

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1969

No. 83

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(Shell Company of Australia Ltd.)

The Sedco 135E semi-submersible offshore drilling rig operating in the Otway Basin off southern Victoria.

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1969

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

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Victorian Government Statist*

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PERIODICALS SECTION,
DARWIN COMMUNITY
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Victorian Office

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CONTENTS

<i>Part</i>	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
1. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	
Insects of Victoria	1
Geographical Features .. .	27
Climate	47
2. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	
Constitution	69
Government	73
Judiciary	74
Parliament .. .	75
Electoral System	93
Government Administration	101
3. DEMOGRAPHY	
Population	111
Vital Statistics	145
4. INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES	
Industrial Conditions	175
Employment and Unemployment	212
Prices	220
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Administration	227
Statistics of Local Government	247
Semi-Governmental Authorities	257
6. PRIMARY PRODUCTION	
Land Settlement and Irrigation	289
Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension Services	311
Farming	317
Primary Industries Other than Farming	368
Value of Production	387

CONTENTS—*continued*

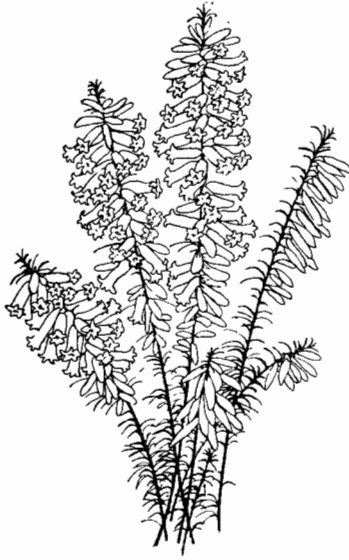
<i>Part</i>	<i>Page</i>
7. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	
Natural Resources and Location	391
Manufacturing Activity	393
Individual Industries	427
 8. SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Cultural and Recreational	457
Education	475
Health and Medical Research	518
Social Welfare	551
Justice and the Administration of Law	588
Housing and Building	616
 9. FINANCE	
Public Finance	639
Private Finance	681
 10. TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Retail Trade	727
Overseas and Interstate Trade	736
Transport	748
Communications	794
 APPENDIX A .. Mildura	
	807
APPENDIX B .. Australian National Accounts	
	834
APPENDIX C .. Principal Events from 1 July	
	1967 to 30 June 1968 .. 842
APPENDIX D .. Index of Special Articles in the	
	Previous Editions of the
	<i>Victorian Year Book</i> .. 844
APPENDIX E .. Index of Maps in the Previous	
	Editions of the <i>Victorian</i>
	<i>Year Book</i> 846
APPENDIX F .. Select Bibliography of Books	
	about Victoria 847
APPENDIX G .. Select Bibliography of Books	
	Published in Victoria, 1967–68 849
APPENDIX H .. List of Victorian Statistical	
	Publications 853
INDEX	855

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Offshore Drilling in the Otway Basin ..	Frontispiece
Insects of Victoria	Facing 18
National Gallery of Victoria	Facing 466
Victoria Today	Facing 562

LIST OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND GRAPHS

	<i>Page</i>
FIGURE 1 .. Physiographic Divisions of Victoria ..	29
FIGURE 2 .. Diagrammatic Representation of the Zoning of the Principal Intertidal Rock-dwelling Animals and Plants	37
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria—Marine Zones and Provinces Facing	38
FIGURE 3 .. Victoria's Water Resources and River Basins	42
FIGURE 4 .. Average Annual Rainfall Map of Victoria ..	51
FIGURE 5 .. District Monthly Rainfall in Victoria : Average and 1967	52
FIGURE 6 .. Relative Rainfall Variability by Districts ..	57
FOLDING MAP .. State Electoral Provinces for Legislative Council Facing	96
FOLDING MAP .. State Electoral Districts for Legislative Assembly Facing	98
FIGURE 7 .. Victoria : Regional Planning Boundaries ..	287
FIGURE 8 .. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria	319
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria—Diagrammatic Cross Section of Gippsland Shelf Facing	380
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria—Natural Gas and Oil Drilling Facing	382
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria—Underground Water Facing	384
FIGURE 9 .. Graph showing Value of Factory Output ..	407
FIGURE 10 .. Graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production Classified according to Number of Persons Employed ..	407
FIGURE 11 .. Victoria's Main Power Transmission System	450
FOLDING MAP .. Victoria—Natural Gas and Oil Distribution Facing	454
FIGURE 12 .. Graph showing Number of New Houses Classified according to Ownership ..	626
FIGURE 13 .. Graph showing Percentage Number of New Houses Commenced Classified according to Materials of Outer Walls	626
FIGURE 14 .. Melbourne Share Price Index	720
FIGURE 15 .. Railway Map of Victoria	762
FIGURE 16 .. Graph showing New Motor Vehicle Regis- trations	781
FIGURE 17 .. Mildura Irrigation Trust	815
FOLDING MAPS .. Statistical Divisions of Victoria and Mel- INSIDE BACK COVER bourne Statistical Division	



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

PREFACE

This eighty-third edition of the *Victorian Year Book* again aims to present a comprehensive and faithful account of life in Victoria today. In attempting to achieve this objective, the *Year Book* reports upon important State activities and in particular upon the major social, political, and economic developments and trends of the State. In view of the national importance of the discoveries of natural gas and oil, a special tabular history of drilling is included in Part 6, which, while these developments continue, will be updated each year.

As far as possible continuity, especially of statistical information, is preserved so that the *Year Book's* function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. Consistent with its basic purpose, the coverage of the book is wide and hence, of necessity, its treatment is broad. Therefore, the statistical tabulations, which are supplemented by descriptive text, graphs, maps, and photographs, are comprehensive rather than detailed. The specialist reader will, however, frequently wish to pursue a subject further and hence to refer to other publications issued by this Office. These are listed in Appendix H and, as opportunity presents itself, are expanded to incorporate a steadily increasing amount of statistical information. They are available on application to the Victorian Office of the Bureau which also provides library facilities where the public may consult references.

The statistical tables in the *Year Book* give the latest facts available at the time the book goes to press. However, because of the time required for various phases of editing and printing, later information on a particular topic is often available in mimeographed publications. Readers should be aware that rounded figures sometimes cause small discrepancies between totals and the sums of components.

This edition again contains a number of new articles and hence some of the material published previously has been omitted. To help in tracing such omissions, references retrospective to 1961 are given both in the places where the articles last appeared and, in the case of major articles, in Appendix D. These references show the year of publication only: the page number can be found in the index of the appropriate edition.

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

Readers requiring the main statistical information of the *Year Book* in a concise form are referred to the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* which is usually published in July of each year. Copies can be obtained from the Victorian Office of the Bureau.

A number of persons and institutions have again helped in the preparation of the *Victorian Year Book* ; I express my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

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March 1969

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

First, I wish to thank members of my own staff who have pursued their task with great enthusiasm and have again endeavoured to make the *Year Book* a true reflection of Victoria's activities today. It has been edited by the Editor of Publications, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of the two Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Mr N. Bowden, B.Ec., and Mr R. O. Spencer, and the supervisors working under them : Mr J. F. Clark, B. Com., Secondary Industries and Distribution, Mr J. Curtain, B. Com., Population and Employment, Mr N. L. Dunstan, Primary Industries and Construction, Mr C. G. Edwards, B.Ec. (Hons.), Finance, Mr D. J. Hourigan, B. Com., A.A.S.A., Automatic Data Processing, and Mr W. N. B. Pratt, B. Com., Dip. Pub. Adm., A.A.S.A., *p.s.a.*, Publications and Research.

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Thirdly, I must thank the Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :

Part 1—Physical Environment

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State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—
Department of Economic Geography
Department of Geology
Victorian Plant Research Institute—Department of Agriculture

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Clerk of Parliaments
Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria
Crown Law Department
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria
Premier's Department
Public Service Board
State Library of Victoria—Archives Division

Part 3—Demography

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Immigration
Immigration Department (State)

Part 4—Industrial Conditions, Employment, and Prices

Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Labour and National Service

Part 5—Local Government

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

Part 6—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wheat Board
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Land Utilisation Advisory Council
Department of Mines
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture

Part 7—Manufacturing Industry

Australian Industries Development Association
C.S.I.R.O.
Department of Customs and Excise
Ministry of Fuel and Power
J. Gadsden (Australia) Limited
Gas and Fuel Corporation
W. G. Goetz and Sons Ltd.
Department of Labour and Industry
National Association of Testing Authorities
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
Standards Association of Australia
State Electricity Commission
Tariff Board
Department of Trade and Industry
University of Melbourne—Department of Economic Geography
Victorian Pipelines Commission

Part 8—Social Conditions

Age, The

Anti-Cancer Council

Asthma Foundation of Victoria

Audit Bureau of Circulations

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)

Cancer Institute Board

Catholic Education Office

Children's Court

Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies

Council of Public Education

Education Department

Fairfield Hospital

Family Welfare Advisory Council

Gordon Institute of Technology

Department of Health

Herald, The

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Department of Housing

Housing Commission of Victoria

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

La Trobe University

Department of Labour and National Service

Library Council of Victoria

Licensing Court

Lord Mayor's Fund

Melbourne City Council

Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association

Mental Health Authority

Monash University

National Gallery of Victoria

National Museum of Victoria

National Parks Authority

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court

Public Solicitor

Repatriation Department

Royal Botanic Gardens

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

Royal District Nursing Service

Department of Social Services

Social Welfare Department

State Film Centre

State Library of Victoria

State Treasury

Town and Country Planning Board

University of Melbourne

Victoria Institute of Colleges

Victoria Police

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

Victorian College of Pharmacy

Victorian Headmasters' Conference

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Mr A. P. Webb, Q.C.

Part 9—Finance

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Life Offices Association for Australasia
Public Trustee
Registrar of Probates
Registrar-General of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

Department of Civil Aviation (Victoria—Tasmania Region)
Geelong Harbor Trust Commission
Lower Yarra Crossing Authority
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Overseas Telecommunications Commission
Port Phillip Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Public Works Department—Ports and Harbors Branch
Retail Traders Association of Victoria
Department of Trade
Traffic Commission
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Commissioners

APPENDIX A

Department of Agriculture—Mildura District Horticultural Office
Australian Dried Fruits Association
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
C.S.I.R.O. Division of Horticultural Research
Mrs Alice Farmer
Mildura Arts Centre
City of Mildura
Mildura Irrigation Trust
Shire of Mildura
Mildura Urban Water Trust
State Electricity Commission
Mr W. O. Williams

APPENDIX G

La Trobe Library

1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Insects of Victoria

Introduction

Insects belong to the Class Insecta of the Phylum Arthropoda, by far the biggest Class in the Animal Kingdom, containing some one million named species.

Mature insects characteristically have an external skeleton or cuticle, one pair of antennae or feelers, three pairs of legs, and two pairs of wings (some species have a single pair of wings and a few are wingless).

The body is divided into three distinct regions: the head which carries the mouth parts and sense organs; the thorax to which are attached the legs and wings; and the abdomen which contains the reproductive and excretory organs. The body carries a number of spiracles or openings through which the insect obtains its supply of air.

Because its external skeleton is more or less rigid, insects cannot grow steadily, as mammals do. Increase in size, which occurs only in the larval stage is, therefore, by a series of moults during which the old, small, skeleton is discarded and a new and bigger one formed from a horny material called chitin.

The skeleton, with its waxy coating to prevent desiccation, has enabled insects to colonise a wide range of terrestrial environments during the course of evolution, but it, and the system of respiration, by means of air tubes branching throughout the body, have set an upper limit to the size to which they may grow.

The typical life cycle of an insect is egg—larva (nymph, grub, caterpillar, maggot)—pupa (resting stage)—adult. No feeding and virtually no movement occurs in the egg or pupal stage. Feeding is nearly always greatest in the larval stage; adult insects sometimes eat the same substances as larvae of the same species, but more often their food is quite different and in some species the adults do not feed at all.

Some insects undergo great changes or metamorphosis in the pupal stage (e.g., caterpillar to butterfly), whereas in others the adult differs from the immature stages only in size and the possession of wings and fully developed sex organs.

The adult is the only stage in the insect's life cycle which has power of flight. Dispersal of most species is, therefore, greatest in this stage, although the larvae of some species can cover long distances by crawling or hopping. Other agencies, birds, animals, wind, water, and mechanical transport, also help in the dispersal of any or all stages of insects.

Within the Class Insecta there is enormous diversity of size, appearance, mobility, feeding habits, reproductive rates, habitat, etc. Some species (cicadas) need years to complete a single generation; others (aphids) only a few days.

If the rate of increase of insects were unchecked, they would literally cover the face of the earth in a few months. In reality, however, many natural factors (temperature, humidity, wind, fire, flood, light, availability of food, animal, bird and insect predators, parasites, disease organisms) operate to keep the numbers of any one species more or less constant. There are, of course, frequent short-term fluctuations, but over a long period, provided the environment does not change greatly, the insect population remains at a stable level.

There are a number of small species (springtails, spiders, mites, ticks, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes, slaters, slugs, snails, etc.) which superficially resemble insects, either in appearance or in the type of damage they do. Although they frequently come within the scope of work of the economic entomologist, they are not true insects in the zoological sense of the word and, except for Classes Collembola, Protura, and Diplura which were until recently regarded as Orders of the Class Insecta, will not be discussed in this article.

Effect of Insects on Man's Activities

In Victoria, the greatest impact of insects is on primary production. Insects attack, often with disastrous results, all agricultural and horticultural crops and livestock species, pastures, forests and flower gardens, lawns, playing fields, etc. Even after produce is harvested, the attack and damage continue.

Precise figures for losses from insect damage to primary production are almost impossible to obtain, but estimates of 10 to 20 per cent losses before harvest and 4 to 5 per cent in storage after harvest are probably very conservative. Apart from their agricultural significance, insects (termites and borers) damage or destroy houses, while carpet beetles, clothes moths, and silverfish may ruin carpets, clothing, and books.

As well as destroying man's property, insects affect man and his domestic animals directly, by biting or stinging (mosquitoes, lice, bed bugs, fleas, sandflies, bees, wasps, March flies), transmitting disease (house flies), or merely by their irritating presence (bush flies, earwigs, moths, beetles).

Although insects cause great damage, only a small proportion of insect species do this. The great majority do not have any known effect on man or his property, and some are positively beneficial. Insects carry out very valuable tasks of pollinating crops, parasitising other insects which are harmful to man, destroying noxious weeds, cleaning up organic refuse, and, of course, producing honey.

Study of Insects in Victoria

Because of the considerable effect of insects on our lives, it is essential to have some understanding of how insects breed, how far they can fly, what foods or plants they might attack, and how their detrimental activities can be controlled.

Entomology, or the study of insects, has many aspects. First, it is necessary to be able to identify insects quickly and accurately, for among the numerous species there are often very slight external differences between harmless species and pests. The basis of satisfactory identification is a comprehensive collection of named and systematically classified insect species. By far the biggest collection in Victoria is kept by the entomologists at the National Museum. Small collections, usually of a restricted group or species, are kept by other Government departments, universities, or private entomologists.

The largest group of entomologists in Victoria is employed by the Victorian Plant Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture which is responsible for research and extension on insects of agricultural and horticultural importance. Work on honey bees is handled by another section of the same Department.

Studies on biology, physiology, biochemistry, and genetics of insects are carried out at Victorian universities, where the broad aim is to secure greater basic understanding of insect processes, and in appropriate Government departments, where research of this type is directed to the solution of particular problems in agriculture, forestry, health, etc.

Small entomological sections are included in the Department of Lands, whose work includes the use of insect vectors for transmitting myxomatosis, and control of noxious weeds by insects; the Forests Commission for dealing with outbreaks of such pests as Sirex Wasp or phasmatids; and the Department of Health, whose interest lies in the control of pests such as house flies and cockroaches which could constitute a threat to public health.

The Commonwealth Department of Health, whose Victorian officers are also members of the Department of Agriculture, is responsible for the quarantine aspects of entomology in preventing accidental importation of new insect pests from abroad, and in supervising the introduction of beneficial species from other countries.

Some private firms dealing with manufacture or distribution of insecticide employ entomologists to evaluate their insecticides.

Economic Entomology

Economic or applied entomology is the study of insects where the aim is primarily the control of insect damage or the utilisation of beneficial insects.

This work, according to the nature of the problem, is carried out mainly by the Government departments previously mentioned—Agriculture, Lands, Health, and Forests Commission, and to a lesser extent, by agricultural chemical companies. The aim is to obtain the fullest possible information of the biology, habits, host range, and reproduction of the insect pest concerned and then to attack it at its weakest point. It is rarely practicable to contemplate complete eradication of a well established pest species and usually the objective is to reduce the pest population to a level low enough to be tolerated.

The methods used to control insect pests are extremely varied. Sanitation and hygiene, involving destruction of the insect's food, or keeping it in insect-proof containers, are the cheapest and most effective means with pests such as house flies and stored product pests; introduced parasites and predators have been used with success against some pests; and modification in agricultural practices such as additional cultivation, irrigation, etc., sometimes give adequate control. In most cases, however, it is only possible to control the pest by using a chemical insecticide.

Unfortunately all the known insecticides are harmful to a greater or lesser extent to man, domestic animals, bees, fish, birds, or wild life. For this reason the registration, sale, and use of insecticides is controlled by comprehensive legislation administered by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health. Both Departments work in close liaison with the Government Pesticide Review Committee, which was established as the result of the Government enquiry into the effects of pesticides held in 1965.

Insects Found in Victoria

In the following pages a brief account is given of the more important or interesting insects occurring in Victoria. The first three Classes, comprising insect-like forms long regarded as primitive wingless insects, are included here for convenience.

The Class COLLEMBOLA appears to have diverged from the insects very early in their ancestry, as a number of features indicate a relationship with millipedes. The legs and abdomen have a reduced number of segments, and there is a small appendage used for jumping. Springtails are tiny humus or plant-feeding creatures, inhabiting soil, decaying litter, or foliage, and rarely occurring in dry situations. Some are carnivorous, and live at the edge of the sea.

The introduced globular, bright green *Sminthurus viridis* is an important pest of improved pastures, chewing the leaves of clovers and other pasture plants. A predatory Bdellid mite exerts partial control, but is ineffective where large populations occur following autumn rains, and the hatching of the desiccation resistant eggs. A number of small greyish, or white species thrive in damp soil rich in compost and are sometimes found floating in large numbers on puddles after rain.

The Class PROTURA comprises very primitive, minute, insect-like creatures, lacking antennae, which are found under stones, etc., in damp localities. Little is known about the few Australian species.

The Class DIPLURA has several families of pale, elongated, insect-like creatures with long antennae and no eyes, found in damp soil. The Campodeidae are all very minute, with long tail filaments. *Campodea fragilis* is a common introduced species, while several native species have been described from the Dandenongs. The larger Japygidae have tail forceps. *Heterojapyx victoriae*, 1½ in long, is sometimes found in open forest country.

The Class INSECTA, consisting of all the true insects, is classified into a number of Orders, and these in turn are divided into Families (Family names always end in -idae).

ARCHAEOGNATHA (Bristletails) are rare wingless insects resembling large silverfish. The several Australian species are found along shore lines or in wooded hilly areas.

THYSANURA (Silverfish) so named from their silvery scaly covering, are small, tapered, primitive wingless insects, with three long tail filaments. They are widespread, but, owing to their concealed habits, are not readily observed. Little is known of their biology, apart from the introduced domestic species, which feed on starchy materials, damaging wall paper, book bindings, etc. A species of *Ctenolepisma* is the best known of these. The native species are found under bark, fallen logs or stones, or living in association with ants.

EPHEMEROPTERA (Mayflies) are a compact group, regarded as the most primitive of the winged insects. The adults are delicate insects, with gauzy wings and long tail filaments. The drab aquatic nymphs (larvae) with tail filaments and leaf-like gills, feed on algae, water weeds, or decaying vegetation. Some species are carnivorous.

Elsewhere, Mayflies are an important item of diet for fish, and the lore of fly fishing is based on this. However, the few local species do not breed where they are readily available to fish, and anglers have even advocated the introduction of English species to local trout streams. The nymph may take up to a year or so to reach maturity. From it emerges a dull, winged sub-imago, which soon sheds its cuticle to emerge as the adult, Mayflies being the only insects which have two life cycle stages with wings. The former is the "dun", the latter the "spinner" of the fly fisherman.

The adults are usually encountered fluttering erratically over water at dusk. They do not feed, and die within a few days, after mating in mid-air and laying their eggs in masses in the water. *Atalophlebia costalis* is a common species with very long tail filaments, while *Coloburiscus haleuticus* is a fine alpine species. Little is known about these and other local species.

ODONATA (Dragonflies, damselflies) are of great antiquity. They are active, predatory, sun-loving insects, which catch and eat their prey on the wing. They have two similar pairs of gauze-like wings, prominent eyes, and an elongate abdomen. The dull-coloured nymphs live in streams and weedy lakes, feeding on prey captured with a curious hinged modification of the mouthparts which shoots forward. The usual life cycle is annual, but may take longer. Cast nymphal skins are a common sight along the banks of streams.

The smaller, and more delicate damselflies (Sub-Order *Zygoptera*) usually rest with wings folded together above the abdomen. The brilliant iridescent colouring of many species varies with temperature, and usually fades in pinned specimens. The nymphs, also relatively slender, have three tail gills. Victoria's most remarkable species is *Hemiphlebia mirabilis*, sole member of the Hemiphlebiidae and regarded as the most primitive living species in the Odonata. This small, rare metallic-green insect breeds only in certain weed-covered

billabongs on the river flats of the Yarra and the Goulburn which are subject to periodic flooding. The males have long, white ribbon-like appendages used in sex display. *Ischnura* and *Austrolestes* are two common genera.

The large stout dragonflies (Sub-Order *Anisoptera*) rest with their wings outspread. The nymphs are also stout bodied, breathing by means of gills inside a chamber at the end of the abdomen. *Aeschna brevistyla* and the bluish *Orthetrum caledonicum* are two common and widespread species. Most Victorian species are confined to hilly and mountainous areas.

ORTHOPTERA. This Order, now restricted to the grasshoppers, locusts and crickets, consists of moderate to large plant-feeding insects, typically with long jumping legs, and usually with wings.

Although there are numerous species of Acrididae of no economic significance in Victoria, some are important. The Australian plague locust (*Chortoicetes terminifera*) breeds in plague numbers in inland Australia under certain conditions, and the adults of the gregarious phase migrate in swarms for long distances, sometimes crossing well into Victoria. These swarms may completely destroy young cereal crops and pastures during a spring invasion. In 1946, for the first time in the world, aerial spraying methods, developed by the Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the Royal Australian Air Force, enabled such swarms to be effectively destroyed. A quarter of a million acres were treated this way in the 1955 outbreak.

The small plague grasshopper (*Austroicetes cruciata*) is of sporadic importance in the northern half of the State, while the wingless grasshopper (*Phaulacridium vittatum*) occurs in localised swarms in the north-east and Western Districts. A number of grasshoppers are of elongate form, and others are well camouflaged against dry leaves. The five or six squat, dark, yellow-spotted *Monistria* species are flightless, alpine or Mallee grasshoppers, while the purely alpine genus *Kosciuscola* is represented by three species, which change colour, from blackish to green or blue, as the sun warms them. The small, well camouflaged Tetrigidae, with backwards elongated thorax, has several local species of *Tetrix* and *Paratetrix*, while the abundant Australian genus *Moraba* (Eumastacidae) is represented by only one Victorian species.

Tettigoniidae are characterised by very long antennae, and stout ovipositors. The green *Caedicia* species are well camouflaged amongst eucalypt leaves, while the large, stout-jawed *Apotrechus* and *Paragrillylacris* species live in logs, sometimes coming indoors. In *Acripeza reticulata*, the short hump-backed female, when disturbed, elevates its brown wings, and displays vivid warning colours. This species occurs on the Mornington Peninsula as well as alpine areas. The closely related cave crickets (Rhaphidophoridae) are represented by *Cavernotettix buchanensis*, and other undescribed species.

Crickets (Gryllidae) are best known by the field cricket (*Teleogryllus commodus*) whose chirping may sometimes be heard even in the heart of Melbourne on hot summer nights. This widespread species breeds abundantly in the humid shelter provided by cracks in heavy soil, becoming a pasture pest under such conditions.

