

## Appendix A

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### HAMILTON

#### *History*

The explorations of Major Mitchell in 1836 took him as far south as Portland Bay ; his route had taken him through some fine country, of which he told Edward Henty who had settled at the Bay. Leaving the area to return to Sydney, he travelled by Mt Napier and Mt Abrupt, passing over the Grange Burn which he so named, and through more good country of which Hamilton was later to be the central point. His full report made in Sydney created much interest, particularly concerning the good grazing country. The Hentys, the first to act on Mitchell's information, in 1837 took up "Muntham", about 30 miles west of Hamilton, after pushing a track through the forest which isolated the inland from Portland. The following year Samuel Pratt Winter took up "Murndal" nearby.

From 1839 onwards many runs were taken up. Charles Wedge and his brothers were the first to settle in the Hamilton district, taking up land along the Grange Burn, a portion of which was later included in the survey of the Hamilton township. Many of those taking up runs came from Van Diemen's Land and were not familiar with the squatting regulations, and by the end of 1840 there were many boundary disputes ; there were no fences, and boundaries were only marked by means of a creek or perhaps a furrow, and formed a haphazard pattern. Later arrivals further aggravated the position ; on finding all suitable land and water frontages already occupied, they just squeezed in, causing more trouble and bitterness.

To encourage the Aborigines to adopt a less nomadic existence an attempt was made in 1842 to settle them in a station of sixty huts at Mt Rouse, 18 miles east of Hamilton. Rations of meat and flour were distributed, but the venture was unsuccessful and was abandoned after a few years.

Between 1841 and 1843 sheep and wool prices fell and the pastoralists faced difficult times. The low prices forced many holders off their runs ; later, as sheep were unsaleable but tallow had some value, the sheep were slaughtered and the carcasses boiled down for tallow.

At that time rough tracks comprised the road system and in winter these were in poor condition. Recognised routes from Melbourne, Portland, Port Fairy, and the Wannon Ford converged at the Grange Burn at a point close to where Mitchell had made his crossing. Here the first signs of a township

developed. By 1843 the first inn, of slab sides with a bark roof, had been erected, as well as a store, post office, blacksmith shop, and two houses. By January 1850 the Grange, as the locality was then called, had developed sufficiently for the National School committee to apply for land for a school site. This was followed in March by the approval of David Beath's application to purchase land on which he had a store and other buildings. Following these requests, the Chief Surveyor, Robert Hoddle, instructed Wade, then surveying in the district, to survey a site for a township with some cultivation allotments; this was completed in May 1850, the new township was called Hamilton, and the first sale of building allotments took place in October 1851. While its original area was 1,293 acres, early plans show that it was confined within the boundaries of Cox, Lonsdale, Carmichael, and Martin Streets (180 acres). Beath's store was now located in the agricultural allotments at the Grange, while the inn was part of the 1,293 acres set apart for the Hamilton township. Because of the continued use of both names on mail, the Post Office directed that from 1 January 1854 the most recent name be used to obviate difficulties experienced in the distribution of letters.

The National School, now the State School, opened in June 1852, and other schools to open were the Hamilton Academy in 1870, Hamilton College in 1871, Alexandra College in 1872, and Hamilton High School in 1912, the latter being opened on a trial basis on the first floor of a shop in the main street.

On 29 November 1852 Hoddle recommended to the Surveyor-General in Sydney that land around Hamilton should be alienated because he had had a number of applications from Germans for land; twelve families of German Lutherans were interested in settling. They had come overland from South Australia to Portland where they had hoped to find better conditions, but being unable to buy the land they were interested in, and hearing of good land at Hamilton, they decided to investigate. Their efforts here were frustrated as they had been at Portland, where they had been submitted to numerous indignities. When the Hamilton land was finally submitted to auction the price was forced up to £10 an acre which they were unable to afford, and they had to be content with inferior land at £4.12.0 per acre. However, when their first crops were cut they were eagerly purchased, the straw selling at a high price as thatch for homes.

The poor state of roads and the lack of causeways and bridges were a continual source of irritation, as were the mail services which sometimes took nine days to come from Melbourne. However, the formation of the Dundas Road Board in August 1857 presaged the provision of improved roads and urgently needed bridges.

Squatting was a problem the Government found difficult to counter, and it prevented sales of land to the smaller farmer who would develop it. The *Land Act* 1862, enacted to overcome this, required personal attendance at the sale, together with a cash payment of the upset price to accompany the application. By this stipulation it was expected to attract only *bona fide* applicants, but the intentions of the Act were defeated, mainly by the squatters using dummy selectors. On one instance there was only feeble competition at a sale, as £800 had been paid prior to the sale to prevent competition. Other sales showed similar trends, and it became evident that

successful applicants had in fact prevented competition by buying off intending purchasers.

The first land sale in Hamilton under this Act in September 1862 created great interest ; 23,687 acres were offered in 136 allotments. Where more than one person had applied for the same allotment a ballot was held, and with up to 1,200 applications balloting would frequently last all night. Interest in the land sales appeared whenever fresh areas were opened up, and up to a thousand persons would be waiting for the opening of the Lands Office to pay their deposits. Over 300,000 acres was applied for at the September sale, the upset price being 12s 6d per acre.

When it became evident that *bona fide* settlers were not becoming the selectors and that very few of those successful in obtaining land would eventually occupy and cultivate it, further changes made the Act more successful. With contract survey parties active in the district the land rapidly changed from Crown land to private ownership and by the end of the century many substantial estates surrounded Hamilton. After the discharge of servicemen from the First and Second World Wars, the Closer Settlement Commission subdivided some forty-four of the larger estates around Hamilton into several hundred holdings to provide for the re-settlement of these men. Under the scheme a house, buildings, fencing, and water were provided, which enabled the settler to get his block under production as soon as possible. In addition to opening up more land, re-settlement also benefited the district through the extension of roads and by the provision of schools and other public amenities.

The failure of banks in 1893 had less impact on the Hamilton district than elsewhere, apparently because of its well established rural community on whom it chiefly relied. While the confidence of some may have been shaken through financial losses it did not affect land sales, and purchasers continued to pay normal prices. Hamilton appeared to be one of the few areas in Victoria to have escaped a serious depression.

Bushfires have always been a danger in the district. Records show that on Black Thursday (6 February 1851) the district suffered considerable losses in sheep and property. Other serious fires occurred in 1860, 1893, 1900, and the most destructive was in 1944. The enforcement of measures to prevent fires and the preventive action of rural fire fighting units has greatly reduced the fire danger, but in an emergency many farm fire fighting units, both heavy and light, are available.

While entertainment through mass media is now available, the early settlers had no such amenities, but usually visited each other's homes to enjoy some social life. The opening of mechanics institutes was a means of education and entertainment that quickly assumed an important place in the community. In 1859 the Hamilton Mechanics Institute was already meeting such a need, as well as providing a selection of books. The concert room of the Victoria Hotel was another location for many social occasions, and was also the first meeting place for the local council which has since moved its location on several occasions, the last move being into its present modern premises.

Gas first appeared in Hamilton in 1877, but it was not until 1910 that outside lighting of business premises by gas was made possible. Electricity was introduced soon after, and since the end of the Second World War the

State Electricity Commission has extended electricity supply to country areas, bringing many comforts to people living on the land.

In 1910 district farming methods underwent a big change. A consignment of some twenty harvesters, drills, and reapers and binders, mainly of imported manufacture and valued at £1,000, arrived in Hamilton. This mechanisation of farming methods indicated that the material prosperity and development of the district was due to agriculture rather than to industry. The district has always had a reputation for its high quality wool, and on several occasions in the 1950s prices realised were at a record high level; in fact, its lambs' wool then also broke world records when it brought 312 pence per lb.

