

## Appendix A

### *Shepparton*

#### **History**

Shepparton derives its name from Sherbourne Sheppard, who, as a young man arrived from Clonmore, County Wexford, Ireland, and occupied "Tallygaroopna" sheep station from 1843 to 1857. A licence for the station had previously been granted by the Colonial Office in Sydney to Edward Khull. Sheppard was 23 years old when he took over the run—an area of some 172,000 acres. The site of the future Shepparton, on the banks of the Goulburn River, 113 miles inland from Melbourne, was part of the "Tallygaroopna" run. Prior to Sheppard settling on his pastoral holding, two overlanders—Hawdon and Bonney—passed through the district in 1838 on their way to Adelaide with cattle from New South Wales.

Before the arrival of the white man, the Shepparton district was inhabited by the Bangerang tribe of aboriginals which numbered about 1,200 persons. Fish from the Goulburn River and nearby lagoons, possums, kangaroos, and goannas were the principal items of aboriginal diet. With the coming of the white settlers began the dispossession of the aboriginals from their hunting grounds.

In the early 1850's, a Mr. Macguire built his "Emu" bush inn on the river bank at a spot now the west end of the present High Street, and established a punt or ferry across the Goulburn River for the convenience of squatters and shepherds. At the time when the gold fever was at its height, the spot became known as "Macguire's Punt" and was the recognized crossing place for travellers and miners migrating from the central goldfields near Bendigo to the more recent discoveries in the north-eastern districts of the Ovens Valley.

In 1855 a township was surveyed, comprising only about 20 acres. The survey plan was entitled "Shepparton, Macguire's Punt". Six years later, in 1861, the population of the settlement was 30 white people.

Following the strong demands from the inhabitants of the colony for the Government to "unlock the land", many thousands of acres of Crown land were opened for selection for agricultural purposes under the Grant Land Acts of 1869-1871. These Acts allowed settlers to acquire up to 320 acres of land at £1 (\$2) per acre, payable at the rate of 2s. (20c) an acre per year. By the 1870's much of the land in the Shepparton district was taken up. The selector's first job, after building a hut for himself and family, was the task of clearing the bush to prepare it for cultivation and fencing his land. Soon farming became established and trade in the village began. Stores were brought to Shepparton by paddle steamer on the Goulburn River and local produce was either shipped on the boats' return journeys or carted by dray to the nearest railhead at Avenel across 60 miles of bushland. The Road District of Echuca was proclaimed in 1864 and the Shire of

Echuca constituted in 1871. This included the areas now known as Shepparton and Numurkah and was represented by three councillors. The growing township and district demanded local government, and so on 31st May, 1879, the Shire of Shepparton was created, the population then being about 1,000. In 1884, the southern portion was created the Shire of South Shepparton, while the northern portion retained the name of Shepparton Shire. This was changed to the Shire of North Shepparton in 1885, and in the following year the name of the southern municipality was changed to the Shire of Shepparton.

The rich quality of the surrounding land assured the future growth of the town, wheat and oats being produced in abundance. A flour mill had been established; a butter factory followed in 1894; cattle saleyards helped the farmers; and all phases of commercial enterprise usually associated with an agricultural town were developing. Primary schools and churches were built. A local newspaper—the “News”—commenced publication in 1877. In 1880 the railway from Melbourne was extended to Shepparton; the present post office was erected in 1883; urban reticulated water supply was installed in 1887; and a gas works established in 1889.

Between 1887 and 1910 the growth of Shepparton received considerable impetus by the advent of irrigation and closer settlement. Farms, each averaging 500 acres were cut up into small irrigable holdings for hundreds of new settlers and their families. New industries developed in the town and greater demands were made on services. The Shepparton Fruit Cannery (now the Shepparton Preserving Company) was established for the 1917–18 fruit season and by 1920 the urban population alone was 4,000.

In 1927 the then township area of 2,100 acres was severed from the Shire of Shepparton to create a Borough with a Council of nine members. The Borough Council gave leadership in community life, and many public welfare organizations were encouraged. Successive programmes of public works were completed, including public health services, drainage, and sewerage. Improvements were also made to parks, gardens, and reserves. In 1948 the boundaries of the Borough were extended to include a total area of 4,720 acres and the following year Shepparton was declared a City. In 1961, the area of Shepparton City was further increased to 6,600 acres and in 1965 had a population of 16,370. The Shire of Shepparton, in 1965, had an area of 228,500 acres and population of 6,090. It contains 625 miles of roads of which 170 miles are sealed and 290 miles are gravelled.

Shepparton was honoured by a visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. in 1954. Some 30,000 persons from Shepparton and the surrounding districts gathered in Deakin Reserve to welcome Her Majesty.

### **Climate**

Shepparton has a warm temperate type of climate. It has hot, fairly dry summers and mild, rainy winters. Because it is over 100 miles from the coast, Shepparton's climate is not directly affected by the sea and shows greater variations in temperature than coastal areas such as Melbourne. For example, although its average maximum

daily temperature is more than  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  F. warmer than Melbourne, its average minimum daily temperature is  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  F. cooler. Another feature of Shepparton's climate is the low moisture content of the air, particularly in the summer months; given sufficient rainfall, an annual evaporation of 50 in. would be possible.

The major activities in and around Shepparton are fruit and wheat growing and lamb raising, and the most critical climatic factor for these activities is the relatively low dependability of the rainfall, although extensive irrigation has helped to overcome this deficiency. Shepparton has an average annual rainfall of 20 in. but the standard deviation from this average is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. This means in a third of the years, the rainfall is either less than  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more than  $25\frac{1}{2}$  in. Of the annual rainfall only 6 to 10 in. usually fall during the hottest months, November to April.

### Irrigation

#### *History of Rural Water Supplies*

The agricultural development of northern Victoria began only 100 years ago and the need for reticulation of water through the rural holdings became evident soon afterwards. In 1884, the Shire of Shepparton Waterworks Trust completed the construction of a diversion weir in the Broken River at Pine Lodge and the reticulation channels required to feed the main watercourses flowing north-westerly to the Goulburn River and Broken Creek. The weir failed under the heavy floods in 1885, and the Trust adopted pumping for diversion until 1897, when Gowangardie Weir and a more extensive reticulation system were completed. There was also some private diversion of water by pumping from the Goulburn River for irrigation of adjacent lands as early as 1886.

It was not until 1910, however, that the East Goulburn Main Channel, which carries water from the Goulburn Weir pool near Warring, was constructed across the Broken River to feed the first channels of the present Shepparton Irrigation Area. By this time the lands on the western side of the Goulburn River had been under irrigation for over twenty years providing a source of knowledge which ensured the early success of the Shepparton Area and helped in its continuous development. Major works constructed to meet the progressive demand for water indicate the extent of growth. After fifteen years the East Goulburn Main Channel was enlarged from its original 160 cubic ft./sec. capacity to 400 cubic ft./sec. when Eildon Reservoir was constructed on the Goulburn River. Thirty years later it was further enlarged to carry 1,000 cubic ft./sec. to Shepparton after the capacity of Eildon Reservoir was increased to store 2,750,000 acre ft.

A comprehensive drainage system was installed within the developed horticultural area of Shepparton in 1918, but in the recent closer settlement projects at Dunbulbalane the drains were installed at the same time as the irrigation channels.

*Irrigation Works*

The prosperity of the City of Shepparton comes not only from the Shepparton Irrigation Area, but from the flourishing irrigation development in the Rodney and Murray Valley Irrigation Areas as well. This description, however, is confined to the Shepparton Irrigation Area. The works for conservation and distribution of the waters of the Goulburn River are described in Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 498 to 502. Works for the utilization of Broken River water for irrigation purposes were commenced in 1965, when the Nillahcootie storage on the Broken River was commenced.

Water for the Shepparton Area is drawn from Goulburn Weir which raises the level of the Goulburn River at Nagambie to approximately 30 ft. above natural summer flow, diverting water by gravity into the 61 mile long East Goulburn Main Channel. For much of its length this channel forms the eastern boundary of the Shepparton Irrigation Area which lies between it and the Goulburn River. From the Main Channel, water is diverted through 33 main distributary channels which, together with their spurs, total 432 miles in length. They convey water to 2,000 holdings with a total area of 225,000 acres. All water is supplied through open earthen channels. Where it has been necessary these channels have been sealed by clay-lining except in the Katandra Area where very permeable soils and good gradients have required the use of concrete lining.

Approximately 800 structures regulate the flow of water and maintain the water level in the channels at each location at an adequate height to supply the land. Water is supplied to landholders through Dethridge meter wheels. The more intensely developed areas are served by 275 miles of drains which discharge into the Goulburn River or Broken Creek. Water in these drains is made available for irrigation by private pumping on to suitable adjacent lands.

*Economic Aspects*

The growth of the City of Shepparton resulted from the increase in rural population and production brought about by irrigation, the establishment of industries for the manufacture and repair of farm equipment, the processing of agricultural products, and the additional tradesmen and traders who provide the services required in any community. The crops watered in the Shepparton Area during 1964-65 were annual pastures 46,000 acres, perennial pastures 31,500 acres, lucerne 2,500 acres, orchards and vines 13,500 acres, vegetables 650 acres, and fodder crops 400 acres. The water delivered to users was 133,568 acre ft. According to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the farm production of irrigated areas of the Goulburn Valley in 1963-64 comprised dairy products and meat 52 per cent., sheep 8 per cent., fruit 27 per cent., vegetables 3 per cent., and miscellaneous products 9 per cent. Their gross value amounted to \$92 per acre ft. of water delivered to the land. Returns from adjacent non-irrigated areas yielded a production value of \$27 per acre as against \$110 per acre for irrigated land within the area.

