

## Appendix A

*Horsham***History**

The origins of Horsham can be traced to August 1842, when James Monckton Darlot, in company with his nephew, and two other settlers, Charles Carter and Horatio Ellerman, came overland, and established the westernmost station in the Port Phillip District at Brighton, on both sides of the Wimmera River. As the number of squatters in the area increased, several station tracks met by a corroborree ground near the river crossing, and Phillip Firebrace Darlot claimed that his father founded Horsham there in 1844.

The Wimmera district was recognised on 20 July 1845 by the appointment of a Chief Constable, Thomas Halfpenny, who, with another policeman, established the Police Office not far from the crossing in what was later to be Darlot Street. In the following year, Bell's coffee store was opened, and, on 6 October 1847, Phillip Darlot's uncle, Major William Firebrace, of Vectis run, issued a licence from the Police Office at Horsham for the Four Posts Inn, Glenorchy. Two court cases were also heard during the same month. Darlot is credited with naming Horsham after the Sussex town near Brighton, England, where his parents lived. Horsham attained official existence in October 1849, when the Scots merchant George Langlands arrived, with three heavily laden bullock drays, to open the first post office and store in a log building erected opposite Halfpenny's camp. When Thomas de Little surveyed the Wimmera during this year, he suggested a village subdivision, and the first Horsham land sale, which took place in Melbourne on 11 September 1850, realised £4 (\$8) and upwards for half acre lots. By 1851, the village had eighteen dwellings, some being simply bark huts occupied by bullock drivers, and the streets were named after pioneer settlers, including Darlot, Firebrace, Wilson, Baillie, Hamilton, and McPherson. In 1854, surveyor Shaw planned certain extensions.

During the 1850s and 1860s Horsham developed slowly. In 1855, the population was 110 and, by 1862, had reached only 294, the residents including teamsters, drovers, merchants, and hawkers who supplied the far western stations. A National school was opened in 1857. In the same year, a pack-mail began to operate from Horsham to Nhill and Tullyvea (Jeparit) and, later to Lake Corrong, which was soon followed by the first coach service to Stawell in 1862. The new Horsham District Roads Board was also established that year; this, in turn, led to the formation of the new Shire of Wimmera in 1864 and the building of the Shire Office in Horsham. The Shire grew from 165 ratepayers in 1869 to 2,120 in 1875, and had an estimated population of 15,000 three years later. Stuart Blacker Bolton, who was Land Officer from 1866 to 1875, as well as Clerk of the Roads Board, dealt with problems arising during the mid-1870s—the main selection period.

The district's first newspaper, *The Horsham Times*, was published from a log hut in Firebrace Street in 1873, and within two years, the *Wimmera Star* newspaper was also launched. During the 1870s, two

flour mills were built ; a stock and station agency founded ; and a foundry to manufacture agricultural implements began production. Other industries which also increased were blacksmiths, wheelwrights, coach builders, saddlers, woolscourers, fellmongers, soap makers, and breweries and aerated water factories supplied local hotels. Public buildings were erected, including the Mechanics Institute (1874), the Post Office (1874), and the Shire Hall (1875), as well as various churches and banks ; later, on 5 February 1879, the first railway train arrived from Melbourne.

In 1882, Horsham became a Borough comprising 5,760 acres, with a population between 1,700 and 2,000 persons; it also had fifteen hotels, five churches and five banks. In the following year, the Horsham Water Trust was gazetted and, in 1884, the first Town Hall was built. The release of Mallee lands in the 1880s for settlement gave fresh importance to the Borough as a trading centre. On market days, Wilson and Firebrace Streets were crowded with the transport of the day—covered wagons, wagonettes, pony phaetons, buggies, and Cheylesmore cycles—which were able to use the new bridge built over the Wimmera River in 1886.

In 1891–92 there were epidemics of typhoid, diphtheria, and influenza, when the river was polluted by town sewage. However, despite financial difficulties, improvements in water reticulation and in the Borough gas supply proceeded. The engineer John Dickson Derry, who had built Wartook Dam in the Grampians for Wimmera Shire, and had also been involved in work for the colonies at Riverside, Sunnyside, and Dooen, laid out the Horsham Borough Irrigation Colony at Burnlea.

Intensive farming close to the Borough was encouraged by the *Closer Settlement Act* 1904, but a prolonged drought followed by floods in 1909 handicapped rural industries and local trading. However, by 1914, Horsham had a population of 3,500 living in 743 dwellings, and, after the First World War, North Horsham, in particular, began to grow : Noske's flour mill was well established ; also, 100 wagons and 700 tons of farm machinery were being produced annually at May and Millar's foundry. Despite the depression, there was growth during the 1930s, and Horsham was declared a Town in 1932, with a population of 5,000. The 3HS broadcasting station was established, and the ABC radio station was opened at Dooen in 1936. An airfield was being considered to replace the temporary landing ground, but this was not finally built until 1965, when the cost exceeded £500,000 (\$1m). Both the Shire Hall (1936) and the Town Hall (1939) were rebuilt, and a new concrete bridge was constructed over the Wimmera River in 1939.

During the Second World War munitions were manufactured, and industries now include textiles, engineering, earthmoving, transport, and building construction works. Extensive additions have also been made to the Wimmera Base Hospital, and the Housing Commission has erected new dwellings. During the 1950s, the city increasingly became the regional centre of the Wimmera, and, in 1968, new State Offices, the Wheat Research Institute, and the Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre were erected.

### Climate

The climate of Horsham is comparatively dry, with hot summers and mild winters. The average annual rainfall is 17·6 inches, of which an average of 11 inches falls during the growing season from May to October. Over 93 years, the annual rainfall has varied between 8·43 inches in 1967 and 26·92 inches in 1906. On one or more occasions, each of the months from November to May inclusive has been rainless, and, in one year, no rain fell for two successive months. The highest monthly rainfall on record was for June 1889, when 6·17 inches fell. In summer, the days are hot, the average maximum temperature being 85°F., while the temperature reaches 100°F. on an average of six days a year. However, the humidity is considerably lower than in southern Victoria, and summer nights are mild, with an average minimum temperature of 56°F. In winter, the average maximum temperature is 56°F., which is similar to most of Victoria, while the average minimum temperature is 39°F. Frosts, with a temperature below 36°F., occur on an average of twenty-nine days a year.

### Geology and Physiography

Horsham lies within, but close to, the southern margin of the large sedimentary Murray basin, where the surface geology is represented by thin, flat-lying aeolian and alluvial deposits of Quaternary age. North of Horsham, the landscape is undulating, and windblown deposits of red calcareous sandy clay predominate. Included in these sandy clays are calcrete horizons, regarded as B-horizons of buried soils. South of Horsham the landscape slopes gently from the Grampian Ranges, sediments being mainly alluvial and colluvial sands and gravels, derived by weathering of rocks. The Wimmera River and its associated floodplain deposits trend westward of Horsham, then swing sharply northward, passing through Dimboola, and terminating further north in a chain of lakes. The River is confined to this northerly course by lateral north-south ridges, composed of Pliocene sandstone, which is quarried for roadmaking purposes.

Sub-surface geology is known from drilling. From nearby bore data it is estimated that at Horsham there are over 300 ft of Quaternary and Tertiary flat-lying and unconsolidated sediments, which rest unconformably on a basement of folded Cambrian metasediments and Palaeozoic intrusives. The basal unit of the basin sediments consists of Eocene sands, carbonaceous clays and lignite, Miocene green to black glauconitic silt, and marl deposited under marine conditions, and overlain by the Pliocene sandstone, thought to be deposited in the coastal zone of a retreating sea.

The important aquifer in the Western Wimmera Region, known as the Duddo Limestone, is absent at Horsham, and its time equivalent is the Miocene silt and marl. Groundwater from these silts is of high salinity and is not, therefore, tapped by bores. Likewise, the shallower unconfined aquifer, in the Pliocene sandstone, also contains saline water. However, to the south of Horsham is the Wartook area of sand and gravel belts, which at depths of 100 to 150 ft represent ancestral drainage systems rising in the Grampian Ranges. Bores tapping these confined aquifers have obtained over 10,000 gph of water, containing less than 1,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

**Geography**

The City of Horsham is located at latitude 36° 37'S. and longitude 142° 06'E., and is situated on the flat Wimmera Plains, about 30 miles north of the Grampians, at an altitude of 450 ft. It is built on the Western Highway, 187 miles north-west of Melbourne, at the intersection of the Henty Highway, which runs north to Mildura and south to Hamilton and Portland, and the Wimmera Highway, which runs east-west across the Wimmera Plains from St Arnaud to the South Australian Border. It is also a major centre on the Melbourne-Adelaide railway.

The Wimmera River, the only significant stream in the region, flows through Horsham. Its mean annual flow is 104,000 acre ft, but, according to rainfall, it has varied between a maximum of 479,000 acre ft and no flow at all. The river rises in the ranges east of Horsham, in the Ararat District, and some of its major tributaries, such as Mount William Creek and McKenzie Creek, flow south from the Grampians. The upper reaches of the latter stream are the site of one of several important storage reservoirs in the Grampians. From the Horsham area, the Wimmera flows in a northerly direction, across relatively flat farming country, to empty into Lake Hindmarsh, which, in area, is one of the largest lakes in Victoria.

**Local Government Administration***Horsham City Council*

The municipality was severed from the Shire of Wimmera and created a Borough on 17 November 1882, declared a Town on 16 November 1932, and proclaimed a City on 25 May 1949. Services include town planning, road and footpath drainage construction and maintenance, private street construction, the provision of abattoirs and saleyards. There are recreational facilities such as the botanical gardens, other parks and gardens, a caravan park, a golf course, a swimming pool, and a theatre, while social services include health facilities, an infant welfare service, home help, meals-on-wheels, and a senior citizens' club. A welfare officer is employed in co-operation with the Wimmera Base Hospital.

Estimates for over \$100,000 have been made for a council scheme, now being considered, to establish boating and fishing facilities on the Wimmera River by the construction of a weir and the provision of a stretch of water about seven miles long. A committee has been established to publicise the district, and attract new residents and tourists.