Several smaller crickets are also found locally. A constant trilling is also produced by *Gryllotalpa* (Gryllotalpidae), the brownish mole-cricket with strong digging fore-legs.

PHASMATODEA are the large, well camouflaged plant-feeding stick insects, which are sometimes winged. The females drop their hard eggs from the foliage into the forest litter below. The spur-legged phasmatid (*Didymuria violescens*) normally kept in check by birds, sometimes multiplies to plague proportions, defoliating tall eucalypt forests in the eastern ranges, and necessitating chemical control to safeguard catchment areas from possible erosion. The colour, normally brown with purple wings, changes somewhat in high density populations.

BLATTODEA (Cockroaches) are scavenging insects, related to the Orthoptera, which live under cover. They are flattened, often wingless, and with the thorax covering the head. The females transport the eggs in a hard capsule. The introduced German (*Blatella germanica*), Oriental (*Blatta orientalis*) and American (*Periplaneta americana*) cockroaches, and the Australian cockroach (*P. australasiae*) are domestic pests which thrive in warm situations providing shelter and starchy foods. The black or brownish native species are found under bark or stones, both in hilly country and the Mallee.

MANTODEA. The carnivorous, easily recognisable praying mantids, with their fore-legs modified for catching insect prey, are represented by several green or brown species in Victoria, but none are abundant enough to be regarded as important beneficial insects. Their brownish egg capsules are often seen on posts, etc. *Orthodera ministralis* is a common green species while the larger *Tenodera australasiae* is green, with purplish hind wings.

ISOPTERA (Termites or white ants) are delicate, soft-bodied social insects living in colonies of a few hundred to over a million individuals. The brown, winged males and females, which found new colonies, sometimes fly into houses at night, while the pale worker, and the large-headed soldier castes are often found in both green and seasoned timber. They shun exposure to light and low humidity, and live in galleries and tunnels constructed by the workers. Different species of termites feed on sound, or decaying wood, and sometimes plant material.

Only about twenty-three of about 180 different Australian species of termites are found in Victoria, none being confined to the State. Kalotermitidae live in simple colonies in irregular galleries in damp wood, in trees, or under badly ventilated buildings. There is a soldier caste, but no true worker caste. The large *Porotermes adamsoni*, and several *Kalotermes* species cause serious damage to the interior of commercial forest timber areas.

Other species of termites in Victoria live in small colonies, inhabiting irregular galleries excavated in wood or soil, but *Eutermes exitiosus* (Termitidae), *Coptotermes acinaciformis* (Rhinotermitidae), *C. frenchii*, and *C. lacteus* live in large, highly organised colonies in elaborate, spheroidal nests of honeycomb-like structure, a foot or more in diameter, hidden in tree trunks, or covered by a conspicuous earthen mound. From these nests, the termites move out through tunnels in the soil to attack timber many yards away. The first three

species cause serious economic damage to seasoned structural timber in poles, posts, and buildings, particularly in the more dry inland areas of Victoria. *Hamitermes neogermanus* (Termitidae), found in northern Victoria, feeds mainly on grass.

DERMAPTERA (Earwigs) have a characteristic pair of forceps at the end of the abdomen, and wings tucked away under short wing covers, so that the adults appear wingless. They feed at night on a wide range of plant material, and also live and dead insects.

The introduced European earwig (*Forficula auricularia*) is a well-known garden pest in Victorian urban areas, reaching plague proportions in some years, and invading houses in large numbers at night. However, the only harm it does is in the garden especially to young plants, and, particularly, passion vines. The few native species are of no economic importance, and normally live under bark or leaf mould. *Labidura* burrows in river banks, and the 1½ in long *Titanolabis colosseus* is one of the largest species in the order.

PLECOPTERA (Stoneflies) are a small primitive group related to Orthoptera. The soft-bodied adults, with long antennae and long tail filaments, have two pairs of much veined wings which fold down over the abdomen. The aquatic nymphs, which resemble the adults, are usually sluggish, and feed on algae underneath stones, but some are swift carnivorous forms. When mature, they crawl out of the water, and the adult emerges, flying at dusk over streams. The life cycle is annual, or may be longer.

The Eustheniidae are large, often brightly coloured species, with fan-shaped hind wings. The black and reddish-brown *Thaumatoperla alpina*, found on the Bogong High Plains, is the largest Australian stonefly. The dark-brown *Stenoperla australis* and *Eusthenopsis venosa* with purple hind wings, are also alpine species.

The Leptoperlidae have more normal hind wings, with fan-shaped lobes. Several species of *Trinotoperla*, and the rich brown coloured *Eunotoperla kershawi* are found in Victoria.

EMBIOPTERA (Web-spinners) are small, delicate, humus-feeding insects, winged sometimes in the males, which live in colonies in bluish-hued tunnels under shelter. They can run backwards or forwards with equal ease. The few Australian species exhibit considerable geographical variation, and collecting would probably reveal more races of these rarely seen, but locally common insects. Lichen encrusted wooden fences and under bark on gum trees are the preferred sites of *Aposthona gurneyi*, while *Metoligotoma minima* lives under fallen gum leaves, and *Notoligotoma nitens* favours well drained, lichen-encrusted sites.

PSOCOPTERA (Psocids) are small insects, sometimes winged, characterised by their bulbous heads, and chisel-shaped jaws used for feeding on vegetable matter, such as bark, and especially fungi and lichens. Various native species are often encountered under the bark of gum trees, and other sources of food materials. Book lice are small, introduced species which are rarely noticed unless present in large numbers infesting stored food products, papers, grain, or herbarium specimens, particularly where dampness has encouraged mould growth.

PHTHIRAPTERA are very small, flattened, wingless external parasites of warm blooded animals, often being of economic importance.

The Sub-Order *Mallophaga* (Biting lice) nibble away at skin, hair, or feathers, mainly attacking birds, but most domestic animals are host to one or more species, which cause irritation, thus reducing production. Poultry, and pigeons are each attacked by at least six different species, and man is sometimes attacked by lice which have left dead rats in search of food. Bird lice are usually specific to the host species.

The Sub-Order *Siphunculata* (Sucking lice) have similar habits, but feed by sucking blood from mammals only. Nearly all are introduced species, infesting domestic animals. One native species, *Polyplax bidentatus*, is found on water rats. The human lice, *Pediculus humanis* and *Phthirus pubis*, are now rarely encountered.

HEMIPTERA (Bugs, scales) are well represented in Victoria, many being of considerable economic importance. They have a sucking beak, and are mostly plant feeders, although some suck blood. There are two Sub-Orders, *Heteroptera* and *Homoptera*, based on wing and beak characteristics.

The small grey Rutherglen bug (*Nysius vinitor* : Lygaeidae) occurs in plague numbers on rare occasions, damaging stone fruits and crops, while *Oxycarenus luctuosus*, with reddish nymphs, sometimes swarms on posts, etc., in the Mallee. Home gardens adjacent to weed-covered land inevitably receive summer visitations of the red and black harlequin bug (*Dindymus versicolor* : Pyrrhocoridae). The crusader bug (*Mictis profana* : Coreidae) is a large brown bug with a yellow cross on the wings. Stink bugs (Pentatomidae) are a large, often colourful family. The red and black *Agonoscelis rutila* is a widespread species confined to horehound, while the green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*) attacks vegetables, especially beans and tomatoes. Some pentatomids have their wings fused together in a shield. Several species of Miridae are commonly found on lucerne, including *Megacoelum modestum*, sometimes associated with damage to french beans. With higher standards of living and sanitation, the bed-bug (*Cimex lectularius* : Cimicidae) is now rarely encountered.

A number of aquatic species of bugs, in several families, are found in creeks, and sometimes in swimming pools, as they can fly readily. The water-striders (Gerridae) run around on the surface film, while the backswimmers (Notonectidae) often rest upside down at the surface, diving when disturbed. The broader water-boatmen (Corixidae) also swim upside down, with oar-like hind legs. The slender *Ranatra australiensis* (Nepidae) has a breathing tube as long as the body.

The curious, flightless Peloridiidae, with characteristics linking both Sub-Orders of the Hemiptera, are represented by the rare *Hemidoecus wilsoni*, from Beech Forest. This ancient family, always associated with moss on *Nothofagus* trees, consists of some dozen species, found in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Patagonia.

Cicadas (Cicadidae) are well known for their sound production by the males. The species which is so deafening in suburban streets some summers is the large green or yellowish *Cyclochila australasiae*, which has a life cycle lasting some seven years. The large black *Psaltoda moerens* is common inland on red gums, while various small dark *Melampsalta* and *Diemeniana* species are found in low scrublands. The hairy, brown *Tettigarcta crinita*, from the alpine high plains, is a primitive, soundless species. *Macrotristria angularis*, from the Sunraysia district, is Victoria's largest cicada.

Nymphs of the related, but smaller froghoppers (Cercopoidea) cover themselves with froth while feeding on eucalypts, sometimes even living in a conical tube. The leafhoppers (Cicadelloidea) are a large group of sap-sucking insects which sidle out of sight, or jump when disturbed. They are mostly tree feeders, and rarely of economic importance. Some pale species occur in gardens, and pastures, and the common brown jassid (*Orosius argentatus*: Cicadellidae) is an important vector of tobacco yellow dwarf virus in the Murray Valley, as well as lucerne and tomato viruses. The chunky *Eurymela distincta* (Eurymelidae), navy blue, with white blobs, clusters on eucalypts, always attended by ants. Ten species of the acacia-feeding Membracidae, with curious elongations of the thorax, have been recorded locally.

The planthoppers (Fulgoroidea) are a compact group of sap-feeding insects, the nymphs of which produce waxy tail filaments. The brownish, triangular *Scolypopa australis* (Ricanidae) is a sporadic pest of passion vines and other garden plants.

Lerp insects (Psyllidae) often secrete scale-like coverings (lerps) in the nymph stage, those of *Spondylaspis eucalypti* on gum leaves being known as "manna". Several species of *Cardiaspina*, with lace-like lerps, may cause defoliation of eucalypts during outbreaks. *Trioza eugeniae* sits in hollows in lilly-pilly leaves.

White-flies (Aleurodidae) are minute white insects, which cluster on leaves, often laying their eggs in crescents. Greenhouse white-fly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) was formerly an important pest of tomatoes and cucumbers, while citrus white-fly (*Orchamoplatus citri*) is common on citrus, especially in the Wangaratta area.

Victoria has some 68 species of aphids (Aphididae)—over half of the Australian total. All except two (*Ceriferella leucopogonis* and *Aphis acaenovinae*) are introduced, many being widespread and common vectors of virus diseases, as well as causing damage through feeding on a wide range of perennial and annual plants. Aphids are susceptible to extremes of temperature and become most numerous and damaging in spring and autumn. The green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), the melon or cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii*), the grey cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*), the cowpea aphid (*Aphis craccivora*), and the rose aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*) are some of the commoner and more important species.

Aphid transmitted virus diseases are being overcome by intensive breeding programmes and certified stock schemes for potatoes, strawberries, and pome and citrus fruits, the use of aphid-free districts, and control of alternate host plants.

The fluffy, gall forming woolly aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum* : Pemphigidae) on apples is now largely controlled by a parasite and the use of resistant rootstocks. The underground *Viteus vitifolii* (Phylloxeridae) was responsible for a serious phylloxera outbreak in the 1890s which led to rigid legislation to protect Victorian vineyards.

The highly specialised scales and mealybugs have active juvenile crawlers, wingless, often sedentary females, and smaller, short-lived males. Victoria has a wide range of species, both native and introduced, which infest many trees and shrubs. Their presence is often indicated by black sooty mould fungus growing on their sugary waste products. The sweetness also attracts ants, which interfere with the beneficial wasp parasites.

Among the scale-covered Diaspididae, red scale (*Aonidiella aurantii*) is a serious pest of citrus, requiring expensive chemical spraying, but where yellow scale (*A. citrina*) is also present, wasp parasites provide a reasonable level of control. Oleander scale (*Aspidiotus hederae*) is widespread, but unimportant. San Jose scale (*Quadraspidotus perniciosus*) is an important pome fruit pest, owing to quarantine requirements for completely scale-free export fruit.

Soft scales (Coccidae) are not covered, but the hardened body may resemble a true scale. Soft brown scale (*Coccus hesperidum*) is a widespread green to dark scale common on olives, citrus, and ornamentals. Black scale (*Saissetia oleae*), also common on citrus and olives, is dark, with H-shaped ridges. A *Pulvinaria*, with white egg masses, sometimes occur on hydrangeas, etc.

The mealybugs (Pseudococcidae) are whitish, mobile insects, often concealed under white fluff. The long tailed mealybug (*Pseudococcus adonidum*) often occurs on daphne and indoor ferns, and is a pest of sultanas and late-maturing table grapes. Outbreaks of the white and yellow *Nipaecoccus aurilanatus* on Norfolk Island pines are eventually controlled by the larvae, also white and fluffy, of the mealybug ladybird beetle (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*).

Victoria has at least eleven species of *Apiomorpha* (Eriococcidae), which produce galls on eucalypts, and no less than sixteen species of *Eriococcus* are present, the most common being the reddish white gum-tree scale (*E. coriaceus*) which clusters along the twigs of eucalypts, while *E. orariensis* is common on tea tree. Pink rounded galls on gum leaves are usually due to *Opisthoscelis* species, while *Dactylopius* sometimes destroys isolated clumps of prickly pear.

THYSANOPTERA. Thrips are tiny slender insects, normally with two pairs of delicate, strap-like wings fringed with hairs. They feed on leaves, blossoms, and sometimes plant roots, by lacerating the cells with their stylet-like mouth-parts, and sucking the sap. Plague thrips (*Thrips imaginis*) in some years causes severe blossom damage on apples and pears, adversely affecting the set of the fruit. Other economic species are onion thrips (*T. tabaci*) and gladiolus thrips (*Taeniothrips simplex*), both well-known to home gardeners and commercial growers. Some species are vectors of plant virus diseases. Possibly the largest of all thrips is the giant thrips (*Idolothrips marginatus*) approaching half an inch in length, sometimes found on fallen gum leaves. Some native thrips produce plant galls.

MEGALOPTERA. This Order of large, soft-bodied insects, with sub-equal membranous wings, related to the Orders Neuroptera and Mecoptera, is poorly represented in Australia. The larvae are aquatic and carnivorous.

The Corydalidae (Dobson-flies) are represented by the variable *Archichauliodes guttiferus*, whose large, powerful-jawed, greyish larvae, numerous in some running streams, form an important diet for fish. These pupate in soil, and the speckle winged adults fly at dusk. *Austrosialis australiensis* is the only local species of Sialidae (Alder-flies).

RAPHIDOPTERA. This Order, closely related to the Megaloptera, does not occur in Australia.

NEUROPTERA (Lacewings) include a number of families of primitive, slow-flying insects, recognisable by the fine network in the wing venation. The active predatory larvae have sharp pointed jaws used for piercing and sucking.

The Ithonidae (Moth-lacewings) are an ancient family closely related to the Megaloptera. The larvae attack scarab and other insect grubs in sandy soil, and themselves resemble scarab larvae. *Heteroithone pallida* occasionally swarms in large numbers at dusk in coastal areas. The tiny, whitish "dusty wings" (Coniopterygidae) are aberrant Neuroptera, with reduced venation, and larvae predatory on small Hemiptera. One species is sometimes found in large numbers on citrus near Wangaratta.

Green lacewings (Chrysopidae) commonly seen fluttering around street lights, or windows, have coppery eyes and long thin antennae. The eggs, on long thin stalks, are laid singly on foliage, and the fast-moving voracious larvae attack aphids, mealybugs, and scale insects, thus aiding biological control of pests, in particular, red scale of citrus in the Sunraysia District. *Chrysopa* larvae generally cover themselves with the empty remains of their victims as camouflage. Of the fifty known Australian chrysopids, only six, so far, have been collected in Victoria. The similar brown lacewings (Hemerobiidae) do not lay stalked eggs. *Micromus tasmaniae* is the most common species.

The silky-lacewings (Psychopsidae) are best known by the pretty *Psychopsis mimica*, with butterfly-shaped wings, which is common in northern Victoria, the larvae living under bark. *Porismus strigatus* (Osmylidae), with mottled black and yellow wings, is common in eucalypt forests, while several undescribed species of *Stenosmylus* are also present. The curious Mantispidae with their raptorial forelegs, closely resemble praying mantids. The ant lion lacewings (Myrmeleontidae) have stout bodied larvae which hide in sand or debris. Those of *Myrmeleon* and *Callistoleon* excavate small pits in dry, powdery soil, and insects falling in are quickly seized by the larvae lying in wait at the bottom.

COLEOPTERA (Beetles, weevils). This highly successful Order, the largest in the Animal Kingdom, is well represented in Victoria. Most species are rarely encountered, and the few beneficial species are outnumbered by the native and introduced species which are economic

pests. Coleoptera form a distinctive group, easily identified by the chitinisation of the forewings to form hard wing covers (elytra). Stiffened hind wings are normally present. The hard-bodied adults range from minute to very large, while the larvae vary from active predatory forms to soft, legless, plant-feeding grubs.

Carabs (Carabidae) are active, ground inhabiting beetles, mostly dull, but sometimes metallic. *Notonomus* is a common genus in Victoria. The green fringed *Catadromus* species, and *Hyperion schroetteri* are the largest carabs in Australia, together with *Euryscaphus waterhousei* with its huge jaws and wasp waist. The metallic green *Calosoma schayeri* ferociously attacks caterpillars. The closely related tiger beetles (Cicindelidae) are swift, often brightly coloured species which run down their prey. The creamy *Cicindela ypsilon* is found on beaches and sand dunes.

Several unrelated families have become adapted to an aquatic life, the adults being streamlined, with fringed, oar-like legs. The carnivorous Dytiscidae larvae are elongate, large jawed "water tigers"; Gyrinidae typically swim in circles on the top of the water; and some Hydrophilidae are quite large.

Carrion beetles (Histeridae) live in dung, carrion, or nests of ants and termites. The latter mutually beneficial association occurs in a number of families, including the tiny Pselaphidae which are very well represented in Victoria. Staphylinidae, characterised by very short elytra, are scavengers, living under carcasses of animals, etc. *Creophilus erythrocephalus*, black with red head, is a common species.

Scarabs are strong, stout-bodied beetles, with distinctive clubbed antennae, and forelegs often modified for digging. Their soil or humus inhabiting larvae are known as curl grubs. The stag beetles (Lucanidae) are large scarabs, the males of which have enormous mandibles. They live in rotting wood. The colourful *Lamprima latreillei*, usually golden-hued, flies around eucalypts in early summer.

Amongst the Scarabaeidae, the dung beetles (Coprinae) are poorly represented, and the introduction of overseas species to hasten the return of nitrogen to the soil has been proposed. *Onthophagus* makes large piles of soil around cattle manure. Christmas beetles are the large and colourful *Anoplognathus* species (Rutelinae) which swarm around gum trees in the summer. Aphodiinae are small, dark manure-inhabiting scarabs. The black-headed larvae of the pasture cockchafer (*Aphodius tasmaniae*), however, make tunnels in the soil, and emerge at night to feed on plants. This insect, Victoria's most important pest of improved pastures, is troublesome in areas exceeding 20 in of annual rainfall and requires regular insecticide treatment. The dark-brown adults fly on humid nights from January to March, and may be attracted to street lights in enormous numbers in Western District towns. Melolonthinae scarabs are usually dull black, or brownish, but *Diphucephala collapsoides* is a brilliant bottle green. This small leaf feeder sometimes becomes numerous enough to damage fruit trees and gardens. *Phyllotocus macleayi* is attracted to flowers and even bee-hives in search of nectar. The stout-bodied, reddish to dark Dynastinae often have horns on the male head and thorax. Various of the three

dozen native species are sometimes abundant in pastures. The red-headed larvae of *Adoryphorus couloni* are attractive to birds, which pull up the turf searching for them.

The richly coloured jewel beetles (Buprestidae), popular with collectors, are well represented locally by numerous species usually found amongst flowering vegetation. Their wood-boring larvae have a characteristic broad, flattened thorax. *Stigmodera* is the dominant genus with many strikingly coloured species, some up to 2 in long in Victoria.

Click beetles (Elateridae) are dull, or metallic hued elongate beetles, familiar because of their ability to jerk themselves into the air with a snapping noise when placed on their back. Their shiny, elongate larvae, known as wireworms, feed on the roots of grasses and other plants, and sometimes cause economic damage. *Hapatesus hirtus* is a sporadic pest of potatoes in the Dandenongs. *Lacon* and *Conoderus* are the dominant genera. Several *Pseudotetralobus* species from the Mallee may exceed 2 in length.

Lampyridae are best known by *Chaulignathus pulchellus*, with yellowish thorax and soft, green elytra, sometimes found swarming in large numbers on foliage.

Adults and larvae of the cadelle beetle (*Tenebroides mauritanicus* : Trogositidae) infest stored grain and flour. The Cleridae are a large family of beetles often predatory on wood-boring larvae. The large black and white *Trogodendron fasciculatum* moves around actively on logs, etc., even mimicking wasps with its vibrating yellow antennae. The small, white banded *Paratellus carus* is often associated with *Lyctus*.

The yellow and metallic blue *Laius bellulus* (Melyridae) sometimes invades gardens along the River Murray.

Several species of *Carpophilus* (Nitidulidae) are a nuisance with dried vine fruits and ripe stone fruits, acting as vectors of brown rot fungus. The saw-toothed grain beetle (*Oryzaephilus surinamensis* : Silvanidae) is an important secondary pest of stored grain.

Dermestidae, both larvae and adults, feed on dried animal matter. *Anthrenus* species attack carpets, woollen goods, furs, and museum specimens. The larvae are hairy brown grubs, and the tiny pill-like adults are sometimes seen on window ledges or flowers. *Dermestes* species are pests of skin and hide stores, and bacon and cheese factories. Native species of *Trogoderma* and *Anthrenocerus*, found under bark, etc., feed on insect remains.

The furniture beetle (*Anobium punctatum* : Anobiidae) attacks furniture, shelving, etc., made from imported softwood timber. The tobacco beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*) and the drug-store beetle (*Stegobium paniceum*) are sporadic pests of tobacco and stored foods, as are also the round-bodied spider beetles (Ptinidae). *Ptinus exulans* is brown with white spots, while *Mezium americanum* has a shiny dark body. The large augur beetle (*Bostrychopsis jesuita* : Bostrychidae) with head tucked underneath the thorax, tunnels in various trees, especially if they are unhealthy, while the black and red *Mesoxylion collaris* sometimes emerges from green building timber.

The powder post beetle (*Lyctus brunneus* : Lyctidae) is universally present in new houses in Victoria, but as it attacks only the sapwood portion of the framework timbers, it does not cause structural damage.

The round, yellowish, or dark blue ladybird beetles (Coccinellidae) are mostly beneficial, being predatory on aphids, mealybugs and scale insects, although *Epilachna* sometimes damages vegetable crops. The most familiar species is the common ladybird (*Leis conformis*) with its bright yellow body with thirteen spots. Various species, such as the black and red cardinal ladybird (*Rodolia cardinalis*) and the blackish mealybug ladybird (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*) have proved valuable biological control agents when sent overseas. The tiny *Stethorus* are important predators of spider mites on fruit trees.

The Tenebrionidae are a large and varied family of beetles, generally dull in colour, which live on the ground, or under bark. *Adelium* is a well known genus, and *Chalcopterus* contains many metallic, bark inhabiting species. Various species of *Tenebrio* and *Tribolium*, and other species, are important and widespread stored-products pests. The curious pie-dish beetles have an oval flange around the body.

The elongate Longicorns (Cerambycidae) have long thin antennae. Their creamy larvae (witchetty grubs, or bardees), found in rotting logs or firewood, were considered a delicacy by the Aborigines. Several species of *Phorocantha* can complete their life cycle in milled timber, and the adults may make large emergence holes through the plaster in new homes. The European house borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*) which attacks seasoned softwood timber, has been the subject of eradication campaigns on the several occasions it has been detected in Victorian houses.