The population of six irrigation shires has more than doubled between 1910 and 1960, while that of six nearby non-irrigated shires shows a slight decline. Irrigation was the chief factor in the early growth of Shepparton, which has increased its population by 50 per cent. in each of the last two decades.

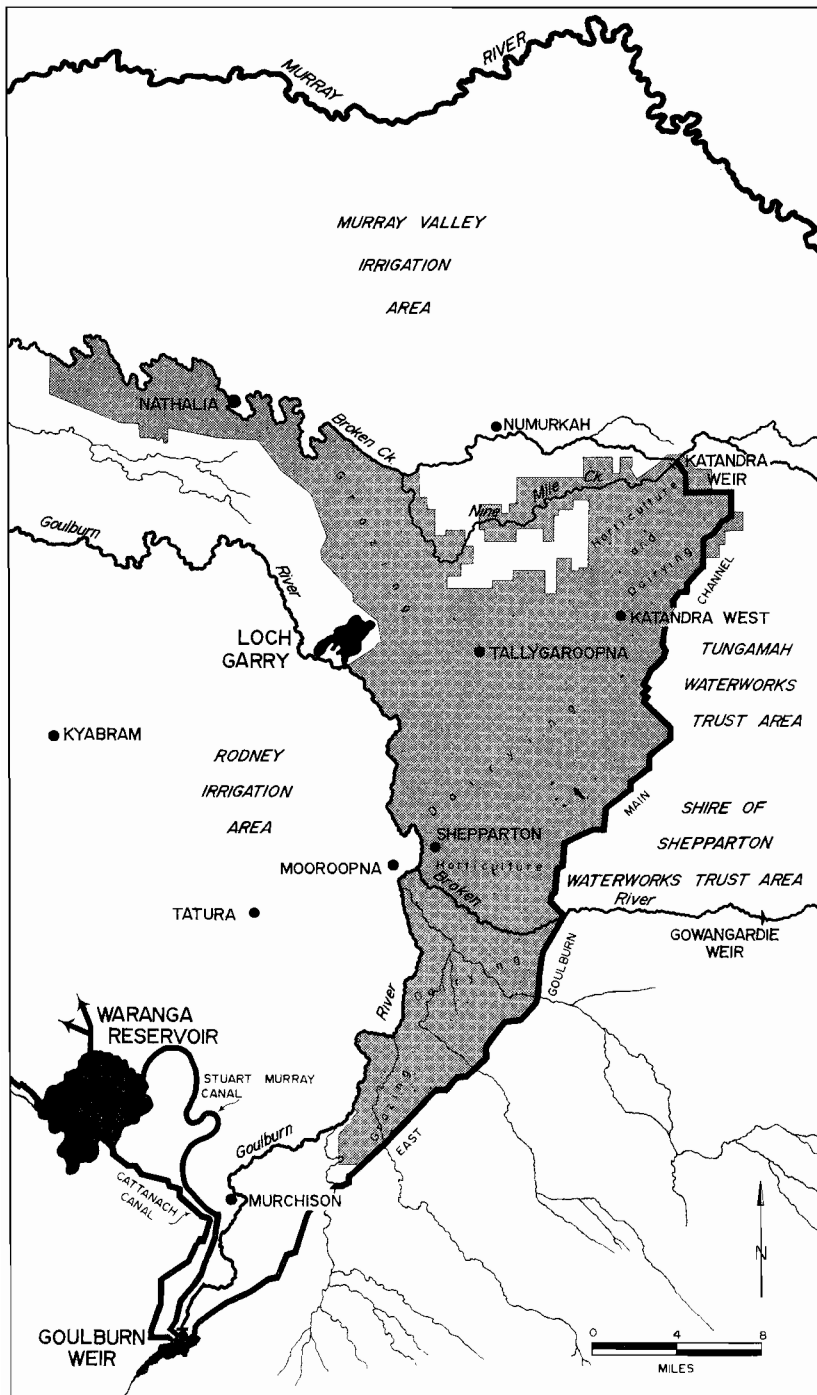


FIGURE 21.—Shepparton Irrigation Area.

**Agriculture***Introduction*

The Shepparton area, for the purpose of agricultural study, may be considered to include the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission irrigation districts of Murray Valley, Katandra, North and South Shepparton, and Rodney. This includes Shepparton and the surrounding townships of Cobram, Nathalia, Numurkah, Kyabram, and Tatura as well as several smaller centres.

The most important agricultural feature of this area is irrigation and much of the primary production is based on a regular and continuing supply of irrigation water. This comes from two main sources : the Eildon Reservoir via the Goulburn River and the Yarrawonga Weir which is supplied by River Murray water from the Hume Reservoir. (See map on page 801.)

*Soil Types*

The types of soil in an irrigation area are of great importance. Chemically the soils of the Shepparton area are very fertile, being rich in all minerals other than phosphorus and, in some cases, nitrogen. These deficiencies are overcome by the use of superphosphate and the growing of clover to supply nitrogen. The physical properties of soils are of utmost importance in irrigated agriculture and vary greatly. They largely determine the pattern of agricultural development throughout the area. The variation and distribution of the soil types of an area is best understood by considering its geological history.

The Shepparton area is part of the much larger area of alluvial fans that were formed by the past streams of the Murray and Goulburn Rivers. Deposition of sediment from these streams has taken place over a very long period, mainly in the Tertiary and Quaternary Age. The rate of deposition has varied, being the greatest during periods when river flows were much larger than they are today. There is a general slope in the area to the west and north-west of between 1½ to 4 ft. per mile and the landscape is dominated by the features of the previous streams.

*River Ridges* are low winding ridges of past stream courses. They are the meander belt of the final phase of the stream and are up to 10 ft. above the surrounding country and up to 1½ miles long. The actual stream channel is a depression within this belt. The ridge consists of the coarser sediments of deposition.

*Sand Hills* occur frequently near the commencement of the flood plain, e.g., at Cobram and Tatura. They can be up to 50 ft. above the surrounding plain and consist of sand blown from the stream bed by wind.

*Flood Plains* are formed between river ridges and cover most of the land surface in the Shepparton area. The further from the old river courses, the finer are the sediments and the flatter and heavier the soils formed on them.

The overall pattern is thus one of sandhills and ridges of light well drained soils grading into progressively flatter and heavier soils with poorer surface drainage. The sandy and lighter loams absorb irrigation water quickly and are used for citrus and fruit production and market gardening, while the heavier soils are chiefly limited to pasture production for cattle and sheep and for cereal growing.

### *Agricultural Development*

With the advent of intensive irrigation, agriculture has changed from broad acre cereal growing and sheep raising to more intense types of farming. At the present time dairying is the most important industry, followed in order of importance by prime lamb and beef production, fruit growing, tomatoes and vegetable crops, and citrus and vines. Cereals are still produced on a small scale, and forest products are milled, chiefly from the Barmah forest.

### *Land Settlement*

Since irrigation commenced, properties have tended to be split into smaller farms and farming has been intensified. The trend today is from sheep and cattle production to dairying and, to a lesser extent, fruit and vegetable production.

Organized land settlement has played an important role. The first was the Soldier Settlement Scheme in the Katandra area from 1923 to 1929. A large number of 60 to 80 acre dairy farms was laid out for closer settlement. This was repeated during 1948 to 1956, when over 500 farms were formed, mainly 100 acre dairy farms for Soldier Settlement in the Numurkah, Cobram, Nathalia area. About 50 fruit blocks were also settled. In the Dunbulbalane area a further 180 farms were laid out to dairy and fruit production from 1961 to 1965 for civilian settlement. During this period a large number of dairy farms were also established privately.

### *Agricultural Production*

#### *Dairying*

Within the Shepparton area there are 1,800 dairy farms milking 100,000 cows. These produce about 60 mill. gall. of milk containing 28 mill. lb. of butterfat each year. This production is based largely on perennial summer irrigated pastures and the dairy farms are the largest users of irrigation water. The most common farm size is 60 to 80 acres in the earlier established areas and 100 acres in the newer ones.

The dairy products are processed into a wide range of goods. These are constantly changing as local and export demands change. Whole milk and powdered milk are the most important and powdered milk products are becoming increasingly important for prepared foods and as stock foods supplements. Cheese, casein, butter, and evaporated milk are other important products of the industry.

### *Prime Lambs and Beef*

This industry is declining in importance relative to dairying but still occupies a very large land area. It is based mainly on annual pastures. The lambs are mostly born between March and May and are marketed during the spring, supplying most of the Melbourne market at that time. Most cattle are sold as veal and baby beef. Some cereal cropping takes place in conjunction with prime lamb production.

### *Fruit Growing*

There are more than 1 mill. peach trees in the Shepparton area, one quarter of these being the popular Golden Queen variety. Pears are equal to peaches in importance, the main variety being the Williams, which is very popular overseas. Since 1950 large areas of Granny Smith apple trees have been planted and these are now bearing well and adding to the fruit exports to Europe. The annual production of canning peaches and pears is 45,000 tons each and 3,000 tons of apricots are processed.

### *Other Crops*

Citrus fruits and vines are grown on the sand hills of the Cobram area and are of local importance. Tomato growing is becoming more important especially in the Rodney irrigation district and around Cobram. These areas supply both local and Melbourne processors. Vegetable crops are also grown in the lighter soils, chiefly near Shepparton. The main use of these at present is for the retail market but they may be developed for processing in the future.

