					
Indigenous Forest Pines ..	406	152	217	205	*
Plantation Grown Pines ..	7,102	7,554	7,822	8,139	9,615
Total Logs	74,683	75,252	71,818	69,133	76,525
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included Above) Estimated Volume—					
Firewood†	63,956	70,224	68,360	68,420	68,328
Other §	4,427	5,274	4,956	4,676	4,152

* Output was only 524 cub. ft.

† Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

§ Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers and mining timbers from Crown land. Similar information for private lands is not available.

During the year 1962–63 the sawmilling industry showed a considerable degree of recovery from the depressed conditions of 1960 to 1962.

Usage of hardwood logs, although still below that of recent years of peak production, was substantially above the low point reached in the previous year. At the same time the rate of use of plantation grown softwood logs continued to increase.

The increased use of pulpwood was largely to meet the demands of hardboard manufacture. This is important in providing an outlet for small and low-grade timber removed from the forests during silvicultural works designed to increase their future productivity.

The decline in miscellaneous timbers was mostly due to reduced purchases of railway sleepers following the completion of the Melbourne–Sydney standard gauge line, but the volume of fencing timber used also decreased in comparison with the previous year.

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, 1963, was 54,486 acres. In 1961 an expanded planting programme commenced and it is anticipated that the annual planting objective of 5,000 acres of softwood per year will be reached in the 1964 planting season.

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 44,443 acres. Many of the areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

The older stands are principally 12 to 35 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
1959	1,861	925
1960	2,129	1,143
1961	2,196	1,392
1962	2,659	1,527
1963	2,949	1,540

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 64,400 acres at 30th June, 1963, 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 and National Parks. In addition it is responsible for fire prevention and suppression in certain alienated lands within one mile of a State forest or National Park. The exceptions are where such land :—

- (1) Is within the Mallee country ;
- (2) is under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ; and
- (3) has been specifically exempted by notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

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 operations authorized under the Forests Act 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 of suppression 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.

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of 40 base stations, 170 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Grazing Interests	6	8	2	2	7
Landowners, Householdors, &c. ..	103	141	101	200	149
Deliberate Lighting	62	91	44	59	44
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	33	58	59	82	61
Licensees and Forest Workers ..	18	19	18	34	22
Smokers	43	65	59	44	33
Lightning	59	100	187	133	53
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines	39	33	47	30	26
Children	19	27	30	39	18
Sawmills	13	20	10	7	3
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	39	107	80	94	22
Unknown Origin	31	59	25	60	43
Total	465	728	662	784	481

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT (Acres)

Year Ended 30th June—	Commercial Area	Non-Commercial Area	Total
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
1963	36,289	43,592	79,881

Laboratory Research

Tests for viability and purity of seeds of various tree species are being carried out. Study of dormancy in seeds of *Pinus radiata*, *P. pinaster*, *P. lambertiana*, *P. contorta* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* are continuing and seeds of these species have been stratified for both commercial and research sowings.

Investigations into *P. radiata* seed properties are being made including the effect on seed of cone age, cone size, and seed extraction temperature and also the effect of seed size on germination capacity and seedling size.

Field Research

The various factors affecting regeneration of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and the effect of grazing animals on such regeneration are being studied. Progress has been made in defining a number of the controlling influences.

Thinning trials in *Eucalyptus regnans* regrowth of various ages and espacement trials with newly planted stock have been extended. Associated with this work research is proceeding on the significance of damage to crop trees during thinning operations. Certain fungi have been isolated and their effect on wood properties is being investigated.

Animal repellent trials have been laid out in an endeavour to reduce severe losses due to browsing of rabbits and wallabies in newly planted *E. regnans* areas. Various chemicals as foliar sprays are being tested.

The examination and testing of field techniques for naturally regenerating *E. regnans* is proceeding to define more closely the conditions necessary for success under a range of climatic and soil conditions. Direct sowing trials have been commenced to evaluate this technique as a method of plantation establishment and to regenerate burnt areas and other sites which have not been satisfactorily regenerated by natural means. Species being used in direct sowing trials are *E. regnans*, *P. Radiata*, and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*.

Periodicity of flowering and seedfall has been further studied in a number of eucalypt species.

A tree improvement programme with *P. radiata* is now well advanced. Over 1,700 field and glass-house grafts were made during the year from selected "plus" trees. Exchange of scions of "plus" trees has been arranged with other States. The *P. radiata* seed orchard in the Daylesford district has been extended to 40 acres and further extensions will be required to meet future needs of high quality seed.

Various pathological and entomological investigations have been carried out. One of the major fields of activity has been that directed against *Sirex noctilio*, the European horntail woodwasp. Surveys have been made throughout the State to determine the extent of infestation and to delineate the two major known areas, i.e., the "Metropolitan" and the "Gippsland" zones.

Marking of suspect pine trees and their destruction by felling and burning has been proceeding on an extensive scale. This work has been financed by the National Sirex Fund, a joint Commonwealth—States fund established for control and research purposes. Priority in search and control measures has been given to a peripheral zone 10 miles outside the known boundaries of infestation and 3 miles inside such boundaries. About 2,000 *Ibalia leucospoides*, a cynipid parasitic wasp obtained from New Zealand and Tasmania have been released in an endeavour to obtain a degree of biological control of the sirex wasp. Almost all known infestations of sirex have been in *P. radiata* but some activity has been found in *P. laricio*, *P. pinaster*, and *P. ponderosa*.

The predicted severe to complete defoliation of extensive areas of native forest in eastern Victoria by one of the plague phasmatids *Didymuria violescens*, a stick insect, occurred but the insect is still primarily in the mixed species eucalypt forests and has not penetrated far into the alpine ash stands. Spraying from the air of some infected forest areas has been carried out with excellent results.

Various pathological studies have been carried out in fungal diseases on both exotic softwood species and in native eucalypt forests.

Fisheries and Wildlife

General

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, which is responsible to the Chief Secretary for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Acts, and for conservation, management, and research on native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Native Fish Hatchery 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.

Marine Fisheries

The Department's marine research activities are best considered as four separate programmes of which three are exclusively Victorian, while the fourth shares in a co-operative enterprise called the Southern Pelagic Project, involving all of the south-eastern Australian States, including Tasmania, the Fisheries Division of the Department of Primary Industry, and the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Fisheries and Oceanography. This project was conceived in 1960 at the annual Commonwealth/State Fisheries Conference and it is concerned with fish such as the Australian Salmon, Southern Bluefin Tuna, Striped Tuna, Southern Crayfish, and Barracouta. Other marine research undertaken by the Department includes the following major aspects.

General Marine Research aims to develop and manage in-shore and demersal fisheries such as Snapper, Flathead, Scallops, Mussels, and Abalone. This programme includes many diversified activities ranging from the provision of artificial fishing reefs to the expansion of port facilities. The newly developed scallop fishery deserves special mention for it is the first fishery to be developed in Victoria on a known stock. Fishermen were advised where and how to fish and a very complete record of the fishery is being maintained.

In the Gippsland Lakes area, a very important Bream fishery suffered a serious decline which appeared to be caused by over-fishing associated with environmental changes. Extensive hydrological research has been undertaken and further work is now proceeding on the Bream population itself.

In Westernport Bay, a programme was originally conceived as a general biological and ecological survey of the Bay, but much of the emphasis has now turned to an investigation of the Australian Whiting (King George Whiting), one of Victoria's most popular sporting and commercial species. Special measures have been adopted to collect catch data from amateur anglers.

Freshwater Research

A great deal of the Department's freshwater research effort is being directed to development of the fertile waters of the Murray Valley. Because the Valley is a natural geographic area many of the problems encountered in the research programmes mentioned below are closely interrelated.

At Snob's Creek Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Hatchery, Rainbow and Brown Trout are produced for stocking all suitable waters of the State, and the major research project is directed towards improving the quality of fish raised and reducing production costs through refinement of artificial diets and the study and control of fish diseases. In the future, fish behaviour will be studied in a special laboratory which was completed recently.

Initial research into native fish has been focussed on two species—the Murray Cod, which is one of the most important freshwater species in Australia, and the Blackfish. A detailed ecological study of a Cod population in a Murray Valley lake has just concluded. In the case of the Blackfish, most of the work to date has been taxonomic.

The current study into Introduced Fish is an assessment of the survival of more than 80,000 hatchery reared yearling Trout which were marked and released in seven important streams. Creel census cards (Angler's Diaries), electric shocking, and other techniques are

being employed in this work. Some attention is also being given to the role of algal toxins in fish kills that have been observed in some lakes.

There are many permanent and semi-permanent lakes in the Murray Valley that have large populations of fish species which are not popular either with amateur or professional fishermen and are therefore largely unexploited. With the development of sound stocking and management policies, the annual harvest of desirable species from these waters could be very substantial.

In Victoria there is a very large and increasing number of relatively small bodies of water such as farm dams which have a tremendous potential for fish farming or production, both for sport and for commercial purposes. Research is aimed at determining the appropriate species for use in these waters and at working out techniques for their management.

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

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
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
1963	1,004	784	1,374	317	12,611	1,469	1,531	383

* 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES
(’000 lb. Landed Weight)

Type of Fish	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Marine Fish—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,241	1,951	1,050	636	1,023
Barracouta	1,996	3,004	3,608	3,308	2,588
Bream	50	128	225	329	195
Flathead	1,427	1,815	1,880	2,318	1,832
Garfish	172	211	310	479	503
Morwong	111	71	138	318	277
Mullet	1,224	769	710	964	978
Pilchard	137	280	192	349	308
Shark*	1,673	1,488	1,873	2,181	2,731
Snapper	143	153	132	279	303
Whiting	367	464	537	402	300
Other†	1,121	2,176	1,265	1,258	1,369
Total Marine Fish..	9,662	12,510	11,920	12,821	12,407
Freshwater Fish ..	201	190	220	244	204
Total Fish ..	9,863	12,700	12,140	13,065	12,611

* Includes catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction.

WILDLIFE ; INTRODUCED FISH ; COMMERCIAL FISHERIES, EUROPEAN
CARP

Year Books 1962 (544-546) ; 1963 (569-570) ; 1964 (601-602).

Mining

Since the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, mining has played a significant part in the State's development. The change from alluvial to reef mining developed gradually following the first discoveries of gold. By the end of the century gold mining had decreased in importance relative to other primary and secondary industries.

Although Victoria mines lime, black coal, clays, and other products, it was the discovery of brown coal which made the most important mining impact in this century. The State Electricity Commission's exploitation of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley has become the basis of Victoria's power generation, which in turn has been an important factor in the large development of secondary industry during the last three decades.

MINING IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (604-607).

UNDERGROUND WATER

Year Book 1964 (544-545).

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, 1962 and 1963, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1962		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Precious Metals—	fine oz.	£	fine oz.	£
Gold	28,262	473,297*	24,668	426,975*
Silver	472	195	546	275
Other Minerals—	ton	£	ton	£
Antimony Ore	0·5	200	..	..
Bauxite	4,413	15,862	2,157	8,569
Coal, Black	56,721	316,341	50,481	294,428
Coal, Brown	17,137,438	7,841,004	18,456,445	8,078,766
Copper Concentrate	26·5	2,622†	10·5	1,235†
Copper Ore	46		72·3	
Fire Clay	28,207	26,617	31,913	29,584
Gypsum	78,728	81,531	114,503	101,138
Kaolin and Other White Clays	450,218	493,682	713,379	613,683
Limestone	1,214,391	609,609	1,227,350	606,086
Other	862	22,328	612	19,161

* Includes gold subsidy, £50,579 for 1962 and £43,267 for 1963.

† Includes copper bounty £284 for 1962 and £53 for 1963.

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 1963 :—

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
1963	50,481	294	18,456,445	8,079

* Value of output at the mine.

Oil Exploration in Victoria, 1924 to 1963

Since the first crude oil was discovered at Lakes Entrance in 1924, petroleum exploration in Victoria has gone through fluctuating stages of activity which have been largely influenced by developments in other parts of Australia.

The early well sites at Lakes Entrance were selected under the geological guidance of the Director of the Victorian Geological Survey and were aimed primarily at establishing the stratigraphy, structure, and extent of the Lakes Entrance field. Numerous small shows of oil and dry gas were found in the basal Tertiary greensands and sands, but no significant production could be established.

Oil exploration companies mushroomed under the influence of the initial indications of petroleum, but at this early stage most of the companies lacked the technical knowledge necessary for scientific selection of well sites or for carrying out deep drilling operations. A large number of wells were drilled throughout the State during the ensuing years, most of them wildcat wells, but only trace amounts of hydrocarbons were encountered until the drilling of the Port Campbell No. 1 well in 1959.

The difficulty of raising capital for drilling led to an arbitrary concentration of effort in the Lakes Entrance area where some indications of petroleum could generally be expected and this resulted in the comparative neglect of other prospective areas. Activity at Lakes Entrance waned in the late 1930's, but was temporarily revived during the war in an attempt to obtain worthwhile production by drilling horizontal holes radially into the supposed oil reservoir from a shaft sunk for this purpose. This project was economically unsuccessful.

Production of heavy asphaltic base crude oil from a number of wells at Lakes Entrance totalled a little over 100,000 gall. for the period 1930 to 1941. A small additional production was obtained from the Lakes Entrance Shaft from 1945 to 1950. Throughout this period small flows of gas were discharged continuously to the atmosphere.

From 1924 to 1946 a number of important deep wells were drilled by the Mines Department on its own account and in conjunction with the Commonwealth Government. These yielded much essential new stratigraphic data—mostly in Gippsland, which has provided a basis for subsequent exploration and geophysical interpretation.

Immediately before and shortly after the war several major oil companies carried out geological reconnaissance with a view to selecting areas for further search. These investigations failed to attract the

companies concerned, but led to a revival of local interest and by 1950 much of the Gippsland Basin had been taken up under petroleum permits and licences.

Following the discovery of oil at Rough Range, Western Australia, in December 1953, activity stepped up considerably. For the first time integrated geological and geophysical investigations were undertaken and a number of deep wells were drilled. Investigations were extended to the pre-Tertiary sedimentary section and minor oil shows were encountered in the lower Tertiary and Mesozoic strata in wells at Woodside drilled in 1955.

Since 1950 the Bureau of Mineral Resources has carried out a number of regional gravity and aeromagnetic surveys which have provided basic data for exploration in Gippsland, Port Phillip Bay, and far south-western Victoria. Considerable impetus has also been provided by new stratigraphic data from deep water wells drilled by the Mines Department in Western Victoria since November, 1957.

Apart from a minor lull in activity in 1958–1959, the tempo of company exploration has increased since 1953, and with the stimulus of a strong, but non-commercial, flow of wet gas in the Port Campbell No. 1 well late in 1959 and a show of petroliferous gas in North Seaspray No. 1 in November, 1962, surface and sub-surface geological and geophysical data have been steadily built up to the stage where parts of the basins are now known in reasonable detail.

In keeping with overseas practice, the trend throughout the post-war period has been to increase the proportion of preliminary geological and geophysical work carried out before selecting new sites for drilling.

An important recent development has been the extension of oil search to the off-shore area during 1961–62, and most Victorian waters to the edge of the continental shelf have now been covered by aeromagnetic and seismic surveys.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory seismic records in parts of Western Victoria and Gippsland and it may reasonably be expected that the quality of exploration work will improve substantially when these difficulties have been overcome. In addition to presenting a seismic problem, the extensive basalts of Western Victoria also cause difficulty in the interpretation of aeromagnetic records.

Some indication of developments in oil exploration in Victoria since 1924 is given in the table below. At the present time a large number of sites suitable for drilling have been demonstrated and many

other areas have not yet been investigated in detail. As elsewhere in Australia, the stimulus of an oil strike is needed if the intensity of search is to be maintained at its present level or to increase.

VICTORIA—OIL EXPLORATION

Period	Number of Wells	Footage Drilled	Mean Well Depth	Expenditure			
				Drilling	Geological	Geophysical	Total
			ft.	£'000			
1921-1953 ..	85	104,068	1,224	145	10 (Est.)	..	155
1953-1963 ..	37	159,300	4,303	2,164	350	1,386	3,900

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.

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Year Ended 31st December—	Number of Returns	Production					Local Value of Production
		Sand	River Gravel and Gravel Boulders	Dimension Stone	Crushed and Broken Stone	Other Quarry Products	
		'000 cub. yds.		tons		'000 cub. yds.	£'000
1958	132	938	92	4,753	4,214	550	5,203
1959	121	948	107	4,387	4,970	489	5,842
1960	126	911	125	4,058	5,869	425	6,581
1961*	252	1,701	661	6,877	7,903	819	9,217
1962	254	2,054	425	9,181	7,622	744	8,892

* From 1961, figures are not comparable with previous years. In 1961, increased coverage involving an additional 126 informants (59 being mainly sand and gravel quarries) accounted for sand, 678,000 cub. yds.; river gravel and gravel boulders, 471,000 cub. yds.; dimension stone, 3,881 tons; crushed and broken stone, 1,013,000 cub. yds.; other quarry products, 437,000 cub. yds.; with a total additional value of £1,605,000.

In addition to the production set out in the preceding table, there is a considerable quantity of material "won" by contractors operating shallow pits for or on behalf of Local Government Authorities, and

by exploiting stone outcrops, mine tailings, &c. This itinerant activity was first covered by a statistical collection for 1961. However, the first year for which statistics are available is 1962 and the reported production for that year is :—

Sand	..	..	..	225,000	cub. yds.
Gravel and Gravel Boulders	..	1,976,000	..	..	..
Crushed and Broken Stone	..	718,000	..	..	..
Other Quarry Products	..	524,000	..	..	..

The local value of such production is estimated at £491,000.

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 504. 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Agriculture	101,058	92,411	132,918	115,112	126,734
Pastoral	134,015	160,138	139,414	143,880	159,457
Dairying*	65,264	70,471	72,004	71,588	78,568
Poultry and Bees ..	23,087	24,327	25,428	23,727	23,344
Trapping	3,862	3,749	3,156	3,024	2,934
Forestry	17,525	19,111	18,232	17,964	18,332
Fisheries	1,434	2,045	2,064	2,016	1,882
Mining	13,694	14,935	16,267	19,583	20,008
Total Primary Industries	359,939	387,187	409,483	396,894	431,259

* Includes Subsidy—1958-59, £6,223,000 ; 1959-60, £6,204,000 ; 1960-61, £6,710,000 ; 1961-62, £6,544,000 ; 1962-63, £6,786,000.

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Agriculture—					
Barley	3,375	2,042	2,364	1,989	2,360
Maize	114	113	106	89	113
Oats	4,716	3,573	4,910	4,459	7,157
Wheat	23,567	22,421	40,721	36,671	42,559
Onions	894	842	628	650	539
Potatoes	3,874	4,966	8,313	5,378	1,993
Other Vegetables ..	8,217	8,703	9,410	8,104	7,553
Hay and Straw ..	17,789	13,836	20,854	13,734	19,925
Fruit—					
Orchards	7,884	7,914	10,084	10,423	8,780
Vineyards	8,342	6,188	7,236	7,960	6,339
Other Crops	6,679	8,532	9,850	9,281	10,556
Total	85,451	79,130	114,476	98,738	107,874

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*

(£'000)

Produce	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Pastoral—					
Wool	51,786	67,758	61,095	63,475	68,990
Sheep, Slaughtered ..	22,375	27,766	23,655	20,482	22,382
Cattle, Slaughtered ..	45,623	49,891	40,963	43,017	51,217
Total ..	119,784	145,415	125,713	126,974	142,589
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	28,522	30,829	30,796	30,711	35,684
Cheese	3,650	4,329	4,742	4,901	5,605
Condensing, Con- centrating, &c. ..	5,979	6,667	6,070	6,100	6,142
Human Consump- tion and Other Purposes ..	12,744	13,122	13,552	14,238	14,447
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese	6,223	6,204	6,710	6,544	6,786
Pigs, Slaughtered ..	5,540	6,460	7,177	5,773	6,705
Total ..	62,658	67,611	69,047	68,267	75,369
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	13,984	14,506	15,174	14,138	14,473
Poultry	6,533	6,765	6,895	6,185	5,897
Honey and Beeswax	408	428	319	415	240
Total ..	20,925	21,699	22,388	20,738	20,610

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(£'000)

Produce	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Trapping, &c.					
Rabbits and Hares ..	2,717	2,560	2,310	2,285	2,166
Rabbit and Hare Skins, &c. ..	845	932	635	525	584
Total ..	3,562	3,492	2,945	2,810	2,750
Forestry—					
Sawmills	9,552	10,157	9,225	9,068	9,442
Hewn Timber ..	998	1,426	1,358	1,261	1,101
Firewood	5,455	5,913	6,036	6,041	6,182
Bark for Tanning ..	128	86	58	46	54
Other	15	36	36	33	32
Total ..	16,148	17,618	16,713	16,449	16,811
Fisheries—					
Fish	1,052	1,495	1,347	1,357	1,264
Crayfish	199	260	420	353	335
Oysters	1	1	2	1	1
Other	13	15	18	30	25
Total ..	1,265	1,771	1,787	1,741	1,625
Mining—					
Gold	694	585	471	470	473
Coal—					
Black	528	455	418	359	316
Brown	5,418	6,123	6,845	7,722	7,841
Other Metals and Minerals	1,851	1,930	2,007	1,815	1,995
Quarrying* ..	5,203	5,842	6,526	9,217	9,383
Total ..	13,694	14,935	16,267	19,583	20,008
Total Primary Industries	323,487	351,671	369,336	355,300	387,636

* Figures for 1962-63 not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. See section on Quarrying, pages 563 to 564.

Net Value of Production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value, the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries and manufacturing are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
(£'000)

Division of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Rural—					
Agriculture ..	73,661	68,912	104,031	88,245	96,986
Pastoral	110,392	135,630	116,181	115,528	132,563
Dairying	44,382	47,469	50,947	43,522	55,067
Poultry	13,011	13,650	14,346	12,439	12,406
Bee-farming ..	408	428	319	415	240
Total Rural ..	241,854	266,089	285,824	260,149	297,262
Non-rural	31,962	34,981	34,604	37,056	37,397
Total Primary ..	273,816	301,070	320,428	297,205	334,659
Manufacturing ..	610,969	688,389	703,282	717,327	801,467
Total All Industries ..	884,785	989,459	1,023,710	1,014,532	1,136,126

Part 8

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Development of Secondary Industry

Beginnings

The initial impetus to secondary industry in Victoria was brought about by the acceptance of a policy of protection which followed the general election of 1865. In the century which followed, Victoria has become a highly industrialized State, firstly through this early and sustained protective policy, then because of the stimulation given to manufacturing industry by the two world wars, and in the years since the end of the Second World War, by the high level of both local and oversea investment in manufacturing industry.

Surplus labour, redundant after the gold rush had abated in the early 1860's, generated a popular demand for the establishment of secondary industry as a source of employment, and created a growing consumer market.

Victoria's first industrial tariff was introduced in 1866, and it achieved very satisfactory results. Between 1865 and 1875, the number of "manufactories" in Victoria increased from 705 to 1,545. Protection in Victoria enabled the establishment of many industries in the State which probably could not have been sustained in a free trading economy. (After Federation in 1901, all States operated under the Commonwealth-wide protective tariff policy.) Thus, during the early period of her industrialization, Victoria developed in the clothing industry, textiles, tanneries, footwear, food, carriage making and metal working trades. The influence of this early grouping is in evidence in the pattern of Victorian industry today and the State has held this pattern of early development in most of these industries and in industries subsequently developed from them.

The foundry industry, both ferrous and non-ferrous, is amongst the oldest in Victoria, having been established well over a hundred years ago. Its most important function up to 1939 was to provide castings for agricultural machinery and other engineering industries which were then reasonably well developed.

Heavy engineering, also over a hundred years old, grew out of the necessity to repair, rather than construct machinery. Gradually machinery for textile, woodworking, agricultural, printing, and various other industries was built in Victoria.

In food processing, Australian canned foods have become well known overseas and prominent Victorian brands are well established in oversea markets.

This rapid development of secondary industry has been achieved despite the fact that Victoria has no pig iron manufacturing facilities, mainly because of a lack of coking coal. However, Victoria has developed its brown coal (lignite) deposits to a major degree and has huge reserves in the Latrobe Valley which are being exploited at Yallourn and Morwell mainly for electric power and gas generation purposes.

Despite its small steel making capacity, Victoria is represented in a wide range of secondary industries and possesses the skill to make many basic industrial materials, complex machinery and equipment and sophisticated consumer goods.

Progress until 1939

In the First World War, Australia was not sufficiently industrialized to do much more than provide her armies with food, clothing, ammunition, and rifles. Victoria was able to play a prominent part in this production, particularly in the first three items.

Between the two World Wars, several new industrial enterprises were introduced to give Victoria a more substantial base. The first large automobile assembly plant was established at Geelong in 1925. Although the textile industry was already well entrenched in the area, this new industry represented the beginning of a large industrial movement towards Geelong. In the mid-1930's, a motor-car factory was built at Fishermen's Bend and ultimately became the centre of Australia's largest manufacturer of motor vehicles.

In 1939, a plant was set up at Geelong for the manufacture of farm machinery and subsequently, commercial motor vehicles.

The motor industry, which is heavily concentrated in Victoria is thus a particular product of the years between the wars and has saved Australia many millions of pounds in foreign exchange. In contrast to the usual pattern of growth elsewhere, development of the industry in Australia commenced with the manufacture of car bodies. This stemmed from a regulation imposed by the Commonwealth Government during the First World War, when owing to pressure on limited shipping space, only one body was permitted to be imported for every two chassis. Victoria's early prominence in carriage building thus gave the State an excellent lead to future developments of other aspects of the motor industry. There has also been a natural development of a supporting parts and accessories industry in Victoria embracing many skills and techniques. A large share of Australia's motor tyre manufacture is carried on in Victoria. In addition to production of internal combustion engines for motor vehicles, there is production of engines for other purposes.

The Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Pty. Ltd. was formed in Victoria in 1936 and the first "Wirraway" aircraft produced at the Corporation's works at Fishermen's Bend flew in March, 1939. This was the first Australian plant to produce sizeable quantities of aircraft and it was joined early in the Second World War by the neighbouring Government Aircraft Factories, thus centering aircraft production in Victoria. This industry naturally suffered a heavy decline after the war, but efforts made to maintain its capacity with other types of work have proved successful and it is now carrying out work on the "Mirage" fighter for the R.A.A.F.

During the early 1930's, Commonwealth Government munitions factories in Victoria were employed for commercial purposes and were pioneers in the production of metal rolling and forgings for motor vehicles.

Since the Second World War

The technological challenge that Australia had to meet in the Second World War was for mass production of goods of a higher degree of complexity and accuracy than had been previously attempted in Australia. Of course, much of the vast increase in production in the war period was of war materials, but the immense development of technique and knowledge in Australian industry by war production cannot be minimized. Such development was felt to a great extent in Victoria and paved the way for post-war local and oversea investment and major industrial expansion.

During the ten years 1938-39 to 1948-49, Victorian factory employment increased about 30 per cent. to over 290,000 persons while the annual value of production increased nearly 180 per cent. to £180 mill. By 1962-63 factory employment had risen to 397,000 and the value of production to £801 mill.

In addition to spectacular expansion in the motor industry, the petroleum refining industry in Australia developed rapidly during the 1950's, increasing its refining capacity from under 1 mill. tons of crude oil a year to over 16 mill. tons. Two major refineries are located in Victoria; a refinery at Geelong and one at Altona; a third refinery is being constructed at a cost of £15 mill. at Crib Point near Westernport. A £3.5 mill. lubricating oil plant was recently established at Geelong.

The chemical industry has grown rapidly in recent years. As well as increasing the production of established products to satisfy the demands of industry and a growing consumer market, many new products have been introduced. Plastics materials are supplied for the manufacture of products in extensive use throughout the community. Other notable developments have included industrial gases, surface coating emulsions, polystyrene, polyester resins for bonding, phenol, pesticides, weed killers, and veterinary chemicals, while additions to capacity have taken place in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chemicals for the paper industry, chlorine, and pharmaceuticals.

A petro-chemicals complex involving a number of companies has been set up at Altona. This includes a £13 mill. plant for the manufacture of butadiene and ethylene from petroleum distillate, and a £4.5 mill. plant for the production of styrene monomer, chlorine and caustic soda, and ethylene dichloride. In 1962 the first stage of a polyethylene manufacturing plant was completed and polyvinyl chloride and carbon black are also being produced in the complex. The plant manufacturing the latter has an output capacity of 20 to 30 mill. lb. annually, sufficient to meet 70 per cent. of Australia's needs, all of which had previously been imported.

In the field of drugs, penicillin, A.C.T.H., Salk vaccine, and streptomycin are produced and facilities for the production of the tetracycline range of antibiotics have recently been completed.

The manufacture, processing, and spinning of man-made fibre yarns has become of major importance in the textile field. Nylon textile yarn and nylon tyre yarn are produced in Victoria. Many of

the firms which twist, texturize, process and spin man-made fibre yarns are located in Victoria. Victoria has, of course, had for many years a strong wool textile industry covering all stages of production from wool tops to finished cloth.

In the field of aluminium smelting, the establishment of a £35 mill. plant at Point Henry near Geelong and later an associated thermal generating plant at Anglesea is a major achievement for Victoria. The plant obtains alumina from Western Australia which will ultimately be smelted using power from an £11 mill. Anglesea generating plant fed by local brown coal reserves. The potential annual production rate is 40,000 tons of aluminium per annum.

Pulp, paper and paper board, and fibre manufacture have grown substantially since the war and the range and types of paper and board made have been considerably extended.

To keep pace with the rapid rate of increase in demand for electric power, Victoria's present available capacity will be considerably augmented by the power station under construction at Hazelwood in the Latrobe Valley, utilizing the fuel sources of the Morwell open cut, which will have an ultimate capacity of 1,200,000 kW. Estimated total cost including that of additional transmission lines and terminal station facilities will be £57 mill.

It will be seen that some of the most significant developments in recent years have taken place in the petrochemical industry and in aluminium smelting and fabricating plants, oil refining, and chemical and motor vehicle manufacture. Several of these projects have been financed wholly or partly by oversea investment.

These specific items quoted above illustrate the growth of Victorian secondary industry. They are by no means a complete listing of the products made in the State over recent years, but rather indicative of the diverse and complex range of products which can now be efficiently produced by Victorian secondary industry, and which make a significant contribution to Australian requirements.

While there are likely to be further divergent trends, secondary industry in Victoria remains highly concentrated in and around Melbourne, the Metropolitan Area contributing about 80 per cent. by value of the State's secondary industry production. A feature of post-war industrial expansion has been the development of new industrial areas on the outer fringe of the Metropolitan Area, such as the Clayton-Dandenong and Broadmeadows-Somerton areas. Nevertheless, Geelong and Ballarat are large provincial centres of industry, and important industrial plants such as textile mills, food canneries, and engineering establishments are scattered through a number of country towns.

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 432-433, 452-453 and 458.

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 aluminium at Point Henry, 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.

A £15 mill. oil refinery being 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. 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. These returns are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases : the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges) ; the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, &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 1962-63, 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
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
1962-63	17,500	397,156	418,551	1,040,647	801,467	1,842,114	976,146

NOTE.—See also Definitions on pages 575-576.

- * 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 1953-54 to 1962-63 is shown on page 585.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1962-63

State	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
No.			£'000				
New South Wales	23,729	475,249	513,608	1,413,579	1,037,443	2,451,022	1,409,397
Victoria	17,500	397,156	418,551	1,040,647	801,467	1,842,114	976,146
Queensland ..	5,895	104,998	97,915	374,463	190,483	564,946	237,034
South Australia ..	5,766	105,265	110,034	267,466	189,571	457,037	253,286
Western Australia	4,492	53,435	49,940	150,738	108,211	258,949	117,746
Tasmania	1,764	30,755	32,418	85,255	71,017	156,272	151,038
Total	59,146	1,166,858	1,222,466	3,332,148	2,398,192	5,730,340	3,144,647

* † ‡ 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 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1962-63

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials and Fuel Used	Value of—		
					Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.				£'000		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliciferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	477	7,156	8,583	24,709	19,764	44,473	37,249
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	183	7,007	7,918	10,559	14,075	24,634	20,542
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	390	16,062	20,339	130,969	71,471	202,440	111,922
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	6,944	161,978	182,237	303,646	295,461	599,107	309,798
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	247	2,022	2,051	2,396	3,416	5,812	2,577
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	781	41,930	37,793	99,919	67,088	167,007	64,732
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	240	3,993	3,891	10,532	6,689	17,221	5,859
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,545	46,795	36,334	58,778	59,886	118,664	36,254
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,989	39,425	40,449	222,954	99,514	322,468	123,086
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,332	14,639	15,146	31,510	25,182	56,692	21,334
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	635	6,375	5,838	12,195	10,508	22,703	7,691
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	987	25,927	30,277	67,894	60,621	128,515	60,090
XIII. Rubber ..	180	7,806	9,122	22,691	20,567	43,258	15,521
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	24	192	201	193	289	482	270
XV. Miscellaneous Products	484	11,056	11,684	25,354	22,152	47,506	26,098
Total, Classes I. to XV.	17,438	392,363	411,863	1,024,299	776,683	1,800,982	843,023
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	62	4,793	6,688	16,348	24,784	41,132	133,123
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,500	397,156	418,551	1,040,647	801,467	1,842,114	976,146

* † ‡ See footnotes on page 579.

“Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances” with 161,978 persons or 40·8 per cent. of the total employment in factories during 1962-63, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was “Clothing” with 46,795 or 11·8 per cent., followed by “Textiles and Textile Goods” and “Food, Drink, and Tobacco” with 41,930 and 39,425 respectively or 10·6 per cent. and 9·9 per cent. of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1962-63 was £801,467,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed £295,461,000 which represented 36·9 per cent. of the total. The food group followed with £99,514,000 or 12·4 per cent., and next in order were chemicals, dyes, &c., £71,471,000, 8·9 per cent., textiles with £67,088,000, 8·4 per cent., paper £60,621,000, 7·6 per cent., and clothing, £59,886,000, 7·5 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 classified according to industry :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	450	449	457	470	477
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	160	176	181	177	183
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	361	367	362	381	390
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,018	6,414	6,522	6,779	6,944
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	265	248	242	245	247
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	754	811	806	785	781
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	275	272	260	245	240
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,442	2,416	2,580	2,514	2,545
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,178	2,104	2,052	2,030	1,989
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,382	1,404	1,396	1,342	1,332
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	665	664	630	626	635
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	892	948	967	965	987
XIII. Rubber	158	164	163	171	180
XIV. Musical Instruments	25	25	26	24	24
XV. Miscellaneous Products	431	446	463	479	484
Total, Classes I. to XV.	16,456	16,908	17,107	17,233	17,438
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	71	71	66	67	62
GRAND TOTAL	16,527	16,979	17,173	17,300	17,500

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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
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
1962-63	6,331	1,347	4,124	2,424	1,855	709	710	17,500

**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
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
1962-63	12,665	5,388	29,129	35,766	58,890	49,734	207,586	399,158

NOTE.—The average number of persons employed in the above table (viz., 399,158 in 1962-63) differs from the average number of persons employed shown in all other tables (viz., 397,156 in 1962-63) 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 1962-63, 7,678 factories employing four or less employees had a total employment of 18,053 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 1962-63, this figure had increased to 6,331, i.e., 36·1 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 to a greater use over the years of fractional horsepower electric motors in small factories, with the result that such establishments came within the statistical definition of a factory. The table also shows that in 1962-63, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 2·1 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 1962-63

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1962-63						
	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	6,331	36.1	12,394	3.1	17,255	2.1	1,392
4 ..	398	9.9	1,603	2.2	1,347	7.7	5,357	1.3	8,181	1.0	1,527
5-10 ..	1,629	40.7	11,303	15.5	4,124	23.6	28,701	7.2	49,356	6.2	1,720
11-20 ..	726	18.1	10,562	14.5	2,424	13.8	35,320	8.9	62,673	7.8	1,774
21-50 ..	467	11.7	14,361	19.6	1,855	10.6	58,509	14.8	110,509	13.8	1,889
51-100..	148	3.7	10,238	14.0	709	4.1	49,508	12.4	98,972	12.3	1,999
101-200	110	2.8	23,360	32.0	398	2.3	56,161	14.2	114,849	14.4	2,045
201-500					220	1.2	66,473	16.7	156,748	19.5	2,358
Over 500					92	0.6	84,733	21.4	182,924	22.9	2,159
Total ..	4,003	100.0	73,063	100.0	17,500	100.0	397,156	100.0	801,467	100.0	2,018

* ‡ For footnotes see page 579.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1962-63 is shown on page 585.

A general indication of the geographical disposition of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1962-63 is classified according to statistical divisions :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			£'000			
Metropolitan ..	12,254	322,495	343,234	804,029	646,549	1,450,578	673,099
Central ..	1,139	22,860	24,568	85,657	49,118	134,775	87,286
North-Central ..	384	4,814	4,364	7,800	7,742	15,542	9,008
Western ..	1,042	14,882	13,837	37,905	24,360	62,265	26,449
Wimmera ..	386	2,260	1,772	4,762	3,202	7,964	2,890
Mallee ..	317	2,365	1,885	3,966	3,381	7,347	6,200
Northern ..	867	10,900	10,412	41,860	19,372	61,832	28,340
North-Eastern ..	458	4,823	4,401	11,897	8,932	20,829	37,984
Gippsland ..	653	11,757	14,138	42,771	38,211	80,982	104,890
Total ..	17,500	397,156	418,551	1,040,647	801,467	1,842,114	976,146

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 579.

Factories in the Metropolitan Area constituted 70·9 per cent. of the total number in Victoria in 1962-63, 81·2 per cent. of the persons employed, and 80·7 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 126.

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, 1962-63**

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division									Total
	Metropolitan	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
NUMBER OF FACTORIES										
Under 5 ..	4,682	632	247	568	263	182	536	259	309	7,678
5-10 ..	2,906	259	69	265	84	84	175	106	176	4,124
11-20 ..	1,892	124	36	99	25	26	72	60	90	2,424
21-50 ..	1,575	62	16	59	11	18	45	24	45	1,855
51-100 ..	591	27	11	27	2	7	24	4	16	709
101-500 ..	533	30	4	20	1	..	13	4	13	618
501 and over..	75	5	1	4	..	..	2	1	4	92
Total ..	12,254	1,139	384	1,042	386	317	867	458	653	17,500
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED										
Under 5 ..	10,968	1,455	540	1,313	580	422	1,199	575	699	17,751
5-10 ..	20,394	1,713	496	1,797	596	553	1,193	744	1,215	28,701
11-20 ..	27,770	1,735	531	1,343	379	345	1,043	879	1,295	35,320
21-50 ..	49,714	2,031	543	1,823	312	602	1,377	730	1,377	58,509
51-100 ..	41,401	1,909	739	1,984	*	443	1,585	*	1,063	49,508
101-500 ..	102,699	*	*	4,066	*	..	*	*	*	122,634
501 and over..	69,549	*	*	2,556	..	..	*	*	*	84,733
Total ..	322,495	22,860	4,814	14,882	2,260	2,365	10,900	4,823	11,757	397,156

* Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1962-63 there were 710 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 207,367 persons in Victoria. Of these 608 (172,248 persons) were located in the Metropolitan Area and 35 (14,017 persons) in the Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 67 factories (21,102 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State, principally in the Western (24 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, 1953-54 TO 1962-63

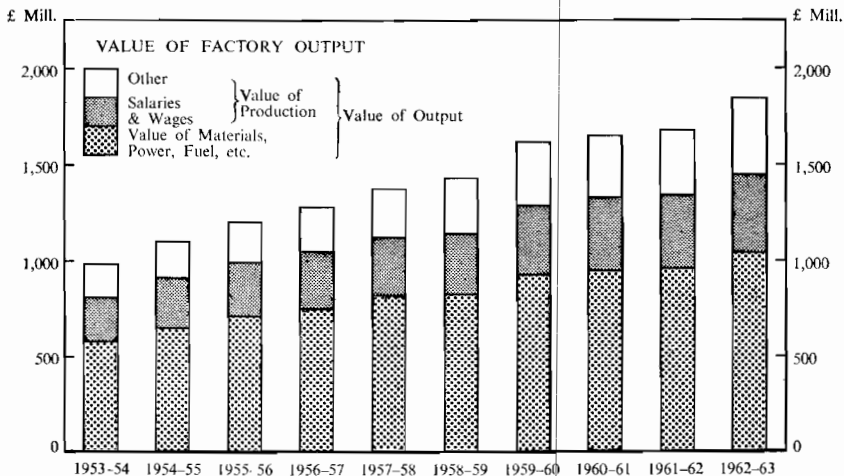


FIGURE 15. Graph showing value of output of factories.

VICTORIA—FACTORIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1962-63

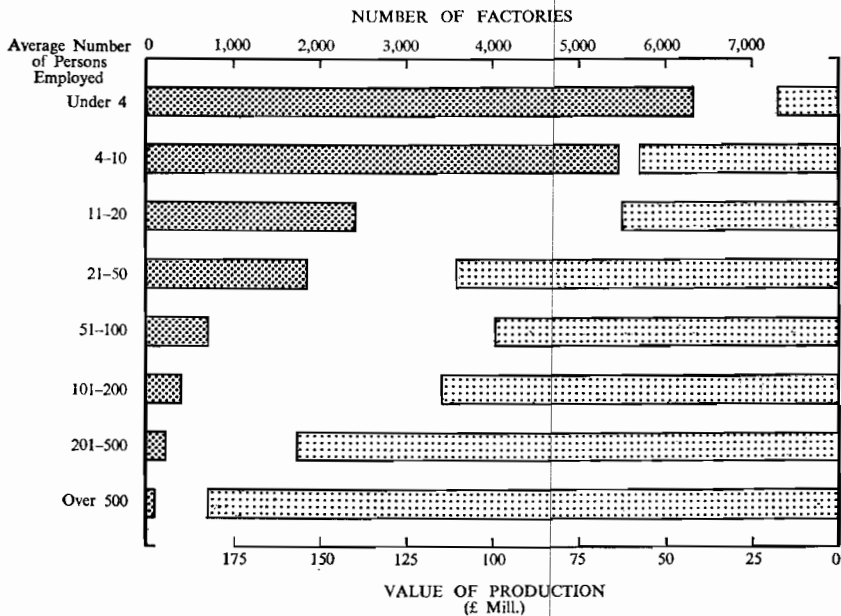


FIGURE 16. Graph showing number of factories and value of production according to average number of persons employed. The left-hand bars show the number of factories in each employment size group; the right-hand bars show the value of production in each of these size groups.

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 tables shown on pages 581–582, where the average number of persons employed is the average over the period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the year 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63		
					Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,522	6,564	6,977	6,972	6,744	412	7,156
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	5,846	6,460	6,569	6,494	6,188	819	7,007
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	17,392	16,231	15,443	15,763	12,797	3,265	16,062
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	139,115	150,843	157,202	151,336	140,678	21,300	161,978
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	2,150	1,980	2,087	1,959	1,639	383	2,022
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	37,500	41,073	40,395	39,100	17,316	24,614	41,930
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	4,559	4,413	3,992	3,781	2,852	1,141	3,993
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	45,783	45,260	45,462	44,712	13,986	32,809	46,795
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	37,383	38,830	38,361	38,999	27,064	12,361	39,425
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	15,092	15,759	15,623	14,595	13,734	905	14,639
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	6,492	6,531	6,309	6,126	4,973	1,402	6,375
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	22,846	24,305	25,228	24,940	19,039	6,888	25,927
XIII. Rubber ..	7,207	7,282	7,359	6,998	6,123	1,683	7,806
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	247	233	216	183	170	22	192
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	9,863	10,767	11,261	10,787	7,042	4,014	11,056
Total, Classes I. to XV.	357,997	376,531	382,484	372,745	280,345	112,018	392,363
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	4,982	4,983	4,946	5,000	4,756	37	4,793
GRAND TOTAL ..	362,979	381,514	387,430	377,745	285,101	112,055	397,156

* For footnote see page 579.