The leaf beetles (Chrysomelidae) are a large family of medium to small, rounded beetles, often brightly coloured. The larvae may feed on various parts of the plant and the adults are leaf feeders. Stripping and browning of wattle foliage was once thought to be "fire blight" disease until it was discovered that the greenish larvae of *Paropsis orphana* were responsible. Other colourful species of *Paropsis* are often found on eucalypts, *P. atomaria* sometimes severely defoliating shelter belt sugar gums. Considering their feeding habits, very few native chrysomelids have become agricultural pests, the several exceptions rarely causing damage south of the River Murray. When present in large numbers, the metallic blue or green *Haltica* species, which jump readily, may attack strawberry plants, and ornamentals, and are very fond of bidgee-widgee (*Acaena*). Two species of *Chrysomela* have been introduced to control St. John's Wort, but with limited success. *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (Bruchidae) is a small weevil-like beetle which attacks dried beans, leaving them full of round holes.

Weevils, the largest and most highly evolved group in the Coleoptera, are characterised by the jaws being at the end of a snout. In many species the elytra are fused together. The tiny, long-legged *Doticus pestilens* (Anthribidae) breeds in wattle galls and sometimes attacks apples left on trees. The elongated Belidae are not uncommon on wattles, while the slender reddish Brenthididae are found under bark on gum trees. The European seed-eating *Apion ulicis* (Apionidae)

introduced into Tasmania to control gorse, now occurs near Eltham and Ballarat. The Curculionidae are separated from other weevils by their elbowed antennae. Amongst the introduced species, the granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius*) and the rice weevil (*S. oryzae*) are major pests of bulk-stored wheat in Victoria. Others include several species of *Otiorrhynchus*, the small grey *Sitona humeralis*, widespread on lucerne, the sporadic garden pests, *Phlyctinus callosus*, and Fuller's rose weevil (*Pantomorus cervinus*), and the vegetable weevil (*Listroderes costirostris*), a pest of vegetables in irrigation areas. The large grey native *Leptopius squalidus* has switched from wattle trees and is now known as a root borer of fruit trees. *Desiantha maculata* is a pest of carrots in the Dandenongs, and strawberries are sometimes attacked by *Rhinaria perdix* and *Ecrizothis inaequalis*.

STREPSIPTERA are minute, highly specialised parasitic insects, closely related to the beetles, which live in the body cavity of various insects. Only the males are free living, with vestigial fore-wings, and fan-shaped hind-wings. "Stylopised" hosts usually become sexually modified. Less than 100 species of this little studied Order have been found in Australia.

MECOPTERA. This small Order of insects is poorly represented in Victoria, and little is known about the local species which superficially resemble crane flies, but have two similar pairs of wings. The adults are predatory on insects, and have biting mouthparts carried at the end of a long rostrum, while the larvae are caterpillar-like creatures which pupate in the soil. *Harpobittacus nigriceps* was found to be an important predator preventing the establishment of the Cinnabar moth introduced to control ragwort in the coastal hilly regions of Victoria, while *H. australis* occurs inland.

SIPHONAPTERA (Fleas) are small, flattened wingless insects, with jumping hind legs. They feed by sucking blood from warm-blooded animals. Their tiny, worm-like larvae feed on scraps of organic matter, indoors or outdoors, sometimes breeding up in large numbers in backyards irrespective of the presence of domestic animals. In some years whole suburbs may experience such outbreaks. Fleas are common parasites of domestic animals. The dog, cat, and human fleas, although distinct species, are not confined to these hosts, and may feed on any warm-blooded animal, including man. The introduced *Echidnophaga gallinacea*, confined to the Mallee, attacks mainly poultry, but also a wide range of mammals and birds, while the native *E. myrmecobii* is a vector of myxomatosis amongst rabbits.

DIPTERA (Flies) are characterised by their one pair of wings, the hind pair being reduced to small clubs called halteres. The sucking mouthparts are sometimes adapted for piercing as well. The legless larvae typically are maggots, living on animal matter, humus, or plant tissue, but may be aquatic or parasitic. This large and successful order, ranging from primitive to highly specialised species, is well represented in Victoria, many being of direct importance to man.

The long-legged Crane flies (Tipulidae) breed mainly in wet soil. *Clytocosmus* is an attractive yellow and black fly. Moth midges (Psychodidae) are tiny insects commonly encountered on herbage in

damp places, rising in clouds when disturbed. The harmless, mosquito-like Chironomidae breed in large numbers in mud in stagnant water, their thin larvae being bright red. Victoria has forty-two species in twenty-six genera, nine species having their nearest relative in South America. The tiny persistent biting midges, or sandflies (Ceratopogonidae) are localised pests, especially in some coastal areas, but little is known about their breeding requirements.

Mosquitoes (Culicidae) are represented by seventy-three local species of which *Aedes* is the dominant genus. Mosquitoes are most abundant during spring and summer, breeding in a wide variety of habitats containing fresh or salt water. Irrigation areas may produce large numbers, while the recent arrival *Culex pipiens molestus* breeds freely in septic tanks, especially in coastal holiday areas. Some species bite man, including *Anopheles annulipes*, which fortunately is locally not a vector of malaria. Bird-pox viruses, myxomatosis, and Murray Valley encephalitis are transmitted by local species. Although many species of the minute gall-midges (Cecidomyiidae) have been described in Australia, few have been correlated with the plant galls they often produce. The brown humus-feeding larvae with heads, clustered in large numbers in garden or pasture soils, are Bibionidae. The delicate fungus-gnats (Mycetophilidae) breed in large numbers in damp, shady localities, sometimes becoming pests in mushroom cultures and damp lawns. After floods in northern Victoria, small blood-sucking black-flies (Simuliidae) may appear in numbers, annoying stock and humans. Others breed in swift streams.

Soldier flies (Stratiomyidae) breed in damp soil, or sometimes water, the larvae being flattened, brown leathery maggots. The shiny black adults of *Neoexaireta spinigera* are often seen on window panes, and the long-legged, wingless females of *Boreoides subulatus* attract attention when depositing their clusters of pale eggs in fence posts, etc., in the south-east suburbs of Melbourne. The blood-sucking March flies (Tabanidae), with large eyes and flattened abdomen, are widespread in Victoria, often becoming localised pests in some areas, including beaches. The little known carnivorous larvae normally breed in swampy areas. The primitive genus *Pelecorrhynchus* is also found in South America, while the abundant genus *Scaptia*, with fourteen species extending southwards into Victoria, is similarly distributed.

The small, elongate Leptidae, some species of which are blood-suckers, lie in wait for insect prey in shady places. Only six of the sixty-six known Australian species have been collected locally. Bladder-flies (Acroseridae) are small, hump-backed flies, with larvae parasitic on spiders. The black, soot-like egg clusters of *Oncodes*, normally found on rushes, are also deposited on fence wire, and even clothes lines. Some rather striking flies are found amongst the long-legged robber flies (Asilidae), which are actively predatory on insects of all sizes. The large, black and orange *Blepharotes coriarius* occurs along the Murray. Bee flies (Bombyliidae) are stout, often very hairy flies with slender legs. The slender Empididae, predatory on small insects, have elaborate courtship rituals. The related Dolichopodidae, also slender predatory flies, are metallic green or bronze.

Eutermiphora abdominalis (Phoridae) is a small wingless fly found in ant nests. Hover-flies (Syrphidae) have a variety of habits. The very common black and yellow *Syrphus viridiceps*, seen hovering over flowers, has green maggots which are predatory on aphids, and other small insects, while the bee-like *Eristalis tenax* breeds in liquid decaying matter, such as dead animals, septic tanks, etc. The larvae have long breathing tubes. Several species of *Eumerus* attack bulbs and onions.

Queensland fruit fly (*Strumeta tryoni*: Trypetidae) has become adapted to cooler conditions than in its native State, and is now established as far south as East Gippsland. The larvae attack a wide range of fruits, making it a serious potential pest, which could jeopardise export markets. Road-block checks, market inspection of interstate fruit, and several metropolitan and country eradication campaigns, following the first Melbourne outbreak in 1953, have prevented establishment of this pest. Fruit growing areas are monitored by male lure traps, which sometimes attract other local species.

The small Agromyzidae attack plants. *Phytomyza atricornis* larvae are leaf miners in cinerarias, etc., while *Fergusonina* species have an unusual life history, breeding in galls on eucalypts, in association with nematodes which are alternatively free living, and internal parasites. Larvae of the metallic green *Lonchaea* (Lonchaeidae) found in damaged tomatoes, are often mistaken for fruit flies. A number of small, closely related families breed mostly in humus, although some species attack plants. Ephydriidae swarm on the mud around stagnant water, while the yellowish Coelopidae breed in rotting seaweed. The tiny ferment flies found near rotting fruit are Drosophilidae. Several species of *Gastrophilus* (Gastrophilidae) may attack horses in Victoria, the larvae living in the alimentary canal, while *Oestrus ovis* (Oestridae) breeds in the nasal cavities of sheep.

Calliphoridae are medium-sized green, blue, or brown blowflies which breed in animal matter, or excrement. The important sheep blowflies (*Lucilia*, *Chrysomya*, and *Calliphora* species) breed in carrion, and also damp wool and flesh of sheep, sometimes causing considerable economic losses if preventive measures are neglected. Blowfly maggots found indoors have often come from bird or animal carcasses in the ceiling.

The bristly, blowfly-like Tachinidae, with some 500 species in Australia, are parasitic on other insects. The often large and colourful adults are usually collected around flowers. *Rutilla* is the dominant genus. The grey *Voriella uniseta*, and *Trigonospila brevifacies*, black with yellow bands, parasitise light-brown apple moth. The related Sarcophagidae are greyish, striped blowflies which breed in decaying animal or vegetable matter, or are parasitic. *Taylormyia iota*, which has red eyes and yellowish head, is a widespread, common species.

The moderate sized greyish or dark Muscidae breed mainly in decaying organic matter. The ubiquitous housefly (*Musca domestica*) is found near its breeding sites, typically vegetable garbage, or horse manure. Its indiscriminate feeding makes it liable to transmit disease. The very similar bush fly, which rarely comes indoors, is a different species, *Musca vetustissima*. Although this irritating pest can appear



[Department of Agriculture

The most important factor affecting the distribution and abundance of insect species is man's manipulation of the environment, as, for example, in this scene of land clearing in Gippsland. The many species adapted to the specific conditions provided by the native vegetation are confronted with a hostile environment, and may die out. Some survive on the remaining trees, while a few may even thrive under the uniform conditions provided by man's monocultures, and become important pests.

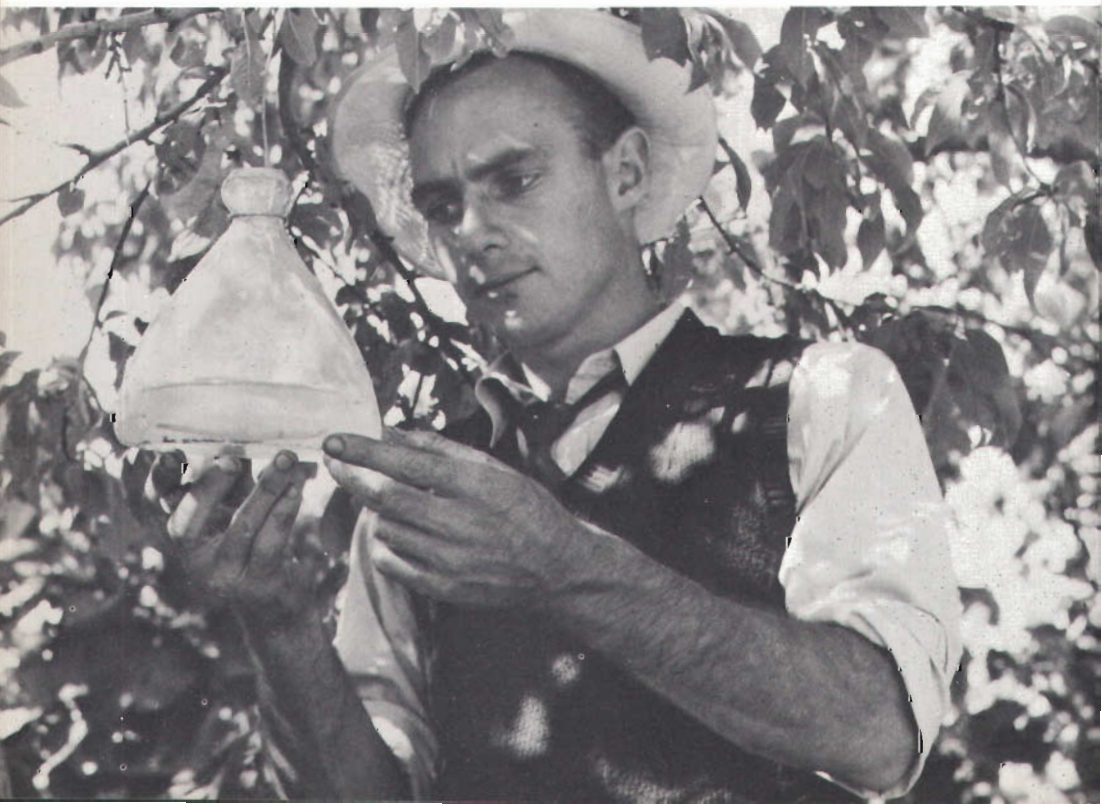
Insects of Victoria

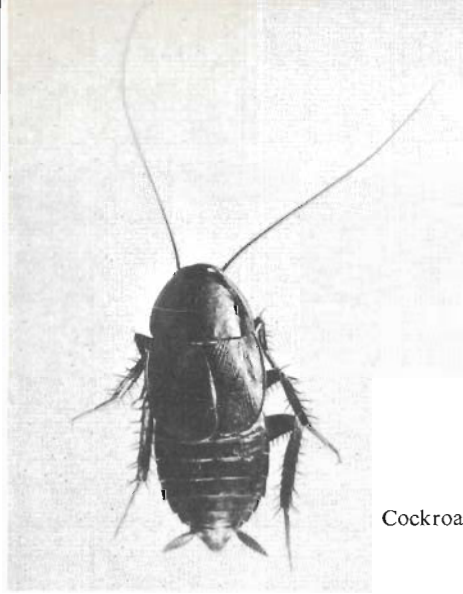


The seasonal use of chemical pesticides is the basis for the control of the established pests of stone and pome fruits in Victoria.

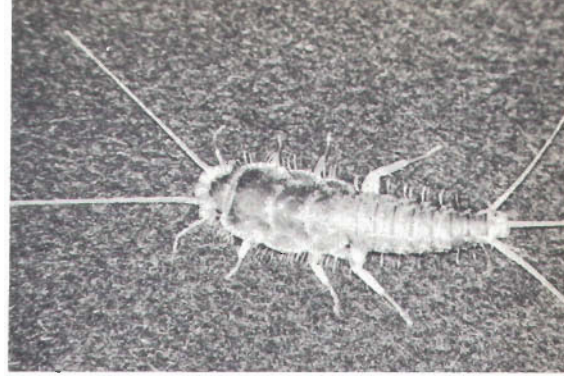
Eradication of local sporadic outbreaks of fruit fly, detected early through the use of lure traps, is the basis for controlling this serious fruit pest in Victoria.

[Department of Agriculture





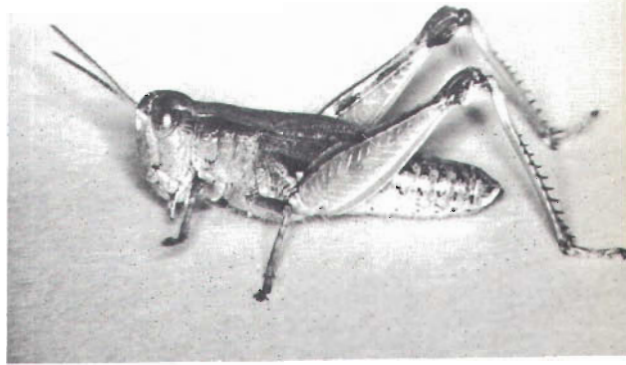
Cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*, *Blattoidea*)



Silverfish (*Ctenolepisma longicaudata*, *Thysanura*)

[Victorian Plant Research Institute]

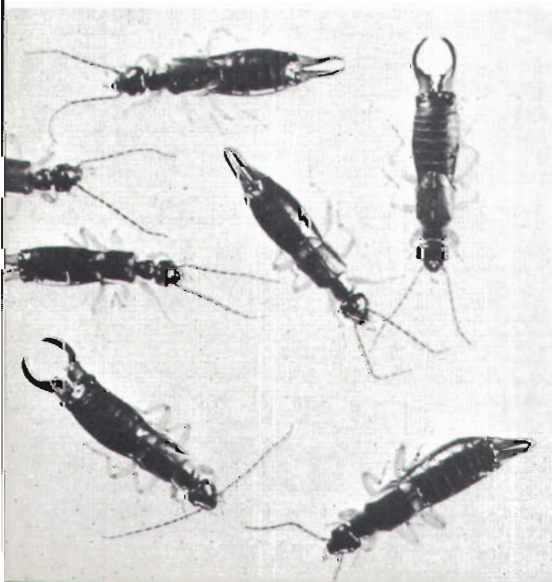
Female Embiid (*Embioptera*)

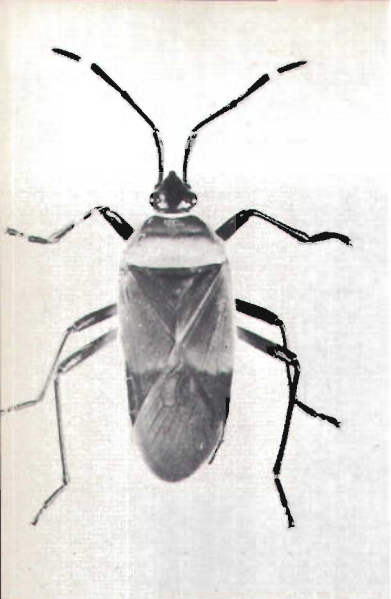


Wingless grasshopper (*Phaulacridium vittatum*, *Orthoptera*)

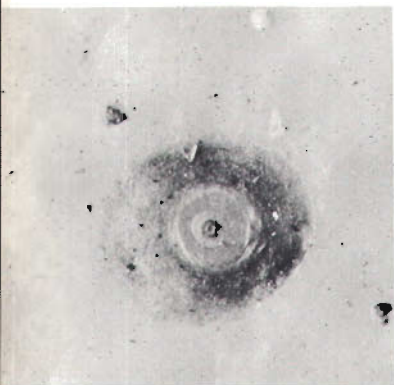
Earwigs (*Forficula auricularia*, *Dermaptera*)

Worker termites (*Isoptera*)

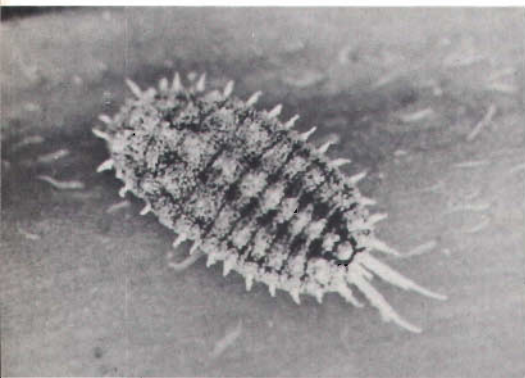




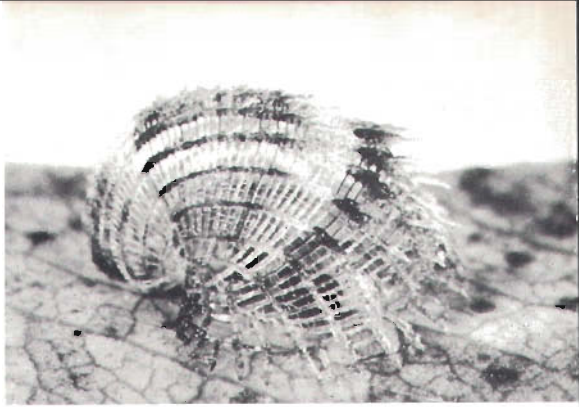
Harlequin bug
(*Dindymus versicolor*, *Pyrrhocoridae*)



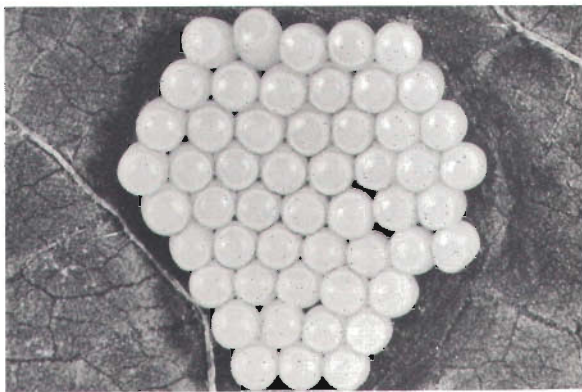
Citrus red scale
(*Aonidiella aurantii*, *Diaspididae*)



Mealybug (*Pseudococcus* sp., *Pseudococcidae*)
[Victorian Plant Research Institute]

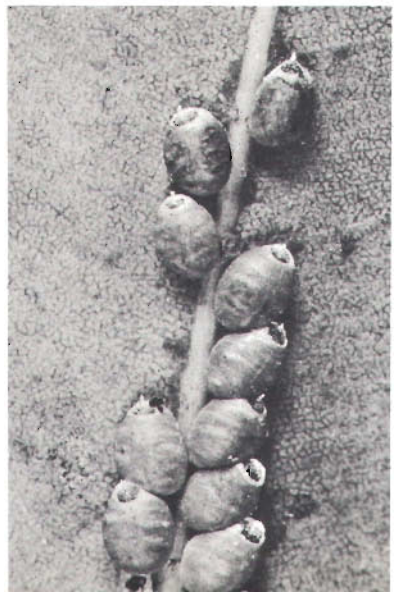


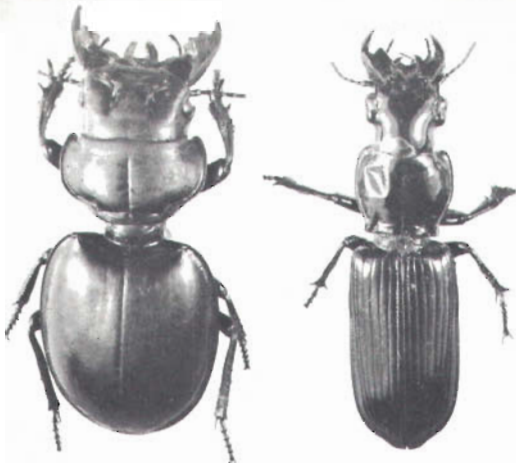
Lerp on gum leaf (*Cardiaspina* sp., *Psyllidae*)



Eggs of green vegetable bug
(*Nezara viridula*, *Pentatomidae*)

Gum tree scale
(*Eriococcus* sp., *Eriococcidae*)

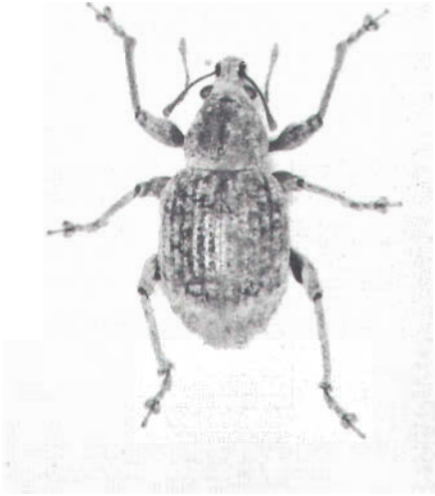




Euryscaphus waterhousei, Carabidae
Hyperion schroetteri, Carabidae



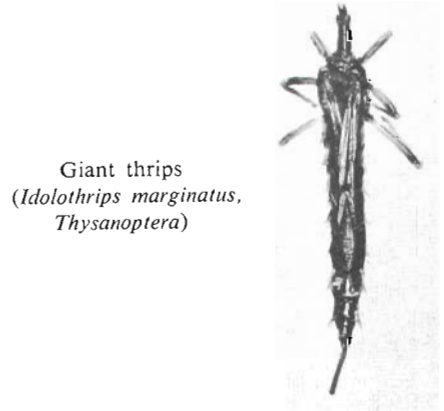
Fiddler beetle
(*Eupoecila australasiae*, Scarabaeidae)



South African vine weevil
(*Phlyctinus callosus*, Curculionidae)