### *Forest Products*

The Barmah Forest north-west of Shepparton is a 71,000 acre area of low lying land subject to periods of flooding from the River Murray. Of this area 60,000 acres consist of commercial Redgum forest. The area also provides grazing for 2,200 head of beef cattle. Annual revenue from the forest is \$80,000 derived from mill logs, piles, sleepers, &c., which make an annual total of 11 mill. super ft. of logs, 3 mill. super ft. of milled timber, and 8,700 railway sleepers.

The forest is also important in other respects. It acts as a natural flood control area for the River Murray, 70,000 acres being flooded in 1960 and in 1964. This periodic flooding makes it a breeding ground for large birds such as the Egret and Ibis and for wild ducks. In all some 400 species of birds are listed for the forest. Emus and kangaroos are common.

A planted forest area east of Cobram, consisting mainly of poplars will provide timber veneer and match sticks.

### *Dookie Agricultural College*

#### *Soil Erosion Control*

The College is situated on the hills at the eastern fringe of the Goulburn Valley 21 miles from Shepparton. Because of the soil types, topography, and climate of this district, as well as excessive grazing and intensive cultivation over a long period, a considerable



amount of soil erosion by water has occurred. In the 1930's some trial measures to arrest gully erosion were made; but very heavy rains (17.75 in.) in the first four months of 1939, following the drought (10.53 in.) of 1938, caused extensive and serious soil erosion. It was obvious that more effective methods of soil erosion control were necessary. The volume and the velocity of the water reaching the natural water courses had to be reduced.

If by some means the water could be held in contact with the soil for long periods, more would soak into the soil and thereby encourage plant growth on the denuded areas. In December, 1940, Dookie Agricultural College made the first attempt in Victoria to control run-off from pasture land by ploughing contour furrows at frequent intervals. These physical measures, together with regular top-dressing, sowing of Wimmera Rye grass and subterranean clover, and controlled grazing, increased the absorption of water so well that, for many years, they became the standard method of soil erosion control on pastures. More than 1,000 acres were treated in this way and some of the original 1940 contour furrows are still discernible.

Sheet erosion control on the cultivated paddocks was achieved by the use of variable grade, broad based terraces constructed with a blade grader and delver. These terraces were 15 ins. high and spaced approximately 90 ft. apart, the spacing depending on the slope and soil type. Any run-off was discharged from the ends of the terraces into permanently grassed waterways, usually located along fence lines. All ploughing and cultivation was done on the contour; but the broad based terraces did not prevent the normal method of harvesting crops.

During the 1950's it became obvious that the soil erosion control measures, good seasons, and improved pasture and grazing management had resulted in such good pasture establishment that contour furrowing was no longer necessary to control run-off. However, because bare fallowing is necessary in this district to grow successful cereal crops, and because this bare fallow is liable to erosion when heavy thunderstorms occur, the contour cultivation and broad based terraces must be maintained in the cultivation paddocks on the gentle slopes.

#### *Water Harvesting*

Although soil conservation practices have considerably reduced the volume and velocity of the run-off, rain water may still flow off paddocks when storms are severe and when rain continues to fall after the soil has become saturated. In hilly or undulating country this run-off which would otherwise be lost to the farm, can be collected by means of diversion banks and grassed waterways, stored in large dams and used for the irrigation of pastures and summer grown crops, and for watering stock.

In July, 1955, the first stage of a very successful water-harvesting scheme began at the College by the diversion of the run-off from three areas of land into a large dam situated near the College woolshed. The conserved water was used for spray irrigation of lucerne. The second and more comprehensive stage which commenced in 1959 consisted of the construction of two dams, one of 60 acre ft. and the other of 12 acre ft. capacity, to irrigate by gravitation, on the "border check" system a total area of 46 acres, 20 acres of which are now

being used for perennial, Wimmera Rye and subterranean clover pastures and lucerne production. The catchment area for these two dams is approximately 100 acres estimated to yield 50 acre ft. each year. An additional 30 acre ft. of treated, waste water per annum from the built up area of the College flows into the larger dam. The success of these initial projects has prompted the planning of a large water harvesting scheme at the southern end of the College farm.

#### *Animal Husbandry*

Continuous improvements are being made at the College in the livestock branches affecting both the breeding and feeding of animals. For instance, a campaign which was launched to eradicate brucellosis from rams—a contagious disease which reduces fertility—has been successful with a resultant increase in lambings. In the Poll Hereford cattle stud there has been selection of breeders on the basis of weight gains for the past three to four years and with intense selection of stock it is expected that still further improvements in the stud will be made. With the object of reducing the incidence of the widespread pig disease, the Virus Pneumonia, the College co-operated with the Live Stock Division of the Department of Agriculture in establishing the first Hypar (hysterectomy produced and artificially reared) herd in Australia.

#### **Secondary Industries**

Although agriculture is fundamentally important to the economy of Shepparton, secondary industries are now playing a large part.

The first secondary industry in Shepparton was an iron foundry which commenced operations in 1872 and was owned by Joseph Furphy. It made horse-drawn water tanks for farm use which became well known not only on the developing farmlands but also among the Australian Imperial Forces during the First World War.

Other commercial enterprises date back to the closing decades of the last century; the Shepparton *News* to 1877, Vibert's joinery and timber works to 1889, and the Shepparton Butter Factory (which now employs over 100 persons and has an annual turnover of about \$3.2m) to 1894. Shepparton Pure Foods Pty. Ltd., a smallgoods manufacturer, was founded early in the century in 1904. The Shepparton Preserving Co. began in 1918. It is sited on 50 acres of land; 18 acres of this consist of roofed floor space which house twenty complete cooking lines with rotary pressure and hydrostatic sterilizers, and 50 automatic pear-peeling machines. The cool store capacity is 750,000 bushel cases. The company is able to can about 40,000 tons of fresh fruit each year in approximately 70 mill. cans which are made in a modern company owned plant. The cannery and can making plant employ as many as 1,200 persons in the canning season. Some 300 fruitgrowers, whose fruit prices are determined each year by an industry committee, supply the company from their irrigated orchards in the surrounding districts. Of the canned production, 75 per cent. is sold overseas and yields an annual export income of over \$7m.

Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) Ltd. was brought to Shepparton from England, together with 38 employees and their families. The spinning of yarn began in November, 1949, and the company now produces worsted and wool yarns for the weaving and knitting industries. Branch factories have also been established in four other country towns.

Campbell's Soups (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. chose 137 acres at Shepparton for its Australian plant, which now employs approximately 500 persons, including specialists in food technology, and agricultural scientists. One of the reasons why Shepparton was chosen as the site for this plant was its steady temperature and humidity conditions which are needed by tomato plants at blossoming time. Other reasons are the availability of water and proximity to crop production.

Shepparton Shire's Municipal Abattoirs were constructed in 1933. With the establishment of Campbell's Soups (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., the Shire Council realized that its existing abattoirs would have to be greatly increased. The freezing chambers had a throughput of 400 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and 600 pigs or calves a day in 1965 and there are provisions for further extensions. Anderson Meat Industries of Sydney have contracted to operate the works and will eventually employ some 400 persons. The cans used by most of the industries in Shepparton are produced by Gadsden's can-making plant.

The fresh fruits market industry in the Shepparton District requires cool stores and packing companies. Over a million cases or cartons per year are sorted and packed for export to Britain, Europe, and Scandinavia. The Geoffrey Thompson packing company is the largest of the fresh fruit packers in Shepparton. Together with other cool stores and packing sheds, there is a capacity for the fruit industry of 1½ mill. bushel cases.

Agricultural machinery is manufactured in Shepparton and includes high pressure power spray pumps, fruit sorting and sizing machines, bulk bin loading equipment, graders, delvers for making irrigation ditches, trailers, cultivators, water tanks, and steel towers for farms.

There are two brickworks in Shepparton. Together they make over 5 mill. bricks each year—a major factor in the City's growth. The City has several joinery firms which manufacture doors, windows, cupboards, furniture, and office fittings. Sawmills and cement works manufacture building bricks, pipes, cement posts for building blocks, fenceposts, &c., for the building trade. As city development also needs earthmoving and roadbuilding contractors, two firms specialize in bulldozers, roadgraders, front-end loaders, earthmoving tiptrucks, and ready mixed concrete. There are also motor panel and engineering works.

### **Radio Australia**

Radio Australia is the overseas service of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It presents a picture of Australian life and thought, and aims to promote goodwill and to encourage friendly relations with other countries. A recent estimate gives Radio Australia a regular audience of over 56 mill. people. News bulletins, of which more than 40 are read each day, are an important element in Radio Australia broadcasts, and are broadcast in seven foreign languages as well as in English.

To achieve world-wide coverage Radio Australia has a powerful high frequency transmitting centre in Shepparton. Shepparton was chosen for a number of reasons. The flat country surrounding the station is ideal for the propagation of high frequency radio waves, while the nearby City of Shepparton provides staff and housing.

A constant power supply and adequate water service are available for cooling the equipment and Shepparton is accessible to Melbourne, Sydney, and Canberra.