It was not until 1932 when the district was just emerging from the years of depression that Hamilton established its first significant industry. This was a butter factory which was successful from the beginning, but after a series of amalgamations which enabled it to transfer manufacture to various centres of production, it closed in 1962. A twist drill factory, opened in 1946, has continued to operate in the city.

The water supply for Hamilton in the 1860s was carted mainly from stagnant pools on the outskirts of the town. The Water Trust now has storage capacity for over 300 million gallons of mountain water, the last storage being completed in 1969. This now caters for a population of over 10,000, compared with a 30 million gallon supply for a population of 4,170 in 1901.

#### *Climate*

Hamilton is 615 feet above sea level and approximately 40 miles from the coast. These two factors controlling air temperature, and the depressions associated with the westerly winds, largely explain Hamilton's climate. It has a climate of mild winters and warm summers, its mean temperature being about 3°F. lower than that of Melbourne.

The annual rainfall, averaged over a period of 93 years, is 27.17 inches and has varied between 14.29 inches (in 1967) and 42.97 inches (in 1946); the average winter rainfall is 8.82 inches, and that of the summer 4.36 inches. The highest monthly rainfall ever recorded was 11.91 inches registered in March 1946, of which almost 8 inches fell in three days. Rainfall is fairly reliable, giving a growing season from April to November in most years, and the season has a good chance of starting in March every second year. The normal period of flush growth is spring when adequate soil moisture coincides with rising temperatures.

In summer the days are not as warm as at stations further inland, February being the hottest month with an average maximum of 78.7°F. The humidity is considerably lower than that experienced by coastal stations. Summer nights are mild with an average minimum temperature of 50.7°F. In winter, the average maximum temperature is lowest (54.0°F.) in July, the nights being cold with the average minimum temperature falling to 39.3°F. Light frosts occur on an average of 26 days a year. The mean diurnal range of temperature is 14.9°F. in June and 26.6°F. in January. Comparing these values with Portland's figures of 12.2°F. and 16.3°F., respectively, it can be seen that Hamilton's temperatures are well removed from oceanic influences.

Saturation deficit, which is the difference between the saturation vapour pressure and the actual vapour pressure of the air, is a measure of the drying

power of the atmosphere and can be used as a guide to evaporation. The values at Hamilton range from 0.270 millibars in January to 0.039 millibars in June. Thus the "water deficit" of the air is highest in summer and the evaporation is very much greater in summer than in winter. January evaporation is between 5 and 7 inches while June evaporation ranges between 1 and 1.5 inches.

### *Geology*

Hamilton is built on the lava flows of ancient volcanoes which radioactive dating has shown are of the order of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million years old. Because of its age the terrain is deeply weathered, and carries some very ancient soils. Another result of the antiquity of the terrain is that the streams have cut their courses deep into the country rock. A few miles west of Hamilton the twin streams Grange Burn and Muddy Creek have incised their channels about 200 ft so that the banks reveal the whole geological history of the area.

Beneath the basalt the pre-volcanic terrain is preserved. It includes swamplands, lake deposits, and marshland soils with carbonate nodules. The terrain was flat, and was probably part of a coastal plain not long abandoned by the sea. Numerous trains of large bubbles show that the lava flows moved over wet country. In the fossil soil below the basalt are stumps of trees in position of growth, and it appears that the forest was destroyed by the advancing lava flows. The tree stumps to be seen in the banks of Grange Burn under the basalt are celery top pines (*Phyllocladus*), now extinct in Victoria but still living in the rainforests of western Tasmania; they require wet conditions. Sifting the fossil soil between the stumps has yielded the teeth of various possums, bats, and wallabies which lived in that ancient forest.

Analysis of the pollens, spores, and leaves from the lake deposits under the basalt has shown that the subtropical forest which provided the raw materials for the brown coals of Victoria was dying out, and that the present day eucalyptus-acacia flora was replacing it; there was roughly half of each. A similar record of this floral revolution has recently been discovered in the Ballarat district. The Grange Burn lake deposits have also yielded fossil freshwater sponges, and many different kinds of diatoms. In the fossil soil at Grange Burn volcanic ash is present, and nearby on Muddy Creek there is a thick deposit, proving that a volcano existed not far away. After the explosive volcanic activity which produced the ash, there was the considerable effusive phase that produced the lava flows.

Grange Burn and Muddy Creek have cut through still deeper layers to reveal an earlier geological history which shows that the Hamilton area, before the basalts and before the softwood forests, was completely different because it was covered by the sea. The evidence for this is extensive strata of marine sediments often packed with sea shells and other marine fossils. Hamilton is noted for these fossils and many large museums of the world have samples from this site, where the fossil beds are justly renowned for the rich fauna yielding hundreds of well preserved species. There are rocks composed almost completely of the minute shells of Foraminifera; in one bed alone there are about 150 species of sea shells (Mollusca), including many now found only in the warmer waters to the north. There are also

numerous sea stars and similar marine forms (Echinodermata), corals, and sea mats (Polyzoa), and bones of whales and the teeth of sharks are not uncommon. Such a mass of organic remains with comparatively little sediment from the land is unusual, but the reason for these special conditions in the Hamilton region is easy to find. Jutting up through the marine beds are masses of quartz porphyry which are so hard and so difficult to erode that they yielded little sediment, while the warm shallow seas thrived with the life that yielded the fossil remains. The porphyry reefs also provided a substrate for rock shells and so increased the number of types of molluscan life. The position of the bones of a fossil whale suggests that it came to rub itself against one of these humpbacks of porphyry.

One of the rarest groups of fossils in Australia is that of the ancestors (of Tertiary age) of the distinctive Australian marsupials, particularly when occurring in rocks which can be dated. The Hamilton area has produced such a fossil, for part of a kangaroo was discovered in a marine bed on Grange Burn.

### *Geography*

Hamilton is situated on the western fringe of one of the largest volcanic plains in the world, and this has caused the undulating character of the Hamilton district. The northern and eastern horizons are dominated by the Grampians, a mountainous backbone which is a continuation of the Great Dividing Range. South of Hamilton the undulating country is broken by Mt Napier, a composite volcanic cone, which is 1,440 ft above sea level, and which, together with Mt Rouse at Penshurst further east of Hamilton, was the source of most of the lava flow covering the Hamilton area. The oldest lava flows are deeply weathered and are suited to agriculture.

The succession of lava flows and the slight grade have caused an ill-defined drainage pattern. The Wannon River is the largest stream in the district and is joined by a number of small tributaries, including the Grange Burn which flows through Hamilton. To the east of Hamilton the Wannon River has been diverted to the north-west by a lava flow, and it now passes through a large chain of swamps around the edge of the flow. To the west of Hamilton, the Wannon flowing over the end of the lava flow formed the Wannon Falls and the Nigretta Falls. The collapse of the underground caverns in the lava sheet have added to this ill-defined drainage pattern; where the land has sagged several irregular lakes such as Lake Linlithgow dot the landscape.

The Hamilton district with its temperate climate and fertile gently undulating basalt plain is an intensively farmed district with the main concentration on the production of sheep and fat lambs, but with emphasis also on beef cattle and dairying. Pastures, either improved or natural, provide most of the grazing but special purpose crops of oats, rape, chou moellier, and turnips are grown, principally as supplementary feed for stock during autumn and winter.