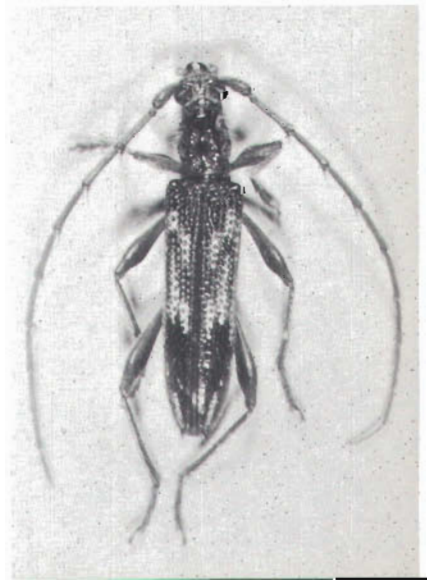
[Victorian Plant Research Institute

Red-headed pasture cockchafer larva
(*Adoryphorus couloni*, Scarabaeidae)



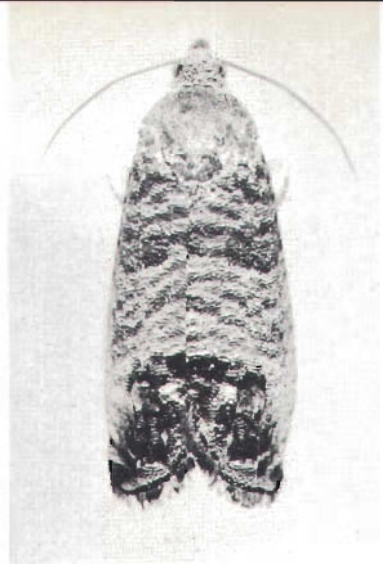
Giant thrips
(*Idolothrips marginatus*,
Thysanoptera)

Variiegated longicorn
(*Coptocerus rubripes*, Cerambycidae)





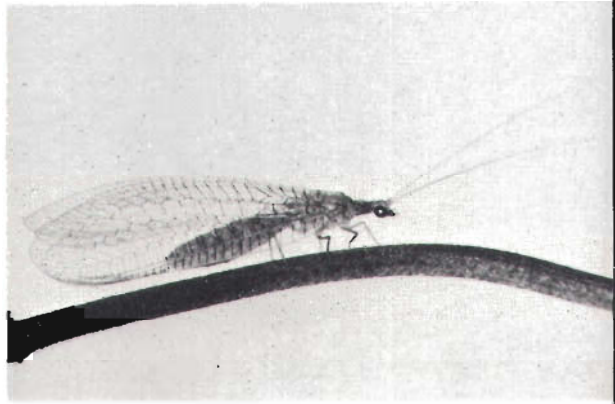
Bush fly (*Musca vetustissima*, *Muscidae*)



Codling moth
(*Cydia pomonella*, *Olethreutidae*)



Ant lion larva
(*Myrmeleontidae*, *Neuroptera*)

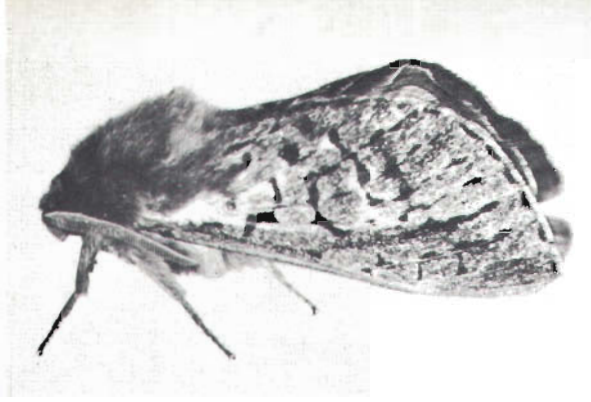


Green lacewing (*Chrysopa sp.*, *Chrysopidae*)

Hover fly (*Syrphus viridiceps*, *Syrphidae*)

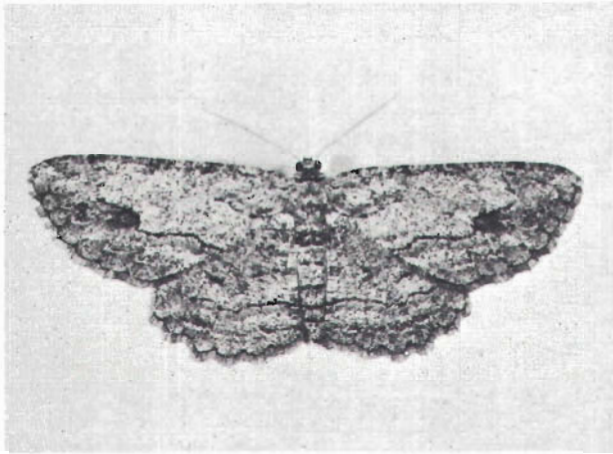
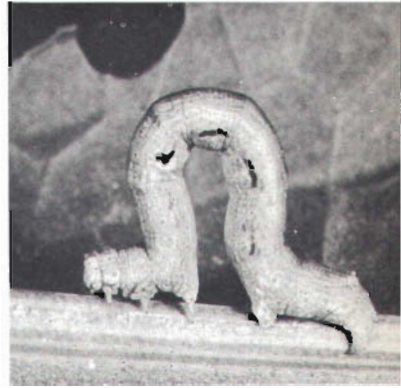


Parasite of light-brown apple moth
(*Trigonospila brevifacies*, *Tachinidae*)



Oxycanus fuscomaculata, *Hepialidae*

Looper caterpillar (*Geometridae*)



Ectropis excursaria, *Geometridae*

Heliotrope moth
(*Utetheisa pulchelloides*, *Arctiidae*)



Larva of vine moth
(*Phalaenoides glycine*, *Agaristidae*)

Case moth larvae (*Psychidae*)





Parasite of light-brown apple moth
(*Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros*, *Ichneumonidae*)



Pupal parasite of cabbage white butterfly
(*Pteromalus puparum*, *Pteromalidae*)

Larvae of sawfly wasp
(*Perga* sp., *Pergidae*)



Head of bulldog ant
(*Myrmecia* sp., *Formicidae*)



Larval parasite of cabbage white butterfly
(*Apanteles glomeratus*, *Braconidae*)



Wasp galls on red flowering gum leaf
(*Chalcidoidea*)



Persectania ewingii (*Noctuidae*) larva killed by fungus
[Victorian Plant Research Institute]



in plague proportions anywhere in Victoria, its breeding habits are largely unknown. The greyish, biting stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) breeds in horse manure, and sometimes in backyards housing large dogs. The onion maggot (*Hylemyia cilicrura*) attacks onions grown in soil rich in organic matter.

The flattened blood-sucking Hippoboscidae are external parasites on mammals and birds, and sometimes attempt to bite humans. *Ortholfersia* species attack marsupials, and the introduced *Pseudolynchia canariensis* attacks pigeons. *Melophagus ovinus* is a wingless species on sheep, known as the sheep ked.

TRICHOPTERA. Caddis-flies, closely related to the Lepidoptera, resemble small moths, but the wings are hairy instead of being scaly. The aquatic larvae usually live in small cases of sand, sticks, etc., and feed on water weeds, although some catch prey in silk nets. The pupae, which have strong mandibles to escape from the case, swim to the surface, where the adults emerge, flying usually at dusk in early summer, and rarely feeding.

Few species are recorded from Victoria, and further collection especially in alpine regions, should reveal many more of the 177 known Australian species. *Archaeophylax ochreus* breeds in streams on the Bogong High Plains. *Stenopsychodes montana* has wings speckled with black and yellow, while the males of *Smicridea* and *Asmicridea* have white or grey wings, giving the appearance of a snow storm when they are in flight. The females, by contrast, are dull brown. The black and orange *Plectrotarsus gravenhorsti* has the mouthparts in the male extended into a beak. The dominant family Leptoceridae have antennae often several times as long as the body.

LEPIDOPTERA (Moths and butterflies) are characterised by scales on the wings, and a proboscis which can be uncoiled to suck liquids such as nectar from flowers. A vast number are small and inconspicuous, but Victoria also has a range of the larger and more showy moths and butterflies, the latter, in particular, being of interest to amateur collectors. The elongate larvae (caterpillars) with six true legs, various abdominal prolegs, and biting jaws, are almost entirely plant feeders. Many species are of economic importance.

The primitive Ghost Moths (Hepialidae) are well represented in Victoria by a number of often large and attractive species. The greyish-brown and silver *Trictena argentata* emerges in numbers after the first autumn rains, leaving the empty pupa cases poking out of the soil under gum trees, the larvae being root feeders. The green or blue *Aenetus eximus* and related species feed on and in the stems of various native plants, protected by a felt-like covering. A number of mottled brownish hepialids are grass feeders, the larvae living in tunnels in the soil. The best known is the underground grass-grub (*Oncopera fasciculata*), an important pest of pastures. Such larvae are often attacked by the fungus *Cordyceps*, which completely replaces the tissue, producing the so-called "Vegetable caterpillars". However, *Cordyceps* is rarely of economic importance.

The wood-boring Cossidae also contain a number of large species, such as the marbled greyish *Xyleutes liturata*, the 4 to 5 in long larvae of which tunnel in wattles. Fat, creamy Cossid larvae, usually obtained from eucalypts, were eaten by the Aborigines.

Case moths (Psychidae) construct silk cases in which the larvae and the wingless females live. *Oikeuticus elongatus* makes long, twig-covered cases, while another smaller species uses leaves for camouflage, and may strip garden shrubs before being detected.

The small Tineidae are scavengers, eating a variety of materials, and sometimes living in portable silken cases. Several introduced cosmopolitan species attack undisturbed woollen clothing and carpets. Larvae of the metallic green clover seed moth (*Coleophora alcyonipennella*: Coleophoridae) live in cigar-shaped cases and feed on clover flowers.

The many similar species of the small delicate Gracillariidae, which characteristically rest propped up on their legs, usually have leaf-mining larvae. *Caloptilia azaleella* curls azalea leaves, and the minute *Acrocerops plebeia* blisters wattle leaves. The wriggly green larvae of the cosmopolitan cabbage moth (*Plutella xylostella*: Yponomeutidae) are pests of cabbages and other Cruciferae. The small metallic coloured *Glyphiteryx* species (Glyphiterygidae) breed on sedges, etc. The active Aegeriidae, with transparent wings, resemble wasps. The introduced *Synanthedon tipuliformis* tunnels in currant bushes. Amongst the numerous similar Oecophoridae, larvae of the yellowish *Philobota* species live in vertical tunnels in grasslands soil, while others live in leaf litter, or like *Wingia aurata*, feed on eucalypt leaves. The numerous large species of Xyloryctidae are wood borers. Larvae of the silky white *Cryptophasa unipunctata*, which normally attack wattles, sometimes ringbark and tunnel into branches of ornamental trees, while other species often attack *Banksia* and *Pultenea* shrubs. The introduced potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*: Gelechiidae) is an important pest of potato plants and tubers and the Angoumis grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) is a stored products pest.

Larvae of the Tortricidae usually feed between folded or webbed leaves, or burrow into flower heads, etc. The light-brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) with a wide range of native host plants, has become an important pest of pome fruits, vines, and ornamentals especially where chemicals kill off its parasites and predators. *Merophyas divulsana* rolls the leaves of lucerne. The well known codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*: Olethreutidae) is the most serious pest of apples and pears, while larvae of the oriental fruit moth (*Cydia molesta*), also introduced, tunnel into shoots and fruit of peach trees.

Heliocosma argyroleuca (Phaloniidae) is a common alpine species. The larvae feed on snow daisies and buttercups, making small cases covered with dried petals.

The day flying Castniidae have clubbed antennae and resemble butterflies. Their soil inhabiting larvae feed on sedge roots, etc. A number of species of *Synemon* are present, particularly in inland areas.

Cup Moths (Limacodidae) have colourful slug-like larvae, armed with bunches of stinging spines. Their smooth brown cocoons are cup shaped following the emergence of the stout adults. The mottled cup moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) attacks eucalypts, occasionally causing severe leaf damage.

The Orneodidae and Pterophoridae are slender moths with wings deeply cleft into a number of plumes. The white *Tipanaea patulella* (Pyralidae) is a stem borer of rushes and sedges, while *Hednota*, not regarded as a pest in Victoria, webs and feeds on grasses. The Mediterranean flour moth (*Anagasta kuehniella*) and the Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella*) are cosmopolitan pests of processed grain and stored foodstuffs.

The long thin foliage-feeding Geometridae larvae progress in a looping motion, and are well camouflaged when motionless. Several brownish *Mnesampela* species attack garden shrubs, while *M. privata* skeletonises blue gum leaves, drawing them together as rough shelters. *Chlorocoma* species are a delicate green or yellow, but most Geometrids are inconspicuously coloured. The flightless females of *Zermizinga indocilisaria* have curious arched strap-like wings.

The stout furry Lasiocampidae have hairy night-feeding larvae. *Entometa* moths are brown and yellow.

The very hairy larvae of the Anthelidae, known as "woolly bears", incorporate their hairs into their cocoons, and these can cause intense irritation if handled. *Anthela nicotioe* feeds on wattles, and *Anthela ocellata* and *Pterolocera amplicornis* feed on native grasses. The large bristly larvae of *Chelepteryx collesi* feed on eucalypts.

Victoria's largest and finest moth is the fawn Emperor gum moth (*Antherea eucalypti*: Saturniidae). Its huge colourful green caterpillars feed on eucalypts or pepper trees and pupate in tough brown cocoons. Although there are normally two generations a year, adult emergence may be delayed for up to ten years.

Amongst the few local species of the swift-flying streamlined hawk moths (Sphingidae) are the cosmopolitan silver striped *Hippotion lineata*, common inland, breeding on vines, and the brown and orange *Hippotion scrofa*.

Larvae of *Ochrogaster contraria* (Notodontidae), which construct bag shelters in Mallee wattles, move in long processions.

The tufted caterpillars of *Orgyia anartoides* (Lymantriidae) sometimes appear in large numbers on garden shrubs. The males are orange and brown, and the brown females are wingless. The hairy larvae of the mistletoe-feeding *Euproctis edwardsi* cause intense irritation if handled. Tiger moths (Arctiidae) include several large showy species, such as the spotted white and red *Spilosoma glatignyi*, and the smaller pinkish *Scoliacma bicolora*. The hairy *Roeselia* caterpillars (Nolidae) skeletonise gum leaves. The brightly coloured Agaristidae usually fly in bright sunlight. The black and cream *Phalaenoides*

glycine is a common native species whose blackish caterpillars, banded with white, now feed on vines. Males of *Hecatesia* make a whistling noise when flying at dusk.

The Noctuidae (cutworms, armyworms) contain a large number of rather similar medium-sized moths, some being serious economic pests. The southern armyworm (*Persectania ewingii*) is a regular spring pest of pastures and crops. In serious outbreaks the striped caterpillars may move forward in a long thin line, eating out everything as they go, hence the name "armyworm". The fawn coloured native budworm (*Heliothis punctigera*) attacks pastures, crops, and vegetables, especially in the spring. The grey Bogong moth (*Agrotis infusa*), which breeds along inland river flats, migrates up to the alpine regions, where it spends the summer clustered in enormous numbers under overhanging rocks. Roasted over fires, the moths were a favourite food of the Aborigines. The tapering green larvae of the looper caterpillar (*Plusia argentifera*) are sometimes found on garden vegetables. Large brownish grey moths, with a blue eye spot, sometimes found in houses, are *Dasypodia selenophora*.

Butterflies comprise several families of day-flying Lepidoptera with clubbed antennae, and include about 100 Victorian species. The sun-loving skippers (Hesperiidae), found from spring to autumn, have interesting life histories, some being rare, or very localised. They are usually olive or brownish, with yellow markings, and a rapid undulating flight. *Taractrocera papyria* is one common species.

There are only four local swallowtails (Papilionidae), the most common being the black and greenish-white *Graphium macleayanus macleayanus*. *Papilio aegeus aegeus*, which breeds on citrus in northern districts, is Victoria's largest butterfly.

The small, often bluish Lycaenidae have specialised life histories, with the sometimes carnivorous larvae being attended by ants. The green slug-like larvae of the widespread *Zizeeria otis labradus* are found on lucerne, beans, and other legumes. *Orgyris* contains several beautiful species, while *Hypochrysoptera delicia delos* is metallic bluish or greenish.

The introduced cabbage white butterfly (*Pieris rapae* : Pieridae) breeds on cabbages and fodder crops, etc., while the native *Anaphaeis java teutonica*, whose early summer mass migrations from inland regions were once more common, breeds on capers. Several species of *Delias*, marked with black, white, crimson and yellow, breed on mistletoe.

The brownish Nymphalidae contain a number of well-known butterflies, such as the common brown and black *Heteronympha merope merope*, in which the sexes are marked quite differently. The banded caterpillars of the world-wide species *Danaus plexippus* and *D. chrysippus* are always associated with the introduced swan plant. The small orange-brown and black *Oreixanica* species appear late in the season. *Vanessa cardui kershawi*, which breeds on everlasting daisies and capeweed, is common in favourable seasons.

HYMENOPTERA (Wasps, bees, ants) cover a wide range of sizes. All, except sawflies, have a "wasp-waist", and the two pairs of wings, hooked together in flight, have specialised and sometimes highly reduced venation. The female ovipositor is adapted for sawing, piercing, or stinging. The adults are either carnivorous, or pollen or nectar feeders, and the larvae vary from caterpillar-like plant feeders, to maggot-like parasites, sometimes with complex life cycles.

The introduced Sirex wasp (*Sirex noctilio*: Siricidae), is an important pest of pine plantations, especially unhealthy trees. The large, metallic-blue female sawfly deposits eggs and fungus spores in branches with a stout ovipositor, and the grub-like larvae tunnel through the timber, spreading the fungus, which weakens the tree. The dark, caterpillar-like grubs of several species of *Perga* (Pergidae) are a common sight in the bush, clustered in masses on eucalypts, and sometimes causing extensive leaf damage. They pupate in the soil, and the adult sawflies may take some years to emerge. The leaf-mining *Phylacteophaga eucalypti* (Tenthredinidae) produces blisters on gum leaves, *Pterygophorus cinctus* attacks docks, and the slug-like larvae of *Caliroa cerasi* are found on hawthorns and fruit trees.

The hard, shiny bodied, and often colourful Ichneumon wasps (Ichneumonidae) form an enormous family of insect parasites, usually attacking larvae of moths and butterflies, but sometimes other parasites. Some of the bigger species emit a strong odour when handled. *Echthromorpha intricata* is a common large black species, with yellow spots, and red legs and antennae, and *Ichneumon promissorius* is a common parasite of cutworm caterpillars. Males of *Lissopimpla semipunctata* have the curious habit, first noted by a Victorian naturalist, of pollinating *Cryptostylis* orchids by "mating" with the flowers. The introduced *Thyraeella collaris*, *Hymenobosmina rafi*, and several species of *Horogenes* help to control cabbage moth. *Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros*, pale yellow with black spots, parasitises light-brown apple moth pupae, while another native species, *Gambrus stokesi*, attacks codling moth pupae. The very long ovipositor of the introduced *Megarhyssa* enables it to parasitise Sirex wasp larvae in pine trees.

The closely related Braconid wasps (Braconidae), with similar habits, are another large group of considerable economic importance. The familiar *Apanteles glomeratus* produces masses of bright yellow cocoons alongside parasitised cabbage butterfly larvae, while other species produce masses of white cocoons. The light-brown apple moth parasite, *Apanteles tasmanica*, produces single cocoons. Some braconids parasitise aphids. Examples are *Diaeretiella rapae* on the cabbage aphid, *Ephedrus persicae*, and several species of *Aphidius*.

Chalcid wasps (Chalcidoidea) are an enormous group of tiny wasps, with elbowed antennae, mostly parasitic on other insects, and therefore of considerable economic significance. Some, however, produce plant galls. Some of the fairy-flies (Myrmaridae) are amongst the smallest insects known. *Aphelinus mali* (Eulophidae), released in 1924, has given good control of woolly aphid of apple. Several species of minute yellow *Aphytis*, imported from California, are being used for biological control of red scale of citrus. *Encarsia formosa* has been so effective

against the greenhouse whitefly that this once serious pest is rarely seen in large numbers. *Comperiella bifasciata* (Encyrtidae) with black bands on the wings, has become established as a useful parasite of red and yellow scales on citrus, while several species of *Aphycus* help to keep various scale insects under control. *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae* (Perilampidae) produces "wattle apple" galls in place of the flowers of acacias. *Spalangia endius* and *Nasonia vitripennis* (Pteromalidae) are cosmopolitan parasites of house flies and blowflies. *Pteromalus puparum*, imported from New Zealand in 1941 by the Department of Agriculture, is a useful parasite for control of the cabbage white butterfly. Eurytomidae usually attack plants. *Bruchophagus gibbus* destroys clover and lucerne seed, while *Eurytoma* species produce galls on trees. The Chalcidae, with swollen hind legs used for jumping, are usually parasitic on caterpillars. *Brachymeria phya* attacks light brown apple moth.

Megalyra fascipennis, with a slender ovipositor three times the body length, belongs to the solely Australian family Megalyridae, which, like the similar Stephaniidae, with long slender antennae, is thought to be parasitic on wood grubs. The hatchet-bodied wasps (Evaniiidae) with abdomen elevated on a long petiole, appear to be egg parasites of Orthoptera.

Ibalia leucospoides (Ibaliidae) has been introduced from New Zealand to combat *Sirex* wasps. Several native species of *Scelio* (Scelionidae) are parasitic on locust eggs, while various geographical strains of *Trissolcus* and *Telenomus*, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, appear to have achieved good control of the green vegetable bug by parasitising the eggs. The metallic green or blue cuckoo-wasps (Chrysididae) which roll into a ball when disturbed, parasitise other Hymenoptera.

The hairy flower-wasps (Scoliidae) are richly coloured, dark winged burrowing wasps, probably parasitic on scarab larvae. This habit is true of the numerous flower wasps (Thynnidae) in which the males haunt flowers, while the females are wingless. The large, black and yellow *Zaspilothynnus variabilis* is a common species. However, the dark metallic "blue ant" (*Diamma bicolor*), which stings severely, parasitises mole crickets. The hairy, hard-bodied wingless females of the Mutillidae, typically found on warm sand dunes, parasitise other Hymenoptera.

Australia has some of the most primitive ants (Formicidae) in the world, including the ponerine ants, which sting readily, hanging on by their large jaws for leverage. The one inch long *Myrmecia*, represented by nineteen species in Victoria, nest in rotting logs or under stones. The smaller, black *Promyrmecia pilosula*, which jumps readily, is the commonest of the fourteen local species of this genus. The introduced Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis*), first discovered in Melbourne in 1939, is a serious pest of gardens and houses, requiring systematic insecticide treatment for control. Of the many native species of *Iridomyrmex*, the best known is *I. detectus*, which makes large, flat mound nests, covered with fine gravel. *Technomyrmex albipes* is a pest in kitchens at times, and the sugar ant (*Camponotus consobrinus*) also comes indoors. Several *Pheidole* and *Monomorium* species are sporadic pests of houses and lawns.

The Vespidae (social wasps), which have three distinct castes : workers (sterile females), males, and females (queens)—build community nests from chewed up wood fibres. The larvae in the cells are fed with masticated caterpillars, etc., and fresh colonies are founded each spring by the overwintering queens. The common black and dull brown *Polistes variabilis*, one of the paper nest wasps, makes mushroom-shaped honeycomb nests suspended under overhanging shelters. The introduced English wasp (*Vespula vulgaris*) builds multi-storied nests in cavities in the ground, dense hedges, or walls of buildings. The swift, silent yellow and black workers, which sting readily if annoyed, are attracted to sugar sources, such as flowers and ripe fruit. This pest, first discovered in 1960, is now slowly spreading through the eastern suburbs of Melbourne.

The slender waisted Sphecidae either burrow in sand, or make nests of daubed mud in sheltered sites. The common large yellow and black *Sceliphron laetum* may build its clay nests, stocked with spiders, inside buildings, while the short-winged *Sphex* wasps stock their sand burrows with caterpillars, paralysed by their sting. The long-legged sand wasps (Pompilidae), large predatory species with yellowish wings, also store paralysed spiders in their burrows. The black and yellow *Salix bicolor* is a common species. The solitary mason wasps (Eumenidae) build clay nests usually with a number of cells, but sometimes single vase-shaped cells, stocked with paralysed caterpillars.

The huge black and yellow *Exeirus lateritus* (Exeiridae) digs burrows in sandy soil to which it drags paralysed cicadas as food supply for its larvae. The Bembecidae take flies back to their burrows clustered together in sandy soil. The Nyssonidae have similar habits, *Sericophorus* being a useful predator of sheep blowflies. The thick set Larridae prey mainly on Orthoptera, but *Tachysphex australis* deposits its eggs, cuckoo fashion, in the spider filled cells of a mud-dauber wasp.