The transmitter site, purchased during the Second World War, consists of 600 acres, and apart from housing the transmitter building and aerials, contains seven cottages, sewerage plant, water treatment plant, and power generating plant. The station includes six high frequency transmitters, four of 100 kW and two of 50 kW power output, 36 aerials, and associated switching gear. Prominent on the station is the Matrix Aerial Switch designed and built by Post Office engineers. This switch, the first of its kind in the world, is used to connect any of the transmitters to any of the 36 aerials.

Programmes originating in various States are collated in the Australian Broadcasting Commission's studios in Melbourne and then relayed by land line to Shepparton for transmission.

### **Public Utility Services**

#### *General*

The rapid development of Shepparton has demanded the expansion of public utilities such as street construction, water supply, gas supply, electricity supply, telephone services, sewerage, the provision of recreational and cultural facilities, and other necessary amenities.

Although the extremely flat nature of the country has, through irrigation, enabled Shepparton to become the centre of a very rich and prosperous agricultural and industrial area, it has in turn created many difficulties. Not only has the expansion of various utilities such as roads, drainage, and sewerage been confronted with numerous designing problems but, because flat country has little of scenic value, it has also been necessary to take steps to make the landscape more pleasing to the eye.

Shepparton, 112 miles north of Melbourne and at an average height of 370 ft. above sea level, comprises 6,600 acres and in 1966 its population was 17,504. It is to serve the needs of this City that the Shepparton City Council, Shepparton Sewerage Authority, Shepparton Urban Water Works Trust, and other local government authorities have been formed.

#### *Housing and Streets*

In addition to private residences, the Housing Commission of Victoria has four estates in Shepparton. Three have been fully developed and comprise 601 houses, whilst the fourth estate, at present under development, will consist of 508 sites. The Shepparton City Council since 1952 has undertaken continuous street construction and within the next two years modern streets will have been provided in all subdivisions. Construction of streets includes concrete kerbs and channels, concrete footpaths, underground drainage, "hot-mix" surface roadway from kerb to kerb, and street trees.

#### *Drainage and Water Supply*

Until 1952 there was little underground drainage in Shepparton. However, by 1965 the Council had constructed three main drains totalling 24,700 ft. in length. These drains, which are 5 ft. in diameter at the outlet, discharge into the Goulburn River which runs

along the western side of the City. One of the problems associated with drainage is that the river can rise to a level higher than the natural surface of land within the City and although the eastern bank is high and prevents flooding from the river itself, the underground drains can lead river water into the City. In times of high rivers, it is necessary to close valves on the pipe-lines to keep out river water and use 18-in. axial flow pumps to pump storm water drainage. In addition to the main drains, many miles of "feeder drains" have been constructed.

A water purification plant was first installed in 1930. This was the first purification plant to be established in Victoria by any authority. The original capacity of a little over 1 mill. gall. per day was later increased to 2 mill. gall. per day, and in 1956-57 a new automatic purification plant was installed giving by 1965 a capacity of 5 mill. gall. per day.

### *Gas Supply and Electricity*

The Colonial Gas Company established one of its earliest works in the State at Shepparton. However, coal gas is no longer produced in Shepparton. Instead, liquid petroleum gas, brought from Melbourne in road tankers, is now distributed by the Colonial Gas Association.

Electricity came to Shepparton in 1918 through the operations of the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company. In 1926 the distribution of electricity was taken over by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Shepparton's manual telephone exchange, which had a capacity of 1,600, was converted to automatic in 1958 when a new telephone automatic exchange building was erected. In 1965 there were 3,163 phones in use in the City.

### *Sewerage*

Sewerage was installed in 1937. At that time the reticulation system, which served only the central part of the City, included four pumping stations for domestic sewerage and one for trade wastes. Owing to the war and immediate post-war conditions, practically no extensions could be made to the reticulation system until 1950. Extensions to the sewered area were then commenced and these extensions have continued. In 1965 there were ten domestic sewerage pumping stations and one trade waste station which provided practically the whole of the City with sewerage facilities. In addition, separate trade waste mains have been provided for the Shepparton Preserving Company and Campbell's Soups (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

The average daily flow of domestic sewerage has increased from 400,000 gall. per day in 1950 to approximately 1 mill. gall. per day. About 800,000 gall. per day of trade waste are received from Campbell's Soups (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., and, during the fruit canning season, a further 800,000 gall. per day are received from the Shepparton Preserving Company. The purification of the waste from the Shepparton Preserving Company, which is equivalent to the domestic sewerage from a city of 200,000 population, has created a great problem. However, the Shepparton Sewerage Authority has recently conducted successful experiments and research into the use of anaerobic lagoons and oxidation ditches for the treatment of this waste.

### **Cultural and Recreational Facilities**

The Shepparton City Council has developed parks, gardens, and tree lined streets. An ugly swamp on the western side of the Goulburn Valley Highway and almost in the centre of the City was transformed into an inland lake of approximately 50 acres in 1930. For a long period the lake was used for rowing but the rowing boats have now given way to speed boats and the Victoria Park Lake is used for water-skiing. In 1953 an area of 4½ acres was separated from the lake and a large chlorinated swimming pool constructed. This pool contains 5½ mill. gall. of continuously chlorinated water and has an Olympic Section and a 400-ft. long sandy beach. Shepparton possesses a number of playing fields, bowling greens, and croquet and lawn tennis courts all of which have been developed with the assistance of the sporting clubs concerned.

Shepparton's Free Library Service is the headquarters of the Goulburn Valley Regional Library Service and a large "Bookmobile" covers approximately 450 miles each week providing a library service to surrounding towns. A music shell (the first constructed in Victoria) is situated in Queen's Gardens, whilst the Art Gallery in the new \$820,000 Civic Centre houses a good collection of paintings.

### **Hospital Services**

Mooroopna Hospital was the first hospital established in Shepparton. It was built on the west bank of the Goulburn River in 1876 to serve the needs of the rapidly increasing population in the area. The first recorded patient was an aboriginal, whose broken leg was set by the local chemist. In 1877 a medical practitioner settled in the district and a new hospital was built on the present site.

As the population of the district increased additions were made to the hospital buildings until, in 1936, a major remodelling programme was introduced increasing the bed capacity to 204. Medical diagnostic services were established and the hospital later became a base hospital for the Goulburn Valley. In 1946 the Tatura Bush Nursing Hospital became an annexe of Mooroopna Hospital and, during the next few years, two private hospitals in Shepparton were purchased. A tuberculosis ward was later built at Mooroopna, bringing the total bed capacity to 278.

With the rapid expansion of medical and nursing services during and after the Second World War the main hospital building, which had been brought to its maximum capacity by the remodelling programme in 1936, was not capable of providing the services required of a modern base hospital. There was insufficient land available for major expansion and possible sites for a new hospital were inspected. An area of 22 acres on the northern boundary of the City of Shepparton was chosen. A hospital of approximately 180 beds, capable of being built in four stages and with provision for complete duplication of the whole hospital, was planned for this site and the first stage completed in 1965. This stage is a self-contained midwifery hospital of 40 beds with staff quarters and boiler-house.

The second stage of the hospital to be built in 1967 will contain outpatient, casualty, medical, diagnostic, and remedial departments. This will be followed by surgical wards and services and, in the fourth stage, by medical and children's wards. As beds become available at the hospital at Mooroopna a geriatric hospital and old people's home will be developed.

### **Educational Facilities**

Shepparton has three State Primary schools—Gowrie-street (750 pupils), St. George's-road (800), Bourchier-street (500). A fourth primary school, Wilmot-road (300), is being established.

An extensive bus system serving an area 30 miles in radius conveys secondary pupils to Shepparton. Shepparton High School (850 pupils), a co-educational school, offers many subjects in professional courses to Matriculation level and commercial courses to Leaving level. Situated on a 22-acre site, this school is well supplied with specialist rooms and equipment, sporting facilities, a library, and manual arts rooms. The Girls' High School (660) designed mainly for non-academic pupils provides domestic science and commercial courses, but in 1964 a High School course was introduced to cater for pupils wishing to attain Matriculation standard.

The Shepparton Technical School (1,300), which began in 1953 with 460 pupils, is situated in north-east Shepparton. The school offers professional, arts, commercial, trade, and farm courses to Form V level, followed by one or two years of more advanced courses in art, engineering, applied chemistry, and physics at Diploma levels; apprentice courses in all local major trades; and part-time courses in accountancy, art, technical, and trade subjects. Shepparton South Technical School, later to become co-educational, began with junior forms in 1966 and will move to its permanent site in 1967.

School Committees and Advisory Councils assist the Education Department by advising, planning, and carrying out necessary works to ensure continued development. Mothers' Clubs by raising funds have provided the finance, with the aid of subsidies from the Department, to purchase school equipment, sporting facilities, and many buildings and extras. To provide for Shepparton's future educational needs, the City Council has reserved on its Town Plan five sites for Primary schools and one for another Secondary school in areas where these schools may be required.

Among the Independent schools, St. Brendan's (500 pupils) and St. Mel's (165) Parochial schools are primary schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, taking girls to grade 6 and boys to grade 4. Boys can proceed to Leaving certificate level at St. Colman's College (315), conducted by the Marist Brothers. Sacred Heart College (250), a girls' day school, a fully registered Secondary school, provides courses to Matriculation level in academic and commercial subjects as well as in craft and sewing.

Of the many inter-school activities at both Primary and Secondary levels, sports associations provide competition; choirs contribute to Shepparton's musical life; and debating teams compete in Junior Forum television programmes.