*Horsham Water Trust*

The Trust was constituted under the Water Conservation Acts of 1881 to 1883, and gazetted on 30 November 1883. It is administered from the offices of the Horsham City Council, whose members, together with a Government nominee, are appointed commissioners. Water from Wartook Reservoir runs by open channel to Mt Zero Reservoir, 15 miles from Horsham, where it is purchased by the Trust from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. A population of about 10,800 is served.

### *Horsham Sewerage Authority*

The Sewerage District was proclaimed and the Authority was constituted in 1926. The members are Horsham City Councillors and a Government nominee, and the Authority provides a sewerage service to a population of approximately 10,700.

### *Population Growth*

The population of the City at Census dates has risen as follows : 3,790 on 4 April 1921, 5,273 on 30 June 1933, 6,388 on 30 June 1947, 7,767 on 30 June 1954, 9,240 on 30 June 1961, 10,562 on 30 June 1966. The estimated population was 11,020 at 30 June 1969.

### *Wimmera Shire*

The City of Horsham is surrounded by the Shire of Wimmera, a rural municipality comprising rich agricultural lands. The area is regarded as one of the best wheat producing areas of Australia, and is also important for sheep.

Local government first began in the Wimmera with the formation, in 1862, of the Horsham Roads Board. The Shire of Wimmera was proclaimed in 1864 with an area exceeding 10,000 sq miles, which extended to the South Australian border. Its area has been reduced to 1,000 sq miles by the formation of other municipalities, as settlement spread to the north and west. The administrative centre of the Shire is located in the City and the present building, which includes eight shops, was constructed in 1936.

Between 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1966, the Shire's population fell from 3,535 to 3,485. There has been some closer settlement on irrigation land in the area south-east of Horsham, but this population gain has not completely offset the trend to larger holdings in the wheat and sheep areas. There could be some increase in the Shire's population in the next few years, however, as those seeking larger home sites in a rural setting move across the City of Horsham's boundary.

The Shire's road building responsibilities cover 199 miles of sealed roads including 87 miles of State highways, 323 miles of gravel or sandstone roads, 674 miles of earth formation, and 206 miles of unformed roads. Other interests of the Council include the development of Green Lake, near Horsham, and the northern slopes of the Grampians as recreational and tourist areas ; the preservation of places of historical interest ; and the provision of public halls and recreation reserves.

### **Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock System**

To a large extent, the prosperity of Horsham is due to the fact that it is the service centre for a large portion of the Wimmera and Mallee, which is practically wholly given over to the mixed farming of cereals and sheep. This is made possible by the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock system, which once a year provides towns and farms with their water requirements for the ensuing twelve months.

The Wilson brothers, who were graziers, initiated the first conservation of water in the Wimmera, when, in 1856, they dammed the Wimmera River at Ashens and Longerenong to divert the water into the Ashens and Yarriambiack Creeks; these were also dammed to hold supplies. By this means, water was carried over 20 miles from the main stream to water their back country. In 1870, Wimmera lands were first made available for selection. The droughts in 1877 and 1881, with comparatively dry years between, raised the question of water conservation, and the Government was asked to investigate the supply of water for the north-western areas. In 1878, the Shires of Dunmunkle and St Arnaud combined to construct a weir in the Wimmera River, three miles above Glenorchy, to divert water down the effluent Dunmunkle and Swedes Creeks, while in the same year, the Shire of Wimmera began a similar structure at Longerenong, to put water into the Yarriambiack Creek. In 1882, these works were taken over by the newly constituted Wimmera United Waterworks Trust. Subsequently, in 1886, the Shire of Wimmera Trust was formed from part of Wimmera United, and two years later its name was changed to the Western Wimmera Trust. These trusts made extensive use of the natural depressions to carry water to the north and also constructed many miles of distributary channels.

The drought of 1881 greatly stimulated the demand for more water storage. In 1882, Wartook, the first of the Wimmera-Mallee storages, was begun by Wimmera Shire and its construction was completed in 1887 by the Shire of Wimmera Trust. However, the Wimmera River and Mount William Creek continued as the main sources of supply.

Further failure of crops, and a shortage of water between 1896 and 1902, resulted in the construction of Lake Lonsdale by the Water Supply Department in 1902. But, although the supply of water to the Wimmera-Mallee area was improved, difficulties arose owing to the divided control of the headworks. This was not resolved until the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, formed in 1906, took over control of the water supply works outside the Trust's Districts. In 1910, the control of the Waterworks Trust Districts themselves was also vested in the Commission. The channel system was then extended, as the method of distribution by natural water courses was too wasteful. In 1910, the two storages, Wartook and Lake Lonsdale, with 1,000 miles of channels, served an area of about 3,300 sq miles of the Wimmera-Mallee. Now there are eight storages, with a capacity of 618,000 acre ft, serving an area of 11,000 sq miles, through over 6,000 miles of channels and over 4,000 miles of farmers' connecting channels. These storages are Wartook (built in 1887), Lake Lonsdale (1903), Fyans Lake (1916), Taylors Lake (1920), Pine Lake (1920), Toolondo (1953), Rocklands (1953), and Lake Bellfield (1966). They are associated with the Grampians catchment, and store water diverted from the Wimmera River, when not being used directly in the system. Except for a few areas, water can be delivered from any of the storages to anywhere in the Wimmera-Mallee area.

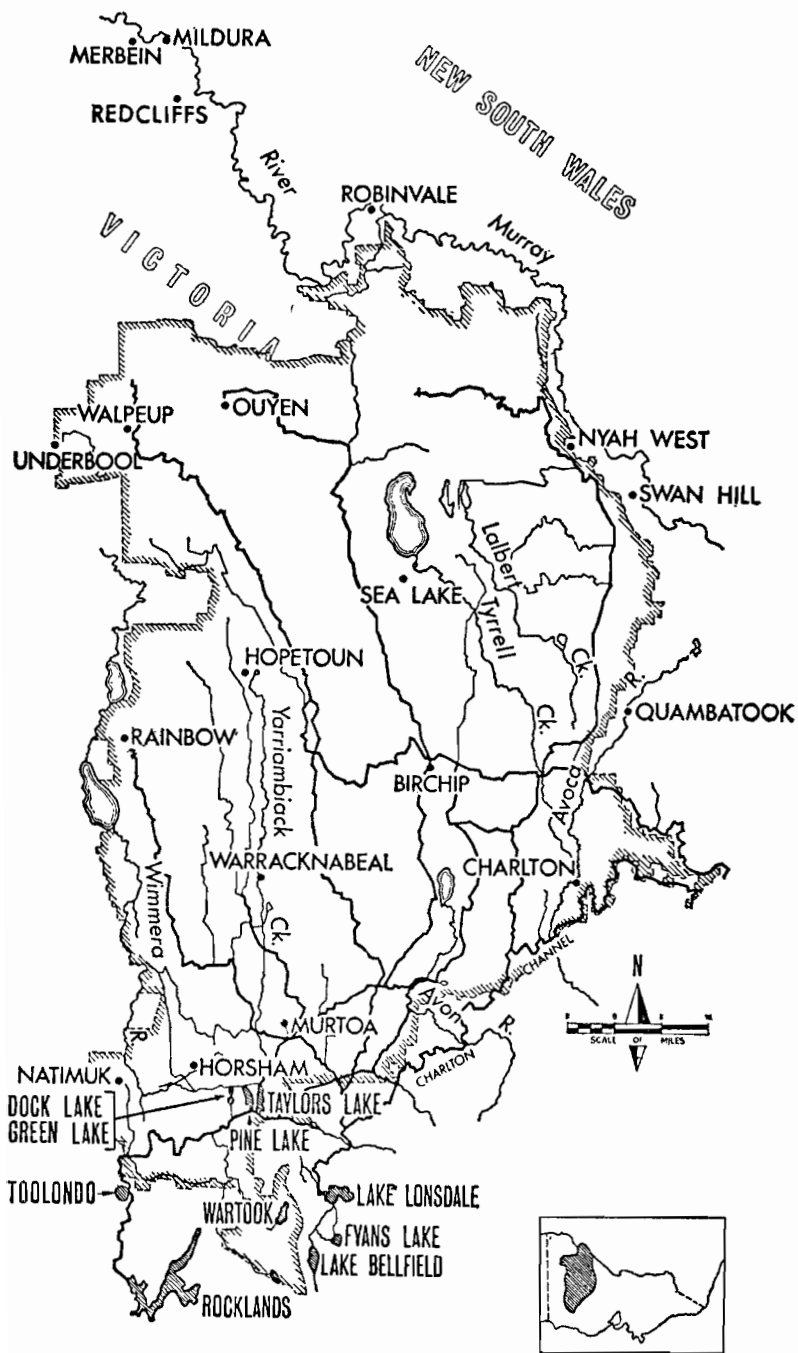


FIGURE 14.—Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System.

The procedure is to run the water, released from the headworks storages (or diverted from the Wimmera River) by means of earthen channels, to the furthest limits of the system. This is called the headwater. Here it is distributed to the various farmers' dams through nearly 4,000 miles of private channels. It is cut off in such a manner as to leave an empty channel behind when it is re-diverted into another branch channel. Around Murtoa and Horsham water is made available for the irrigation of 7,000 acres during the months of October to March inclusive. The watering of the individual blocks is carried out on a rotational system, as the channels cannot meet all demands concurrently and continuously.

The supply to the forty-six towns in the area is fairly uniform. Except for two, which are fed by gravitation direct from the storages, all are reticulated from elevated service reservoirs, to which the water is pumped from an earthen storage, this being filled once a year from the channel system. Of these forty-six towns, supplies to thirty-eight are operated by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, but the remainder operate as local governing bodies. One was established in 1941, and the rest were all established between 1883 and 1898, the oldest being Horsham. Usually farmers' dams and township storages are filled by the end of October, when the maintenance preparatory to next season's watering starts.

The maintenance of the channels in the northern areas involves the hazard of sand drift, and, in a particularly bad year, a channel can be completely filled for miles. After the 1944 drought, it is estimated that 12 mill. cu yd of sand were removed in one year from the channels, 3,000 horses being employed on the work, which cost \$640,000. Standard mechanical plant items are now used with specially devised machines: dozers and crawler tractor-drawn scoops are the usual standard items, and tractor-drawn ditchers (double delver ploughs), the common special item. Preventive measures against drift are, however, essential. These consist of furrowing to the windward side and the planting of rye corn where there is active wind erosion. As well as channel cleaning, there is the necessary maintenance of structures, such as culverts, drops, bridges, and regulators, of which there are over 20,000.