A number of families of native bees, characterised by plumose body hairs, are represented in Victoria, most of them being solitary insects which collect nectar and pollen from flowers. The medium to large hairy bees of the Colletidae, Anthophoridae and Andreidae nest in chambers at the base of tunnels in the soil. The numerous species of *Parasphcodes* (Halictidae) and *Halictus* have social castes, and community nesting areas, with brood cells opening off tunnels in the soil. *Halictus*, with more than one generation a year, exhibits colour variation, and parthenogenesis. The primitive Hylaeidae are well represented by many smooth, flower-haunting species, with a variety of nesting habits. Some of the leaf-cutting bees (Megachilidae) are fond of rose leaves for cutting out discs used in building their cigar-shaped nests, while others use resin from gum trees, or are parasitic on other native bees. The smooth, dark *Exoneura bicolor* (Ceratoniidae) excavates in stems of plants, or even posts for its nests. The Apidae contains a number of small, dark, shining, stingless native bees, mostly *Trigona* species, which construct community nests in hollow trees. These were one of the few sources of sweetness available to the Aborigines. The more industrious, introduced domestic honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) which has largely supplanted the native bees, is of immense value in pollinating plants, as well as producing honey.

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Geographical Features

Area and Boundaries

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part and covers about 87,884 square miles or 56,245,760 acres.

It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales from which it is separated by the Murray River and a boundary about 110 miles long running north-westerly from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray River, being a point known as The Springs, on Forest Hill. All the waters of the Murray River are in New South Wales, the State boundary being the left bank of the stream. The total length of the New South Wales boundary is about 1,175 miles.

On the west the State is bounded by South Australia and on the south by the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coastline 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Westernport 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 88,119 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilson's Promontory, in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 22½ min. E., is the southernmost point of Victoria and likewise of the Australian continent; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S.—a distance of 280 miles.

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia :

AREA OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

State or Territory	Area	Per Cent of Total Area
Western Australia	sq. miles 975,920	32·88
Queensland	667,000	22·47
Northern Territory	520,280	17·53
South Australia	380,070	12·81
New South Wales	309,433	10·43
Victoria	87,884	2·96
Tasmania	26,383	0·89
Australian Capital Territory	939	0·03
Total Australia	2,967,909	100·00

Physical Divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the articles on geographical features, area, and climate.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (Figure 1). Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate, and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :

1. *Murray Basin Plains* :

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

2. *Central Highlands* :

A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—

- (a) the Sandstone Belt and
- (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder

B. The Western Highlands :

- (a) The Midlands
- (b) The Grampians
- (c) The Dundas Highlands

3. *Western District Plains* :

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

4. *Gippsland Plains* :

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

5. *Southern Uplands* :

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

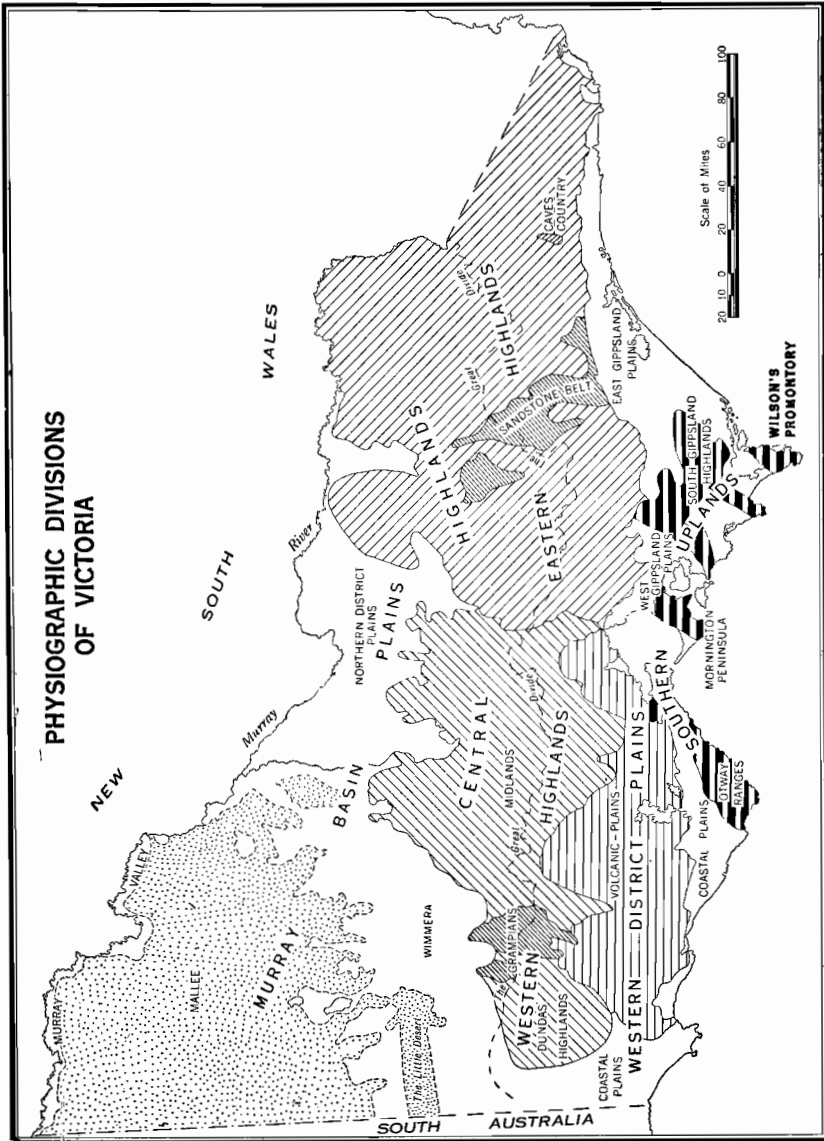


FIGURE 1.

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains, and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand

distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

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

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

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop, and Hotham rising above 6,000 ft, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 3,000 ft, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well-known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

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

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

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

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains

rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "Stony Rises".

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

Gippsland Plains

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

Southern Uplands

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with Older Volcanic basalts in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for practically blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

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Physical Environment and Land Use

The Central Highland Zone (see Figure 1) is the dominant physiographic region of Victoria. The greatest importance of these Highlands is their influence on the drainage pattern of the State. They act as a drainage division and catchment areas between the long north and north-west flowing rivers which are part of the Murray System and the shorter south flowing rivers.

The Highlands are divided into two parts by the 1,200-ft Kilmore Gap, a natural gateway for transport routes leading north from Melbourne.

Eastern Highlands

To the east, the Eastern Highlands form a broad, rugged region of deeply dissected high plateaux with elevations of up to 6,000 ft. They form a barrier to east-moving airmasses, giving rise to heavy orographic rainfall of over 50 in p.a. in the higher parts. This is the

wettest part of the State, and is the coldest region in winter with substantial snowfalls at higher elevations, a factor responsible for the development of skiing resorts at locations such as Mt. Buffalo, Mt. Buller, Mt. Hotham, and Falls Creek. Because of the elevation, this is also the coolest part of the State in summer. The rugged topography and dense forest cover of the Eastern Highlands makes them rather inaccessible and of little agricultural potential, so that they are the only large area of Victoria that is very sparsely settled and almost devoid of transport routes. However, the foothill zone adjoining the East Gippsland Plains is an important forestry area, while the lower slopes and valleys are used for grazing, particularly of cattle. High alpine grassland areas in the north-east, such as the Bogong High Plains, are used for summer grazing, this area being one of the rare cases of a transhumance farming economy in Australia. The high run-off and steep stream gradients have made the Eastern Highlands important for water storage and hydro-electricity generation at Kiewa, Eildon, and Rubicon.

Western Highlands

West of the Kilmore Gap, the Western Highlands are much lower than those to the east. These Highlands culminate in the west in a series of block mountains, of which the Grampians and the Dundas Highlands form the final western outlines of the Highland Zone. Stream gradients are more gentle than in the Eastern Highlands, so that hydro-electricity potential is low. However, the Rocklands Dam, and the Eppalock and Cairn Curran Reservoirs are important storages for water supply to farms of the northern plains of Victoria.

The Western Highlands, because of their lower elevation, have a lower rainfall than the Eastern Highlands, and they do not act as a barrier to settlement and transport. The reasonably reliable rainfall of 20 in to 30 in p.a., cool winters, warm summers, rolling topography, open dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands, and moderately fertile if thin volcanic soils offer an environment suitable for sheep grazing for wool and fat lambs, fodder cropping, dairying, and potato growing. Early settlement of the area was stimulated by the gold discoveries of the 1850s and 1860s in the Ballarat and Bendigo districts, and these two cities have developed as important regional centres. Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Clunes are additional service centres.

Murray Basin Plains

North of the Central Highland Zone are the flat Murray Basin Plains (see Figure 1). The western section is comprised of the Mallee-Wimmera Plain, characterised by areas of east-west running sand ridges, grey-brown and solonised Mallee soils, and some areas of sandy wastelands. Rainfall is around 20 in p.a. in the southern Wimmera, but it decreases to under 10 in p.a. in the north-western Mallee, which is the driest area of the State. As well as being low, rainfall is erratic and unreliable in the Mallee-Wimmera, but the warm winters and hot summers ensure a year round growing season where water is available. Early farms were too small, and over-cropping led to widespread crop failures and soil erosion. Since the 1930s farming here has become more stable as a result of the provision of adequate and assured water supplies from the Mallee-Wimmera Stock and

Domestic Water Supply System, larger farms of over 1,000 acres, crop rotations, the development of a crop-livestock farming pattern, the use of superphosphate and growing of legumes to maintain soil fertility, and soil conservation practices. The winter rainfall maximum and dry summer harvesting period, the good rail and road network and bulk handling facilities, and scientific farming techniques have enabled the Wimmera to become a region of high-yielding wheat and mixed farms. The drier areas of the Mallee are characterised more by larger sheep properties.

Of great significance in the Mallee are the irrigation areas of the Mildura-Merbein-Red Cliffs and Swan Hill districts, with close settlement farming growing vines and fruits. Mildura, Ouyen, Swan Hill, Horsham, Warracknabeal, and St. Arnaud are the main regional centres of the Mallee-Wimmera Plains.

The Northern District Plains form the narrower eastern section of the Murray Basin Plains. Here rainfall increases from 15 in p.a. in the western part to over 30 in p.a. in the eastern part of the plain adjoining the Eastern Highlands. Rainfall is more reliable than in the Mallee-Wimmera District. However, there is generally a summer water deficiency which restricts pasture growth, so that the Northern District Plains are characterised by extensive grazing and mixed wheat-sheep farms. Recently there has been increasing emphasis on "ley" farming (i.e., rotation of crops and pastures) in order to increase carrying capacities and productivity. The higher, eastern section of the Northern District Plains with more reliable rainfall is one of the best sheep and cattle grazing areas in the State.

There is a marked contrast in the Northern District Plains between the "dry" farming areas and those closely settled irrigation areas of the Kyabram-Shepparton, and Cobram-Yarrowonga areas using water from the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, and Murray rivers, respectively. Fruits, vegetables, hops, and tobacco growing with local specialisations, and dairying based on improved pastures are the main activities in the irrigated districts. Shepparton has become an important centre for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. These areas are also important as suppliers for the metropolitan fresh fruit and vegetable market.

Murray and its tributaries, especially in the Kerang, Echuca-Rochester,

In the Northern District Plains Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Benalla are large and expanding regional centres with manufacturing industries, while Echuca, Rochester, Kyabram, and Wodonga are smaller service centres with a small range of urban functions.

Coastal Region

South of the Central Highland Zone, coastal Victoria is readily divided into three regions.

The first of these is Port Phillip Bay and environs, bounded by the You Yang Range and Keilor Plain in the west, the Central Highlands in the north, the Dandenong Range and West Gippsland Plain in the east, and the Mornington Peninsula in the south-east. Here are the main ports of Victoria: Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong. This region is dominated by the urban areas of Melbourne, which is the hub of the State's transport system, and Geelong. The urban

areas are surrounded by intensively farmed rural landscapes in which market gardening is important in addition to cattle and sheep fattening, dairying, and fodder cropping. The bayside beach resorts and the seaside resorts of the Mornington Peninsula are the centre of an important tourist industry.

The second region of coastal Victoria is the extensive Keilor and Western District volcanic plain stretching west from the Bay. This is possibly the best agricultural region in Victoria. The rolling surface is characterised by volcanic plains and cones, lakes, and stony rises, with rich but shallow volcanic soils. Rainfall is above 20 in p.a. in all areas, with a slight winter-spring maximum, and temperatures are warm in summer and mild in winter so that year-round pasture growth and cropping are possible. Western District farms produce cattle, sheep for wool and fat lambs, fodder crops, and potatoes. This is also an important dairying district. Rural population densities, along with those of the West Gippsland dairying country, are second highest in the State after the northern irrigation districts. Colac, Warrnambool, Portland, Hamilton, and Camperdown are the main regional centres. Portland has recently developed as Victoria's third major port.

South of the Western District Plains lie the Otway Ranges, a sparsely populated region of rugged scenery and very high rainfall. The coastline between Lorne and Apollo Bay has a number of popular tourist resorts.

The third region of coastal Victoria is Gippsland. Immediately east of the Bay are the West Gippsland Plains, which are sandy in their western section where large areas of swamp have been drained for market gardening. The South Gippsland Highlands, a sparsely populated area of little agricultural potential, is bounded by the West Gippsland Plain and to the east by a fault trough stretching from Warragul to the Latrobe Valley. (Included in East Gippsland Plains in Figure 1.) The fault trough with its rolling hills, 30 in rainfall, and year round pasture, is among the best dairying country in the Australian mainland, supplying the metropolitan whole milk market. The Latrobe Valley towns have experienced rapid post-war development as a result of the brown coal mining operations in the Yallourn-Morwell area.

East of the Latrobe Valley, rainfall decreases to below 30 in p.a. between Traralgon and the East Gippsland Lakes. Here the coastline is characterised by sand dunes and lagoons, backed by the riverine plains of the Latrobe, Macalister, Avon, and Mitchell rivers. The relatively low rainfall necessitates irrigation for cropping. Irrigated farming in the Sale-Maffra, Bairnsdale, and (further east) Orbost districts is based on maize, bean, potato, and fodder growing. Elsewhere the main land use is cattle and sheep grazing.

The plains narrow east of Lakes Entrance when the coastline becomes one of alternating river valleys and hilly headlands where the Eastern Highlands protrude south to the sea. Forestry is the main activity here, with some grazing and fodder cropping in the valleys and foothills. Tourism is important in the area around Lakes Entrance, which is also a fishing port. Gippsland is linked with Melbourne by the Princes Highway and by rail as far east as Orbost.

Variety, then, is the keynote of Victoria's farming system and physiography. Generally, shortage of water is the main environmental problem for agriculture, especially north of the Highlands. Coastal Victoria has a more reliable rainfall. The Highlands are the only region where temperature extremes limit agricultural utilisation, and these are less intensively farmed than other parts.

Generally, Victoria's farmers practise progressive and productive agriculture. The State's 70,000 rural holdings produced \$956.3m in 1966-67 which was 25.0 per cent of Australia's gross value of production. The importance of Victoria's farmers is seen when it is realised that they produce a substantial amount of Australia's farm output, e.g., 22 per cent wheat ; 32 per cent oats ; 11 per cent barley ; 69 per cent dried vine fruit ; 42 per cent mutton and lamb ; 20 per cent wool ; 26 per cent beef ; 20 per cent pigs, and 55 per cent butter.

Mountain Regions

The mountainous regions of Victoria comprise the Central Highlands and a belt known as the Southern Uplands lying to the south and separated from the Central Highlands by plains.

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear near the South Australian border. In the eastern sector patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur and peaks rise more than 6,000 ft, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 ft.

The Highlands descend to plains on their southern and northern flanks. On the south are the Western District Plains and the Gippsland Plains, and beyond these again rises a group of uplifted blocks constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the hills of South Gippsland are composed of fresh water Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary sands and clays with Older Volcanic rocks in South Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites.

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey, in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mount Bogong, 6,516 ft; Mount Feathertop, 6,307 ft; Mount Nelse, 6,181 ft; Mount Fainter, 6,157 ft; Mount Loch, 6,152 ft; Mount Hotham, 6,108 ft; Mount Niggerhead, 6,048 ft; Mount McKay, 6,045 ft; Mount Cobberas, 6,030 ft; Mount Cope, 6,026 ft; Mount Spion Kopje, 6,025 ft; and Mount Buller, 5,919 ft.

Further Reference, 1962

Marine Animal Ecology of Victoria's Coastline

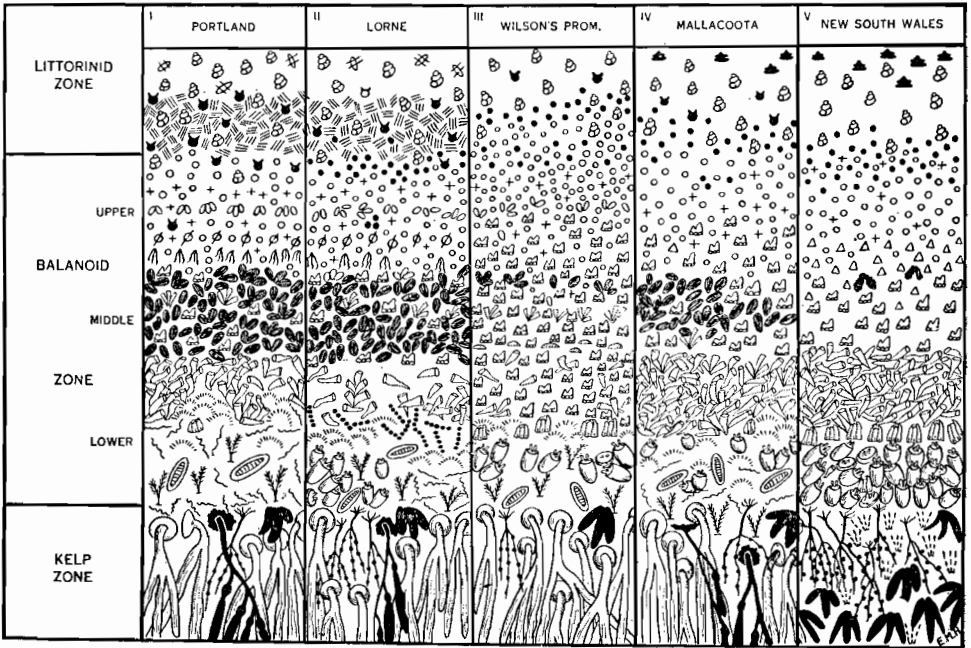
Introduction

The primary marine ecological divisions are based on climate, being the Tropical, Temperate, and Polar Regions. These can be divided into tropical, sub-tropical, warm and cool temperate, sub-polar, and polar.

In Australia, as in other parts of the world, ecologists have studied the flora and fauna and mapped the distribution of species. Such mapping has shown that at certain points major changes occur in the species of both the terrestrial and marine environment and these can be grouped into provinces; the majority of species occurring in one province is different from those that occur in adjoining ones. South-eastern Australia lies within the Temperate Region with its more northerly and westerly sections being warm temperate and the southern part, including Tasmania, being cool temperate.

These provinces have been given the name Peronian for the eastern, Flindersian for the western, and Maugerian for the cool temperate southern section. Victoria lies within the cool temperate region but because of the complexity of the currents that bathe its shores, it has, particularly on its eastern and western limits, a blending of warm temperate species from the Peronian and Flindersian Provinces.

Beside latitude, the marine environment can be divided two other ways. First, by the substrate type whether it be rock platform, sand, muddy sand, grading to sandy mud, and finally mud; second, by the depth of water ranging from the splash zone above high tide, through the intertidal or littoral zone, and down into the benthic zone. Finally, the position of any particular spot is important as the amount of exposure to wind and wave action will affect the animals present at any given locality.



- | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | MELARAPHA UNIFASCIATA | | ILEA FASCIA | | BALANUS NIGRESCENS |
| | M. PRAETERMISSA | | CATOPHRAGMUS POLYMERUS | | WEED MAT OF SARGASSUM SPP.
LAURENCIA AND OTHERS |
| | NODILITTORINA PYRAMIDALIS | | TETRACLITA ROSEA | | AMPHIROA ANCEPS |
| | LIGIA AUSTRALIENSIS | | BRACHYDONTES ROSTRATUS | | CYSTOPHORA SPP. |
| | LICHINA CONFINIS | | SPLACHNIDIUM RUGOSUM | | PONEROPLAX ALBIDA
AND P. COSTATA |
| | LIMPETS OF VARIOUS SPP. | | PORPHYRA COLUMBINA | | PYURA PRAEPUTIALIS |
| | CHTHAMALUS ANTENNATUS | | RIVULARIA SP. | | PHYLLOSPORA COMOSA |
| | CHAMAESIPHO COLUMNA | | GALEOLARIA CAESPITOSA | | ECKLONIA RADIATA |
| | MODIOLUS PULEX | | WEED MAT, CHIEFLY
CORALLINA AND JANIA | | MACROCYSTIS INTEGRIFOLIA |
| | SIPHONARIA TASMANICA | | HORMOSIRA BANKSII | | |
| | | | DURVILLEA POTATORUM | | |

FIGURE 2.—Diagrammatic Representation of the Zoning of the Principal Intertidal Rock-dwelling Animals and Plants.

The most satisfactory basis for study is the communities occurring on each substrate type. The following divisions can be considered :

- (a) Rock Platforms
 - Exposed Intertidal
 - Sheltered Intertidal
 - Benthic
- (b) Sediments, Sand—Sandy Mud
 - Exposed Intertidal
 - Sheltered Intertidal
 - Benthic

Rock Platforms

Because of the interplay of the above factors together with several less obvious ones, ecologists have found that the inhabitants of exposed intertidal rock platforms reflect the character of the province in which they live most clearly.

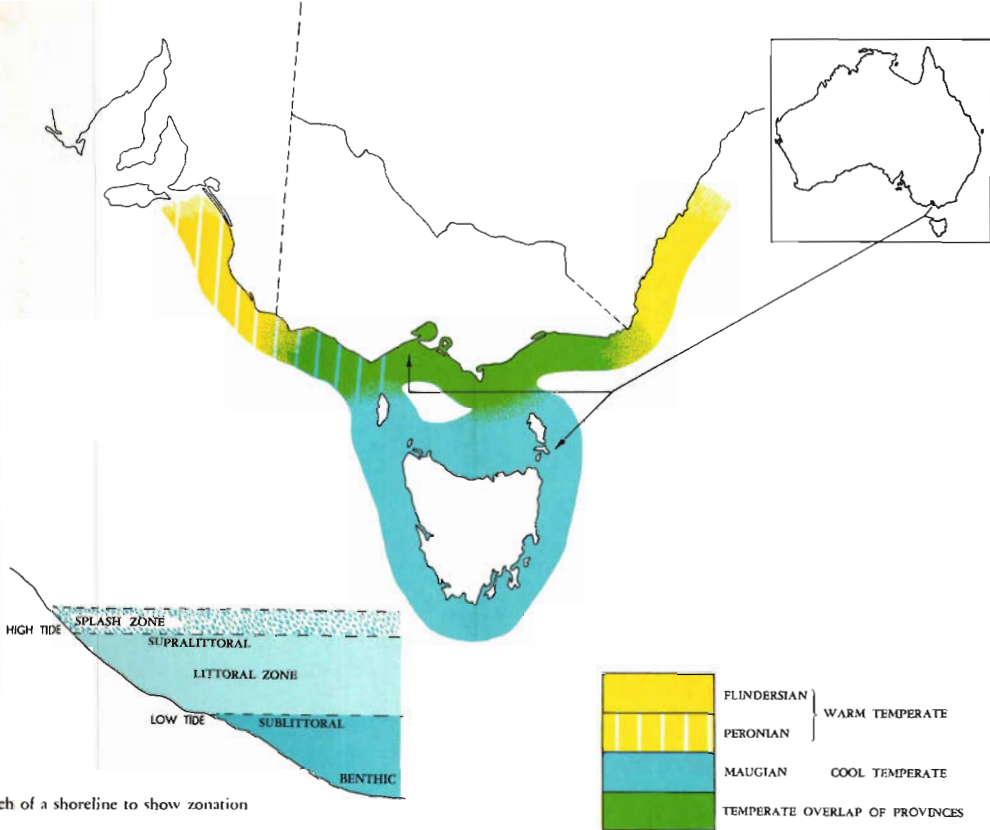
A great deal of the Victorian coastline is rocky and because of its situation, facing the Southern Ocean or the turbulent waters of Bass Strait, intertidal animals on the open coast have to withstand great wave and wind forces as well as lower temperatures than are found in the adjoining warm temperate Flindersian and Peronian provinces.