### *Soils, land use, and pastures*

The soils in the Hamilton area are typically podsoils formed on the basalt flows constituting the western fringe of the volcanic plains. These basalt flows forming the parent material of this area are probably late

Pliocene in age (1 to 6 million years old). More recent basalt flows occur at Mt Napier and Mt Eccles and these could be as little as 4,000 years old. Deep kaolinitic weathering with only mild erosion has produced a gently rolling relief. Podsollic soils have developed on the basalt and are moderately acid ; laterisation of the basalt has been particularly intense around Hamilton and the soils are grey-brown with redder, more friable sub-soils. The soils are used mainly for pastoral purposes, but they are well-structured and are also used for cultivation ; mineral deficiencies have been corrected by the use of fertilisers. Exceptions to this general soil pattern occur in areas where recent lava flows have not weathered sufficiently. Recent lava flows from Mt Napier into Harman Valley are still skeletal soils and these stony rises are forested. In many low lying areas subject to inundation and deposition of alluvium, swamp-type soils have developed. These soils are normally heavy clays, but sometimes peat occurs in swamps. Where drainage has been restricted, these soils are often saline and have poor structure.

Originally the area appears to have been a tall or savannah woodland of swamp gum, blackwood, and she-oak, and the removal of this timber left a pasture of native grasses ; following the widespread clearing, the swamp gum failed to regenerate successfully. The soils in the area were eminently suited to the development of stable perennial pastures based on native grasses mainly of *Danthonia* species. Because of the tree-less nature and gently undulating topography of the land the region was very suitable for Merino wool production, which became the dominant land use ; grazing about one sheep per acre continued with little change up to 1925.

During the late 1920s and the 1930s farmers in the district began to adopt pasture improvement methods which had been developed in South Australia. These involved the introduction of a pasture legume, subterranean clover, and the application of superphosphate to the pasture, and resulted in a marked change in the productivity and botanical composition of the pastures. The new pastures are much more productive and stock numbers increased steadily and in 1969 were three times those of 1925.

Between 1925 and 1940, 28 per cent of the rural area in the Western Statistical Division had been sown with subterranean clover. In the post-war period pasture improvement increased rapidly, reaching 62 per cent of the area in 1960 and 84 per cent by 1968. Improved pastures are based largely on perennial ryegrass and subterranean clover, but increasing use is being made of summer drough-resistant perennial grasses, particularly *phalaris tuberosa* and currie cocksfoot.

The area is predominantly a Merino wool growing area, although there are increasing numbers of beef cattle. Some stronger woolled comeback type sheep have been introduced as well as limited numbers of prime lamb breeds. Most of the cropping in the area is for oat grain, although small areas of barley and oil seed crops occur.

Superphosphate is applied annually at an average rate of about a hundredweight per acre, and is still the major fertiliser for the area. However, on large tracts of land which have long histories of top dressing, marginal deficiencies of potash are becoming evident. In some areas pasture productivity is improved with the trace element molybdenum, and occasionally the application of copper sulphate has produced good results in terms of stock health.

*Wool production*

Woolgrowing is the economic basis of the City of Hamilton, and the returns from wool comprise three quarters of farm incomes. Wool has held this predominant position since Hamilton was first settled, and since then woolgrowing has seldom been seriously challenged as the major form of land use ; however, in the late 1960s with declining wool prices, beef production became a stronger competitor.

A typical woolgrowing property consists of an owner-operated farm of 500 to 1,000 acres, but about 10 per cent of sheep properties in the Shire of Dundas are over 2,000 acres. Property size is changing slowly with both small and large properties being reduced in number. The post-war land settlement schemes intensified the development of the grazing industry and the district's social structure. Merino woolgrowing is the major enterprise and two thirds of properties run Merino sheep whilst the other third run Comeback, Corriedale, or Polwarth sheep. A small number of flocks produce fat lambs which are mainly sold for local consumption. Cattle are commonly run in conjunction with sheep, the proportion varying from one to five beasts per 100 sheep.

Flocks for wool production comprise breeding ewes, wethers, and young sheep of both sexes. Wethers, as efficient wool producers, are often kept until 3 or 4 years of age in Corriedale and Polwarth flocks and up to 5 or 6 years in Merino flocks. They are then sold for mutton, much of which is exported through Portland, making an important contribution to Australia's overseas mutton trade. When wethers are run, the breeding ewes normally comprise from 30 to 40 per cent of the flock. Ewes bearing and weaning lambs average 80 per cent of a breeding flock, and one ram is used for from 30 to 60 ewes. During the 1950s mating was generally timed for autumn lambing, but by the mid-1960s more flocks were lambing in the spring than in the autumn. This change occurred at the same time as research at the Pastoral Research Station indicated the advantages of spring lambing.

The number of sheep grazed per acre is a significant factor affecting the profitability of wool production. A survey conducted in the district by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics between 1958 and 1962 showed that three quarters of properties on the basalt plain carried more than two and a half sheep per acre, but not more than half those on the Dundas highland carried this number. Shearing is traditionally a springtime activity, but in recent years many properties have changed to autumn shearing. Wool from the Hamilton area is usually classed in the shed after skirting and rolling the fleeces, but some is re-classed on reaching the broker's store; it is well known for its quality and its standard of preparation, and is generally sold at Portland or Geelong.

During the drought of 1967 and early 1968 the number of sheep declined by 15 per cent in the Western District, and by March 1969 was still 4 per cent below the 1967 level. The rainfall during 1967 was the lowest recorded at Hamilton since the 1877 drought, and many graziers had to purchase fodder to sustain their flocks. In addition, the price of wool declined drastically in 1967 and 1968, the decline being more severe in the crossbred wools produced by Corriedales and Polwarths. The combined effect of drought and low wool prices left the industry seriously indebted, and although

producers still have confidence in wool as their main source of income, there is evidence of a swing away from crossbred wools and of an interest in alternative forms of production such as beef.

#### *Beef production*

Beef production has been associated with wool growing since the early days of settlement in the Western District, and around Hamilton approximately one fifth of the pasture is now used by cattle. Very few properties are devoted entirely to beef cattle, but almost all farms carry some cattle and the majority have between one and five beasts per 100 sheep. A Bureau of Agricultural Economics survey made from 1958 to 1962 showed that 10 per cent of farm income was derived from beef; a recent study showed that this had risen to 20 per cent in the period 1965 to 1968.

The form of beef enterprise adopted varies considerably. Many properties carry breeding cows, but vary the age and condition at which they market the progeny. They frequently sell calves from pure beef herds at special weaner cattle sales, where quality cattle are keenly sought for fattening. Other properties carry the young cattle on, fatten them at 1½ to 2½ years of age, and generally sell them in the Hamilton market as they reach market condition. A proportion of steers is carried through to three years of age and sold as fat bullocks. Vealer production is also popular and the calves are sold at 6 to 10 months of age; cows with some dairy breeding for high milk production are often used for breeding, and they are grazed at lower stocking rates than are cows producing calves in store condition. A few properties produce high quality young beef by taking weaned calves on to fifteen months and feeding them grain, hay, and silage during the summer and autumn.

The Hereford is the most popular breed in the Hamilton area, but Angus and Shorthorn breeds are well represented. Cross breeding between beef breeds is quite common, and on smaller properties the herds have often originated as dairy herds which have been crossed to beef bulls. In recent years, and particularly since the 1967-68 drought, Friesian cattle have been seen in increasing numbers. Friesian cows crossed with bulls of beef breeds produce vealers, and steers from dairy herds are sometimes fattened. A number of properties rear dairy bred calves on milk substitute for beef production. The surplus of wheat in the late 1960s depressed the prices of feed grains, and the feeding of grain to beef cattle became economically sound. The Hamilton Pastoral Research Station has investigated fattening cattle on hay and oats over the summer period, and has demonstrated that steers can be fattened profitably at this time. Cross breeding seems to be a likely trend, and on present indications there will be an increase in cattle numbers relative to sheep. Prices for finished cattle have been relatively stable and tended upwards during the 1960s whilst wool prices have declined.