The conservation and distribution of water in the Wimmera-Mallee region has made possible the settlement of 70,000 persons in the area, two thirds in the towns and one third on the farms, and has recently yielded the State an average annual production of \$60m.

### **Agricultural and Pastoral Production**

The main agricultural activity in the area around Horsham is the production of cereal crops. To the north and west of the City, there are large areas of grey self-mulching soils, which are ideally suitable. These soils are strongly alkaline (pH 8.5) and because of their good physical structure can withstand repeated cultivation. Wheat is the main cereal, being normally grown in a rotation with pastures, of which barrel medic is an important component. However, because of the low annual rainfall, bare fallowing for a period of ten months before sowing is essential for moisture conservation and consequent maximum wheat yields. As soils are naturally deficient in both phosphorus and



zinc, about 100 lb of superphosphate an acre is applied with each wheat crop, and 7 lb of zinc sulphate an acre is applied to every third wheat crop. Stable wheat farming also depends largely on maintaining satisfactory soil fertility, which is achieved by including a legume pasture (barrel medic) in the rotation. Research by the Department of Agriculture has shown that this practice results both in higher wheat yield and protein content. Aerial or ground application of herbicides is commonly made to control broad leaf weeds such as amsinckia, and grassy types such as wild oats and rye grass. The grey self-mulching soils can also become infested with cereal cyst nematode (eelworm), which is a serious problem under intensive cropping of wheat or oats. The use of barrel medic pasture reduces the amount of eelworm in the soil and, at the same time, raises soil fertility so that a satisfactory wheat crop can be grown.

Wheat is normally sown in June, after the bare fallow has been cultivated a number of times to control weeds. The crops grow to maturity in six or seven months, depending on growth conditions and rainfall, and are harvested from mid-December to January. All wheat is bulk handled and delivered to Grain Elevator Board silos at nearby rail sidings, and also to a mill at Horsham. In the past, this area north of Horsham has produced low protein wheats, and although these are still grown for biscuit manufacturers, the introduction of legume pastures has resulted in an increase in the protein content in some flours made.

Areas south of Horsham have traditionally been used for pastoral activities, but the area has now also become the main local source for oats, since cereal eelworm has prevented this crop being grown widely in the north. Recently, the wheat acreage has also been increased, although the soil types are adversely affected during the wetter seasons, and are not as well suited to cultivation as those in the north. However, yields have been good, and interest in two-row barley, which can now be handled in bulk, is also increasing. Although it has not been grown extensively on grey soils, owing to cereal eelworm difficulties, the interest in diversified farming makes expansion likely. In these higher rainfall areas, south of the City, subterranean clover, natural grasses, and introduced perennial species, such as perennial ryegrass, phalaris, and cocksfoot form the pastures for the most intensive sheep production in the area. They are also grazed in the pasture-wheat areas, fitting well into the rotation, and are raised for both fat lamb and wool production, with a stronger tendency to wool production in the southern areas. There appears to be scope for increased stocking rates in all areas.

Beef cattle are carried mainly to the south of Horsham, although small herds are also held on some northern farms. There has been an increase in the numbers of pigs on farms in recent years, partly owing to good returns, and partly to the desire to diversify as a result of the 1967 drought. They are mainly reared on skim milk, and cereal products, as well as waste city foodstuffs.

Irrigation settlements, using water supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission channels, are at Riverside and Drung Drung to the east, and Quantong to the west. Their main use is for dairy herds, which supply Horsham and the surrounding districts, and for stabilising sheep production. Apricots, peaches, plums, pears, and

apples are produced at Quantong and Riverside, but there has been a reduction in the number of orchards recently, as the industry is limited by the lack of suitable processing facilities and by distance from large markets. Vegetables are also produced for local consumption.

### **Longerenong Agricultural College**

Longerenong Agricultural College, established in 1889 and administered by the Department of Agriculture, is located eight miles to the north-east of Horsham. The native word "Longerenong" means "the parting of the waters", and belonged originally to a pastoral run, although the College itself stands on part that was the adjoining Brighton Run, and has always occupied a property of 2,386 acres. The College offers a three year tertiary level course leading to the Diploma of Agricultural Science and provides accommodation for 131 resident students.

Instructional work began in March 1889, with twenty-six students, but the College was closed in January 1898 because of severe drought, and was not re-opened until 1905. The original timber College was destroyed by fire in 1940 and replaced in 1942 by a brick building for fifty resident students. In 1964, a new accommodation block of fifty-four rooms, an office block, and an assembly hall were completed so the College could accommodate 104 students, and in 1969, further additions provided room for an increase of twenty-seven students.

The original function of the College was to train farmers, but the curriculum has been altered to satisfy the growing demand for diplomates trained as agricultural technologists. Lectures and practical work are given in the sciences bearing on agriculture, such as botany, chemistry, zoology, genetics, animal husbandry, crop production, agricultural engineering, agricultural economics, and farm management, as well as some humanities subjects. While emphasis is placed on theoretical aspects of agricultural education, this is supported by practical work on the College farm, where activities cover virtually every kind of Victorian agriculture, including irrigation.

The Department of Agriculture's Cereal Research Station, located at the College, began its work in 1907. It has contributed greatly towards raising the productivity of the Wimmera to its present high level.

### **Victorian Wheat Research Institute**

The Victorian Wheat Research Institute resulted from a joint undertaking between the Government and Victorian wheatgrowers. The Commonwealth *Wheat Research Act* 1957 was introduced at the request of wheatgrowers, who wished to finance research projects, and funds are still obtained by a levy of 0.25 cents a bushel on all wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board. In 1960 the Wheat Industry Research Committee of Victoria, which was responsible for distributing contributions collected from Victorian growers, agreed to consider the establishment of a research institute, and two years later, the Victorian Wheat Research Foundation was set up as a trusteeship body. The Institute, opened on 29 November 1968 on 20 acres of

land at Horsham, was built at a cost of over \$700,000. The Foundation has leased the Institute's facilities on a long term basis to the Department of Agriculture, which provides the technical staff and conducts research projects.

Studies are being made in the fields of plant breeding, agronomy and crop physiology, plant pathology, and chemistry. The aims are to produce better wheats through a study of basic principles and the introduction of new genes for disease resistance ; to determine the optimum conditions for crop growth, including such aspects of soil fertility as the rate of decomposition of organic matter in the soil and the efficiency of artificial fertilisers ; to control important diseases in cereals ; to learn more of wheat and soil chemistry ; to conduct wheat quality investigations ; and to make soil surveys.

### Forestry

Settlement of the land surrounding the City of Horsham has almost obliterated the forests which formerly covered the area. Nevertheless, the various forest types can be distinguished as remnants on private land, while larger representative areas are contained in various forest reserves.

#### *Forest Reserves*

There are no large reserves in the immediate vicinity of Horsham, although the wide frontage to the Wimmera River carries an excellent stand of Red Gum. Principal forest reserves are the Marma, on the Wimmera River and eighteen miles east of Horsham ; Wail and West Wail, on the Wimmera River and twenty miles north of Horsham ; Mt Arapiles and Tooan, beyond Natimuk and twenty miles west of Horsham ; and the Grampians, a large area which begins at Mt Zero, ten miles south-east of Horsham, and stretches for over fifty miles southwards from that point. There are considerable areas of unoccupied Crown lands in several localities, notably in the northern parts of the Grampians and in the western end of the Little Desert, which stretches from Dimboola to the South Australian border. All these forest reserves and Crown land areas provide a picture of the different plant associations constituting the various forest types, although as in most parts of Victoria, various species of the genus *Eucalyptus* are the most prominent constituents of these forest types. The associated plant species are numerous.

#### *Major Forest Types*

River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*) occurs along the Wimmera River and its major tributaries, and formerly also occupied swampy areas wherever located.

Black Box (*E. largiflorens*) is associated with Red Gum type in some areas, and elsewhere in pure stands ; it is generally on heavy clay soils, subject to occasional flooding.

Grey Box-Yellow Gum-Yellow Box (*E. hemiphloia*, *E. leucoxydon*, *E. melliodora*) occur in various mixtures, with smaller areas of pure stands, and form the major forest association in the locality, including the broader stream valleys leading into the Grampians.

Brown Stringybark (*E. baxteri*) occurs throughout the locality on sandy rises in the Box-Gum areas. It is also a major component in the Grampians Stringybark type.

Brown Stringybark and Messmate (*E. obliqua*) are the main species of Grampians Stringybark type, Messmate being found on the better soils on sheltered aspects. Swampy sites and areas of very poor soil carry stunted stands of these species and several others in mixture.

Buloke (*Casuarina luehmannii*) was originally found over considerable areas in pure stands, but with other Casuarinas, it now occurs in much of the remaining Box-Gum forests as an understory.

Mallee (*Eucalyptus spp.*) is found in small areas south-west of Horsham and in the Little Desert beyond Dimboola. It is representative of the extensive areas of Mallee, which exist in the north-west of the State.

In addition to Mallee eucalyptus and stunted Brown Stringybark, the principal constituents of the flora of the Little Desert are Casuarinas and Banksias, again in stunted forms.

#### *Forest Management, Protection, and Utilisation*

The Forests Commission manages these forest reserves as multiple use areas for watershed protection, timber production, preservation of wild life, grazing and agriculture, and recreation. The concept of multiple use management does not preclude setting aside certain areas for a particular use, such as recreation, but allows specific attention to be given to the most important aspect of management. Thus, in the Grampians as a whole, management practices are closely related to the importance of the forest as a protective cover for the catchment areas of the various reservoirs, and timber procurement from areas of suitable forest is continued in accordance with this policy.

An increasing number of tourists now visit the Grampians, and as the remaining Crown lands are brought under settlement, and the clearing of private lands is completed, it is probable that interest in all forest areas will increase. Preservation of native birds and animals, and particularly of kangaroos and emus, is important, and these, together with the many wild flowers and magnificent scenery, are a great attraction.

Timber obtained from these forest reserves includes mill logs for sawmilling (including sawn railway sleepers), round timbers for poles and posts, split posts, and firewood. It adequately meets local needs, except for sawn timbers, though a sawmill in Horsham obtains the major part of its log supply from the Grampians. Forest grazing is carried on in most of the areas described, but is excluded from most of the Grampians Stringybark forest type.