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 73·1 per cent. of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1962-63 were 28.2 per cent. of the total. They exceeded males in Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 58.7 per cent. and in Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 70.1 per cent. of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 29.3 per cent were in Class VIII. ; 22.0 per cent. in Class VI. ; 19.0 per cent. in Class IV. ; and 11.0 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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
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
1962-63	12,784	50,730	7,839		325,803		397,156

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1962-63 according to the class of industry :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1962-63

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	252	917	128	5,859	7,156
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	69	766	69	6,103	7,007
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	96	2,908	1,255	11,803	16,062
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	4,949	23,805	4,425	128,799	161,978
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	213	222	3	1,584	2,022
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	471	3,737	297	37,425	41,930
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	215	362	21	3,395	3,993
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,424	3,173	39	41,159	46,795
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,806	5,214	638	31,767	39,425
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	848	1,831	25	11,935	14,639
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	539	714	2	5,120	6,375
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	585	3,964	236	21,142	25,927
XIII. Rubber	55	1,173	239	6,339	7,806
XIV. Musical Instruments	10	27	2	153	192
XV. Miscellaneous Products	241	1,623	298	8,894	11,056
Total, Classes I. to XV.	12,773	50,436	7,677	321,477	392,363
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	11	294	162	4,326	4,793
GRAND TOTAL	12,784	50,730	7,839	325,803	397,156

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 82·0 per cent. of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 73·5 per cent. in Class III. to 87·1 per cent. in Class II. Class III. also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and research workers, 18·1 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., 5·8 per cent.; and Class XI.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c., 8·5 per cent. The average for Victoria is 3·2 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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
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
1963 ..	2,444	25,774	248,144	276,362	2,653	16,944	90,073	109,670

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1962–63 and earlier years are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of Male Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Female Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Total Population
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
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
1962–63 ..	285,101	1,877	112,055	746	397,156	1,314

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 Industr	Females Employed					
	Number			Percentage of Total Employment in Each Class of Industry		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	345	373	412	4·9	5·3	5·8
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	738	756	819	11·2	11·6	11·7
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,275	3,192	3,265	21·2	20·2	20·3
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—	20,270	18,755	21,300	12·9	12·4	13·1
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	3,027	2,707	2,924	11·1	10·0	10·4
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	3,783	3,584	3,953	25·1	24·1	25·0
Sheet Metal Working	2,176	2,089	2,167	20·2	19·8	20·2
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	1,340	1,184	1,522	39·1	38·1	38·8
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	411	372	383	19·7	19·0	18·9
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—	23,850	22,707	24,614	59·0	58·1	58·7
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	1,970	1,982	2,058	55·9	55·3	55·5
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	5,932	5,530	5,768	54·0	53·0	53·3
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	12,756	12,192	13,301	74·0	74·0	74·7
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,172	1,102	1,141	29·4	29·1	28·6
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)—	31,588	31,038	32,809	69·5	69·4	70·1
Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing	7,885	7,691	8,231	73·1	73·9	74·5
Dressmaking, Hemstitching ..	7,202	7,093	7,390	86·8	87·2	87·2
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	6,182	6,219	6,538	53·4	54·0	54·9
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c. ..	1,453	1,385	1,343	48·8	48·4	47·9
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	11,636	12,041	12,361	30·3	30·9	31·4
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)	1,539	1,547	1,624	25·7	25·4	25·9
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	1,787	1,721	1,803	55·9	54·9	56·3
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	1,668	1,980	1,891	40·8	42·4	40·8
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes ..	1,171	1,123	1,173	50·9	51·7	53·9
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	905	872	905	5·8	6·0	6·2
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,325	1,340	1,402	21·0	21·9	22·0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	6,636	6,479	6,888	26·3	26·0	26·6
XIII. Rubber	1,501	1,467	1,683	20·4	21·0	21·6
XIV. Musical Instruments	34	25	22	15·7	13·7	11·5
XV. Miscellaneous Products	4,030	3,752	4,014	35·8	34·8	36·3
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	39	39	37	0·8	0·8	0·8
Total Classes Only	107,755	104,310	112,055	27·8	27·6	28·2

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 70·1 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 13·1 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 employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs*Salaries and Wages*

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1962-63. 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,
1962-63

(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 ..	1,311	202	6,988	82	8,299	284	8,583
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	1,007	162	6,395	354	7,402	516	7,918
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	5,672	1,046	12,386	1,235	18,058	2,281	20,339
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	33,733	6,057	133,669	8,778	167,402	14,835	182,237
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	257	74	1,549	171	1,806	245	2,051
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	3,847	1,521	17,090	15,335	20,937	16,856	37,793
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	505	94	2,645	647	3,150	741	3,891
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,962	1,425	11,405	20,542	14,367	21,967	36,334
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,847	1,845	25,913	6,844	31,760	8,689	40,449
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	2,171	410	12,379	186	14,550	596	15,146
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	732	239	4,224	643	4,956	882	5,838
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	4,704	1,270	20,893	3,410	25,597	4,680	30,277

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES,
1962-63—*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	1,543	360	6,331	888	7,874	1,248	9,122
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	36	6	150	9	186	15	201
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	2,031	625	6,942	2,086	8,973	2,711	11,684
Total, Classes I. to XV.	66,358	15,336	268,959	61,210	335,317	76,546	411,863
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	766	13	5,897	12	6,663	25	6,688
GRAND TOTAL	67,124	15,349	274,856	61,222	341,980	76,571	418,551

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1962-63—£418,551,000—the Industrial Metals, &c., group was responsible for £182,237,000 or 43.5 per cent., Food, Drink, &c., £40,449,000 or 9.7 per cent., and Clothing, &c., £36,334,000 or 8.7 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years of 1958-59 to 1962-63 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	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (£'000)							
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
1962-63	67,124	15,349	274,856	61,222	341,980	76,571	418,551
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (£)							
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	1,198	680	1,053
1962-63	1,731	776	1,166	680	1,245	697	1,089

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES

(£'000)

Class of Industry	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2,236	2,710	2,779	2,909	2,866
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	2,043	2,215	2,296	2,215	2,501
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	6,384	6,642	6,020	6,792	7,307
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	7,742	8,950	9,584	9,381	10,925
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	143	146	158	149	161
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	2,424	2,668	2,550	2,605	2,785
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	495	457	404	419	446
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	967	937	953	955	1,008
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	5,951	6,126	6,131	6,235	6,456
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	782	850	809	827	858
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	133	136	131	125	135
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	1,927	2,141	2,173	2,174	2,517
XIII. Rubber	1,166	1,265	1,267	1,228	1,399
XIV. Musical Instruments	11	9	8	9	10
XV. Miscellaneous Products	606	913	1,002	1,042	1,131
Total, Classes I. to XV.	33,010	36,165	36,265	37,065	40,505
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	10,368	10,975	12,936	12,464	11,255
GRAND TOTAL	43,378	47,140	49,201	49,529	51,760

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 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	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Coal—					
Black	3,009	2,678	2,398	1,923	1,566
Brown	7,582	7,805	6,511	6,351	6,567
Brown Coal Briquettes	1,464	2,356	7,029	7,453	6,111
Coke	651	635	588	625	742
Wood	560	548	514	489	449
Fuel Oil	11,895	12,428	10,196	9,604	10,406
Tar (Fuel)	164	179	143	125	80
Electricity	13,910	15,827	17,067	17,679	19,918
Gas	1,120	1,307	1,316	1,427	1,724
Other (Charcoal, &c.)	629	708	601	653	657
Water	1,543	1,725	1,895	2,274	2,481
Lubricating Oils	851	944	943	926	1,059
Total	43,378	47,140	49,201	49,529	51,760

In 1962-63 electricity, fuel oil, briquettes, and brown coal represented 38.5, 20.1, 11.8, and 12.7 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 are given below :—

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	483	427	387	315	250
Brown	'000 tons	10,582	11,746	10,921	11,841	12,762
Brown Coal						
Briquettes	'000 tons	305	510	1200	1,280	1,089
Coke	'000 tons	57	50	47	57	63
Wood	'000 tons	275	282	274	270	235
Fuel Oil	'000 gall.	219,738	241,433	214,895	226,509	254,738
Tar Fuel	'000 gall.	3,018	3,412	13*	12*	8*

* '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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	13,800	15,671	19,765	20,646	21,843
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	5,254	7,055	7,369	7,173	8,058
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	100,164	105,314	101,278	109,977	123,662
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	213,429	249,955	266,330	261,948	292,721
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	1,984	1,995	1,964	1,808	2,235
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	67,531	83,004	79,844	83,110	97,134
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	10,649	12,089	10,079	9,559	10,086
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	49,765	53,113	54,138	54,371	57,770
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	182,920	194,821	203,105	211,362	216,498
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	27,430	31,647	31,267	29,976	30,652
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	10,133	11,632	11,479	12,043	12,060
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	51,225	58,057	60,190	58,974	65,377
XIII. Rubber	17,876	22,128	21,545	18,846	21,292
XIV. Musical Instruments	226	199	198	162	183
XV. Miscellaneous Products	19,930	23,121	22,476	22,208	24,223
Total, Classes I. to XV.	772,316	869,801	891,027	902,163	983,794
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	6,400	6,172	6,140	5,641	5,093
GRAND TOTAL	778,716	875,973	897,167	907,804	988,887

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	29,341	34,055	40,584	42,436	44,473
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	16,946	21,149	22,156	21,329	24,634
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	163,734	172,312	162,770	176,246	202,440
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	435,371	511,662	541,464	531,938	599,107
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	5,290	5,268	5,356	4,956	5,812
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	123,508	146,274	141,991	145,543	167,007
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	17,344	18,971	16,473	15,953	17,221
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	100,813	106,650	109,885	111,931	118,664
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	259,773	282,559	291,629	310,667	322,468
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	50,860	57,492	57,451	54,625	56,692
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	19,837	21,973	21,390	22,271	22,703
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	99,012	112,965	116,519	117,865	128,515
XIII. Rubber	34,582	38,010	38,261	35,847	43,258
XIV. Musical Instruments	596	533	497	444	482
XV. Miscellaneous Products	37,440	42,699	43,201	43,246	47,506
Total, Classes I. to XV.	1,394,447	1,572,572	1,609,627	1,635,297	1,800,982
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	38,616	38,930	40,023	39,363	41,132
GRAND TOTAL	1,433,063	1,611,502	1,649,650	1,674,660	1,842,114

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	13,305	15,674	18,040	18,881	19,764
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	9,649	11,879	12,491	11,941	14,075
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	57,186	60,355	55,471	59,477	71,471
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	214,200	252,757	265,550	260,609	295,461
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,163	3,127	3,234	2,999	3,416
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	53,553	60,602	59,597	59,828	67,088
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	6,200	6,425	5,990	5,975	6,689
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	50,081	52,600	54,794	56,605	59,886
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	70,902	81,612	82,393	93,070	99,514
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	22,648	24,995	25,375	23,822	25,182
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	9,571	10,205	9,781	10,103	10,508
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	45,860	52,767	54,156	56,717	60,621
XIII. Rubber	15,540	14,617	15,449	15,773	20,567
XIV. Musical Instruments	359	325	291	273	289
XV. Miscellaneous Products	16,904	18,665	19,723	19,996	22,152
Total, Classes I. to XV.	589,121	666,605	682,335	696,069	776,683
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	21,848	21,784	20,947	21,258	24,784
GRAND TOTAL	610,969	688,389	703,282	717,327	801,467

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 576.

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 1962–63 are given in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1962–63
(£'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 ..	21,843	2,866	8,583	11,181	44,473
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	8,058	2,501	7,918	6,157	24,634
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	123,662	7,307	20,339	51,132	202,440
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	292,721	10,925	182,237	113,224	599,107
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	2,235	161	2,051	1,365	5,812
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	97,134	2,785	37,793	29,295	167,007
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	10,086	446	3,891	2,798	17,221
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	57,770	1,008	36,334	23,552	118,664
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	216,498	6,456	40,449	59,065	322,468
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	30,652	858	15,146	10,036	56,692
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	12,060	135	5,838	4,670	22,703
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	65,377	2,517	30,277	30,344	128,515
XIII. Rubber	21,292	1,399	9,122	11,445	43,258
XIV. Musical Instruments	183	10	201	88	482
XV. Miscellaneous Products	24,223	1,131	11,684	10,468	47,506
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	983,794	40,505	411,863	364,820	1,800,982
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	5,093	11,255	6,688	18,096	41,132
GRAND TOTAL	988,887	51,760	418,551	382,916	1,842,114

* 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,
1962-63

(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 ..	49.1	6.4	19.3	25.2	100.0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	32.7	10.2	32.1	25.0	100.0
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	61.1	3.6	10.0	25.3	100.0
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	48.9	1.8	30.4	18.9	100.0
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	38.5	2.8	35.3	23.4	100.0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	58.2	1.7	22.6	17.5	100.0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	58.6	2.6	22.6	16.2	100.0
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	48.7	0.8	30.6	19.9	100.0
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	67.1	2.0	12.6	18.3	100.0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	54.1	1.5	26.7	17.7	100.0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	53.1	0.6	25.7	20.6	100.0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	50.9	2.0	23.5	23.6	100.0
XIII. Rubber	49.2	3.2	21.1	26.5	100.0
XIV. Musical Instruments	38.0	2.1	41.7	18.2	100.0
XV. Miscellaneous Products	51.0	2.4	24.6	22.0	100.0
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	54.6	2.2	22.9	20.3	100.0
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	12.4	27.3	16.3	44.0	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	53.7	2.8	22.7	20.8	100.0

For footnotes see page 595.

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 32.1 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 32.7 per cent. of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class IX., the expenditure on wages amount to 12.6 per cent. and that on raw materials to 67.1 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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		
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
1962-63	988,887	51,760	418,551	382,916	1,842,114

For footnotes see page 595.

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		
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
1962-63	53.7	2.8	22.7	20.8	100.0

For footnotes see page 595.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	5,212	9,743	10,788	12,011	12,331
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	4,051	5,018	5,824	6,994	10,115
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	29,873	28,094	30,831	36,053	37,481
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	106,642	126,411	146,160	165,801	181,927
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,581	1,551	1,781	1,842	1,998
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	26,671	28,657	31,793	34,531	35,918
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	3,001	3,821	3,815	4,157	4,347
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	18,609	20,391	23,534	25,208	27,012
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	46,878	52,057	56,590	60,918	65,346
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	8,379	10,482	12,717	13,043	13,445
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	4,818	5,306	5,674	5,749	6,327
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	19,696	23,801	27,126	28,447	29,942
XIII. Rubber	4,979	5,171	6,664	6,922	7,593
XIV. Musical Instruments	229	283	248	233	205
XV. Miscellaneous Products	6,378	8,734	9,901	13,769	14,759
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	286,997	329,520	373,446	415,678	448,746
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	22,836	24,215	27,305	28,005	27,056
GRAND TOTAL	309,833	353,735	400,751	443,683	475,802

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY
(£'000)

Class of Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	8,315	16,976	19,833	22,714	24,918
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	3,286	3,888	4,578	6,004	10,427
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	58,002	54,094	54,097	76,465	74,441
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	83,490	89,797	105,563	112,418	127,871
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	540	490	531	553	579
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	21,696	23,278	24,649	26,321	28,814
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,490	1,476	1,651	1,636	1,512
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	7,501	7,840	8,694	8,941	9,242
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	39,848	43,938	48,118	51,581	57,740
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	6,684	7,000	7,713	7,928	7,889
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,271	1,276	1,220	1,265	1,364
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	22,064	25,146	28,082	28,323	30,148
XIII. Rubber	4,529	6,598	7,392	7,649	7,928
XIV. Musical Instruments	72	73	84	72	65
XV. Miscellaneous Products	5,064	6,973	8,114	9,130	11,339
Total, Classes I. to XV.	263,852	288,843	320,319	361,000	394,277
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	73,255	88,249	97,599	106,887	106,067
GRAND TOTAL	337,107	377,092	417,918	467,887	500,344

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*, 1962-63

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	25,400	..	1,166	..	67,651	15,055	95,448
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	1,045	..	..	921	..	47,644	12	49,610
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	2,362	37,924	1,695	1,891	50	138,297	11,015	182,219
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,681	..	35	6,070	..	562,138	1,269	569,924
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	45	..	..	15	..	3,716	..	3,776
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	26	12	..	285	..	110,992	..	111,315

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*, 1962-63—continued

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	770	95	..	32	..	..	13,831	620	14,728
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	518	..	..	157	..	..	28,961	..	29,636
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	3,447	1,565	..	6,035	830	..	213,187	2,568	225,064
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c. Wood Turning and Carving	4,565	..	..	23,856	10	..	99,214	2,508	127,645
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,940	..	13,940
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	600	23,500	..	319	..	..	92,231	25,000	116,650
XIII. Rubber ..	..	..	..	365	..	..	70,508	30	70,873
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	322
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	..	2,000	..	317	..	..	38,839	250	41,156
Total, Classes I. to XV.	16,290	90,496	1,730	41,429	890	..	1,501,471	58,327	1,652,306
XVI. Gas Works ..	2,864	1,381	30	2,387	..	..	18,966	7	25,628
GRAND TOTAL ..	19,154	91,877	1,760	43,816	890	..	1,520,437	58,334	1,677,934

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1962-63 and not included above was 208,656.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 90.6 per cent. of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1962-63, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5.5 per cent.

A comparison over the five year period 1958-59 to 1962-63 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	
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	1,439,674
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
1962-63 ..	19,154	91,877	1,760	43,816	..	890	1,520,437	58,334	1,677,934

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1958-59 to 1962-63 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
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
1962-63	150,303	58,353	208,656

* 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 1962-63 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1962-63

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.	1,728,169	116	15,017	32,288	445,700	2,221,290
Generators Installed—						
Kilowatt Capacity—						
Total Installed .. kW.	1,290,725	75	10,364	23,819	332,515	1,657,498
Effective Capacity kW.	1,290,200	55	9,373	23,151	349,915	1,672,694
Horse-power Equivalent—						
Total Installed .. H.P.	1,730,194	100	13,893	31,929	445,731	2,221,847
Effective Capacity.. H.P.	1,729,491	74	12,564	31,033	469,055	2,242,217

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 is shown below :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Central Electric Stations.. .. No.	44	44	41	41	35
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	1,786,817	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796	2,221,290
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW.	1,309,751	1,366,355	1,546,370	1,660,281	1,657,498
Effective Capacity kW.	1,276,788	1,320,441	1,492,677	1,666,050	1,672,694
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	1,755,066	1,830,916	2,072,882	2,225,578	2,221,847
Effective Capacity H.P.	1,710,896	1,770,028	2,000,907	2,233,311	2,242,217

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria during 1962-63, 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, 1962-63

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
Acid—Sulphuric	ton	369,300	£'000 *
Aerated and Carbonated Waters	'000 gall.	22,865	6,190
Bacon and Ham †	'000 lb.	17,412	*
Biscuits	'000 lb.	62,650	7,105
Blankets	pair	468,386	2,711
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	..	†	4,300
Boxes and Cases—Wooden .. ..	..	†	1,902
Bread—2 lb. Loaves Equivalent	'000	198,997	14,400
Bricks—Clay	'000	280,233	5,859
Briquettes—Brown Coal	ton	1,805,347	5,597
Butter	ton	103,276	38,500
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, &c. (Including Canned) .. ..	..	†	11,092
Cans, Canisters, Containers—			
Metal .. ..	..	†	17,113
Plastic .. ..	..	†	1,248
Cheese	ton	26,033	5,760
Cigarettes	mill.	11,567	28,780

For footnotes see page 604.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1962-63—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			£'000
Cloth Piece Goods Woven—			
Woolen or Predominantly			
Woolen	'000 sq. yd.	7,465	4,872
Worsted or Predominantly			
Worsted	'000 sq. yd.	6,683	6,698
Confectionery—			
Chocolate Base	'000 lb.	38,047	8,611
Other without Chocolate	'000 lb.	38,544	4,911
Containers—Paperboard§	.. .. .	†	18,807
Domestic Electrical Appliances—			
Clothes Washing Machines	No.	29,059	2,382
Radiators and Electric Fires .. .. .	.. .. .	448,747	2,029
Radios and Radiograms .. .. .	.. .. .	121,666	2,460
Toasters .. .. .	.. .. .	137,647	305
Electric Motors .. .. .	.. .. .	433,178	*
Electricity Generated	mill. kWh.	7,089	*
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yd.	7,435	2,475
Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	short ton	423,949	*
Footwear : Boots, Shoes, and Sandals¶—			
Men's and Youths'	'000 pair	3,225	8,849
Women's and Maids'	'000 pair	9,078	17,981
Children's (Including Infants)	'000 pair	2,249	2,265
Slippers	'000 pair	8,229	4,018
Fruit : Preserved—			
Peaches	'000 lb.	87,736	4,899
Pears	'000 lb.	109,813	6,361
Furniture and Office Equipment—			
Metal .. .. .	.. .. .	†	5,975
Wooden .. .. .	.. .. .	†	11,533
Gas—Town's	mill. cu. ft.	19,672	*
Ice	ton	77,674	346
Ice Cream	'000 gall.	4,825	2,944
Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, &c.	'000 lb.	43,221	3,106
Leather—			
Dressed : Chrome Tanned and Suede .. .. .	.. .. .	†	2,797
Sole : Vegetable Tanned .. .. .	.. .. .	†	1,547
Leathercloth	'000 sq. yd.	8,489	4,008
Machinery : Industrial—			
Conveyor (and Appliances) .. .. .	.. .. .	†	2,367
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting .. .. .	.. .. .	†	2,250
Food Processing and Canning .. .. .	.. .. .	†	2,940
Metal Working .. .. .	.. .. .	†	5,914
Mining and Drilling .. .. .	.. .. .	†	2,261
Pumping (Including Pumps) .. .. .	.. .. .	†	6,078
Malt—Barley	'000 bush.	7,948	*
Mattresses—All Types	No.	400,869	2,869
Meat—Canned	'000 lb.	51,170	5,937

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1962-63—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value £'000
Milk—			
Condensed	'000 lb.	105,928	6,518
Powdered : Full Cream ..	'000 lb.	20,635	*
Paints (Not Water) and Enamels	'000 gall.	4,308	7,949
Pharmaceutical Products For Human Use .. ..	..	†	11,050
Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. ..	..	†	1,700
Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	ton	165,582	2,451
Plastic, Unsupported Film, P.V.C.	'000 lb.	3,721	1,200
Pollard	short ton	86,914	*
Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	cwt.	69,985	1,122
Sauce—Tomato	'000 pint	13,018	1,676
Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	'000 bundle	2,736	2,489
Shirts (Men's and Boys')	doz.	885,881	*
Sinks—Stainless Steel	No.	72,908	893
Soap and Detergents—			
Household and General Washing and Cleaning ..	cwt.	901,523	7,980
Personal Toilet	cwt.	97,414	1,385
Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's	'000 doz. pair	2,229	*
Stockings—Women's	'000 doz. pair	2,875	8,818
Soup—Tomato	'000 pint	19,922	1,659
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, &c. (Non-Ferrous) ..	..	†	6,396
Steel, Structural—Fabricated ..	ton	107,810	13,530
Tiles, Roofing—			
Cement	'000	20,546	778
Terra Cotta	'000	15,503	888
Timber Produced from Logs—			
Australian	'000 sup. ft.	319,147	*
Trailers and Semi-trailers	No.	2,933	1,385
Transformers, Chokes, &c.	No.	1,223,604	3,446
Tyres Retreaded and Recapped ..	No.	846,368	*
Underwear—			
Men's and Boys'	'000 doz.	950	*
Women's and Girls'	'000 doz.	2,009	*
Vegetables Canned or Bottled|| ..	'000 lb.	40,897	32,280
Window Frames—Metal .. ..	..	†	2,550
Wool—Scoured or Carbonized ..	'000 lb.	61,019	*
Wool Tops	'000 lb.	20,716	*

* Quantity only available

† Value only available

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham

§ Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes

¶ Excluding wholly of rubber

|| Includes 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 approximately 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.	27	Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Slide/Zip Fasteners
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	28	Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, &c., Boots of Rubber)
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery
6	Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine	30	Storage Batteries
7	Internal Combustion Engines	31	Assembly of Motor Vehicle Chassis
8	Lawn Mowers	32	Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
9	Electrical Appliances	34	Radio, &c., Television Sets and Cabinets
10	Motor Bodies, Trailers, &c.	35	Mattresses
11	Pedal Cycles	36	Preserved Milk Products
12	Meters	38	Canned Fish
13	Building Fittings	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
14	Cotton Goods	40	Production of Cereal Products
15	Woolscouring, Carbonizing, and Fellingmongering	41	Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
16	Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	42	Malt and Beer
17	Wool Weaving	43	Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal)
18	Hosiery	45	Phonograph Records
19	Men's and Youths', Boys', Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babies' Wear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, &c.	47	Aerated Waters,, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract
20	Rayon and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns, Woven Fabrics	48	Sports Goods
21	Paper and Paper Board	49	Building Materials
22	Floor Coverings	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
23	Electric Motors	55	Butter and Cheese
24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing	56	Canned Meat
25	Foundation Garments	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
		59	Non-Ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat and Dairying Industries are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries than 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 580 to 585 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.

Growth of the Victorian Glass Industry*Early History*

The glass industry in Victoria had its beginnings in 1872 when Alfred Felton and Frederick Sheppard Grimwade founded a glass bottle works in South Melbourne. Thirty-two people were employed in the factory—the main products of which were marble-stoppered aerated water bottles, medicine bottles, and a limited number of other lines. At the time no beer bottles were made because most bottled beer consumed in the colony was imported. Production was manual and skilled tradesmen were brought into the firm from Yorkshire and Lancashire, and some from continental Europe. In time, seamless wine and brandy bottles, produced by turning the bottles in the moulds during blowing operations, were added to the range.

The industry used locally available sand, which is the bulk ingredient of glass but had to rely on imports for most other materials, notably soda ash, which came from England. The glass marbles used as the stoppers for aerated water bottles were also imported. Pale green and amber were the colours then manufactured.

The partners in the industry realized it would outgrow the area in South Melbourne and in 1890 transferred operations to a larger site on the banks of the Yarra at Spottiswoode (Spotswood). This area had the advantage of being in an established industrial locality. It had rail access and jetty loading facilities were available to transport finished products by boat to South Wharf, Melbourne, for city distribution. Soon after the move to Spotswood, clear white glass was produced which soon took the place of pale green glass produced up to this time. White glass had more appeal to packers of foodstuffs and to consumers.

Development after 1900

At the turn of the century significant improvements were being made overseas in the sealing media used on glass containers, and in 1908 crown seals were used for the first time in Australia for sealing beer and other bottles, taking the place of the comparatively expensive cork which had to be secured by wire. Developments

towards mechanical production also took place overseas and when demand economically justified using mechanical methods, the first machines to assist in making glass containers were used.

Progress during the First World War was necessarily rapid to cope with the rising demand for glass containers for beverages and food packing, and to fill the gap in supply brought about by the cessation of imports. The techniques of mechanized production kept pace with increasing demand for all kinds of glass containers.

The years following the First World War saw a steady increase in demand for all kinds of glass containers, notably for the food, drink, medical, and cosmetics industries. The glass container industry itself had become soundly established by now and well-supported by the specialized services it had developed in engineering and chemistry. With a few minor exceptions it supplied all local requirements. During the Second World War period, it was able to meet all requirements for glass containers, including the special demands of the defence forces. In addition to this, part of its engineering and allied facilities was diverted (and expanded for the time being) for the purposes of munitions production.

From its beginning in 1872 the glass industry in Victoria has grown from a producer of a small range of containers for the packing of foods, beverages, and medicines, to a highly mechanized complex using large capital investment and supplying the needs of major industries for containers, as well as fibreglass and sheet glass. Containers produced are used principally in Victorian industries producing foods, beverages, cosmetics, medicines, detergents, and a variety of other items. With the growth of living standards over the years, the packing of consumer goods in glass has increased and is still increasing.

In the course of its growth, the glass container industry has stimulated other industries such as plastics, metal working, lacquer, rubber (all associated with bottle and jar closures), corrugated paper for cartons, and engineering, not only for its own operational purposes, but also for packing machinery.

Fibreglass

A new feature of the glass industry in Victoria was the establishment in conjunction with American interests, of a factory to produce fibreglass near Dandenong in 1960. The industry had been already established in New South Wales, but by 1963 all manufacture of fibreglass in Australia was concentrated at the new plant at Dandenong.

Fibreglass is manufactured in two basic forms, wool and textile filaments. Wool used for thermal insulation and to suppress noise, is applied in home and industrial building, household appliances, industrial piping, motor vehicles, and air conditioning. Textile filaments are used in the production of yarns for weaving into industrial and decorative fabrics. In industrial grades fibreglass is used as the reinforcing material in fibreglass reinforced plastics, such as large containers, boats, motor car bodies, and other articles where strength and dimensional stability are required.

Fibreglass wool and textile filaments are supplied from Victoria to all parts of Australia for the building, appliance, and other industries mentioned earlier.

Sheet Glass

Another important element in the growth of the industry in Victoria was the commencement in October, 1962, of sheet glass production, also near Dandenong. The factory and plant were established in conjunction with United Kingdom interests. Since 1931 sheet glass has been produced in New South Wales, and with the growth of demand, a second producing centre from Australian sources became economically warranted to satisfy the Australian demand.

For some years previously a portion of Australian requirements for sheet glass had been imported and prior to 1931 was all imported. Victoria was chosen because it already constituted a significant market and provided a suitable manufacturing area, while supplies of materials and other manufacturing facilities were already available.

Victorian produced sheet glass is to a large extent consumed in Victoria but important quantities are consumed by other Australian States. The principal industries using sheet glass are home, industrial, and commercial building, and automotive and furniture making.

Conclusion

The glass industry depends on various Victorian sources for the supply of sand, lime, fuels, industrial gases, other goods and services. Soda ash, formerly imported, has in recent years become available from South Australia. Case timber, some other raw materials, and certain furnace blocks are examples of items obtained from other States. Much of the plant and machinery items used by the industry is of Victorian or Australian manufacture. Dependence on overseas for raw materials and plant items, while still important, has diminished over the years.

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five year period 1958-59 to 1962-63 as the particulars below indicate :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	79	83	83	84	87
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,035	3,276	3,188	3,703	4,034
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,554	4,105	4,194	5,187	5,778
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	826	949	791	2,156	2,490
Value of Materials Used £'000	10,115	11,119	10,439	15,535	19,954
Value of Production .. £'000	9,269	11,948	10,884	14,453	18,575
Value of Output .. £'000	20,210	24,016	22,114	32,144	41,019
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,679	4,848	5,870	9,871	9,441
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	7,103	7,794	9,623	32,292	31,038
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	26,834	26,596	26,130	61,527	62,861

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	57	58	56	63	70
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,748	3,026	3,002	3,066	3,225
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,577	3,058	3,118	3,295	3,672
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	601	606	616	556	670
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,591	7,912	7,336	7,758	9,823
Value of Production .. £'000	6,786	7,722	7,554	8,299	9,758
Value of Output .. £'000	13,978	16,240	15,506	16,613	20,251
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,780	5,457	5,828	6,671	7,726
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,811	2,999	3,330	3,124	3,707
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	9,504	9,863	10,522	11,375	13,293

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, &c.

Mineral oil treatment has now become a most important industry in Victoria particularly in relation to the refining of petroleum. Details of the industry for years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	18	17	19	20	20
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,459	1,476	1,397	1,341	1,274
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,863	2,099	2,055	2,044	1,993
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	3,476	3,776	3,230	2,756	2,733
Value of Materials Used £'000	45,732	51,482	49,632	50,589	55,890
Value of Production .. £'000	19,275	19,888	16,250	15,682	19,938
Value of Output .. £'000	68,483	75,146	69,112	69,027	78,561
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	7,635	5,576	5,356	5,116	4,847
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	32,691	31,717	29,474	27,882	27,586
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	44,799	47,233	48,130	48,241	44,176

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 1,274 persons were employed in 1962-63 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 44,176.

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, 1962-63

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	2,484	3,059	428	2,526	4,693	7,647	2,012	1,299	9,918
Plant, Equipment and Machinery, &c. ..	900	28,098	33,372	1,394	52,660	56,270	110,324	30,822	18,901	104,398
Other Engineering ..	974	11,889	13,273	570	17,888	22,266	40,724	12,157	7,624	42,417
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus ..	403	15,781	16,891	1,002	34,502	27,962	63,466	16,083	9,289	42,546
Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock	22	7,035	7,116	214	6,010	9,214	15,438	3,503	1,594	24,006
Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	16	13,487	17,992	1,613	20,882	33,509	56,004	20,991	18,193	62,004
Motor Repairs	2,617	18,588	16,534	552	16,382	25,667	42,601	27,458	4,402	20,127
Motor Bodies ..	547	7,922	9,379	440	13,677	13,210	27,327	10,843	10,624	20,193
Motor Accessories ..	102	8,103	9,023	622	15,269	13,601	29,492	6,599	8,113	29,068
Aircraft ..	16	6,942	8,717	270	5,693	10,176	16,139	6,559	4,029	19,051
Agricultural Machines and Implements ..	130	5,668	6,742	502	10,809	9,546	20,857	4,671	3,302	20,803
Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, &c... ..	163	3,823	4,147	338	8,483	7,539	16,360	4,073	2,550	12,592
Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping ..	430	10,754	11,970	653	29,180	23,587	53,420	11,877	7,810	32,647
Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	76	2,775	3,118	203	11,010	6,413	17,626	3,467	2,626	10,713
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ..	81	3,918	3,903	126	9,910	6,146	16,182	2,913	1,939	2,604
Other Sub-classes	372	14,711	17,002	1,998	37,840	25,662	65,500	17,899	25,576	118,106
Total, Class IV	6,944	161,978	182,238	10,925	292,721	295,461	599,107	181,927	127,871	571,193

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 611 to 613.

As production in some factories in this class is variable, the classification may change from year to year, since each factory is classified according to the predominant item of production. Under these circumstances comparability may be disturbed. This applies to all classes of industry.

The 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	439	498	457	461	484
Number of Persons Employed ..	17,361	18,862	18,531	17,950	19,699
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	16,239	18,832	19,383	19,228	20,794
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	903	984	976	972	1,128
Value of Materials Used £'000	37,696	41,476	40,872	42,458	44,412
Value of Production .. £'000	24,432	28,608	30,413	31,890	34,108
Value of Output .. £'000	63,031	71,068	72,261	75,320	79,648
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	12,543	15,096	16,207	17,028	18,996
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	9,612	12,233	10,211	10,613	11,228
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	40,213	40,339	40,337	42,892	45,150

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,391	7,214	6,989	7,206	7,035
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,429	6,862	7,011	7,325	7,116
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	222	221	220	206	214
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,479	6,136	6,250	5,998	6,010
Value of Production .. £'000	8,683	8,706	9,477	9,474	9,214
Value of Output .. £'000	14,384	15,063	15,947	15,678	15,438
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,138	2,215	2,351	3,446	3,503
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,429	1,426	1,465	1,574	1,594
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	22,881	24,104	24,369	23,964	24,006

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	2,756	2,899	3,044	3,200	3,282
Number of Persons Employed ..	38,212	40,548	45,421	42,553	48,100
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	34,762	41,245	47,541	44,382	52,928
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,920	2,095	2,708	2,665	3,227
Value of Materials Used £'000	42,450	44,692	55,345	52,799	66,210
Value of Production .. £'000	59,182	67,070	73,305	71,288	85,987
Value of Output .. £'000	103,552	113,857	131,358	126,752	155,424
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	36,325	42,146	48,500	58,396	65,891
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	17,311	18,793	30,979	33,240	41,332
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	87,777	81,936	101,655	106,423	131,392

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 610.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	91	108	117	125	130
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,761	5,910	5,749	5,569	5,668
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,802	6,246	6,106	5,906	6,742
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	422	437	452	473	502
Value of Materials Used £'000	8,892	10,596	9,818	10,736	10,809
Value of Production .. £'000	8,992	8,851	8,606	8,554	9,546
Value of Output .. £'000	18,306	19,884	18,876	19,763	20,857
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,709	2,869	3,554	4,715	4,671
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,525	2,797	3,057	3,093	3,302
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,399	20,537	19,891	20,199	20,803

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS : FOUNDRY, CASTING, ETC.

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	178	178	182	168	163
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,959	3,989	4,056	3,595	3,823
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,661	4,054	4,276	3,870	4,147
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	290	309	310	290	337
Value of Materials Used £'000	6,171	7,343	7,316	6,499	8,484
Value of Production .. £'000	6,483	6,778	7,084	6,731	7,539
Value of Output .. £'000	12,944	14,430	14,710	13,520	16,360
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,142	2,582	3,303	3,726	4,073
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,548	1,687	2,284	2,398	2,550
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,789	10,927	12,474	11,948	12,592

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, &c.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND STAMPING

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	396	427	430	436	430
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,098	10,802	10,757	10,532	10,754
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	9,380	10,887	11,352	11,228	11,970
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	544	705	579	620	653
Value of Materials Used £'000	22,287	24,964	26,107	27,735	29,180
Value of Production .. £'000	15,828	20,108	20,168	20,941	23,587
Value of Output .. £'000	38,659	45,777	46,854	49,296	53,420
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	8,018	9,791	10,667	11,374	11,877
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,673	6,466	7,051	7,558	7,810
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	30,688	32,414	30,305	30,850	32,647

Packers' cans, canisters and containers, building fittings, namely, baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment are amongst the items produced in this sub-class of industry.

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	87	81	82	79	78
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,995	11,691	10,985	10,441	10,816
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	8,475	9,604	9,064	8,962	9,645
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	798	858	777	769	795
Value of Materials Used £'000	20,295	25,506	22,053	23,784	28,330
Value of Production .. £'000	14,047	14,508	13,565	12,931	14,525
Value of Output .. £'000	35,140	40,872	36,395	37,484	43,650
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,579	6,509	6,628	6,410	7,015
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,386	6,679	6,496	6,802	7,312
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	43,084	42,117	39,724	40,236	40,724

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, &c., industry for the five years to 1962-63 are given below :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	438	482	476	462	450
Number of Persons Employed ..	15,285	16,938	17,238	16,486	17,803
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	10,979	13,146	13,271	13,142	14,833
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	549	573	581	577	597
Value of Materials Used £'000	21,820	27,695	28,713	29,377	33,051
Value of Production .. £'000	20,846	23,798	24,484	25,634	27,213
Value of Output .. £'000	43,215	52,066	53,778	55,588	60,861
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	8,240	9,486	10,877	11,269	11,843
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,529	6,581	7,250	7,827	8,567
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	15,560	15,643	16,185	17,003	17,201

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	1,481	1,455	1,379	1,308	1,317
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,310	28,456	28,012	27,089	28,674
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	18,127	19,664	19,859	19,639	21,375
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	389	392	396	389	414
Value of Materials Used £'000	31,257	32,712	31,289	30,941	33,600
Value of Production .. £'000	29,472	31,416	31,582	32,107	34,655
Value of Output .. £'000	61,118	64,520	63,267	63,437	68,669
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	11,769	13,072	14,542	15,053	16,041
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,906	2,752	2,829	2,871	3,045
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,599	10,629	11,560	10,794	11,171

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1962-63**

Particulars	Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	Dress-making	Millinery, Hats and Caps	Shirts, Underclothing	Foundation Garments	Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves	Total
Number of Factories	562	489	68	137	31	30	1,317
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,049	8,470	985	5,807	1,891	472	28,674
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	8,612	6,195	726	4,147	1,357	338	21,375
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used							
£'000	176	115	20	67	28	8	414
Value of Materials Used £'000	14,378	8,012	957	7,330	2,096	827	33,600
Value of Production .. £'000	13,728	9,967	1,197	7,201	2,019	543	34,655
Value of Output £'000	28,282	18,094	2,174	14,598	4,143	1,378	68,669
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,294	5,094	788	2,143	1,439	283	16,041
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,318	711	88	548	334	46	3,045
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	4,258	2,709	291	2,706	1,029	178	11,171

Tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 79·8 per cent. of the factories, 68·1 per cent. of employment, and 62·4 per cent. of the horse-power in use; shirts and underclothing contributed 10·4 per cent., 20·3 per cent., and 24·2 per cent. respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	215	196	205	201	198
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,231	11,040	11,569	11,510	11,907
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	8,328	8,911	9,501	9,694	10,315
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used					
£'000	156	167	183	190	192
Value of Materials Used £'000	14,786	16,385	17,996	18,309	18,656
Value of Production	12,731	13,691	15,430	15,944	16,415
Value of Output	£'000 27,673	30,243	33,609	34,443	35,263
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,915	3,035	3,437	3,840	4,094
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	2,684	2,914	3,581	3,579	3,723
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,433	7,883	7,338	7,624	7,811

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 6,538, they represented 54·9 per cent. of the total employed in 1962-63.

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, 1962-63

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	28	1,224	1,382	242	18,707	3,768	22,717	2,432	1,678	14,879
Cereal Foods and Starch	23	1,346	1,361	261	6,432	3,441	10,134	1,775	2,189	11,351
Bakeries	1,096	6,271	4,973	790	14,306	10,747	25,843	9,626	5,606	10,727
Biscuits	23	2,110	2,011	179	4,262	3,256	7,697	1,623	1,215	4,437
Confectionery	69	3,203	2,855	301	8,524	4,983	13,808	3,528	3,745	18,392
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	37	4,632	5,255	517	21,983	13,411	35,911	8,922	7,315	21,255
Butter Factories	92	3,086	3,615	941	35,482	8,635	45,058	4,332	6,232	29,448
Cheese Factories	18	934	1,176	158	10,587	2,863	13,608	2,424	2,042	5,542
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories	16	1,672	1,862	527	13,308	3,686	17,521	1,640	1,849	11,448
Condiments, Coffee, Spices	61	1,315	1,290	125	5,291	3,171	8,587	2,993	1,183	5,416
Ice and Refrigeration Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c.	109	1,315	1,520	529	374	3,125	4,028	4,335	2,372	28,472
Tobacco, .. Cigars Cigarettes, Snuff	94	1,124	1,064	99	3,219	3,475	6,793	2,191	1,702	3,116
Other Sub-classes	7	2,178	2,310	135	21,157	10,829	32,121	2,729	3,592	6,343
	316	9,015	9,775	1,652	52,866	24,124	78,642	16,796	17,020	56,806
Total, Class IX.	1,989	39,425	40,449	6,456	216,498	99,514	322,468	65,346	57,740	227,632

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, &c., are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	1,253	1,146	1,118	1,117	1,096
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,043	6,006	5,989	6,080	6,271
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,820	4,238	4,483	4,739	4,973
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	745	779	785	766	790
Value of Materials Used £'000	12,081	12,919	13,436	14,105	14,306
Value of Production .. £'000	9,032	10,110	9,698	10,303	10,747
Value of Output .. £'000	21,858	23,808	23,919	25,174	25,843
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	7,041	7,706	8,323	9,053	9,626
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,753	4,189	4,841	5,049	5,606
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	8,030	8,677	11,928	9,969	10,727

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	60	56	55	55	54
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,425	4,748	4,755	5,314	5,142
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,002	4,609	4,657	5,490	5,726
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	468	485	502	569	571
Value of Materials Used £'000	19,829	21,270	21,177	24,507	23,600
Value of Production .. £'000	8,440	10,069	10,269	13,767	14,334
Value of Output .. £'000	28,737	31,824	31,948	38,843	38,505
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,858	7,249	8,005	9,140	9,540
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,451	6,025	6,299	7,003	7,628
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	*	20,513	21,466	22,197	23,454

* 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	127	131	130	127	126
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,452	5,677	5,581	5,681	5,692
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	5,465	5,906	6,106	6,513	6,653
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,528	1,604	1,540	1,567	1,626
Value of Materials Used £'000	51,382	55,757	56,175	57,349	59,377
Value of Production .. £'000	11,799	13,681	13,277	14,134	15,184
Value of Output .. £'000	64,709	71,042	70,992	73,050	76,187
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,763	7,185	7,659	8,183	8,396
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	7,995	8,351	9,004	9,781	10,123
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	39,310	43,287	44,895	45,501	46,438

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 536 to 539.

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	1,816	1,843	1,814	1,758	1,760
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,991	19,558	19,218	17,979	18,311
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	16,158	17,904	18,434	17,722	18,549
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	794	900	839	788	819
Value of Materials Used £'000	31,715	36,693	36,459	35,055	35,946
Value of Production .. £'000	28,170	30,644	30,606	28,922	30,680
Value of Output .. £'000	60,679	68,237	67,904	64,765	67,445
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	11,009	13,377	15,039	15,297	16,169
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	5,892	6,121	6,566	6,456	6,598
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	133,058	138,532	138,805	132,480	133,963

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.:
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1962-63

Particulars	Sawmills	Joinery	Boxes and Cases	Wood Turning and Wood Carving	Furniture Making, &c.	Total
Number of Factories	457	665	62	92	484	1,760
Number of Persons Employed	6,113	6,215	632	751	4,600	18,311
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	6,374	6,520	591	678	4,386	18,549
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	503	166	19	28	103	819
Value of Materials Used £'000	15,247	10,958	1,065	1,077	7,599	35,946
Value of Production £'000	11,142	10,133	898	1,209	7,298	30,680
Value of Output £'000	26,892	21,257	1,982	2,314	15,000	67,445
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	4,755	5,583	517	748	4,566	16,169
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,438	1,821	155	245	939	6,598
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	82,910	28,768	5,452	4,962	11,871	133,963

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	128	133	128	128	123
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,317	3,633	3,765	3,765	3,717
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £'000	3,471	4,063	4,652	4,563	4,766
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used .. £'000	135	144	159	161	171
Value of Materials Used £'000	8,660	9,549	9,672	9,144	9,270
Value of Production £'000	6,173	6,922	7,656	8,136	8,029
Value of Output £'000	14,968	16,615	17,487	17,441	17,470
Value of Land and Buildings .. £'000	2,350	2,955	3,124	3,272	3,417
Value of Plant and Machinery .. £'000	2,212	2,750	3,122	3,645	4,124
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,020	11,171	12,018	12,152	12,331

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	539	563	581	600	618
Number of Persons Employed ..	8,515	8,619	9,034	9,452	9,719
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	7,718	8,520	9,378	9,932	10,651
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	247	268	300	310	357
Value of Materials Used £'000	11,180	11,590	12,483	11,930	13,701
Value of Production .. £'000	14,217	15,445	16,754	18,217	19,431
Value of Output .. £'000	25,644	27,303	29,537	30,457	33,489
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	6,433	7,789	8,937	10,024	10,320
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	6,155	6,653	7,384	7,734	8,287
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	13,357	14,825	15,289	15,810	16,551

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	51	57	62	60	60
Number of Persons Employed ..	2,297	2,820	3,029	3,056	3,363
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	2,024	2,616	2,876	3,118	3,453
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	93	115	117	136	147
Value of Materials Used £'000	7,214	9,080	9,814	10,660	12,162
Value of Production .. £'000	4,660	6,131	6,502	6,874	7,420
Value of Output .. £'000	11,967	15,326	16,433	17,670	19,729
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	2,414	2,875	3,830	3,811	4,307
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	1,744	2,250	2,844	2,924	3,567
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	4,643	6,140	6,329	6,602	6,980

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture:—

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	56	52	49	48	51
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,529	6,566	6,632	6,193	6,958
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	6,669	7,433	7,318	6,879	8,237
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	1,056	1,153	1,152	1,106	1,277
Value of Materials Used £'000	16,418	20,557	19,877	17,088	19,372
Value of Production .. £'000	14,066	12,974	13,666	13,639	18,336
Value of Output .. £'000	31,540	34,684	34,695	31,833	38,985
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,759	3,834	5,057	5,165	5,452
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,855	5,966	6,676	6,939	7,255
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	60,379	61,154	61,676	63,656	67,468

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	152	154	157	165	168
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,267	5,567	5,754	5,415	6,018
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	4,934	5,726	5,890	5,511	6,521
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	440	492	482	487	572
Value of Materials Used £'000	13,797	16,310	14,386	13,778	16,280
Value of Production .. £'000	10,653	10,922	11,298	10,901	13,274
Value of Output .. £'000	24,890	27,724	26,166	25,166	30,126
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,261	4,388	4,905	5,469	5,970
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	3,740	4,449	5,397	5,645	6,891
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,781	22,412	24,070	25,277	31,918

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	44	44	41	41	35
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,398	3,470	3,476	3,541	3,379
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	3,851	4,218	4,261	4,791	4,741
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	9,971	10,472	12,412	11,903	10,664
Value of Materials Used £'000	600	700	817	767	742
Value of Production .. £'000	18,529	17,977	16,784	16,508	18,083
Value of Output .. £'000	29,100	29,149	30,013	29,178	29,489
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	22,949	21,184	23,336	23,813	22,841
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	70,244	74,548	83,969	92,713	92,399
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* H.P.	1,786,817	1,832,183	2,090,023	2,242,796	2,221,290

* 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.

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 *Electricity Commissioners Act* 1918 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.

General

The supply network of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria covers most of the State and serves nearly 98 per cent. of the population. The entire area covered by the Commission's network is served by one

interconnected system, except for a few small centres in the far north-east of the State which are supplied in bulk from New South Wales.

The Commission's supply area is being progressively extended. At 30th June, 1963, about 827,000 of the 862,000 homes in the State had public electricity supply and 54,200 of a total of 71,500 farms.

By the end of the present decade (1970-71) the Commission expects that, allowing for extensions then in progress, only about 6,000 homes and fewer than 1,250 farms will be out of reach of public supply in remote and isolated parts of the State, but efforts will continue to connect as many of these as possible.

More than a million consumers are now served by Victoria's State-wide system, and, on average, about 35,000 are added to the total every year. The Commission directly supplies consumers in all areas except about 200,000 living in eleven Melbourne municipalities which have franchises for retail distribution. These are supplied in bulk from the Commission's system.

About 2,500 miles of new power lines are being added to the network on average every year. At 30th June, 1963, there were 39,600 route miles of high and low voltage lines, 18 transmission stations (transforming bulk transmission to lower voltages), and nearly 33,700 transformer sub-stations of various capacities.

Distribution

Bulk power transmission is chiefly via a 1,000 mile system of steel tower lines operated at 220,000 volts and a frequency of 50 cycles per second. A transmission ring at this voltage runs from Melbourne to Eildon, Kiewa, Dederang, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, and back to Melbourne. (See map on page 626.)

Linked with the ring are 220,000 volt lines from the base load power stations in the Latrobe Valley and (via the transmission station at Dederang) a 330,000 volt line connecting Victoria with the Snowy Mountains Scheme and the New South Wales transmission system. There are also older 132,000 volt lines from Yallourn Power Station to Melbourne.

From the transmission ring there are two 220,000 volt extensions, one from Geelong to Terang and the other from Bendigo to Red Cliffs (near Mildura) for bulk transmission to the south-western and north-western regions, respectively.

Bulk transmission voltage is stepped down in the transmission stations to 66,000 volts or 22,000 volts for delivery to the main sub-stations for distribution. At 30th June, 1963, there were 85 main sub-stations throughout the State, of which 66 were within the main load centre of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

In the Metropolitan Area distribution starts from main sub-stations with capacities ranging from 20,000 kVA to 70,000 kVA. Each outgoing feeder (operating at 6,600 volts, 11,000 volts, or in some cases 22,000 volts) supplies distribution sub-stations which in turn step down the pressure to 415/240 volts (three phase) for reticulation by local low voltage mains to individual consumers.

Outside Melbourne, supply to main sub-stations (ranging in capacity from 500 kVA to 54,000 kVA) is received at 66,000 volts and

transformed to 22,000 volts, for supply direct to the distribution substations serving the low voltage reticulation lines to consumers.