#### *Dairying*

The land around Hamilton is mostly unsuitable or marginal for dairy production, but in favourable locations with more fertile soil dairying has been carried out, and sideline dairying with small herds on mixed farms has been practised, particularly to the east of Hamilton. At a greater

distance at Macarthur, Wallacedale, Coleraine, Casterton, and Merino, dairying has been a firmly established form of production since the turn of the century.

During the depression of the 1930s the price of butter compared favourably with wool and meat prices, and dairying expanded rapidly. In 1932 a butter factory was established at Hamilton, and within a few years achieved a production of 1,000 tons of butter per year, drawing supplies from as far afield as Casterton, Merino, and Peshurst in competition with the local factories. In a series of amalgamations it took over the factories at Macarthur, Coleraine, and Merino, and re-organised them to cater for the local production. Dairy production was further stimulated with the resettlement of returned servicemen after the Second World War, but with the high wool prices of the 1950s dairying declined in importance, and the Hamilton butter factory ceased production in 1962.

During the 1960s the number of cows used for dairy production in the area around Hamilton declined by 25 per cent, but most of the decline involved a changeover to beef production. However, several specialist dairy farms continue in the area for the supply of wholemilk to Hamilton. These include one of Victoria's best Friesian studs, a herd of 160 at Strathkellar.

The most popular dairy breeds in the district are Jersey, Milking Shorthorn, and Friesian. Because of the long dry summer, cows are usually calved in late autumn and early winter; in the late 1960s prices for calves increased substantially as a result of increasing interest in beef and veal production.

In the specialist dairy areas farther from Hamilton, dairy production continues to be a profitable enterprise. In the late 1960s the collection and manufacture of dairy products was again re-organised when a large co-operative took over all the factories to the south and west of Hamilton and concentrated all manufacturing at Koroit and Portland. This led to a higher proportion of wholemilk being collected, and an increase in the production of dried milk products.

### *Crops*

Although crop production is seldom a major enterprise on grazing properties, many landholders grow small areas of crop. Cropping is often undertaken in the process of improving native pasture, and many pastures have been established by sowing subterranean clover and perennial grasses with an oat crop. The most commonly grown crop is oats, while some wheat and barley are grown on better drained soils; waterlogging of the soil in winter is frequently a problem, as it reduces the yields of most crops. Climatic and soil conditions in the district suit oats better than either wheat or barley. Oat crops are often grazed during winter to supplement pasture, and may be conserved as hay or harvested as grain either for sale or for stock feed. Mustard and linseed are grown on a small scale, usually on a contract basis, and there is an increasing interest in rape seed for oil.

Grazing enterprises, although now less profitable than in the previous decades, remain more attractive than cereals, and the prices obtained recently do not encourage the expansion of cereal growing. The only

increase in crop production appears to be in rape seed for vegetable oil production; mustard, linseed, and field peas maintain a fairly steady level of demand.

#### *City of Hamilton*

Hamilton was created a local government area in 1859, proclaimed a borough in 1863, a town in 1928, and a city in 1949. The city now covers an area of 5,351 acres and in 1969 the population was 10,160. There were 2,936 dwellings and 276 shops and factories, with a net annual value of \$11.5m, an unimproved capital value of \$9.2m, and a capital improved value of \$28.4m. A planning scheme for Hamilton has been completed and Ministerial approval was awaited in 1969. The undertakings conducted by the Council are the municipal saleyards, abattoirs, and by-products plant, and the Peshurst quarry; their combined annual income is about \$175,000.

Hamilton has developed as a market and district shopping centre. The importance of Hamilton in the wool industry has been recognised by the State Department of Agriculture which has established near the City the State's first regional veterinary diagnostic laboratory; it specialises in sheep diseases such as foot rot. The city is well served with rail, road, and air transport, gas, electricity, reticulated water supply, and sewerage. Hamilton radio broadcasting station 3HA is a commercial station serving western Victoria. Television facilities are provided from BTV 6 (Ballarat) and SES 8 (Mount Gambier), and one National station, ABRV 3 at Ballarat, relays programmes from Melbourne. The *Hamilton Spectator*, printed thrice weekly, covers an area within a 50 mile radius.

New buildings comprising council chambers, administrative block and new foyer for the Town Hall, and the Art Gallery and Regional Library form a civic complex which serves various administrative and cultural functions. An arts council co-ordinates the activities of various cultural groups, and has organised festivals in music, drama, and ballet. The botanical gardens with a music bowl, and numerous parks and reserves throughout the city offer other amenities. Various sports clubs flourish in the city. There is an Olympic swimming pool, and a basketball stadium was completed at a cost of \$75,000 in the late 1960s.

Ten churches, many of which are architecturally distinguished and historically significant, cater for the religious needs of the community.

#### *Shire of Dundas*

Initially created the Dundas Road Board District in August 1957, the Shire of Dundas was proclaimed a local government area in December 1863. Its present area of 1,338 square miles surrounding the City of Hamilton includes much of the land taken up by squatters. The townships of the Shire date from the middle of the nineteenth century. Cavendish was surveyed in 1850, and Tarrington (known as Hochkirch until 1914) was established by the Lutheran settlers who had migrated from the Lyndoch Valley in South Australia. Byaduk, situated in a valley of volcanic formation, dates back to the 1860s when the district was opened for selection. Fluctuating periods of development have dictated the demand for inns, post offices, mills, stores, butter factories, blacksmiths, shops, and other services.

Since 1945 the growth of soldier settlement has stimulated Shire development. Between 1946 and 1959 the Soldier Settlement Commission purchased the whole or part of twenty-one separate properties within the Shire, involving over 63,000 acres which provided 115 settlement blocks. This has resulted in greater demand for services, and general development. Agricultural research with its emphasis on breeding and techniques, as well as increased stud activities, has increased the livestock carried in the Shire. The Department of Agriculture has assisted in this with its Pastoral Research Station and its diagnostic laboratory.

*Water supply and sewerage*

These services are supplied by the Hamilton Waterworks Trust, the Hamilton Sewerage Authority, and the Shire of Dundas Waterworks Trust. Each is autonomous, but, as the State Government usually provides considerable financial aid, the engineering works and financial policies are supervised by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Hamilton Waterworks Trust, constituted in 1898, controls water supplies to a population of 10,000 whose annual consumption is 340 million gallons. The headwaters of the supply are four creeks on the western slopes of the Victoria Range in the Grampians. Water is delivered through twenty-eight miles of pipeline to two reservoirs with a combined capacity of 275 million gallons, and two service basins, each with a capacity of fourteen million gallons. From here the water travels by feeder mains to the Hamilton reticulation system. Capital cost of the works was \$1.3m.

The Hamilton Sewerage Authority, constituted in 1935, serves a population of 10,000 housed in 2,800 dwellings. Raw sewage gravitates to a main pumping station, from where it is pumped through a concrete rising main to the treatment works, 3 miles south-west of Hamilton. The works comprise a grit chamber, sedimentation tanks, separate sludge digestion tanks, sludge drying beds, and trickle filters. Final disposal of effluent is by irrigation on an area of about 200 acres. The capital cost of works to 1969 was \$690,000.