Fire protection works are very important. Over 500 miles of roads and access tracks have been constructed by the Forests Commission in the past thirty years in the Grampians forest, rapid access being vital for fire fighting. Constant watch is maintained during the dangerous months from five lookout points, and, in addition, numerous farm lookout stations cover specific areas not readily seen from the overall system. Aerial reconnaissance after thunderstorms assists the early detection of fires caused by lightning. A special installation

in the Grampians, including an airstrip, allows use to be made of chemical fire retardant dropped from the air, to limit the spread of fires in remote areas until ground forces can reach them. Controlled burning in mild weather conditions during spring and autumn reduces the fuel volume available to wild summer fires. A study of the effect of fire on flora and fauna is proceeding continually.

#### *Wimmera Forest Nursery, Wail*

As trees have been removed for settlement, shelter belts and amenity plantings on farms have been developed. The Forests Commission Nursery at Wail, established just after the Second World War, propagates trees and shrubs for dry climate areas; provides an advisory service for customers, such as the Country Roads Board which organises roadside plantings; and makes demonstration plantings at the Wail arboretum. Some 200,000 seedlings are grown each year.

### **Secondary Industry**

Although there is only a limited range of industry in Horsham, it provides a variety of employment.

Noske Flour Mills Pty Ltd, established in 1902, is one of the main industries, and employs about fifty men. Until 1966, flour milling was the main occupation, but, since then, over \$500,000 has been spent on establishing a modern stock food plant. Bulk storage facilities for grain have been increased from 350,000 bush capacity, to a 700,000 bush capacity, and over 10,000 tons of stock feed, together with some 9,000 tons of flour, are produced annually. Stock feed is delivered direct to farmers in the western half of Victoria, and also to South Australia and New South Wales. Flour is also sold in these areas, as well as in Melbourne, and some is exported to Fiji, Ceylon, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia.

The garment company, Prestige Ltd, began manufacturing in Horsham in 1945, and now employs sixty-seven workers, to produce women's underwear and nightwear. About 175,000 yd of material are used annually, and the finished products are distributed through Melbourne to other parts of Australia.

Other industries include a contract earthmoving firm, which also manages a trucking enterprise and an air charter service; a foundry; several building contractors; a general engineering works which produces and repairs agricultural equipment; and a factory manufacturing soft drinks.

### **Marketing of Stock**

An important aspect in the development of Horsham has been the expansion of the livestock market. The City is one of the main regional centres in the State, and acts as a clearing house for an area with a radius of about sixty miles. Trade and export buyers travel from Melbourne and the provincial centres, and the livestock turnover in the municipal yards is now over \$6m annually. The steady growth of stock marketing is significant: in 1943, only 60,000 sheep were handled, while, during the late 1960s, the figure reached 300,000; no cattle or pig markets were established until 1957, but 22,000 grown cattle and 25,000 pigs are now handled annually. Greater employment opportunities are now offered by the development of the livestock

trade : many agricultural and marketing firms have established their headquarters for the Wimmera and Mallee areas in Horsham, and employment is available in the saleyards and the livestock transports, of which over thirty are based in the City.

### Electricity

In 1913, the Horsham Electric Supply Co. became operational. The system was 230/460 volts, direct current, and, in order to attract consumers, the Company made no charge for wiring installations. In 1928, the Borough Council bought the undertaking and additional plant was installed progressively until 1936. During the Second World War a munitions annexe was built, and the Department of the Interior installed two generating sets to provide it with an alternating current supply.

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria acquired the City of Horsham undertaking in June 1955, when consumers totalled 2,385, and continued to operate the power station until 1958, when a 66 kV line was extended from Ballarat, and a 66/22 kV sub-station was established at Horsham. Meanwhile, extensions were carried out, first to Murtoa in the east, to acquire the Dunmunkle Shire undertaking (which served Murtoa, Rupanyup, and Minyip), and, second, to acquire the Natimuk undertaking in the west. Between 1958 and 1960, extensions were made to Dimboola, Goroke, Nhill, and Jeparit, and the respective undertakings were acquired. The most recent acquisition was Stawell in 1968. To cater for general load growth in the area, a 220 kV line from Ballarat is being constructed and a 220/66 kV sub-station established at Horsham. From this, 66 kV lines will radiate to 66/22kV main sub-stations at Nhill, Warracknabeal, and Edenhope, between 1968 and 1973. A main sub-station (66/22 kV) has already been established at Stawell to cater for the load in that area.

Major electricity consumers in the Wimmera Branch are mainly associated with indigenous industries such as wheat, wool, winemaking, and timber, as well as broadcasting, education, and hospital services. Future major developments in the use of electricity are expected to arise in air conditioning (both commercial and private) and pumping, besides expanding domestic and commercial cooking applications.

The administration of electricity supply in the Wimmera area is the responsibility of the Wimmera Branch of the Electricity Supply Department of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. At present, some 23,000 consumers, including 4,600 farms, are connected to the electricity supply in 220 centres throughout the Branch.

### Transportation

The City of Horsham is the commercial centre for the Wimmera, partly because it is the centre of several transportation networks.

Six State Highways, the basis of an extensive sealed and paved road network, radiate from the City, and a total of 1,350 miles of sealed roads serve the area. During the harvesting season, there is a marked upsurge in secondary road traffic, owing to the transportation of grain to railheads. Approximately 750,000 head of stock pass through Horsham annually, a large proportion being transported by road. A number of bus lines provide interstate travel from Horsham.

Horsham is located on the main Melbourne-Adelaide line and on lines to Hamilton and Goroke. There are fifteen trains to Melbourne daily: three are passenger trains, one being the interstate express, *The Overland*, and twelve are goods trains, four of them from interstate. Four or five additional wheat trains depart daily during the harvest. The seventy-five vehicle length limit in this area means that trains up to a quarter of a mile in length can cross the Wimmera plains.

Horsham Aerodrome has a sealed runway with night landing facilities. An airline company operates scheduled flights to Melbourne, and a local charter service is used by stock and station agents visiting outlying and interstate properties.

### Education

In 1968, Horsham had three kindergartens, four primary schools, and three post-primary schools, catering in all for about 200 pre-school children and 3,500 full-time daily pupils, as well as 140 apprentices and 190 adult students. The Horsham schools serve a wide area surrounding the City. During 1968, fifteen school buses which covered routes of up to 30 miles, catered for 670 pupils. Many other students, particularly at the technical school, live in Horsham during the week, and return home at the weekend.

Educational facilities have developed during the 1960s. Kindergartens have increased from one to three; Horsham North State School has been established, and extensions have been built at both Horsham West State School and St Michael and St John's School; Horsham Technical School has been opened; St Brigid's College has been removed to a new building; and the extension building at Horsham High School, with new classroom blocks and a modern science and home economics wing, has been completed. Between 1958 and 1968, the primary school population has increased by 53.8 per cent, and the post-primary school population has grown by 102.6 per cent.

*Kindergartens.* Affiliated with the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, the three centres are administered by a common committee. A total of 194 children were enrolled in 1968, and 33 country children, some of whom are accepted for one half day each week, attended.

*Primary Schools.* Three State Schools and one Roman Catholic Registered School operated in 1968. The general course is seven years from age five to twelve years. There are new plans for the early replacement of State School No. 298 and five State primary schools are planned. These will be spaced in circular fashion at a radius of approximately one mile from the main centre of the City.

*Secondary Schools.* Both the State High School and St Brigid's College provide six year courses to Matriculation level.

*Technical School.* The technical school offers courses to first year diploma level (six years) for full-time students. Apprentice training, on a day release basis, serves the entire Wimmera region, with young men attending from places such as Balmoral, Edenhope, Kaniva, Nhill, Dimboola, Rainbow, Jeparit, Hopetoun, Warracknabeal, Minyip, Rupanyup, and Murtoa. Five different trade callings are

served and others began in 1969. The recently established wool education course prepares students for the Wool Board Certificate in wool-classing. There were 22 students undertaking the course in 1968.

*Adult Education.* The High School and the Technical School both provide night classes whenever there is adequate public demand, and instruction can be made available. In 1968, the range of activities included pottery, painting, signwriting, hobby woodwork, woodwork, dressmaking, welding, typewriting, English expression (both Matriculation and Leaving levels), and post-apprenticeship classes in building construction or A grade motor mechanics.

*Auxiliary Educational Services.* In 1968, Horsham still largely depended on Melbourne and Ballarat for auxiliary services, although a Visual Education Centre was beginning to provide a training and a lending service. Two physical education teachers give full-time swimming instruction throughout the swimming season at the Horsham Memorial Swimming Pool, and during winter provide an advisory service to the district schools. Recommendations have been made to establish other auxiliary centres at Horsham and the first of these, a Psychology and Guidance Centre, began in 1969.

The population growth of Horsham, accompanied by mechanisation and automation in business, industry, and agriculture, has limited employment opportunities. Young persons are, therefore, often interested in professional and technical training which will enable them to secure employment elsewhere. Education is itself one of the major industries, as it employs about 160 persons.

### **Wimmera Base Hospital**

The Horsham District Hospital was founded in 1874, with twelve beds and a paid medical officer, to serve the Borough of Horsham and the Shires of Wimmera, Dimboola, and Kowree. As a result of an outbreak of typhoid fever, a separate ward was built for these patients in 1876, and in 1877 an addition, known as the Bowen Wing, was erected at the same time as a second doctor and a full-time secretary collector were appointed. In 1882, a female wing of four beds was added and, in the following year, gas lighting was installed in the three wards. In 1889, the hospital was given a Crown grant of 11.5 acres.

In 1891, staff training was instituted. The first pupil nurse was appointed to receive twelve months' clinical instruction as well as her meals, in return for assistance in the wards. Additional accommodation was provided in 1893 to include thirty-three beds, and accommodation for two nurses. Five years later, training was extended to two years, and, subsequently, in 1902, to three years, as required by the Victorian Trained Nurses Association. A new wing, nurses' home, and operating theatre were built in 1902.