In this brief treatment mention is only made of those animal species that have special significance.

The two dominant species of the splash zone are the littorinid molluscs *Melarapha unifasciata* and *M. praeterrimissa*, but in the extreme east of the State, the Peronian species *Nodilittorina pyramidalis* also occurs. In the mid-littoral the Peronian Honey-comb barnacle, *Tetraclita rosea*, is replaced by a second species, *T. pubescens*. In the Peronian and Flindersian provinces the dominant species in the mid-littoral are barnacles but in Victoria the platform at this level is usually covered by large sheets of mussels *Brachydontes rostratus* and *Modiolus pulex*.

The tube worm *Galeolaria caespitosa* is a prominent feature of most New South Wales platforms but in Victoria it tends to seek places which are not completely exposed and afford it shelter from the full force of wind and wave. The cunjevoi (sea-squirt) *Pyura praeputialis* grows in sheets at low tide level on New South Wales rock platforms but it becomes sparser westward along the Victorian coast, until west of Port Phillip its occurrence is spasmodic and it has not been recorded on the open coast west of Cape Otway. The large acorn barnacle *Balanus nigrescens* occurs in the lower littoral of the Flindersian and Peronian provinces but is only found on the extreme west coast of Victoria at Cape Bridgewater.

The number of species present on a platform usually increases with shelter and in some instances an open coast species may be replaced by another closely related one in more sheltered waters of bays and inlets. Thus the Conniwink *Bembicium melanostomum* found in bays and mangrove swamps replaces *B. nanum* so common on the open coast. Another such example is the two species of carnivorous



Sketch of a shoreline to show zonation

VICTORIA-MARINE ZONES AND PROVINCES

snail *Cominella*; *C. lineolata* is a predator of *Galeolaria* and *Brachydontes* on open coasts, and *C. eburnea* is found in sheltered waters.

Shallow water benthic rock platforms are always rich in both plant and animal species. Plants and the sessile colonial invertebrates such as sponges, hydroids, and bryozoans provide shelter and food for motile forms, particularly worms, molluscs, crustaceans, echinoderms, etc.

Sediments

Sandy beaches usually have a limited fauna because only a small number of animals are capable of coping with so unstable a substrate. This is particularly so on ocean beaches where the sand is continually moved by the force of the waves. The dominant species on sand beaches in Victoria are two molluscs, the wedge shell *Plebidonax deltooides* and its predator the sand snail *Conuber incei*. With increased shelter the number of species increases but because the bivalve molluscs are particularly well adapted for life in sand and sandy mud, they are usually dominant both in number of species and individuals within a species.

In more sheltered situations the clay content of the sand increases and the sand is replaced by various grades of silty sand to sandy clay and finally clay. With increased clay and organic matter and more sheltered water the number and variety of species increase and phyla other than the molluscs become important members of the community. Such communities are stable and the dominant species are usually present in proportionate numbers. In the intertidal area there is often an overlying changing population due to migrations, washes in, or flushes due to settlement of larvae from the plankton. These are purely transitory and do not alter the basic community.

Below low tide, benthic communities are stable and the animals present reflect the situation and type of sediment of the substrate. The animals of each community are so well adapted to a particular situation and type of substrate that the dominant species are closely related to those of similar "parallel" communities in other parts of the world.

In Port Phillip Bay with its great variety of sediments from gravel to clay, there are a number of bottom communities. The central basin below the seven fathom line is clay and silty clay and carries an Echinoderm community consisting of four dominant species, the urchin *Echinocardium cordatum*, the brittle star *Amphiura elondeformis* and two species of mud dwelling holothurians *Trochodota allani* and *Leptosynapta dolabrifera*. Minor differences in the sediments are shown in the species of Annelida present. In the north western silty clay *Chaetopterus* sp. is the dominant species.

Surrounding the central area there are silty clay sections that carry communities of the sea squirt *Pyura praeputialis*, the holothurians (sea-cucumbers) *Stichopus mollis* and *Pentacta australis*, and the starfish *Tosia magnifica*.

In the extreme shelter of Swan Bay the clayey sand has a community of *Homalina deltoidalis*. Associated with it is the Cerithid mollusc *Zeacumanthus diemenensis*. This parallels the communities of the closely related genus *Macoma* of the northern hemisphere.

Conclusion

This very brief review indicates the uniformity of the sea and its fauna. Although only Victorian communities have been discussed these can be paralleled by other communities consisting of species representing the same genera inhabiting similar situations but replacing each other in each geographical region of the world.

There is a close connection between the animal community and the substratum whether it be rock surface or sediment, and some ecologists have argued that it is possible to postulate the community present from a study of the grain size group represented by the sediments. More detailed work has shown that this is only partially true and that the subtle factors influencing occurrence and distribution are not completely mirrored by grain size. The animals can make a much more detailed analysis of the substratum and their presence or absence is the best basis of ecological study.

There is strong evidence to suggest that the main variable factor in parallel communities is temperature. Each replacing species is adapted to the temperature of the place in which it lives. The marine ecologists and terrestrial ecologists find difficulty in assessing and appreciating each other's hypotheses. This is mainly because the terrestrial soil ecologist is dealing with complicated micro-climatic conditions which create problems unknown to the marine ecologist and which make it impossible to generalise.

The marine ecologist can use parallel communities for generalisation and is therefore in a position to bridge the gap from the marine to the terrestrial environment. This can best be done by using the simple marine community as a yardstick and considering each additional terrestrial factor as it occurs in the gradual path from the marine to the terrestrial environment.

Hydrography of Coast 1966; Coastal Physiography 1967; Plant Ecology of Coast 1968

Rivers

Stream Flows

Water is a limited resource and a major factor in the development of the State. Hence a knowledge of its water resources is essential to their optimum use. Tabular data giving the mean, maximum, and minimum flows at selected gauging stations are published periodically by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in their *River Gaugings*. The data in the table below has been extracted from the latest published volume containing records of 175 gauging stations to 1965.

An average value such as the mean annual flow is a useful relative single measure of magnitude, but variability is equally important. Another crude measure of such variability is given by the tabulated values of the maximum and minimum annual flows; however, the difference between these extremes, termed the "range", will increase with increasing length of record.

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

VICTORIA—SCHEDULE OF MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Div.	Basin	Stream	Site of Gauging Station	Catchment Area (Square Miles)	Year Gauged From	Annual Flows in 1,000 Acre Ft				
						Mean	No. of Years	Max.	Min.	
IV—Murray-Darling Division	1	Murray	Jingellic	2,520	1890	1,933	76	4,978	549	
		Mitta	Tallandoon	1,840	1935	1,063	30	2,613	316	
		Mitta	Tallangatta	2,000	1886	1,147	49	3,460	203	
	2	Kiewa	Kiewa	450	1886	518	80	1,684	144	
	3	Ovens	Wangaratta	2,250	1941	1,308	25	3,367	271	
	4	Broken	Goorambat	740	1887	205	79	887	15.5	
	5	Goulburn	Murchison	4,140	1882	1,795	84	6,139	516	
	6	Campaspe	Elmore	1,240	1886	192	78	667	0.6	
	7	Loddon	Laanecoorie	1,610	1891	205	75	660	8.9	
	8	Avoca	Coonooer	1,000	1890	63	76	321	3.8	
	15	Wimmera	Horsham	1,570	1889	104	77	479	0	
	II—South East Coast Division	22	Snowy	Jarrahrmond	5,000	1907	1,682	42	3,254	766
		23	Tambo	Bruthen	1,030	1906 (a)	179	29	575	50
		24	Mitchell	Glenaladale	1,530	1938	764	28	1,779	325
		25	Thomson	Cowwarr	420	1901	325	50	553	142
25		Macalister	Glenmaggie	730	1919	477	47	1,277	181	
26		Latrobe	Rosedale	1,600	1901 (b)	777	51	2,634	362	
28		Bunyip	Bunyip	268	1908 (c)	124	47	246	56	
29		Yarra	Warrandyte	899	1892	685	48	1,215	265	
30		Maribyrnong	Keilor	500	1908 (d)	91	35	266	3	
31		Werribee	Melton	446	1917 (e)	68	49	259	5.3	
32		Moorabool	Batesford	430	1908 (f)	58	16	149	2.5	
33		Barwon	Winchelsea	370	1922 (g)	115	33	412	25	
35		Carlisle	Carlisle	30	1930 (h)	32	31	71	14.5	
36		Hopkins	Wickliffe	540	1921 (i)	28	34	103	1.4	
38	Glenelg	Balmoral	606	1889 (j)	117	60	439	2.5		

[Source : *River Gaugings to 1965*, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission]

Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean	Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean
(a) ..	.. 1924-25 to 1937-38	(f) ..	.. 1921-22 to 1945-46
(b) ..	.. 1919-20 to 1936-37	(g) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1943-44
(c) ..	.. 1951-52	(h) ..	.. 1943-44 to 1946-47
(d) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1955-56	(i) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1943-44
(e) ..	.. 1952-53	(j) ..	.. 1933-34 to 1938-39

Catchment and Lengths

Other characteristics relating to streams are the size of the catchment and the lengths of the rivers. Areas of gauged catchments are given in *River Gaugings*, and the lengths of 230 rivers are tabulated on pages 31 to 35 of the 1963 *Victorian Year Book*.

Catchments may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a "basin", or the area from which there is "run-off" to the stream. Thus, the whole of any area may be subdivided into basins, but parts of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 18 in to 20 in. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

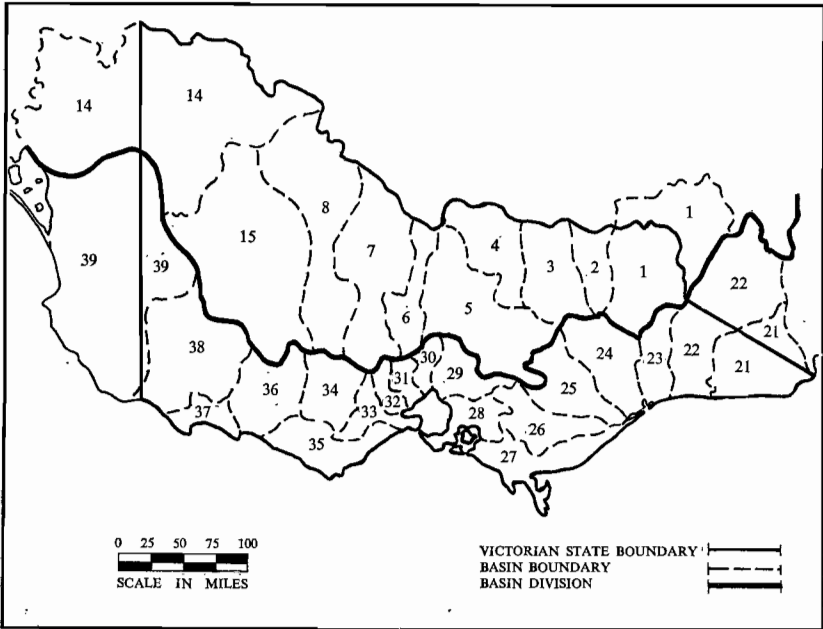


FIGURE 3.—Relevant Basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The Basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources* (Published by Department of National Development, 1965).

SOUTH EAST COAST DIVISION

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 21. East Gippsland | 30. Maribyrnong River |
| 22. Snowy River | 31. Werribee River |
| 23. Tambo River | 32. Moorabool River |
| 24. Mitchell River | 33. Barwon River |
| 25. Thomson River | 34. Lake Corangamite |
| 26. Latrobe River | 35. Otway |
| 27. South Gippsland | 36. Hopkins River |
| 28. Bunyip River | 37. Portland |
| 29. Yarra River | 38. Glenelg River |
| | 39. Millicent Coast |

MURRAY-DARLING DIVISION

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. Upper Murray River |
| 2. Kiewa River |
| 3. Ovens River |
| 4. Broken River |
| 5. Goulburn River |
| 6. Campaspe River |
| 7. Loddon River |
| 8. Avoca River |
| 14. Mallee |
| 15. Wimmera-Avon River |

Total Flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 mill acre ft each year, about half of which flows into the Murray; the other half flowing southward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow

is about 14 mill acre ft (with about 8 mill acre ft in the north-east and 6 mill acre ft in the south-east) and hence leaving 3 mill acre ft in the western half.

Location of Streams

The location of about 2,500 streams in Victoria may be obtained by referring to the *Alphabetical Index of Victorian Streams* compiled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1960. Owing to the replication of names for some streams, there are over 2,900 names; these have been obtained by examining Department of Lands and Survey, and Commonwealth Military Forces maps, so as to include names which have appeared on them. There are, in addition, many unnamed streams, those with locally known names, and those named on other maps or plans. No attempt was made in the Index to suggest a preferred name; this is a function of the committee appointed under the *Survey Co-ordination Place Names Act 1965*.

Stream Reserves

In 1881, under the then current Land Act, an Order in Council created permanent reserves along the banks of streams where they passed through Crown Land. These are scheduled in the *Township and Parish Guide* reprinted by the Lands Department in 1955. This schedule indicates the location and width of reservations for 280 streams which (except for the Murray) are 1, 1½, or 2 chains wide on *each* bank of the stream. The areas thus reserved were not fully delineated until subsequently surveyed prior to alienation.

Further Reference, 1963; Droughts, 1964

Floods

General

The natural history of unregulated rivers is largely the history of their floods and droughts. Rainfall intensity increases with decrease in latitude and consequently Victoria is less subject to floods than the northern States. The practical importance of floods is, however, largely related to the damage they do in occupied areas.

Flood damage usually occurs because of the occupation of flood plains and once occupied, there is a demand for protection which is commonly provided by levees. Such levees have been constructed along the major streams including the Murray, Snowy, and Goulburn, and also in urban areas occupying the flood plain of the Dandenong Creek. The objection to levees is that by restricting the flood plain, the flood level for a given discharge is increased, and if overtopping does occur, damage is more serious. Other flood mitigation measures used in Victoria such as straightening the stream to increase the gradient and flow rate have also been used on such streams as the Bunyip and the Yarra. Provision to prevent excessive scour may be necessary in some cases.

Lake Level Changes

Another form of flood damage that has occurred in the Western District is due to the increase in level of closed lakes flooding marginal land. This has been caused by a series of wet years since 1950 upsetting the normal balance between evaporation and inflow. In the decade since 1950, the winter rainfalls in the region of Lake Corangamite were 15 per cent above average, and the lake level rose 11 ft above its normal level of 380 ft to 391 ft to inundate about 20 square miles of adjacent land.

To reduce the inflow to this Lake and hence the area flooded, a 28-mile channel, completed in 1959, diverts water to the Barwon River from the Cundare Pool. This pool, which was formed by building a low barrage across a shallow area at the head of the Lake, acts as a temporary storage for the relatively fresh waters of the Woody Yaloak River which normally enter the Lake.

The rate of diversion is governed by the level of the Cundare Pool and by the relative salinities of water in the pool and in the Barwon River. If the 60,000 acre ft diverted in 1960 had entered Lake Corangamite, the lake level would have been 9 in above the maximum observed level. The level would have been almost as high again in late 1964—another very wet year—but for the diversion in the preceding five years of about 180,000 acre ft. These wet years have maintained the relatively high lake level.

Legislation has been passed to permit the Government to pay compensation on a special scale to landowners who may elect to surrender land up to R.L. 388, around Lake Corangamite, plus any higher land rendered inaccessible to the landowner by the initial surrender. The legislation makes similar provision also for the neighbouring Lakes Gnarpurt and Murdeduke.

Other Floods

Owing to the tendency for major floods to overflow the banks and, in flat country, to pass down other channels which may not rejoin the main stream, it is often difficult to determine even the relative magnitude of major floods. The difficulty is magnified by the necessity for maintaining records of the level of the gauge in relation to a permanent datum, if a true comparison is to be made.

The year 1870 is regarded as the wettest that Victoria has experienced for over a century. As there were only thirteen rainfall stations whose records are available, the estimated average of 38 in over the State is crude, but is 3 in more than the next highest figure of 35 in in 1956. River gauges in 1870 were practically restricted to the Murray, and consequently flood estimates on other streams are crude and can only be inferred from dubious evidence. Furthermore, subsequent to the 1870 floods, levees were constructed along the Goulburn and other streams and consequently heights of subsequent floods were augmented by the restrictions imposed.

In the north-east, floods occurred in the years 1906, 1916, 1917, and 1956. Although records of flood flows at gauging stations on the main streams have been published, such estimates are open to

correction in the light of more recent evidence. Owing in part to under-estimation of earlier floods, the protection at the S.E.C. works at Yallourn was inadequate and the 1934 flood overflowed the banks of the Latrobe into the open cut at Yallourn. This flood was caused by a storm which is, on the basis of rainfall over large areas, the most severe that has been recorded within Victoria. An earlier storm of December 1893, which occurred over East Gippsland was heavier, but this also covered part of New South Wales.

Lakes

Lakes may be classified into two major groups: those without natural outlets which are called "closed" lakes and those with a natural overflow-channel which may be termed "open" lakes. For closed lakes to form, annual evaporation must exceed the rainfall: this is the case over most of Victoria.

Closed lakes occur mainly in the flat western part of the State. They fluctuate in capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. Lake Tyrrell in the north-west is usually dry throughout the summer and can consequently be used for salt harvesting.

The level of water in an open lake is more stable because as the lake rises the outflow increases, thus "governing" the upper lake level and thus partially regulating streams emanating from it. This regulation enhances the economic value of the water resources of open lakes but Victoria does not possess any such large lake-regulated streams. However, there are small streams of this type in the Western District, such as Darlots Creek partly regulated by Lake Condah and Fiery Creek by Lake Bolac.

Salinity is often a factor which limits the use of lake water; even the use of freshwater lakes is not extensive in Victoria due to the cost of pumping. The average salinity of closed lakes covers a wide range depending upon the geological conditions of the catchments and the water level.

Lake Corangamite is Victoria's largest lake. It can be regarded as a closed lake although during the wet period in the late 1950s it rose to within 4 ft of overflowing. The total salt content is about 16 mill tons, giving the lake a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland Lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons in eastern Victoria, separated from the sea by broad sandy barriers bearing dune topography, and bordered on the ocean shore by the Ninety Mile Beach. A gap through the coastal dune barrier near Red Bluff, which was opened in 1899, provides an artificial entrance to the lakes from the sea. However, sea water entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has killed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland Lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the Lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

A number of Victorian lakes and swamps have been converted to reservoirs. Waranga Reservoir is an example of this, as are Fyans Lake, Batyo Catyo, and Lake Whitton in the Wimmera. A good example of lake utilisation is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Further Reference, 1965 ; Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

Survey and Mapping

The Department of Crown Lands and Survey is responsible for surveying and mapping Crown lands (for the purpose of boundary definition) and for the preparation of maps.

Surveys are made to define boundaries and determine the dimensions of allotments for which Crown Grants are subsequently issued. Survey parties are mainly centred in country districts and are equipped with modern survey instruments. The information so obtained has always formed the basis of the parish plans which the Department is endeavouring to keep up to date and in many cases, to redraw, where the original is unsuitable for reproduction.

Geodetic surveys are also being carried out throughout Victoria to link the State's mapping with that of the rest of Australia, and to provide control for aerial photographs from which a series of maps is prepared by the use of stereoplotting equipment. The Department spends at least \$70,000 annually to engage in aerial photography over selected parts of the State and this may be used for general small scale mapping or even, under special circumstances, for maps at a scale of 40 ft to an inch. Colour photography is being increasingly used, especially for forestry purposes. The very large scale maps are required for developmental purposes (such as design, street construction, sewerage, and drainage) and indicate all occupation, streets and street names, and natural physical features with contours shown at 1 ft, 5 ft, or 10 ft intervals. The geodetic survey parties are equipped with theodolites capable of reading direct to one second of arc, together with tellurometers (electronic distance measuring equipment) for determining the length of lines from 1 mile to 40 miles in length.

Two maps of Victoria, one in four sheets at a scale of 1 : 500,000 and the other in a single sheet at a scale of 1 : 1,000,000 have recently been published. These maps show in colour, highways, main and minor roads, railways, watercourses, names of towns, mountains, and natural physical features.

There is full co-ordination between the Lands and Survey Department of Victoria, the Department of the Army, and the Commonwealth Division of National Mapping in the preparation of small scale maps to cover Victoria. A ten year programme has been prepared and is expected to cover the State by topographic maps at a scale of 1 : 100,000 within this period. In the meantime a smaller scale series at 1 : 250,000 is nearing completion by the Army and Division of National Mapping. The existing topographic map at 40 chains to an inch is being discontinued but all the information will be used and converted to the universal scale of 1 : 100,000.

Maps covering the whole State have been prepared for the Country Fire Authority from compilations supplied by the Department of the Army and the Division of National Mapping. These maps are at a scale of 1 : 100,000 and will be the basic maps used for State fire control and other emergencies. Large scale mapping at 400 ft to an inch of Geelong, Bendigo, and Ararat is in progress. A series of maps at a scale of 1 : 25,000 in the Glenelg area is also planned. Complete information of survey and mapping activities is obtainable from the Central Plan Office in the New Treasury Buildings where maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase by the public.

Further Reference, 1966

Climate

Climate of Victoria

General

The State of Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow covered Alps, and from the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet eastern elevated areas where many of Victoria's permanent streams spring.

Circulation Patterns Affecting Victoria

The predominating pattern which affects Victoria is an irregular succession of depressions and anticyclones. Although these systems generally move from west to east, this is not always the case. Systems can develop or degenerate *in situ*. Their speed of movement can vary considerably. They can remain quasi-stationary for even a week or more at a time.

The mean tracks of the depressions and anticyclones show a marked annual variation across the Australian region. In winter, due to the cold continent, anticyclones are centred over inland Australia, and a series of depressions over the Southern Ocean provide a persistent zonal flow across southern parts of the continent. However, on occasions when an anticyclone develops a ridge to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania, a "cold outbreak" occurs. This brings cold and relatively dry air from southern waters rapidly across Victoria, giving windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria, a prolonged spell of fine weather with frost and fog results.

During the spring, the average track of depressions and anticyclones shifts further south until in summer the average position for anticyclones is south of the continent. At this time of the year the troposphere is warmer, and therefore can hold more moisture. For this reason, rainfall during the summer months tends to be heavier. However, lifting agents in the form of cold fronts are weaker and are not as frequent as the succession of fronts that pass in winter and spring, and so rain days are less frequent in summer.

Heat wave conditions, which usually last between two and three days, and occasionally longer, are not infrequent in summer, when a

large anticyclone remains quasi-stationary over the Tasman Sea. Dry air from the hot interior of the continent is brought over south-eastern Australia, and hot gusty northerly winds strengthen with the approach of a southerly change. These changes vary in intensity and while some are dry, others may produce rain and thunderstorms.

During the autumn, the mean track of the anticyclones moves northwards and extremes of temperature become less frequent as the season progresses.

One of the greatest State-wide rain producing systems is a weak surface depression, whose centre moves inland across the State and which extends upwards in the atmosphere to 20,000 ft and more. When warm moist air from the Indian Ocean has been advected across the continent in the higher levels of the atmosphere, the presence of such a system can give very heavy rainfall. Not infrequently the "upper low" may be present without any indication at the surface. On occasions, these inland depressions are not closed systems, but are "troughs in the easterlies", and when moisture is present, these can also produce general rain. These are more common in the summer months, when moist, humid air from the Tasman Sea is brought over southern Victoria.

The heaviest rainfall in East Gippsland is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait. These may have come from the west and intensified in this area, or alternatively may have developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in the map on page 51.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 10 in for the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 in for parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 in has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 in, with over 40 in on the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and South Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 12 and 20 in. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 in have been recorded on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide; the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the Central Western District.

Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and East Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has rarely been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 35·09 in at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1962.