In lightly settled areas the Commission uses a single wire earth return (SWER) system requiring only one overhead conductor, which operates at 12,700 volts. Loading on each SWER system is limited to 100 kVA to prevent telephone interference. The system, nevertheless, has proved both practicable and economic in many farming areas. In rural areas, for reasons of economy, considerable use is made also of single phase supply with reticulation pressures of 480/240 volts.

Control

The operation of this State-wide interconnected system is directed from one central System Control Centre in Melbourne. Manned continuously, it is equipped with mosaic type diagram panels showing the system layout. Supervisory equipment indicates automatically whether main circuit breakers are open or closed, and a load flow diagram indicates the power and reactive loading on main generating stations and transmission lines. Equipment also includes a recording instrument section and a modern loading console.

The Centre directs normal and emergency switching. It controls the economic allocation of loads to generating stations and the bringing on or off line of both hydro and thermal units. These operations are based on data compiled for both long and short terms, but are subject to variation to allow for changes in predicted weather conditions, plant performance, or availability.

With a diversity of plant in the interconnected generating system, efficient operation requires that the more economical units operate on the load curve as many hours as possible, with the less efficient plants operating generally for comparatively short intervals to assist in meeting high peak loads.

Hence the loading schedules take into account plant and boiler efficiencies, fuel costs, and water availability at the Victorian hydro stations. Output of the interstate hydro stations in the Snowy Scheme and at Hume Reservoir is also taken into account.

Liaison with Other Authorities

Operation of the system requires frequent consultation with the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, both in regard to the sharing of Snowy output and the interchange of power on the two State systems. Close collaboration is also maintained with the Melbourne City Council, which owns and operates Spencer Street Power Station as a unit in the interconnected generating system and is at the same time a large bulk buyer of electricity from the Commission.

Vital to operational control is a communications network comprising normal Post Office channels, private wire and radio, and also carrier-wave channels on some of the high voltage transmission lines.

Uniform Tariffs

Throughout all areas of Victoria served by the State Electricity Commission's system a single standard tariff schedule is now operative for all classes of consumers—domestic, industrial, and commercial.

Uniform tariffs for metropolitan and country domestic and commercial consumers were announced in the latter part of 1964. General industrial tariffs have been uniform throughout the Commission's supply area since 1946, and there has been a uniform tariff for farm industrial use since 1948.

The introduction of a single standard schedule of tariffs throughout the whole of its State-wide supply system was an objective towards which the Commission had been moving by successive stages for twenty years. Tasmania is the only other State in the Australian Commonwealth which enjoys the benefits of uniform retail electricity tariffs.

Rural electricity supply is subsidized from revenues earned in the Metropolitan Area. As a corollary, therefore, to tariff uniformity, the Commission envisages progressive acquisition of metropolitan municipal supply undertakings served in bulk by the State system.

The following table shows the predominant part taken by the State Electricity Commission in the generation of electric power in Victoria, the amount of power generated by water power and other sources, and the relative importance of the main power stations :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRICITY GENERATED, POWER STATIONS,
AND SOURCE OF POWER, 1962-63

Source	Source T = Thermal* H = Hydro	Production Million kWh.
State Electricity Commission—		
Own Generation—		
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory	T	4,141
Morwell Power and Briquette Undertaking ..	T	1,011
Newport Power Station ..	T	902
Spencer-street Power Station (M.C.C.†) ..	T	181
Richmond Power Station ..	T	23
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	77
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	6,335
Eildon—Rubicon	H	222
Kiewa	H	323
Cairn Curran	H	2
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	547
Net Purchases	T and H	798
Total	T and H	7,680
Other Public Supply	T	41
Total Public Supply	T and H	7,721
Electricity Generated in Factories	T	264
Cumulative Total	T and H	7,985

* Includes Internal Combustion.

† Melbourne City Council.

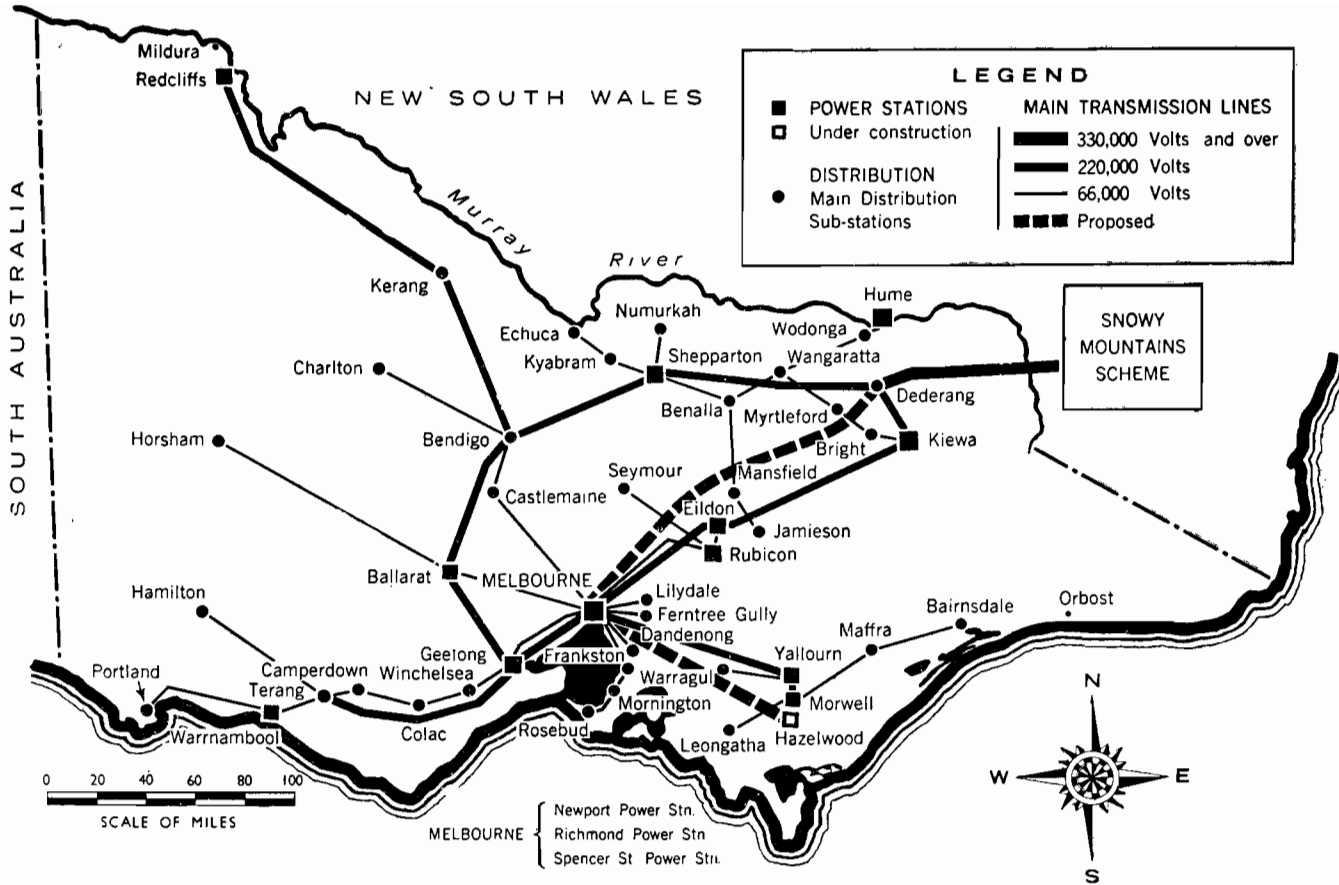
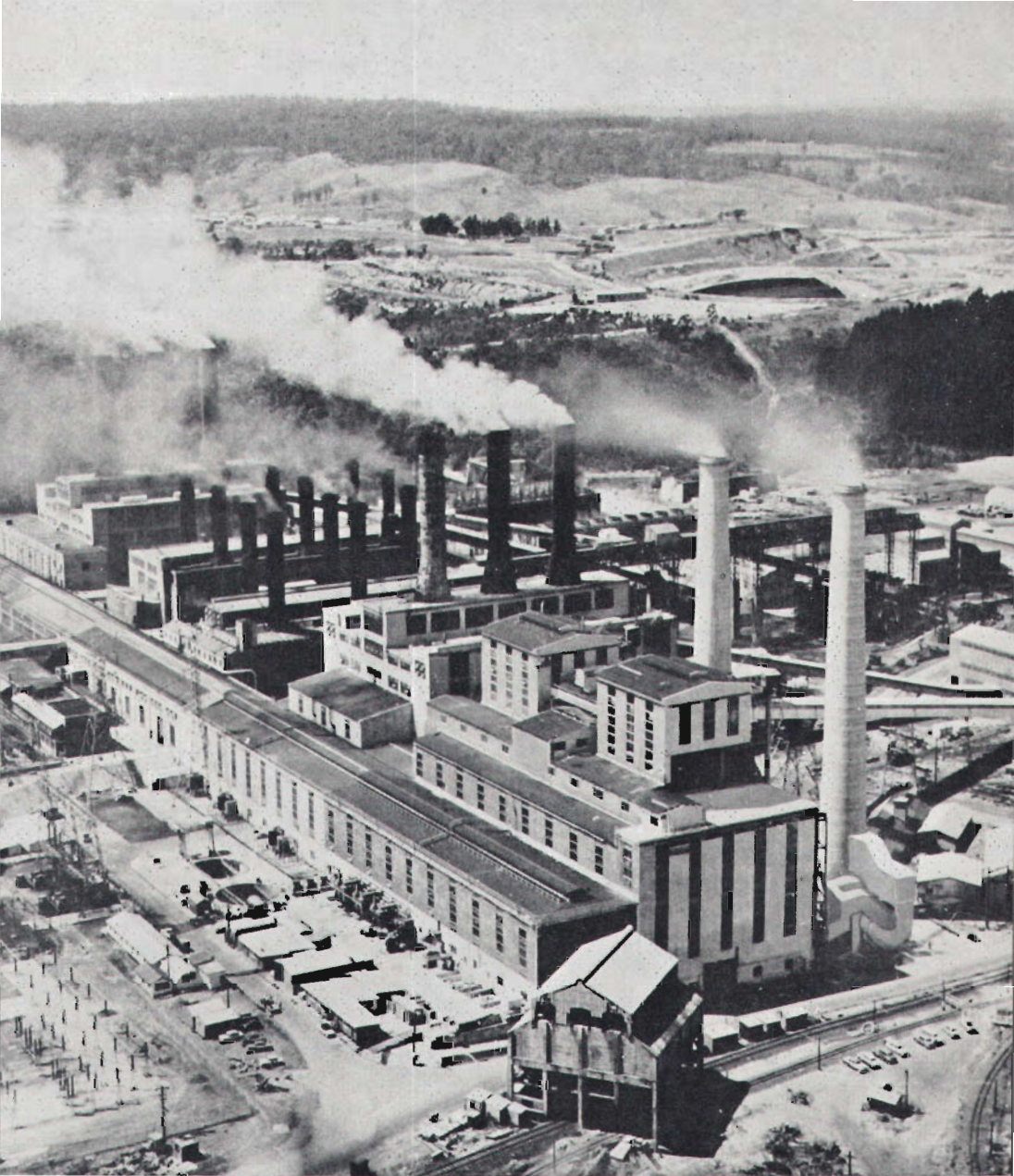


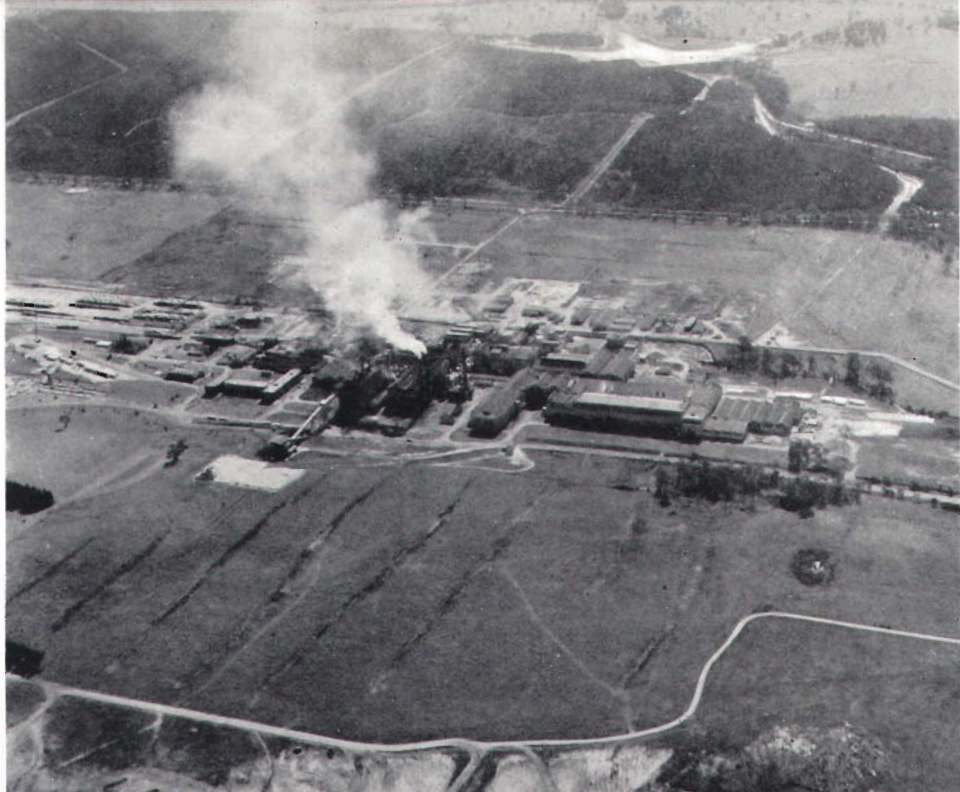
FIGURE 17.—High Voltage Transmission of Electricity in Victoria.



[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The Yallourn Power Station provides more than half of Victoria's electricity and is the largest power station in Australia.

Victoria's Latrobe Valley



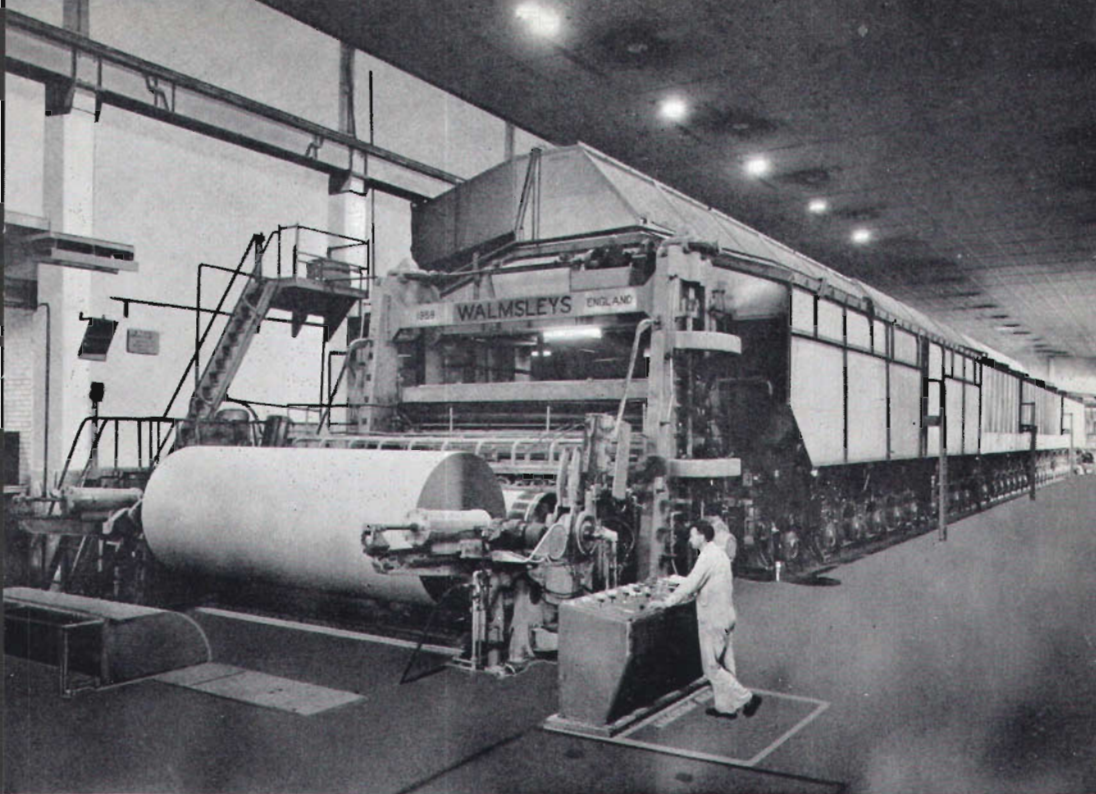
[Australian Paper Manufacturers

This aerial view shows a paper mill at Morwell, which employs over 1,000 people, and is the largest pulp producing mill in Australia.

A section of 35,000 acres planted to pine in Gippsland. The pines provide the basic raw material in the production of paper pulp used at the Morwell paper mill.

[Australian Paper Manufacturers



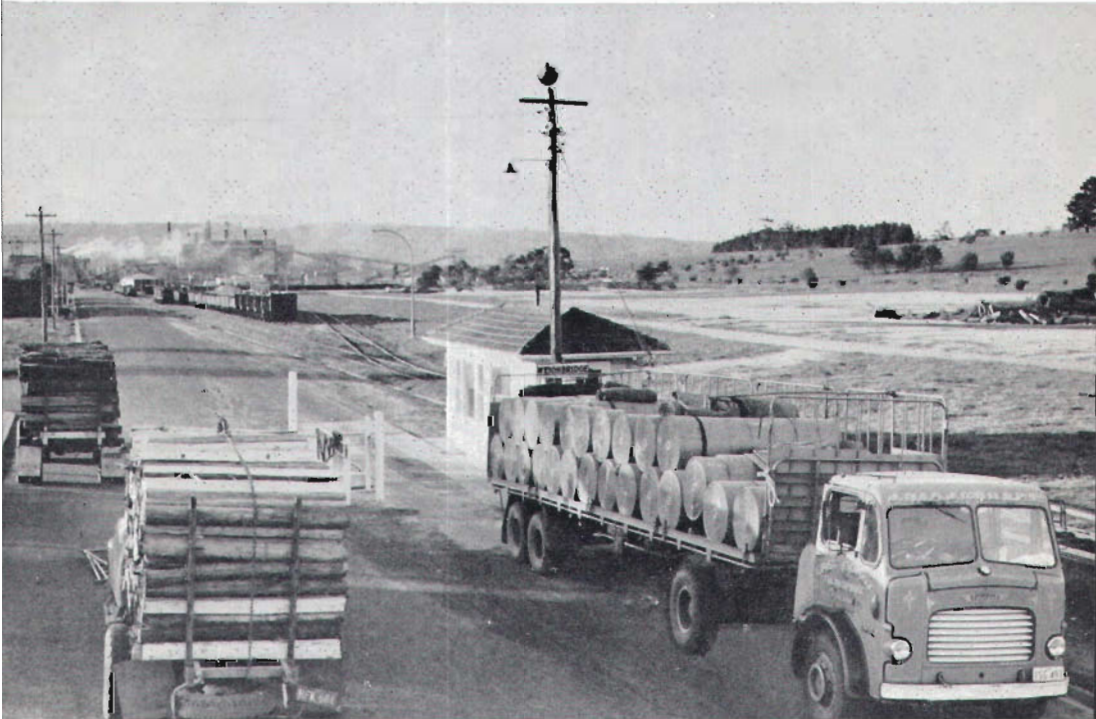


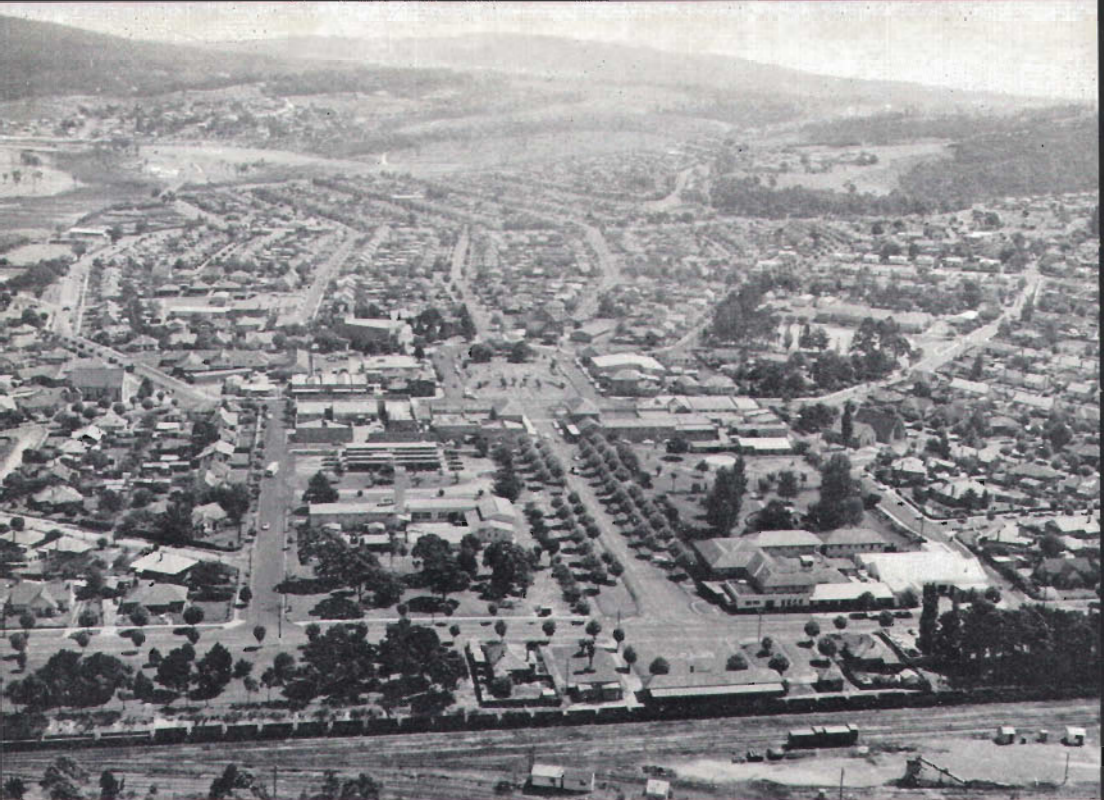
[Australian Paper Manufacturers

Finished paper, used mainly for wrapping, is produced by this machine, which is capable of producing a roll of paper 15 feet wide at speeds up to 1,250 feet per minute.

The two ends of paper production : on the left of the photograph, trucks are seen delivering the basic raw material of pine logs to the paper mill ; on the right, a shipment of paper leaves the mill.

[Australian Paper Manufacturers





[State Electricity Commission of Victoria]

Located within easy access of the Yallourn open cut, the power station, and the briquette works, the town of Yallourn provides good housing and modern amenities for its population of approximately 5,000.

Among the amenities provided at Yallourn is this modern public library.

[State Electricity Commission of Victoria]





[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The present annual output of the Yallourn open cut is about 13 mill. tons, which is one of the largest outputs of any brown coal open cut in the world.

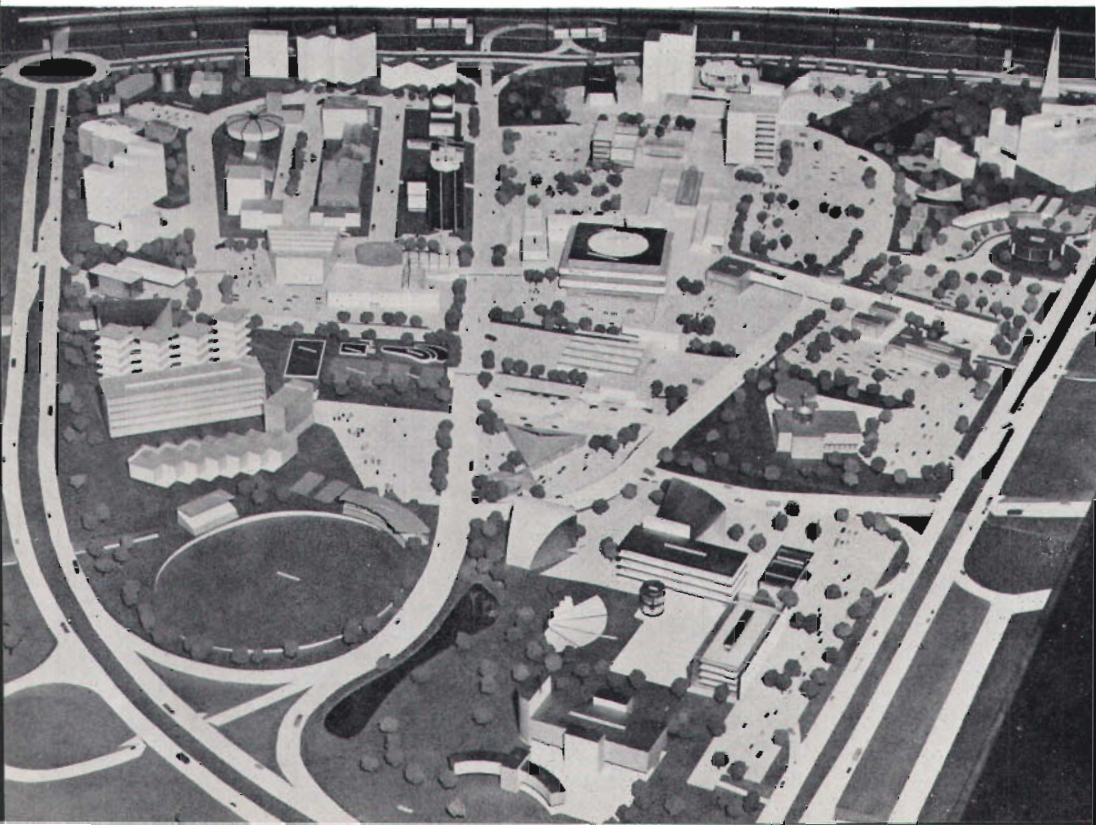


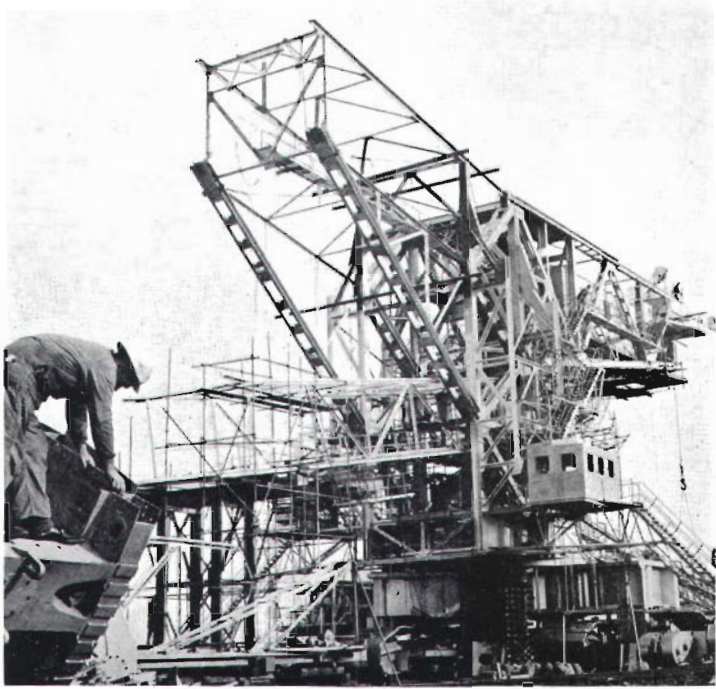
The commercial centre of the new town of Hazelwood will occupy this site. The Hazelwood Power Station can be seen in the left background, and the town of Morwell in the distance on the right of the photograph.

[Housing Commission of Victoria]

A model of the centre of the proposed new town of Hazelwood.

[Housing Commission of Victoria]



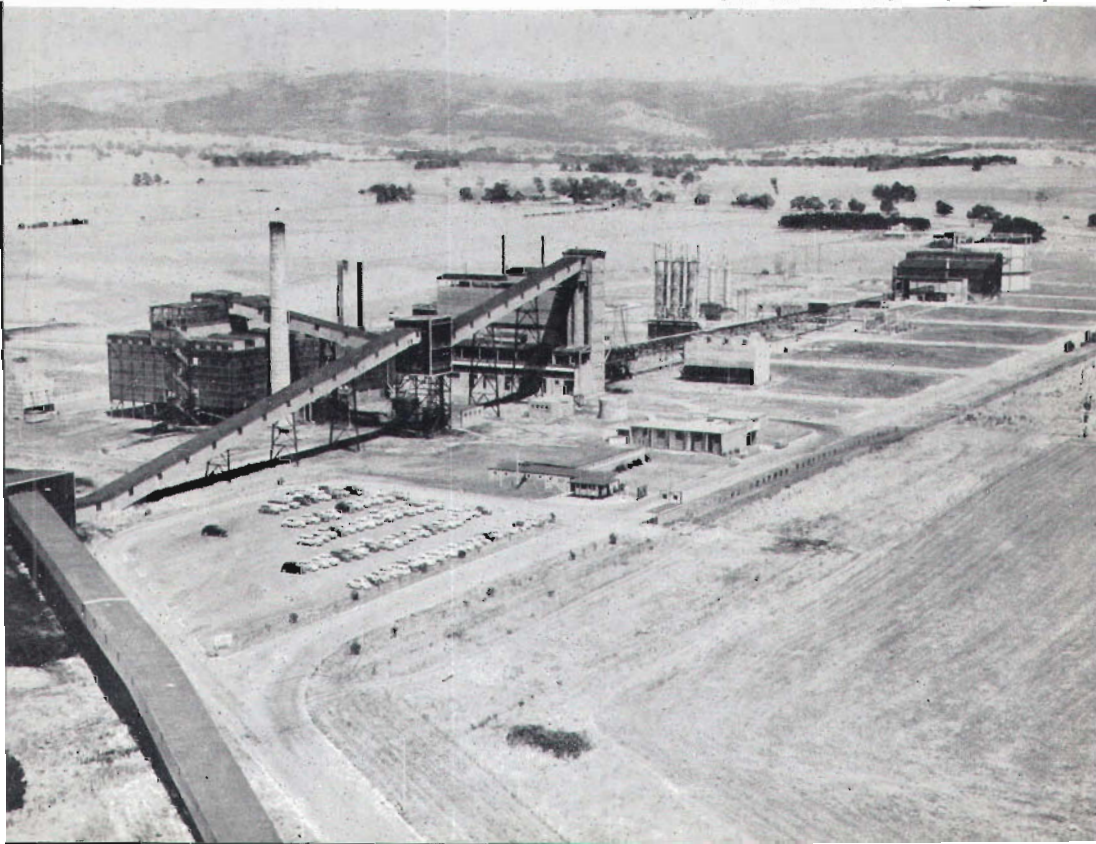


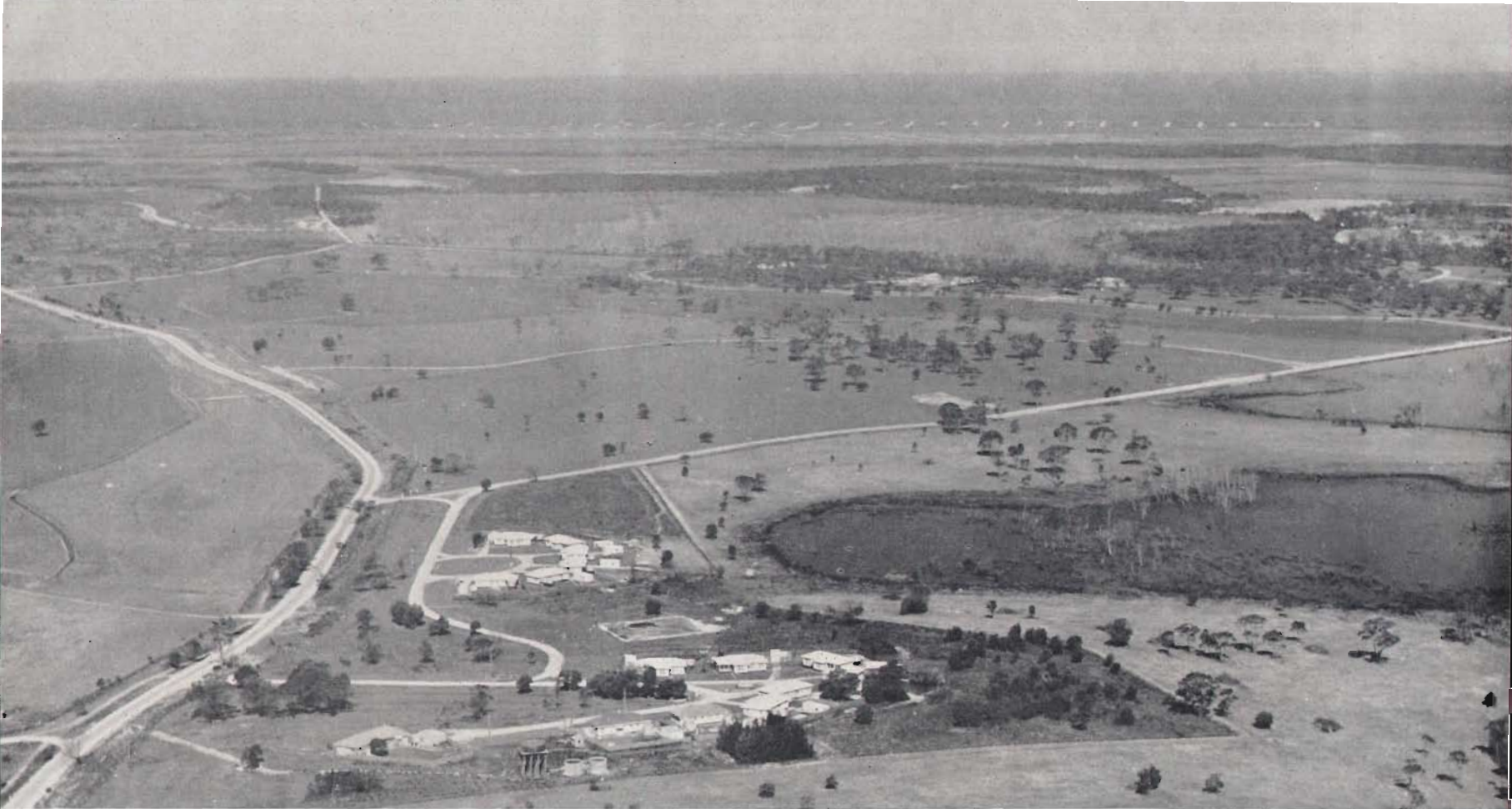
[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

This is the State Electricity Commission's latest coal dredger under construction. When completed, the dredger will be capable of winning 1,500 tons of brown coal per hour. The coal will be used at the new Hazelwood Power Station.

The Gas and Fuel Corporation's brown coal gasification plant at Morwell supplies one-third of Melbourne's gas requirements. The conveyor belt shown in the left foreground carries briquettes three-quarters of a mile from the State Electricity Commission's factory.

[Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria





[Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

An aerial view of the Dutson Downs property looking south towards the Ninety Mile Beach. Here large volumes of trade and domestic wastes from the Latrobe Valley are treated and used to improve the fertility of marginal land. The problem of disposal is thus profitably solved.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (580–583), 1962 (606–611), 1963 (636–640).

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :—

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Factories	27	27	25	26	27
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,584	1,513	1,470	1,459	1,414
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	1,796	1,789	1,896	1,915	1,947
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	397	503	524	561	591
Value of Materials Used £'000	5,800	5,471	5,323	4,875	4,351
Value of Production .. £'000	3,319	3,807	4,163	4,749	6,701
Value of Output .. £'000	9,516	9,781	10,010	10,185	11,643
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	3,284	3,031	3,969	4,192	4,214
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	13,332	13,701	13,630	14,175	13,668
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,048	16,797	17,856	21,826	26,955

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. They relate to production and are exclusive of particulars of distribution, &c.

The following is a brief review of the activities of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

*Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria**Formation*

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria 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.

Changing Trends in Industrial Uses of Gas

Introduction

The volume of gas used by Victorian industries more than doubled between 1957 and 1962. Its average annual rate of increase now exceeds that of industrial output generally.

Although gas, as yet, supplies only a small percentage of the total therms used annually in industry, as a refined fuel it has peculiar advantages for the more sophisticated industrial processes. Emphasis in cost of fuel per unit of production rather than on direct comparison of costs per therm frequently favours the use of the more refined fuel at a higher price owing to the ability to use automatic temperature control, higher quality of production, elimination of rejects, and savings of labour and space.

Many of the new industries recently established in Victoria provide examples of the varied processes in which gas plays an essential part.

Pre-stressing Nylon Cord for Tyres

To obtain the maximum life and strength from nylon cord used in the manufacture of rubber tyres, it is necessary for the nylon to be subjected to a precise heat treatment known as pre-stressing. Gas is the fuel used for this process in a new plant in Melbourne.

Edible Casein in Gippsland

The Victorian Dairy Industry is becoming increasingly dependent on new products such as edible casein and sodium caseinate, for which there is a growing local and export market. A milk products company now well established in Gippsland has recently installed additional gas-fired plant to expand its output of these products.

Television Tubes and Fluorescent Lighting

Speed and precise control are essential requirements for the fuel used on automatic machines producing electric lamps, television tubes, and fluorescent tubes. Gas as a refined fuel meets these demands in large Melbourne factories.

Abrasive Wheels

High-grade abrasive wheels which, in the past, were largely imported, play an important part in finishing operations in many industries. The manufacture of the necessary wide variety of wheels calls for special skill and supervision. The precise heat control needed for the bonding process is effected in Melbourne in large top-hat gas furnaces.

Paper and Cardboard

The Utilization Laboratory of the Gas and Fuel Corporation recently developed a highly efficient type of burner to provide auxiliary drying in the manufacture of paper and cardboard in a large Melbourne mill.

The installation of these burners has resulted in a substantial increase in production rate combined with marked economy in production cost.

Other Examples

Many other processes in new Victorian factories might be mentioned in which gas has been chosen to boost productivity. Gas is now used in the manufacture of bricks and other clay products at Ballarat, in a pottery at Croydon, for heating private swimming pools, and for summer air conditioning.

Clean Air and Smoke Abatement

Legislation has been enacted in Victoria to ensure that industrial growth does not lead to atmospheric pollution. Incinerators and municipal destructors if not properly designed can cause heavy smoke emission. However, this can be prevented by the provision of gas after-burners whereby carbon particles in the smoke are consumed before entering the atmosphere.

Town and Country Industries

To foster the establishment of country industries, the Gas and Fuel Corporation has extended the scope of its metropolitan, industrial, and commercial gas tariffs to make them applicable to all south-eastern areas of the State served by the Corporation.

Off-peak Tariffs

Significant concessions in gas prices to industry are available under the recently introduced off-peak tariff. Because off-peak loads improve the Gas and Fuel Corporation's load factor, favourable gas rates are possible and already a number of major industries have taken advantage of the special tariff. This step is in line with the Corporation's policy under which gas prices to industry and commerce have been steadily reduced during the past decade.

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62*	1962-63
Number of Factories	147	157	168	285	306
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,988	29,326	30,542	32,290	32,178
Salaries and Wages Paid £'000	28,039	31,172	33,910	36,913	37,221
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used £'000	11,704	12,577	14,543	14,194	13,044
Value of Materials Used £'000	27,517	30,468	32,416	32,680	33,502
Value of Production .. £'000	51,466	51,528	54,517	57,377	62,242
Value of Output .. £'000	90,687	94,573	101,476	104,251	108,788
Value of Land and Buildings £'000	45,983	49,693	57,719	61,429	61,163
Value of Plant and Machinery £'000	107,209	121,011	133,110	143,762	141,752

* 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 1962-63, Government factories absorbed 8·1 per cent. of employment; expended 8·9 per cent. of salaries and wages ; and accumulated 7·8 per cent. of the value of production.

Part 9

FINANCE

Public Finance

Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity

Financial Transactions

During the last 35 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.

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 "Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure", published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian Public Authorities are on the same basis as to scope and classification as tables of the Current and Capital Accounts of State and Local Government Authorities published in the "Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure", and in the annual budget paper "National Income and Expenditure". They are a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the summaries were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Loan Fund to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	65.4	76.6	83.2	87.5	92.6
Interest, &c., Received	6.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8
Public Enterprises' Income	30.6	34.2	37.3	38.2	44.5
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	59.2	65.4	72.6	80.8	86.3
Total Receipts	162.1	180.4	197.5	210.9	228.2
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	84.1	90.9	103.9	112.3	124.1
Subsidies	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Interest, &c., Paid	40.0	44.7	48.6	54.1	60.1
Oversea Grants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cash Benefits to Persons	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Surplus on Current Account	35.8	42.5	43.1	42.8	42.2
Total Outlay	162.1	180.4	197.5	210.9	228.2

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances	8.4	10.4	13.2	11.6	13.6
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	30.6	32.6	32.3	32.3	27.8
Overseas	5.6	1.9	5.2	2.5	7.6
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	27.1	29.6	21.3	31.5	32.3
Increase in Private Trust Funds	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities	11.1	11.7	11.0	14.0	12.2
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	9.3	12.3	14.3	14.8	14.5
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	35.8	42.5	43.1	42.8	42.2
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions)	-2.7	1.6	0.3	1.7	3.5
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	-4.6	-11.5	-2.0	0.1	-10.2
Total Sources of Funds	121.4	132.0	139.7	152.3	143.9

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
(£ Mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	115·6	128·2	132·0	145·0	137·0
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	-2·8	-5·3	-5·2	-3·4	-2·8
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	-1·9	-0·6	0·8	-0·3	-0·1
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	10·6	9·9	12·3	11·4	9·3
Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises ..	-0·1	-0·2	-0·2	-0·4	0·5
Total Uses of Funds ..	121·4	132·0	139·7	152·3	143·9

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*

Under a "Gentlemen's Agreement" entered into by members of the Loan Council in 1936, the borrowings of semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise £100,000 or more in a year are subject to Loan Council approval. By a further arrangement, the Loan Council has, in recent years, approved overall borrowing programmes for semi-governmental and local authorities in each State proposing to borrow less than £100,000 in a year.

For 1962-63 and 1963-64, the Loan Council decided that no overall limit would be imposed on borrowings by authorities for which the State Governments approve programmes of not more than £100,000.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

(5) Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings for the year 1962-63 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes, Commonwealth support was needed in previous years. From 1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1963, out of loan programmes amounting to £2,632.3 mill., the Commonwealth has provided £882.1 mill. from the Australian currency proceeds of overseas loans and from budget surpluses.

Grants to the States

(1) General

The following table shows particulars of amounts paid during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 to Victoria as grants for the several purposes referred to in subsequent paragraphs:—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE*

(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	1,230	1,367	1,447	1,566	1,695
Financial Assistance Grants ‡ ..	46,475	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,134
Special Financial Assistance ..	8,104	..	..	..	..
Additional Assistance Grants ..	..	..	..	1,800	3,727
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	6,543	8,660	9,183	10,079	10,877
Tuberculosis Act 1948—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure ..	45	26	48	58	55
Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..	620	518	84	..	..
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave ..	1	§	§	§	§
Grants to Universities ..	1,313	1,422	3,023	3,705	4,655
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	3	..	..	..	8
Dairy Industry Extension Services	80	60	72	65	65
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	60	50	60	60	60
Total	66,601	74,855	83,415	92,475	99,403

* 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 Grants*

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-48*, are given in the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 37, pages 635 to 637 and No. 46, pages 837 and 838. Grants under the provisions of the 1946-48 Act ceased after 1958-59.

The whole question of Commonwealth-State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *State Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964-65). 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 1963-64 was £79,741,000. 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*

From 1961-62 the Commonwealth has provided the States with additional assistance grants for expenditure on employment-giving activities. Victoria's share of the 1963-64 grant was £5,140,000.

(5) *Grants for Road Construction*

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923-25*), under which these payments were made, are given in the annual Commonwealth Finance Bulletin (issued by the Commonwealth Statistician).

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964, which is to operate for a period of five years as from 1st July, 1964, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to £375 mill. for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, £330 mill. will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from £62 mill. in 1964–65 to £70 mill. in 1968–69, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent. and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31st December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of £45 mill. takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from £3 mill. in 1964–65 to £15 mill. in 1968–69. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. In 1963–64, Victoria received £11,412,000 by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

(6) *Tuberculosis Hospitals — Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, Etc.*

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 1963–64 was £1,386,000), 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.

Victoria has not received any such reimbursements since 1960–61 when the limit of the financial assistance (£2,740,000) allocated to this State under the provisions of the Act was reached.

(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*

Commonwealth 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.

The *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1958, which operated from 1st January, 1958 (superseding the 1957 Act) and the *States Grants (Universities) Act* 1960, authorized the Commonwealth to make payments for universities of £21,950,000 over the three calendar years 1958 to 1960.

Under the authority of the *Australian Universities Commission Act* 1959, an Australian Universities Commission was appointed to enquire into and make recommendations on the subject of Commonwealth financial assistance to the States for universities in 1961 and subsequent years.

The main financial recommendations in the Commission's first report were incorporated in legislation passed in 1960, 1962, and 1963, which provided for payments to the States of £44·8 mill. over the three calendar years 1961 to 1963.

In its second report the Commission recommended that the Commonwealth make payments of £60·4 mill. to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1964 to 1966. Recommendations regarding additional payments for teaching costs of medical hospitals had not been determined when the report was issued. The *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1963, authorized payments by the Commonwealth of the main financial recommendations of the Commission.

(10) *Tobacco Industry Extension Services*

In 1962, the Commonwealth decided to make a grant of £24,000 per annum to the tobacco growing States for additional extension services for tobacco growers. Victoria's share of this amount for 1963–64 was £8,000.

(11) *Dairy Industry Extension Services*

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 to the extent of £15,973,000. Each of the two States is to repay 15 per cent. of this amount, by instalments over a period of 50 years, plus interest on outstanding balances.

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 1958–59 to 1962–63. 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 1958–59 to 1962–63, 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)
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
1963	207,075	207,074	+ 1†	26,382‡

* 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 £1,696,806 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue :—Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE
(£'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Taxation*	30,332	37,829	41,940	43,383	45,386
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	38,142	39,032	42,624	42,983	43,564
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	575	613	708	692	678
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irriga- tion, and Drainage	4,001	4,115	4,453	4,989	5,079
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, &c.)	2,654	2,941	3,411	3,931	4,294
State Coal Mine	414	367	366	252	258
Other	472	450	433	378	328
Total	46,258	47,518	51,995	53,225	54,201
Lands—					
Sales	167	247	174	328	336
Rents	422	520	558	571	600
Forestry	2,033	2,342	2,309	2,195	2,260
Other	179	170	222	175	173
Total	2,801	3,279	3,263	3,269	3,369
Interest <i>n.e.i.</i>	5,585	6,236	6,662	7,195	7,992
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127	2,127
Financial Assistance	46,475	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,133
Additional Financial Assistance ..	8,104	..	..	1,800	3,727
Total	56,706	62,752	69,498	76,942	81,987
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	1,060	1,114	1,112	1,147	1,333
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	32	29	31	85	157
Total	1,092	1,143	1,143	1,232	1,490
Fees and Fines	1,895	2,043	2,351	2,373	2,420
All Other†	6,579	7,510	8,249	8,690	10,230
Grand Total	151,248	168,310	185,101	196,309	207,075

* For details of total taxation collections see page 644.