In 1914, a horse-drawn ambulance was purchased, and two years later electricity was introduced in the operating theatre. An additional forty beds and necessary departments were added in 1928 and the name Horsham Base Hospital was given. With the building of a new four storey ward block of fifty intermediate beds in 1940, the first Junior Resident Medical Officer was appointed, joined after



the Second World War by two additional doctors. The Tuberculosis Chalet of fourteen beds was erected as a separate unit by the Department of Health in 1948, and in 1950, the hospital was again re-named as the Wimmera Base Hospital.

The area continued to expand and demand increased, but the emphasis changed from beds to ancillary services and in 1964, spacious extensions were made for a new X-ray department, with modern equipment and an out-patient and casualty department. The hospital now has 207 beds, and provides pathology, radiology, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and pharmacy services. It employs 240 persons, and costs \$600,000 a year.

### **Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre**

The Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre was built in memory of the late Honourable Wilfred John Mibus, M.L.A., Member for Lowan and Victorian Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines, from 1955 to 1964. During his term of office, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Agreement Bill, the Dandenong Valley Authority Bill, the River Murray Waters (Menindee Lakes Storage) Bill, and the River Murray Waters Bill (Chowilla) were enacted. He was also responsible for the construction of the Big Eildon Reservoir, the Eppalock Reservoir on the Campaspe River, and the Lake Bellfield project in the Grampians.

The Cultural Centre has an art gallery with a garden which features sculpture, and a meeting room, which may be used for a variety of purposes and holds 200 persons. The Centre also houses the Central Library and the regional headquarters of the Wimmera Regional Library Service, which comprises ten municipalities: the City of Horsham, and the Shires of Arapiles, Birchip, Donald, Dunmunkle, Kaniva, Karkaroc, Lowan, Warracknabeal, and Wimmera. It serves a population of 40,000, has 45,000 books, and covers an area of 7,871 sq miles. The service provides a central library and six branch libraries at Kaniva, Minyip, Murtoa, Nhill, Rupanyup, and Warracknabeal. One bookmobile visits the Shires of Arapiles, Birchip, Donald, and Karkaroc, and covers 538 miles each fortnight, while visiting twenty-one service points, the most distant being Tempy, 110 miles north of Horsham.

### **Other Services**

A five storey building for the regional headquarters of State Departments was built by the State Government in Horsham in 1969, at a cost of about \$750,000. The departments include the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Forests Commission, Lands Department, Department of Agriculture, Transport Regulation Board, Public Works Department, and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission maintains offices and studio facilities at Horsham to service its regional transmitter, 3WV, which is located at Doon, a few miles from the City. The Commission's local staff includes a regional officer and a journalist.

The *Wimmera Mail Times* is published three times each week and serves a wide area of the Wimmera and Southern Mallee.

## 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, 1967-68*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

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

**Concepts**

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

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

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

*Net National Product* is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organisations, etc.

*National Income* is defined as the value of net national product, less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, etc., plus income receivable from overseas in

these forms. Adjustments are also made to deduct wages, professional earnings, etc., earned in Australia by non-residents, and to add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia.

*National Turnover of Goods and Services* is the sum of the Gross National Product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of Gross National Expenditure and exports of goods and services.

*Gross National Expenditure* is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services bought for use in the Australian economy. It consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

### Sectors

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

- (1) *The personal sector* includes all persons and private non-profit organisations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
- (2) *The public authority sector* includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and local governments, and semi-governmental bodies with the exception of the current operations of public trading and financial enterprises which are excluded. Public trading and financial enterprises are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses either by sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial).
- (3) *The financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, hire purchase companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
- (4) *The trading enterprises sector* includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes companies, public enterprises, partnerships, and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included because they are regarded as operating businesses, receiving rents (from themselves), and paying expenses.

- (5) *The overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and governments, and overseas residents.

### National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1967-68 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, namely, dividends, non-dwelling rent, and interest from other sectors. This total is allocated to depreciation allowances and to various transfer payments.
- (3) *The Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account* shows property income as the sole receipt. The net current expenditure on goods and services of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side.
- (4) *The Personal Current Account* records as receipts, wages and salaries and transfer incomes. Payments include current payments for goods and services and transfer payments. The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading "Personal Saving".
- (5) *The Public Authorities Current Account* records receipts of taxes (direct and indirect), interest, and the net income of public trading and financial enterprises. Expenditure includes net current expenditure on goods and services by those government and semi-governmental bodies which are not trading or financial enterprises. Also included are cash benefits (paid to persons in return for which no service is rendered or goods supplied), interest paid, subsidies granted, overseas gifts, and grants towards private capital expenditure.

- (6) *The Overseas Current Account* records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and overseas residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.
- (7) *The National Capital Account* shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplements 12,494	Net Current Expenditure on
Gross Operating Surplus of	Goods and Services—
Trading Enterprises—	Personal Consumption .. 14,685
Companies .. 3,578	Financial Enterprises .. 335
Unincorporated Enterprises 3,530	Public Authorities .. 3,032
Dwellings Owned by Persons 1,134	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—
Public Enterprises .. 800	Private .. 4,046
Gross National Product at	Public Enterprises .. 1,328
Factor Cost .. 21,536	Public Authorities .. 1,030
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies .. 2,616	Increase in Value of Stocks .. 308
Gross National Product .. 24,152	Statistical Discrepancy .. -31
Imports of Goods and Services.. 4,131	Gross National Expenditure 24,733
National Turnover of Goods	Exports of Goods and Services.. 3,550
and Services .. 28,283	National Turnover of Goods
	and Services .. 28,283

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances .. 2,091	Gross Operating Surplus .. 9,042
Interest, etc., Paid .. 1,205	Interest, etc., and Dividends
Company Income—	Received .. 160
Income Tax Payable .. } 2,312	Undistributed Income Accruing
Dividends Payable .. } .. 17	from Overseas .. 17
Undistributed Income .. }	
Unincorporated Enterprises In-	
come .. 2,520	
Personal Income from Dwelling	
Rent .. 602	
Public Enterprises Income .. 489	
Total Outlay .. 9,219	Total Receipts .. 9,219

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68—continued

## 3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances ..	30	Interest, etc., Received ..	1,515
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	335	Dividends Received and Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas ..	44
Interest Paid ..	497		
Company Income—			
Income Tax Payable ..	157		
Dividends Payable ..			
Undistributed Income ..			
Public Enterprises Income ..	161		
Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc. ..	379		
<b>Total Outlay ..</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>1,559</b>

## 4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Personal Consumption ..	14,685	Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	12,494
Interest Paid ..	195	Interest, etc., Received ..	666
Income Tax Payable ..	2,038	Dividends ..	459
Estate and Gift Duties Paid ..	182	Unincorporated Enterprises Income ..	2,520
Remittances Overseas ..	84	Income from Dwelling Rent ..	602
Saving ..	1,035	Remittances from Overseas ..	154
		Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	1,324
<b>Total Outlay ..</b>	<b>18,219</b>	<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>18,219</b>

## 5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	3,032	Indirect Taxes ..	2,783
Subsidies ..	167	Income Tax, Estate, and Gift Duties ..	3,213
Interest, etc., Paid ..	629	Interest, etc., Received ..	100
Overseas Grants ..	158	Public Enterprises Income ..	650
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	1,324		
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure ..	49		
Devaluation Compensation ..	21		
Surplus on Current Account ..	1,366		
<b>Total Outlay ..</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>6,746</b>

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68—continued

6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT  
(\$m)

Exports of Goods and Services	3,550	Imports of Goods and Services	4,131
Interest, etc., Received from Overseas	} 111	Interest, etc., Paid and Dividends	
Dividends Receivable from Overseas		Payable and Profits Remitted	
Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	17	Overseas .. .. .	402
Personal Remittances from Overseas	154	Undistributed Income Accruing to Overseas Residents	115
Overseas Balance on Current Account	1,058	Personal Remittances Overseas	84
		Public Authority Grants and Contributions	158
Total Debits to Non-Residents	4,890	Total Credits to Non-Residents	4,890

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT  
(\$m)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—		Depreciation Allowances	2,121
Private .. .. .	4,046	Increase in Dividend and Income Tax Provisions	24
Public Enterprises .. .. .	1,328	Undistributed Company Income Accruing to Residents	628
Public Authorities .. .. .	1,030	Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc.	379
Increase in Value of Stocks	308	Personal Saving	1,035
Total Use of Funds	6,712	Public Authority Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	49
		Devaluation Compensation	21
Statistical Discrepancy	-31	Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account	1,366
		Overseas Balance on Current Account	1,058
Total Capital Funds Accruing	6,681	Total Capital Funds Accruing	6,681

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	2,578	2,884	3,101	3,376	3,654
Farm Income*	410	414	377	391	266
Income from Dwelling Rent	157	166	172	175	177
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	270	288	306	333	344
All Other Income	692	752	792	865	934
Total	4,107	4,504	4,748	5,140	5,375

\* Unincorporated farms only.

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

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
New South Wales .. ..	5,437	5,931	6,088	6,812	7,082
<b>Victoria .. ..</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>5,375</b>
Queensland .. ..	1,846	1,947	2,054	2,250	2,373
South Australia .. ..	1,259	1,375	1,441	1,554	1,582
Western Australia .. ..	861	918	1,077	1,177	1,295
Tasmania .. ..	388	424	446	492	512
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>13,898</b>	<b>15,099</b>	<b>15,854</b>	<b>17,425</b>	<b>18,219</b>

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

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Food .. ..	728	786	830	884	942
Cigarettes and Tobacco .. ..	102	111	122	126	131
Alcoholic Drinks .. ..	181	193	218	238	267
Clothing, etc. .. ..	342	365	371	392	420
Chemists' Goods .. ..	84	90	96	102	107
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses .. ..	110	120	131	147	161
Rent .. ..	375	400	425	451	476
Gas, Electricity, Fuel .. ..	103	111	121	129	138
Household Durables .. ..	236	259	263	279	297
Newspapers, Books, etc. .. ..	61	64	68	73	77
All Other Goods, n.e.i. .. ..	97	104	113	119	120
Travel and Communication .. ..	443	486	498	533	591
All Other Services .. ..	323	350	374	404	445
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>4,170</b>

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

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
New South Wales .. ..	4,369	4,714	4,983	5,361	5,828
<b>Victoria .. ..</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>4,170</b>
Queensland .. ..	1,463	1,572	1,657	1,776	1,902
South Australia .. ..	997	1,092	1,146	1,210	1,300
Western Australia .. ..	742	797	872	959	1,061
Tasmania .. ..	328	349	365	394	424
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>11,964</b>	<b>12,651</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>14,685</b>



VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<b>Gross Value of Farm Production—</b>					
Wool .. .. .	209	176	194	181	} 844
Other Pastoral Products .. .. .	173	197	220	196	
Wheat .. .. .	108	109	90	104	
Other Grain Crops .. .. .	18	22	20	27	
Other Crops .. .. .	147	164	153	194	
Farmyard and Dairy Products	226	243	242	264	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>844</b>
<b>Less Costs—</b>					
Marketing Costs .. .. .	83	96	95	94	} 574
Seed and Fodder .. .. .	93	83	105	111	
Depreciation .. .. .	84	88	84	93	
Wages and Salaries .. .. .	65	69	72	77	
Other Costs .. .. .	138	155	182	194	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>574</b>
<b>Total Farm Income .. .. .</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Less Company Income .. .. .</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises .. .. .</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>266</b>

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOMES\* BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
New South Wales .. .. .	433	404	201	417	165
<b>Victoria .. .. .</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>266</b>
Queensland .. .. .	271	214	199	250	229
South Australia .. .. .	149	138	115	146	54
Western Australia .. .. .	76	62	121	101	90
Tasmania .. .. .	34	40	32	37	23
<b>Total Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>827</b>

\* Unincorporated farms only.