## 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 1964–65 published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

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

#### **Concepts**

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

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

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

*Net National Product* is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making 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* is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

### Sectors

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

- (1) *The personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit 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, 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 1964–65 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :—

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

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

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

- (6) *The Oversea Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and oversea 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, 1964-65

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|                                  |        |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Wages, Salaries, and Supplements | 9,821  | Net Current Expenditure on       |           |
| Gross Operating Surplus of       |        | Goods and Services—              |           |
| Trading Enterprises—             |        | Personal Consumption             | .. 11,834 |
| Companies .. .. .                | 2,692  | Financial Enterprises            | .. 241    |
| Unincorporated Enterprises       | 3,461  | Public Authorities               | .. 2,055  |
| Dwellings Owned by Persons       | 896    | Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure— |           |
| Public Enterprises .. .. .       | 612    | Private .. .. .                  | .. 3,274  |
|                                  |        | Public Enterprises               | .. 966    |
| Gross National Product at        |        | Public Authorities               | .. 789    |
| Factor Cost .. .. .              | 17,482 | Increase in Value of Stocks      | .. 608    |
| Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies   | 2,062  | Statistical Discrepancy          | .. 218    |
|                                  |        |                                  |           |
| Gross National Product           | 19,544 | Gross National Expenditure       | 19,985    |
| Imports of Goods and Services    | 3,439  | Exports of Goods and Services    | 2,998     |
|                                  |        |                                  |           |
| National Turnover of Goods       |        | National Turnover of Goods       |           |
| and Services .. .. .             | 22,983 | and Services .. .. .             | 22,983    |

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|                                |          |                               |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Depreciation Allowances        | .. 1,445 | Gross Operating Surplus       | .. 7,661 |
| Interest, &c., Paid            | .. 761   | Interest, &c., and Dividends  |          |
| Company Income—                |          | Received .. .. .              | .. 126   |
| Income Tax Payable             | .. .. .  | Undistributed Income Accruing |          |
| Dividends Payable .. .. .      | 1,889    | from Overseas .. .. .         | .. 15    |
| Undistributed Income           | .. .. .  |                               |          |
| Unincorporated Enterprises In- |          |                               |          |
| come .. .. .                   | 2,711    |                               |          |
| Personal Income from Dwelling  |          |                               |          |
| Rent .. .. .                   | 544      |                               |          |
| Public Enterprises Income      | 452      |                               |          |
|                                |          |                               |          |
| Total Outlay                   | .. 7,802 | Total Receipts                | .. 7,802 |

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1964-65—continued

## 3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|  |              |   |              |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| Depreciation Allowances ..                                 | 18           | Interest, &c., Received ..  | 1,127        |
| Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..           | 241          | Dividends Received and Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas .. | 48           |
| Interest Paid ..   | 356          |   |              |
| Company Income—  |              |   |              |
| Income Tax Payable ..                                      | } 153        |   |              |
| Dividends Payable ..                                       |              |   |              |
| Undistributed Income ..                                    |              |   |              |
| Public Enterprises Income ..                               | 122          |   |              |
| Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, &c. .. | 285          |   |              |
| <b>Total Outlay ..</b>                                     | <b>1,175</b> | <b>Total Receipts ..</b>  | <b>1,175</b> |

## 4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|                                |               |  |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|---------------|
| Personal Consumption ..        | 11,834        | Wages, Salaries, and Supplements         | 9,821         |
| Interest Paid ..               | 247           | Interest, &c., Received ..               | 491           |
| Income Tax Payable ..          | 1,513         | Dividends ..                             | 435           |
| Estate and Gift Duties Paid .. | 140           | Unincorporated Enterprises Income ..     | 2,711         |
| Remittances Overseas ..        | 76            | Income from Dwelling Rent ..             | 544           |
| Saving ..                      | 1,419         | Remittances from Overseas ..             | 127           |
|                                |               | Cash Benefits from Public Authorities .. | 1,100         |
| <b>Total Outlay ..</b>         | <b>15,229</b> | <b>Total Receipts ..</b>                 | <b>15,229</b> |

## 5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|  |              |                                       |              |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services .. | 2,055        | Indirect Taxes ..                     | 2,158        |
| Subsidies ..                                     | 96           | Income Tax, Estate and Gift Duties .. | 2,433        |
| Interest, &c., Paid ..                           | 510          | Interest, &c., Received ..            | 100          |
| Overseas Grants ..                               | 96           | Public Enterprises Income ..          | 574          |
| Cash Benefits to Persons ..                      | 1,100        |                                       |              |
| Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure ..    | 30           |                                       |              |
| Surplus on Current Account ..                    | 1,378        |                                       |              |
| <b>Total Outlay ..</b>                           | <b>5,265</b> | <b>Total Receipts ..</b>              | <b>5,265</b> |

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1964-65—continued

6. OVERSEA CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|   |       |   |       |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| Exports of Goods and Services               | 2,998 | Imports of Goods and Services                       | 3,439 |
| Interest, &c., Received from Overseas       | } 97  | Interest, &c., Paid and Dividends                   |       |
| Dividends Receivable from Overseas          |       | Payable and Profits Remitted                        |       |
| Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas | 15    | Overseas .. .. .                                    | 280   |
| Personal Remittances from Overseas          | 127   | Undistributed Income Accruing to Overseas Residents | 130   |
| Overseas Balance on Current Account         | 784   | Personal Remittances Overseas                       | 76    |
|   |       | Public Authority Grants                             | 96    |
| Total Debits to Non-Residents               | 4,021 | Total Credits to Non-Residents                      | 4,021 |

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

|                                     |       |  |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--|-------|
| Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—    |       | Depreciation Allowances  | 1,463 |
| Private .. .. .                     | 3,274 | Increase in Dividend and Income                                |       |
| Public Enterprises .. .. .          | 966   | Tax Provisions .. .. .   | 16    |
| Public Authorities .. .. .          | 789   | Undistributed Company Income                                   |       |
| Increase in Value of Stocks .. .. . | 608   | Accruing to Residents  | 480   |
| Total Use of Funds                  | 5,637 | Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, &c. ..     | 285   |
|                                     |       | Personal Saving .. .. .  | 1,419 |
| Statistical Discrepancy .. .. .     | 218   | Public Authority Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure .. | 30    |
| Total Capital Funds                 |       | Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account .. .. .          | 1,378 |
| Accruing .. .. .                    | 5,855 | Deficit on Current Account with Overseas .. .. .               | 784   |
|                                     |       | Total Capital Funds  |       |
|                                     |       | Accruing .. .. .   | 5,855 |

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME

(\$m)

| Particulars                                   | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Wages, Salaries, and Supplements              | 2,177   | 2,230   | 2,369   | 2,578   | 2,889   |
| Farm Income* .. .. .                          | 338     | 275     | 330     | 419     | 410     |
| Income from Dwelling Rent .. .. .             | 133     | 149     | 159     | 166     | 174     |
| Cash Benefits from Public Authorities .. .. . | 216     | 238     | 246     | 270     | 288     |
| All Other Income .. .. .                      | 584     | 609     | 633     | 709     | 778     |
| Total .. .. .                                 | 3,448   | 3,501   | 3,737   | 4,142   | 4,539   |

\* Unincorporated farms only.

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

| State                        | 1960-61       | 1961-62       | 1962-63       | 1963-64       | 1964-65       |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| New South Wales .. ..        | 4,448         | 4,655         | 4,953         | 5,490         | 6,010         |
| <b>Victoria .. ..</b>        | <b>3,448</b>  | <b>3,501</b>  | <b>3,737</b>  | <b>4,142</b>  | <b>4,539</b>  |
| Queensland .. ..             | 1,473         | 1,513         | 1,651         | 1,864         | 1,960         |
| South Australia .. ..        | 1,020         | 1,046         | 1,113         | 1,279         | 1,389         |
| Western Australia .. ..      | 691           | 736           | 777           | 859           | 908           |
| Tasmania .. ..               | 328           | 344           | 360           | 394           | 423           |
| <b>Total Australia .. ..</b> | <b>11,410</b> | <b>11,797</b> | <b>12,591</b> | <b>14,026</b> | <b>15,229</b> |

**VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE**  
(\\$m)

| Particulars                                   | 1960-61      | 1961-62      | 1962-63      | 1963-64      | 1964-65      |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Food .. ..                                    | 651          | 662          | 688          | 728          | 789          |
| Cigarettes and Tobacco .. ..                  | 96           | 96           | 99           | 102          | 108          |
| Alcoholic Drinks .. ..                        | 162          | 162          | 166          | 179          | 192          |
| Clothing, &c. .. ..                           | 309          | 306          | 316          | 342          | 364          |
| Chemists' Goods .. ..                         | 69           | 74           | 80           | 85           | 91           |
| Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses .. .. | 78           | 83           | 91           | 101          | 108          |
| Rent .. ..                                    | 300          | 329          | 351          | 375          | 401          |
| Gas, Electricity, Fuel .. ..                  | 89           | 91           | 96           | 103          | 111          |
| Household Durables .. ..                      | 212          | 209          | 215          | 237          | 257          |
| Newspapers, Books, &c. .. ..                  | 49           | 52           | 52           | 60           | 63           |
| All Other Goods <i>n.e.i.</i> .. ..           | 88           | 88           | 93           | 94           | 100          |
| Travel and Communication .. ..                | 352          | 348          | 399          | 436          | 473          |
| All Other Services .. ..                      | 262          | 275          | 297          | 319          | 338          |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                            | <b>2,716</b> | <b>2,774</b> | <b>2,944</b> | <b>3,159</b> | <b>3,394</b> |