† 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	20,844	23,469	25,291	27,897	30,846
Exchange	597	715	809	960	1,083
Debt Redemption	4,689	5,301	5,749	6,226	6,738
Other	86	161	144	183	158
Total	26,216	29,646	31,993	35,266	38,825
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	35,908	37,098	39,899	40,482	40,815
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	464	510	647	633	545
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irriga- tion, and Drainage	3,433	3,703	3,837	4,089	4,137
State Coal Mine	607	560	572	511	462
Other	255	259	264	256	226
Total	40,667	42,130	45,219	45,971	46,185
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	27,270	30,981	34,893	34,131	37,961
Technical Schools	1,750*	1,998*	2,237*	6,925†	8,193‡
Universities	1,040	1,185	1,653	1,965	2,133
Libraries, Art Galleries, &c. ..	682	712	820	907	1,007
Agricultural Education, Re- search, &c.	580	638	741	796	834
Other	55	57	68	70	181
Public Health and Recreation ..	2,004	2,152	2,213	2,526	2,744
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	13,107	14,901	15,758	16,510	16,802
Mental	6,114	6,665	7,073	7,627	7,660
Child Welfare	1,128	1,314	1,448	1,726	1,854
Other	405	413	483	526	526
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	1,901	2,134	2,363	1,973	2,060
Police	6,742	7,232	7,844	8,255	8,685
Penal Establishments	916	1,000	1,141	1,289	1,368
Public Safety	7	8	14	22	28
Total	63,701	71,390	78,749	85,248	92,036
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works <i>n.e.i.</i>	1,572	1,856	1,789	2,447	1,972
Lands and Survey	1,366	1,519	1,621	1,746	1,658
Agriculture	2,451	2,012	2,109	2,308	2,419
Forestry	1,822	2,060	2,120	2,133	2,272
Legislature and General Adminis- tration	4,762	5,003	6,243‡	6,331	6,375
Pensions and Superannuation ..	4,116	4,463	4,830	5,167	4,743
Pay-roll Tax	1,713	1,847	2,067	2,167	2,253
Interest and Sinking Fund Reserve Account .. .. .	..	..	1,300	..	..
Miscellaneous§	5,410	6,071	6,892	7,514	8,337
Total	23,212	24,831	28,971	29,813	30,029
Grand Total	153,796	167,997	184,932	196,298	207,075

* Maintenance grants only. Other expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools is shown under the heading "State Schools."

† Total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools.

‡ Includes £600,000 advanced to State Superannuation Board.

§ Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Taxation

General

In this section, some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on pages 634–635, 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 645.

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes	8,192	8,839	9,170	9,530	10,083
Drivers' Licences	570	904	514	520	637
Other	3,363	4,213	4,800	4,882	5,365
Total Motor ..	12,125	13,956	14,484	14,932	16,085
Probate and Succession Duties	7,839	9,413	11,531	12,540	12,322
Stamp Duties <i>n.e.i.</i>	8,485	12,471	12,557	11,998	12,839
Land	4,661	5,854	6,706	7,406	8,545
Income (Arrears)	3	*	3	*	1
Liquor	2,908	2,994	3,218	3,363	3,475
Tattersall Duty	2,849	2,966	3,257	3,175	3,202
Racing	2,320	2,630	2,841	3,203	3,735
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	1,370	1,142	1,057	846	366
Licences <i>n.e.i.</i>	285	287	292	356	412
Grand Total ..	42,845	51,713	55,946	57,819	60,982
Paid to Consolidated Revenue	30,332	37,829	41,940	43,383	45,386
Paid to Special Funds	12,513	13,884	14,006	14,436	15,596
Per Head of Population	£15/11/7	£18/6/10	£19/6/9	£19/10/9	£20/3/7

* 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, the issue of drivers' licences, &c. 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.

The amounts of motor taxation credited to the several accounts during the year 1962-63 were as follows :—

	£'000
Consolidated Revenue—	
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax	971
Country Roads Board Fund—	
Motor Registration Fees	10,082
Drivers' Licence Fees (half) ..	319
Drivers' Test Fees	75
Owners' Certificates (two-thirds) ..	708
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	2,459
	13,643
Level Crossings Fund—	
Owners' Certificates (one-third) ..	354
Municipalities Assistance Fund—	
Drivers' Licence Fees (half) ..	319
Transport Regulation Fund—	
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees ..	6
Licences, &c.	328
Permits	379
	713
Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund—	
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums	85
	85
Total Motor Taxation, 1962-63 ..	16,085

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 £			
	£							
		Does not exceed	600	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	600	but does not exceed	1,500	..	Nil	Nil	12	18
"	1,500	"	5,000	..	Nil	Nil	24	24
"	5,000	"	6,000	..	Nil	24	36	42
"	6,000	"	6,500	..	24	24	36	42
"	6,500	"	10,000	..	24	36	36	48
"	10,000	"	15,000	..	24	24	30	42
"	15,000	"	24,000	..	24	30	42	48
"	24,000	"	25,000	..	30	30	42	48
"	25,000	"	30,000	..	30	36	48	48
"	30,000	"	35,000	..	42	48	48	48
"	35,000	"	45,000	..	48	54	60	60
"	45,000	"	55,000	..	54	66	72	90
"	55,000	"	60,000	..	60	72	72	90
"	60,000	"	65,000	..	72	72	78	90
"	65,000	"	75,000	..	84	84	90	90
"	75,000	"	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 1962–63 was as follows :—1958–59, £7,911,320 ; 1959–60, £9,872,406 ; 1960–61, £11,794,274 ; 1961–62, £12,507,739 ; 1962–63, £13,727,621.

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 1962–63 was :—1958–59, £13,308,744 ; 1959–60, £13,752,610 ; 1960–61, £14,806,953 ; 1961–62, £17,028,961 ; 1962–63, £17,849,543.

Land Tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1928 provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. 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 following is a summary of the rates of land tax payable in Victoria for the year 1964, under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Rates and Appeals) Act* 1963 :—

(a) Land used for primary production purposes—

A tax of 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 4½d. in the pound on the unimproved value exceeding £70,000.

(b) Land used for other purposes—

A tax of one penny in the pound on the unimproved value of land up to £8,750 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 7d. in the pound where the unimproved value exceeds £85,000.

Land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land is not more than £3,000, and a partial exemption is allowed up to £6,000, while the exemption in respect of land used for other purposes 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 1962. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Exemptions and Rates) Act 1961*.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX
ASSESSMENTS, 1962

(Based on Unimproved Values at 31st December, 1961)

Unimproved Values of Holdings—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Values*	Tax Payable
£					£'000	
1,451 to	1,631	..	..	23,009	35,060	86
1,632	2,000	..	..	33,801	58,818	259
2,001	3,000	..	..	29,465	73,013	318
3,001	4,000	..	..	18,074	60,920	230
4,001	5,000	..	..	12,623	56,247	199
5,001	6,000	..	..	7,584	40,798	169
6,001	7,000	..	..	5,255	34,122	145
7,001	8,000	..	..	3,866	28,475	118
8,001	8,750	..	..	2,064	17,248	69
8,751	10,000	..	..	2,856	26,807	115
10,001	15,000	..	..	5,898	71,899	346
15,001	20,000	..	..	2,219	37,293	208
20,001	25,000	..	..	1,125	25,050	181
25,001	30,000	..	..	679	18,640	127
30,001	35,000	..	..	702	22,534	212
35,001	40,000	..	..	315	11,759	101
40,001	50,000	..	..	498	23,885	184
50,001	75,000	..	..	505	28,752	395
75,001	85,000	..	..	80	6,506	99
85,001	100,000	..	..	130	11,976	224
100,001	150,000	..	..	166	20,250	395
150,001	200,000	..	..	95	16,619	389
200,001 and over		..	..	196	111,941	2,926
Total				151,205	838,612	7,495

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Values*
		£'000	£ s. d.	£'000
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
1962	151,205	7,495	49 11 4	838,612

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act 1958*, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable during 1963–64 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ %
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration } to £3,500—12s. 6d. for each £50	
	above £3,500—15s. for each £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 644 and 651 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Licences—					
Victuallers	2,340	2,378	2,510	2,595	2,636
Spirit Merchants and Grocers	381	425	493	544	599
Australian Wine	16	16	13	12	10
Others	7	7	15	15	19
Club Certificates	127	129	146	155	165
Permits—Extended Hours, &c.	37	39	41	42	46
Total	2,908	2,994	3,218	3,363	3,475

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

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
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
1963	10,100	3,202	3,052	150

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 1958–59 to 1962–63:—

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*		Total- ator	Book- makers' Turnover	Other‡	Total
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
1963	14,561	25,568	75,541	1,963	1,379	393	3,735

* 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 1960-61 to 1962-63, according to the various classes of entertainments :—

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENTS TAX : NUMBER OF TAXABLE ADMISSIONS AND TAX PAYABLE

Class of Entertainment	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63*	
	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable
	'000	£'000	'000	£'000	'000	£'000
Motion Pictures	15,057	798	14,361	632	5,933	235
Racing (Horse, Trotting and Dog)	2,386	246	2,348	244	2,004	215
Sport	798	32	541	26	540	27
Miscellaneous	3,467	213	2,844	162	1,155	73
Periodical and Season Tickets .	216	30	159	21	223	30
Total	21,924	1,319	20,253	1,085	9,855	580

* As from 29th December, 1962, entertainments tax was payable only on admissions to horse-racing and trotting.

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.

The tax levied is known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution" and is imposed on the incomes of both individuals and companies.

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 1963-64, Income Tax and Social Services Contribution is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of £209. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and over 60 years in the case of a female.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, medical or hospital benefit fund payments, education expenses, &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 1963-64 :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION FOR INDIVIDUALS, 1963-64*

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 £208.

Special concessional rates apply to incomes of £209-£214.

A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of the Commonwealth or its Territories, and to members of the Defence Forces who serve in certain overseas localities.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax and Social Services Contribution assessed during the year 1961-62 (based on incomes received during the year 1960-61). 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, 1961-62***

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayer:	Taxable Income:			Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
£	No.	£'000			
105- 199 ..	47,477	5,888	1,195	7,083	59
200- 299 ..	53,656	9,972	2,418	12,390	223
300- 399 ..	62,179	16,123	3,681	19,804	612
400- 499 ..	72,289	23,629	5,504	29,133	1,237
500- 599 ..	79,426	31,469	7,432	38,901	2,112
600- 699 ..	88,007	41,331	8,933	50,264	3,218
700- 799 ..	82,630	43,272	10,078	53,350	3,877
800- 899 ..	85,549	49,131	11,029	60,160	4,776
900- 999 ..	96,785	62,010	11,585	73,595	6,301
1,000- 1,099 ..	101,112	69,127	11,973	81,100	7,365
1,100- 1,199 ..	91,594	68,211	11,538	79,749	7,777
1,200- 1,299 ..	78,432	63,157	11,442	74,599	7,810
1,300- 1,399 ..	65,904	56,445	10,919	67,364	7,476
1,400- 1,499 ..	49,382	44,102	10,270	54,372	6,399
1,500- 1,999 ..	127,955	124,319	42,463	166,782	22,465
2,000- 2,999 ..	62,312	65,355	51,478	116,833	20,642
3,000- 3,999 ..	16,853	19,136	28,844	47,980	11,342
4,000- 4,999 ..	7,333	9,417	18,402	27,819	7,824
5,000- 9,999 ..	8,194	13,549	33,906	47,455	17,494
10,000-14,999 ..	1,106	3,129	8,819	11,948	5,653
15,000-19,999 ..	304	1,194	3,397	4,591	2,386
20,000-29,999 ..	167	845	2,621	3,466	1,931
30,000-49,999 ..	64	349	1,755	2,104	1,314
50,000 and over ..	29	154	1,785	1,939	1,220
Total ..	1,278,779	821,314	311,467	1,132,781	151,513

* Includes 6,798 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 rate of 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 1963-64 (income year 1962-63) :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1963-64

Type of Company	Rate per £ of Taxable Income—	
	Up to £5,000	Balance
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
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 £208 are not liable to tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed £520, the tax payable is limited to one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds £208, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

|| 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 £208 (increased from £104 from 31st October, 1963).

Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, &c., during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	1,843	1,968	2,126	2,258	2,328
Other	1,366	1,521	1,703	1,897	2,089
Total Superannuation Fund ..	3,209	3,489	3,829	4,155	4,417
Police Pensions Fund	786	852	870	870	65
Police Superannuation Fund	96	92	77	68	70
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	70	71	80	81	80
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	29	27	29	35	157
Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund	12	15	15	19	17
Other Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	8	7	5	5	5
Grand Total	4,210	4,553	4,905	5,233	4,811

Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Police Force of Victoria. (See Police Pensions Fund, page 659.)

A summary of the main provisions of the current Superannuation Act is as follows :—

- (1) Male and female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.
- (2) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary and varies from 2 units (£104 pension) to 54 units (£2,457) 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.

The following table shows particulars of the Superannuation Fund for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£'000				
Income—					
Contributions—					
Officers	2,615	2,845	3,005	2,900	2,976
Consolidated Revenue*	3,191	3,598	3,818	4,142	4,403
Interest	1,286	1,464	1,641	1,815	2,019
Other	6	7	610†	18	14
Total	7,098	7,914	9,074	8,875	9,412
Expenditure—					
Pension Payments	4,101	4,650	4,936	5,364	5,736
Lump Sum Payments	5	2	6	2	1
Contributions Refunded	207	273	710	824	309
Other	1	1	‡	19	33
Total	4,314	4,926	5,652	6,209	6,079
Balance in Fund at 30th June	29,561	32,549	35,971	38,637	41,970
Contributors at 30th June—			No.		
Males	37,021	37,173	36,051	37,810	39,157
Females	6,020	6,182	6,610	7,167	7,662
Total	43,041	43,355	42,661	44,977	46,819
Pensioners at 30th June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	7,713	7,939	8,087	8,224	8,197
Females	1,176	1,226	1,274	1,299	1,336
Widows	5,825	6,064	6,220	6,321	6,464
Children	523	547	585	561	796
Total	15,237	15,776	16,166	16,405	16,793

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 657, 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.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1963, was 4,247 males and 56 females.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1962–63 amounted to £862,887, comprising deductions from pay, £238,469; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, £65,000; interest on investments, £559,075; and other receipts, £343. During the year, £697,528 was paid in pensions, £24,847 in gratuities, and £18,729 represented deductions from pay returned. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1963, was £12,001,183. Of this amount, £11,957,445 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The *Superannuation Act* 1963 amended the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1st February, 1964, would be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and existing members at that date could elect either to transfer their superannuation rights to the Superannuation Fund or remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund.

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 1962–63, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to £86,634, while pension payments totalled £21,326. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1963, was £480,698 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 the pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1962-63, the Government contributed £41,000 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) £39,163.

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.

During the year ended 30th June, 1963, receipts of the Fund amounted to £164,935, made up of contributions from members, £8,358, and Special Appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, £156,577. Pension payments during the year amounted to £51,537, while the balance, £113,398, being an amount equivalent to the total of all deductions made prior to 6th January, 1963, from the salaries of persons who were members of Parliament at that date, was transferred to the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund.

As deductions from members' salaries are, from 6th January, 1963, to be credited to the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund, the costs of all benefits payable from the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund will, in the future, have to be met from Consolidated Revenue.

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.

The balance at the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1963, was £126,048 consisting of members' contributions £12,000 ; transfer from Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund £113,398; and other receipts £650. No payments were made from the Fund during 1962-63.

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 1962-63 amounted to £41,314, consisting of teachers' contributions, £17,007 ; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, £16,695 ; and interest on investments, etc., £7,612. Payments from the Fund during the year totalled £7,861. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1963, was £179,243 of which £179,241 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 1962–63, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £165,039,584, while credits totalled £167,508,671.

At 30th June, 1963, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to £55,311,169. Of this total, £24,089,867 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled £2,939,868. The balance—£28,281,434—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 1959–60 to 1962–63 and the total to 30th June, 1963.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN (£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1963
	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Public Works—					
Railways	7,814	7,564	7,664	7,809	187,386*
Roads and Bridges	1,291	1,407	1,110	503	28,172
Harbours and Rivers	450	471	417	305	5,947
Water Supply—					
Country	7,194	8,095	7,956	8,085	141,774†
Metropolitan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,143
Sewerage	636	523	412	410	5,162
Electricity Supply	6,500	6,750	7,000	8,500	82,939‡
Gas and Fuel Corporation	90	80	70	50	12,439
Public Buildings—					
Schools	11,463	12,928	14,300	14,065	115,772
Hospitals	5,427	5,675	6,372	6,197	70,178
Other	1,567	2,049	1,746	2,636	18,138
Immigration .. .. .	..	35	§	35	310
Municipal Endowment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	698
Municipalities, Loans, Grants, &c.	490	510	665	953	5,772
Housing	610	536	710	840	13,929
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,147
Other Public Works	247	310	263	329	5,330
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement	2,803	1,092	1,504	1,414	48,385
Soldier Settlement	634	702	296	91	59,600
Wire Netting Advances	2	3	1	1	1,052

* 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.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*

(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1963
	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)—					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, &c., Relief)	30	50	39	18	4,186
Bulk Handling of Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,404
Forestry	662	764	915	1,010	20,135
Mining <i>n.e.i.</i>	67	106	79	67	1,070
Mining—State Coal Mine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	353
Primary Products—Advances to Companies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	331
Cool Stores	68	53	54	68	1,013
Destruction of Vermin and Nox- ious Weeds	610	640	677	713	3,444
Other Primary Production	141	175	205	195	966
Other Purposes	695	1,187	962	1,038	17,562
Total Works Expenditure	49,491	51,705	53,417	55,332	869,737
In Aid of Revenue	2,546	..	..	..	28,562
Grand Total	52,037	51,705	53,417	55,332	898,299

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses on loans for works and redemption purposes, particulars of which are as follows :—1959–60, £355,224 ; 1960–61, £755,938 ; 1961–62, £427,347 ; 1962–63, £796,267. The aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1963, was £16,803,903.

Public Debt

General

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 90 per cent. of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent. of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30th June in each respective year.

The figures are not directly comparable with those shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1964 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, 1963, was £160,344,095, of which £153,401,393 was for housing, and £6,942,702 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 1958-59 to 1962-63. 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. Separate particulars are shown for loans raised in Australia and London, while loans raised in New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are grouped under one heading.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	475,104	508,186	546,438	583,055	623,203
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	64,485	67,899	97,070	79,747	141,122
Domestic Raisings	745	1,099	660	1,358	820
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	27,106	24,574	54,202	34,060	97,113
Total New Debt Incurred	38,124	44,424	43,528	47,045	44,829
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	5,042	6,172	6,911	6,897	7,599
Net Increase in Debt	33,082	38,252	36,617	40,148	37,230
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	508,186	546,438	583,055	623,203	660,433

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued
 (£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	48,215	51,566	51,528	51,462	51,381
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	20,053	..	775	..	3,099
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	15,941	..	756	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred	4,112	..	19	..	3,099
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	761*	38	85†	81	56
Net Increase in Debt	3,351	— 38	— 66	— 81	3,043
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	51,566	51,528	51,462	51,381	54,424
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	9,856	12,107	14,037	19,239	21,686
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	2,349	2,354	5,515	4,462	5,072
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	..	..	..	1,085	..
Total New Debt Incurred	2,349	2,354	5,515	3,377	5,072‡
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	98	424	313	835§	485
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	..	— 95	..
Net Increase in Debt	2,251	1,930	5,202	2,447	4,587
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	12,107	14,037	19,239	21,686	26,273||
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	533,175	571,859	612,003	653,756	696,270
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	86,887	70,253	103,360	84,209	149,293
Domestic Raisings	745	1,099	660	1,358	820
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans ..	43,047	24,574	54,958	35,145	97,113
Total New Debt Incurred	44,585	46,778	49,062	50,422	53,000
Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	5,901	6,634	7,309	7,813	8,140
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of Exchange	..	..	..	— 95	..
Net Increase in Debt	38,684	40,144	41,753	42,514	44,860
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	571,859	612,003	653,756	696,270	741,130

* 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.

‡ Raised in New York.

§ Includes £19,312 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

|| Includes New York, £22,201,337, Canada, £1,742,236, Switzerland, £1,299,831, and The Netherlands, £1,029,252.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1963, 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, 1963
(£'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1963-64	49,922	..	..	..	49,922
1964-65	73,980	..	..	..	73,980
1965-66	100,898	2,324	..	..	103,222
1966-67	39,164	7,102	1,781	..	48,047
1967-68	45,972	10,429	..	..	56,401
1968-69	59,848	..	..	..	59,848
1969-70	26,571	10,799	1,031	..	38,401
1970-71	24,679	..	483	..	25,162
1971-72	23,465	..	1,864	..	25,329
1972-73	46,036	8,051	2,086	..	56,173
1973-74	143	..	..	..	143
1974-75	13,073	..	..	..	13,073
1975-76	20,709	350	..	1,300*	22,359
1976-77	163	..	..	..	163
1977-78	171	3,099	..	..	3,270
1978-79	178	11,895	1,921	..	13,994
1979-80	25,645	..	2,227	..	27,872
1980-81	20,908	..	2,304	1,742†	24,954
1981-82	27,970	..	3,433	1,029‡	32,432
1982-83	9,052	..	5,072	..	14,124
1983-84 .. ..	..	375	..	..	375
1984-85	12,751	..	..	..	12,751
1985-86	36,090	..	..	..	36,090
Not Yet Fixed	3,045	..	..	..	3,045
Total	660,433	54,424	22,202	4,071	741,130

* 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per Head of Population		
				£'000				£	s.	d.
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
963	660,433	54,424	22,202	1,742	1,300	1,029	741,130	242	10	9

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1963, 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, 1963
(£'000)**

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent.					
6.0 .. ..	..	725	..	..	725
5.75 .. ..	..	..	..	1,742*	1,742
5.5 .. ..	..	23,045	8,506	..	31,551
5.375	33,653	..	..	..	33,653
5.25	14,525	..	4,531	..	19,056
5.0	182,505	..	3,784	1,029†	187,318
4.75	70,283	..	2,086	..	72,369
4.5	146,947	..	483	1,300‡	148,730
4.25	90,402	..	..	..	90,402
4.0	24,068	..	..	..	24,068
3.875	702	..	..	..	702
3.75	15,919	..	1,031	..	16,950
3.625	107	..	..	..	107
3.5	5	7,102	1,781	..	8,888
3.4875 .. ..	§	..	..	..	§
3.25 .. ..	..	10,799	..	..	10,799
3.125	76,388	..	..	..	76,388
3.1	277	..	..	..	277
3.0	1,070	12,753	..	..	13,823
2.7125	123	..	..	..	123
2.5	1	..	..	..	1
2.325	624	..	..	..	624
1.0	2,834	..	..	..	2,834
Total	660,433	54,424	22,202	4,071	741,130
Average Rate of Interest per cent.	4.48	4.21	5.03	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 1958–59 to 1962–63. 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—	Payable in Australia	Payable in Oversea Countries	Total	Per Head of Population	Average Rate
		£'000		£ s. d.	%
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
1963 ..	29,555	3,620	33,175	10 17 2	4·48

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, 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				
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
1963 ..	28,560	1,716	462	107†	30,845	1,083	127	32,055

* Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 635), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, £50,281, Switzerland £22,700, and The Netherlands, £34,465.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	4,648	5,250	5,703	6,175	6,696
Commonwealth	1,230	1,367	1,447	1,565	1,695
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	5,878	6,617	7,150	7,740	8,391
Interest on Investments	13	1	6	1	13
Special Contributions by Victoria	42	53	53	54	51
Total	5,933	6,669	7,209	7,793	8,429
Total to Date	65,817	72,486	79,695	87,488	95,917

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Australia—					
Face Value	5,042	6,172	6,911	6,897	7,599
Net Cost	5,020	6,162	6,801	6,894	7,596
London—					
Face Value	600	37	66	81	56
Net Cost	752*	35	77†	74	57
New York—					
Face Value	98	425	313	816	475
Net Cost	93	414	303	827‡	471
Canada—					
Face Value .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Net Cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10
Total—					
Face Value	5,740	6,634	7,290	7,794	8,140
Net Cost	5,865	6,611	7,181	7,795	8,134
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	65,689	72,300	79,481	87,276	95,410

* 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.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (718-719).

*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 1959–63*, 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.* Each savings bank (except State banks trading in their own State) is required at all times to 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 :—
- (i) deposits with Reserve Bank ;
 - (ii) deposits with and loans to other banks ;
 - (iii) Commonwealth or State securities ;
 - (iv) securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority ;
 - (v) loans to authorized dealers in the short-term money market ;
 - (vi) loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State ; and
 - (vii) loans for housing or other purposes on the security of land.

Subject to minor exceptions each savings bank must hold at least 65 per cent. of its depositors' funds in the first five categories listed above plus cash on hand, including a total of at least 10 per cent. in deposits with the Reserve Bank, in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

A savings bank may not accept deposits from a profit-making body unless in relation to such deposits that body is acting in a trustee capacity for a non-profit-making beneficiary. Cheques may not be drawn on savings bank accounts other than by local government authorities, friendly societies, etc., and companies acting as trustees.

- (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 during 1963

Economic recovery during 1963 was reflected in a number of features of the banking system. The main feature was the strong rise in deposits, mainly caused by rises in government expenditure, export proceeds, and oversea capital inflow. However, bank customers did not fully utilize their growing purchasing power, as they failed to increase their overdraft borrowing substantially.

Consistent with the encouragement given to borrowing was the cut in interest rates announced at the end of March. Rates on term deposits in banks for three to 11 months were altered to 3½ per cent. a year (previously 3¼ per cent.), those for 12 to 15 months, 3½ per cent. (previously 4 per cent.), while the overdraft maximum was reduced from 7 per cent. to 6½ per cent. thus cancelling the rise imposed in 1960. These cuts, intended as a stimulus while there was still room for some further recovery and expansion in economic activity, would make it easier to raise rates later, when appropriate, and would help in using interest rates more flexibly.

However, advances (including term loans) did not rise strongly. They gained only £46 mill. over the year, compared with a rise of £197 mill. in deposits, so that the advance/deposit ratio fell from 54·9 per cent. in December, 1962 to 52 per cent. in December, 1963. It is also significant that, of total advances, wool advances rose by £25 mill. and term loans by £31 mill., more than accounting for the gain in total advances, so that other borrowers reduced their overdrafts by £10 mill. Further significant movements were shown in total overdraft commitments of the trading banks, which rose by £113 mill. to £1,884 mill. over the year. This, in relation to actual advances, indicates the widening margin of unexercised overdraft authorities. Many of the overdraft limits had been carried forward from earlier stages of the recovery, when national policy demanded easier availability of credit, but these continued to be unused.

There was considerable public discussion during the year about the extent of private lending between substantial corporations on an informal basis, at interest rates between those offered by the Short Term Money Market dealers and those charged on bank overdrafts. Borrowers apparently used their unexercised overdraft rights, in some cases, as security for such borrowings. A sequel to this could be that, if the tempo of business increased and sources of the inter-company loans dried up, overdraft limits would be heavily used.

High liquidity in the banking system was a cause of some long-term concern, expressed by the Reserve Bank in its Annual Report for the year to 30th June, 1963.

This forward responsibility of the central bank did not bring any specific action until later in the year, when some directives were given to the banks, and a reversal of easy credit was clearly in view. This was further implemented by calls to Statutory Reserve Deposits (S.R.D.) early in 1964.

At the beginning of November, 1963, it was reported that the Governor of the Reserve Bank had asked the banks to halt the rising trend of their lending, but he also pointed out that there was ample finance available to sustain high economic activity. This was taken as an assurance that the position was being watched, but that no credit squeeze was necessary. (There had been public discussions of whether a credit squeeze was imminent.)

A special development during 1963 was the use of the Term Lending Fund, which had been set up during 1962. By the end of that year, a considerable amount had been lent and much more committed. The need for term loans having been proved, provision of an extra £19 mill. was announced in July, 1963, being equal to 1 per cent. of deposits. This was provided to the extent of 0·7 per cent. of deposits by a release from S.R.D. in the central bank (reducing the S.R.D. ratio from 11·5 per cent. to 10·8 per cent.) and the rest was from the liquid funds of the trading banks.

The savings bank subsidiaries of the major trading banks had been operating under regulations requiring them to hold 70 per cent. of their funds in government or semi-government securities or Reserve Bank cash. This meant that they provided their working cash to meet

withdrawals, any net fall in deposits, loans approved but not drawn, and loans on real estate from the remaining 30 per cent. In effect, they were able to lend less than 20 per cent. of their deposits for housing, unless they risked infringing the regulations. At Budget time, the Savings Bank regulations were altered to allow them to lend up to 35 per cent. on real estate, the remaining 65 per cent. to go into cash and securities. This followed tacit recognition of the need to make more funds available for housing as demand for new dwellings increased, along with the fact that the Federal Government no longer needed as much support for its loan programmes as the 70/30 regulation on savings banks provided. Subsequently, savings banks steadily increased their loans for housing. This was facilitated also by a more liberal view on maximum loans to individual borrowers, especially on the part of some savings banks which had previously observed a strict limit on housing loans.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1961 (625-628).

Trading Banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies, in Victoria, conducted by individual trading banks at 30th June, 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30th June—					
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	85	90	111	53	64	60
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	178	180	185	81	85	88
Bank of Adelaide	1	1	1	..	..	..
Bank of New South Wales	139	145	152	13	18	20
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	153	155	160	70	69	65
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	107	111	114	35	39	39
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	135	141	142	47	41	37
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	214	213	222	100	101	98
Total Private Trading Banks	927	946	976	346	353	347
Total Trading Banks	1,012	1,036	1,087	399	417	407
Metropolitan Area	515	540	581	160	176	167
Remainder of State	497	496	506	239	241	240

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1963. Comparable figures for the months of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE, 1963
(£'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	43,094	19,360	62,454	39,387
Private Trading Banks— Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	72,754	41,457	114,211	60,393
Bank of Adelaide	1,354	2,256	3,610	1,731
Bank of New South Wales ..	46,593	25,000	71,593	42,548
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	52,696	35,421	88,117	50,638
Commercial Banking Co. of Syd- ney Ltd.	28,276	22,011	50,287	26,770
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	50,349	24,966	75,315	41,489
National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	74,052	66,418	140,470	56,531
Total ..	369,168	236,889	606,057	319,487

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES
(£'000)

Month of June	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
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
1963	369,168	236,889	606,057	319,487

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES

(£'000)

Classification	At End of June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962*	1963†
Resident Borrowers—					
Business Advances—					
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying ..	43,804	44,342	41,789	45,166	48,339
Manufacturing	60,749	86,505	89,278	84,179	88,480
Transport, Storage, and Communication	5,064	4,805	4,039	4,148	4,939
Finance	21,291	26,425	28,516	27,534	20,289
Commerce	51,366	62,556	65,093	62,270	66,326
Building and Construction	7,886	8,981	8,006	9,525	9,368
Other Businesses	17,062	20,338	19,622	21,917	25,819
Unclassified	2,528	2,158	2,392	3,619	2,592
Total Business Advances	209,750	256,110	258,735	258,358	266,152
Advances to Public Authorities	4,045	2,991	3,046	3,809	3,486
Personal Advances	41,031	44,401	38,260	44,057	49,018
Advances to Non-Profit Organizations..	3,746	4,481	4,709	4,775	5,259
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	258,572	307,983	304,750	310,999	323,915
Non-Resident Borrowers	87	67	120	79	119
Grand Total	258,659	308,050	304,870	311,078	324,034

* At 11th July, 1962.

† At 10th July, 1963.

A classification of bank deposits is available only on a Commonwealth basis, and is to be found in the Banking and Currency Bulletin issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, the average weekly amounts debited by cheque paying banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operations of trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the tables on pages 674–675) together with the Bank of New Zealand, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (all of which are cheque paying banks) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank (prior to 14th January, 1960, Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank). Debits to Australian Government accounts at city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—CHEQUE PAYING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits	Year Ended 30th June—	Average Weekly Debits
1954	154,885	1959	224,728
1955	176,146	1960	264,561
1956	185,369	1961	282,936
1957	195,455	1962	295,018
1958	207,059	1963	325,271

Reserve Bank of Australia

The corporate identity of the Reserve Bank of Australia traces back through the name Commonwealth Bank of Australia, to the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1911 of the Federal Parliament. Since 14th January, 1960, the legislation bearing on its constitution, powers and functions is the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959 and the *Banking Act* 1959.

The Reserve Bank is the central bank of Australia and Territories of the Commonwealth and its principal responsibilities are the conduct of Government and other central bank accounts ; bank credit policy supervision, exchange control and foreign exchange ; the conduct of Commonwealth Government and Territorial inscribed stock registries ; the Australian Note Issue ; and seasonal advances through the Rural Credits Department to statutory authorities and co-operative associations for the marketing of primary produce.

The Bank's assets and liabilities, for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	26,437	25,029	22,790	26,000	28,514
Australian Notes on Issue	396,019	413,592	427,710	427,503	438,261
Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks ..	259,865	280,786	294,409	217,733	212,254
Other Deposits of Trading Banks ..	24,189	19,580	18,478	31,454	59,512
Other Liabilities ..	232,866	246,368	268,417	332,986	306,793
Total ..	939,376	985,355	1,031,804	1,035,676	1,045,334

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT) :
AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Assets—					
Gold and Balances					
Held Abroad ..	411,509	442,164	365,696	492,083	514,105
Australian Notes and					
Coin ..	2,182	3,566	6,280	7,985	9,118
Cheques and Bills of					
Other Banks ..	4,094	3,084	1,956	1,790	1,930
Government and Other					
Securities (In-					
cluding Common-					
wealth Treasury					
Bills) ..	469,064	475,189	571,279	465,687	449,534
Bills Receivable and					
Remittances in					
Transit ..	4,707	4,014	5,749	6,270	7,659
Loans, Advances, and					
all Other Assets ..	47,820	57,338	80,844	61,861	62,988
Total ..	939,376	985,355	1,031,804	1,035,676	1,045,334

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL
CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND
ASSETS
(£'000)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Total Liabilities (Ex-					
cluding Capital and					
Contingencies) ..	40,272	54,542	62,332	57,606	55,540
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, &c.	46,732	62,605	72,356	68,480	66,681
Other Assets ..	282	217	54	45	524
Total Assets ..	47,014	62,822	72,410	68,525	67,205

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS
(£'000)

Department	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Central Banking ..	4,200	5,381	6,705	6,673	3,351
Note Issue ..	10,935	10,516	12,930	15,751	12,781
Rural Credits ..	227	322	434	469	444
Total ..	15,362*	16,219	20,069	22,893	16,576

* 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
National Debt Sinking Fund	2,100	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	10,935	13,206	16,283	20,237	14,456
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund	2,100	2,691	3,352	2,186	1,676
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve Fund	114	161	217	235	222
Development Fund	113	161	217	235	222
Total	15,362	16,219	20,069	22,893	16,576

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14th January, 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, viz., the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established in 1953 when it took over the general banking division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. (The Commonwealth Bank of Australia commenced general banking activities in January, 1913.)

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is today one of the largest trading banks in Australia. At June, 1963, deposits totalled £318 mill., or 16·5 per cent. of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks, advances to customers were £180 mill., customers' accounts numbered 773,000, and it had 921 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July, 1912.

At the end of June, 1963, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled £939 mill. and it was conducting 5,660,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of £182 mill. outstanding in June, 1963, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled approximately £530 mill., and in local and semi-government securities approximately £115 mill.

Since 1946, £283 mill. has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided for almost 145,000 homes, of which 127,000 were new dwellings.

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.

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.

The Development Bank has branches in the six capital cities and, in addition, all major banks in Australia act as agents 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
1959	73	160	233	129	641
1960	80	191	271	147	680
1961	104	178	282	148	719
1962	116	186	302	162	760
1963	123	195	318	180	773

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.	
1959	5,265	765	127	555
1960	5,370	807	136	586
1961	5,450	822	148	589
1962	5,560	873	164	610
1963	5,660	939	182	645

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14th January, 1960, to 22nd April, 1964, are set out in the following tables :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14TH JANUARY, 1960, TO 22ND APRIL, 1964

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Australia ..	7,771	34,791	880	14,195	8,651	48,986
Victoria ..	1,110	4,424	184	3,771	1,294	8,195

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, 14TH JANUARY, 1960, TO 22ND APRIL, 1964

Particulars	Number of Advances	Amount Advanced
		£'000
Australia	55,290	67,572
Victoria	11,626	16,427

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to primary and secondary industries outstanding in Australia at 30th June, 1963 were as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1963

Primary Industries				Secondary Industries			
Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding	Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding
			£'000				£'000
Sheep			11,054	Chemical Products ..			1,403
Cattle			2,621	Electrical Manufacturing..			544
Dairying			3,570	Food Processing			968
Wheat and Other Grain				Engineering			1,924
Crops			2,461	Other Manufacturing ..			2,930
Fruit			1,145	Transport			1,311
Miscellaneous			1,669	Miscellaneous			1,346
Total			22,520	Total			10,426

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 saving 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.

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.

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 Bank accepts payments due to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and certain other organizations.

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, 1963
	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Stock and Debentures—					
Issued £'000	26,250	29,250	33,750	40,500	457,345*
Redeemed £'000	16,000	23,000	31,000	33,000	383,595
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	57,250	63,500	66,250	73,750	73,750
Pastoral or Agricultural Property—					
Advanced £'000	78	49	62	173	13,144
Repaid £'000	69	58	65	58	12,569
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	472	463	460	575	575
Loans Current, 30th June No.	481	447	413	432	432
Dwelling or Shop Property—					
Advanced £'000	15,280	11,727	7,301	12,976	146,736
Repaid £'000	4,865	4,851	4,842	5,581	71,257
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	58,749	65,625	68,084	75,479	75,479
Loans Current, 30th June No.	34,258	36,740	37,683	40,021	40,021
Housing Advances—					
Advanced £'000	..	..	..	..	9,840
Repaid £'000	48	37	31	27	9,766
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	169	132	101	74	74
Loans Current, 30th June No.	643	538	429	315	315
Country Industries—					
Advanced £'000	..	..	..	..	195
Repaid £'000	..	..	1	..	194
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	2	2	1	1	1
Loans Current, 30th June No.	1	1	1	1	1
Total Transactions—					
Advanced £'000	15,358	11,776	7,363	13,149	169,915
Repaid £'000	4,982	4,946	4,939	5,666	93,786
Outstanding at 30th June £'000	59,392	66,222	68,646	76,129	76,129
Loans Current, 30th June No.	35,383	37,726	38,526	40,769	40,769

* 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, 1963, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £81,532. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to £2,171,213 at 30th June, 1963. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to £265,000.

HISTORY OF STATE SAVINGS BANK

Year Book 1961 (630–632).

Private Savings Banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nationwide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the seven major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January, 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July, 1962, all seven banks were participating in this business.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1956 to 1963, together with the proportion which these deposits bear to the total Victorian savings bank deposits :—

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30th June—							Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of Deposits with all Savings Banks in Victoria
							£'000	Per cent.
1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,644	3·0
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,751	7·5
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,019	9·9
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,581	11·9
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,242	14·1
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,552	14·6
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	96,506	16·9
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,567	21·0

At 30th June, 1963, private savings banks had 976 branches and 906 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total Deposits, &c., in Savings Banks

The next table shows, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, 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				£
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
1963	356,842	155,682	136,567	649,091	212·4

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

ROYAL MINT

Victorian Year Book 1964 (741-742)

Commonwealth Year Book 1963 (838-840)

Life Insurance

General

Life insurance business in Victoria is regulated by the Commonwealth Life Insurance Act which came into operation in 1946. This Act replaced existing Commonwealth and State Acts and resulted in uniform life insurance legislation throughout Australia. Over the years some minor amendments have been made to the original Act but, in general, it has proved to be very satisfactory.

Life insurance may be regarded as being in two main categories—Ordinary and Industrial. 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.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1958 to 1962 :—

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
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
1962	47,012	16,032	7,130	462	23,624

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958 to 1962, 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	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ordinary and Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	976,227	1,098,001	1,110,085	1,100,318	1,109,639
Sum Insured £'000	857,569	993,079	1,188,652	1,349,659	1,481,494
Annual Premiums ..	27,203	30,012	33,686	36,879	39,696
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,102,774	1,069,764	1,032,245	981,034	938,393
Sum Insured £'000	100,390	101,424	104,505	107,851	113,466
Annual Premiums ..	4,759	4,757	4,830	4,886	5,018

In 1962, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary and Superannuation Departments and in the Industrial Department was £1,335 and £121 respectively.

The following table contains summarized information about new business written by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Ordinary and Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	84,686	90,939	123,850	118,692	105,815
Sum Insured £'000	156,501	193,872	273,734	276,781	268,251
Annual Premiums ..	4,351	4,715	5,845	6,359	5,894
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	53,457	52,804	51,275	48,295	43,705
Sum Insured £'000	8,978	9,343	11,532	13,340	15,534
Annual Premiums ..	418	435	512	556	616

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1962 averaged £2,535 in the Ordinary and Superannuation Departments and £355 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued during each of the years 1960 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Cause of Discontinuance	1960		1961		1962	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY AND SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death	5,653	4,000	5,471	4,590	5,478	4,957
Maturity or Expiry ..	16,070	10,640	16,993	15,639	17,784	27,507
Surrender ..	43,786	33,082	59,983	52,830	32,012	47,973
Forfeiture ..	14,811	20,891	17,076	28,229	18,655	29,185
Other * ..	31,457	9,560	28,937	14,180	23,235	28,326
Total ..	111,777	78,173	128,460	115,468	97,164	137,948
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		£'000		£'000		£'000
Death	4,583	307	4,237	280	4,061	293
Maturity or Expiry ..	51,358	2,622	61,010	3,334	50,487	2,829
Surrender ..	20,358	2,976	22,070	3,343	20,543	3,445
Forfeiture ..	12,105	2,540	11,690	2,989	9,477	3,171
Other * ..	390	6	499	48	1,778	181
Total ..	88,794	8,451	99,506	9,994	86,346	9,919

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, &c.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1962 (667-668), 1964 (743-744).

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 overseas affiliations, provide a range of policies and services comparable with those available in other countries. Organization of the market may 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 overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of Insurance Cover Provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including amongst others :—

All Risks	Motor Vehicle (Physical Damage)
Baggage	Motor Vehicle—Third Party
Boiler Explosion	(Compulsory)
Burglary	Personal Accident
Cash in Transit	Plate Glass
Crop (Fire and Hail)	Pluvius
Fidelity Guarantee	Public Liability
Fire and Loss of Profits	Tourists and Travellers Personal
Houseowners and House-	Accident
holders	Wool (“Sheep’s Back to Store”)
Live Stock	Workers Compensation (Compul-
Marine	sory)

Compulsory Covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates as to Workers Compensation and Motor Vehicle (Third Party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of Fire, Marine, and General Insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 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, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, should not be construed as "Profit and Loss" statements or "Revenue Accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only :—

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	9,284	9,628	10,051	10,999	11,176
Householders' Comprehensive ..	2,935	3,315	3,709	4,041	4,533
Sprinkler Leakage	28	26	28	33	34
Loss of Profits	1,151	1,266	1,272	1,290	1,384
Hailstone	301	254	392	332	406
Marine	2,664	2,572	3,044	2,873	3,049
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	12,764	14,377	15,484	17,337	18,270
Motor Cycles	52	59	29	23	18
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	5,703	6,009	6,482	6,813	7,232
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	13,110	14,081	15,315	14,167	14,384
Personal Accident	1,786	1,838	2,089	2,067	2,282
Public Risk, Third Party	650	755	899	1,085	1,156
General Property	120	113	147	154	165
Plate Glass	218	232	249	275	332
Boiler	22	36	31	32	39
Live Stock	73	80	77	84	89
Burglary	860	892	967	1,074	1,086
Guarantee	96	143	141	153	179
Pluvius	24	25	29	25	27
Aviation	196	60	75	46	159
All Risks	461	497	509	524	566
Television	867	1,153	758	556	266
Others	595	707	647	868	912
Total Premiums	53,960	58,118	62,424	64,851	67,744
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Investments, etc.	1,725	2,420	2,871	3,865	4,049
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand Total.. .. .	55,685	60,538	65,295	68,716	71,793

* See references pages 448 to 450.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS

(£'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	2,584	2,902	4,005	3,900	3,982
Householders' Comprehensive ..	539	669	782	1,099	1,291
Sprinkler Leakage	3	17	14	8	19
Loss of Profits	132	224	301	284	139
Hailstone	291	139	253	150	326
Marine	1,003	1,087	1,534	1,539	1,452
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	8,725	9,948	12,036	11,081	11,650
Motor Cycles	22	28	21	14	12
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	5,618	5,356	5,715	6,771	7,517
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	9,366	9,639	10,340	10,512	10,927
Personal Accident	623	787	923	985	986
Public Risk, Third Party	308	368	406	526	553
General Property	24	125	73	99	79
Plate Glass	122	148	174	197	214
Boiler	1	2	16	13	3
Live Stock	39	35	39	42	38
Burglary	432	524	550	588	696
Guarantee	24	25	37	77	113
Pluvius	8	16	43	4	19
Aviation	72	31	122	23	56
All Risks	231	299	343	334	400
Television	431	694	614	376	166
Others	257	354	339	473	487
Total	30,855	33,417	38,680	39,095	41,125
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	1,169	1,291	1,416	1,546	1,591
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	5,549	5,937	6,154	6,567	6,925
Expenses of Management	7,928	8,794	9,831	10,633	11,146
Taxation	2,426	3,036	2,693	2,246	2,389
Total	17,072	19,058	20,094	20,992	22,051
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
Grand Total.. ..	47,927	52,475	58,774	60,087	63,176

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fire	27·84	30·14	39·84	35·46	35·63
Householders' Comprehensive	18·38	20·19	21·08	27·18	28·49
Sprinkler Leakage	9·42	63·39	50·31	23·73	54·33
Loss of Profits	11·45	17·67	23·64	22·04	10·08
Hailstone	96·45	54·74	64·47	45·27	80·32
Marine	37·63	42·25	50·39	53·55	47·61
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	68·36	69·20	77·73	63·92	63·77
Motor Cycles	41·60	47·65	73·40	57·94	69·14
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	98·50	89·14	88·17	99·36	103·95
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	71·44	68·45	67·52	74·20	75·96
Personal Accident	34·86	42·80	44·17	47·66	43·20
Public Risk, Third Party	47·40	48·78	45·17	48·48	47·85
General Property	19·74	111·16	49·89	64·50	47·93
Plate Glass	55·84	63·71	69·73	71·62	64·34
Boiler	6·37	6·59	52·49	40·68	8·95
Live Stock	53·74	43·73	50·27	49·72	42·70
Burglary	50·29	58·79	56·88	54·71	64·16
Guarantee	25·02	17·42	26·24	50·76	62·89
Pluvius	34·97	63·74	148·28	17·11	69·50
Aviation	36·77	51·59	162·78	50·18	35·14
All Risks	50·04	60·01	67·37	63·67	70·57
Television	49·72	60·19	81·04	67·74	62·17
Others	43·15	50·03	52·37	54·42	53·40
All Classes	57·18	57·50	61·96	60·28	60·71

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE					
Private	302,145	336,684	362,032	390,125	409,189
Business	37,753	43,298	46,746	48,753	52,168
Light Goods	40,068	42,112	42,192	41,878	40,964
Heavy Goods	18,522	20,298	20,993	20,376	20,556
Miscellaneous	8,812	9,633	10,255	10,460	10,518
Motor Cycles	12,701	12,145	10,704	9,696	8,485
Visiting Motor Cars	931	1,815	2,268	2,272	1,133
Total	420,932	465,985	495,190	523,560	543,013

MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED OUTSIDE A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE

Private	222,154	239,699	250,147	263,285	275,368
Business	9,190	10,318	11,125	11,649	13,133
Light Goods	50,368	52,589	51,752	53,112	52,885
Heavy Goods	31,926	33,639	34,656	34,589	34,438
Miscellaneous	34,728	37,729	39,784	41,316	43,649
Motor Cycles	8,924	8,134	6,744	5,480	5,076
Visiting Motor Cars	81	151	100	98	118
Total	357,371	382,259	394,308	409,529	424,667
Grand Total.. .	778,303	848,244	889,498	933,089	967,680

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 1962–63 represented 5·5 per cent. of comprehensive and 30·9 per cent. of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

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
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*
1963 ..	3,235	147	2,935	234	81*

* 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 49 years of operation and, for the year ended 30th June, 1963, its premium income represented 20·7 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

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
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
1963 ..	2,973	— 32	2,155	196	654

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30th June, 1963 were :—General Reserve, £2,800,000 ; Building and Other Reserves, £34,338 ; and Bonus Equalization Reserve, £817,553.