## Appendix C

*Principal Events from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969*

1968

*July 10* Work began on a thirty acre, \$12m shopping centre at the corner of Doncaster and Williamsons Roads, Doncaster.

*July 23* The first phase of a \$3.4m computer complex was opened at the Bureau of Meteorology in Melbourne to aid forecasting.

*August 16* Students will sit for the Matriculation Examination for the last time in 1969. It will then be known as the "Victorian Higher School Certificate Examination".

*August 20* Victoria's \$14m Art Gallery in Melbourne was opened by the Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte.

*September 12* Melbourne became free of all water restrictions for the first time in just under a year.

*September 14* Fire severely damaged the Australian National Theatre in South Yarra, Melbourne.

*October 7* State Cabinet approved construction of a new four-lane roadway to be part of the city ring road and a \$3.5m underpass, below St Kilda Road, near the Arts Centre.

*October 8* The University of Melbourne received from the United States of America a gift of \$US104,000 for research by the Howard Florey Laboratories of Experimental Physiology into circulatory disease and salt regulation.

*October 9* A new Melbourne brewery commenced marketing its beer.

*October 14* Detailed plans for a \$130,000 advanced integration centre for Aborigines in Victoria to be built at Morwell were released by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, the Hon. E. R. Meagher.

*October 24* Victoria's first brown coal fired power station, the Yallourn A station in the Latrobe Valley, closed after producing electricity for 44 years.

*October 29* The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced a \$26m expansion programme at the Altona plant of Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd to double capacity for processing local crude oil as well as still producing bitumen and heavy fuel.

*November 21* Altona Petrochemical Co Ltd and Union Carbide Australia Ltd announced plans for a major expansion at their Altona plants costing over \$18m, to cater for large production increases resulting from using Bass Strait oil and gas fields' by-products.

*December 2* Fifty-two men were evacuated when a serious gas leak developed under the Esso-B.H.P. Marlin gas and oil drilling platform, 20 miles off Lakes Entrance.

*December 11* The State Government approved speedier construction of one of the Board of Works' biggest water supply projects for Melbourne, the Thomson River tunnel, and now the second stage costing about \$11.7m is anticipated to be completed by June 1976.

*December 18* The Legislative Council passed legislation on treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts which included provision for compulsory treatment in special centres.

*December 20* The State coal mine at Wonthaggi closed.

1969

- January 1** A State Government scheme to provide compensation to people hurt while helping policemen became operative and will follow provisions of the Workers Compensation Act, with the Workers Compensation Board deciding who is eligible for payment.
- January 8** Bushfires broke out in the State; 21 people were killed and 228 houses destroyed, as well as some thousands of acres of farmlands and forest.
- January 29** Rail traffic in all States except Tasmania ceased for two days owing to a strike by engine drivers.
- February 1** Legislation under the Medical (Organ Transplants) Act ensuring strict controls over heart and other major transplants became operative in Victoria.
- February 4** A law effective on March 1, will require Victorian probationary car drivers to carry a "P" plate on the front and rear of their cars for the first year of their three year probationary period.
- February 7** A collision near Violet Town, between a goods train and the passenger train *Southern Aurora* resulted in the death of eight people. The death by heart failure of the *Southern Aurora's* driver occurred just before the collision.
- February 24** An \$11m 30 storey building with a curved front will be erected at the south-western corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets.
- March 4** Melbourne became the host city for the International Association of Ports and Harbors biennial conference attended by approximately 400 delegates from 39 countries. The Governor, Sir Rohan Delacombe, was patron of the conference.
- March 5** The Board of Works banned subdivisions of less than 20 acres in the fringe areas of Melbourne for at least two years in order to gain time to prepare a scheme for its extended planning area.
- March 5** The State Government announced the immediate commencement of the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, which includes a theatre complex and 430 ft spire, to cost approximately \$24.3m.
- March 5** The State Government announced the formation of the first of the regional planning authorities, the Mornington Peninsula and Western Port Regional Planning Authority, to advise on localised development throughout Victoria.
- March 13** Victoria is to receive increased road grants totalling \$254.4m over the next five years.
- March 22** Three men were killed and twenty injured when a 400 ton seismic survey ship, the *Western Spruce*, exploded and burned while liquid oxygen and diesel fuel were being loaded from road tankers at Port Welshpool.
- March 24** Mildura received 359 points of rain, a record fall, causing great loss to fruitgrowers.
- April 1** The Legislative Council passed a Bill to legalise Sunday newspapers in Victoria.

- April 9* Melbourne City Council voted unanimously to repeal the clause of its 80 year old By-law 418 banning distribution of pamphlets.
- April 14* Natural gas became available to private homes.
- April 18* The Minister for Local Government, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced that the Government had asked the Local Government Advisory Board to examine local government boundaries in respect of a proposed amalgamation of some inner suburban councils with the present Melbourne City Council.
- April 18* The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission announced that the Yallourn township would have to be disbanded between 1980 and 2000 because of the coal desposits under the town.
- April 21* B.H.P. announced it will erect Melbourne's tallest building, a 41 storey, 500 ft office tower costing \$16m, on the site of the old Menzies Hotel. Completion is expected by early 1972.
- April 29* The Acting Premier, the Hon. Sir Arthur Rylah, officially opened the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilization Plant at Longford, near Sale. The \$36m plant will treat oil and natural gas from the Bass Strait fields.
- April 30* Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla Hasluck was sworn in as Governor-General at Parliament House, Canberra.
- May 7* The City Council purchased the Regent and Plaza theatres in Collins Street to make way for a building overlooking the Civic Square.
- May 13* The State Government approved changes in the administration of the Education Department. Among others will be the appointment of three assistant directors-general of education by the Governor in Council instead of the Public Service Board.
- May 19* A tram and train stoppage occurred because of the gaoling of the Secretary of the Tramways Employees Union which had refused to pay certain fines. Electricity and gas restrictions also took place.
- May 24* B.H.P. and Guest, Keen and Nettlefold of Britain announced the building of a steel complex at Western Port.
- May 26* It was announced by the Victorian Minister for Local Government, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, that work on Melbourne's \$24m Eastern Freeway would begin next year.
- June 14* A Bill to authorise a \$4m Federal grant for Victoria's King River dam was passed in the House of Representatives.
- June 19* The Arbitration Commission accepted the principle of equal pay for women doing work of equal value to men.
- June 20* Earth tremors shook most of Victoria at 9.15 p.m. Although felt in most Melbourne suburbs and places from Warrnambool to Port Welshpool they did little damage.
- June 26* Victoria was granted \$597m, \$44m more than last year, in funds for State works and housing.
- June 30* Melbourne had its driest June for 111 years when only 44 points of rain fell.

## 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
Aeronautical Meteorology ..	1967	Coastline of Victoria ..	1966
Agent-General for Victoria ..	1964	Commonwealth-State Reforesta- tion Agreement .. ..	1969
Agricultural Extension Services	1968	Commonwealth and State Taxation Law—Part I. ..	1969
Alfred Hospital .. ..	1963	Company Law in Victoria ..	1967
Aluminium Industry .. ..	1967	Country Roads Board, History of	1961
Animal Husbandry .. ..	1963	Criminal Law .. ..	1963
Apprenticeship Commission ..	1968	Crown Lands and Survey Department, History of ..	1968
Architecture in Victoria, Development of .. ..	1962	Crown Law Department ..	1965
Assurance, Life .. ..	1962	Currency, History of ..	1961
Asthma Foundation of Victoria	1969	Curricula, Development of ..	1969
Audio-Visual Education ..	1964	Dairying Industry .. ..	1964
Austin Hospital, Heidelberg ..	1966	Decimal Currency, Introduction of .. ..	1968
Australian Administrative Staff College .. ..	1961	Drama, Opera and Ballet ..	1968
Australian College of Education	1961	Dried Fruits Industry .. ..	1967
Australian Road Safety Council	1966	Economic Aspects of Forests ..	1967
Automation and Technical Development in Industry ..	1967	Education— Australian College of ..	1961
Aviation, Civil, History of ..	1962	Handicapped Children ..	1968
Ballarat .. ..	1963	History of Catholic ..	1961
Bank, State Savings of Victoria, History of .. ..	1961	History of Primary ..	1963
Banking, History of .. ..	1961	History of State ..	1961
Bendigo .. ..	1964	Technical .. ..	1965
Birds of Victoria .. ..	1966	in Victoria, 1945–60, Secondary .. ..	1962
Broadcasting, History of ..	1961	University .. ..	1966
Broadcasting and Television Standards .. ..	1965	Education Department, History of .. ..	1969
Brown Coal Production : State Electricity Commission of Victoria .. ..	1962	Educational Broadcasts to Schools .. ..	1968
Building— Developments in Methods since 1945 .. ..	1964	Electricity Commission, State, History of .. ..	1961
in Early Victoria .. ..	1968	Employers' Associations ..	1964
Materials .. ..	1966	Epidemics .. ..	1967
Canning of Foodstuffs in Victoria	1969	Epidemiological Research and Fairfield Hospital .. ..	1969
Care of the Elderly .. ..	1969	Export Trade, Law Relating to	1968
Chemical Industry .. ..	1963	Farming Industry, Government Assistance to .. ..	1964
Children's Welfare Department, History of .. ..	1961		
Civil Defence and the State Disaster Plan to .. ..	1966		