*Shire of Dundas Waterworks Trust*

The establishment of a water supply service to Cavendish and a proposed supply to Tarrington is controlled by the Shire of Dundas Waterworks Trust. Water for Cavendish with a population of 220 will be taken from the Hamilton Waterworks Trust's supply main and delivered by pipeline to a 500,000 gallon storage reservoir near the town. The works will cost about \$80,000 and construction began in September 1969. A proposal has been made for the supply of water to Tarrington. Under this scheme water will be purchased from the Hamilton Waterworks Trust and transferred to the Tarrington system at a point near the water tower in Mt Napier Road, Hamilton. It will then be pumped through four miles of rising main to a 40,000 gallon elevated storage tank at Tarrington. The works are estimated to cost \$71,000 and will serve a population of 280.

*Wannon River investigation*

The Parliamentary Public Works Committee has made a comprehensive investigation of the resources of the Wannon River. Its report, completed in November 1968, recommended that the State Rivers and Water Supply

Commission proceed to an advanced planning stage of the Burrah Gap-Bullrush Swamp proposal. This is based on a 20,000 acre ft storage and associated distribution works near Burrah Gap on the Wannon River, the works to be developed in stages but only on condition that a referendum of landholders proved a demand for the scheme. Water would be conveyed from Burrah Gap, north of Dunkeld, by pipeline to a storage at Bullrush Swamp 12 miles east of Hamilton. This would provide water for urban and industrial purposes in Hamilton and surrounding towns, as well as for stock and domestic use.

#### *Hamilton Hydrographic Centre*

As part of its programme of river and stream measurement in Victoria the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established the Hamilton Hydrographic Centre in January 1965. It controls eighty-two permanent recording stations on selected streams through the Hamilton, Horsham, and Camperdown areas.

#### *Trade, industry, and services*

Gross earnings for the area within about 50 miles of Hamilton have recently been estimated at \$72m a year. In this figure, secondary industries and trade are less important than the rural industries. The area contains some 7,500 rural holdings which run more than 250,000 cattle and 5 million sheep. The district's wool clip, which provides its major source of income, is more than 50 million lb a year. Apart from the pastoral activities, wheat, oats, barley, fruit, and vegetables are cultivated. The biggest of these, the oat crop, covers some 35,000 acres annually.

The secondary industries are generally geared to serve the primary producers. Most of the city's seventy-one factories are service industries or are based on primary products available in the district. The city has two sawmills, using the readily available red gum timber. The Hamilton Hardy Wool Company is being revived to apply its wool scouring process in the area. Other larger industries include the Frost Engineering Co. Ltd, which employs eighty-six persons and produces precision drills, and a joinery works.

Trade links with other centres play an important part in the economic life of the city. A number of road hauliers are engaged in transporting wool to stores at Portland and stock to and from the Hamilton saleyards. Hamilton is also an important railway centre. It is linked by rail to most of the smaller surrounding centres and is a major stop on the Portland-Ararat line which joins the main Melbourne-Adelaide rail artery. The line between Portland and Ararat is being strengthened to provide more efficient passenger and goods services. Wool, oats, and primary producer requirements such as superphosphate are among the main items transported by rail.

Hamilton, as the centre of a pastoral region, is closely linked with the commercial activities of its stock and station agents. Wool sales are conducted at Portland, 53 miles away, and weekly and special sales of sheep and cattle are conducted in the Hamilton municipal saleyards. Eight stock and station agents combine through the Hamilton and District Stock and Station Agents Association to operate weekly cattle markets every Monday and sheep markets every Wednesday. Stock turnover at the saleyards, which are controlled by the Hamilton City Council, has increased in the past decade.

In 1961–62 about 32,000 cattle and 188,000 sheep were yarded. The drought further increased these figures to 72,000 cattle and 503,000 sheep in 1967–68. Yardings in 1968–69 were 64,000 cattle and 271,000 sheep, a considerable increase over the early 1960s.

The city has six hotels, some of which have been remodelled since 1966, three motels, and a caravan park and camping ground.

### *Education*

Hamilton, the centre of an Education Department inspectorate, is provided with educational facilities ranging from pre-school, kindergarten, and primary to matriculation and diploma studies. The oldest established school in the area is the State School at Cavendish which was opened as a private college on 23 January 1852; the State School at Hamilton was opened a few months later. There are two pre-school centres and two kindergartens, and the day training centre, Mulleraterong, which provides for the mentally handicapped. Of the students attending schools within the City of Hamilton, over 1,000 are transported by twenty-one buses, the longest route being 44 miles. Within twenty miles of Hamilton, including the city itself, there are eleven State primary schools with a total enrolment of over 1,400 pupils.

Among the registered schools, the Lutheran Church has four primary schools at Hamilton, Warrayure, Tarrington, and Tabor with total enrolments of about 220. There are two Roman Catholic primary schools—St Mary's at Hamilton and St Joseph's at Penshurst with a total of about 480 enrolments. A large boarding college for boys, "Monivae", is conducted by Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, whose teachers are mainly priests. Of the 400 currently enrolled in Forms 1 to 6, 274 are boarders, many coming from overseas countries as well as from other States of Australia. A recently established non-residential secondary school is "Maryknoll", a Roman Catholic girls school staffed by Sisters of the Good Samaritan, which has 135 students.

The two Presbyterian schools formerly known as Alexandra College (for girls) and Hamilton and Western District College (for boys) have amalgamated and are now known as Hamilton District and Alexandra College. These well established schools were founded in the 1870s. Of the 242 co-educational students, residential accommodation is provided for 136. The first stage of a new building for boys began in 1969.

The enrolment at the Hamilton High School, founded in 1916, numbered 868 in 1970. It is a co-educational school which caters for a wide range of subjects up to Higher School Certificate, at which fifty students are offered thirteen subjects. Six evening classes are also conducted. Hamilton Technical School, now housed in modern buildings, began in a technical wing at Hamilton High School. In 1961 the new school opened with 270 boys in Forms 1 to 5. The enrolment figures in 1969 were 585 full-time day boys up to 1st year diploma, 334 part-time day students, including apprentices, and 150 attending evening classes. Courses in agriculture and woolclassing are important features of the curriculum.

The Hamilton Education Committee, an organisation representative of every school in the area, sponsors and co-ordinates activities which are of mutual benefit and interest. Annual events among these are an art

exhibition held at Hamilton Art Gallery, a secondary schools drama festival, a music festival, and a concert.

#### *Glenelg Base Hospital*

The Glenelg Base Hospital, established in 1862 as the Hamilton Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, was one of the early institutions in Australia to practise antiseptic surgery regularly. Originally the hospital was also a benevolent home but in 1924 when the benevolent home patients were transferred to Ballarat it became the Hamilton and District Hospital. In 1929 it was graded a Base Hospital, and was renamed the Glenelg Base Hospital in 1957.

In 1969 the hospital had 182 beds and there were sixteen medical and 154 nursing staff; it treats about 3,000 patients a year and costs nearly \$1m to maintain. Training courses for nurses were first introduced in 1890 as a one year course for probationary nurses; the hospital now conducts courses for both nurses and nursing aides. The hospital provides paramedical services for the region including pathology, pharmacy, physiotherapy, radiology, occupational therapy, splint-making and a blood bank; it also provides a central linen service to regional hospitals and undertakes the management of five small neighbouring hospitals.

#### *Social welfare*

There is a regional office of the Victorian Social Welfare Department in Hamilton, with a regional officer from the Department's Family Welfare Division who advises and reports on matters relating to foster care and adoption of children, on families seeking financial assistance for children, and on deserted mothers and widows with children. In addition, a regional probation and parole officer at Hamilton is responsible for persons admitted to probation and for any persons released on parole who reside within the region. At present the region covers approximately the area from Warracknabeal to Portland and from Dunkeld to the South Australian border.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Services also has offices in Hamilton to administer the social welfare benefits provided under the Social Services Act and to advise those requiring information on social and family problems about the benefits obtainable.