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, in the *Building Societies Act 1960*, and in the *Building Societies (Amendment) Act 1961*.

Up to 31st December, 1963, the number of societies that had been registered was 199 and of these, 33 societies were still operating in 1963.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1963

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	32	2	33*
„ „ Shareholders	6,533†	3,910	10,443†
„ „ Borrowers	15,354	1,021	16,375
Transactions during the Year—	£'000		
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	1,430	47	1,477
Other	207	3	210
Total	1,637	50	1,687
Expenses—			
Interest Payable to Lending Bodies	933	16	949
Administration, &c.	210	20	230
Total	1,143	36	1,179
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	4,288	232	4,520
Repaid	3,455‡	215	3,670‡
Deposits—			
Received	7,580	37	7,617
Repaid	6,584	33	6,617
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	4,124	528	4,652
Reserves, &c.	1,554	61	1,615
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	214	..	214
Other	13	..	13
Deposits	7,086	296	7,382
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	9,464	68	9,532
Other	440	44	484
Total	22,895	997	23,892
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	21,249	980	22,229
Land and House Property	821	..	821
Other Investments	512	12	524
Cash and Deposits	197	§	197
Other	116	5	121
Total	22,895	997	23,892

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes 1,135 shareholders holding borrowers' shares.

‡ 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 engaged mainly 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. Particulars of Community Advancement Societies, registered under the Co-operation Act, have also been excluded. A number of these societies was included with Consumers' Societies in the tables on Co-operative Organizations appearing in issues of the Victorian Year Book prior to the 1964 issue. References to societies registered under the Co-operation Act are to be found on pages 309 to 311.

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 1962–63 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1962–63

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'*	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies	95	33	11	139
Membership	60,062	24,402	7,973	92,437
		£'000		
Purchases	23,572	3,927	7,808	35,307
Working Expenses, &c.	6,982	694	1,211	8,887
Interest on—				
Loan Capital	214	38	26	278
Bank Overdraft				
Rebates and Bonuses	215	87	39	341
Total Expenditure	30,983	4,746	9,084	44,813
Sales	30,870	4,651	9,373	44,894
Other Income	990	111	32	1,133
Total Income	31,860	4,762	9,405	46,027
Dividend on Share Capital	274	20	43	337

* Excluding Community Advancement Societies registered under the Co-operation Act.

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, 1962-63—continued

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers**	Producers' and Consumers'	
	£'000			
Liabilities—				
Share Capital—Paid-up	4,946	623	673	6,242
Loan Capital	913	417	192	1,522
Bank Overdraft	4,018	192	210	4,420
Accumulated Profits	471	274	177	922
Reserve Funds	4,719	163	760	5,642
Sundry Creditors	3,898	331	516	4,745
Other	951	132	75	1,158
Total	19,916	2,132	2,603	24,651
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	9,790	904	1,540	12,234
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery }				
Stock	2,561	640	380	3,581
Sundry Debtors	5,787	377	533	6,697
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on De- posit	406	41	42	489
Profit and Loss Account	49	67	3	119
Other	1,323	103	105	1,531
Total	19,916	2,132	2,603	24,651

* 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.

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(£'000)

Particulars	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Proceeds of Realizations, Rents, Interest, &c.	3,362	3,261	3,597	3,920	4,022
Investments, Distributions, Claims, &c.	2,815	3,093	3,138	3,333	3,377
Cash Variation	547	168	459	587	645
Balance at 1st July	4,138	4,685	4,853	5,312	5,899
Balance at 30th June	4,685	4,853	5,312	5,899	6,544

The number of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), &c., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1953–54 to 1962–63 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.**

Year	No.	Year	No.
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
1957–58	1,130	1962–63	1,005

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 was as follows :—1958–59, 2,936 ; 1959–60, 2,938 ; 1960–61, 2,626 ; 1961–62, 2,662 ; 1962–63, 2,836.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorizes the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, amongst other things, as executor ; it also entitles them to apply for and to obtain probate of the will of a testator or, in appropriate circumstances, to obtain letters of administration, and to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Business Activities

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian Trustee Companies at 30th June, 1958 and 1963, was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES : VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED
(£ Mill.)**

Particulars	Value at 30th June, 1958	Value at 30th June, 1963
Stock and Debentures	51·94	52·47
Advances on Mortgages	9·38	19·31
Property and Livestock	28·30	38·15
Shares	46·88	75·34
Fixed and Other Deposits	1·45	4·01
Cash at Bank	3·25	5·08
Other	6·80	8·47
Total	148·00	202·83

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the Trustee Companies. The figures do not include the very substantial value of debentures and notes where the companies have been appointed to act as trustees for the holders.

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, 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of Companies	7	7	6
	£'000		
Income—			
Commissions, Fees	1,153	1,245	1,216
Income from Investments, Rents, &c.	172	189	196
Total Income	1,325	1,434	1,412
Expenditure—			
Working Expenses	1,135	1,214	1,189
Income Tax	74	86	86
Depreciation	21	24	18
Total Expenditure	1,230	1,324	1,293
Dividend on Share Capital	66	71	73
Liabilities—			
Paid-up Capital	538	537	532
Reserve Funds	654	861	1,319
Sundry Creditors	58	60	43
Accumulated Profits	109	134	156
Other	912	952	1,106
Total	2,271	2,544	3,156
Assets—			
Land and Buildings	1,039	1,290	1,872
Loans on Mortgage	170	186	215
Government Loans	268	249	216
Guarantee Funds	132	132	122
Sundry Debtors	60	51	63
Other	602	636	668
Total	2,271	2,544	3,156

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.

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 1959 to 1963. Particulars of estates administered by the Public Trustee are included. The figures shown for Gross Value of Estates and for Liabilities for the years 1962 and 1963 are not comparable with those shown for previous years due to administrative changes in the treatment of certain assets arising from the *Probate Duty Act 1962*. Under this Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1962, certain limits have been imposed on the previously unrestricted concessions in respect of superannuation benefits payable to a widow and to other dependants, the deceased's interest in a jointly owned matrimonial home, and payments in lieu of long service leave. To ensure that the respective concessions are not exceeded, the total value of these assets is now included in Gross Value of Estates and the appropriate concessions are included in Liabilities. Particulars of estates are excluded where the Liabilities equal, or exceed, the Gross Value of Estates.

**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							
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
1963	..	10,149	29,958	51,267	7,411	73,814	7,273
FEMALES							
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
1963	..	7,395	16,243	26,674	2,582	40,335	5,454
TOTAL							
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
1963	..	17,544	46,201	77,941	9,993	114,149	6,506

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1961 to 1963 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	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		£'000		£'000		£'000
MALES						
£						
Under 100 ..	461	21	449	22	422	20
100 - 299 ..	721	134	825	155	801	154
300 - 499 ..	530	210	580	228	539	213
500 - 999 ..	957	708	1,063	788	1,087	789
1,000 - 1,999 ..	1,225	1,893	1,379	2,019	1,521	2,227
2,000 - 2,999 ..	892	2,205	1,058	2,633	1,079	2,687
3,000 - 3,999 ..	751	2,706	922	3,213	945	3,317
4,000 - 4,999 ..	570	2,548	695	3,105	750	3,335
5,000 - 9,999 ..	1,129	8,150	1,223	8,584	1,332	9,019
10,000 - 14,999 ..	517	6,275	517	6,328	532	6,535
15,000 - 24,999 ..	474	9,403	525	10,126	514	10,312
25,000 - 49,999 ..	400	13,849	399	13,422	423	15,111
50,000 - 99,999 ..	154	10,196	135	9,051	153	10,384
100,000 and over ..	37	7,849	47	8,237	51	9,711
Total Males ..	8,818	66,147	9,817	67,911	10,149	73,814
FEMALES						
£						
Under 100 ..	251	13	276	14	227	11
100 - 299 ..	557	106	644	123	608	119
300 - 499 ..	344	135	399	161	424	166
500 - 999 ..	707	524	824	607	803	596
1,000 - 1,999 ..	1,000	1,464	1,088	1,620	1,177	1,745
2,000 - 2,999 ..	764	1,887	865	2,140	871	2,171
3,000 - 3,999 ..	685	2,378	847	2,945	781	2,724
4,000 - 4,999 ..	438	1,948	532	2,371	584	2,613
5,000 - 9,999 ..	900	6,285	905	6,374	1,051	7,288
10,000 - 14,999 ..	327	3,923	338	4,138	355	4,322
15,000 - 24,999 ..	231	4,434	269	5,133	263	4,989
25,000 - 49,999 ..	141	4,775	151	5,087	163	5,669
50,000 - 99,999 ..	50	3,390	52	3,497	67	4,511
100,000 and over ..	20	3,381	17	2,519	21	3,411
Total Females ..	6,415	34,643	7,207	36,729	7,395	40,335
Grand Total ..	15,233	100,790	17,024	104,640	17,544	114,149

Transfer of Land

Torrens System

The Torrens System of land dealings was adopted by Victoria in 1862 and embodied in the Transfer of Land Act. This system which was conceived in South Australia by Robert Richard Torrens, is based on the fundamental principle 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.

About 1·8 mill. acres of land in Victoria still remain subject to the system of conveying land, known as general law conveyancing, which was in existence prior to the adoption of the Torrens System.

Separate Certificates of Title to Flats

In 1953, a form of real ownership of a flat was introduced in Victoria 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 the shareholders of which comprise flat owners exclusively.

Prior to the introduction of the above-mentioned system, a type of flat ownership had been in existence since shortly after the end of the Second World War. Under this earlier system, 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. This company also controlled the management of the flats.

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1959 to 1963. 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, 1962, and 1963, as compared with previous years.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
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
1963	67,134	1,183	363	68,680

Land Transfers, Mortgages, &c.

A summary of dealings lodged in the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following table for each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

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				
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	43,734	136,704	11,643	2,319	73,080	220,646
1963	101,066	54,011	178,054	13,134	3,553	77,989	249,753

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for each of the years 1959 to 1963 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		£ '000		£ '000		£ '000
1959	886	2,599	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	965	3,786	1,163	966	3,204	11,389
1963	1,102	5,245	1,197	1,523	3,244	13,422

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Mortgages of Real Estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Acts and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available.

Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1961 to 1963, classified according to type of mortgage, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of Mortgagee	Mortgages*					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Banks	4,845	12,432	8,297	22,232	15,471	44,437
Building Societies	1,446	3,089	1,749	3,597	1,775	3,784
Co-operative Housing Societies	3,897	10,019	4,285	11,351	3,814	9,911
Insurance Companies	2,243	20,308	2,121	16,568	2,391	23,674
Government Institutions	5,183	12,578	6,102	14,300	5,810	14,596
Trustee Institutions	559	3,078	437	4,865	451	3,143
Hire Purchase and Finance Companies	1,684	10,483	3,619	17,019	4,538	18,437
Other Mortgagees	20,737	57,117	18,089	50,558	20,863	65,317
Total	40,594	129,104	44,699	140,490	55,113	183,299

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock Mortgages and Liens on Wool and Crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1959 to 1963 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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Stock Mortgages—					
Number	368	373	399	478	422
Amount £'000	371	350	404	499	540
Liens on Wool—					
Number	366	321	302	209	148
Amount £'000	785	697	577	477	290
Liens on Crops—					
Number	131	135	131	83	80
Amount £'000	49	46	112	47	46
Total—					
Number	865	829	832	770	650
Amount £'000	1,205	1,093	1,093	1,023	876

Bills of Sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Bills of Sale—					
Number	5,388	4,959	4,401	5,462	6,550
Amount £'000	8,440	9,717	7,714	8,751	7,915

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.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	No.				
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	3,648	4,412	3,158	2,821	2,691
Other	238	272	233	249	255
Total	3,886	4,684	3,391	3,070	2,946
	£'000				
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	160,202	261,614	149,081	120,457	80,805
Other	129,264	148,064	78,893	212,843	85,528
Total	289,466	409,678	227,974	333,300	166,333
	No.				
Existing Companies*—					
Victorian	26,381	30,579	33,682	36,082	38,144
Other	2,006	2,245	2,417	2,620	2,842
Total	28,387	32,824	36,099	38,702	40,986
	£'000				
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	138,333	193,662	236,778	193,983	120,027

* At end of year.

COMPANY REGISTRATION FEES
Year Book 1964 (768).

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 of 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. The type of market has varied over the years from the old "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

Membership

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne is an association of 166 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (12 including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30th September, 1963, 2,871 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of £5,453 mill. and a market value of £8,317 mill. were quoted on the Exchange.

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 1960 to 1963.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30th September—							
	1960		1961		1962		1963	
	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value
	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	£ mill.	
Commonwealth Loans ..	31	2,964	35	3,076	34	2,950	38	3,163
Semi-Government Loans ..	603	339	625	370	683	380	725	395
Foreign Government Loans ..	9	5	9	5	10	6	10	6
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures	231	141	365	191	478	229	540	257
Unsecured Notes	247	112	292	133	313	134	335	141
Preference Shares	330	87	316	77	307	74	294	69
Ordinary Shares	792	966	791	1,139	759	1,240	785	1,319
Mining Company Securities ..	131	74	128	80	128	102	131	103
Total	2,374	4,688	2,561	5,071	2,712	5,115	2,858	5,453

* Excludes options.

Twenty-nine companies were added to the official list during 1963 and their combined nominal capital was £18 mill. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to £143 mill. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 885 companies—777 commercial and industrial and 108 mining companies.

Because of take-overs and mergers, twenty-six companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

The following table shows details of the turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES (Mill. Units)

Class of Security	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Commonwealth Loans	181·6	86·5	33·1	31·3	54·3
Semi-Government Loans	4·4	3·1	2·8	1·9	2·2
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	1·7	1·7	2·2	5·4	7·3
Total Loan Securities ..	187·7	91·3	38·1	38·6	63·8
Preference Shares	1·8	1·7	1·1	1·1	1·3
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	71·0	86·6	87·5	109·3	144·0
Mining	12·4	12·8	12·8	33·6	28·0
Total Share Securities ..	85·2	101·1	101·4	144·0	173·3

Underwriting

Member Firms of the Exchange have played a prominent part in Australia's underwriting activities for many years. During the year ended 30th September, 1963, there were 35 Semi-Government Loans of which 22 were underwritten—16 by Member Firms; the amount sought by these 22 loans was £52·3 mill. Listed companies offered 39 debenture issues during the year raising £51 mill.; of the 30 issues that were underwritten, Member Firms underwrote 24 issues.

Other Facilities

In recent years the Stock Exchange has introduced new facilities for the benefit of industry and investors. These have included the transfer marking and probate noting services, and increased business was written in each department during 1962–63. Applications for probate noting totalled 8,436—an increase of 15 per cent. for the year, while applications received for transfer marking totalled 69,925—a gain of 1,993 for the term. A service has since commenced for the noting of powers of attorney, company memoranda, articles of association, and change of name.

Share Price Index

On 1st July, 1963, The Stock Exchange of Melbourne established a new share price index which comprised 50 Leading Stocks, the movements of which were calculated on a monthly basis since 1st January, 1948. The index has been expanded to include fifteen separate industrial groups covering 287 stocks. It measures changes in Aggregate Market Value (AMV) of the selected stocks and is closely related to the widely recognized Standard and Poor Index used in the United States of America and Canada.

The Standard and Poor method is based on a comparison of Aggregate Market Value for all stocks in a selected sample. In the simplest case, the percentage change in this Aggregate between the base period and the later period gives the index for the later period. Where there is a change in capitalization (e.g., due to a cash issue or an acquisition of assets), the aggregate for the base period is revised to make it comparable with the new capitalization. In the case of a bonus issue, the adjustment is automatic and no action is necessary.

The index can easily and quickly be computed at any time, with allowance made for new issues, dividends, new listings, delistings, take-overs, &c. These factors are all incorporated into the index immediately they occur by a linking procedure which involves revision of the previous AMV; for example, a cash issue involves revising the previous AMV upward by the amount of cash subscribed and a delisting involves reducing the previous AMV by the market value of the stock delisted.

The fifteen-year graph for the 50 Leading Stocks, indicates the trends in the market since 1948. This year was selected as the initial year of the uncontrolled market following the lifting of ceiling prices in 1947. January, 1960, was chosen as the base for the index as this was the starting point for the calculation for the fifteen Industrial Groups. The 50 Leaders represent approximately 41 per cent. of the Aggregate Market Value of total listed ordinary shares. Figure 18 illustrates the Melbourne Share Price Index.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

All types of Instalment Credit Schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include Hire Purchase, Time Payment, Budget Accounts, and Personal Loan Schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the sale of goods by retail, but do not retail goods themselves (called Non-Retail Finance Businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called Retail Businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

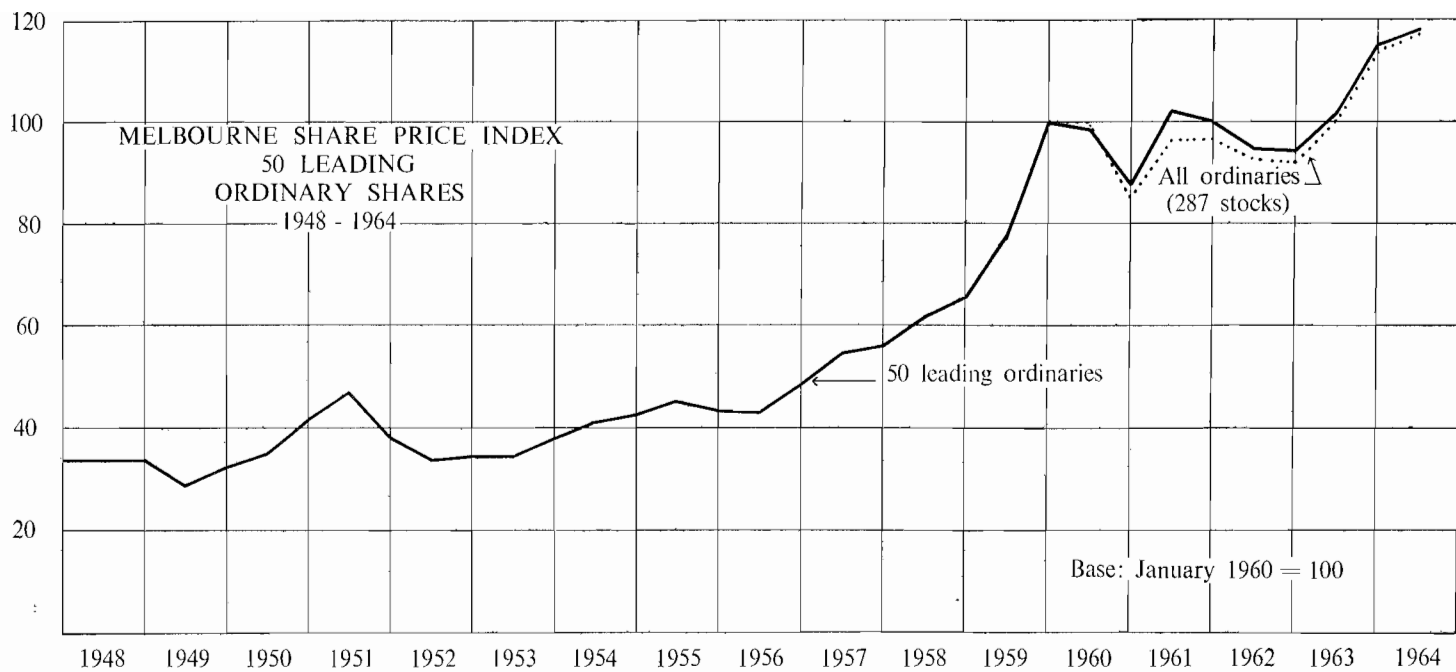


FIGURE 18.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with Retail Businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time even when the retailer sets up a subsidiary company to conduct the financing which was previously done by the retail business itself.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of Non-Retail Finance Businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from Retail Businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961-62. Because of this, the figures shown below for Retail Businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for Non-Retail Finance Businesses also may be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year ended 30th June, 1963, in Australia classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30th June, 1963, 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, 1963				Balances Outstanding at 30th June, 1963||
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods	
New South Wales¶	89,932	9,491	80,087	179,510	254,796
Victoria ..	59,375	6,256	45,735	111,366	158,987
Queensland ..	32,198	3,651	26,227	62,076	83,931
South Australia°	20,433	1,922	15,354	37,709	57,615
Western Australia..	21,852	3,181	11,282	36,315	52,134
Tasmania ..	8,036	753	5,321	14,110	20,225
Australia ..	231,826	25,254	184,006	441,086	627,688

* 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	3,198	648	37,333	41,179
1960	4,502	640	40,645	45,787
1961	3,664	491	40,018	44,173
1962	2,462	199	36,562	39,223
1963	2,852	372	37,868	41,092
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1959	47,951	3,890	13,953	65,794
1960	63,999	4,903	11,543	80,445
1961	50,788	5,770	10,049	66,607
1962	45,179	5,151	7,699	58,029
1963	56,523	5,884	7,867	70,274
ALL BUSINESSES				
1959	51,149	4,538	51,286	106,973
1960	68,501	5,543	52,188	126,232
1961	54,452	6,261	50,067	110,780
1962	47,641	5,350	44,261	97,252
1963	59,375	6,256	45,735	111,366

* 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 1963, 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	42,292	90,257	132,549
1960	53,414	108,468	161,882
1961	59,592	102,844	162,436
1962	58,517	92,812	151,329
1963	57,506	101,481	158,987

* 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 (£132,549,000), Hire Purchase comprised 90·7 per cent. and Other Instalment Credit 9·3 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30th June, 1963, totalled £34,505,000 or 21·7 per cent. of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of £158,987,000. 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 1963.

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	1963
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	108,400	129,851	94,147	85,024	98,422
Plant and Machinery†	12,713	12,268	11,510	11,376	10,840
Household and Personal‡	496,925	497,125	456,245	422,149	417,603
Total Agreements	618,038	639,244	561,902	518,549	526,865
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§					
£'000					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	79,974	99,583	76,712	64,731	75,137
Plant and Machinery†	6,786	7,997	8,958	7,791	9,093
Household and Personal‡	42,509	41,394	36,391	31,763	31,119
Total Value	129,269	148,974	122,061	104,285	115,349
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||					
£'000					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	50,537	65,727	50,136	42,220	49,706
Plant and Machinery†	4,445	5,451	6,209	5,288	6,229
Household and Personal‡	35,992	35,070	30,918	26,761	26,130
Total Amount Financed	90,974	106,248	87,263	74,269	82,065
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶					
£'000					
All Classes of Goods	120,225	143,671	137,444	123,415	124,482

* 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, 1956–57, and 1961–62 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, &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			
			Total		Per Head of Population	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			£'000		£	
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	8,134	8,819	90,034	116,304	34·3	39·3
Butchers' Meat	2,589	3,674	50,264	61,927	19·2	20·9
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,683	4,429	22,863	28,374	8·7	9·6
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	6,127	7,725	21,826	27,449	8·3	9·3
Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c.	8,634	10,434	27,903	37,742	10·6	12·8
Other Types of Food	3,952	5,606	13,425	19,209	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	3,502	55,293	63,149	21·1	21·3
Drapery, Piece Goods, &c.	1,796	2,327	20,989	27,155	8·0	9·2
Footwear—Men's and Boys'	1,509	1,724	6,259	7,887	2·4	2·7
Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants'	1,306	1,453	11,176	15,664	4·3	5·3
Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware, &c.	2,713	3,247	17,136	19,952	6·5	6·7
Radios, Radiograms, &c.	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, &c.	2,142	2,303	10,488	17,029	4·0	5·8
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (Including 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	24,914	7·3	8·4
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.)	§	§	601,216	758,580	229·0	256·3
Motor Vehicles, &c. ||—						
Motor Vehicles (Including Motor Cycles)—						
New	847	852	68,245	85,750	26·0	29·0
Used	1,068	1,130	37,099	57,495	14·1	19·4
Motor Parts, Accessories, &c.	2,763	3,795	19,445	25,348	7·4	8·6
Petrol, Oils, &c.	3,536	4,262	35,106	47,023	13·4	15·9
Total Motor Vehicles	§	§	159,895	215,616	60·9	72·9
GRAND TOTAL	34,754¶	37,268¶	761,111	974,196	289·9	329·2

* 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	4,381	106,537	136,333	12,034	13,526
Butchers	2,242	2,628	50,120	61,105	523	493
Fruiters	2,038	2,135	23,290	27,636	451	480
Bakers	1,371	1,350	17,016	20,452	384	522
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,129	4,007	31,715	52,676	1,714	2,742
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	13,212	273	519
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	4,123	89,617	98,343	22,227	25,688
Footwear Stores	711	818	12,305	15,819	4,272	4,937
Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	997	1,078	9,499	11,423	2,656	3,236
Electrical Goods, &c., Stores	1,057	1,108	27,938	36,494	4,975	7,095
Furniture, &c., Stores	710	739	25,438	27,419	6,277	6,687
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	1,259	10,991	13,743	2,372	2,763
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers)	31,360	32,893	601,654§	757,893§	81,630	97,714
Motor Vehicle Dealers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	2,887	3,717	132,520	177,883	13,863	17,026
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	258	308	19,803	29,348	2,192	3,234
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	249	350	7,134	9,072	1,402	1,459
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	3,394	4,375	159,457¶	216,303¶	17,457	21,719
GRAND TOTAL	34,754	37,268	761,111	974,196	99,087	119,433

* 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 716 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	23,781	513,724	669,533
Central	2,797	3,014	50,302	63,565
North-Central	1,010	1,031	14,315	16,291
Western	2,544	2,574	54,015	64,444
Wimmera	941	927	16,358	18,583
Mallee	835	900	17,573	22,185
Northern	2,159	2,241	39,875	51,410
North-Eastern	976	1,038	18,540	23,287
Gippsland	1,560	1,762	36,409	44,898
Total	34,754	37,268	761,111	974,196

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map opposite page 126.

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, 1961-62

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 ..	46,209	1,030,206	311,541	1,341,747	164,064
Victoria	37,268	758,580	215,616	974,196	119,433
Queensland	17,065	350,821	109,005	459,826	57,142
South Australia ..	11,812	225,782	71,572	297,354	37,703
Western Australia ..	8,559	180,152	66,927	247,079	30,592
Tasmania	4,270	83,030	26,936	109,966	15,065
Total	125,183	2,628,571	801,597	3,430,168	423,999

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

† 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 1958-1959 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES*
(£ Mill.)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Groceries	99·2	105·9	116·9	116·3	118·6
Butchers' Meat	51·4	56·2	62·1	62·1	64·6
Other Food†	91·5	100·3	107·0	113·3	117·3
Total Food and Groceries ..	242·1	262·4	286·0	291·7	300·5
Beer, Wine and Spirits†† ..	68·9	72·3	75·9	75·9	78·5
Clothing and Drapery	116·5	127·0	131·0	129·4	132·9
Footwear	20·3	22·5	23·6	23·6	23·9
Domestic Hardware, China, &c.‡ ..	19·8	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·3
Electrical Goods§	49·0	49·9	47·0	47·2	47·6
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	29·5	35·3	34·7	33·1	33·4
Chemists' Goods	26·4	29·9	34·3	36·9	39·7
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	21·9	24·0	24·3	25·8	25·4
Other Goods|| .. .. .	63·1	71·0	75·1	75·8	79·4
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.)	657·5	714·3	751·9	759·4	781·6
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.¶	189·5	231·6	230·1	215·0	256·0
GRAND TOTAL	847·0	945·9	982·0	974·4	1037·6

* 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 sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, &c.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radios, 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

Oversea Trade : Legislation and Agreements

General

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was

conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Tariff Act received assent on the 16th September, 1902. The tariff has been extensively altered since that date, and that at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-63.

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 States of Malaya, 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 1933-63, *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. Following the dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement has been applied on a provisional basis to each of the three constituent territories—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.
Malaysia ..	Dated 1958. Agreement negotiated with the former Federation of Malaya. Since formation of Malaysia in September, 1963, agreement applies only to that part of Malaysia formerly comprising the Federation. Records exchange of British Preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malayan States, and for Malayan rubber in Australia.
Japan	Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products.
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 60 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.

Between March, 1952, and February, 1960, import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February, 1960, only about 10 per cent. of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October, 1962, for all commodities with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Export Controls

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, four trade ships, six 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, Israel, 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.

VICTORIA'S PATTERN OF TRADE

Year Book 1964 (781-785).

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 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	
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
1963 ..	390,029	294,105	4,335	298,440	91,589

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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.			%		
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
1963 ..	1,081,335	1,075,906	2,157,241	36·1	27·8	32·0

Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 grouped in 21 statistical classes :—

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(£'000 f.o.b.)

Classification	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	3,838	3,549	3,608	47,839	53,909	65,868
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	10,830	9,687	9,996	47,230	70,484	55,183
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	453	631	507	586	569	678
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	5,518	4,840	5,544	28	31	95
V. Live Animals	97	117	210	95	69	151
VI. Animal Substances	3,568	2,219	3,164	105,924	119,706	126,865
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	7,775	7,466	10,533	151	229	301
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	13,883	10,548	13,978	784	1,059	1,114
(b) Textiles	32,872	28,590	31,670	476	482	740
(c) Apparel	6,953	3,676	4,168	167	171	195
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	36,973	37,220	43,305	7,619	10,938	12,287
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	2,965	2,377	3,283	315	353	492
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydrocarbons	2,084	1,883	2,502	1,499	1,021	476
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	96,754	51,299	80,077	9,751	8,561	10,002
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	13,316	11,539	15,937	1,067	867	1,220
(c) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electrical)	58,178	45,481	58,883	4,266	4,562	5,862
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	10,429	7,667	9,608	534	559	685
(b) Leather and Leather Manufactures	681	619	798	1,087	1,062	1,230
XIV. Wood and Wicker	5,098	2,886	3,414	197	157	137
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, &c.	6,230	5,135	6,292	225	176	160
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	17,869	13,271	15,413	337	397	555
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery	5,795	5,727	7,813	583	621	680
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c.	4,267	4,266	4,825	501	452	416
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	5,603	5,347	5,905	1,004	990	989
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	17,081	16,732	21,234	2,912	3,329	4,016
XX. Miscellaneous	30,718	22,379	27,188	11,789	6,042	7,998
Total Merchandise	399,828	305,151	389,855	246,966	286,796	298,395
XXI. Gold and Silver; Bronze Specie	144	141	174	5	4	45
Grand Total	399,972	305,292	390,029	246,971	286,800	298,440

The percentages which the value of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1962-63 were as follows :—Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles, and apparel, 13 per cent. ; metal manufactures and machinery, 40 per cent. ; oils, fats, and waxes, 11 per cent. ; paper, paper manufactures, and stationery, 6 per cent.

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1962-63 amounted to 83 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 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	'000			£'000 f.o.b.		
Fish lb.	21,433	19,146	19,934	2,803	2,615	2,590
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb.	13,428	9,844	10,943	1,557	1,015	1,250
Tea lb.	22,701	23,924	24,182	4,697	4,758	4,611
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb.	15,121	12,591	13,957	5,067	4,384	4,916
Cotton, Raw lb.	12,925	9,879	12,603	1,695	1,338	1,647
Wool lb.	5,697	3,195	5,720	1,508	787	1,477
Sisal Fibre cwt.	284	131	220	1,640	686	1,399
Cotton Yarns—No. 50 Count and Finer lb.	3,966	2,554	2,033	1,650	1,031	761
Sewing Threads lb.	1,897	1,371	1,346	1,599	1,144	1,078
Nylon Fibres lb.	1,702	1,400	2,223	1,468	1,284	1,842
Nylon Yarns lb.	159	244	4,066	139	199	2,493
Corn and Flour Sacks doz.	1,103	735	974	2,047	1,233	1,413
Cotton Piecegoods— Grey Unbleached .. sq. yd.	19,778	14,194	18,614	1,903	1,240	1,521
Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured .. sq. yd.	77,428	81,649	91,698	11,419	11,470	11,805
Carpets and Carpeting .. sq. yd.	2,121	1,133	1,306	3,032	1,543	1,671
Petroleum, Crudes gall.	1,124,463	1,114,444	1,330,299	26,477	25,137	29,230
Petroleum—Enriched Crudes ..				289	2,123	2,191
Motor Spirit gall.	53,983	52,517	57,449	2,803	2,720	3,016
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. gall.	18,878	15,900	20,401	2,802	2,217	2,849
Dyes, Including Organic Pig- ment Dyestuffs <i>n.e.i.</i> .. lb.	1,911	1,840	2,643	1,438	1,255	1,953
Iron and Steel— Bar and Rod cwt.	422	130	163	2,380	1,360	1,503
Plate and Sheet—Plain .. cwt.	1,557	171	654	5,913	1,214	2,764
—Tinned .. cwt.	797	414	299	3,891	1,885	1,309
—Galvanised .. cwt.	212	88	35	1,006	383	122
Beams and Girders .. cwt.	446	65	78	1,179	166	237
Hand Tools				1,315	1,100	1,220
Aircraft				2,755	1,415	643
Aircraft Parts				3,206	2,958	5,041
Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts				52,667	27,408	49,308
Radio and Television Equipment ..				1,959	2,389	2,605
Tractors—Crawler Type				1,437	805	1,427
—Wheeled Type				3,950	2,945	3,673
Tractor Parts				2,894	1,785	2,658
Knitting Machines				1,419	1,315	1,544
Bearings, Roller and Ball				3,460	2,083	3,324
Crude Rubber (Including Crepe and Latex) lb.	37,646	32,686	42,689	5,461	3,898	4,742
Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) lb.	22,975	14,124	16,277	2,554	1,641	2,024
Timber, Undressed— Douglas Fir (Oregon) sup. ft.	30,417	23,395	21,539	1,402	931	960
Crockery				1,138	981	1,121
Plate Glass, Polished and Patent .. sq. ft.	7,084	3,822	7,199	1,408	804	1,409
Pulp for Paper-making .. ton	66	43	61	3,477	2,293	2,962
Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed &c. ton	91	65	73	6,284	4,469	5,081
Transparent Cellulose				1,694	1,743	2,122
Books, Magazines, &c.				3,772	3,835	5,656
Rock Phosphate ton	555	632	558	1,514	1,720	1,626
Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin lb.	10,475	8,632	9,567	1,523	1,097	1,094
Polyamide (Nylon, &c.) Resins lb.	7,303	4,681	12,426	2,446	1,542	3,577
Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment				1,403	1,625	858
Outside Packages				7,417	5,151	6,783
All Other Articles				193,015	156,172	192,883
Total Imports .. .. .	..	..	..	399,972	305,292	390,029

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 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	'000			£'000 f.o.b.		
Meats Preserved by Cold Process—						
Beef and Veal lb.	41,652	81,085	117,314	5,934	10,645	15,911
Lamb lb.	34,209	18,022	27,674	3,122	1,192	2,557
Mutton lb.	50,042	76,284	95,057	4,680	5,638	8,251
Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb.	13,972	14,629	11,509	1,743	1,712	1,469
Meats, Tinned—						
Meat Loaf lb.	12,135	15,126	10,276	1,482	1,691	1,137
Beef or Veal lb.	9,553	7,919	10,199	1,211	872	1,282
Sausage Casings—Natural Bundle	1,523	1,756	1,659	1,198	1,449	1,661
Milk—						
Preserved, Sweetened .. lb.	36,998	33,803	52,551	2,463	2,214	3,288
Dried or in Powdered Form—						
Full Cream lb.	8,224	7,512	9,036	1,377	1,289	1,422
Skim lb.	29,240	28,192	40,427	1,194	1,042	1,498
Butter lb.	100,219	121,311	121,145	14,633	17,159	17,357
Cheese lb.	22,584	25,201	31,561	2,935	2,998	3,716
Wheat ton	665	1,401	845	16,333	36,269	22,286
Barley ton	115	17	10	2,178	386	238
Oats ton	121	150	173	2,370	3,164	3,590
White Flour—Plain .. cental	4,271	3,880	3,714	6,176	5,742	5,164
Malt lb.	78,051	106,172	111,930	1,878	2,505	2,712
Fruit, Fresh—Pears .. bush.	839	1,146	723	1,479	1,884	1,185
Dried—Sultanas .. lb.	90,771	113,637	104,695	5,702	7,507	6,532
Canned—Peaches .. lb.	19,988	34,663	36,594	1,239	2,079	2,164
—Pears .. lb.	80,661	81,920	72,036	5,306	5,226	4,472
Hides and Skins—						
Sheep and Lamb Skins with						
Wool on lb.	71,950	77,182	85,101	9,166	10,720	12,953
Other .. .. ..	..	..	..	1,758	2,212	2,800
Wool—						
Greasy lb.	346,581	372,401	363,938	83,841	94,361	97,117
Washed and Scoured .. lb.	20,166	21,390	23,540	5,724	6,334	7,164
Carbonized lb.	5,135	6,779	6,774	1,472	1,864	1,891
Tallow, Inedible cwt.	525	903	1,084	1,361	2,619	2,636
Petroleum Oils—						
Diesel Distillate (Incl. Gas Oil) gall.	56,915	51,880	59,406	2,893	2,721	3,211
Topped Crude Oil (Incl. Residual Oil) gall.	71,783	131,346	180,314	2,487	4,063	5,013
Iron and Steel Scrap .. cwt.	1,368	976	1,553	1,098	847	834
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	..	..	..	5,080	3,433	5,317
Agricultural Machinery and Parts	..	..	..	723	739	1,214
Casein cwt.	159	221	240	1,429	1,845	1,969
All Other Articles .. ..	..	..	..	45,306	42,379	48,429
Total Exports .. ..	..	..	..	246,971	286,800	298,440

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 1960-61 to 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(£'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	129,421	97,433	121,788	54,678	61,286	58,645
Borneo (British)	1,608	3,226	1,351	756	786	882
Canada	15,280	11,163	15,852	4,558	5,234	6,473
Ceylon	3,682	3,736	3,150	2,514	3,154	1,916
Hong Kong	2,299	2,256	2,749	2,302	3,426	4,538
India	7,085	4,784	5,460	3,122	10,866	8,126
Malaya, Federation of	5,283	3,690	4,652	3,656	3,318	4,555
New Zealand	6,082	4,066	5,599	16,353	18,182	19,754
Pakistan	1,982	1,443	2,132	1,106	865	2,565
Singapore	189	267	394	3,356	4,470	6,637
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	8,119	6,330	7,927	8,349	9,295	11,566
Total Commonwealth Countries ..	181,030	138,394	171,054	100,750	120,882	125,657
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	4,178	7,748	11,250	557	445	606
Saudi Arabia	7,396	8,650	13,730	486	481	911
Qatar	7,829	2,518	2,006	51	58	86
Other Arabian States .. ..	..	2	173	37	30	268
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,292	2,794	2,500	4,444	5,157	5,271
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	1,298	1,238	1,846	12,186	16,375	12,566
Czechoslovakia	1,072	999	979	1,859	1,453	1,021
France	6,003	4,267	7,585	16,426	18,648	19,881
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	32,977	21,889	28,026	6,571	8,996	8,487
Indonesia	4,786	3,506	4,004	2,321	1,052	744
Iran	5,115	6,477	4,351	424	492	769
Italy	5,995	4,564	7,331	13,523	16,114	12,177
Japan	21,674	17,202	22,684	36,426	39,807	41,775
Mexico	799	431	750	1,930	1,895	1,681
Netherlands	5,873	5,166	4,749	1,197	1,656	1,995
Poland	194	158	201	2,707	3,049	1,941
South Africa, Republic of	2,485	2,334	2,624	3,405	3,806	3,914
Sweden	5,263	4,209	5,471	754	690	974
Switzerland	4,495	4,533	5,004	396	331	186
U.S.S.R.	208	230	232	2,070	3,046	4,129
United States of America	82,749	56,115	80,277	22,028	22,118	29,821
Yugoslavia	29	83	21	2,657	1,720	3,585
Other Foreign Countries	14,088	11,644	13,007	13,761	18,495	19,950
Total Foreign Countries	218,798	166,757	218,801	146,216	165,914	172,738
All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie)	144	141	174	5	4	45
Grand Total	399,972	305,292	390,029	246,971	286,800	298,440

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 777).

Interstate Trade by Sea

In relation to quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal, oils, steel, sugar, and timber. In addition, however, there is a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

The following tables show tonnages of the principal commodities of interstate origin or destination handled in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong respectively during the five years 1959 to 1963. 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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Ale, Beer and Stout 40 c.ft.	23	17	14	11	9
Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 c.ft.	15	18	19	27	33
Groceries 40 c.ft.	24	19	22	14	17
Malt ton	15	7	4	6	8
Machinery ton	34	16	15	16	19
Metal Manufactures ton	12	8	11	13	9
Motor Vehicles 40 c.ft.	73	114	72	93	113
Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 c.ft.	23	22	19	20	24
Oils—					
Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	21	27	51	28	14
" Turbine Fuel (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	4	11	15	..	6
Fuel Oil (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	191	168	178	248	98
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	8	9	25	5	1
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	29	31	117	70	114
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	29	21	16	23	19
Plaster ton	9	7	7	8	8
Scrap Metal ton	50	22	12	..	1
Steel ton	10	6	6	5	6
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	64	81	83	88	89
All Other ton or 40 c.ft.	224	294	393	454	554
Total	858	898	1,079	1,129	1,142

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE IMPORTS**

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Barley ton	36	34	39	48	16
Cement ton	14	5	8	7	8
Coal ton	771	587	589	495	423
Gypsum ton	79	121	73	102	121
Iron ton	42	11	13	36	43
Molasses ton	33	22	20	33	35
Oils—					
Fuel Oil 40 c.ft.	236	212	138	70	253
Kerosene 40 c.ft.	35	30	25	48	11
Motor Spirit (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	30	74	149	97	281
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	83	92	78	137	131
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings ton	47	53	44	43	43
Pyrites ton	53	46	60	43	37
Steel ton	311	264	295	306	237
Sugar ton	173	175	174	203	168
Timber 40 c.ft.	154	163	129	136	143
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	35	61	72	80	79
Wire ton	28	27	16	6	4
All Other ton or 40 c.ft.	339	278	359	348	472
Total	2,499	2,255	2,281	2,238	2,505

**VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
EXPORTS					
Refined Oils 40 c.ft.	711	813	773	890	803
Scrap Iron ton	8	12	11	2	..
Wheat ton	4	7	2	5	2
Wool ton	2	3	1	1	1
General Cargo ton or 40 c.ft.	3	1	1	5	8
Total Exports	728	836	788	903	814
IMPORTS					
Cement Clinkers ton	..	..	4	47	70
Coal ton	246	266	257	205	215
Oils (Various) 40 c.ft.	329	303	347	216	99
Pig Iron and Steel ton	35	16	14	17	64
Sulphate of Ammonia ton	..	2	5	5	6
Timber and General Cargo ton or 40 c.ft.	1	1	*	2	3
Total Imports	611	588	627	492	457

*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 1960-61 to 1962-63 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)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Apparel .. .. .	..	..	..	6,369	6,407	6,955
Builders' Hardware .. .. .	..	..	..	849	813	997
Explosives .. .. .	..	..	..	1,061	1,091	1,209
Foodstuffs—						
Cheese lb.	2,265	2,780	2,597	418	493	439
Confectionery lb.	2,696	2,712	3,629	544	570	753
Milk Products lb.	6,293	8,091	7,978	818	1,072	929
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	3,349	3,561	3,928
Footwear .. .. .	..	..	..	1,948	1,788	1,988
Machinery—						
Agricultural .. .. .	..	..	..	1,504	2,638	2,180
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	..	..	..	1,165	1,334	1,456
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	2,653	3,301	3,543
Paper and Paper Board, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	1,360	1,118	1,258
Petroleum Oils and Spirits gall.	13,500	12,280	9,884	1,118	747	579
Piecegoods .. .. .	..	..	..	1,016	1,141	1,127
Plastic Material and Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	721	655	896
Radio and T.V. Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	909	720	806
Soaps .. .. .	..	..	..	744	530	787
Tobacco and Cigarettes lb.	2,010	2,525	2,632	2,311	2,876	3,133
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	1,743	1,916	2,533
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	..	..	..	9,279	9,278	16,682
Other Commodities .. .. .	..	..	..	10,381	11,045	15,586
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	50,260	53,094	67,764

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
continued

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (£'000)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Asbestos Fibre .. cwt.	24	33	62	120	180	309
Foodstuffs—						
Confectionery .. lb.	806	675	730	116	109	115
Meat .. lb.	1,980	2,486	1,502	349	376	242
Vegetables, Fresh .. lb.	4,336	7,275	4,218	172	190	131
Other .. ..	..	..	..	171	150	274
Hides and Skins .. lb.	833	1,023	1,616	76	126	123
Iron and Steel .. cwt.	1,192	1,003	1,508	2,483	2,141	3,321
Machines and Machinery (Except Tractors) .. ..	..	..	..	498	385	452
Petroleum Oils and Spirits .. gall.	74,181	66,084	56,702	3,727	3,356	2,835
Textiles (Except Apparel) .. ..	..	..	..	229	197	267
Timber sup. ft.	2,417	2,849	3,454	156	181	216
Tobacco Leaf .. lb.	928	614	86	379	159	27
Tractors and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	566	452	689
Wool lb.	3,024	2,100	2,759	752	565	781
Other Commodities .. ..	..	..	..	1,385	1,290	1,460
Total .. ..	..	..	..	11,179	9,857	11,242

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63. 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)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA						
Alcoholic Beverages—						
Wines and Spirits .. gall.	145	190	133	333	454	428
Other Alcoholic Beverages .. gall.	338	321	337	280	266	280
Chemicals (Inc. Fertilizer) .. ..	..	..	..	828	1,043	1,102
Foodstuffs—						
Biscuits .. ..	..	..	..	215	198	315
Confectionery .. lb.	1,206	741	1,103	308	222	318
Fruit, Fresh .. bush.	323	309	158	625	587	295
Milk, Processed .. lb.	5,242	5,426	5,816	462	663	726
Sugar ton	6	7	9	718	651	810
Tea lb.	1,778	1,870	1,895	538	554	561
Other .. ..	..	..	..	2,898	2,046	2,301
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—						
Machinery .. ..	..	..	..	2,406	3,189	3,015
Other .. ..	..	..	..	5,137	5,947	5,977

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA—
continued

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (£'000)		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA—<i>continued</i>						
Motor Cars (Complete) No.	17	17	19	14,641	14,838	16,744
Petroleum and Oils—						
Motor Spirit .. gall.	17,455	24,192	26,150	1,148	1,511	1,553
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	2,057	1,888	2,185
Paper and Stationery .. .. .	..	..	..	1,141	1,504	2,026
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	507	1,014	1,042
Soap .. .. .	..	..	..	329	246	420
Tobacco and Cigarettes .. .. .	..	..	..	3,712	4,727	4,914
Wool lb.	5,659	3,211	3,505	1,757	1,024	1,132
Other Commodities .. .. .	..	..	..	4,560	5,434	5,983
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	44,600	48,006	52,127

IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA

Foodstuffs—						
Butter cwt.	16	14	19	299	232	311
Fish .. .. .	..	..	..	165	172	201
Fruit—						
Fresh bush.	269	166	44	275	175	44
Dried, Preserved, &c lb.	5,122	3,385	3,149	280	187	182
Hops lb.	586	1,649	1,010	191	528	338
Potatoes ton	4	7	2	118	212	39
Other * .. .. .	..	..	..	3,940	3,962	4,350
Hides cwt.	24	13	11	191	99	94
Metals and Ores—						
Zinc Ingots ton	12	14	14	1,268	1,457	1,565
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	2,379	2,466	1,960
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	992	346	276
Motor Vehicles No.	9	10	10	7,231	7,678	8,120
Timber—						
Dressed sup. ft.	12,315	9,020	10,030	1,436	962	1,111
Undressed sup. ft.	40,331	36,012	36,536	2,462	2,354	2,593
Wool lb.	2,503	2,195	2,114	531	477	450
Other Commodities† .. .. .	..	..	..	10,488	10,443	11,624
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	32,246	31,750	33,258

* Includes confectionery—not available for publication.