## APPENDIX D.—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Farm Management in Victoria ..	1967	Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital ..	1965
Farming, Mechanisation of ..	1962	Medical Research at the University of Melbourne ..	1964
Fish of Victoria ..	1967	Medical School, University of Melbourne, 1862 to 1962 ..	1963
Flora of Victoria ..	1962	Medicine, Developments from 1910 to 1960 ..	1963
Geelong ..	1962	Melbourne City Council ..	1969
Geology ..	1961	Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961
Glass Industry ..	1965	Melbourne Transportation Committee ..	1968
Gordon Institute of Technology	1962	Mental Health Research Institute	1969
Governors, List of ..	1961	Meteorology in Fire Prevention	1968
Groundwater in Victoria ..	1969	Metropolitan Transportation Committee ..	1968
Health, History of Public ..	1961	Mildura ..	1969
History of Victoria ..	1961	Mines Department, History of Ministers of the Crown, 1851-1855 ..	1961
Hospitals—		Ministries and Premiers, 1855-1955 ..	1961
Alfred ..	1963	Ministry of Fuel and Power ..	1969
Austin ..	1966	Molluscs of Victoria ..	1968
Dental ..	1965	Money Bills ..	1963
Fairfield ..	1961	Motor Vehicle Industry ..	1962
Geelong ..	1962	Mountain Regions ..	1962
in Victoria ..	1964	Music ..	1965
Prince Henry's ..	1964	National Museum of Victoria ..	1969
Queen Victoria Memorial	1967	National Parks, Classification of	1968
Royal Children's ..	1964	Nursing, History of ..	1961
Royal Melbourne ..	1962	Oil Refining Industry ..	1961
Royal Victorian Eye and Ear ..	1968	Old People's Welfare Council ..	1966
St Vincent's ..	1965	Painting in Victoria to 1945 ..	1964
Housing Commission of Victoria	1965	Palaeontology of Victoria ..	1965
Housing for Aged Persons ..	1969	Paramedical Services ..	1969
Industrial Development in the Post-War Period ..	1962	Parliament—	
Insects of Victoria ..	1969	Administrative Machinery of	1968
Irrigation ..	1962	Deadlock between Houses	1965
Lakes ..	1965	Presiding Officers of ..	1967
Land Settlement, History of	1961	Parliamentary Committees ..	1964
La Trobe Library ..	1966	Parliamentary Privilege ..	1966
La Trobe Library, Manuscript Collection ..	1967	Pastoral Industry, History of ..	1963
Latrobe Valley ..	1965	Pastures, Development of Victoria's ..	1962
Law of Contract in Victoria ..	1965	Petrochemical Industry in Victoria ..	1964
Law, Function of ..	1961	Planning, Town and Country	1961
Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria ..	1966	Plant Ecology of the Coast ..	1968
Law of Torts in Victoria ..	1964	Port Development, Changing Trends in ..	1968
Legislation, Private ..	1962	Port Phillip Authority ..	1969
Libraries, Victoria's Special and Research ..	1964	Port Phillip Pilot Service ..	1963
Library Services, Regional ..	1965	Premier's Department, History of	1964
Library Services, Board of Inquiry ..	1966	Private Legislation ..	1962
Library Services Division ..	1969	Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
Lighthouses ..	1964	Public Records in Victoria ..	1969
Mammals ..	1963	Public Works Department, History of ..	1967
Management Techniques in Manufacturing Industry ..	1963		
Manufacturing, History of ..	1961		
Marine Meteorology ..	1966		
Marketing of Tobacco ..	1969		
Medical Research at Monash University ..	1966		

## APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Publishing, Book .. ..	1965	State Film Centre .. ..	1969
Quarrying .. ..	1966	State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Radio Programmes, Development of .. ..	1969	Subdivision of Land in Strata..	1968
Regular Public Transport ..	1968	Survey and Mapping .. ..	1969
Research in Victorian Universities .. ..	1968	Teacher Training .. ..	1967
Retailing in Victoria .. ..	1962	Telecommunications, Overseas, History of .. ..	1962
Retailing in Victoria since 1957	1969	Television and Broadcasting Standards .. ..	1965
River Improvement and Drainage Trusts .. ..	1968	Television Programme Research	1966
Rivers and Water Resources ..	1963	Television Technical Planning ..	1967
Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne .. ..	1969	Tertiary Agricultural Education	1966
Royal Society of Victoria ..	1963	Textile Industry .. ..	1968
Rural Finance .. ..	1965	Tourist Attractions in Victoria ..	1966
St Vincent's School of Medical Research .. ..	1965	Tower Hill State Game Reserve	1969
Sanctuary, Sir Colin MacKenzie	1965	Trade, Victoria's, Pattern of ..	1964
Scallop Fishery .. ..	1967	Traffic Control in Melbourne ..	1968
Sculpture in Victoria .. ..	1964	Tramways, 1930-1961 .. ..	1963
Secondary Industry, Development of .. ..	1965	Treasury, The .. ..	1966
Secondary Industry and Its Educational Requirements ..	1964	TRESS System, P.M.G. .. ..	1963
Shepparton .. ..	1967	University Development in Victoria .. ..	1966
Short Term Money Market ..	1967	Victorian Provincial Gardens ..	1967
Size Distribution of Rural Holdings in Victoria .. ..	1969	Victorian Railways, History of	1962
Social Services, Voluntary ..	1965	Voluntary Social Welfare Work for the Physically Handicapped	1968
Soil Conservation Authority ..	1961	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research ..	1968
Soils of Victoria .. ..	1964	Wangaratta .. ..	1968
Sport in Victoria .. ..	1964	Warrnambool .. ..	1966
State Development and Regional Planning .. ..	1969	Water Conservation .. ..	1969
State Electricity Supply, History of .. ..	1961	Water Research Foundation ..	1966
		Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns .. ..	1968
		Wildlife in Relation to Natural Resources .. ..	1962

## Appendix E

*List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books*  
(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year	Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria ..	1962	Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria .. ..	1969
Annual Rainfall .. ..	1969	Dandenong Valley Authority	1968
Average Annual Rainfall ..	1969	Diagrammatic Cross Section of Gippsland Shelf .. ..	1969
Civil Air Services .. ..	1963	Diagrammatic Representation of Zoning of Principal Intertidal Rock-dwelling Animals and Plants ..	1969
Coal Deposits Located in Victoria .. ..	1963	Distribution of Beef Cattle ..	1964
Coastal Vegetation .. ..	1968		
Coastal Vegetation around Westernport .. ..	1968		
Coastline of Victoria .. ..	1967		

## APPENDIX E—continued

Map	Year	Map	Year
Distribution of Dairy Cattle..	1964	Roads of Victoria .. ..	1966
Distribution of Pigs .. ..	1964	Shepparton Irrigation Area ..	1967
Distribution of Sheep .. ..	1964	Soils of Victoria .. ..	1964
Fishing Grounds of Victoria..	1967	State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council .. ..	1969
Geological Features of Victoria Lake Systems .. ..	1961 1965	State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly .. ..	1969
Land and Vegetation Features on Sunday Island .. ..	1968	Statistical Divisions of Victoria (Annual) .. ..	1969
Latrobe Valley .. ..	1965	Town and Country Planning ..	1968
Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	Wangaratta and Surrounding Shires .. ..	1968
Melbourne and Surrounding Area : Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area" .. ..	1962	Warrnambool and Surrounding District .. ..	1966
Melbourne Statistical Division	1969	Water Supply System .. ..	1964
Mildura Irrigation Trust .. ..	1969	Westernport .. ..	1967
National Television Network ..	1965	Wildlife Reserves .. ..	1966
Natural Gas and Oil Exploration .. ..	1968	Vegetation of Anglesea Area	1968
Ornithological Regions of Victoria .. ..	1966	Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
Physiographic Divisions of Victoria .. ..	1969	Victoria's Main Power Trans- mission System .. ..	1969
Port of Melbourne .. ..	1966	Victoria's Marine Zones and Provinces .. ..	1969
Radio Navigation .. ..	1965	Victoria's Natural Gas and Oil Distribution .. ..	1969
Railway Lines of Victoria .. ..	1969	Victoria's Natural Gas and Oil Drilling .. ..	1969
Rainfall (Annual) .. ..	1969	Victoria's Underground Water	1969
Rainfall Variability .. ..	1969	Victoria's Water Resources and River Basins .. ..	1969
Regional Planning Boundaries	1969	Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types ..	1962
Regular Air Services .. ..	1964		
Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments	1965		

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

## Appendix F

*A Select Bibliography of Books about Victoria*

- AUSTRALIAN ENCYCLOPÆDIA (editor-in-chief Alec Chisholm). Sydney, Grolier Society of Australia, 1965. 10 vols.
- BASSETT, M.—The Hentys; an Australian colonial tapestry. London, Oxford University Press, 1954. 550 pages.
- BILLIS, R. V. and KENYON, A. S.—Pastoral pioneers of Port Phillip. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1932. 278 pages.
- BLAINEY, G.—The rush that never ended; a history of Australian mining. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 369 pages.
- BONWICK, J.—Port Phillip settlement. London, Sampson, Low, Marston, 1883. 538 pages.
- BOYS, R. D.—First years at Port Phillip. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1935. 158 pages.