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

| State                        | 1960-61      | 1961-62      | 1962-63       | 1963-64       | 1964-65       |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| New South Wales .. ..        | 3,652        | 3,795        | 4,067         | 4,333         | 4,654         |
| <b>Victoria .. ..</b>        | <b>2,716</b> | <b>2,774</b> | <b>2,944</b>  | <b>3,159</b>  | <b>3,394</b>  |
| Queensland .. ..             | 1,206        | 1,241        | 1,342         | 1,458         | 1,566         |
| South Australia .. ..        | 815          | 831          | 900           | 989           | 1,078         |
| Western Australia .. ..      | 609          | 641          | 686           | 735           | 790           |
| Tasmania .. ..               | 284          | 293          | 310           | 326           | 349           |
| <b>Total Australia .. ..</b> | <b>9,282</b> | <b>9,576</b> | <b>10,248</b> | <b>11,002</b> | <b>11,834</b> |

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME  
(\$m)

| Particulars                                       | 1960-61 | 1961-62 | 1962-63 | 1963-64 | 1964-65 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Gross Value of Farm Production—                   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Wool .. .. .                                      | 138     | 148     | 158     | 209     | } 899   |
| Other Pastoral Products .. .. .                   | 140     | 139     | 161     | 174     |         |
| Wheat .. .. .                                     | 97      | 86      | 99      | 108     |         |
| Other Grain Crops .. .. .                         | 20      | 17      | 24      | 18      |         |
| Other Crops .. .. .                               | 149     | 128     | 130     | 146     |         |
| Farmyard and Dairy Products                       | 195     | 191     | 204     | 225     |         |
| Total .. .. .                                     | 739     | 709     | 776     | 881     | 899     |
| Less Costs—                                       |         |         |         |         |         |
| Marketing Costs .. .. .                           | 76      | 80      | 85      | 83      | } 483   |
| Seed and Fodder .. .. .                           | 72      | 92      | 82      | 93      |         |
| Depreciation .. .. .                              | 69      | 71      | 72      | 74      |         |
| Wages and Salaries .. .. .                        | 45      | 48      | 50      | 51      |         |
| Other Costs .. .. .                               | 136     | 141     | 151     | 151     |         |
| Total .. .. .                                     | 398     | 432     | 440     | 453     | 483     |
| Total Farm Income .. .. .                         | 341     | 277     | 336     | 428     | 416     |
| Less Company Income .. .. .                       | 3       | 2       | 6       | 9       | 6       |
| Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises .. .. . | 338     | 275     | 330     | 419     | 410     |

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

| State                     | 1960-61    | 1961-62    | 1962-63    | 1963-64    | 1964-65    |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| New South Wales .. .. .   | 292        | 311        | 373        | 477        | 437        |
| <b>Victoria .. .. .</b>   | <b>341</b> | <b>277</b> | <b>336</b> | <b>428</b> | <b>416</b> |
| Queensland .. .. .        | 195        | 179        | 235        | 298        | 230        |
| South Australia .. .. .   | 109        | 89         | 103        | 164        | 142        |
| Western Australia .. .. . | 60         | 66         | 71         | 82         | 62         |
| Tasmania .. .. .          | 25         | 28         | 32         | 37         | 42         |
| Total Australia .. .. .   | 1,022      | 951        | 1,150      | 1,486      | 1,329      |

## Appendix C

*Principal Events from 1st July, 1965, to 30th June, 1966*

1965

- July 6* It was announced that the first modern six-storey apartment block in the city area will be constructed in Little Bourke Street.
- July 12* The second well test off Sea Spray on the Gippsland Coast yielded a gas flow of 9.5 mill. cubic ft. per day.
- July 13* The Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced proposed legislation to appoint a Minister for Power and Fuel whose function would be to co-ordinate gas and power production.
- July 14* The Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced proposed legislation to establish a Lower Yarra Crossing Authority with a toll franchise to build and operate the crossing.
- July 26* Victoria will receive almost \$28m in Commonwealth Aid Road Grants.
- July 27* An Institute of Dairy Technology is to be built at Werribee at a cost of \$1.5m.
- August 15* An appeal for \$700,000 was launched towards building a Great Hall at Monash University.
- August 17* A \$4.5m development programme to increase Victoria's gas supply was announced by the Gas and Fuel Corporation.
- August 23* Death at the age of 103 of Miss Alice May Peers who saw the bushranger Ned Kelly taken to trial.
- August 25* The first stage of a new Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital to be built in Melbourne is expected to be finished by 1971.
- August 31* State Executive Council approved orders which will allow early commencement of ten new road projects including nine country roads and the first stage of the \$8m St. Kilda Junction scheme.
- September 1* The new La Trobe University will open in March 1967 with an initial intake of about 480 students.
- September 4* Work began on a new 350 bed general hospital at Dandenong.
- September 6* The La Trobe Library in Melbourne was officially opened by the Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte.
- September 14* Geelong has become the first city in Victoria outside Melbourne to reach a population of 100,000.
- September 20* State Cabinet approves plan for the eastern section of Melbourne's ring road.
- September 23* Melbourne had its wettest August since 1939, with 397 points compared with the average of 191.
- October 18* It was announced that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will attend Timbertop, the Victorian mountain school conducted by Geelong Grammar School from 1st February, 1966.
- October 18* New electoral boundaries came into effect which add seven members to the Legislative Assembly and two members to the Legislative Council.
- October 28* The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology announced a 10 year rebuilding programme at the present site to cost \$28m.
- November 8* The Chief Secretary, Hon. A. G. Rylah, announced that a nine-member Library Council of Victoria would be set up to replace the State Library Board of Trustees and the Free Library Service Board.
- November 17* The West Barwon Dam built at a cost of \$4.2m was opened by the Governor, Sir Rohan Delacombe. The dam is the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust's largest storage, increasing total capacity of its reservoirs to 13,000 million gallons.
- November 23* The Minister for Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid, announced that a new power station will be built at Yallourn costing \$110m.



- December 5* The Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, establishes a record term as Premier of Victoria.
- December 14* Legislation proclaims eligibility of women for jury service from 1st January, 1966.
- December 16* A new adoption law in Victoria which takes effect from 1st January, 1966 authorizes only the Director-General of Social Welfare and adoption agencies approved by the Chief Secretary to arrange adoptions.
- December 20* Melbourne City Council and the State Housing Commission enter partnership in a scheme to develop 290 acres in Carlton over a period of about 20 years.

1966

- January 14* The Dandenong Valley Authority announced plans to spend \$6m in the next 10 years on an arterial drainage and flood protection scheme.
- January 20* The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, has announced his retirement. He has been Federal Member of Parliament for Kooyong since 1934 and Prime Minister from 1939 to 1941 and since December 1949.
- January 26* The former Federal Treasurer and present Federal Member for Higgins, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt, became the new Prime Minister.
- February 1* Ten o'clock closing of hotel bars and other liquor law reforms came into operation in Victoria.
- February 9* 80,000 State Government workers began a 48 hour strike on the issue of four weeks annual leave to State employees.
- February 14* Decimal currency introduced into Australia.
- March 2* The full Bench of the Arbitration Commission commenced hearing of the national wage cases.
- March 7* State Cabinet approved final plans for the \$12m second stage of the South-Eastern Freeway.
- March 15* Australia's first off-shore oil was discovered in Bass Strait and flowed at 730 to 930 barrels a day.
- March 16* An interdepartmental report on the use of pesticides in Victoria recommends stricter control and the establishment of a review committee to whom special problems could be referred.
- March 22* The death occurred at Frankston of Sir Dallas Brooks, former Governor of Victoria from 1949 to 1963, a record term.
- March 29* The Government announced members of the new Library Council of Victoria.
- March 30* Report by Dr. C. R. Hetherington on the use of natural gas and other fuel resources was made public by the Government. The report contains recommendations on the handling of these natural resources.
- April 14* Plans were announced to build a \$4m cinema centre in Melbourne.
- April 23* The first honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, given by Monash University was conferred on the Governor-General, Lord Casey.
- May 11* Melbourne Board of Works detailed plans for five "superparks" on the city outskirts at Moorabbin, Waverley, Frankston, Heidelberg and Warrandyte.
- June 6* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, the former Prime Minister, was made a Freeman of the City of Melbourne.
- June 7* Gas and electricity consumption broke all existing records in Victoria's deep freeze.
- June 7* The Bolte Government completes 11 years in office, a record for Victoria.
- June 27* Oil has been found again off the Gippsland coast, about 30 miles from Lakes Entrance.