† Includes calcium carbide, aluminium, hardboard, paper and stationery, and plywood—not available for publication.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The next table contains a classification of gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, &c.	229	185	188
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ; Non-alcoholic Beverages, &c.	849	878	928
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	842	911	798
IV. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ..	5,338	5,290	5,960
V. Live Animals .. ..	..	..	..
VI. Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	2	2	1
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. ..	60	58	100
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ..	406	405	652
(b) Textiles	4,078	3,749	4,321
(c) Apparel	1,732	1,035	1,211
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Aviation Spirit	115	..	30
Motor Spirit and Solvents	2,922	2,418	2,472
Aviation Turbine Fuel	26	22	55
Diesel Fuel	15	58	15
Other Oils, Fats and Waxes	736	644	706
X. Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	136	137	170
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydro-carbons, &c. ..	23	23	26
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures—			
Motor Vehicles	5,292	2,988	5,869
Other	2,417	1,773	2,477
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery, Electrical Appliances, &c.	1,633	1,254	1,945
(c) Machines and Machinery	5,003	3,631	4,596
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ..	238	208	399
(b) Leather, Leather Manufactures, &c. ..	110	100	137
XIV. Wood and Wicker	645	318	419
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, &c.	931	864	923
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	511	540	671
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ..	316	338	392
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c. ..	1,138	1,147	1,296
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	421	388	441
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	591	629	702
XX. Miscellaneous	1,737	1,942	2,272
Primage and Sundry Duties	951	790	889
Total Gross Customs Duties	39,443	32,725	41,061

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 1960-61 to 1962-63. 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		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		'000			£'000	
Beer gall.	68,206	68,497	68,800	33,534	33,677	33,826
Spirits (Potable) .. proof gall.	512	506	517	1,752	1,753	1,754
Tobacco lb.	3,528	3,128	2,950	3,249	2,881	2,717
Cigars and Cigarettes .. lb.	15,207	15,393	16,368	24,153	24,434	25,990
Petrol gall.	347,472	366,108	398,594	16,621	17,832	19,473
All Other Articles .. .. .	..	..	..	2,342	2,202	2,340
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	81,651	82,779	86,100

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE
COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1962-63**

(£'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Total
Oversea Trade—				
Imports	359,943	29,097	989	390,029
Exports	254,512	35,464	8,464	298,440
Total	614,455	64,561	9,453	688,469
Gross Revenue—				
Customs	39,929	505	627	41,061
Excise	83,233	1,837	1,030	86,100
Total	123,162	2,342	1,657	127,161

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE, GROSS
CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY
STATES, 1962-63
(£'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	476,943	310,828	- 166,115	48,473	110,083
Victoria ..	390,030	298,440	- 91,590	41,061	86,100
Queensland ..	67,116	202,500	135,384	8,967	31,073
South Australia ..	69,913	106,472	36,559	8,096	21,360
Western Australia ..	56,320	123,719	67,399	4,498	17,972
Tasmania ..	18,182	33,396	15,214	1,351	7,363
Northern Territory ..	1,192	545	- 647	201	698
Australian Territory ..	1,639	6	- 1,633	28	5
Australia ..	1,081,335	1,075,906	- 5,429	112,675	274,654

NOTE—Minus (-) sign denotes excess of imports.

Transport

Shipping

Coastal Trade

In the post war years, and particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of general cargo by sea around the coast. Although protected from oversea competition by the Commonwealth Navigation Act, the coastal sea trade has been faced in the post war years with keen competition from road and rail transport. This has forced Australian coastal shipowners to revise their trading practices. The entire trade, and its ships, have been radically changed and revitalized to allow shipowners to continue in a business which even today is still an essential means of transportation. The fierce competition, especially from road hauliers, followed the lifting of limitations on interstate movements of road transport when road hauliers successfully challenged the constitutional validity of restrictions on haulage interstate.

Today, the coastal shipowners are in the third and final phase of their programme to recapture the proportion of the general cargo trade, which for a number of economic and practical reasons can be carried better by sea transport. The first phase in this programme was the introduction of new cargo "packaging". Then followed new cargo handling techniques and equipment, and finally, specially designed and equipped Australian built ships were introduced to match the shore based equipment and methods.

General cargo began to be packed into containers and unit loads which gave economies in handling and loading and discharging times. Company owned terminals were built which were geared to the new concept of cargo "packaging" and stowage on board ships. The first of the specially designed and equipped ships were the vehicular stern-loading ships which carried cargo loaded on road transports at the premises of the shipper for direct delivery to the consignee. The road transports are driven on and off over the stern of the ship, while other types of unit or container cargo are carried on deck. This

service was pioneered on the Bass Strait trade between Tasmanian ports and the Port of Melbourne which became the key port in the service. Special cranes and mobile cargo handling equipment were introduced to speed up ship discharge and loading.

Gradually the new ships' equipment and methods were extended and are still being extended between Melbourne and other Australian ports. The Port of Melbourne today has four roll-on roll-off loading terminals, including one for the sea link between King Island in Bass Strait and the mainland.

Other ships introduced were the specially designed and equipped container ships, and a 5,000 ton Australian built container ship has come onto the Melbourne-Fremantle service. The ship has introduced a completely new shipboard system of cargo handling gear, consisting of gantry cranes, and together with special shore based terminals which have been built to match the ship's handling methods, has introduced an almost revolutionary method of cargo handling in the coastal sea trade. The new ships and handling methods apply principally to the general cargo trade. Meanwhile, sea transport remains unsurpassed in the handling of bulk cargoes, although even in the bulk cargo trade modern specialized ships and handling methods have improved the transportation system.

In other States there is still considerable movement of cargo by sea between ports within the boundaries of a single State. Within Victoria itself, however, there now remains little movement of cargo by sea around its relatively short coastline.

Searoad Service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania :—

VICTORIA-TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE, 1962-63

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles*	Commercial Units, &c. †	Mail Vans
"Princess of Tasmania"	89,589	19,755	3,551	7,437	327
"Bass Trader"	1,379	868	4,946	22,538	307
"South Esk" .. ..	..	..	..	6,540	..
Total	90,968	20,623	8,497	36,515	634

* 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Entrances No.	3,210	3,355	3,404	3,545	3,581
'000 net tons	12,224	13,277	14,343	14,909	15,183
Clearances No.	3,208	3,351	3,412	3,537	3,581
'000 net tons	12,195	13,269	14,417	14,872	15,187

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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
VESSELS ENTERED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	4,848	4,878	5,080	5,548	5,291
United Kingdom	1,548	1,747	1,590	1,513	1,535
Nauru	403	421	324	348	338
Borneo (British)	78	241	125	194	53
Canada	252	340	441	378	416
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	223	186	193	257	170
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	273	237	243	270	286
New Zealand	301	275	306	452	502
Other Commonwealth Countries	263	274	392	535	495
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,189	8,599	8,694	9,495	9,086
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,378	1,508	1,326	1,313	1,982
China (Mainland)	2	12	38	77	36
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	385	386	420	335	367
Indonesia	202	271	297	308	222
Iran	77	56	395	364	339
Italy	235	247	231	225	221
Japan	379	512	766	838	809
Netherlands	146	212	201	189	136
United States of America	473	526	777	548	652
Other Foreign Countries	378	513	704	682	640
Total Foreign Countries	3,655	4,243	5,155	4,879	5,404
Grand Total	11,844	12,842	13,849	14,374	14,490

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*
(’000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
VESSELS CLEARED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	5,300	5,892	6,098	5,912	5,803
United Kingdom	1,556	1,508	1,469	1,630	1,412
Nauru	232	205	198	195	221
Canada	206	308	290	308	322
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon..	195	200	192	314	219
Singapore, and the Federation of Malaya	306	289	228	361	544
New Zealand	302	354	436	454	379
Hong Kong	98	113	131	268	235
Other Commonwealth Countries	196	167	215	293	301
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,391	9,036	9,257	9,735	9,436
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,114	1,356	1,365	1,324	1,470
China (Mainland)	37	27	275	259	217
Germany, Federal Republic of..	185	240	276	248	279
Indonesia	105	99	124	170	162
Iran	112	134	292	240	377
Italy	321	313	388	281	265
Japan	495	584	692	593	753
Netherlands	152	58	119	140	180
Poland	78	142	65	57	85
United States of America	260	308	377	437	532
Other Foreign Countries	486	436	651	791	709
Total Foreign Countries	3,345	3,697	4,624	4,540	5,029
Grand Total	11,736	12,733	13,881	14,275	14,465

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1961–62 and 1962–63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(’000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1961–62	1962–63	1961–62	1962–63
Commonwealth Countries—				
Australia	1,833	1,806	1,807	1,804
United Kingdom	6,358	6,211	6,372	6,229
New Zealand.. ..	149	178	142	177
Hong Kong	149	211	146	201
Other Commonwealth	271	238	270	223
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,760	8,644	8,737	8,634

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—*continued*
(’000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
Foreign Countries—				
Denmark	377	289	368	288
France	275	132	248	132
Netherlands	888	723	883	717
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	286	344	285	355
Italy	577	856	567	861
Japan	545	609	542	612
Liberia	400	660	387	665
Norway	1,294	1,348	1,255	1,343
Sweden	575	673	592	666
United States of America ..	213	193	216	195
Panama	302	316	303	314
Other Foreign	417	396	489	405
Total Foreign Countries ..	6,149	6,539	6,135	6,553
Grand Total	14,909	15,183	14,872	15,187

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
NUMBER						
Oversea—						
Direct	295	293	267	245	5	10
Other	1,495	1,527	225	250	86	84
Interstate	1,062	1,008	108	160	2	4
Total	2,852	2,828	600	655	93	98
’000 NET TONS						
Oversea—						
Direct	1,887	1,977	1,938	1,975	26	65
Other	7,575	7,631	1,212	1,288	459	451
Interstate	1,632	1,575	180	220	*	1
Total	11,094	11,183	3,330	3,483	485	517

* 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 1961-62 and 1962-63, as well as the tonnage of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 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	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
DISCHARGED						
Interstate—						
Weight	1,600	1,689	519	492	64	73
Measure	476	399	5	24	3	..
Oversea—						
Weight	2,820	3,589	3,012	3,575	47	33
Measure	1,003	1,255	6	3	..	..
SHIPPED						
Interstate—						
Weight	512	794	948	1,073	8	2
Measure	497	434	1	7	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	716	1,006	2,011	1,772	77	139
Measure	512	525	*	2	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—	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Dis-charged	Shipped	Dis-charged	Shipped	Dis-charged	Shipped
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
Australia	6	10	3	15	3	26
United Kingdom ..	3,142	1,028	2,638	1,404	2,794	1,203
New Zealand	85	96	59	138	67	129
Other Commonwealth	106	147	127	122	192	234
Total Commonwealth Countries	3,339	1,281	2,827	1,679	3,056	1,592

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*
(’000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Denmark	277	99	291	92	127	98
France	136	20	366	10	171	8
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	180	63	146	78	164	171
Greece	32	263	26	302	91	215
Italy	59	25	243	118	836	83
Japan	88	77	116	64	306	78
Liberia	1,004	22	721	70	1,221	125
Netherlands ..	261	189	279	143	153	181
Norway	1,192	352	1,121	508	1,357	588
Panama	332	38	276	100	458	108
Sweden	324	121	361	95	333	132
United States of America	72	34	45	26	64	28
Other Foreign ..	12	38	70	48	118	37
Total Foreign Countries	3,969	1,341	4,061	1,654	5,399	1,852
Grand Total ..	7,308	2,622	6,888	3,333	8,455	3,444

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 following this gutter has the effect of setting ships sideways, towards the dangerous reefs bordering Point Nepean.

Inside the Heads is the 12-mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower 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, the balance of 90 per cent. being paid to the pilots for disbursements, crew and staff wages, and for pilots' remuneration.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads during the years 1956 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH
PORT PHILLIP HEADS**

Year			No. of Ships	Year			No. of Ships
1956	..	..	3,042	1960..	..	..	3,768
1957	..	..	3,054	1961..	..	..	4,228
1958	..	..	3,311	1962..	..	..	4,177
1959	..	..	3,593	1963..	..	..	4,333

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (762-764).

Principal Ports of Victoria

Port of Melbourne

General

The Port of Melbourne as the principal sea terminal of the State of Victoria is handling each year an increasing volume of imports and exports in the State. The Port, consisting of an area of 10½ square miles with 12 miles of wharves, with 90 of a total 108 berths in regular commercial use, handled a record volume of 10,366,132 tons of cargo in 1963.

The controlling authority is the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, an independent administration first set up by Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1876. The Commissioners—comprising a full-time chairman and five part-time commissioners, with specialized knowledge of the port's trade requirements, i.e., shipping, primary products, imports, exports, and labour—are a corporate body which owns, maintains, and develops the port. Financially independent, the Commissioners earn their revenue from the port services they provide. Development and maintenance are financed from revenue and loan money raised and guaranteed by the Trust itself. The Commissioners receive no financial grants from the State Government, but are required by their Act to pay one-fifth of their gross wharfage and tonnage revenue into Consolidated Revenue.

In recent years port development has been devoted to an increasing amount of specialization in the handling of ships and cargo, particularly in the handling of phosphate, steel, gypsum, container, and unit loading, as well as the provision of roll-on roll-off loading facilities.

Handling of Petroleum Products

During 1963 the first steps were taken in the concentration of petroleum and petroleum products handling in the port, when the conversion of the 105 year old Gellibrand Pier to oil handling was completed in the Williamstown area of the Port. The Pier is now a modern one berth oil terminal capable of handling tankers up to 900 feet in length. An Act of the State Parliament passed at the end of 1963 transferred a 168 acre area of water to the control of the Commissioners. Plans are ready to reclaim 90 acres at a cost of £2 mill. to carry shore based terminal tanks, while the remaining water area will be capable of providing new oil handling berths in the future. The new area now under the control of the Port will form the nucleus of a comprehensive, centralized oil handling terminal, and the plans call for the progressive removal of the existing three oil berths out of the River Yarra, which forms the main access channel to 90 per cent. of the port's facilities.

The development project not only highlights increasing specialization, but also that modern cargo handling is being installed in the oldest and most historic area of the port.

Williamstown

Williamstown, named after the then reigning Sovereign, William IV, was the early port for the settlers who founded Melbourne in 1835. The first pier to cater for shipping in Victoria was built at Williamstown in 1838. This was Gem Pier, a name still in use. The sheltered Bay on the eastern side of Williamstown named Hobson's Bay became known as "The Anchorage" for the ships which began trading to the growing settlement. Victoria's first lighthouse was erected at Williamstown in 1840. A time-ball tower (still standing as a historic relic) was the first astronomical observatory and a time-ball dropped in the tower at 1 p.m. proved invaluable to masters for checking their chronometers.

Williamstown's most important link with shipping of the early colonial days is the dockyard and repair facilities still serving the Royal Australian Navy. A slipway for the repair of shipping was built and first used in 1865. Later a full-scale dockyard was built with a graving dock named after Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone in 1868. The graving dock was officially opened in 1874, and has been in continuous service since. It was taken over by the Royal Australian Navy in 1942.

More piers were built from 1840 onwards to provide additional berthage for shipping. Gellibrand Pier, now converted to the modern oil tanker terminal, was commenced in 1856, and brought into service complete with railway services in 1859. Breakwater Pier, also ultimately converted to an oil terminal, followed in 1860, and the Dockyard Pier and Nelson Pier in 1878, two years after the new Port Authority had been established.

Over the years, however, the port's centre of activity was shifted from Hobson's Bay up the River Yarra near the centre of Melbourne following vigorous demands made by the merchants and traders for

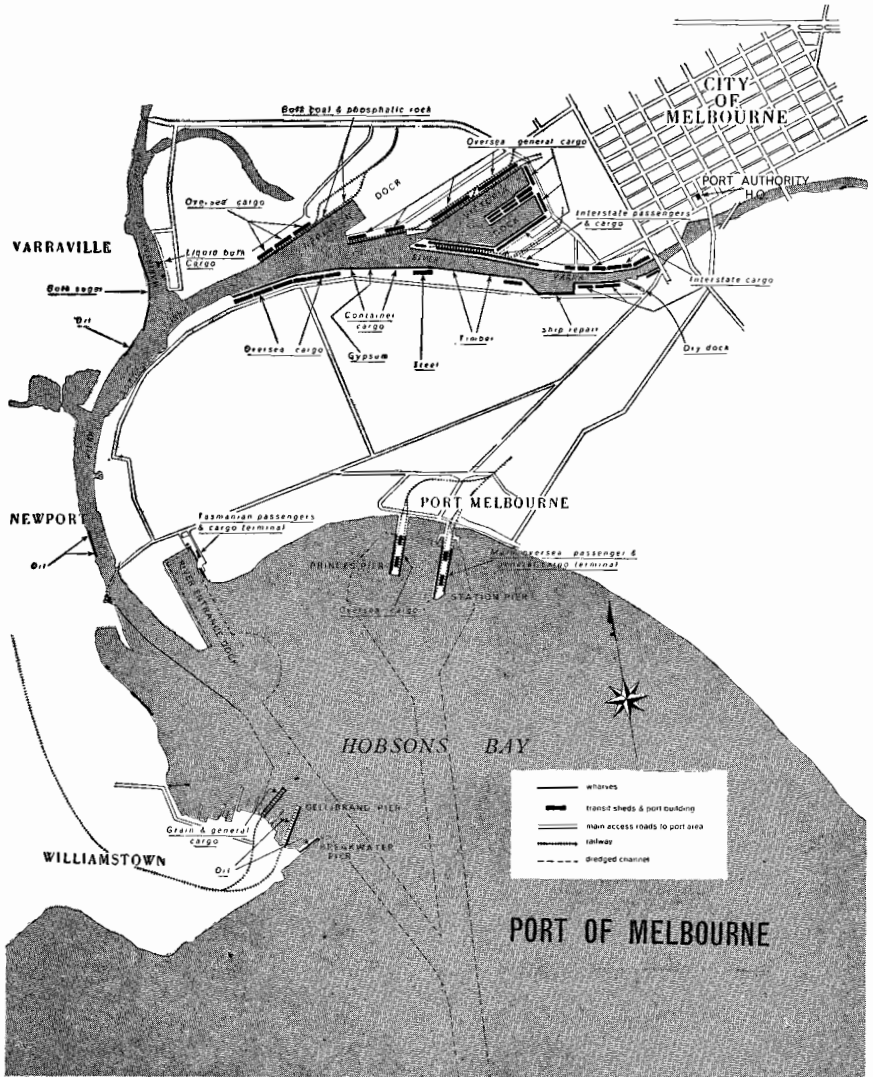


FIGURE 19.—Map showing shipping entrance to Melbourne and port berthing.

port facilities nearer their warehouses and stores in the commercial heart of the young colony. Many of the present port facilities were the direct outcome of these demands.

PORT FACILITIES

Year Book 1964 (811-813).

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	2,101	2,492	2,304	2,442	2,721
Rent of Sheds	94	105	95	104	163
Special Berth Charges	126	152	148	181	214
Rent of Lands	195	221	280	305	331
Crane Fees	536	680	648	648	718
Other	240	298	316	299	338
Total Revenue	3,292	3,948	3,791	3,979	4,485
EXPENDITURE					
Administration and General Expenses	211	217	221	237	250
Port Operating Expenses	694	792	802	882	954
Maintenance—					
Dredging	272	469	654	411	423
Harbour	24	32	35	30	45
Wharves	227	241	297	328	247
Approaches	25	29	32	36	39
Railways	34	25	28	23	16
Cranes	109	124	125	122	144
Other Properties	30	25	45	22	24
Interest	535	586	650	692	720
Depreciation and Renewals	341	502	163	441	693
Insurance	35	139	41	43	80
Sinking Fund	232	181	261	202	229
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	424	502	465	492	550
Other	9	8	7	5	14
Total Expenditure	3,202	3,872	3,826	3,966	4,428
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ..	+90	+76	-35	+13	+57
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property	27	65	164	50	41
Reclamation	14	15	32	12	28
Deepening Waterways	370	115	66	268	296
Wharves and Sheds Construction ..	727	770	622	439	485
Wharf Cranes, &c.	65	131	75	36	58
Approaches Construction	35	10	26	107	71
Floating Plant	175	90	274	309	76
Other Works, &c.	45	72	90	88	153
Total Capital Outlay	1,458	1,268	1,349	1,309	1,208
Loan Indebtedness at 31st December	13,833	14,199	14,241	14,875	14,918

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 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(£'000)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	770	898	927	998	1,078
Rents, Fees, and Licences	16	16	16	16	18
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	16	17	17	18	22
Other	191	219	255	257	298
Total Revenue	993	1,150	1,215	1,289	1,416
EXPENDITURE					
Management Expenses	95	124	120	121	126
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	16	19	23	21	41
Harbour	33	41	41	37	39
Floating Plant	6	6	8	10	5
Other	6	6	6	8	11
Interest on Loans	149	141	139	155	160
Sinking Fund	29	29	28	31	30
Depreciation Provision	146	158	166	189	197
Other	175	208	224	230	259
Total Expenditure	655	732	755	802	868
Net Surplus	338	418	460	487	548

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant .. .. .	..	28	85	36	89
Land and Property	42	34	56	27	42
Deepening Waterways	24	..	117	326	318
Wharves and Approaches	296	206	425	182	249
Other	11	14	22	3	17
Total Capital Outlay	373	282	705	574	715
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31ST DECEMBER					
State Government	164	150	147	117	117
Public	2,775	2,745	2,650	2,950	2,939
Total Loan Indebtedness	2,939	2,895	2,797	3,067	3,056

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 are pumped to bulk terminals at North Portland.

Total expenditure on the project at 30th June, 1963, amounted to £7,183,000.

During the year 1962-63, shipping using the port handled 336,833 tons of cargo.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 are set out in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**
(£'000)

Particulars	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	29	36	37	49	63
Tonnage Rates	4	5	6	8	11
Shipping Services	3	4	6	18	22
State Government Grant	144	193	324	302	249
Other	10	9	14	27	32
Total Revenue	190	247	387	404	377
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	12	12	19	24	32
Maintenance	20	15	22	47	40
Shipping Services	3	3	8	24	35
Depreciation	1	1	1	7	7
Interest on Loans	158	202	240	256	281
Sinking Fund	17	21	24	22	21
Other	5	4	3	2	1
Total Expenditure	216	258	317	382	417
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (–)	–26	–11	+70	+22	–40
Fixed Assets at 30th June	4,559	5,605	6,439	6,785	7,017
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
State Government	1,354	1,605	1,857	2,046	2,046
Public	3,402	4,201	4,625	4,897	5,137
Total Loan Indebtedness	4,756	5,806	6,482	6,943	7,183

LIGHTHOUSES

Year Book 1964 (816–821).

Railways

Geographical Factors

The Victorian transport system, generally, is centred around Melbourne, the capital of the State. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas like the spokes of a wheel.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west; and to the east, the Gippsland valley (between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges) provides a convenient path for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley.

In the north-western part of the State—the Mallee region—the railway has permitted development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links the metropolis with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

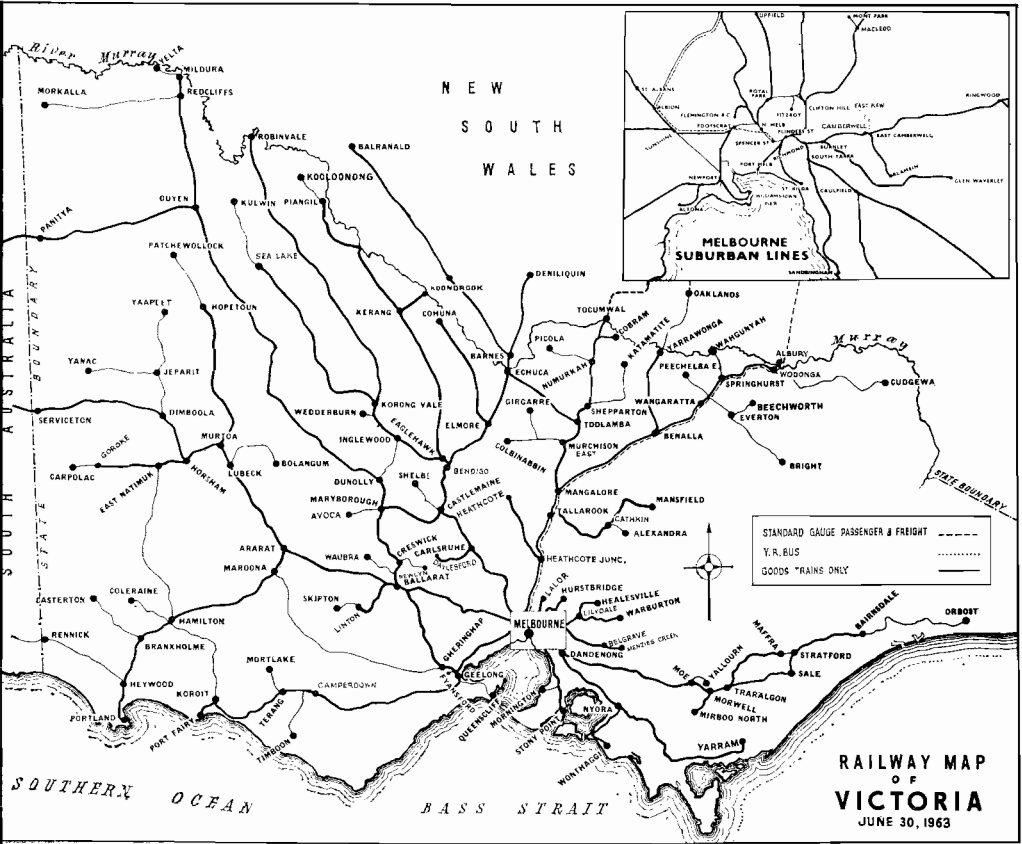


FIGURE 20.

Historical Development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March, 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at the Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 200-mile line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852-53 private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given Government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway was operated between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12th September, 1854, and was opened by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway—Melbourne to Geelong—was opened on 25th June, 1857, and private companies' lines were built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862 Government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong-Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building the main trunk railways. Through the 1870's, construction proceeded

to the south-west from Geelong and to the south-east from Melbourne. In 1870, contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14th June, 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which persisted to plague New South Wales and Victoria until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and Functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19th March, 1856. It is administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. Each Commissioner gives special attention to particular branches of railway operation. They are also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main Locations of Tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft. 3 in.) and standard (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn Valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles—the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's new port (251½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles), in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne-Bendigo (101 miles—known as the "main line") from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne-Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main Types of Rolling Stock and Services

Diesel-electric locomotives—the S class (1,800 h.p.) and B class (1,600 h.p.)—haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The L class (2,400 h.p.) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line—Victoria's longest electrified track. The T class (950 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. Modern multiple-unit saloon type "Harris Trains" are progressively replacing obsolete swing-door compartment type trains on the suburban electric service. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 h.p., 153 h.p., and 280 h.p. diesel and 260 h.p. diesel-electric rail-cars.

Shunting is carried out by Y class (660 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, W class (650 h.p.) diesel-hydraulic locomotives, and F

class (350 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, supplementing a number of low powered steam locomotives now removed from main line service.

R, J, K, and N class steam locomotives haul some passenger and freight trains.

Most carriages on interstate and mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned; but a number of saloon and compartment-type, non-air conditioned carriages of wooden construction are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel and bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 50-ton capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 170 tons.

Suburban Tracks

Victoria's first section of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge suburban line was built from Flinders Street station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in 1854 for Australia's first train. Construction of other lines was as follows:—Flinders Street to St. Kilda (1857); Footscray to Williamstown (1859); Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859–61); Melbourne to Essendon (1860); Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872); South Yarra to Dandenong (1877–1879); Caulfield to Frankston (1881–1882); Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882); Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887); North Melbourne to Somerton (1884–1889); Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888); Ringwood to Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889); Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Alamein (1890); Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901); Heidelberg to Eltham (1902); Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912); Darling to Glen Waverley (1929–30); Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and re-opened in 1948); and Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962).

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was converted from steam to electric traction in 1919, and four years later the main portion of the suburban system was electrified. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria which was first with the steam train was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Passenger and Goods Traffic, Fares, and Freight Rates

The general conditions under which goods and livestock are carried by rail are published in the Goods Rates Book, and for rating purposes, goods are classified alphabetically into 20 main class rates, whilst special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries.

Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense.

Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods in specified wagon-loads between the capital cities and also for the carriage of goods in various containers, including Flexi-Vans.

The bulk of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service ; traffic on this is stable. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains during April, 1962, a significant gain has been recorded in passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, and interstate passenger business generally has been active. Introduction of air-conditioned carriages on several country lines in recent years has also resulted in improved patronage.

The ordinary fares are competitive and attractive concessions are available, e.g., students travelling on vacation, and party travel.

Parcels sent by passenger trains earn the Department more than £1 mill. per annum.

Standardization of Gauge in Australian Network

The track mileage of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 242·70 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth, by an all standard gauge route when the existing gaps—Broken Hill to Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie to Perth—are filled, will not be to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connexions give direct rail access to about three-quarters of the population of Australia.

The development of bogie exchange has facilitated the interstate railing of Victorian goods and extended the advantages of standard gauge throughout Victoria for many classes of freight. A further development is the installation of bogie exchange at Wodonga that will give the Goulburn Valley and the north-eastern district of Victoria greatly improved freight services.

Developmental Programme

The Victorian Railways are pursuing a policy of modernizing the system by purchasing more diesel-electric locomotives, suburban "Harris Trains", and other rolling stock, and are continuing the programme of track relaying and duplication in suburban and country districts.

The current financial programme covers equipment for the operation of the centralized traffic control system for the Melbourne—Albury standard gauge line, automatic signalling between Upper Ferntree Gully and Belgrave, and between Moe and Morwell, and the development of the Dynon interstate freight terminal to meet the needs of the expanding standard gauge traffic.

Money has been made available, also, to eliminate more level crossings by grade separation and protect other crossings with flashing light signals and boom barrier installations.

Additional amounts have been allocated for building vehicles for general merchandise and to handle specialized traffic, such as flexi-vans, steel sections, motor cars, and bulk cement.

From the financial year 1961–62, the Victorian Government relieved the Department of the responsibility for the payment of interest and debt charges amounting to about £4 mill. per annum, and by the same Act established the Railway Equalization Account. Any surplus of railway income over working expenses in the Treasury Books when the final figures for the year are known, is appropriated in the Supplementary Estimates to that account. The credit balance in the account is then available for the purpose of supplementing income in any year in which it falls short of expenses.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (682–685), 1962 (722–724), 1963 (764–765), 1964 (821–823).

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 760.

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 1959 to 1963 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		
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
1963	151,201	1,112	7	152,428

NOTE.—Total capital cost includes cost of electric tramway equipment, &c. At 30th June, 1963, this amounted to £107,269.

* 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, 1963, the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation was £43,765,582; of the narrow gauge, £5,431; and of the uniform gauge, £2,569,538.

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 £157,519,155 at 30th June,

1963. After deducting the value of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£19,081,975), the total liability on current loans outstanding at that date was £138,437,180.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, &c., as at 30th June, 1963 (which includes the liability of £138,437,180 referred to in the previous paragraph) was £188,367,564. Deduction of securities purchased by the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (£27,965,810) together with cash at credit in the Fund (£158,098) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of £160,243,656.

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 £160,243,656 at 30th June, 1963, amounted to £7,057,836 at an average rate of £4 8s. 1d. per cent. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of £1,258,461 at a rate of £4 10s. per cent. on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to £24,520,095 at 30th June, 1963, 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 pages 640-641.)

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 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	
1959	20,391	9,921	30,312	£'000 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
1963	18,047	11,202	29,249	33,078

Railways Traffic

The mileage and traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor services) for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC					
	route miles				
Single Track	3,963	3,911	3,912	3,790	3,764
Double Track	358	367	367	426	426
Other Multi-track	12	12	12	75	75
Total Route Mileage	4,333	4,290	4,291	4,291	4,265
During Year Ended 30th June—					
Traffic Train Mileage '000	18,426	18,282	18,232	18,902	19,477
Passenger Journeys '000	163,484	158,294	149,929	152,768	152,727
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	9,295	9,687	10,977	10,350	10,841

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(Excluding Road Motor Goods Services)
(‘000 Tons)

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Grain—					
Barley	253	165	248	175	177
Wheat	1,021	938	1,902	1,902	1,887
Other	278	199	272	289	318
Flour	172	176	192	179	168
Fruit—					
Fresh	134	138	119	112	111
Dried	71	55	55	64	65
Beer	120	119	121	121	119
Briquettes	633	920	1,676	1,608	1,526
Cement	389	475	491	473	468
Coal—					
Black	251	290	222	245	205
Brown	1,372	1,243	778	422	390
Galvanized Iron	84	92	111	116	80
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, &c., Un-prepared	81	229	323	206	404
Manures	661	728	712	751	818
Petrol, Benzine, &c.	181	200	203	205	207
Pulpwood	127	110	106	91	97
Pulp and Paper	113	133	130	138	141
Timber	245	261	234	197	234
Wool	150	151	133	134	115
All Other Goods	2,504	2,658	2,657	2,658	3,018
Total Goods	8,840	9,280	10,685	10,086	10,548
Total Livestock	455	407	292	264	293
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	9,295	9,687	10,977	10,350	10,841

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railway Department during each of the five financial years 1958–59 to 1962–63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	12,057	12,156	12,169	12,513	12,552
Parcels, Mails, &c.	1,340	1,375	1,404	1,405	1,447
Other	48	46	41	38	40
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods	20,546	21,159	25,265	24,362	25,123
Livestock	1,337	1,397	990	924	994
Miscellaneous	246	324	330	450	426
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	1,508	1,514	1,517	1,528	1,502
Rentals	589	685	708	768	784
Bookstalls	385	400	395	404	414
Advertising	82	93	106	100	105
Other	109	91	112	117	103
Total Revenue	38,247	39,240	43,037	42,609	43,490
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	7,766	8,081	8,538	8,504	8,534
Rolling Stock	11,210	11,495	12,154	11,796	12,123
Transportation	12,140	12,600	13,017	13,782	13,979
Electrical Engineering Branch	2,052	1,987	2,070	2,111	2,117
Stores Branch	527	587	580	567	603
Pensions	1,845	1,970	2,127	2,258	2,329
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities* .. .. .	..	..	250	775	760
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	200	200	200	200	200
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	434	489	483	504	550
Pay-roll Tax	700	738	779	835	793
Long Service Leave	628	607	558	623	505
Other	766	862	†947	†1,024	1,071
Total Working Expenses	38,268	39,616	41,703	42,979	43,564
Net Revenue	—21	—376	1,334	—370	—74

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
EXPENDITURE—<i>continued</i>					
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	3,472	3,636	3,779	} §	} §
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption	147	174	190		
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	197	208	211		
Net Result for Year ..	—3,837	—4,394	—2,846	..	..
	Per Cent.				
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	100·1	101·0	96·9	100·9	100·2

* 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 1962–63 increased by £881,000 compared with 1961–62. Total working expenses increased by £585,000 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. To offset a deficit for the year 1962–63, an amount of £209,584 was transferred to Railway revenue from the Equalization Account, leaving a balance of £714,421 in the Account at 30th June, 1963. 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,357	4,292	4,290	4,291	4,265
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open £	8,759	9,133	10,023	9,921	10,188
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open £	8,749	9,213	9,703	9,999	10,199

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1958–59 to 1962–63, 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Car Mileage	408,179	371,621	352,661	326,094	321,680
Passenger Journeys ..	1,778,609	1,571,445	1,372,891	1,308,416	1,252,167
Gross Revenue £	46,150	42,263	39,865	37,384	36,824
Working Expenses £	74,647	74,674	76,497	73,408	64,131
Interest Charges and Exchange £	211	213	329	*	*
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off)	£ 37,625	29,819	19,992	10,205	7,226

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, 1963, comprised 162 miles of electric lines, of which 140 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 difficult.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	8,679	8,883	8,595	8,385
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts	66	67	66	63
Non-operating Receipts ..	153	158	162	238
Total Revenue ..	8,898	9,108	8,823	8,686
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs ..	3,861	3,934	3,930	3,832
Maintenance of Permanent Way	408	400	399	386
Maintenance of Trams cars ..	1,071	1,126	1,094	1,021
Maintenance of Buses ..	325	355	411	377
Maintenance of Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations	168	191	205	205
Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds	85	97	93	123
Electric Traction Energy ..	503	493	482	462
Fuel Oil for Buses ..	112	103	114	115
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees	10	10	11	11
General Administration and Stores Department Costs	455	453	454	452
Pay-roll Tax	146	148	150	146
Workers Compensation Payments	193	195	166	159
Depreciation	686	695	443	443
Non-operating Expenses ..	24	28	27	27
Provisions—				
Long Service Leave ..	120	114	120	117
Retiring Gratuities ..	216	198	213	206
Accrued Sick Leave ..	12	3	6	16
Public Risk Insurance ..	74	78	87	103
Interest on Loans ..	479	484	487	476
Obsolescence in Stores Stock	..	..	5	4
Total Expenditure ..	8,948	9,105	8,897	8,681
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	-50	+3	-74	+5
Capital Outlay	462	608	430	446
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June	9,867	9,719	9,670	9,162

Particulars relating to the tramways systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 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 Employed
	miles		'000		£'000		No.	
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
1963..	135	4	17,708	162,692	6,877	6,882	712	4,204

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

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 Employed
			'000		£'000		No.
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
1963 ..	123	7,341	32,634	1,508	1,772	238	918

* 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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	d.	d.	£'000	d.	%
1959	7,015	82·892	9·159	6,986	82·544	99·580
1960	7,338	89·237	9·902	7,262	88·304	98·955
1961	7,507	93·370	10·472	7,361	91·555	98·056
1962	7,172	91·486	10·291	7,085	90·379	98·790
1963	6,930	93·926	10·223	6,882	93·280	99·307

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	d.	d.	£'000	d.	%
1959	1,329	53·862	9·890	1,639	66·452	123·374
1960	1,406	57·837	10·788	1,662	68·334	118·154
1961	1,443	58·447	11·438	1,716	69·512	118·932
1962	1,489	51·108	11·413	1,785	61·254	119·851
1963	1,518	49·628	11·164	1,772	57·940	116·733

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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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.	
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
1963..	5	18	839	5,583	105	279	46	183

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (690–691), 1962 (729), 1963 (771–772).

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, 1963, 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 (Commercial Passenger Vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence.	£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 the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of each of the years 1955, 1962, and 1963. Particulars of Commonwealth-owned vehicles with the exception of Defence Service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER
ACCORDING TO TYPE**

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December—		
	1955	1962	1963
Cars *	422,543	611,496	645,366
Station Wagons	5,690	69,528	89,552
Utilities	75,721	94,470	95,211
Panel Vans	19,913	31,328	32,096
Trucks †	70,362	79,482	82,214
Omnibuses	2,580	3,409	3,603
Total (Excluding Motor Cycles) ..	596,809	889,713	948,042
Motor Cycles §	26,406	15,802	14,518
GRAND TOTAL	623,215	905,515	962,560

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, the number of drivers' and other licences issued, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :—

**VICTORIA—DRIVERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AND REVENUE
RECEIVED**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
LICENCES IN FORCE					
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	908,343	967,952	1,032,431	1,079,751	1,112,750
Dealers' Licences ..	1,315	1,328	1,342	1,263	1,262
REVENUE					
Total Revenue Received during Year Ended 30th June £'000	9,667	11,049	11,269	11,667	12,388

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 †	Omni-buses	Total	
1959..	51,119	10,317	7,320	5,868	4,481	161	79,266	2,145
1960..	60,557	14,817	6,637	3,975	5,421	262	91,669	1,986
1961..	40,907	13,031	5,217	2,782	3,950	191	66,078	903
1962..	55,628	17,578	5,677	3,269	4,123	284	86,559	712
1963..	62,911	20,807	6,525	3,436	5,279	321	99,279	640

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

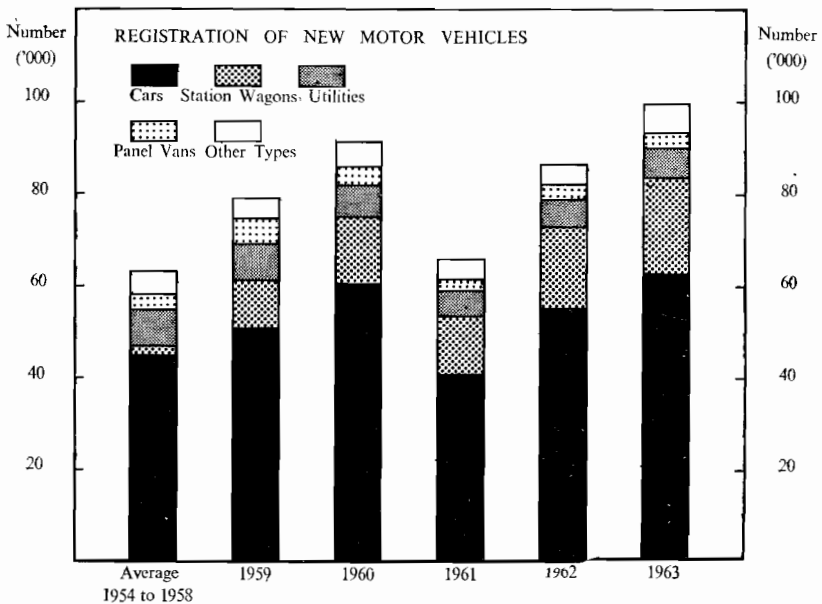


FIGURE 21.—Graph showing new motor vehicle registrations, 1954 to 1963.

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		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Austin	1,265	1,351	931	401	673	577
Chevrolet	458	540	716	..	3	2
Chrysler	284	2,180	3,689	..	..	225
Datsun	58	72	180	62	92	123
Fiat	291	504	428	57	34	33
Ford	7,487	10,911	10,739	3,025	5,328	4,255
Hillman	818	1,506	1,159	338	252	265
Holden	16,782	19,595	23,139	8,270	10,371	13,859
Humber	560	525	1,081	3	2	3
Mercedes Benz	437	394	412	..	..	..
Morris	3,093	6,894	7,970	227	56	3
Peugeot	240	329	263	65	61	57
Renault	312	400	182	..	41	172
Simca	559	491	571	29	395	312
Standard	289	237	115	326	58	68
Studebaker	243	433	625	45	46	62
Triumph	1,375	364	295	..	..	..
Vauxhall	1,419	1,678	1,814	..	5	6
Volkswagen	3,219	4,819	5,316	70	81	605
Wolseley	465	999	1,276	..	..	..
Other	1,253	1,406	2,010	113	80	180
Total	40,907	55,628	62,911	13,031	17,578	20,807

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	1962				1963			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin	16	12	283	311	3	2	388	393
Bedford	4	81	1,765	1,850	8	88	2,142	2,238
Commer	3	154	193	350	3	267	228	498
Datsun	74	1	..	75	195	17	9	221
Dodge	72	26	259	357	153	14	362	529
Ford	1,369	757	452	2,578	1,322	599	623	2,544
Holden	2,898	1,302	..	4,200	3,550	1,558	..	5,108
International	345	32	923	1,300	374	62	1,182	1,618
Land Rover	337	2	1	340	367	..	2	369
Morris	39	269	92	400	49	269	72	390
Standard	152	8	..	160	130	..	..	130
Volkswagen	198	603	23	824	150	541	34	725
Other	170	22	416	608	221	19	558	798
Total	5,677	3,269	4,407	13,353	6,525	3,436	5,600	15,561

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, 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, 1963, 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 3,831.

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 128,788. This was 12,627 permits more 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, 1963, 21,642 boats were registered.

Registration fees collected by the Board are paid, less cost of collection, to the Tourist Development Authority for use “ in the provision of facilities for motor boating in Victorian waters ”.

Tow Trucks

The Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act became effective as from 1st January, 1962. Regulations came into force from 1st June, 1962.

Up to 30th June, 1963, there were 786 tow trucks specially licensed. During the year, 846 applications were recorded from tow-truck drivers wishing to be issued with driving certificates—a number of these was refused because the Board did not consider the applicants “fit and proper” persons within the meaning of the Transport Consolidated Regulation.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences current at the end of each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued “as of right”, and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 :—

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES
ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Type of Licence	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Temporary Licences—	No.				
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	116	114	114	161	172
Commercial Goods Vehicles	586	786	1,025	2,621	1,187
Permanent “Discretionary” Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,455	5,622	5,773	5,797	5,832
Commercial Goods Vehicles	4,605	5,861	7,005	7,226	8,044
Licences Issued “As of Right”—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	11,029	12,176	12,607	12,772	13,140
Ballarat	} 1,438	1,456	1,465	1,439	1,527
Bendigo					
Geelong					
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner ; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong						7,392	7,991	7,879	7,259	7,066
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	12,695	14,359	15,131	15,428	15,857
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	731	759	811	824	915
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorized to carry goods in connexion with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt. capacity)	28 078	35,690	37,370	38,499	40,756
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all “Third Schedule” goods ..	} 7,757	8,397	8,882	8,139	9,930
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Waggons for carriage of petroleum products					
Commercial Travellers' Cars					
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	104	87	85	79	72
Total Licences Issued	79,986	93,298	98,147	100,244	104,498
Particulars—	£'000				
Financial Transactions—					
Revenue	623	671	719	722	771
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	534	585	638	651	648
Balance	89	86	81	71	123
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	1,836	2,119	2,255	2,263	2,462
*Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	44	55

* Registration of motor boats commenced January, 1962.

Traffic Commission

General

The Traffic Commission is 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, &c.

History of Road Traffic Legislation

Prior to 1935, the law relating to traffic on roads was administered through the provisions of the Motor Car Act, Police Offences Act, and Local Government Act. In 1935, the Road Traffic Act provided for the making of regulations for and in respect to the control of traffic on roads. These regulations applied to municipal districts mentioned in the Schedule, which included the Metropolitan Area, and gave power to proclaim any other municipality. The Act also provided for the appointment of a Traffic Advisory Committee. In 1941, the Act was amended to provide for regulations applicable to municipalities other than those mentioned in the Schedule. These Road Traffic (Country) Regulations were proclaimed in 1944.

In 1956, several other Acts were passed which gave power to make regulations concerning road traffic. The Country Roads (Traffic Regulations) Act of 1938 gave the Country Roads Board power to place and maintain marks, lines, or other indications upon any part of a carriageway in the State, and to regulate traffic on such roads in relation to these items. The Parking of Vehicle Acts of 1953, 1954, and 1955 also provided for further traffic regulations.

The *Road Traffic Act* 1956, however, repealed many of the above Acts and abolished the Traffic Advisory Committee. It established a Traffic Commission of three full-time members and provided for the Governor in Council to make regulations "for or with respect to the regulations and control of vehicular, animal, or pedestrian traffic on streets or roads and any matter incidental or related thereto".

Other Regulations and Amendments have come into operation since 1956.