APPENDIX F—*continued*

- BRIDE, T. F., *ed.*—Letters from Victorian pioneers. Melbourne, Public Library of Victoria, 1898. 325 pages.
- BROWN, M. M.—Australian son; the story of Ned Kelly. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1948. 282 pages.
- CANNON, M.—The land boomers. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 248 pages.
- CANTLON, M.—Homesteads of Victoria 1836-1910. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1967. 108 pages.
- CARBONI, R.—The Eureka Stockade. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 182 pages.
- CAVANOUGH, M. and DAVIES, M.—Cup day; the story of the Melbourne Cup, 1861-1960. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1960. 370 pages.
- CLUNE, F. P.—The Kelly hunters; the authentic history of the life and times of Edward Kelly. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1954. 362 pages.
- COCHRANE, G. R. and others, *ed.*—Flowers and plants of Victoria. Sydney, Reed, 1968. 216 pages.
- CURR, E. M.—Recollections of squatting in Victoria; from 1841 to 1851. *New ed.* Melbourne University Press, 1965. 194 pages.
- DALEY, C.—The story of Gippsland. Melbourne, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1962. 220 pages.
- DEAN, A.—A multitude of counsellors; a history of the Bar of Victoria. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 332 pages.
- EGGLESTON, F. W.—State socialism in Victoria. London, King, 1932. 354 pages.
- FINN, E. (Garryowen)—Chronicles of early Melbourne, 1835-52; historical, anecdotal and personal. Melbourne, Fergusson and Mitchell, 1888. 2 vols.
- FITZGERALD, R. T.—The printers of Melbourne; the history of a union. Melbourne, Pitman, 1967. 173 pages.
- GIFFORD, K. H.—The Victorian local government handbook. *5th ed.* Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1964. 364 pages.
- GRANT, J. and SERLE, G.—The Melbourne scene 1803-1956. Melbourne University Press, 1956. 308 pages.
- GREGORY, J. S.—A contribution to the bibliography of the economic geology of Victoria, to the end of 1903. *In* Records of the Geological Survey of Victoria. Melbourne, Department of Mines, 1904. 132 pages.
- GUNSON, N.—The good country; Cranbourne Shire. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 308 pages.
- HALL, A. R.—The Stock Exchange of Melbourne and the Victorian economy, 1852-1900. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1968. 267 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- HARRIGAN, L.—Victorian Railways to '62. Melbourne, Victorian Railways Public Relations and Betterment Board, 1962. 300 pages.
- HENDERSON, A.—Early pioneer families of Victoria and Riverina; a genealogical and biographical record. Melbourne, McCarron Bird, 1936. 584 pages.
- HILL, E.—Water into gold. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1949. 328 pages.
- HUNTER, A.—The economics of Australian industry; studies in environment and structure. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 543 pages.
- IVERSON, H.—The leaders of industry and commerce; international edition, 1963-64. 572 pages.
- KIDDLE, M.—Men of yesterday; social history of the Western District of Victoria, 1834-1890. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 574 pages.
- LA NAUZE, J. A.—Alfred Deakin; a biography. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 2 vols.
- LEEPER, G. W.—Introducing Victoria. Melbourne University Press, 1955. 306 pages.
- MCCRAE, H.—Georgiana's journal; Melbourne a hundred years ago. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1934. 314 pages.
- MASSOLA, A.—Bibliography of printed literature upon Victorian Aborigines. *In* Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria, No. 24, Melbourne, National Museum, 1959. 156 pages.
- O'CALLAGHAN, T.—Names of Victorian railway stations. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1918. 100 pages.
- RIVETT, R.—Australian citizen; Herbert Brookes 1867-1963. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 218 pages.
- ROBERTSON, E. G.—Victorian heritage; ornamental cast iron in architecture. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1960. 230 pages.
- ROBIN, A. de Q.—Charles Perry, bishop of Melbourne; the challenges of a colonial episcopate, 1847-76. Nedlands, University of Western Australia Press, 1967. 229 pages.
- ROE, M.—Quest for authority in eastern Australia, 1835-1851. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 258 pages.
- SANDS AND McDOUGALL'S directory of Victoria. Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1969. 2,635 pages.
- SAUNDERS, D., *ed.*—Historic buildings of Victoria. Melbourne, Jacaranda for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1966. 278 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—David Syme; a life. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 312 pages.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- SERLE, G.—The golden age ; a history of the Colony of Victoria, 1851-1861. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 456 pages.
- SHANN, E. O. G.—An economic history of Australia. *Australian edition*. Cambridge University Press, 1948. 456 pages.
- SHILLINGLAW, J. J.—Historical records of Port Phillip ; the first annals of the Colony of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1879. 142 pages.
- SINCLAIR, W. A.—Economic recovery in Victoria, 1894-1899. Canberra, Australian National University, 1956. 128 pages.
- SMYTH, R. B.—The Aborigines of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1878. 2 vols.
- SUTHERLAND, A.—Victoria and its metropolis, past and present. Melbourne, McCarron Bird, 1888. 2 vols.
- TENNISON, P. and GRAY, L.—Meet the gallery ; a literary and visual introduction to Victoria's new National Gallery. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 68 pages.
- TREGENZA, John—Professor of democracy ; the life of Charles Henry Pearson, 1830-1894, Oxford don and Australian radical. Melbourne University Press, 1968. 279 pages.
- TURNBULL, C.—Eureka ; the story of Peter Lalor. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1946. 50 pages.
- TURNER, H. G.—A history of the Colony of Victoria from its discovery to its absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia, in two volumes. London, Longmans, 1904.
- UNIVERSAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY. *19th ed.*, 1968-69. South Melbourne, Directory House, 1968-69. 3 vols. Contents : Melbourne, city and suburbs ; West Victoria ; East Victoria.
- VICTORIA. PARLIAMENT—One hundred years of responsible government in Victoria, 1856-1956. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1957. 266 pages.
- VICTORIAN MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY ; also Commonwealth and State guide and water supply record for 1968. Annual. Melbourne, Arnall and Jackson, 1968. 1,180 pages.
- VICTORIAN STATE PARLIAMENTARY AND CIVIC GUIDE. *7th ed.* Melbourne, Eric White Associates, 1967. 154 pages.
- WALKABOUT ; Australian way of life magazine. Melbourne, National Travel Association ; monthly ; 1934 to date.
- WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA. *19th ed.*, 1968. 955 pages.
- WORTHINGTON, J. M.—Index to the parliamentary papers, reports of select committees, and returns to orders, bills, etc., 1851-1909. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1909. 324 pages.
- ZUBRZYCKI, J.—Settlers of the Latrobe valley. Canberra, Australian National University, 1964. 306 pages.

## Appendix G

*Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria*

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1968-69 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*.

- ADAMS, K. M.—Australia; gaol to colony, 1810-1850. Illustrated by G. Melrose. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1968. (Seeing History, 2.) 107 pages.
- ARNDT, H. W.—A small rich industrial country; studies in Australian development, aid and trade. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 243 pages.
- BACK-TO-PYALONG COMMITTEE—A brief history of Pyalong, 1838-1968. Pyalong, Victoria, 1968. 56 pages.
- BAKER, G.—Montgomery and I. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1968. 107 pages.
- BARNES, J., *ed.*—The writer in Australia; a collection of literary documents, 1856 to 1964. Edited with commentaries by J. Barnes. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1969. 336 pages.
- BASSETT, M.—Letters from New Guinea, 1921 with a postscript and some notes added in 1969. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1969. 159 pages.
- BATMAN, J.—Batman's deed. Melbourne, The Age, 1968. Facsimile of manuscript, Facsimile No. 4945.
- BENDIGO, *Victoria. Parish Church of St Paul*—The first hundred years; a short history of the Parish Church of St Paul, Bendigo, Victoria, 1868-1968; a record of vision and courage. Bendigo, Victoria, 1968. Compiled for the celebration of the Centenary, 12 November 1968. 1 vol., unpagged.
- BILLOT, C. P.—The life of our years; a pictorial chronology of Geelong. Melbourne, Lothian Publications, 1969. 119 pages.
- BLACKWOOD, R. R.—Monash University; the first ten years. Melbourne, Hampden Hall, 1968. 262 pages.
- BLAINEY, G. N.—The rise of Broken Hill. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1968. 184 pages.
- BONWICK, J.—A sketch of Boroondara. *2nd ed.* With an introduction by I. F. McLaren. Melbourne, Book Collectors' Society of Australia, 1968. Limited edition of 250 copies, signed by I. F. McLaren and the printer, J. Gartner. 40 pages.
- BRACK, J.—Four contemporary Australian landscape painters. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1968. (Victoria. National Gallery, Melbourne. National Gallery Booklets.) 32 pages.
- BURNET, F. M.—Biology and the appreciation of life. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 94 pages.
- BURNET, F. M.—Cellular immunology. Melbourne University Press, 1969. 2 parts.
- BURNET, F. M.—Changing patterns; an atypical autobiography. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1968. 282 pages.

## APPENDIX G—continued

- CAMERON, B. D.—Federal economic policy. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 100 pages.
- CHARLESWORTH, M. J., *ed.*—Large families; a symposium. Edited by M. and S. Charlesworth. Melbourne, Spectrum Publications, 1968. 100 pages.
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- COLLINS, A. K.—The dynamics of organisation. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 126 pages.
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**Appendix H**

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

**General Publications**

- Victorian Year Book  
Victorian Pocket Year Book  
Victorian Monthly Statistical Review

APPENDIX H—*continued***Other Publications***Building*

- Building Approvals (Monthly)
- Building Approvals by Local Government Areas (Quarterly and Annual)
- Building Operations (Quarterly)
- Building Statistics : Number of New Houses and Flats : Preliminary Estimates (Quarterly)

*Demography and Social*

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

*Factory Production*

- Factory Statistics : Preliminary
- Factory Statistics
- Production Statistics (Monthly)

*Finance, Local Government, and Transport*

- Fire, Marine, and General Insurance
- Housing Finance (Quarterly)
- Local Government Finance Statistics
- Mortgages of Real Estate Lodged for Registration (Quarterly)
- Motor Vehicle Registrations (Monthly)
- Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Quarterly and Annual)

*Non-Rural Primary Industries*

- Fisheries Statistics (Quarterly and Annual)
- Mining and Quarrying Operations

*Rural*

- Agriculture
- Apicultural Statistics
- Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : March to November)
- Beverage Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks
- Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughtering Statistics (Monthly)
- Citrus Fruit Production
- Cultivating Implements on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Fruit and Vineyards
- Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed
- Livestock : Preliminary Numbers
- Livestock Statistics
- Machinery on Rural Holdings
- Maize : Acreage and Production
- Oats and Barley : Acreage and Varieties
- 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 (Irregular)
- Rural Statistics
- Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Value of Primary Production
- Vegetables : Acreage and Production
- Viticultural Statistics
- Wheat : Acreage and Varieties

NOTE. The listed publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.