## Appendix D

*Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books*

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

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

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

APPENDIX D—continued

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

## Appendix E

*List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books*

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

| Map   | Year | Map  | Year |
|---|------|--|------|
| Alpine Regions of Victoria ..   | 1962 | Ornithological Regions of Victoria ..                    | 1966 |
| Annual Rainfall ..  | 1965 | Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..                   | 1956 |
| Average Annual Rainfall ..  | 1966 | Port of Melbourne ..                                     | 1966 |
| Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..  | 1963 | Radio Navigation ..                                      | 1965 |
| Civil Air Services ..   | 1963 | Railway Lines of Victoria ..                             | 1966 |
| Coal Deposits Located in Victoria ..  | 1963 | Rainfall (Annual) ..                                     | 1965 |
| Coastline of Victoria ..  | 1966 | Rainfall Reliability ..                                  | 1966 |
| Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria ..                                     | 1966 | Regional Planning Boundaries                             | 1962 |
| Distribution of Beef Cattle ..  | 1964 | Regular Air Services ..                                  | 1964 |
| Distribution of Dairy Cattle ..   | 1964 | Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments                            | 1965 |
| Distribution of Pigs ..   | 1964 | Roads of Victoria ..                                     | 1966 |
| Distribution of Sheep ..  | 1964 | Soils of Victoria ..                                     | 1964 |
| Geological Features of Victoria   | 1961 | State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council ..     | 1966 |
| High Voltage Transmission of Electricity ..   | 1965 | State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly ..    | 1966 |
| Lake Systems ..   | 1965 | Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual) ..            | 1966 |
| Latrobe Valley ..   | 1965 | Warrnambool and Surrounding District ..                  | 1966 |
| Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..            | 1962 | Water Resources and River Basins ..                      | 1966 |
| Melbourne and Surrounding Area: Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area" .. | 1962 | Water Supply System ..                                   | 1964 |
| National Television Network ..  | 1965 | Wildlife Reserves ..                                     | 1966 |
|   |      | Vegetation Provinces of Victoria                         | 1962 |
|   |      | Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types .. | 1962 |

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

## Appendix F

*Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria*

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1965-66 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under provisions included in the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965 and before that in the *State Library Act* 1960.

- ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.—Library Services in Victoria—the Jungwirth Report: proceedings of a one day seminar . . . February 27th, 1965. Melbourne, 1965. 44 pages.
- ANDERSON, H. McD.—Sugar. Melbourne, Lothian, 1965. (Australian Industries Series). 48 pages.
- ARARAT, *Victoria*. State School. Centenary, 1865-1965. Ararat, The School, 1965. 2v. Contents.—v.(1) Souvenir booklet.—v.(2) Photo album.
- ASHTON, H. T.—Australian Fore-casting and Climate, by H. T. Ashton and J. V. Maher. 10th ed. Melbourne, The Authors, 1966. 72 pages.
- ASIA-PACIFIC ACADEMY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. 2nd congress, Melbourne, 1964.—Transactions. Vol. 2. Edited by Geoffrey Serpel. Melbourne, National Press, 1964. 413 pages.
- ASTALL, R.—Special Libraries and Information Bureaux: an examination guide-book. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 72 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION. *6th Conference, 1965.*—Each to his Full Stature. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 131 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY. Melbourne University Press, 1966. Vol. 1: 1788–1850, A-H.
- BALLARAT AND DISTRICT BASE HOSPITAL.—Centenary Souvenir, 1856–1956. Ballarat, Victoria, 1956. 35 pages.
- BARRABOOL, (*Shire*), *Victoria.*—Centenary of the Proclamation of the Shire of Barrabool . . . 1865–1965. Geelong, Victoria, Shire of Barrabool, 1965. 79 pages.
- BARRETT, J.—That Better Country: the religious aspect of life in Eastern Australia, 1835–1850. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 213 pages.
- BELL, A. P.—Melbourne, John Batman's Village. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 178 pages.
- BINGLEY, C.—Book Publishing Practice. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 104 pages.
- BLACKMAN, C.—Charles Blackman, (text) by Ray Mathew. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 56 pages.
- BORRIE, W. D.—Australia's Population, Structure and Growth, by W. D. Borrie and G. Spencer. *2nd rev. ed.* Melbourne, Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 1965. 102 pages.
- BOTTOMLEY, D. T.—Introduction to Market Analysis. *Rev. ed.* Melbourne, Victorian Division, Market Research Society of Australia, 1964. 136 pages.
- BOXER, A. H., *ed.* Aspects of the Australian Economy. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 107 pages.
- BOYD, M. a'B.—Day of my Delight: an Anglo-Australian memoir. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 306 pages.
- BOYD, R. G. P.—The Puzzle of Architecture. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 188 pages.
- BRASCH, R., *rabbi.*—How did it Begin? customs and superstitions and their romantic origins. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. 352 pages.
- BRYCE, L. M.—An Abiding Gladness: the background of contemporary blood transfusion and its story during the years 1929–1959 in the Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 322 pages.
- BUTLER, J. C.—The First Hundred Years: being a brief history of the Melbourne Orphanage from 1851–1951 and The Next Decade, comp. by J. C. Janicke. Glen Waverley, Victoria, Family Care Organization, 1965. 40 pages.
- CAIDEN, G. E.—Career Service: an introduction to the history of personnel administration in the Commonwealth Public Service of Australia, 1901–1961. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 530 pages.
- CAIRNS, J. F.—Living with Asia. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 179 pages.
- CAMPBELL, E.—The Rallying Point: my story of the New Guard. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 184 pages.
- CATHCART, F.—The Salt of the Earth: the authentic story of James and Mary Withers, pioneers of the Mansfield district and their family . . . Nunawading, Victoria, The Author, 1965. 31 pages.
- CHAMBERS, R. J., *ed.*—The Accounting Frontier: in honour of Sir Alexander Fitzgerald, edited by R. J. Chambers (and others). Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 240 pages.
- CHAPMAN, E. C.—Thailand. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. (Longmans Australian Geographies 23). 40 pages.
- CHAPMAN, N.—Historic Homes of Western Victoria: stories of prominent pioneering families . . . Colac, Victoria, The Colac Herald, 1965. 76 pages.
- CHRISTMAS HILLS CENTENARY 1865–1965. Christmas Hills, Victoria, Christmas Hills Centenary Committee, 1965. 7 pages.
- CLARK, M. T.—Pastor Doug: the story of an aboriginal leader. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 245 pages.
- COLES, F. G.—Australiana Collection: catalogue with descriptive and bibliographical annotations. East Melbourne, Victoria, Gaston Renard, 1965. 194 pages.
- COLLINS, L.—Walhalla. Morwell, Victoria, Gippsland Newspaper, 1965. 20 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- COLLISON, R. L.—Library Assistance to Readers. 5th ed. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 139 pages.
- CORIO (*Shire*), *Victoria*.—Shire of Corio. North Geelong, Victoria, Shire of Corio, 1965. 20 pages.
- COWEN, Z.—The British Commonwealth of Nations in a Changing World. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 88 pages.  
Sir John Latham and other papers. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. 191 pages.
- CURR, E. M.—Recollections of Squatting in Victoria, then called the Port Phillip District (from 1841–1851). Abridged . . . by H. W. Forster. 2nd ed. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 193 pages.
- DAVIES, A. F., ed.—Australian Society: a sociological introduction, edited by A. F. Davies and S. Encel. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 333 pages.
- DAWE, B.—A Need of Similar Name: poems. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 48 pages.
- DOBROWORSKY, N. V.—The Mosquitoes of Victoria (Diptera, Culicidae). Melbourne University Press, 1965. 237 pages.
- DROHAN, N. T., ed.—Readings in Australian Economics, edited by N. T. Drohan and J. H. Day. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 328 pages.
- DURACK, M.—A Pastoral Emigrant. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. (Early Australians). 32 pages.
- EBBELS, R. N.—The Australian Labour Movement, 1850–1907: extracts from contemporary documents. Melbourne, Cheshire/Lansdowne, 1965. 255 pages.
- EWERS, J. K., ed.—Modern Australian Short Stories. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 202 pages.
- FAUCHERY, A.—Letters from a Miner in Australia. Tr. from the French by A. R. Chisholm. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 105 pages.
- FEHLBERG, T.—The Australian Broadcasting Commission: a national service. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. (Australian Landmarks). 62 pages.
- FITZGERALD, C. P.—A Concise History of East Asia. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1966. 310 pages.  
The Third China: Chinese communities in South East Asia. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 109 pages.
- FITZPATRICK, B. C.—Readings in Australian History. Vol. 1: Colonial Australia, Macquarie to Darling, by B. C. Fitzpatrick and B. J. Munday. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 78 pages.  
The Highest Bidder: a citizen's guide to problems of foreign investment in Australia, by B. C. Fitzpatrick and E. L. Wheelwright. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 218 pages.
- FITZPATRICK, B. C., ed.—Pastoral Australia: Bourke to the Gold Rushes. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. (Readings in Australian History, v.2.). 82 pages.
- FORSTER, H. W.—Squatter and Selector at Tongala. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. (Australian Landmarks). 47 pages.  
Waranga, 1865–1965. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 147 pages.
- FRAUCA, H.—The Book of Australian Wild Life. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1965. 170 pages.
- GANGE, M. D.—Water in Australia, by M. D. Gange and W. P. Dunke. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 40 pages.
- GARNET, J. R.—The Vegetation of Wyperfield National Park. South Yarra, Victoria, The Field Naturalists Club of Victoria, 1965. 95 pages.
- GLENELG, (*Shire*), *Victoria*. *Council*.—Shire of Glenelg Centenary, 1863–1963: one hundred years of progress. Casterton, Victoria, Shire of Glenelg, 1965. 72 pages.
- GOLLAN, R.—Radical and Working Class Politics: a study of Eastern Australia, 1850–1910. Repr. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 226 pages.
- GOSSE, F.—William Gosse Hay. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 36 pages.
- HANCOCK, K., ed.—The National Income and Social Welfare. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 171 pages.
- HARPER, J. B.—What Matter I: the founding of a school. Ivanhoe, Victoria, Ivanhoe Grammar School, 1965. 24 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- HARVEY, F. R.—Theatre. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. (The Arts in Australia). 32 pages.
- HASLUCK, A. (Darker).—Thomas Peel of Swan River. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. 273 pages.
- HEATHCOTE, R. L.—Back of Bourke : a study of land appraisal and settlement in semi-arid Australia. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 244 pages.
- HESELTINE, H. P.—John Le Gay Brereton. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 41 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Uncommon Men. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 200 pages.
- HOWARD, C.—Australian Criminal Law. Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1965. 379 pages.
- HURLEY, J. V., *ed.*—Further Studies in Pathology Presented to Edgar King, edited by J. V. Hurley (and others). Parkville, Victoria, Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, 1966. 325 pages.
- INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA SYMPOSIUM, *Melbourne*, 1965.—Papers. Melbourne, Stock Exchange of Melbourne, 1965. 9 pts. in 1 vol.
- JOHNSTON, S. W.—Correction Handbook of Victoria, by S. W. Johnston and R. G. Fox. Parkville, Victoria, Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, 1965. 259 pages.
- KEESING, N.—Douglas Stewart. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 43 pages.
- KEOGH, E. G.—South West Pacific, 1941-45. Melbourne, Grayflower Publications, 1965. 479 pages.
- KNIGHT, R.—Illiberal Liberal : Robert Lowe in N.S.W., 1842-1850. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 299 pages.
- LA NAUZE, J. A.—Alfred Deakin : a biography. Melbourne University Press, 1965. Vol. 1 346 pages. Vol. 2 695 pages.
- LAWRENCE, P., *ed.*—Gods, Ghosts and Men in Melanesia : some religions of Australian New Guinea and the New Hebrides, edited by P. Lawrence and M. J. Meggitt. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. 298 pages.
- LINDSAY, *Sir D.*—The Leafy Tree : my family. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 198 pages.
- McGUIRE, F. R., *comp.*—City of Chelsea : a short history. Chelsea, Victoria, Chelsea Historical Society, 1966. 16 pages.
- MACMILLAN, D. S.—Edgeworth David. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. (Great Australians). 30 pages.
- Iron and Steel. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. (Australian Landmarks). 55 pages.
- MARTIN, D.—The Hero of Too. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 359 pages.
- MAYER, H., *ed.*—Australian politics : a reader. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 510 pages.
- MORRISON, E., *ed.*—Early Days in the Loddon Valley : memoirs of Edward Stone Parker, 1802-1865. Yandoit, Victoria, The Author, 1965. 85 pages.
- O'COLLINS, G.—Patrick McMahon Glynn : a founder of Australian federation. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 281 pages.
- PALMER, H. G.—W. G. Spence and the Rise of the Trade Unions, by H. G. Palmer and J. MacLeod. Melbourne, Longmans, 1964. (Australian Landmarks). 56 pages.
- REED, J.—Australian Landscape Painting. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. (The Arts in Australia). 33 pages.
- RIVETT, R. D.—Australian Citizen : Herbert Brookes, 1867-1963. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 217 pages.
- ROE, E.—Teachers, Librarians and Children : study of libraries in education. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 189 pages.
- ROWLEY, C. D.—The New Guinea Villager : a retrospect from 1964. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 255 pages.
- SARUMPAET, J. P.—Introduction to Bahasa Indonesia by J. P. Sarumpaet and J. A. C. Mackie. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 115 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—David Syme : a life. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 311 pages.
- SEIDEL, B.—Printmaking. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. (The Arts in Australia). 32 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- SEMMLER, C.—A. B. (Banjo) Paterson. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 48 pages.
- Barcroft Boake : post of the Stockwhip. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 34 pages.
- SEMMLER, C., *ed.* Literary Australia, edited by C. Semmler and D. Whitelock. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 188 pages.
- SHELDON, G.—Industrial Siege : the Mount Isa dispute. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 208 pages.
- SHERA, J. H.—Libraries and the Organization of Knowledge. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 223 pages.
- SMITH, V.—James McAuley. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. (Australian Writers and their Work). 34 pages.
- SOUTHALL, I.—Indonesian Journey. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1965. 101 pages.
- SOUTHALL, I., *ed.*—The Challenge. Is the Church Obsolete? An Australian response to the challenge of modern society. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1966. 264 pages.
- STEVEN, M. J. E.—Merchant Campbell, 1769–1846 : a study of colonial trade. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1965. 360 pages.
- TENNANT, K.—Trail Blazers of the Air. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1965. (Great Stories of Australia). 131 pages.
- TURNBULL, C.—Australian Lives. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. The six short lives which make up the body of this book were published in necessarily limited editions by John Gartner of the Hawthorn Press, during World War II and immediate post-war years, 1945–49. 158 pages.
- VAN PRAAGH, P.—Ballet in Australia. Melbourne, Longmans, 1965. (The Arts in Australia). 32 pages.
- WEST, K. (White).—Power in the Liberal Party : a study in Australian politics. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 289 pages.
- WHEELWRIGHT, E. L., *ed.*—Higher Education in Australia. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 408 pages.
- WHITE, O. E. D.—Parliament of a Thousand Tribes : a study of New Guinea. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1965. 256 pages.
- WILLEY, K.—Strange Seeker : the story of Ludwig Leichhardt. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1966. 131 pages.