The Hamilton branch of the Combined Pensioners Association has converted a centrally sited building into clubrooms. An active voluntary committee has established and managed the Mulleraterong Centre for Intellectually Handicapped Children for some years, and has provided for the instruction of these handicapped children. A meals-on-wheels service is conducted by a local committee for those residents who are unable to shop for, or prepare, meals for themselves. This service does not receive a government subsidy but is supported by church and service organisations.

#### *City of Hamilton Art Gallery*

The Art Gallery owes its origin to the bequest of art works to the City of Hamilton as the nucleus of an art collection by the late Mr H. B. Shaw, a grazier who resided near Hamilton. The collection consists of paintings, tapestries, porcelain, glass, and oriental arts; it includes Chinese ceramics, antique silver and silver-gilt, and antique pottery from the Mediterranean area.

The building, opened in 1961, was the first of its type to be erected in Australia for over thirty years, and marked the beginnings of a new approach to art galleries, particularly in the provincial centres of Victoria. The design, in contemporary style, is thoroughly functional, and was conceived to house not only the collection of paintings and drawings, but also a large collection of decorative works.

Outstanding works of art include eighteenth century English, German, and French porcelain pieces, and the collection of Chinese ceramics from the Han, T'ang, Sung, Ming, and later dynasties. In the ancient arts section are rare examples of pottery from Greece dating from 2,200 B.C., Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, and a small collection of early Egyptian Ushabti and domestic pottery. The large glass collection contains a group of forty-nine pieces of first and second century Roman glass, some of which are unique in Australia, particularly three flasks of blue glass splashed with yellow, from the city of Antioch. The collection also has several fine examples of English, Irish, Scottish, and European glass of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, the rarest and most outstanding piece being a wine glass of the Charles II period. This very interesting piece is a Wentworth-Woodhouse glass of circa 1665 ; only nine examples of this glass are known to exist.

Several pieces in the collection of silver-gilt are also unique in Australia ; many of them were originally housed in the collections of European royal families. There are eight pieces from the Kaiser Wilhelm II collection, two from the collection of Catherine the Great of Russia, and a number from other famous royal collections. The collection of Oriental carvings consists of pieces of jade, rock-crystal, amethyst, amber, onyx, agate, malachite, and quartz, and a fine group of early Chinese carved ivories. Among the smaller pieces of the collection is antique jewellery of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. There are several fine European tapestries, including a large seventeenth century French Gobelin tapestry designed by Charles le Brun.

The collection of paintings has works of Australian painters including McCubbin, Bunny, Streeton, Heysen, Ashton, and Young of the earlier period, and Bell, Shore, Nolan, and Boyd of the later period. Pictures in the European section include a sepia-wash drawing by Richard Parkes Bonnington, a wash drawing by Claude, a chalk drawing of the Peter Rubens School, and a small drawing by Luti of the Italian School of the seventeenth century.

A trust fund was established during the early years of the Gallery for the purpose of purchasing works of art for addition to the collections. In 1969 about \$23,000 was held in trust.

A State Government grant of \$120,000 in 1970 enabled the Gallery to purchase a rare collection of eighteenth century English water colours and etchings by Paul Sandby from the Gaussen family, who will provide \$30,000 towards extending the Gallery to house the collection. The Art Gallery is also concerned with art education, and as it is also a " regional " art gallery many schools use it each week. The Art Gallery Group, an adult body, meets each month in the Gallery auditorium for lectures, discussions, and films. This same group meets each week for an informal painting school.

*Glenelg Regional Library*

The Glenelg Regional Library, with headquarters in Hamilton, was formed in 1959 by the City of Hamilton and the Shires of Dundas, Glenelg, and Wannon. It acquired the bookstock of the Mechanics Institute which had existed from the 1850s. Over 10,000 new books were obtained and the Library opened at Hamilton in the Mechanics Institute building in 1960. A bookmobile was purchased and commenced a service to outlying towns in the area early in 1961. Later that year the new headquarters building of the regional system, a complex incorporating the Hamilton Art Gallery, was opened. A permanent branch library provided at Coleraine in 1963 enabled the bookmobile to go further afield in the shires ; its schedule over each fortnight now includes ten service points and covers approximately 600 miles.

In 1968 Portland was admitted to the Regional Library service. An attractive new building erected on the site of the old free library was officially opened in June 1969, and the branch library began operations a few days later. A collection of historical material is housed at the Portland branch library, and has been augmented by donations and by purchase as funds permit. At Hamilton a special collection of books donated by Thomas Skeyhill illustrates aspects of political thought after the First World War. A unique volume is the original scorebook of the cricket matches played in England in 1868 by the Aboriginal cricket team from Victoria.

The Glenelg Regional Library contains approximately 18,300 volumes, and is relatively strong in the fine arts ; it receives 150 serial publications, many of which are permanently filed. The Library now serves a population of 31,150, with a current registration figure of 7,102 including both adults and children. Book issues for each year are about 150,000 ; on any given day up to 7,000 books are on loan throughout the region. The children's sections throughout the regional library system are widely used because of the high quality of the books provided. The library co-operates with five other western Victorian regional libraries in meeting requests for particular books and acts as the headquarters of the group.

## Appendix B

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### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1968-69*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which 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, which 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 business, 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 1968-69 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.

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1968-69  
(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	13,862	Net current expenditure on goods and services—	
Gross operating surplus of trading enterprises—		Personal consumption	15,813
Companies	4,104	Financial enterprises	370
Unincorporated enterprises	4,177	Public authorities	3,330
Dwellings owned by persons	1,281	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Public enterprises	895	Private	4,669
Gross national product at factor cost	24,319	Public enterprises	1,425
		Public authorities	1,113
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	2,852	Increase in value of stocks—	
		Value of physical change in stocks	762
Gross national product	27,171	Stock valuation adjustment	98
Imports of goods and services	4,247	Statistical discrepancy	-52
		Gross national expenditure	27,528
National turnover of goods and services	31,418	Exports of goods and services	3,890
		National turnover of goods and services	31,418

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1968-69  
(\$m)

Depreciation allowances	2,356	Gross operating surplus	10,457
Interest, etc., paid	1,361	Interest, etc., and dividends received	198
Company income—		Undistributed income accruing from overseas	21
Income tax payable	} 2,693		
Dividends payable			
Undistributed income			
Unincorporated enterprises income	3,047		
Personal income from dwelling rent	674		
Public enterprises income	545		
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>10,676</b>	<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>10,676</b>

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT, 1968-69  
(\$m)

Depreciation allowances	34	Interest, etc., received	1,743
Net current expenditure on goods and services	370	Dividends received and undistributed income accruing from overseas	54
Interest paid	576		
Company income—			
Income tax payable	} 201		
Dividends payable			
Undistributed income			
Public enterprises income	183		
Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.	433		
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>1,797</b>

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1968-69  
(\$m)

Personal consumption	15,813	Wages, salaries, and supplements	13,862
Interest paid	231	Interest, etc., received	704
Income tax payable	2,394	Dividends	550
Estate and gift duties paid	203	Unincorporated enterprises income	3,047
Remittances overseas	90	Income from dwelling rent	674
Saving	1,712	Remittances from overseas	164
		Cash benefits from public authorities	1,442
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>20,443</b>	<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>20,443</b>