An estimate of the areas of the State subject to different degrees of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area for 1966 and 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (In)	Area ('000 Square Miles)		
	Average	1966	1967
Under 10	Nil	1·7	32·1
10-15	19·7	19·2	21·7
15-20	13·4	10·1	13·7
20-25	15·7	11·3	8·3
25-30	15·8	13·6	7·0
30-40	14·2	9·4	4·7
Over 40	9·1	22·6	0·4

District Rainfall

Mallee and Northern Country

These districts receive very little rain from western cold fronts, and rain is usually brought by depressions moving inland, "upper lows", and thunderstorms. The amount received is highly variable from year to year. The average rainfall is fairly even through the year, except near the northern edge of the ranges where more rain falls in winter than in summer.

Wimmera

Rainfall in this district is more reliable than further to the north, as cold fronts bring showers, particularly in winter. The average rainfall shows a slight maximum in the winter months. This district includes part of the Grampians, which receive much higher rainfall than the plains.

Western and Central Districts

Rain may fall in these districts in a variety of situations and they have the most reliable rainfall in the State. Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts which predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. The heaviest rain falls on the Otways, the Dandenongs, and the Upper Yarra Valley, while the plain to the west and south-west of Melbourne has relatively low rainfall due to the "rain shadow" of the Otway Ranges.

North-Central

Most of this district consists of elevated country surrounding the Dividing Range and rainfall is heaviest on the higher parts, particularly towards the east. There is a well marked winter maximum in the yearly rainfall distribution.

North-Eastern

The greater part of this district consists of ranges, some mountains being 6,000 ft in elevation, and rainfall on this higher country is generally heavy. The higher peaks lie under snow cover for most of the winter. A marked rain shadow area is evident near Omeo, which receives only half as much rain as the highlands to the north-west or north-east.

West Gippsland

The western part of this district has a very similar rainfall régime to the Western and Central Districts. The heaviest rain falls on the ranges of the Divide and the south Gippsland hills. Towards the east, however, a "rain shadow" is evident in the Sale-Maffra area. This eastern section receives some of its rain from east coast depressions.

East Gippsland

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to this district, and such rainfall can be very heavy. The average rainfall shows a summer maximum. Fronts moving in a westerly stream bring very little rain, and with north-westerly winds in winter, the coastal section has the mildest weather in the State. Rain shadows are evident along the valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers while the heaviest rain falls on the surrounding highlands.

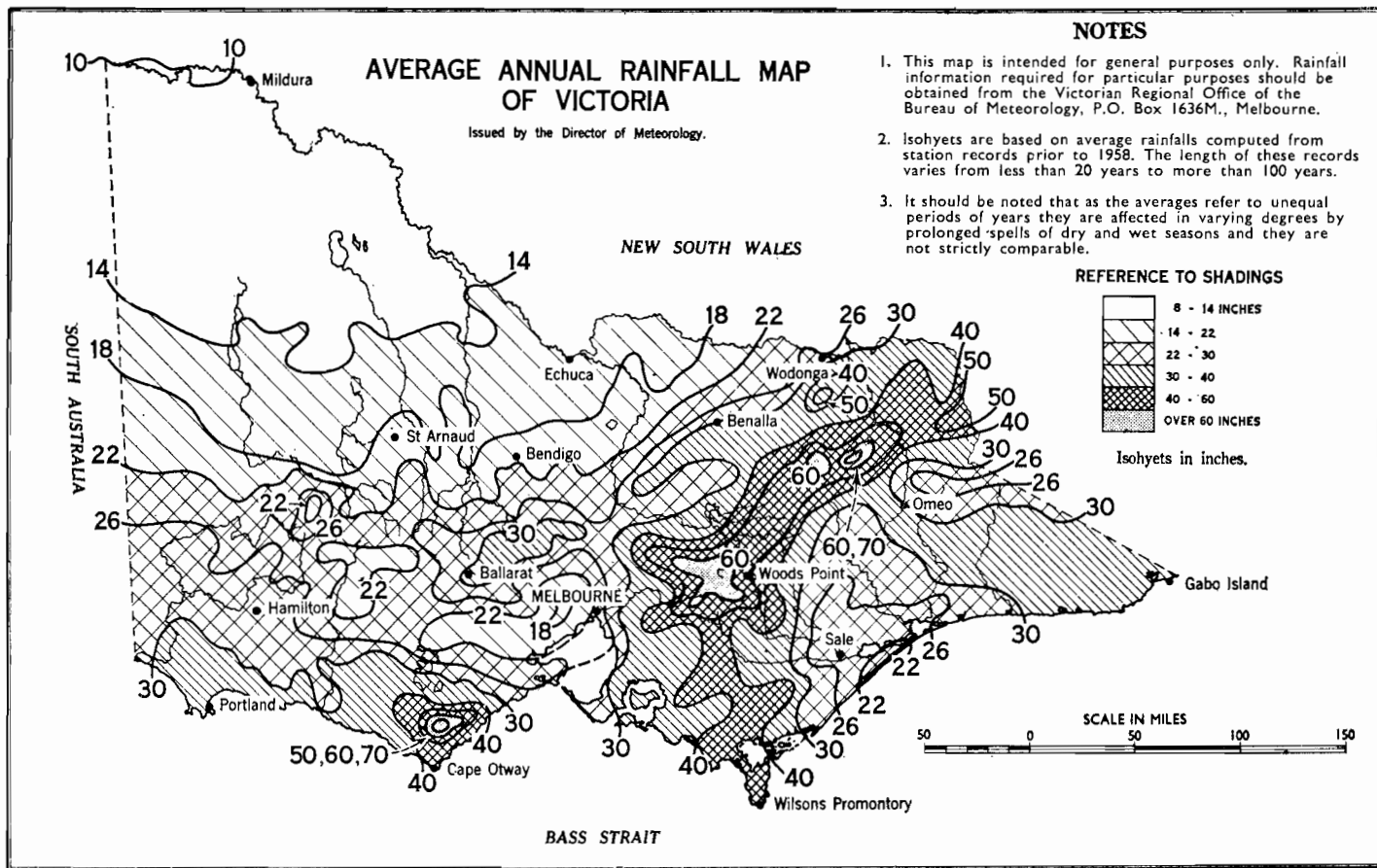
A description of the State's agricultural districts will be found on pages 289 to 294.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS

(In)

Year	Districts							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North-Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
1957	9·67	14·87	13·55	23·01	27·32	26·82	24·85	31·98
1958	15·45	17·65	21·40	31·57	37·78	29·05	28·99	35·42
1959	9·97	15·16	16·56	26·09	27·69	24·46	26·53	33·63
1960	18·08	24·75	22·70	38·45	40·16	36·01	34·98	37·26
1961	13·44	15·07	14·90	25·27	27·60	24·03	22·90	33·04
1962	11·29	17·69	18·85	27·77	33·78	25·99	26·07	31·41
1963	16·15	18·55	20·66	30·46	35·49	25·87	28·36	35·61
1964	16·14	25·02	20·93	34·40	40·27	38·69	35·40	37·99
1965	11·76	15·25	15·36	25·83	25·80	24·67	25·09	26·28
1966	12·48	16·47	20·28	31·97	41·26	29·35	32·08	38·97
1967	5·10	8·71	9·46	16·06	17·62	16·43	17·09	23·33
Averages* ..	12·93	18·09	18·50	27·83	34·57	28·48	29·33	33·70

* Averages for 53 years 1913 to 1965.



VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL :
AVERAGE AND 1967

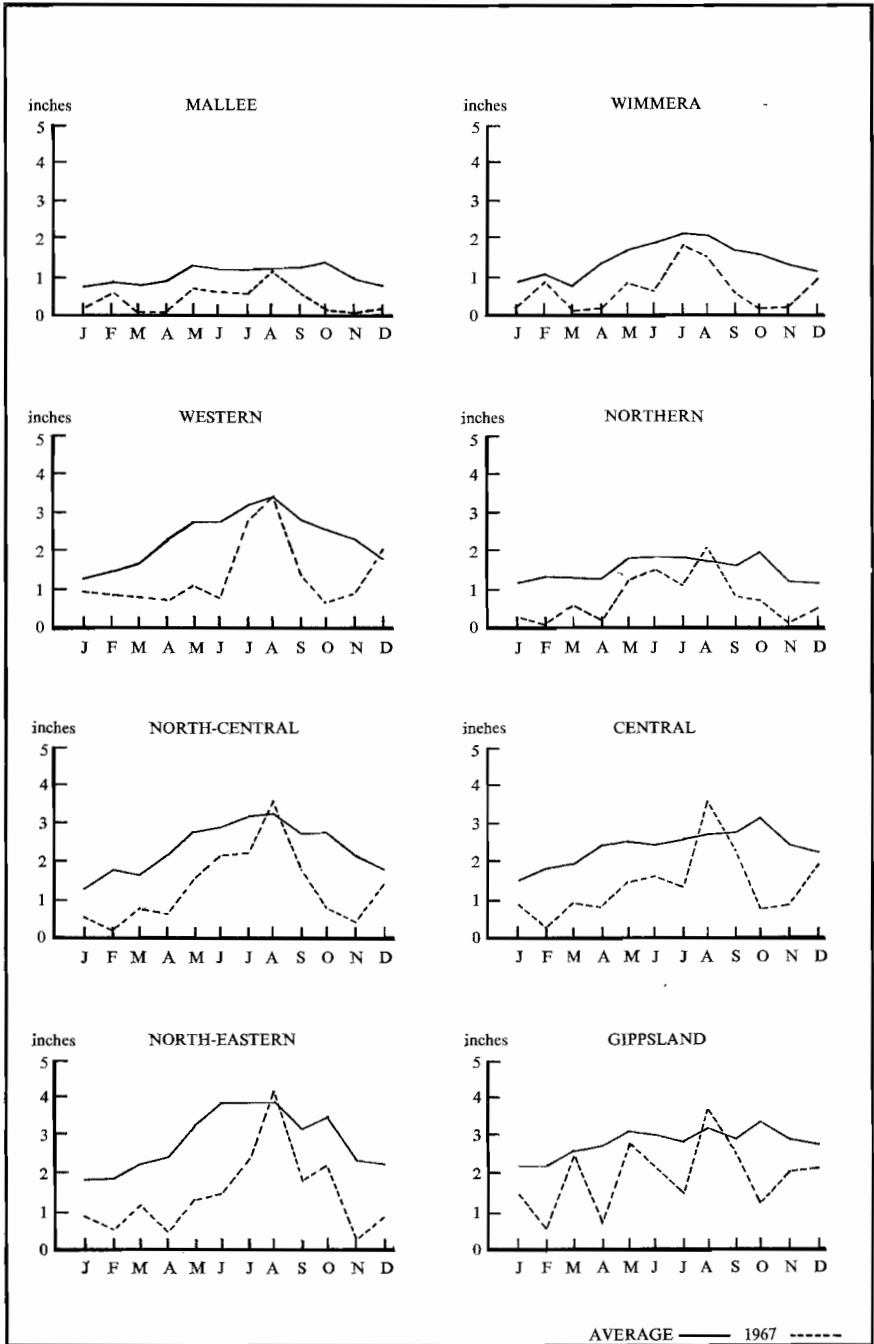


FIGURE 5.

Drought of 1967-68

After more than twenty years, Victoria suffered a drought in 1967. In the two previous years there had been some unusually dry periods of short duration. The first three months of 1965 were the driest for half a century in most districts, but widespread and substantial rain fell in April. September and October of that year were also very dry, but several wet periods in November relieved the situation. Even so, the wheat crop was reduced to 53 mill. bushels and East Gippsland experienced a very dry year.

The first half of 1966 had been dry in the south-west and the Wimmera, many places receiving less than half the normal six-monthly rain. However, substantial rain fell in the second half of the year. December was wet, and severe flooding occurred in the north-east.

In 1967, however, both the autumn and spring rains failed, particularly in the western half of the State. The first three months of the year were dry, the only areas to receive almost normal monthly rainfall being the west coast in January, the western border in February, and Gippsland and the lower Goulburn Valley in March. No break in the dry weather occurred in April, and this month proved to be exceptionally dry. The rainfall for the first four months of the year was the lowest for 40 to 60 years at many places and a record low at some. General rain did not fall until 19 May, and even then the amount received in the Western District was very small. In Gippsland, however, particularly in the eastern part, rain fell in the last ten days of May and monthly totals were above average. The rainfall for the first five months of the year was the lowest on record at many places including St. Arnaud, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, Melbourne, Hamilton, and Warragul.

Fortunately, as a result of the favourable spring of 1966, a large quantity of hay had been conserved and stock came through the autumn in generally good condition.

Dry weather continued in June; the west and the north-east received less than half the normal rain for the month. Between Coleraine and Ballarat, and in parts of the Otways, it was the driest June on record. By contrast, torrential rain fell on a small part of the Gippsland coast at the end of June. Port Albert received more rain in 24 hours than the south-west had received in six months.

At the end of June, little wheat had been sown in the central, northern, and western Wimmera, but in the other wheat areas there had been sufficient rain for sowing to be mostly completed. Six shires in the south-west of the State were declared drought relief areas in the second half of June, and the first of large stock reduction sales was held at Casterton in early July. General rain extended across Victoria on 10 July and for the next two months rain was fairly frequent in southern Victoria, although dry weather continued along much of the Murray Valley. The condition of the wheat crop generally continued to hold through the winter, and in pasture districts there were good prospects of early spring growth.

However, dry weather again became established after mid-September and very little rain fell in the next two months. The period from 14 October to 14 November was particularly dry; no rain at all fell at several places including Warracknabeal, Echuca, Shepparton, and Geelong. The wheat harvest was estimated at 22 mill. bushels, less than one third of the 1964 crop, while the oat crop was almost a total failure. Very little hay was cut in the drought affected districts, although large quantities were made in irrigated areas, usually from grain crops which had failed to mature. Large numbers of stock were being moved from the west of the State to Gippsland and parts of New South Wales.

By mid-November, concern was being voiced even in Gippsland, which had escaped any serious effect up to that time. Fires had been burning in many forested areas since the last week of October, fanned by several periods of strong westerly winds. The area of forest burnt approached half a million acres, but grasslands were sufficiently green to prevent the fires spreading to them. On 15 November moderate to heavy rain fell throughout Gippsland, and further rain fell near the end of the month, but even so monthly totals were below average. Little rain fell in the west or north of the State until December, when widespread rain fell on four occasions and monthly totals were above average in the Western District and West Gippsland.

Although the late rain helped to raise the wheat crop from an estimated 22 to 28 mill. bushels, it was too late to benefit pastures in the west. Six more shires in the west had been declared drought relief areas in early July, and by the end of 1967 the total had risen to sixty-five, covering most of the western half of the State.

As irrigation storages in the State were not filled during the winter and spring, they began to fall again after September. By the end of 1967, the two large storages, Hume and Eildon, contained only 30 per cent and 60 per cent of their capacity, respectively. This was in marked contrast to the end of 1966 when most storages were full. Little extra water could be expected from the Snowy Mountains, as that system contained only 25 per cent of capacity. Storages in the Grampians area, which are used to fill dams in the Mallee and Wimmera during winter and spring, were particularly low. The largest, Rocklands, was empty at the end of 1967.

Despite the rainfall of July and August, Melbourne's water supplies were at a low level in early September, and restrictions on the use of water were imposed on the 15 September. The restrictions were progressively tightened during the spring, until, by December, a complete ban on sprinklers and hoses applied. Many other cities and towns in the State were restricted in their use of water.

Widespread rain fell on 20 January 1968 and totals for the month were above average in a large part of northern Victoria. February, however, was very dry, the only rain of any consequence being due to thunderstorms in the north-east on 12 February. Many places in Gippsland had record low rainfall in February, and by the end of the month, that province was feeling the effects, with pastures dead and streams at very low levels. Eight more shires had been declared drought relief areas by the end of February.

In March 1968 useful rains fell in all districts of Victoria but falls were still less than normal over more than half the State. The main areas with above average rainfall were the Mallee, the Wimmera, and the West Coast districts.

Most of Victoria had above average rainfall in April and the City of Melbourne's rainfall was above average for the first time in eight months.

The rains continued in May with falls well above normal in all districts; in fact some crops and farming operations were affected adversely by the wet conditions. Despite the good rains the increase in the main water storages in Victoria was not spectacular and at the end of May the Hume and Eildon reservoirs contained only 5 per cent. and 34 per cent of their capacity, respectively. Much more rain was still needed to ensure that there would be sufficient water for the coming summer.

Comparison with Past Droughts

The rainfall for 1967 was the lowest ever recorded in about two-thirds of the area of Victoria. A comparison with other dry years is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DROUGHT PERIODS

Year	Percentage of State Receiving Less than 10 in	Percentage of State Receiving More than 20 in
1888	19	44
1902	30	39
1914	34	27
1938	33	35
1944	33	37
1967	37	23

NOTE.—The year 1865 was very dry in much of Victoria, but rainfall records are too few for an overall picture to be obtained.

Comparison of rainfall over calendar years does not tell the full story, as droughts may extend from the middle of one year to the middle of the next. The distribution of rainfall through the year is very important. Although yearly totals in 1914 were generally higher than in 1967, rainfall during the vital growing period from August to late November was very much less in 1914 than in 1967. Wheat yields were 1.3 bushels per acre in 1902–03, 1.4 bushels per acre in 1914–15, and 1.6 bushels per acre in 1944–45. The figure of about 8 bushels per acre in 1967 compares favourably with these.

The effects of drought were not so marked in 1967 as in past years. Larger water storages, pasture improvement, better methods of fodder conservation and general farm management, and better control of stock disease have all helped to mitigate the effects of the driest calendar year in Victoria's history.

Rainfall Reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall alone is quite inadequate in that

it does not convey any idea of the extent of the variability likely to be encountered. Examination of rainfall figures over a period of years for any particular place indicates a wide variation from the average ; in fact, it is rare for any station to record the average rainfall in any particular year. Thus for a more complete picture of annual rainfall the variability or deviation from the average should be considered in conjunction with the average.

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

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

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic regions of Victoria (see Figure 6) for the 30 years 1931 to 1960 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability :

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average Annual Rainfall*	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
	in	in	per cent
1. Western Plains	24·90	3·34	13·4
2. West Coast	30·34	4·64	15·3
3. West Gippsland	36·06	5·67	15·7
4. East Central	35·27	5·74	16·3
5. East Gippsland	30·20	5·25	17·4
6. West Central	23·89	4·41	18·5
7. Wimmera South	19·53	3·78	19·4
8. Wimmera North	16·30	3·37	20·7
9. North Central	27·83	6·07	21·8
10. Upper North-East	43·77	10·05	23·0
11. Mallee South	13·66	3·44	25·2
12. Lower North-East	30·27	7·68	25·4
13. Upper North	20·01	5·19	25·9
14. Lower North	16·86	4·65	27·6
15. Mallee North	11·86	3·36	28·3

*Average for 53 years 1913-1965.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the departure from the average and hence the more unreliable the rainfall.

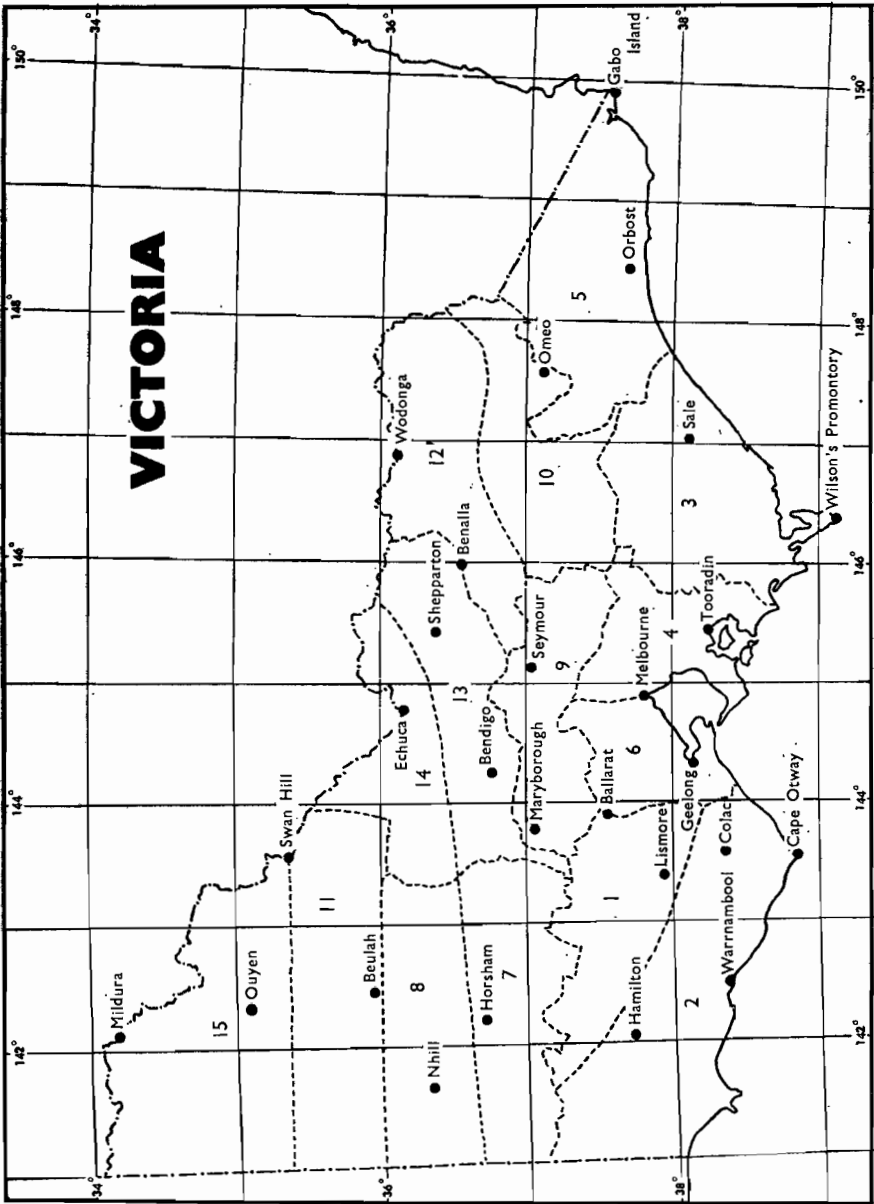


FIGURE 6.—Relative rainfall variability based on district annual rainfall. Names of districts are shown in table on previous page.

Most of the elevated areas of eastern and southern Victoria normally receive over 40 in and over 60 in in some wetter sections. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0·01 in or more in 24 hours) is over 150, with an average rainfall below 30 in. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 100 miles inland from the coast.

The variability of annual rainfall is closely associated with the incidence of drought. Droughts are rare over areas of low rainfall variability and more common in areas where this index is high.

Droughts

Since records have been taken, there have been numerous dry spells in various parts of Victoria, most of them of little consequence but many widespread and long enough to be classified as droughts. The severity of major drought or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865, when a major drought occurred in Northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

The most severe and widespread drought since white settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. Victoria was most affected in the south in 1897-98 and particularly in the north in 1902.

The next major drought commenced about June 1913 and continued until April 1915 in the north and west and August 1916 in Gippsland. The worst period was from May to October 1914.

The period from 1937 to 1945 was marked by three major droughts. The first commenced in February 1937 and continued with a break in the succeeding spring and summer until January 1939, the effects being felt much more severely in northern districts than elsewhere. Good rains in 1939 were followed by another dry period from December 1939 to December 1940. The third drought of the period extended from 1943 to 1945 in which the worst period was from June to October 1944. The drought from 1967 to 1968 is described on pages 53 and 67.

Droughts of shorter duration and lower intensity occurred in 1888, in 1907-08 in Gippsland, and in the 1920s, particularly 1925, 1927, and 1929.

Readers are referred to the publication *Droughts in Australia* Bulletin No. 43 of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957, for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the North-West Lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the

poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops. (See also pages 43-5.)

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Country. The heaviest falls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas and hence general community disorganisation is kept to a minimum. Snow has been recorded in all months on the higher Alps, but the main falls occur during the winter. The average duration of the snow season in the alpine area is from three to five months.

Temperatures

February is the hottest month of the year with January only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 75° F. along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-East Highlands. Apart from these latter areas, there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north an average of 90° F. is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 70° F. in alpine areas above 3,000 ft and as low as 60° F. in the very highest localities.