ACCIDENT REPORTING BY TRAFFIC COMMISSION

Year Book 1963 (782), 1964 (839-840).

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 175.

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			
1959	7,988	281	10,028
1960	8,035	313	10,166
1961	8,024	367	10,461
1962	7,646	398	9,972
1963	8,180	397	10,763
REMAINDER OF STATE			
1959	4,474	380	6,756
1960	4,232	385	6,429
1961	4,116	406	6,296
1962	3,993	420	6,102
1963	4,150	406	6,386
VICTORIA			
1959	12,462	661	16,784
1960	12,267	698	16,595
1961	12,140	773	16,757
1962	11,639	818	16,074
1963	12,330	803	17,149

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 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING
CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED
OR INJURED**

Description	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Pedestrian	227	2,579	240	2,411	246	2,478
Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle	260	5,498	283	5,416	279	6,060
Motor Cyclist ..	24	715	16	569	19	527
Passenger (Any Type) ..	207	6,721	237	6,494	212	6,898
Pedal Cyclist	53	1,145	38	1,111	42	1,115
Other	2	99	4	73	5	71
Total	773	16,757	818	16,074	803	17,149

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 are shown according to age in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING
CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED**

Age Group (Years)	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	24	604	30	596	27	605
5 and under 7 ..	8	422	6	402	11	408
7 and under 17 ..	60	2,176	59	2,205	59	2,264
17 and under 21 ..	88	2,772	92	2,596	95	2,882
21 and under 30 ..	135	3,617	162	3,312	110	3,698
30 and under 40 ..	104	2,526	119	2,370	97	2,465
40 and under 50 ..	82	1,856	77	1,763	106	1,865
50 and under 60 ..	91	1,335	87	1,295	94	1,394
60 and over	168	1,222	174	1,321	197	1,326
Not Stated	13	227	12	214	7	242
Total	773	16,757	818	16,074	803	17,149

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 Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions of the Regional Office of the Department cover a wide field of activities.

They include :—

- (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.

Radio Aids to Air Navigation in Victoria

Air Navigation aids are the keys to safety, regularity, economy and passenger comfort in the operation of modern air transport. These aids provide pilots with track guidance, enable them to “fix” a position positively, and afford invaluable guidance when landing in conditions of low cloud or poor visibility. A brief description of the main radio aids to air navigation used in Victoria follows.

Visual–Aural Radio Range (V.A.R.)

The Visual–Aural Range is an aid to air navigation which furnishes direct information to pilots up to distances of 100 miles from the transmitter site. The equipment operates in the very high frequency band and is normally free from interference caused by atmospheric disturbances such as static and thunderstorms. However, the use of very high frequency limits the use of V.A.R. to line of sight, that is

to say, it may only be used when the aircraft is above the horizon of the transmitting station. For example, a range of mountains protruding into the line of sight between the transmitter and receiver located in the aircraft will render directional information unreadable.

Each V.A.R. provides two "visual" and two "aural" tracks or courses along which a pilot may accurately guide his aircraft. At Melbourne Airport one "visual" range leg is directed towards Adelaide and the other "visual" leg is directed towards Tasmania. For technical reasons only one of the two "aural" legs is used; this is directed towards Sydney.

Within Victoria, Visual-Aural Ranges are installed at Melbourne, Nhill, Mangalore, Dederang, and Cowes.

Instrument Landing System (I.L.S.)

The Instrument Landing System is a refinement of the visual part of the V.A.R. referred to above. The principle of radio wave transmission and its reception in the aircraft is identical with that of the V.A.R. However, in the case of I.L.S. the sensitivity is doubled and consequently the accuracy of the indications to the pilot allows him to align his aircraft with greater precision than is possible with the V.A.R.

Whereas V.A.R. provides only the directional radio beam, I.L.S. provides both directional and glide path information. The directional beam of the I.L.S. is transmitted along the centreline of the landing runway. This signal is received by the aircraft and by means of a left-right pointer mounted on the cockpit instrument panel, the pilot determines the position of his aircraft relative to the extended centreline of the landing runway.

The path of the aircraft down the correct angle of descent is achieved by transmitting another beam inclined upwards from the runway at an angle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 degrees, depending upon the terrain in the approach to the runway. Within the aircraft there is another radio receiver adjusted to receive this glide slope information and the position of the aircraft relative to the glide slope is depicted in the cockpit by another needle pointer mounted horizontally on the same dial as the left-right pointer. Melbourne Airport is the only civil airport in Victoria equipped with an Instrument Landing System.

Non-Directional Beacon (N.D.B.)

The Non-Directional Beacon is a radio transmitter which radiates a signal in all directions from its aerial system. It operates in the medium frequency band between 200 and 400 kilocycles with a transmitter power output ranging from 15 watts for small transistorised units having a usable range of 30 miles to 3,000 watts for beacons providing navigational assistance for over-water crossings over

distances of 600 miles. The majority of Australian N.D.B.'s are in the 100-500 watt category with an operating range of approximately 75 miles.

A special radio receiver complete with direction finding equipment is carried in the aircraft. The radio signals received by the aircraft are processed by this equipment and navigational information is presented to the pilot as a bearing relative to the heading of the aircraft. By plotting this bearing on a map the pilot establishes a position line. Bearings from two suitably placed Non-Directional Beacons give the pilot a navigational "fix".

Non-Directional Beacons are used within Victoria both to give pilots *en route* navigational guidance and for instrument approach purposes at destination aerodromes. When used for instrument approach purposes, the pilots follow the fixed procedure which is published in chart form by the Department of Civil Aviation in the Aeronautical Information Publication.

Within Victoria, Non-Directional Beacons are installed at Avalon, Mangalore, Benalla, Mildura, Nhill, Melbourne, Moorabbin, Mallacoota, and Preston for instrument approach purposes. Other Non-Directional Beacons are located at Cowes, Dederang, Eildon Weir, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Wonthaggi, where they provide pilots with valuable *en route* guidance. It is proposed to install further N.D.B.'s at Strathbogie, Mt. William, and Yarrowee in the near future in order to give increased air route coverage to cater for increasing air traffic.

Distance Measuring Equipment (D.M.E.)

Distance Measuring Equipment is an aid which employs radar principles and which provides the pilot with direct and continuous visual indication of distance from selected ground beacons situated at known geographical points. D.M.E. operates in the 200 megacycle band and therefore enjoys the same advantages but suffers from the same disadvantages as other V.H.F. aids such as I.L.S. and V.A.R. At 25,000 feet, an aircraft may receive distance information as far as 280 nautical miles from the transmitter site whereas a low flying aircraft may only receive information at about 40 miles range due to the curvature of the earth and perhaps obstacles in the form of mountains. D.M.E. commences to operate when the transmitter carried in the aircraft emits a signal which is received by a selected ground station. The ground station automatically returns this signal to the aircraft receiver. Within the receiver is a device which measures the time interval between the departure of the signal and its return to the aircraft and hence the distance between the aircraft and the ground station.

Distances Measuring Equipment ground stations within Victoria are located at Melbourne, Mangalore, Mildura, Nhill, Dederang, and Wonthaggi.

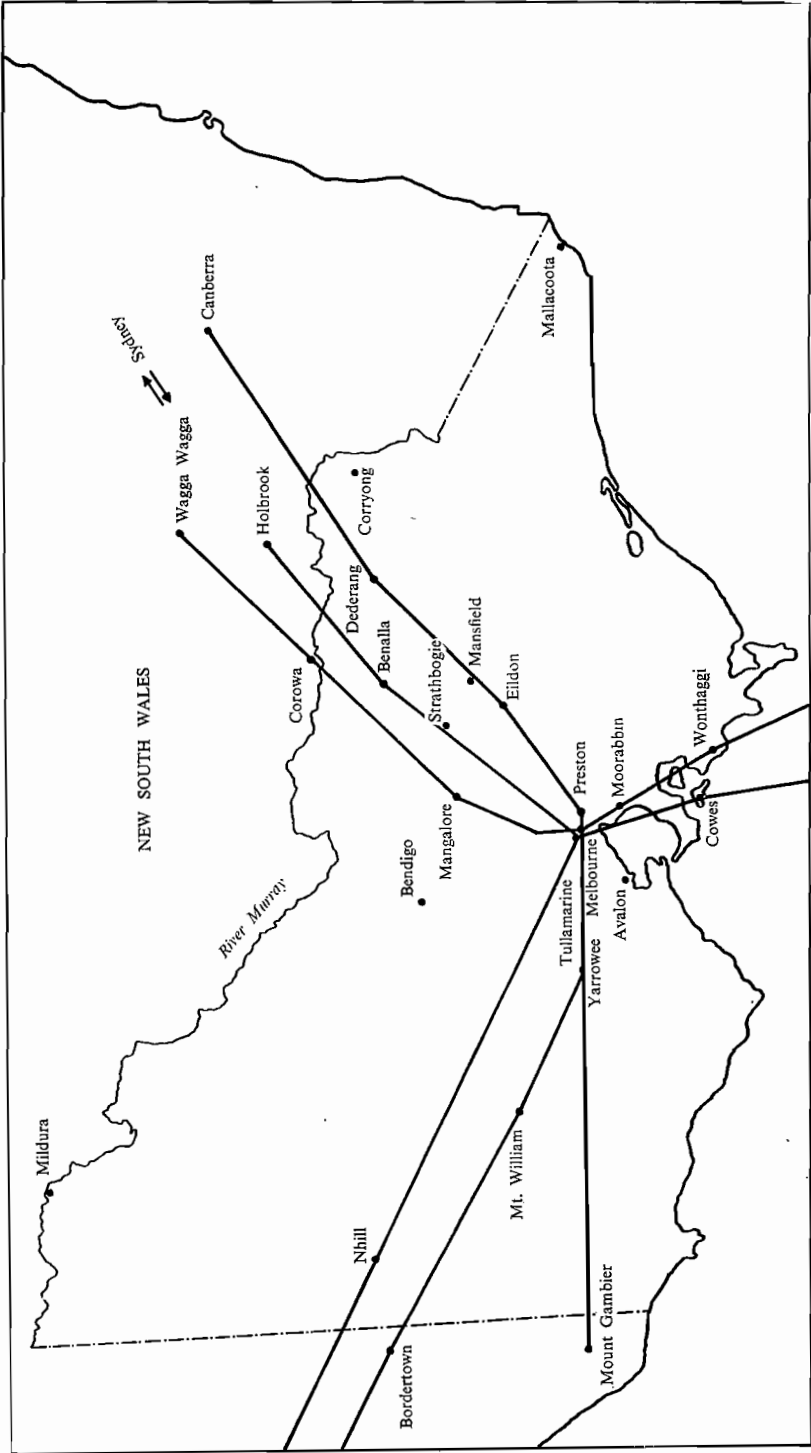


FIGURE 22.—Victoria : Radio Navigation Map.

Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1963 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1963

Particulars	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles Flown '000	17,526·6	276·6	17,126·9
Paying Passengers '000	1,421·8	17·3	1,449·5
Passenger Miles '000	588,606·5	2,948·9	607,730·4
Freight—			
Short Tons '000	33,202·8	36·4	33,392·4
Ton Miles '000	13,326·0	6·1	13,558·2
Mail—			
Short Tons '000	2,516·7	19·0	2,791·6
Ton Miles '000	1,668·3	3·1	1,693·3

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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Registered Aircraft Owners	101	109	124	149	210
Registered Aircraft	260	330	279	307	387
Student Pilot Licences	564	582	679	852	1,005
Private Pilot Licences	559	608	693	757	866
Commercial Pilot Licences	207	190	195	187	214
Airline Pilot Licences	300	305	314	341	591
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences	558	645	648	681	651

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	37,436	37,599	36,354	39,928
Domestic Passengers Embarked ..	579,985	571,063	584,471	632,768
Domestic Passengers Disembarked ..	590,623	574,661	589,395	644,669
International Aircraft Movements ..	931	896	834	844
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	20,808	21,661	23,045	28,831

HISTORY OF CIVIL AVIATION

Year Book 1962 (742).

CLASSIFICATION OF FLYING ACTIVITIES

Year Book 1964 (843–845).

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 28,900 persons who provide, operate and maintain the speedy and intricate systems of communications. Post Office facilities are available throughout Victoria at 326 official and 1,871 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.

HISTORY OF POST OFFICE IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1961 (702-705).

Postal, Mail and Transport Services

The Departmental transport operations involve the management of a fleet of 340 vehicles and oversight of a staff of 350 persons, including 300 motor drivers, who are employed largely under rostered shift conditions on the collection and delivery of mails and clearance of letter receivers and public telephones throughout the Metropolitan Area. Other transport activities include the conveyance of authorized Departmental staff and the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cable, and poles by semi-trailer to locations throughout the State and, sometimes, inter-State.

There are also 1,168 mail services conducted by non-Departmental means currently operating in Victoria, costing £616,000 and involving a total travel of about 11 mill. miles each year. This mileage is equivalent to half of the total miles covered annually by the combined Post Office fleet of more than 2,600 vehicles. The majority of the privately operated mail services are located in the more sparsely populated areas and render a most important service to their users.

During 1963, new post offices have been erected at Essendon, Hampton, Mornington, and Sale, whilst post offices at Clayton, Euroa, and Cobden were extended. To meet the rapid development in the Metropolitan Area and steady growth in other parts of the State,

additional facilities, by way of letter receivers, new and extended mail services, and letter and telegram delivery services have been provided as required.

At the Chief Parcels Office large electronic parcel sorting equipment was installed to speed the flow of parcel mails. The number of postal articles handled during the twelve months ended June, 1963, totalled 676.6 mill., an increase of 8.2 per cent. as compared with a similar period in 1962.

Telecommunication Services

Two divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department are broadly responsible for telecommunication services: the Engineering Division provides the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks, and the Telecommunications Division supervises the traffic and service requirements for telephone and telegraph communications, allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services.

Automatic telephone working in country districts was extended in 1963 by the installation of new automatic telephone exchanges. The capacity of telephone exchanges at Bayswater, Frankston, Mount Eliza, and Shepparton was also increased and small rural automatic exchanges were installed at ten country centres. This brought the total number of rural automatic exchanges in Victoria to 410. An additional 735 trunk channels were provided at 144 telephone exchanges in various districts throughout the State and Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.) facilities were extended.

In the Metropolitan Area, £1½ mill. were spent on the provision of telephone cables to develop the existing network. A further £1 mill. were spent on cable ducts for existing development in the Metropolitan Area where 145,000 pair miles of cable and 400 duct miles of conduit were laid underground.

There was a net increase of 32,717 in the number of telephone services connected to bring the total number of services to 568,946 as at 30th June, 1963.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1962 (746-747).

Telegraph Services

Teletprinter Repertorator Switching System (T.R.E.S.S.)

Prior to 1959, telegraph traffic in Australia was transmitted by means of morse code signals or by teletprinters over point-to-point circuits, one end of which generally terminated at the Chief Telegraph Office in the State concerned. Teletprinter links connected each

capital city for the exchange of interstate addressed telegrams. In 1959, the progressive conversion of selected post offices to T.R.E.S.S. working was commenced, and the Victorian section of the project was completed at the end of June, 1962. A full account of T.R.E.S.S. is given on pages 791–792 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

Teleprinter Exchange Facility

The present manually operated Teleprinter Exchange service was first established in 1954 with the provision of exchanges in Melbourne and Sydney. Since that time, exchanges have also been provided in each of the mainland State capitals and at Canberra, and Launceston. In addition, subscribers in provincial cities and towns throughout Australia are connected to the main exchange in the relative State by individual lines or by the use of small automatic concentrators.

Subscribers communicate with each other by means of teleprinters and if required, can be provided with additional facilities such as tape transmission and reception; the printing of multiple copies (the printing impact of the keys is varied to suit the number of copies being prepared); a two-colour printing attachment which utilizes one colour for transmitted information and the other for reception; and, where accurate indexing is required, sprocket feed operation. A daily load of 3,500 telegrams is exchanged between the 500 Victorian subscribers and the Chief Telegraph Office, whilst the number of trunk-line calls—intrastate and interstate—reaches a daily total of 1,700. In addition, international calls are exchanged with subscribers in more than 60 oversea countries.

In anticipation of the cutover to automatic operation expected to take place during 1965, each subscriber has been allotted a five-figure national number and a special answer-back code.

Radio Communications

Civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Telecommunications Division; there was a total of 13,500 in Victoria at the end of 1963. Technical standards for equipment design and performance have been set and these are rigidly enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent checking of transmissions. The promulgation in 1962 of technical specifications and type testing of radio equipment used in privately operated land and harbour mobile radio-telephone services has ensured that the new very high frequency radio-telephone equipment produced by manufacturers is capable of 30 kc/s channel operation.

The Australian Post Office, as a party to the International Telecommunications Union, observes and checks all radio transmissions audible in Australia. The results of the observations and checks are submitted regularly to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland. Approximately 25,000 frequency checks were made in 1963.

The frequency of all broadcasting and television stations in Victoria and all the broadcasting stations in Tasmania are regularly checked.

Radio surveyors of the Radio Branch, on behalf of the Department of Shipping and Transport, ensure that the radio equipment on over-sea vessels complies with the requirements of the International Safety of Life at Sea Convention Regulations and the Commonwealth of Australia Navigation Radio Regulations. During 1963, the number of vessels surveyed in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong totalled 65.

MELBOURNE—SYDNEY COAXIAL CABLE LINK

Year Book 1964 (848–850).

Victoria's National Television Network

Planning

The opening of A.B.V. Channel 2 in 1956, was the beginning of a national television service designed to provide an effective television coverage over practically the whole of Victoria.

In May, 1954, a Royal Commission established to determine the requirements for television within Australia issued a report which recommended that television should be introduced on a gradual basis. The introduction of the national television service was therefore divided into four phases, with the first two stages catering for television stations in each Australian capital city.

Four of the thirteen regional stations allocated under Phase 3 were constructed in Victoria. They were opened during 1963 at Mt. Alexander (A.B.E.V.1.—Bendigo); Lookout Hill (A.B.R.V.3.—Ballarat); Mt. Tassie (A.B.L.V.4.—Gippsland); and Mt. Major (A.B.G.V.3.—Goulburn Valley). Work on Phase 4 began in Victoria during 1963 and provides for three additional regional stations—one each in the upper Murray area (to serve Albury, Wodonga, and Wangaratta), the Swan Hill area, and the Mildura area. Programmed for completion in 1965, this phase will give Victoria a total of eight national television transmitters.

The responsibility for planning and installing the extensive technical facilities needed for the transmission and relay of television programmes throughout the State was placed with the Postmaster-General's Department.

Early in the project a new television relay and radio telephone station was constructed in Surrey Hills, as the Melbourne terminal for the various systems serving country areas. Post Office engineers and survey teams were also selecting transmitter and relay station sites in order to establish stations which would give television coverage to the

areas defined by the Government. Their recommendations were submitted to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board which had to consider similar submissions for commercial stations, allocate frequencies, and fix mast heights, aerial patterns, and polarization.

Each station posed different problems. Contours of the site and local conditions governed the choice between a self-supporting tower or a guyed mast, the relative siting of building and mast, the layout of equipment, and other items. Building and mast construction works were let out to private contractors, but the transmitted and aerial equipment were installed by Post Office technicians and radio lines staff. Similar practices were applied to the construction and equipping of the various repeater stations along each relay route.

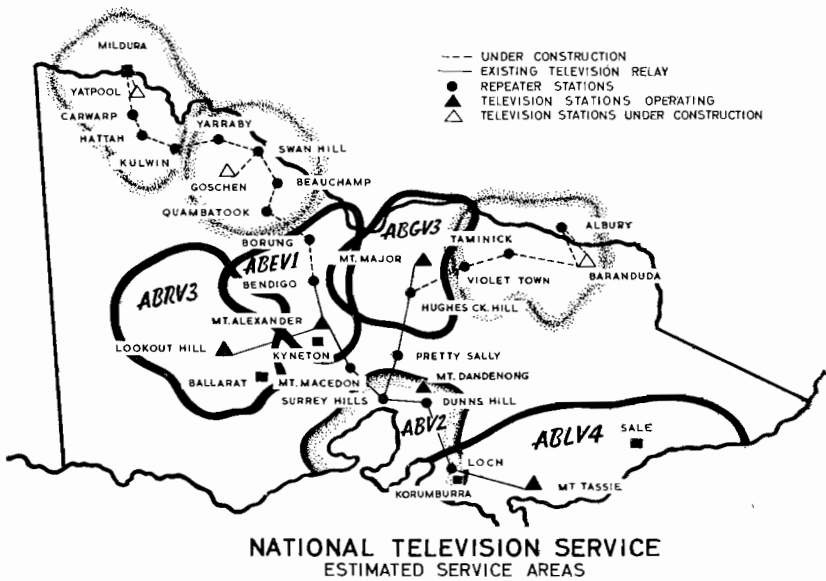


FIGURE 23

Transmission of Programmes

Programmes from A.B.V.2's Ripponlea studios are piped via coaxial cable through a television switching centre at the City West Telephone Exchange to the Surrey Hills television relay station. From Surrey Hills, programmes are beamed via micro-wave radio links through the repeater stations to the terminal station. There, the programme is recovered from the micro-wave signal by the receiving equipment and is then radiated as a high powered television signal by the transmitting equipment.

An interesting, and economical, feature arising from the development of the national television network in country areas of Victoria has been the sharing of national station buildings and masts with commercial stations. The first instance of sharing was at the site of the

Ballarat stations at Lookout Hill where the transmitting aerial for the commercial station was mounted on the national station's mast. The principle of sharing is being extended during Phase 4. The aerial installations and transmitting equipment for the commercial stations at Albury and Mildura will be situated in the buildings erected for the national stations. Consequently, the Post Office technicians operating the national transmitters also assumed the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of these particular installations. The Post Office also undertook the installation, operation, and maintenance of the micro-wave links connecting the commercial studios with their transmitting equipment.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 are contained in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963†
REVENUE					
Postage	9,268	11,140	12,425	12,662	13,025
Money Order Commission	255	294	301	299	314
Poundage on Postal Notes					
Private Boxes and Bags	59	63	66	67	69
Miscellaneous*	1,001	980	19	17	72
Total Postal	10,583	12,477	12,811	13,045	13,480
Telegraph	1,539	1,688	1,831	1,906	1,787
Telephone	17,540	21,111	24,169	24,980	26,353
Total Revenue	29,662	35,276	38,811	39,931	41,620
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	11,560	13,079	13,098	13,695	13,881
Administrative Expenses	1,311	1,501	1,654	1,712	1,720
Stores and Material	654	651	674	603	444
Mail Services	875	908	931	981	997
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	9,625	10,973	11,217	11,675	9,640
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. ..	427	445	508	525	575
Proportion of Audit Expenses	14	16	17	18	§
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless ..	9,620	10,604	10,749	11,853	15,762
New Buildings, &c.	1,102	1,153	1,309	1,472	1,404
Total Expenditure	35,188	39,330	40,157	42,534	44,423

* In respect of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63, amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

† As from 1962-63, certain items of Victorian Post Office revenue have been credited to Central Office.

§ Now included with Administrative Expenses.

Activities

The number of post offices and telephone offices and the number of persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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*	
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
1963	2,197	159	16,405	8,121	2,545	1,097	723	28,891

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, &c., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
('000)**

Year Ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH				
1959	442,766	3,684	75,511	5,208
1960	442,606	3,238	74,609	4,473
1961	481,099	3,111	70,721	4,416
1962	489,436	2,953	74,364	4,486
1963	519,132	2,961	78,411	4,773
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH				
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
1963	56,794	673	13,415	448
TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED				
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
1963	575,926	3,634	91,826	5,221

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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
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
1963.. ..	†2,829	41,215	†2,721	41,162	4,145	2,109	5,730	2,641

* Estimated.

† Includes Official Money Orders.

Of the money orders issued in 1962-63, 2,717,133 for £40,840,460 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 111,524 for £374,988 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,680,439 for £40,902,959 issued in the Commonwealth, and 40,552 for £259,471 in other countries.

Telecommunications

The following table gives particulars relating to the telegraph business during each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Telegraph Offices (Including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,320	2,303	2,294	2,268	2,261
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Dispatched—			'000		
Ordinary, Urgent, and Press	4,050	4,093	3,834	3,851	3,783
Lettergrams	17	13	10	9	11
Radiograms	6	6	6	6	5
Meteorological	127	140	147	160	164
Unpaid Telegrams Dispatched—					
Service	148	145	137	129	123
Total	4,348	4,397	4,134	4,155	4,086
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Dispatched	465	499	488	488	475
Received	427*	428*	430*	424*	400*
Total	892	927	918	912	875
Total Number of Telegrams Dispatched and Received	5,240	5,324	5,052	5,067	4,961

* Estimated.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Telephone Exchanges	1,794	1,783	1,764	1,744	1,723
Public Telephones	5,939	6,052	6,306	6,498	6,829
Services in Operation	450,889	469,750	508,567	536,229	568,946
Instruments Connected	646,966	677,468	707,937	728,704	772,565
Instruments per 1,000 of Population	229·9	234·3	238·9	243·9	252·8

The number of radio communication stations authorized in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1960 to 1963 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—			
	1960	1961	1962	1963
Transmitting and Receiving—				
Fixed Stations*—				
Aeronautical	6	6	6	6
Services with Other Countries	15	14	13	13
Other	142	153	179	186
Land Stations†—				
Aeronautical	9	8	19	27
Base Stations—				
Land Mobile Services	690	752	860	947
Harbour Mobile Services	15	16	17	17
Coast‡	10	11	14	14
Special Experimental	48	60	95	114
Mobile Stations§—				
Aeronautical .. .. .	..	..	185	229
Land Mobile Services	6,027	6,913	8,096	9,658
Harbour Mobile Services	105	110	115	120
Ships .. .. .	..	..	283	328
Amateur Stations	1,258	1,307	1,351	1,414
Total Transmitting and Receiving	8,325	9,350	11,233	13,073
Receiving Only—				
Fixed Stations*	190	191	173	178
Mobile Stations§	34	34	43	43
Total Receiving Only	224	225	216	221
Grand Total	8,549	9,575	11,449	13,294

* 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 1958–59 to 1962–63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	2	2	2	6	6
Broadcast Listeners ..	605,340	606,587	589,437	585,752	607,036
Television Viewers	270,073	353,091	401,395	460,558	530,256
Amateur	1,217	1,258	1,307	1,351	1,414

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of three television stations 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, in 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 Sydney and Auckland, was opened on 9th July, 1962; on 3rd December, 1962, the Auckland-Suva section was opened. When completed in 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 more than 40 overseas countries. Overseas telex calls in 1963 totalled 819,858 paid minutes (as compared with 713,129 paid minutes in the previous year, an increase of 15 per cent).

During 1963 the number of words transmitted by overseas telegraph services totalled nearly 80 million.

Radiotelephone calls exchanged between subscribers in the Australian Post Office internal network and overseas subscribers totalled 864,035 paid minutes in 1963, an increase of 42·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

A total of 5,851 phototelegrams was handled during 1963.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's overseas radiotelephone services, and overseas 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
United Kingdom—					
From Australia	62	67	64	62	67
To Australia	49	53	58	58	62
Total	111	120	122	120	129
Other British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	77	93	110	114	193
To Australia	87	103	132	140	276
Total	164	196	242	254	469
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	79	101	107	110	131
To Australia	67	86	104	122	135
Total	146	187	211	232	266
All Countries—					
From Australia	218	261	281	286	391
To Australia	203	242	294	320	473
Total	421	503	575	606	864

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED
(‘000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
United Kingdom—					
From Australia	15,064	12,806	13,297	12,251	14,912
To Australia	18,989	17,506	17,963	18,707	15,795
Total	34,053	30,312	31,260	30,958	30,707
Other British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	9,301	9,508	10,934	9,848	10,676
To Australia	10,115	11,111	11,772	11,399	10,928
Total	19,416	20,619	22,706	21,247	21,604
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	12,139	13,453	13,767	13,403	14,789
To Australia	9,538	10,375	11,352	11,288	12,844
Total	21,677	23,828	25,119	24,691	27,633
All Countries—					
From Australia	36,504	35,767	37,998	35,502	40,377
To Australia	38,642	38,992	41,087	41,394	39,567
Total	75,146	74,759	79,085	76,896	79,944

FURTHER REFERENCES

Commonwealth Year Book 1946 (220–224).

Victorian Year Book 1962 (752–755).

Appendix A

Latrobe Valley

Introduction

The development of the major centres in the industrial sub-region of the Latrobe Valley in Gippsland (the eastern part of Victoria, see Fig. 24) has been primarily determined by the presence of large and readily accessible deposits of brown coal. The name derives from the Latrobe River which rises some 60 miles east of Melbourne in the Great Divide and runs in an easterly direction towards the Tasman Sea, bounded to the north by the Great Divide and to the south by the Strzelecki Ranges.

The Valley is the State's major source of power and solid fuel. At present power stations located at Yallourn and Morwell on the coalfields in the Latrobe Valley, and operating on coal delivered direct from large open cuts, generate over two-thirds of Victoria's electricity. By about 1969 (with the completion of the new Hazelwood Power Station), this proportion will be nearly 90 per cent. In addition, brown coal processed into high quality briquette fuel provides a large proportion of the State's solid fuel for industrial purposes (including gas manufacture), domestic use, and electricity generation at centres outside the Latrobe Valley.

The presence of brown coal was first noted in the last century as a result of geological surveys originally prompted by interest in gold. Systematic surveys later indicated that the brown coalfields extended over a very wide area. Large-scale development followed the establishment by Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1918 of the State Electricity

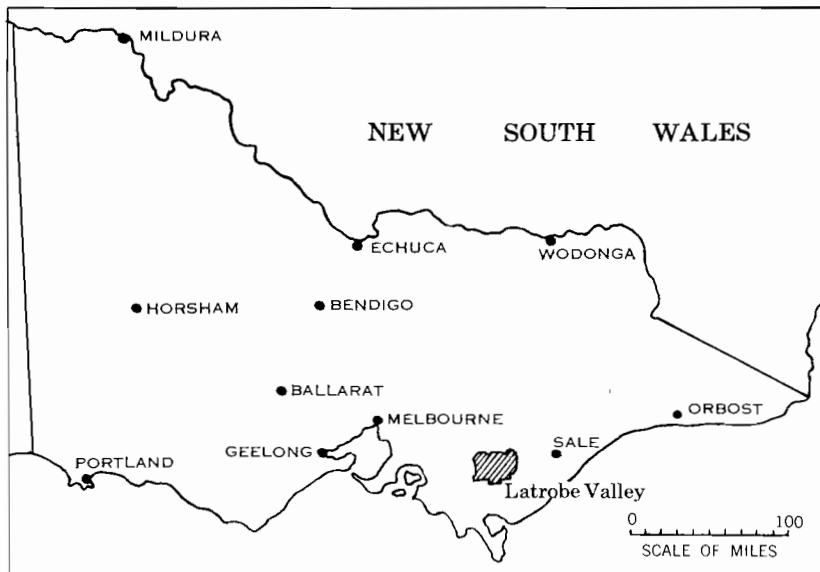


FIGURE 24.

Map showing the Location of the Latrobe Valley in Victoria.

Commission of Victoria, known until 1921 as "The Electricity Commissioners". The Electricity Commissioners in their first report to Parliament in 1919 recommended the establishment of what is today the Yallourn undertaking, which began production in 1924.

LATROBE VALLEY SUB-REGION

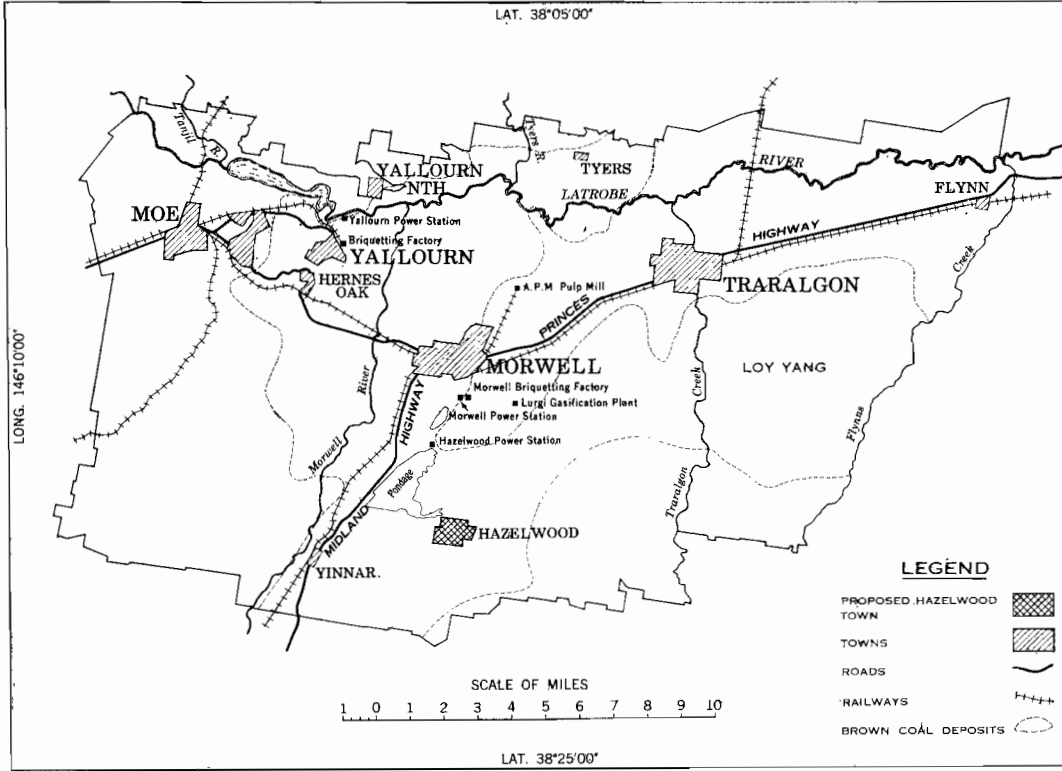


FIGURE 25.

The concept of cheap and abundant brown coal, won and used for the generation of electricity on site for distribution through a supply network covering the whole State, has from the first been the basis of electrical development in Victoria by the State Electricity Commission. The extent of these brown coal deposits has been shown, in recent years, to exceed the earlier estimates and assured supplies even at ever-increasing rates of consumption are available until beyond the end of this century.

Drilling investigations still in progress in the Latrobe Valley indicate so far that there are in this area about 17,500 mill. tons of brown coal which could be economically won by present open-cut methods, and it is known that even greater quantities lie at deeper levels.

The coal seams are approximately horizontal beds up to several hundred feet thick. Over large areas there are two or more seams, usually separated by sand or clay. The coal beds lie under a cover of easily worked post-Tertiary sands, clays and gravels, averaging less than 50 feet in depth in the most favourable areas.

These thick and uniform coal seams so relatively close to the surface provide conditions well suited to open-cut methods of coal winning using high capacity plant for the excavation and the handling of both the brown coal and the overburden.

The brown coal has been formed over geological periods from what was once lush sub-tropical forest. Trunks of trees, leaves, and other debris are common and the presence of Kauri tree traces indicates the sub-tropical nature of the original forest. The coal has a high moisture content. By the application of special combustion techniques it can be burnt direct in the furnaces of the power stations or dried and compressed as briquettes for industrial and domestic fuel and the raw material for town gas.

Although Yallourn has been providing electric power from brown coal since 1924, the States for decades still had to rely heavily on black coal from other States as well. The difficulties experienced in obtaining supplementary imported fuel during and after the Second World War suggested that the State should become largely independent of outside sources. By the end of the 1940's it was decided to extend brown coal operations to achieve a greater degree of independence and, since the early 1950's, there has been progressive large-scale development of the Latrobe Valley industrial region.

A second major power and fuel enterprise was established at Morwell (about 5 miles from Yallourn) on part of the same large coalfield that had long been worked at Yallourn. This second undertaking comprises large modern briquetting works which have approximately trebled Victoria's annual production of brown coal briquettes ; a power station which is an important producer of electricity in Victoria's interconnected generating system ; and an open cut with a large and growing output of brown coal.

Development of the brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley for power and fuel has had two far-reaching results. First, it has brought about a significant increase in population in the Latrobe Valley because of the increased work force necessary for constructing and operating these projects. Secondly, in addition to the general availability of power, it has provided fuel on the spot for certain industries such as the manufacture of wrapping paper and cement. Both of these results have meant the need for extra roads, housing, water, sewerage, schools, hospitals, social and recreational facilities, all of which have, in

turn, again contributed to this increase in population. This is illustrated by the growth of population in the Latrobe Valley urban areas which rose from 37,707 in 1954 to 52,170 in 1963.

Administrative Developments

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria began construction of the first Yallourn power station in 1921. Power was first transmitted commercially to Melbourne from Yallourn in 1924. Commercial briquette production began in 1925. Over the following two decades there was progressive expansion of coal production, electricity generation, and briquette manufacture at Yallourn. A further major development occurred in 1946 when, after five years' investigation of brown coal resources, the Commission presented a report on the development of a new brown coalfield to make Victoria independent of outside sources of fuel. The site recommended in the report was south of the Morwell township and legislation authorizing the construction of the Morwell project was passed in 1948.

As the development of the area involved various authorities, the Government appointed the then Minister of State Development and Chairman of the Central Planning Authority as Chairman of a Committee to co-ordinate the various plans in so far as they affected the future of the town of Morwell. This Committee clearly saw the need for establishing a co-ordinating body for the whole area and in 1949 the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee was established. This latter body kept in close touch with various Councils, State authorities, and Departments which were concerned in the developments taking place in the area.

The Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board was approved in 1951. It defined the various land-use zones and reservations for public purposes for the whole of the Latrobe Valley sub-region, excepting the areas which were included in the towns of Moe–Newborough, Morwell, and Traralgon.

Planning schemes for these towns were prepared by the respective Councils controlling the area.

Electric Power Generation

The State Electricity Commission's power station at Yallourn has been progressively expanded since its beginning in 1924. Its capacity in 1938 had grown to 175 mW. In post-war years this capacity has grown from 175 mW. to 621 mW. The Morwell plant has a total capacity of 170 mW. The new power station which started operation at Hazelwood in 1964 will have a capacity of 1,200 mW. on

completion in 1969. The brown coal fuel on which it will operate will be supplied from the Morwell open cut and an artificial lake 2 square miles in area will cool and store the circulating water for its condensers. The combined annual production of brown coal at Yallourn and Morwell will progressively increase from about 17 mill. tons in 1963 to about 25 mill. tons in 1969. Continuous extension of the open cut at Yallourn is necessitating re-alignment of the main Gippsland railway and eventually the dismantling of the town of Yallourn itself.

Briquette and Gas Production

The start of commercial briquette production at Yallourn in 1925 was the beginning, on a permanent basis, of Victoria's brown coal briquette industry which now is an integral part of electricity generation, and, with the completion of the much larger Morwell briquette works in 1959, goes far to overcome Victoria's lack of significant black coal resources. The Yallourn and Morwell works are owned and operated by the State Electricity Commission, which also controls the distribution of briquettes.

In the space of about three and a half hours, the briquetting process converts the soft, crumbly, raw brown coal, which has a very high moisture content, into solid moulded blocks of high quality fuel which has more than treble the calorific value—weight for weight—of the raw coal and can be handled, stored, and economically transported.

One of the main industrial consumers of briquettes is the Gas and Fuel Corporation's Lurgi pressure gasification plant located at Morwell on a site adjacent to the S.E.C.'s undertaking. The plant, which came into operation in 1956, uses briquettes for the production of town gas which is transmitted through an 18-in. diameter high pressure pipe-line to Melbourne as well as being reticulated to certain towns in the Latrobe Valley.

Secondary Industry

After the State Electricity Commission's undertakings, the largest secondary industry in the Latrobe Valley is the Maryvale mill of Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. which employs over 1,000 persons. A.P.M. Forests Pty. Ltd. has helped to develop the resources of the Latrobe Valley industrial sub-region by planting more than 33,400 acres of trees, the systematic harvesting of which supplies the basic timber for the paper industry.

Another heavy industry which has become important to the Valley, both from an employment point of view and in the supplying of a necessary basic commodity in an area of almost continuous construction, is Gippsland Cement Ltd. which employs some 120 persons directly and has a production capacity of about 120,000 tons of cement per annum. The Great Eastern Brick Company Proprietary Limited established in 1951 to produce lime silica bricks has a capacity of some 40,000 bricks a day. It also produces clay bricks by means of a tunnel kiln.

La Mode Industries Pty. Ltd., with factories at Morwell and Traralgon, with approximately 300 employees, is the largest light industry and provides one of the few secondary fields for female labour. Yarragon Textile Mills Pty. Ltd, at Moe is another which employs a large proportion of female labour. Valencia Shoes Pty. Ltd. is about to establish a factory which will also give female employment, but there is further scope for light secondary industry, especially as young girls often have difficulty in finding suitable employment. This is one of the social problems attendant upon the rapid expansion of large basic industries, most of whose employees are men.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The generation of electricity requires large quantities of cooling water for the power station condensers and the rapid growth of the population, quite apart from the development of secondary industries, means the need not only for an assured water supply, but also for extended sewerage facilities.

To improve the supply of cooling water for the Yallourn power station, a dam was built on the Latrobe River at Thompson's Gorge. The artificial lake at Hazelwood will provide water for the new station there. For domestic and general consumption, the Moondarra Reservoir, some 8 miles from Moe, has a capacity of 30,000 acre ft., and is controlled by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board. The Reservoir was completed in 1962 by converting the previously pumped water supply from the Lower Tyers River to a gravitation supply from the Upper Tyers River. It supplies the towns of Morwell and Traralgon as well as the State Electricity Commission's Morwell and Hazelwood schemes, the gasification plant, and other industrial requirements. A purification plant purifies the Narracan Creek water for the Moe-Newborough district.

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board has also constructed a gravity outfall from Morwell to a point adjacent to the Ninety-Mile Beach. A pressure pipeline leads from Morwell to Rosedale and the rest consists of an open channel through the sparsely settled area beyond Rosedale.

Instead of discharging the wastes into the ocean, the Board has experimented—with a great deal of success—with a land disposal scheme. The effluent is used to irrigate what was unpromising land and produces pastures suitable for raising stock. Already some 5,500 acres have been developed of which 2,500 acres are now under irrigation. The Board at present grazes some 20,000 sheep and 1,500 head of cattle on these pastures.

Transport and Communications

The main railway line between Dandenong and Traralgon has been converted to electric operation and relaid with heavy rail. Part of the track has been duplicated and provided with automatic signalling equipment. Princes Highway, the main traffic artery between the Valley and Melbourne, is being developed by the Country Roads

Board to meet increasing traffic needs. The Board also provides funds for the maintenance and progressive improvement of the network of main and unclassified roads.

There are full postal, telegraph, and telephone facilities, including the Melbourne–Morwell coaxial cable which has greatly increased the number of channels available on that line.

Housing and Social Facilities

Accommodation is provided largely by the Housing Commission, State Electricity Commission, and other State instrumentalities to meet the continuing demand for housing in the Latrobe Valley, but private erection of homes is also playing its part. As at 31st August, 1964, the Housing Commission had completed 4,138 dwellings in the Latrobe Valley—1,513 at Moe, 2,006 at Morwell, and 619 at Traralgon. More are under construction. The next major housing scheme will be the development of the new township of Hazelwood, a few miles south of the new power station. The new town is being planned for an eventual population of 40,000 persons and has the dual attractions of a scenic setting as well as proximity to employment.

Facilities provided for primary and post-primary education and for apprentice and part-time training in the Valley have expanded to keep pace with industrial and social development. On 3rd August, 1964, there were 54 Primary Schools, 6 High Schools, 3 Technical Schools and 10 Registered Schools. Close liaison has also been maintained with local municipal authorities and the Housing Commission to ensure the reservation of school sites adequate for future needs.

There are public hospitals at Morwell, Moe, Yallourn, and Traralgon which provide full medical treatment in addition to the services provided by the medical practitioners in the Valley. Owing to the development of the open cut brown coal operations it will be necessary to resite the institution now located at Yallourn. Plans are currently being prepared for a new building for this purpose at Newborough. There are two private hospitals in the area at Morwell and Traralgon.

The Latrobe Valley is also served by the **Regional Ambulance Service**, the Headquarters of which is located at Morwell.

The Mental Health Authority has erected a mental hospital at Traralgon, which provides specialized facilities in its field.

Social services such as Home Help, Elderly Citizens Clubs, Kindergartens, and Chest Clinics have also been established and there is a wide variety of cultural and sporting facilities to cater for different tastes in recreation.

Appendix B

*Australian National Accounts***General**

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication "Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948-49 to 1962-63" published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gross National Expenditure consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

Sectors

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

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

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

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarize the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1962-63 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :—

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

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

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

(6) *The Oversea Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.

(7) *The National Capital Account* shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Wages, Salaries and Supplements	3,995	Net Current Expenditure on	
Gross Operating Surplus of		Goods and Services—	
Trading Enterprises—		Personal Consumption ..	4,999
Companies	1,032	Financial Enterprises ..	94
Unincorporated Enterprises ..	1,459	Public Authorities ..	837
Dwellings Owned by Persons	286	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—	
Public Enterprises ..	240	Private	1,226
Gross National Product at		Public Enterprises ..	381
Factor Cost	7,012	Public Authorities ..	306
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies ..	856	Increase in Value of Stocks ..	147
Gross National Product ..	7,868	Statistical Discrepancy ..	-63
Imports of Goods and Services ..	1,286	Gross National Expenditure	7,927
National Turnover of Goods		Exports of Goods and Services ..	1,227
and Services	9,154	National Turnover of Goods	
		and Services	9,154

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Depreciation Allowances ..	625	Gross Operating Surplus ..	3,017
Interest, &c., Paid ..	270	Interest, &c., and Dividends	
Company Income—		Received	51
Income Tax Payable ..	283	Undistributed Income	
Dividends Payable ..	229	Accruing from Overseas	5
Undistributed Income ..	211		
Unincorporated Enterprises In-			
come	1,129		
Personal Income from Dwelling			
Rent	151		
Public Enterprises Income ..	175		
Total Outlay ..	3,073	Total Receipts ..	3,073

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63—continued

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Depreciation Allowances ..	5	Interest, &c., Received ..	430
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	94	Dividends Received and Undistributed Income accruing from Overseas ..	13
Interest Paid ..	147		
Company Income—			
Income Tax Payable ..	23		
Dividends Payable ..	20		
Undistributed Income ..	12		
Public Enterprises Income ..	40		
Retained Investment Income of Assurance Funds ..	102		
Total Outlay ..	443	Total Receipts ..	443

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Personal Consumption ..	4,999	Wages, Salaries and Supplements	3,995
Interest Paid ..	96	Interest, &c., Received ..	184
Income Tax Payable ..	546	Dividends ..	166
Estate and Gift Duties Paid ..	61	Unincorporated Enterprises Income ..	1,129
Remittances Overseas ..	28	Income from Dwelling Rent ..	151
Saving ..	412	Remittances from Overseas ..	39
		Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	478
Total Outlay ..	6,142	Total Receipts ..	6,142

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	837	Indirect Taxes ..	895
Subsidies ..	39	Income Tax, Estate and Gift Duties ..	870
Interest, &c., Paid ..	214	Interest, &c., Received ..	42
Overseas Grants ..	30	Public Enterprises Income ..	215
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	478		
Surplus on Current Account ..	424		
Total Outlay ..	2,022	Total Receipts ..	2,022

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63—continued

6. OVERSEA CURRENT ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Exports of Goods and Services	1,227	Imports of Goods and Services	1,286
Interest, &c., Received from Overseas	} 35	Interest, &c., Paid and Dividends	
Dividends Receivable from Overseas		Payable and Profits Remitted	
Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas		Overseas	117
Personal Remittances from Overseas	39	Undistributed Income Accruing to Oversea Residents ..	54
Oversea Balance on Current Account	214	Personal Remittances Overseas ..	28
		Public Authority Grants ..	30
Total Debits to Non-Residents ..	1,515	Total Credits to Non-Residents ..	1,515

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(£ mill.)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—		Depreciation Allowances ..	630
Private	1,226	Increase in Dividend and Income Tax Provisions	46
Public Enterprises	381	Undistributed Company Income Accruing to Residents ..	169
Public Authorities	306	Retained Investment Income of Assurance Funds	102
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	147	Personal Saving	412
Total Use of Funds	2,060	Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account	424
Statistical Discrepancy ..	-63	Deficit on Current Account with Overseas	214
Total Capital Funds Accruing ..	1,997	Total Capital Funds Accruing ..	1,997

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME

(£ mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Wages, Salaries and Supplements	907.0	1,017.4	1,080.9	1,109.3	1,170.9
Farm Income*	143.4	151.4	172.3	142.7	166.2
Income from Dwelling Rent ..	37.6	40.9	52.2	54.8	57.4
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	89.7	97.2	107.9	118.9	124.8
All Other Income	254.0	279.7	286.4	293.9	312.5
Total	1,431.7	1,586.6	1,699.7	1,719.6	1,831.8

* Unincorporated farms only.