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1968-69  
(\$m)

Net current expenditure on goods and services	3,330	Indirect taxes	3,078
Subsidies	226	Income tax, estate, and gift duties	3,617
Interest, etc., paid	670	Interest, etc., received	112
Overseas grants	159	Public enterprises income	728
Cash benefits to persons	1,442		
Grants towards private capital expenditure	46		
Surplus on current account	1,662		
<b>Total outlay</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>7,535</b>

## 6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1968-69

(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	3,890	Imports of goods and services	4,247
Interest, etc., received from overseas	127	Interest, etc., paid and dividends payable and profit remitted overseas	425
Dividends receivable from overseas			
Undistributed income accruing from overseas	21	Undistributed income accruing to overseas residents	295
Personal remittances from overseas	164	Personal remittances overseas	90
Overseas balance on current account	1,014	Public authority grants and contributions	159
Total debits to non-residents	5,216	Total credits to non-residents	5,216

## 7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1968-69

(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	2,390
Private	4,669	Increase in dividend and income tax provisions	147
Public enterprises	1,425	Undistributed company income accruing to residents	611
Public authorities	1,113	Retained investment income of life insurance funds, etc.	433
Increase in value of stocks—		Personal saving	1,712
Value of physical change in stocks	762	Public authority grants towards private capital expenditure	46
Stock valuation adjustment	98	Public authorities surplus on current account	1,662
Total use of funds	8,067	Overseas balance on current account	1,014
Statistical discrepancy	-52	Total capital funds accruing	8,015
Total capital funds accruing	8,015		

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1964-65 to 1968-69, 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	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Wages, salaries, and supplements	2,883	3,100	3,374	3,655	4,013
Farm income (a)	413	374	370	226	317
Income from dwelling rent	195	213	230	242	254
Cash benefits from public authorities	288	307	333	344	372
All other income	754	792	855	909	994
Total	4,533	4,786	5,162	5,376	5,950

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

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

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
New South Wales	5,867	6,016	6,725	7,035	7,969
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>5,950</b>
Queensland	1,950	2,052	2,245	2,366	2,643
South Australia	1,371	1,435	1,553	1,575	1,802
Western Australia	924	1,087	1,202	1,340	1,525
Tasmania	421	445	490	509	554
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>15,066</b>	<b>15,821</b>	<b>17,377</b>	<b>18,201</b>	<b>20,443</b>

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE  
(\$m)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Food	785	830	882	937	970
Cigarettes and tobacco	111	122	126	133	136
Alcoholic drinks	193	218	237	263	281
Clothing, etc.	365	371	392	418	436
Chemists' goods	90	96	102	108	120
Medical, hospital, and funeral expenses	120	131	147	164	181
Rent	451	488	530	572	618
Gas, electricity, fuel	112	121	127	132	149
Household durables	259	263	279	298	328
Newspapers, books, etc.	64	68	74	78	82
All other goods, n.e.i.	103	112	119	122	129
Travel and communication	485	498	533	582	627
All other services	354	379	409	451	486
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,543</b>

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

State	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
New South Wales	4,687	4,953	5,327	5,794	6,215
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,543</b>
Queensland	1,576	1,665	1,784	1,921	2,011
South Australia	1,088	1,141	1,204	1,295	1,383
Western Australia	806	883	972	1,087	1,213
Tasmania	351	368	396	426	449
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>12,001</b>	<b>12,706</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>15,813</b>

**VICTORIA—FARM INCOME**  
(**\$m**)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
<b>Gross value of farm production—</b>					
Wool	176	194	181	133	} 929
Other pastoral products	197	220	196	222	
Wheat	109	90	104	44	
Other grain crops	22	20	27	10	
Other crops	164	153	194	168	
Dairying, poultry, etc.	243	242	264	233	
<b>Total</b>	911	919	966	810	929
<b>Less costs—</b>					
Marketing costs	96	95	92	69	} 609
Seed and fodder	83	105	127	133	
Depreciation	87	84	94	99	
Wages, net rent and interest paid	72	74	82	86	
Other costs	154	183	196	194	
<b>Total</b>	492	541	591	581	609
<b>Total farm income</b>	419	378	375	229	320
<b>Less company income</b>	6	4	5	3	3
<b>Income of farm unincorporated enterprises</b>	413	374	370	226	317

**AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOMES BY STATES (a)**  
(**\$m**)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
New South Wales	404	199	415	175	319
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>317</b>
Queensland	219	200	252	224	292
South Australia	137	113	149	57	137
Western Australia	63	125	113	96	121
Tasmania	38	32	36	21	26
<b>Total Australia</b>	1,274	1,043	1,335	799	1,212

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

## Appendix C

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### HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN

On 1 January 1970 the Commonwealth Government introduced a new subsidised health insurance which enabled families on low incomes, persons receiving unemployment and sickness benefits, and newly arrived migrants to receive special assistance in obtaining health insurance cover.

From 1 July 1970 subsidised health insurance became available to many more low income families. Families whose weekly incomes do not exceed \$42.50 (formerly \$39.00), people receiving unemployment and sickness benefits, and newly arrived migrants can receive free health insurance coverage. Families with incomes above \$42.50 but not exceeding \$45.50 a week need to pay only one third of the normal health insurance contribution rate for the new benefits coverage and for coverage against public ward charges in hospitals. Families with incomes above \$45.50 but not exceeding \$48.50 need to pay two thirds of the usual contribution rate for this coverage.

As from 1 July 1970 contributors to health insurance funds have been able to receive increased Commonwealth and health fund benefits for medical and hospital services. The new medical benefits determined are based on a "common fee for services rendered" concept. The Australian Medical Association and the health insurance funds conducted comprehensive surveys of fees actually charged by medical practitioners to determine the most common fee for each type of medical service.

A medical fund contributor has to meet only 80 cents of the common fee for general practitioner consultations and \$1.20 of the common fee for general practitioner home or hospital visits. Higher benefits are paid for specialist consultations if the patient is referred by another practitioner. Medical benefits are payable for certain services by oral surgeons and are payable at the higher specialist rate on referral to an ophthalmologist by an optometrist. The higher specialist rate of benefits is also payable on referral to a medical specialist by a dentist.

A contributor bears no more than \$5 of the common fee of an operation performed by a general practitioner or by a specialist where the patient is referred by another practitioner. Differential rates of benefits are paid for over 300 services which are customarily performed by either a general practitioner or a specialist. Where an operation involves other direct services, including the administration of an anaesthetic, the contributor bears no more than \$5 of the combined common fees.

To ensure that all contributors are adequately covered against the cost

of medical treatment, to eliminate any confusion or uncertainty as to the level of cover provided, and to simplify administration, only one table of medical benefits and three tables for hospital benefits (related to standard, intermediate, and private ward charges) operate in each State. All funds pay medical benefits at the same rate, but contribution rates may vary between funds depending on their financial position. The new family medical benefit contribution rate for major open funds in Victoria is 60 cents a week while the single contribution rate is 30 cents a week. Contributors must transfer to the new rates to qualify for the new benefits.

All contributors receive the same medical benefits for the same medical service. Discrimination against persons suffering from pre-existing or the more serious long-term illnesses has been eliminated for both medical and hospital benefits.