---

## Appendix G

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

#### **Printed Publications**

- Victorian Year Book (Price \$1.50 ; postage 36c)  
 Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 20c ; postage 4c)

#### **Mimeographed Publications\***

##### *General*

- Victorian Monthly Statistical Review  
 General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

##### *Building*

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

---

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



APPENDIX G—*continued**Demography and Social*

Demographic Statistics  
 Divorce Statistics  
 Education Statistics  
 Estimated Age Distribution of the Population of Victoria  
 Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas  
 Hospital Morbidity Statistics  
 Industrial Accident Statistics  
 Vital Statistics : Preliminary

*Factory Production*

Factory Statistics : Preliminary  
 Factory Statistics  
 Production Statistics (Monthly)

*Finance, Local Government, and Transport*

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance Statistics  
 Housing Finance Statistics (Quarterly)  
 Local Government Finance Statistics  
 Mortgages of Real Estate (Quarterly)  
 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)  
 Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughterings Statistics (Monthly)  
 Citrus Fruit Production  
 Cultivating Implements on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 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)  
 Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties  
 Potatoes : Estimated Acreage  
 Rural Holdings : Classified by Type of Activity (Irregularly)  
 Rural Statistics  
 Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)  
 Vegetables : Acreage and Production  
 Viticultural Statistics  
 Wheat : Acreage and Varieties  
 Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

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

**Appendix H**  
**Changeover to Decimal Currency**  
**Changing £ s. d. to Exact Dollar-Cent Values**

EXACT EQUIVALENTS TABLE

| Pence | Cents*                  | Shillings | Cents | £ s. d. | \$   |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| 1     | $\frac{5}{8}$ or .83333 | 1         | 10    | 10 0    | 1.00 |
| 2     | $1\frac{3}{8}$ 1.66667  | 2         | 20    | 11 0    | 1.10 |
| 3     | $2\frac{1}{2}$ 2.5      | 3         | 30    | 12 0    | 1.20 |
| 4     | $3\frac{3}{8}$ 3.33333  | 4         | 40    | 13 0    | 1.30 |
| 5     | $4\frac{1}{8}$ 4.16667  | 5         | 50    | 14 0    | 1.40 |
| 6     | 5 5                     | 6         | 60    | 15 0    | 1.50 |
| 7     | $5\frac{5}{8}$ 5.83333  | 7         | 70    | 16 0    | 1.60 |
| 8     | $6\frac{3}{8}$ 6.66667  | 8         | 80    | 17 0    | 1.70 |
| 9     | $7\frac{1}{2}$ 7.5      | 9         | 90    | 18 0    | 1.80 |
| 10    | $8\frac{1}{8}$ 8.33333  | 10        | 100   | 19 0    | 1.90 |
| 11    | $9\frac{1}{8}$ 9.16667  |           |       | 1 0 0   | 2.00 |
| 12    | 10 10                   |           |       |         |      |

\* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

The Exact Equivalents Table shows the relationships between pounds, shillings, and pence, and dollars and cents as prescribed in section 8 of the *Currency Act 1963*, namely:—

1 pound = 2 dollars

1 shilling = 10 cents

1 penny =  $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of a cent

This table should be used where it is necessary to obtain exact equivalents in decimal currency of amounts expressed in £ s. d.

**Changing £ s. d. to Dollars and Whole Cents**

BANKING AND ACCOUNTING TABLE

| Pence | Cents | Shillings | Cents | £ s. d. | \$   |
|-------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|------|
| 1     | 1     | 1         | 10    | 10 0    | 1.00 |
| 2     | 2     | 2         | 20    | 11 0    | 1.10 |
| 3     | 3     | 3         | 30    | 12 0    | 1.20 |
| 4     | 4     | 4         | 40    | 13 0    | 1.30 |
| 5     | 5     | 5         | 50    | 14 0    | 1.40 |
| 6     | 6     | 6         | 60    | 15 0    | 1.50 |
| 7     | 7     | 7         | 70    | 16 0    | 1.60 |
| 8     | 8     | 8         | 80    | 17 0    | 1.70 |
| 9     | 9     | 9         | 90    | 18 0    | 1.80 |
| 10    | 10    | 10        | 100   | 19 0    | 1.90 |
| 11    | 11    |           |       | 1 0 0   | 2.00 |
| 12    | 12    |           |       |         |      |

The Banking and Accounting Table converts £ s. d. amounts expressed in whole pence to decimal currency amounts expressed in whole cents. (It is consistent with section 10 of the *Currency Act 1963*.)