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES
(£ mill.)

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
New South Wales	1,882·9	2,079·9	2,193·7	2,265·8	2,403·8
Victoria	1,431·7	1,586·6	1,699·7	1,719·6	1,831·8
Queensland	646·9	693·5	729·2	740·8	795·5
South Australia	434·6	456·9	500·7	513·7	546·3
Western Australia	291·8	322·5	346·3	365·2	385·8
Tasmania	144·2	158·5	163·0	174·0	178·1
Total Australia	4,832·1	5,297·9	5,632·6	5,779·1	6,141·3

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(£ mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Food	280·0	298·8	324·8	333·0	342·2
Cigarettes and Tobacco	41·6	45·1	47·9	48·1	49·9
Alcoholic Drinks	73·0	76·1	80·6	81·1	81·9
Clothing, &c.	136·8	149·5	154·6	153·0	156·6
Chemists' Goods	26·4	29·9	34·3	36·9	39·6
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	31·8	35·6	39·7	41·8	44·0
Rent	101·6	112·0	128·0	137·9	146·1
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	38·1	41·5	44·7	45·9	49·7
Household Durables	100·9	107·5	104·3	102·9	104·5
Newspapers, Books, &c.	21·9	24·0	24·3	25·8	25·3
All Other Goods <i>n.e.i.</i>	36·8	40·0	41·9	41·9	43·5
Travel and Communication	140·5	168·4	172·6	169·0	193·2
All Other Services	123·3	132·0	139·9	146·7	154·9
Total	1,152·7	1,260·4	1,337·6	1,364·0	1,431·4

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(£ mill.)

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
New South Wales	1,586·8	1,729·0	1,819·6	1,882·5	1,977·7
Victoria	1,152·7	1,260·4	1,337·6	1,364·0	1,431·4
Queensland	519·9	568·1	595·8	612·1	646·5
South Australia	351·3	389·4	409·2	417·9	446·7
Western Australia	263·2	289·3	306·9	321·8	340·7
Tasmania	121·7	131·5	142·0	146·7	155·3
Total Australia	3,995·6	4,367·7	4,611·1	4,745·0	4,998·3

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(£ mill.)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Gross Value of Farm Production—					
Wool	59·5	76·0	69·3	74·2	74·7
Other Pastoral Products	74·5	84·1	70·1	69·7	76·7
Wheat	29·6	27·7	48·2	42·7	49·4
Other Grain Crops	11·3	7·7	10·1	8·4	13·5
Other Crops	61·5	58·0	74·6	64·0	64·4
Farmyard and Dairy Products	87·6	95·2	99·3	98·1	103·8
Total	324·0	348·7	371·6	357·1	382·5
Less Costs—					
Marketing Costs	34·2	33·1	37·7	37·9	40·1
Seed and Fodder	27·8	42·1	35·9	45·9	37·4
Depreciation	31·7	32·6	34·1	35·5	37·2
Wages and Salaries	22·5	22·4	22·4	23·6	24·9
Other Costs	63·5	65·4	67·8	70·1	75·2
Total	179·7	195·6	197·9	213·0	214·8
Farm Income	144·3	153·1	173·7	144·1	167·7
Less Company Income	0·9	1·7	1·4	1·4	1·5
Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises	143·4	151·4	172·3	142·7	166·2

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES

(£ mill.)

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
New South Wales	157·4	176·7	147·0	155·9	176·3
Victoria	144·3	153·1	173·7	144·1	167·7
Queensland	95·0	101·1	98·6	89·9	110·0
South Australia	53·3	33·6	55·1	44·4	51·8
Western Australia	23·0	29·5	30·4	33·4	34·4
Tasmania	12·5	14·4	12·2	14·2	13·9
Total Australia	485·5	508·4	517·0	481·9	554·1

Appendix C

Principal Events from 1st July, 1963, to 30th June, 1964

- July 9* The Minister for Education (Hon. J. S. Bloomfield) released details of the recommendations made in a report issued by the Ramsay Committee which investigated the future needs of tertiary education in Victoria. The report recommended that student accommodation at Victoria's universities be doubled by 1970.
- July 11* The Premier of Victoria (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced plans for £37½ mill. to be spent on water conservation in Victoria's country districts during the next 10 to 12 years. The main project will be an 800,000 acre ft. dam on the Buffalo River near Myrtleford.
- July 18* The worst fog in many years blanketed Melbourne bringing traffic and trains to a standstill, and closing the airport.
- July 22* Melbourne's two-millionth citizen was announced by the Governor (Sir Rowan Delacombe), who drew the baby's name from 1,319 marbles, each representing a baby born in Melbourne between 24th June and 7th July, during which period it was estimated that Melbourne's population reached 2 million.
- August 12* The Commonwealth Savings Bank introduced a new credit service to make small loans available to established depositors, who will be able to apply for loans of up to £360 at normal bank rates of interest.
- August 23* The Fairfield Hospital announced that Melbourne had been experiencing the worst epidemic of measles for several years. The hospital admitted 406 cases of measles with complications during June and July.
- September 4* The King's Bridge Royal Commission's report was presented to State Parliament.
- September 11* The State Budget introduced into the Legislative Assembly provided for an education vote for 1963-64 of £73 mill. This was £8 mill. more than the amount for 1962-63, and the highest on record.
- September 18* The Federal Treasurer (Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt) announced that the Federal Government had now decided upon "dollar" as the name for Australia's principal unit of decimal currency which is to come into operation in 1966.
- October 17* The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Menzies) announced an offer to the States of a record £60 mill. for universities in the next three years, and a large increase in the number of Commonwealth Scholarships for university students.
- October 28* A chapter in the history of the Victorian Railways came to a close with the ending of service of the last of the A2 Class steam locomotives, of which 185 were built in Victoria between 1907 and 1922.
- November 5* The death occurred at his home "Raheen", Kew, of Archbishop Dr. Daniel Mannix, aged 99. He had been Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne since 1917.
- November 14* The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Victoria's liquor laws began sitting.
- November 17* It was officially estimated that Australia's population today reached 11 million.
- November 30* The Liberal Country Party Government was re-elected with an increased majority as a result of the Federal elections.
- December 3* A new link in Australia's chain of oversea communications was forged with the opening of the British Commonwealth Trans-Pacific cable.
- 1964
- February 28* The Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works released details of a £2½ mill. project to improve St. Kilda Junction, one of Melbourne's worst traffic bottlenecks.

APPENDIX C—*continued*

- March 12* Under a new agreement negotiated by Federal Ministers and State Premiers, the Federal Government will increase by 50 per cent. (to £375 mill.) its contribution to the States for spending on construction and improvement of Australian roads.
- March 17* Tenders were called for the construction of the runways at the Tullamarine jet airport, which will become Melbourne's international air terminal.
- March 19* Plans were announced for a £2 mill. project to roof the Camberwell Railway Station.
- April 3* The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced plans for the extension of tertiary education in Victoria. These include the appointment of a committee to select a site for Victoria's third university, and the extension of the Ballarat School of Mines to provide degree courses.
- April 15* Melbourne and Monash Universities announced plans for a joint matriculation examination.
- April 17* The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) opened the new £4 mill. Lake Eppalock reservoir, which has a capacity of 250,000 acre ft. This is one and a half times that of the Upper Yarra Dam.
- May 5* Work began on the Prince's Gate development project in Flinders-street which is to cost £5 mill. It will radically change an important corner of the city and involve considerable alterations to railway facilities.
- June 9* The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission raised the Federal basic wage award by £1 per week. Victoria's basic wage now becomes £15 7s. per week.
- June 18* Australia will spend £56½ mill. to increase its defence forces.
- June 27* The State Government led by the Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) was returned to Parliament with an increased majority in the Legislative Council as a result of the State elections.

Appendix D

Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

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

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Agent-General for Victoria ..	1964	Assurance, Life	1962
Alfred Hospital	1963	Audio-Visual Education ..	1964
Animal Husbandry	1963	Australian Administrative Staff	
Architecture in Victoria,		College	1961
Development of	1962	Australian College of Education	1961

APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Aviation, Civil, History of ..	1962	Medical Research at the University of Melbourne ..	1964
Ballarat	1963	Medical School, University of Melbourne, 1862 to 1962 ..	1963
Bank, State Savings of Victoria, History of	1961	Medicine, Developments in 1910 to 1960	1963
Banking, History of	1961	Melbourne City Council	1961
Bendigo	1964	Melbourne Tramways, History of ..	1961
Broadcasting, History of	1961	Mines Department, History of ..	1961
Brown Coal Production : State Electricity Commission of Victoria	1962	Ministers of the Crown, 1851-1855	1961
Chemical Industry	1963	Ministries and Premiers, 1855-1955	1961
Children's Welfare Department, History of	1961	Money Bills	1963
Country Roads Board, History of ..	1961	Motor Vehicle Industry	1962
Criminal Law	1963	Mountain Regions	1962
Currency, History of	1961	Music	1961
Drama	1963	Nursing, History of	1961
Education—		Oil Refining Industry	1961
Australian College of	1961	Painting in Victoria to 1945	1964
History of Catholic	1961	Parliamentary Committees	1964
History of Primary	1963	Pastoral Industry, History of	1963
History of State	1961	Pastures, Development of Victoria's	1962
in Victoria, 1945-60, Secondary	1962	Petrochemical Industry in Victoria	1964
Electricity Commission, State, History of	1961	Planning, Regional	1962
Employers' Associations	1964	Planning, Town and Country	1961
Farming, Mechanization of	1962	Port Phillip Pilot Service	1963
Flora of Victoria	1962	Private Legislation	1962
Geelong	1962	Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
Geology	1961	Retailing in Victoria	1962
Gordon Institute of Technology ..	1962	Rivers and Water Resources	1963
Governors, List of	1961	Royal Society of Victoria	1963
Health, History of Public	1961	St. Vincent's School of Medical Research	1962
History of Victoria	1961	Sculpture in Victoria	1964
Hospitals—		Secondary Industry and Its Educational Requirements	1964
Alfred	1963	Soil Conservation Authority	1961
Fairfield	1961	Soils of Victoria	1964
Geelong	1962	Sport in Victoria	1964
in Victoria	1964	State Electricity Supply, History of	1961
Prince Henry's	1964	State Savings Bank, History of ..	1961
Royal Children's	1964	Telecommunications, Overseas, History of	1962
Royal Melbourne	1962	Tramways, History of Melbourne ..	1963
Industrial Development in the Post-War Period	1962	TRESS System, P.M.G.	1963
Irrigation	1962	Victorian Railways, History of ..	1962
Land Settlement, History of	1961	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research	1963
Law, Function of	1961	Wildlife in Relation to Natural Resources	1962
Law of Torts in Victoria	1964		
Legislation, Private	1962		
Libraries, Victoria's Special and Research	1964		
Lighthouses	1964		
Mammals	1963		
Management Techniques in Manufacturing Industry	1963		
Manufacturing, History of	1961		

Appendix E

List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year	Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria ..	1962	Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1964
Annual Rainfall Map ..	1964	Port of Melbourne	1964
Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1963	Rainfall (Annual)	1964
Civil Air Services	1963	Rainfall Reliability	1964
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria	1963	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	1964	Regular Air Services	1964
Distribution of Beef Cattle ..	1964	Rivers and Catchments	1963
Distribution of Dairy Cattle ..	1964	Soil Map of Victoria	1964
Distribution of Pigs	1964	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council	1964
Distribution of Sheep	1964	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly	1964
Geological Features of Victoria	1961	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual)	1964
High Voltage Transmission of Electricity	1964	Water Resources and River Basins	1964
Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Water Supply System	1964
Melbourne and Surrounding Area: Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area"	1962	Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
		Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types ..	1962

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

Appendix F

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1963-64 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria, which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under the Copyright Act.

ANDERSON, H.—Beef Cattle. Melbourne, Lothian (Australian Industries Series), 1964. 63 pages.

ANDERSON, H.—Sheep and Wool. Melbourne, Lothian (Australian Industries Series), 1963. 63 pages.

ARNDT, H. W. and CORDEN, W. M. eds.—The Australian Economy; a volume of readings. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 470 pages.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.—Review of Education in Australia, 1955-62. Australian Council for Educational Research, Hawthorn, 1964. 442 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- BALLARAT, *Shire Council*.—Shire of Ballarat, 1863–1963. The Shire Council, 1964.
- BANFIELD, L.—Shire of Ararat; its settlement and development, 1864–1964. The Secretary, Shire of Ararat, Ararat, 1964. 78 pages.
- BARNES, J.—Joseph Furphy. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 34 pages.
- BASSETT, G. W.—Each One Is Different. Australian Council for Educational Research, Hawthorn, 1964. 130 pages.
- BATTY, J. D.—Namatjira: wanderer between two worlds. Melbourne, Hodder and Stoughton, 1963. 158 pages.
- BEATTY, W. A.—Tasmania: isle of splendour. Melbourne, Cassell, 1963. 221 pages.
- BIGGS, H. J. G.—100 Years of Local Government 1862–1962. Eaglehawk Borough Council, 1962. 28 pages.
- BLAINEY, G.—The Rush That Never Ended: a history of Australian mining. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 369 pages.
- BORCHARDT, D. H.—Australian Bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 72 pages.
- BOSSENCE, W. H.—Kyabram. Melbourne, The Hawthorn Press, 1963. 262 pages.
- BOYD, R.—The New Architecture. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- BROOKFIELD, H. C. and BROWN, D.—Struggle for Land; agriculture and group territories among the Chimbu of the New Guinea highlands. Oxford University Press in association with the Australian National University, 1963. 193 pages.
- BURNSIDE, M. *comp.*—Ringwood: short notes on its developments, 1875–1963. Ringwood Historical Research Group, 1964. 36 pages.
- BUTLER, J. C.—The First Hundred Years, being a brief history of the Melbourne Orphanage from 1851 to 1951, with The Next Decade compiled by J. C. Janicker. The Orphanage, Brighton, 1961. 40 pages.
- CHILDREN'S BOOK COUNCIL OF VICTORIA.—Books for Children; a select list. 3rd edition. Melbourne, Children's Book Council of Victoria, 1963. 88 pages.
- CHISHOLM, A. H.—The Making of A Sentimental Bloke: a sketch of the remarkable career of C. J. Dennis. Melbourne University Press (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 137 pages.
- CLACY, Ellen, *Mrs. C.*—A Lady's Visit to The Gold Diggings of Australia in 1852–53; edited by Patricia Thompson. Melbourne, Lansdowne (A Heritage Book), 1963. 160 pages.
- CONFERENCE ON ABORIGINAL STUDIES, *Canberra*, 1961.—Australian Aboriginal Studies: a symposium of papers presented at the 1961 research conference; ed. by Helen Shiels. Oxford University Press (for the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies), 1963. 505 pages.
- DARLING, J. R. and others.—Educating for Tomorrow. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 92 pages.
- DARLING, K. S.—Using the Library; a guide to library organization. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 36 pages.
- DOW, G. M.—George Higinbotham: church and state. Sir Isaac Pitman, Pitman House, Carlton, 1964. 215 pages.
- DOWNING, R. I.—National Income and Social Accounts: an Australian study. 8th edition. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 85 pages.
- ELLIS, U.—A History of the Australian Country Party. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 359 pages.
- FARWELL, G. M.—Riders to an Unknown Sea; the story of Charles Sturt; explorer. Melbourne, Macmillan (Great Stories of Australia), 1963. 175 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- FRAUCA, H.—Encounters with Australian Animals. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1963. 152 pages.
- FREELAND, J. M.—Melbourne Churches 1836–51: an architectural record. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 170 pages.
- FRENCH, E. L. *ed.*—Melbourne Studies in Education, 1961–62. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 307 pages.
- GORDON, M.—Sir Isaac Isaacs: a life of service. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1963. 228 pages.
- GRANT, B.—Indonesia. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 190 pages.
- GRAY, D. F.—Immunology: an outline of basic principles, problems and theories concerning the immunological behaviour of man and animals. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 154 pages.
- GREEN, H. M.—Australian Literature, 1900–50. Reprinted with minor corrections. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 33 pages.
- HAGUE, R. M.—Sir John Jeffcott: portrait of a colonial judge. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 132 pages.
- HAGGER, A. J.—The Theory of Inflation: a review. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 238 pages.
- HAMILTON SPECTATOR.—Dundas Shire Centenary: 1863–1963. Hamilton Spectator for the Dundas Shire Council, Hamilton, 1963. 120 pages.
- HARDING, B. A.—Windows of Fame: a heroic chronicle of Australians at war. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 100 pages.
- HARRIS, A.—Settlers and Convicts, or recollections of sixteen years' labour in the Australian Backwoods by an emigrant mechanic, with a new foreward by C. M. H. Clark. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 245 pages.
- HARRIS, M.—Kenneth Slessor. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 47 pages.
- HERBERT, A. X.—Disturbing Element. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 271 pages.
- HERMAN, M. E.—Early Colonial Architecture. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- HESELTINE, H. P., *comp.*—Australian Idiom: an anthology of contemporary prose and poetry. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 305 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Australian Painters: forty portraits: portrait drawings by Louis Kahan. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 240 pages.
- HIGGINS, F.—Music Education in The Primary School. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1964. 172 pages.
- HOPE, A. D.—Australian Literature, 1950–62. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 21 pages.
- JAMES, R. H.—Commercial Art in Australia. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- JOYNER, C.—The Commonwealth and Monopolies. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire (Sydney Studies in Politics, 4), 1963. 101 pages.
- JUPP, J.—Australian Party Politics. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 326 pages.
- KEESING, N.—By Gravel and Gum: the story of a pioneer family. Melbourne, Macmillan (Great stories of Australia), 1963. 168 pages.
- LARDNER, N. B. *comp.*—Old Silver; English, Continental, Australian. Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Como, 1963. 5 pages.
- LATHAM, M.—Fishing. Oxford University Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- LEE, D. J. N.—The Similes of the Iliad and the Odyssey Compared. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 80 pages.
- LINDSAY, *Sir Daryl comp.*—The Felton Bequest: an historical record 1904–59. Oxford University Press, 1963. 130 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- LOCKWOOD, D. W.—I, the Aboriginal. Melbourne, Colorgravure (Readers Book Club), 1963. 240 pages.
- McALPINE, R. A.—The Shire of Hampden, 1863–1953. Terang Express, 1963. 114 pages.
- McAULEY, J. P.—C. J. Brennan. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 36 pages.
- MARSHALL, A.—In Mine Own Heart. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 242 pages.
- MATHEW, R.—Miles Franklin. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 37 pages.
- MOONIE, M. A.—Bridge to the Future: the story of local government in Oxley Shire, 1862–1962. The Shire of Oxley, Wangaratta, 1963. 24 pages.
- NEAL, L.—Snow Country. Oxford University Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- NICHOLSON, J.—Cranky: The Baby Australian Camel; photography by G. De Lisle. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 31 pages.
- PALMER, G.—A Guide to Australian Economic Statistics. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1963, 328 pages.
- PAULL, R. A.—Old Walhalla: portrait of a gold town. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 148 pages.
- PHILIPP, F. A. and STEWART, J. M. eds.—In Honour of Daryl Lindsay: essays and studies. Oxford University Press, 1964. 246 pages.
- PIZZEY, G.—Lyrebirds. Oxford University Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- POWELL, J. H.—The Postal History of the Territory of New Guinea from 1888 to 1942. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1964. 50 pages.
- PRICE, C. A.—Southern Europeans in Australia. Oxford University Press in association with Australian National University, 1963. 342 pages.
- ROLAND, B.—Lesbos, the Pagan Island. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 163 pages.
- RORABACHER, L. E. ed.—Two Ways Meet: stories of migrants in Australia. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 205 pages.
- RUSSELL, K. F.—British Anatomy 1525–1800: a bibliography. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 254 pages.
- SAWER, G.—Australian Federal Politics and Law, 1929–49. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 244 pages.
- SAWER, G.—Ombudsmen. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 42 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—Shanty at the Bridge: the story of Donald. The Shire of Donald, 1963. 233 pages.
- SCHOENHEIMER, H. P.—Expressive English: a handbook for senior students. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 238 pages.
- SERLE, G.—The Golden Age: a history of the colony of Victoria, 1851–61. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 455 pages.
- SERLE, R. P. ed.—The Second Twenty-fourth Australian Infantry Battalion of the 9th Australian Division: a history. Melbourne, the Jacaranda Press (for 2/24th Australian Infantry Battalion Association), 1963. 378 pages.
- SHANNON, I.—International Liquidity: a study in the economic functions of gold. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 143 pages.
- SIR COLIN MACKENZIE SANCTUARY, *Healesville, Victoria*.—Australian Fauna at the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary. The Committee of Management, Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Badger Creek, Healesville, 1963. 31 pages.
- SMITH, R.—Australia in Colour. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963.
- TARLING, N.—Piracy and Politics in the Malay World. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 273 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- TAYLOR, *Sir* Patrick G.—*The Sky Beyond*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1963. 366 pages.
- THOMPSON, J.—*I Hate and I Love : poems*. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 115 pages.
- TIERNEY, L.—*Children Who Need Help : a study of child welfare policy and administration in Victoria*. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 127 pages.
- TOMLINSON, G. W.—*Australian Bank Notes, 1817–1963 : a descriptive catalogue of the notes of the banks of issue 1817–1910, the Commonwealth Australia 1910 to 1963, and others, together with brief notations*. Melbourne, the Hawthorn Press, 1963. 143 pages.
- TRIBE, E. *and* TRIBE, D.—*Postmark Australia : the land and its people through English eyes*. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 97 pages.
- TROLLOPE, A.—*Harry Heathcote of Gangoil : a tale of Australian bush life ; with an introduction by Marcia Muir*. Melbourne, Lansdowne (a Heritage Book), 1964. 159 pages.
- VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—*Directory of Social Services : 3rd edition*. Melbourne, the Council, 1963. 234 pages.
- WERE, J. B.—*A Voyage from Plymouth to Melbourne in 1839 : the shipboard and early Melbourne diary of Jonathan Binns Were*. Melbourne, J. B. Were and Son, 1964. 309 pages.
- WHITTAKER, D. M.—*Wangaratta : being the history of the township that sprang up at Ovens Crossing and grew into a modern city, 1824–1938–1963*. Wangaratta City Council, 1963. 184 pages.
- WILLIAMS, Peter J. *and* SERLE, R.—*Shipwrecks at Port Phillip Heads, 1840–1963*. Maritime Historical Productions, 1963. 91 pages.
- WILSON, E.—*Coo-inna : a novel of the Tasmanian uplands*. Melbourne University Press (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 124 pages.
- WYND, I. *and* WOOD, J.—*A Map History of Australia*. Oxford University Press, 1964. 60 pages.
- YARWOOD, A. T.—*Asian Migration to Australia : the background to exclusion, 1896–1923*. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 210 pages.

Appendix G

*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)

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

APPENDIX G—*continued**Building*

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

Demography and Social

Crime Statistics
 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 Accidents 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)
 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)
 Rural Statistics
 Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Vegetables : Acreage and Production
 Viticultural Statistics
 Wheat : Acreage and Varieties
 Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

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

INDEX

NOTE.—Where there is more than one reference to a subject, the chief reference, where such is apparent, is given in bold numerals. Where there are two important references to a subject, both appear in bold print.

A	Page	Banks— <i>cont.</i>	Page
Aborigines in Victoria ..	141-150	Savings Bank ..	679-680
Accidental Deaths ..	174-175	Trading Bank ..	679
Accidents, Industrial ..	443-448	Private ..	685
Road Traffic ..	771-772	Reserve Bank ..	492, 677-679
Transport ..	175	State Savings Bank of Victoria	364, 491, 682-684
Acts, State, Passed during 1963 ..	87-91	Total Deposits in ..	685
Administration and Government	71-106	Trading ..	674-676
of Law ..	316-345	Barley ..	521-522
Adoption of Children ..	163	Basic Wage ..	453-458
Adult Education ..	238-239	Beekeepers ..	549-550
Parole ..	302	Benefits, Funeral ..	283
Probation ..	300-301	Hospital ..	291-293
Aerial Agriculture ..	510	Sickness and Unemployment	288-290
Age Distribution of the Population	119	Birthplace of the Population ..	120
Pensions ..	279-282	Births ..	159-164
Aged, Care of ..	258	Book Publishing ..	181-183
Ages at Death ..	167-168	Books Published in Victoria, Select	809-813
of Bridegrooms and Brides ..	152	Bibliography of ..	809-813
of Mothers ..	161, 163	Boots and Shoes ..	616
Agricultural Education ..	503	Briquette and Gas Production ..	795
Machinery and Implements ..	612	Broadcasting ..	190-192
Agriculture ..	504-533	Programme Standards	196-198
Aerial ..	510	Brown Coal, Flora of ..	11-13
Air Navigation, Radio Aids to	773-775	Building and Housing ..	345-370
Alfred Hospital, Research Work at	277	Approvals ..	349
Alienation of Land ..	484-485	Development in the City of	345-346
Ambulance Services ..	260	Melbourne ..	356-357
Annual Leave ..	436-437	Employment ..	355
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria	271-272	Fittings and Materials ..	695
Apiculture ..	549-550	Societies ..	347-357
Apprenticeship Commission ..	451	Statistics ..	346
Arbitration, Industrial ..	431-434	Supervision and Control of ..	264-265
Area and Boundaries of Victoria	27-28	Bush Nursing Association ..	538, 618
Artificial Fertilizers ..	509	Butter and Cheese ..	538, 618
Australian Broadcasting Commission	191-192, 194-195		
Control Board	190, 193		
Australian National Accounts	798-805		
Australian Wheat Board ..	517		
Aviation, Civil ..	773-777		

B		C	
Baby Health Centres (<i>see</i> Infant Welfare)		Cabinet ..	73-74
Bacchus Marsh Glacial Beds	15-16	Cancer Institute Board ..	269-270
Baker Medical Research Institute	276-277	Canning ..	617
Bakeries ..	617	Catholic Education ..	221-222
Ballarat Sewerage Authority	423	Cattle ..	534-539
Water Commissioners	422-423	Causes of Death ..	164-179
Banking during 1963 ..	672-674	Census of 1961 ..	115-124, 365-370
Bankruptcies ..	327	of Retail Establishments	715-718
Banks ..	670-686	Populations to 1961 ..	108-114
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	679-682	Cereals ..	514-523
Development Bank of Australia	680-682	Charitable Institutions ..	260-263
		Chemicals and Acids ..	608
		Chest X-Rays, Compulsory ..	244
		Child Endowment ..	286-287
		Children's Court ..	327-330
		Civil Aviation ..	773-777

	<i>Page</i>
Climate of Melbourne	61-64
of Victoria	52-70
Tertiary	13
Clothing	615
Coal Production	560
Coastline of Victoria	29-30
Commercial Broadcasting	191
Television	193
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	679-682
Legislation	670-672
Conciliation and Arbitration	433-434
Commission	433-434
Development Bank	492, 680-682
Employment Service	465-466
Grants	637-641
Industrial Court	433-434
Savings Bank	679-680
Scholarship Scheme	206-207
Social Services	278-291
Trading Bank	679
Communications	778-790
Companies	706-707
Company Tax	656
Conjugal Condition of the Population	121
Consolidated Revenue Fund	641-643
Constitution of Victoria	71-74
Consumer Price Index	473-475
Consumption Expenditure, Personal	804
Containers	620
Co-operative Housing Societies	364
Organizations	696-697
Societies	309-311
Council, Legislative	82-83
Councils, Municipal	374
Country Fire Authority	426-428
Roads Board	402-407
Sewerage Authorities	423-424
County Court	324
Court, Children's	327-330
County	324
Industrial	433-434
Licensing	339
Supreme	321-323
Courts, Higher	334-337
in Victoria	321-327
of Petty Sessions	325-326, 330-332
Cremation	180
Crime Statistics	330-338
Crops and Growers	512-514
Minor	533
Principal	514-533
Crown Land	484-485
Law Department	100-104
Cultivation, Progress of	511
Cultural and Recreational	181-201
Customs Revenue	735-737

D

Dairying Industry	536-539
Death Rates	164, 165-166
Deaths	164
Accidental	174-175

Deaths— <i>cont.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Ages at Death	167-168
Causes of	164-179
Infant	175-179
Demography	107-180
Dental Hospital	267-268
Department of Health	242-252
of Housing	357-358
of Labour and Industry	464-465
of Labour and National Service	465
Departments, History of	State
Government	100-104
Deposits in Savings Banks	685-686
Detection	343-344
Diabetes Mellitus	172
Dinosaurs, Age of	13-15
Diseases, Infective and Parasitic	169
of the Digestive System	174
of the Genito-urinary System	174
of the Heart	172-173
of the Respiratory System	173
Division of State Development	429-430
Divorce	156-158
Dried Fruits	530, 532
Driving Licences	764, 765
Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census	365-370
Dwellings, Number of New	351

E

Earnings, Average Weekly	463
Education	201-241
Agricultural	503
Catholic	221-222
Council of Adult	238-239
Council of Public	222-225
Salient Features of	Con-
temporary State	202-203
State Expenditure on	217-219
Technical	207-217
Elections, Parliamentary	97-98
Electoral System	92-99
Electric Light and Power	622
Electrical Machinery, Cables and	Apparatus
Apparatus	611
Electricity Commission, State	622-626
Generated	625
Employers' Total Wage Case 1964	458-459
Employment	464-473
Control of	464-466
in Factories	586-590
Endowment, Child	286-287
Entertainments Tax	652
Estate Duty	647
Examinations, Public	225-227
Excise Revenue	735-737
Executive Council	73
Expenditure from Loan Fund	662-663
Exports	724-729

F

Factories, Law Relating to	452
Classification of	576-578, 580-585
Employment in	586-590

<i>Factories—cont.</i>	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Government ..	630		
Land, Building, Plant and Machinery ..	598-602		
Relation of Costs ..	595-597		
Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs ..	590-593		
Summary of ..	579		
Value of Output and Production ..	594-595		
Factory and Wages Board Legislation ..	573		
Products, Principal ..	602-605		
Statistics, Definitions in ..	575-576		
Farm Income ..	805		
Machinery ..	510		
Farming ..	504-550		
Fertilizers, Artificial ..	509		
Finance ..	631-714		
Private ..	670-714		
Public ..	631-669		
Financial Relations with the Commonwealth ..	634-641		
Fisheries and Wildlife ..	556-559		
Statistics ..	558-559		
Fodder Conservation ..	535-536		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	616		
Forest Fires ..	554		
Forestry ..	550-556		
Fossils and the Tasman Geosyncline ..	18-19		
Buried River ..	4-5		
Grampians ..	16-17		
Pre-Cambrian ..	22		
Radiocarbon Dating of Tertiary Marine ..	8-10		
Friendly Societies ..	307-309		
Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported ..	549		
Fruit Industries ..	528-531		
Functions of Parliament ..	77		
G			
Gallery, National ..	186-187		
Gaols ..	298-299		
Gas and Fuel Corporation ..	627-630		
Industrial Uses of ..	628-630		
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	420-421		
Geographical Features of Victoria ..	25-47		
Geography, Physical ..	48-51		
Glass Industry, Growth of ..	606-608		
Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District ..	498-502		
Government Administration and Administration ..	100-106		
Departments ..	100-104		
Employees ..	472		
Factories ..	630		
Financial Activity ..	631-634		
Grants ..	380-381		
Instrumentalities ..	104-106		
Local ..	371-430		
Ministries ..	75-76		
Governor of Victoria ..	71-72		
Grain Elevators Board ..	515-516		
Grampians Fossils ..	17-18		
Grants to the States ..	637-641		
		H	
Hay ..	523-524		
Health and Medical Research ..	242-278		
Department of ..	242-252		
Heart, Diseases of ..	172-173		
Highways, State ..	403		
Hire Purchase Operations ..	714		
Home Finance Trust ..	365		
Homicide ..	175		
Honey Industry ..	549-550		
Hosiery ..	614		
Hospital Benefits ..	291-293		
Dental ..	267-268		
St. Vincent's ..	266-267		
Hospitals and Charities Commission ..	253-260		
Mental ..	252-253		
Private ..	259		
Public ..	255-257, 260-263		
Houses, Number of New ..	351		
Houses of Parliament, Resolving Disagreements and Deadlocks ..	79-82		
Housing and Building ..	345-370		
Commission of Victoria ..	358-363		
Department of ..	357-358		
Institutions, Approved ..	365		
Hydrologic Research ..	486		
I			
Immigration ..	133-141		
Imports ..	724-729		
Income, Farm ..	805		
Personal ..	804		
Tax ..	652-656		
Index of Special Articles ..	807-808		
Industrial Accidents ..	443-448		
Arbitration ..	431-434		
Awards, Incidence of ..	464		
Conditions ..	431-454		
Disputes ..	437-438		
Safety ..	441-443		
Uses of Gas ..	628-630		
Industries, Details of ..	608-630		
Individual ..	606-630		
Industry of the Population ..	122		
Infant Mortality Statistics ..	175-179		
Welfare Services ..	246-247		
Inquests ..	332-333		
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales ..	710-714		
Instrumentalities, Victorian Government ..	104-106		
Insurance, Fire, Marine, and General ..	688-694		
Life ..	686-688		
Motor Vehicles ..	692-693		
Invalid Pensions ..	282-283		
Irrigation ..	495-498		
Spray ..	502		
J			
Justice and Administration of Law ..	316-345		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
		K	
Kindergartens	248	Mail Services	778-779
Knitted Goods	614	Maize	522
		Malignant Neoplasms	169-171
		Manufacturing Activity (<i>see also</i> Fac-	
		tories)	573-605
		Industry	569-630
		Maps in Previous Victorian Year	
		Books, List of	809
		Marketing Facilities	387-389
		Marriages	151-155
		Marsupials, Extinct	6
		Recently Become Extinct	6-8
		Masculinity of the Population	114, 115
		Maternity Allowances	285-286
		Meat Industry	547-548
		Medical Research	242-278
		at Alfred Hospital	277-278
		at Royal Women's	
		Hospital	273-274
		Institute, Baker	276-277
		St. Vincent's School of	274-275
		Walter and Eliza Hall,	
		Institute of	275-276
		Medicine	242-278
		Members of State Parliament	..82-85
		Mental Health Authority	252-253
		Hospitals	252-253
		Melbourne and Metropolitan Board	
		of Works	408-418
		Tramways Board	760-763
		City Council	385-389
		Climate of .. .. .	..61-64
		Metals, Machines and Conveyances	610
		Non-Ferrous	613
		Meteorological Records .. .. .	..65-70
		Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	424-425
		Migration	133-141
		Milk Production	538
		Mineral Production	560
		Mining	559-564
		Ministries, State	75-76
		Monash University	232-235
		Mortality	164-179
		Mortgages of Real Estate	.. 705
		Stock .. .. .	.. 706
		Motor Boats .. .. .	.. 768
		Vehicle Insurance	692-693
		Taxation .. .. .	.. 645
		Vehicles	612, 764-767
		Drivers' Licences	764, 765
		Registration	764-767
		Mountain Regions of Victoria	..28-29
		Municipal Administrative Costs	.. 394
		Business Undertakings	395-396
		Elections	374-375
		General Account	391-394
		Loan Finance	396-399
		Revenue and Expenditure	.. 391
		Municipalities	373-385
		Powers and Duties of	375-377
		Music	187-190
		Mutton, Exported, Frozen	.. 549
		L	
Labour Organizations	438-441		
Lakes, Gippsland .. .. .	..35-39		
of Victoria .. .. .	..33-46		
Lamb Exported, Frozen .. .. .	.. 549		
Lambing .. .. .	.. 542		
Land, Alienation of	484-485		
Settlement	494-502		
and Irrigation	480-502		
Tax	647-648		
Transfer of	703-706		
Utilization	480-484		
Latrobe Valley	791-797		
Development	Advisory		
Committee	429-430		
Water and Sewerage			
Board	421-422		
Law Enforcement System	342-343		
in Victoria	316-318		
of Contracts in Victoria	318-321		
Leave, Annual	436-437		
Long Service .. .. .	.. 437		
Legal Departments .. .. .	.. 317		
Profession	316-317		
Legislation, Licensing	338-340		
Legislative Assembly .. .. .	..83-85		
Council .. .. .	..82-83		
Library Services, Development of			
Regional	184-186		
State	183-184		
Licences, Broadcast and Television	787		
Broadcasting .. .. .	.. 192		
Driving	764-765		
Licensing Legislation	338-340		
Liens on Wool and Crops .. .. .	.. 706		
Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria	..72-73		
Life Insurance	686-688		
Linseed	526-527		
Liquor Tax	649-650		
Live Stock	534-549		
Loan Fund, Expenditure from	662-663		
Local Government	371-430		
<i>Local Government Act 1958</i> .. .. .	.. 347		
Local Government, Administration			
	371-389		
New Money Loan Raisings	428		
Department	371-373		
Statistics of	389-401		
Long Service Leave .. .. .	.. 437		
Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea	316		
Fund	265-266		
Lottery (Tattersall's) Duty .. .. .	.. 650		
		M	
Machinery, Agricultural .. .. .	.. 612		
Electrical .. .. .	.. 611		
Magistrates, Stipendiary	325		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
N			
National Accounts ..	798-805	Population ..	107-150
Debt Sinking Fund ..	668-669	Age Distribution of ..	.. 119
Gallery and Cultural Centre	186-187	Ages of the ..	.. 113
Parks ..	199-201	Birthplace of ..	.. 120
Welfare Fund ..	.. 279	by Municipality ..	126-132
Nationality of the Population	.. 120	Census of 1961 ..	115-124
Natural Resources Conservation		Census Populations to 1961	.. 108
League ..	.. 47	Conjugal Condition of	.. 121
Naturalization ..	139-141	Estimates ..	124-133
Newspapers and Periodicals ..	.. 619	Historical ..	.. 107
Not Incorporated Areas 128, 129, 131		in Statistical Divisions	111,115
Nursing ..	.. 259	Industry of ..	.. 122
O		Intercensal Increases	.. 111
Oats ..	519-520	Masculinity of ..	114, 115
Occupation of the Population ..	123	Nationality of ..	.. 120
Oil Exploration in Victoria	561-563	Natural Increase ..	.. 109
Oils, Mineral ..	.. 609	Occupational Status of	123-124
Onions ..	.. 526	Occupations of ..	.. 123
Oversea and Interstate Trade	719-737	of Capital Cities ..	.. 110
Overseas Telecommunications Com-		of Localities ..	117-119
mission ..	787-790	of Principal Urban Areas	132-133
P		of States and Territories	.. 108
Palaeontology of Victoria ..	1-24	Rate of Increase of ..	.. 108
Parliament, Functions of ..	77	Religion of ..	.. 122
Members of State ..	82-85	Summary of ..	.. 116
of Victoria ..	76-91	Port of Geelong ..	748-749
Victorian Members of Federal	99	of Melbourne ..	744-747
Parliamentary, By-election ..	98	of Portland ..	749-750
Elections ..	97-98	Port Phillip Sea Pilots	743-744
Government, Cost of ..	86-87	Post Office Statistics	783-787
Procedure ..	77-78	Postal Services ..	778-779
Parliaments, Number and Duration of	86	Potatoes ..	.. 525
Parole, Adult ..	302	Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies	249
Youth ..	302-303	Services ..	.. 248
Passenger Rail Traffic ..	753-754	Press, The ..	.. 190
Pastoral and Dairying ..	534-549	Price Index, Consumer ..	473-475
Industry ..	541-546	Indexes, Retail ..	473-476
Pensions, Age ..	279-282	Wholesale ..	476-478
and Gratuities ..	657-661	Prices ..	473-478
Cost of ..	312-313	Primary Production ..	480-568
Invalid ..	282-283	Principal Events from 1st July, 1963	
Service ..	312	to 30th June, 1964 ..	806-807
War ..	311-312	Printing ..	.. 620
Widows' ..	283-285	Prisons and Prisoners ..	298-299
Personal Income ..	804	Private Streets, Construction of	399-401
Pesticides ..	245-246	Probate ..	700-702
Petroleum Products, Handling of ..	745	Duties ..	646-647
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Pre-		Probation, Adult ..	300-301
parations ..	609	Children's Court ..	.. 302
Pharmacy, Victorian College of	239-241	Production, Primary ..	480-568
Physical Divisions ..	48-51	Value of	564-568
Environment ..	1-70	Secondary ..	569-630
Geography ..	48-51	Value of ..	594, 608-622
Pig Industry ..	539-540	Properties Rated ..	.. 390
Plastic ..	621	Public Debt ..	663-669
Poisons, Control of ..	245	Finance ..	631-669
Police, Victoria ..	342-345	Service, Victorian ..	.. 100
		Solicitor ..	317-318
		Trustee ..	697-699
		Publications Issued by Common-	
		wealth Bureau of Census and	
		Statistics, Victorian Office	813-814
		Publishing, Book ..	181-183

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Q			
Quarrying	563-564	School Medical Service	243
R			
Racing	341	Schools, Registered	219-221
Taxation	651	State Primary and Secondary	203-205
Radio Aids to Air Navigation	773-775	Science and Technology Careers	
Communications	780-781	Bureau	241
Rail Traffic	753-754	Scientific Research and Standard-	
Railway Rolling Stock	611	ization	574
Railways, Victorian	750-760	Secondary Industry, Development	
Rainfall	53-54	of	569-572
Reliability	58-61	Semi-Governmental Authorities	402-428
Rates of Wage	460-463	Sewerage System	412-413
Rating of Land and Property	379-380	Share Price Index	710
Recreational and Cultural	181-201	Sheep	541-542
Red Cross Society	315	and Lambs in Statistical	
Regional Library Services, Develop-		Districts	542-543
ment of	184-186	Breeds of	543-544
Planning	429	Sheet Metal Working	613
Registered Schools	219-221	Shipping	737-743
Registrations of Motor Vehicles	764-767	Shops, Law Relating to	452
Rehabilitation	290-291	Sickness Benefits	288-290
Religion of the Population	122	Social Conditions	181-370
Repatriation	311-315	Security Benefits	279-290
Institutions	314	Services, Commonwealth	278-291
Medical Care	313-314	Contribution	652-656
Research, Health and Medical	242-278	Voluntary	304-307
Reserve Bank of Australia 492,	677-679	Welfare	278-315
Retail Establishments, Census of	715-718	Department	293-303
Survey of	718-719	Societies, Co-operative	309-311
Price Indexes	473-476	Friendly	307-309
Sales, Instalment Credit for	710-714	Softwood Plantations	552-553
Trade	715-719	Soil Conservation Authority	485-486
Revenue and Expenditure	641-643	Special Articles, Index of	807-808
Rivers of Victoria	31-32	Stamp Duty	649
Road Traffic Accidents	771-772	Standard Hours of Work	434-436
Roads and Streets, Length of	401	Standardization of Railway Gauge..	754
By-Pass	404	State Accident Insurance Office ..	694
Developmental	402	Acts Passed during 1963	87-91
Forest	403	Development and Regional	
Isolated Settlers	402	Planning	429-430
Main	402	Electricity Commission	622-626
Tourists'	403	Library of Victoria	183-184
Unclassified	403	Motor Car Insurance Office	693-694
Royal Melbourne Institute of		Savings Bank of Victoria	
Technology	236-238	364, 491, 682-684	
Women's Hospital, Medical		Stillbirths	179
Research at	273-274	Stipendiary Magistrates	325-326
Rubber Goods	621	Stock Breeding	534-535
Rural Finance and Settlement		Mortgages	706
Commission	364, 487-491	Slaughtered	548
Facilities	487-494	Stock Exchange of Melbourne	708-710
Holdings, Classification of	507-509	Streets, Private	399-401
Rye	522-523	Suicide	175
S			
Safety Promotion and Education ..	443	Superannuation Fund	657-658
St. Vincent's Hospital	266-267	Supreme Court	321-323
School of Medical Research	274-275	Survey and Mapping	46-47
Sales, Retail	715-719	Survey of Retail Establishments	718-719
Sanctuary, Sir Colin McKenzie	198-199	T	
Sawmills	618, 619	Tariffs	720-722
Scholarships and Bursaries	205-207	Taxation	644-656
		Technical Education	207-217
		Telecommunications	779
		Telegraph Services	779

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Television	193-195	Vine Fruits	531-532
Network	781-783	Vital Statistics	150-180
Programme Standards	196-198	Voluntary Social Services	304-307
Tertiary Climate.. ..	.. 13		
Terrestrial Fauna .. ..	.. 10-11	W	
Timber, Forest	551-552	Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian	
Titles of Land Issued .. ..	.. 704	Employment	469-472
Tobacco	527-528	Average Weekly Earnings	463
Town and Country Planning	.. 347	Basic	453-458
Planning	417-418	Margins	459-460
Trade, Coastal	737-738	Rates of	460-463
Interstate	730-734	Wages	453-464
Legislation and Agreements	719-723	Boards in Victoria	432-433
Missions .. ..	.. 723	Employment, and Prices	431-478
Oversea and Interstate	719-737	Paid in Factories	590-591
Recorded Value of Imports and		Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of	
Exports	723-724	Medical Research	275-276
Retail	715-719	Water, Consumption of	411-412
Transport, and Communica-		Supply and Land Settlement	494-502
tions	715-790	and Sewerage in Country	
Trade Unions	438-441	Towns	418-424
Trading Banks	674-676	Authorities .. ..	.. 408
Traffic Commission .. ..	.. 770	Melbourne's	409-410
Control of	344-345	Weather Summary during 1963,	
Tramcars .. ..	.. 611	Victorian .. ..	.. 64-65
Tramways	760-764	Welfare, Social	278-315
Transfer of Land	703-705	Wheat	514-519
Transport	737-777	Breeding	518-519
Accidents .. ..	.. 175	for Grain	517-518
Regulation Board	768-769	Standard .. ..	.. 517
Trust Funds and Special Accounts	661-662	Wholesale Price Indexes	476-478
Trustee Companies	699-700	Wildlife	556-559
Tuberculosis .. ..	.. 169	Wilson's Promontory National	
Bureaux and Sanatoria	251-252	Park	200-201
		Wine .. ..	.. 532
U		Wool, Auction System .. ..	.. 546
Unemployment	464-473	Carding, Spinning, and Weaving	614
Benefits	288-290	Marketing System .. ..	.. 546
University, Monash	232-235	Production of .. ..	.. 545
of Melbourne	227-231	Work Force	467-469
		Workers Compensation	448-450
V		X	
Vascular Lesions .. ..	.. 172	X-Rays, Compulsory Chest	244
Vegetables	532-533		
Victoria Police	342-345	Y	
Victorian Bush Nursing Associa-		Youth Parole	302-303
tion	264-265		
Public Service .. ..	.. 100		

A. C. BROOKS
GOVERNMENT PRINTER.
MELBOURNE.