## Appendix D

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### PRINCIPAL EVENTS FROM 1 JULY 1969 TO 30 JUNE 1970

1969

- July 1* The Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works announced it would compulsorily buy a strip of land (30 miles long and 250 feet wide) from Carrum to Cape Schanck for a sewerage pipeline.
- August 19* The Yarra River was diverted at Heyington to allow the South-Eastern Freeway to be constructed in the old river bed.
- September 11* Light snow fell in Melbourne for the first time in 18 years.
- September 15* The *Spirit of Progress* was derailed near Mittagong causing injury to 35 passengers.
- September 30* *Newsday*, Melbourne's second afternoon paper, was issued for the first time.
- October 8* Oil started to flow from the Esso-B.H.P. wells in Bass Strait to an onshore stabilisation plant at Longford near Sale. From Longford oil will be piped 117 miles to Long Island Point near Hastings.
- October 17* The State Government approved a \$14m extension to the Alfred Hospital. When completed, capacity at the hospital will be increased by 600 beds.
- October 25* A \$6m, 10 storey, private hospital is to be erected in Victoria Parade, East Melbourne next to St Vincent's public hospital. The new hospital, to be named St Vincent's private hospital, will have a capacity of 219 beds, and will be run by the Sisters of Charity.
- October 29* Legislation was introduced in State Parliament to increase Victoria's National Parks by 130,000 acres, including an addition of 84,000 acres to the Little Desert National Park.
- November 10* A 327 ft high office building, erected at a cost of \$20m on the corner of Bourke and William Streets, was officially opened.
- November 26* The Lurgi Gas Plant at Morwell ceased operation because supplies of natural gas have made the production of coal gas redundant. Opened in 1956 by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Lurgi Plant was built at a cost of \$10m.
- December 1* A decision handed down from the Full Bench of the Arbitration Commission will raise the total wage for men and women by 3 per cent. The minimum wage for Victorian men will rise by \$3.50 to \$42.30 per week. The new wholesale market at West Melbourne commenced business.
- December 11* A severe thunderstorm lashed Melbourne for one hour during the afternoon causing one death and heavy damage to property in some suburbs.
- December 13* The Minister of Water Supply, the Hon. W. A. Borthwick, announced that a reservoir with a storage capacity of 13,000 million gallons is to be built at Bungal, 16 miles south-east of Ballarat, at a cost of \$4.5m. The new reservoir, to be known as the Lal Lal Reservoir, will serve Ballarat and Geelong.
- December 17* The Minister of Transport, the Hon. V. F. Wilcox, released a report of the Metropolitan Transportation Committee, which recommends a major overhaul of Melbourne's transportation system. To cope with an estimated population of 3,750,000 in 1985, a vast network of freeways and arterial roads and three new suburban railways would have to be built at an estimated cost of \$2,616m.
- December 22* First section of the new Tullamarine Freeway was opened for traffic.

1970

- January 2* During the early morning 3 inches of rain driven by strong winds fell on Melbourne and suburbs.
- February 3* The completed Tullamarine Freeway was opened for traffic by the Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte.

- February 12* Victoria will be granted \$13m by the Commonwealth Government under a Commonwealth-State plan for teacher training projects.
- February 16* The Minister of Health, the Hon. V. O. Dickie, announced that the State Government would build a \$20m teaching hospital at Monash University and a hospital for old people at Moorabbin.  
The Minister for Education, the Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, announced details of plans for a new teachers college at La Trobe University and extensions to existing teachers colleges. The proposed buildings will cost \$20m.
- February 19* The Full High Court ruled that the receipts taxes levied by the Victorian and Western Australian Governments are invalid.
- February 26* Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia signed an agreement with the Commonwealth to build the Dartmouth Dam at a cost of \$57m. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria will be the constructing authority.
- March 5* At an auction in Melbourne a London dealer paid \$80,000 for a copy of Gould's *Birds of Australia*.  
The Australian Barley Board's first shipment of bulk barley was shipped from Portland.
- March 21* Heavy rain in Victoria caused flooding in Gippsland and in some Melbourne suburbs.
- March 23* An estimated 4,500 farmers marched through Melbourne in protest because of falling incomes and increasing production costs.  
First production delivery of Bass Strait crude oil loaded on the oil tanker *Hemiglypta* for refining in Adelaide.
- March 30* Melbourne had its wettest March for 21 years.
- April 4* The Queen, Prince Philip, Prince Charles, and Princess Anne arrived in Melbourne to start their visit to Victoria.
- April 8* The Royal family left Melbourne after touring Victoria.
- April 20* Cape Everard, in Gippsland, was re-named Point Hicks by the Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, as a dedication to Lieutenant Hicks who first sighted the point 200 years ago while voyaging with Captain James Cook.
- May 2* *Newsday* ceased publication.
- May 20* The Minister for Transport, the Hon. V. F. Wilcox, announced that fifty new air-conditioned suburban trains are to be built at a cost of \$30m by the Victorian Railways.
- May 21* The second stage of the South-Eastern Freeway was opened by the Minister for Local Government, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.
- May 30* Victorian con-joint elections held. Liberal Party returned.
- June 1* Heavy rains caused the worst flooding for 20 years in East Gippsland.
- June 18* A collection of Sir Hans Heysen paintings were auctioned at Malvern Town Hall. One hundred and twenty paintings were sold for \$76,000.
- June 22* Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works announced a 15 per cent increase in rates.

## Appendix E

### LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES IN VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS

(Commencing with new series: Volume 75, 1961)

The following is a list of major articles which appear in the new series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to, and including the current edition. Some articles have been omitted in editions since 1961 to provide space for new material. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given only to its most recent appearance. The figures below indicate the year and page of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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## Appendix F

### LIST OF MAPS IN VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS

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(Commencing with new series : Volume 75, 1961)

The figures below indicate the year and page of the *Year Book* to which reference is made. Where a map has been reproduced more than once, only the latest edition in which it appears is shown.

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## Appendix H

### SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN VICTORIA

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1969-70 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.

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## Appendix I

### PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE VICTORIAN OFFICE, COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

#### *General*

Victorian Year Book  
Victorian Pocket Year Book  
Victorian Monthly Statistical Review  
General Statistics of Local Government Areas (irregular)

#### *Building*

Building Approvals (monthly)  
Building Approvals by Local Government Areas (quarterly and annual)  
Building Operations (quarterly)  
Building Operations: Number of New Houses and Flats: Preliminary Estimates (quarterly)

#### *Demography and social*

Births, Deaths, and Marriages: Preliminary Statement  
Causes of Death  
Demography  
Divorce  
Estimated Age Distribution of the Population  
Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas  
Hospital Morbidity  
Industrial Accidents and Workers Compensation  
Industrial Accidents: Preliminary Statement  
Primary and Secondary Education  
Tertiary Education

#### *Secondary production*

Secondary Industries  
Secondary Industries: Preliminary Statement  
Secondary Production (monthly)

*Finance, local government, and transport*  
Fire, Marine, and General Insurance  
Housing Finance (quarterly)  
Local Government Finance  
Mortgages of Real Estate Lodged for Registration (quarterly)  
Motor Vehicle Registrations (monthly)  
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (quarterly and annual)

#### *Primary production*

Agriculture  
Apiculture  
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (monthly: March to November)  
Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughtering (monthly)  
Citrus Fruit Production  
Fisheries (quarterly and annual)  
Fruit and Vineyards  
Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings (triennial)  
Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed  
Livestock  
Livestock: Preliminary Numbers  
Machinery on Rural Holdings  
Maize: Acreage and Production  
Mining and Quarrying Operations  
Oats and Barley: Acreage and Varieties  
Onions: Acreage and Production  
Potatoes: Acreage, Production, and Varieties  
Potatoes: Estimated Acreage  
Rural Industries  
Tractors on Rural Holdings (triennial)  
Value of Primary Production  
Vegetables: Acreage and Production  
Viticulture  
Wheat: Acreage and Varieties

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