Temperatures fall rapidly during the autumn months and then more slowly with the onset of winter. Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July; the distribution during this month again shows lowest values over elevated areas, but a significant feature is that apart from this orographically induced area, there is practically no variation across the State. Day temperatures along the coast average about 55° F. in July; much the same value is recorded over the wheat belt, and only a few degrees higher in the far north-west under conditions of few clouds and relatively high winter sunshine. The Alps experience blizzard conditions every year with minimum temperatures 10° F. to 20° F. less than at lowland stations.

Conditions of extreme summer heat may be experienced throughout the State except over the alpine area. Most inland places have recorded maxima over 110° F. with an all time extreme for the State of 123.5° F. at Mildura on 6 January 1906. Usually such days are the culmination of a period during which temperatures gradually rise, and relief comes sharply in the form of a cool change with rapid temperature drops of 30° F. at times. However, such relief does not always arrive so soon and periods of two or three days or even longer have been experienced when the maximum temperature exceeds 100° F. On rare occasions extreme heat may continue for as long as a week with little relief.

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in February. Values are below 50° F. over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly

55° F. to 60° F. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter, average July minima exceed 40° F. along the coast and at two or three places in the far north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is 9° F. at Hotham Heights (station height 5,776 ft) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of minus 8° F. has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 6,035 ft)—a high valley near Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience sub-zero temperatures (i.e., below 0° F.), although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

With the exception of the exposed coast, all parts of Victoria may experience frost, but frequencies are highest and occurrences usually more severe in elevated areas and valleys conducive to the pooling of cold air. All inland stations have recorded extreme screen temperatures less than 30° F., whilst at a large number of stations extremes stand at 25° F. or less. Thus frost may be expected each year over practically the whole of the State, but the bulk of the occurrence is restricted to the winter season. Spring frosts may constitute a serious hazard to agriculture, and in some years a late frost may result in serious crop damage. Periods of frost lasting for more than three or four consecutive days are unusual.

Humidity

By and large, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than in other eastern States. This is because the extreme south-east of the continent is mostly beyond the reach of tropical and sub-tropical air masses. For several periods in the summer, however, air from the Tasman Sea has a trajectory over Bass Strait and other parts of the State, and it is then that the moisture content rises to show wet bulb temperatures above 65° F. The incidence of high humidity is important to the vine and fruit industry, tobacco growers, and wheat farmers.

Evaporation

Measurements of evaporation in Victoria are made with the standard form of evaporation tank at about 29 stations, about half of which are owned by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 40 in. In all the highland areas and the Western District the discrepancy is much less marked, and in the Central District and the lowlands of East Gippsland annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall by 8 to 15 in. Evaporation is greatest in the summer months in all districts. In the three winter months, rainfall exceeds evaporation in many parts of Victoria, but not in the north and north-west.

Since 1967 the "Class A Pan" has been the standard evaporimeter. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria.

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies are experienced. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season, and from place to place. Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline, and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria, being the result of differential cooling after sunset. It springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is just slightly over 90 m.p.h. There is no doubt, however, that stronger gusts have been experienced over the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. A number of tornadic squalls have been experienced and from the severe local damage engineers have estimated wind strengths over 100 m.p.h. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 100 m.p.h. or more.

Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms occur far less frequently in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other two eastern States. They occur mainly in the summer months when there is adequate surface heating to provide energy for convection. On an average, more than 20 per year occur on the North-Eastern Highlands and in parts of the Northern Country, but particularly in the north-east. Melbourne has an average of less than three per month from November to February. Isolated severe wind squalls and tornadoes sometimes occur in conjunction with thunderstorm conditions, but these destructive phenomena are comparatively rare. Hailstorms affect small areas in the summer months; and showers of small hail are not uncommon during cold outbreaks in the winter and spring.

Meteorological Services for Commerce and Industry

Agriculture, aviation, shipping, and many aspects of commerce and industry depend very much on the weather. The onset of cold weather, low cloud, and rain can cause a rapid rise in the consumption of electricity and gas. The demand for many perishable foodstuffs can vary considerably with the weather. Building construction, particularly the laying of concrete, can be interrupted by rain. In the case of tall buildings, strong winds are hazardous; thus, architects take meteorological factors into account in planning and design.

The Bureau provides a special forecasting service for power generating authorities. Each morning a forecast for that day and the next day, and an outlook for two days beyond that, are made available, together with specific forecasts for the time of peak demand for electricity and gas.

The development of oil drilling off the Victorian coast has caused an increased demand for background studies and for forecasts. Each drilling rig receives a forecast every eight hours for the succeeding twelve hours. This includes specific forecasts of the height of the waves and swell to be expected. Considerable research is being carried out on waves and swell and their relationship to winds over the ocean.

Data on past weather is frequently required by industry. Each month the Bureau publishes a review of the weather in the State over the past month, and every three months a Seasonal Summary is issued. Data for specific meteorological stations for many years past is made available for a moderate charge.

The planning of future expansion or the establishment of a new industry may require a study of the climate of the area. The Bureau has published climatic studies of many parts of Australia, and provides a consultative service, so that clients may make the best use of the available meteorological data.

Agricultural Meteorology, 1964; Maritime Meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical Meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in Fire Prevention, 1968

Climate of Melbourne

Temperature

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the Metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78° F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° F., whilst along the Bay, Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, has an average of 77° F. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1° F. of one another at approximately 55° F. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 114.1° F. which is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an Australian Capital City. In Melbourne, the average number of days per year with maxima over 100° F. is about four, but there have been years with up to twelve and also a few years with no occurrences. The average annual number of days over 90° F. is approximately nineteen.

Nights are coldest at places a considerable distance from the sea and away from the City, where buildings may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the City was 27° F. on 21 July 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87° F. on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne, the overnight temperature remains above 70° F. on only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 32° F. Minima below 30° F. have been experienced during the months of May to August, whilst even as late as October, extremes have been down to 32° F. During the summer, minima have never been below 40° F.

Wide variations in the frequencies of occurrences of low air temperatures are noted across the Metropolitan Area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 36° F. or under around the bayside, but frequencies increase to over twenty in outer suburbs and probably to over thirty a year in the more frost susceptible areas. The average frost free period is about 200 days in the outer northern and eastern suburbs, gradually increasing to over 250 days towards the City, and approaches 300 days along parts of the bayside.

Rainfall

The range of rainfall from month to month in the City is quite small, the annual average being 25·93 in over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of 2 in; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2·69 in in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to 7 in, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over 8 in. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight in January and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The average rainfall varies considerably over the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The western suburbs are relatively dry and Deer Park has an average annual rainfall of 19·01 in. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 35·95 in a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges and at Sassafra the annual average is 53·83 in.

The highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month in the city is twenty-seven in August. On the other hand, there has been only one rainless month in the history of the Melbourne records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was sixteen days and the longest dry spell forty days. Over 4 in of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to March. Only once has a fall above 2 in during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months. Fogs occur on four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average twenty-one days for the year. The highest number ever recorded in a month was twenty in June 1937.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS : SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
MALLEE ..	Mildura ..	{ 1	71	79	71	63	103	119	90	102	91	107	79	74
		{ 2	89·8	90·0	84·4	74·5	66·9	60·4	59·5	63·9	69·9	76·5	83·2	88·2
		{ 3	61·0	61·7	57·2	50·5	45·6	41·3	40·5	42·5	46·1	50·9	55·4	59·6
	Ouyen ..	{ 1	77	94	81	81	128	127	122	128	125	146	100	98
		{ 2	89·4	86·0	82·1	73·1	65·7	59·4	58·7	62·8	68·9	74·1	79·9	86·7
		{ 3	58·7	58·4	54·1	47·8	44·5	40·7	39·8	40·6	43·3	47·2	52·6	56·0
WIMMERA ..	Horsham ..	{ 1	85	104	99	131	186	207	175	188	179	170	129	115
		{ 2	85·1	86·3	80·2	70·7	63·0	56·6	56·0	59·0	64·1	70·2	77·2	82·7
		{ 3	55·2	55·9	51·9	47·0	42·9	40·2	38·8	39·9	41·9	45·1	49·6	53·2
	Nhill ..	{ 1	82	93	88	119	163	196	174	184	172	158	113	108
		{ 2	84·3	85·0	79·6	70·5	63·3	57·0	56·5	59·4	64·4	70·4	76·9	82·2
		{ 3	55·2	56·3	52·8	47·6	43·9	40·4	38·6	40·1	42·5	45·7	49·7	53·8
WESTERN ..	Ballarat ..	{ 1	142	193	182	215	269	262	274	293	294	273	218	210
		{ 2	75·7	76·9	71·6	63·0	56·3	50·4	49·8	52·5	57·1	62·4	67·4	72·5
		{ 3	50·5	52·9	50·1	45·8	42·6	39·5	38·4	39·4	41·2	43·6	46·0	49·3
	Hamilton ..	{ 1	132	126	168	216	269	297	285	300	289	261	196	178
		{ 2	77·3	78·7	74·2	66·3	60·1	55·1	54·1	56·2	59·9	64·8	69·1	74·0
		{ 3	50·7	52·4	49·9	46·3	43·2	40·2	39·3	40·4	42·3	44·0	46·3	49·2
Warrnambool	{ 1	127	137	184	226	294	296	318	306	272	245	198	166	
	{ 2	69·9	70·9	69·1	64·6	60·5	56·3	55·6	56·9	59·4	62·6	64·8	67·9	
	{ 3	54·7	56·0	54·2	51·0	47·8	44·8	43·6	44·4	46·2	48·1	50·2	53·0	
NORTHERN ..	Bendigo ..	{ 1	128	133	144	155	210	246	216	215	207	205	147	126
		{ 2	83·0	83·9	78·1	68·8	61·3	54·8	54·2	57·0	62·5	68·9	75·2	80·5
		{ 3	56·5	58·3	54·0	48·2	43·7	40·7	39·4	40·2	43·0	46·7	50·9	54·9
	Echuca ..	{ 1	100	109	129	132	162	181	161	164	154	173	121	110
		{ 2	86·2	86·8	80·7	71·1	63·6	56·7	56·0	59·0	64·7	71·7	78·5	84·1
		{ 3	58·9	60·1	55·9	49·3	44·5	41·3	40·2	41·2	44·3	48·6	52·7	56·9

NORTH-CENTRAL ..	Alexandra ..	1	162	146	200	202	250	293	278	290	258	282	224	187
		2	84.6	85.3	78.8	69.1	61.3	53.9	53.6	57.3	62.6	69.2	75.7	81.9
		3	52.5	53.7	49.1	43.8	39.7	37.5	36.8	37.8	40.3	43.3	46.7	50.7
	Kyneton ..	1	152	159	187	215	290	359	317	322	288	276	206	190
		2	81.2	81.5	74.7	65.0	57.5	51.0	50.1	53.1	59.1	65.2	72.3	77.5
		3	49.8	50.5	47.2	42.3	38.5	36.2	34.8	35.3	37.9	40.4	44.1	47.6
CENTRAL ..	Geelong ..	1	122	148	163	174	197	198	178	183	204	206	188	155
		2	76.2	77.3	73.9	67.6	62.1	57.2	56.5	59.0	62.8	67.3	70.3	73.8
		3	55.4	56.9	54.7	50.7	46.6	43.1	42.0	42.9	45.0	47.5	50.4	53.7
	Mornington	1	174	158	190	242	271	286	275	270	280	281	232	203
		2	76.5	77.1	73.9	66.8	61.5	56.3	54.9	56.7	60.6	64.4	69.0	73.6
		3	55.2	55.9	54.4	50.5	47.8	44.5	42.9	43.8	45.9	48.4	51.1	53.4
NORTH-EASTERN ..	Omeo ..	1	205	215	214	182	208	230	207	213	245	282	235	239
		2	77.8	78.7	73.0	65.2	57.9	51.4	50.5	54.0	59.7	65.4	71.2	75.9
		3	48.3	48.9	45.8	40.2	35.8	33.0	31.9	33.2	37.3	39.7	43.2	47.1
	Wangaratta ..	1	144	153	188	187	221	296	252	250	229	245	181	166
		2	86.7	87.5	80.9	71.3	63.5	56.4	55.2	58.3	63.8	70.2	78.2	84.1
		3	58.5	59.3	54.0	46.9	41.9	39.3	38.1	39.7	42.8	46.7	51.4	56.3
WEST GIPPSLAND ..	Wilsons Promontory	1	199	190	280	336	423	487	446	446	380	373	284	247
		2	66.7	68.2	66.4	62.3	58.6	55.1	53.9	55.1	57.3	60.3	62.2	65.1
		3	56.9	58.7	57.4	54.7	52.1	49.0	47.7	47.7	48.8	50.3	52.2	55.1
	Yallourn ..	1	194	272	198	241	419	360	344	399	364	380	344	266
		2	77.7	77.4	74.3	65.8	60.7	55.3	54.9	57.3	62.0	66.3	70.2	75.3
		3	53.7	54.7	49.1	48.2	43.9	40.5	38.8	40.5	42.5	45.7	49.1	52.3
EAST GIPPSLAND ..	Bairnsdale ..	1	252	205	260	200	204	224	202	187	225	269	241	257
		2	75.3	76.1	73.0	67.5	62.5	57.5	57.0	59.5	63.2	67.5	70.6	74.0
		3	53.5	54.5	51.7	46.9	42.5	38.8	38.1	39.6	42.7	46.1	49.0	52.4
	Orbost ..	1	279	236	272	285	275	329	268	229	274	311	254	296
		2	76.5	75.6	73.1	67.5	62.5	57.9	58.0	60.0	64.0	66.4	70.2	74.3
		3	54.3	54.5	52.5	48.2	44.2	40.3	38.5	39.7	42.1	45.9	49.7	52.0

(Points : 100 = 1 inch).

* Legend : 1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points.
(For all years of record to 1963).

2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°F.).
(For 30 years 1911-40).

3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature (°F.).
(For 30 years 1911-40).

Cloud and Sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range like the rainfall is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-seven. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent for January and February to 34 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, etc., and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind streams, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 22·8 m.p.h., whilst means exceeding 20 m.p.h. are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of a few seconds only, up to or even over 60 m.p.h. At Melbourne, gusts exceeding 60 m.p.h. have been registered during every month with a few near or over 70 m.p.h., and an extreme of 74 m.p.h. on 18 February 1951. At Essendon a wind gust over 90 m.p.h. has been measured.

There have been occurrences of thunderstorms in all months; the frequency is greatest during November to February. The greatest number of thunderstorms occurring in a year was twenty-five. This figure was recorded for both 1928 and 1932.

Hail and Snow

Hailstorms have occurred in every month of the year; the most probable time of occurrence is from August to November. The highest number of hailstorms in a year was seventeen in 1923, and the greatest number in a month occurred in November of that year when seven hailstorms were reported. Snow has occasionally fallen in the city and suburbs; the heaviest snow storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be 1 ft deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian Weather Summary 1967

For almost two-thirds of Victoria, 1967 will be remembered as the driest year ever recorded. The main areas where rainfall was *not* the lowest on record were in the Northern Country and in Gippsland. Over one-third of the State received less than 10 in, and only 23 per cent received more than 20 in. In an average year the whole State receives at least 10 in, and 62 per cent receives over 20 in.

January rainfall was below average except for small areas in the Otways and in South Gippsland. It was, however, a cool month, in contrast to February, when two heat waves caused mean temperatures to be well above normal. The western border areas received above average rainfall in February, but elsewhere the month was very dry. A severe storm with large hailstones and wind squalls caused much damage in the Tocumwal-Cobram area on 28 January.

Except in South Gippsland, dry weather continued in March, particularly in the north-west of the State, and April was very dry throughout. April was also a warm month, and warm dry weather continued through the first half of May. In Melbourne, the temperature exceeded 75° F. on three consecutive days for the first time in May since 1905. The break came on 19 May, but rainfall for the month was still well below normal in the west and the north-east.

Dry weather continued in western Victoria in June; for the country between Coleraine and Ballarat and in parts of the Otways it was the driest June on record. However, June rainfall was above average in the Goulburn Valley and along the lower Campaspe, while a small depression off the Gippsland coast brought torrential rain at the end of the month. A fall of 5.70 in at Port Albert was the highest 24 hour total in 100 years of record. Mean temperatures were well above average in June and fog was widespread from 5 to 9 June, persisting throughout the day in Melbourne.

The blocking anticyclones which had been the prime cause of the dry weather continued in early July, but a change occurred on 10 July, as general rain extended across Victoria. Rain was fairly frequent for the rest of the month, and totals were above average in the Western and Southern Wimmera Districts. The westerlies continued through August, and rainfall was above average in the greater part of the State. Snow fell on the lower parts of the Divide on 12 and 13 August.

Although rain fell on several occasions during September, totals for the month were below average except in East Gippsland and October and November saw a return to very dry conditions. The period from 14 October to 14 November was particularly dry, there being no rain at all at several places. The first large bushfire of the season occurred in the Anakie ranges on 25 September, and many serious bushfires broke out on 24 October. By mid-November almost half a million acres of forest had been burnt*; however, rain then put most of the fires out. On 19 November isolated heavy rain fell in the Mitcham-Vermont area and on 25 November an outbreak of cold southerly air brought severe squalls and thunderstorms to southern Victoria.

December was a cool month with fairly frequent rain in southern Victoria. Rainfall was above average in the Western District and in the ranges to the east of Melbourne but very dry weather continued along the Murray.

* Mostly in East Gippsland.

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

MELBOURNE—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean Atmospheric Pressure (millibar) ..	1015·1	1013·1	1018·3	1018·3
Mean Temperature of Air in Shade (° F) ..	57·8	66·7	59·5	50·1
Mean Daily Range of Temperature of Air in Shade (° F) ..	18·7	21·1	17·4	14·0
Mean Relative Humidity at 9 a.m. (Saturation=100) ..	63	60	72	80
Mean Rainfall (inches) ..	7·36	6·05	6·63	5·89
Mean Number of Days of Rain ..	40	25	34	44
Mean Amount of Evaporation (inches) ..	10·28	17·34	8·13	3·79
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* ..	4·9	4·2	4·8	5·2
Mean Daily Hours of Sunshine ..	5·9	7·7	5·2	3·9
Mean Number of Days of Fog ..	1·5	0·6	6·5	11·7

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1963 to 1967. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Mean Atmospheric Pressure (millibar) ..	1017·2	1014·2	1017·3	1017·2	1018·1
Temperature of Air in Shade (° F)—					
Mean ..	59·5	58·6	59·3	59·3	59·5
Mean Daily Maximum ..	68·0	66·5	67·8	67·5	68·1
Mean Daily Minimum ..	51·0	50·7	50·9	51·1	50·9
Absolute Maximum ..	99·0	103·3	106·9	102·8	105·2
Absolute Minimum ..	29·3	36·0	32·4	32·9	34·2
Number of Days Maximum 100° F and over ..	0	4	7	5	5
Number of Days Minimum 36° F and under ..	12	1	10	7	4
Mean Terrestrial Minimum Temperature (° F) ..	48·5	47·7	47·9	48·4	48·6
Rainfall (inches) ..	29·04	27·80	23·24	26·81	13·06
Number of Wet Days ..	149	166	122	157	106
Total Amount of Evaporation (inches) ..	37·79	35·54	44·87	47·08	55·15
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100) ..	67	66	62	63	63
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)* ..	4·7	5·1	4·4	4·8	4·4
Mean Daily Hours of Sunshine ..	5·5	5·4	6·2	6·0	6·5
Mean Daily Wind Speed (m.p.h.) ..	7·5	8·4	7·2	6·9	5·9
Number of Days of Wind Gusts 39 m.p.h. and over ..	52	97	62	47	46
Number of Days of Fog ..	20	12	21	6	24
Number of Days of Thunder ..	12	12	9	6	3

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

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

Governor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present Governor is Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8 May 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office by a Commission from the Sovereign under the Sign Manual and Signet. In the Commission reference is made to the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor is expressly authorised and required by his Commission to administer the Government of the State of Victoria in the events dealt with in such Letters Patent, namely,

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

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

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

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

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

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

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) members of the Legislative Assembly.

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

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and Methods of Procedure

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

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

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

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

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1943 to 1968

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1943 to 1968 :

Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office (Days)
Albert Arthur Dunstan ..	18 September 1943 ..	2 October 1945 ..	746
Ian Macfarlan, K.C. ..	2 October 1945 ..	21 November 1945 ..	51
John Cain ..	21 November 1945 ..	20 November 1947 ..	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	20 November 1947 ..	3 December 1948 ..	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	3 December 1948 ..	27 June 1950 ..	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27 June 1950 ..	28 October 1952 ..	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	28 October 1952 ..	31 October 1952 ..	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31 October 1952 ..	17 December 1952 ..	48
John Cain ..	17 December 1952 ..	31 March 1955 ..	835
John Cain ..	31 March 1955 ..	7 June 1955 ..	69
Henry Edward Bolte ..	7 June 1955 ..	Still in Office	

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 29 April 1967.

At 31 July 1968, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members:

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte,	Premier and Treasurer.
K.C.M.G.	
.. .. Sir Arthur G. Rylah,	Chief Secretary.
K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.	
.. .. G. O. Reid ..	Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration.
.. .. M. V. Porter ..	Minister of Public Works.
.. .. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs.
.. .. J. C. M. Balfour ..	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines.
.. .. J. F. Rossiter ..	Minister of Labour and Industry, and Assistant Minister of Education.
.. .. V. F. Wilcox ..	Minister of Transport.
.. .. J. W. Manson ..	Minister of State Development.
.. .. Sir William McDonald	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.
.. .. W. A. Borthwick ..	Minister of Water Supply.

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson ..	Minister of Education.
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D. ..	Minister for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie ..	Minister of Health.

Judiciary

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at May 1968 :

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

The Honourable Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry	The Hon. Oliver James Gillard
The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. John Erskine Starke
The Hon. Sir Robert Vincent Monahan	The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber
The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. George Hermann Lush
The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little	The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt
The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton

Judges of the County Court, Court of Mines, Court of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions

Norman Frederick Mitchell, C.M.G. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Dermot William Corson
George Leo Dethridge	John Xavier O'Driscoll
Archibald McDonald Fraser	James Herbert Forrest
John Gerald Norris	Clive William Harris
Francis Robert Nelson	Eric Edgar Hewitt
Benjamin James Dunn	Gordon Just
Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski	Roland John Leckie
Trevor George Rapke	Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
Norman Alfred Vickery	Thomas Bernard Shillito
Hubert Theodore Frederico	John Philip Somerville
Arthur Charles Adams	William Joseph Martin
	Ian Gray

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 588 and following.

Parliament

Introduction

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

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, whilst membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and a further one in July 1970. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

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

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are capable of re-election. A Session is

that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July 1968) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the thirty-five members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Labor Party, and nine to the Country Party. (See pages 75, 93, and 99.) Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-four belong to the Liberal Party, sixteen to the Labor Party and twelve to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, and 1967. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary Procedure

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers : the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limit of speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

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

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

Under "Orders of the Day" which now follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who, acting on the advice of his "Council of Legislation", gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria." The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Private Legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving Deadlocks between the Two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary Privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967; Administrative Machinery of Parliament, 1968.

Victorian Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)

When the Victorian Parliament is in session, it publishes weekly a book containing a full report of all speeches made by members on Bills, motions, and all other subjects debated in its two Houses. This book also sets out questions asked by members on many matters of political and general interest, the replies given by Cabinet Ministers, and other information.

Origin of Title "Hansard"

The official title of these published reports is *Victorian Parliamentary Debates*, but they are colloquially and almost invariably referred to as *Hansard*. The reason for the use of the latter title is that reports of the debates in the Parliament of Great Britain were for many years published by men named Hansard. They carried on this work for so long—from 1812 to 1889—that the reports acquired their name.

As the British colonies acquired self-governing status, their Parliaments generally adopted many of the usages, customs, and much of the language of the Parliament at Westminster. The name *Hansard* which had become widely used and understood in reference to the printed Parliamentary reports was readily adopted as a convenient title for similar reports of proceedings in the newer Parliaments.

Historical Background

Hansard has a long history. It developed out of the bitter conflict between the British Parliament and the press for freedom to report and publish the debates that took place in that legislature. The original British *Hansard* was a re-publication of newspaper reports of Parliamentary speeches. Therefore, the origin of *Hansard* is closely linked with newspaper reporting.

For many years, particularly from about the middle of the 17th century, the Parliament of Great Britain regarded the publication of reports of its proceedings, without its authority, as a serious breach of privilege. During this period of history Parliament considered that it had good reason to impose a ban on publicity to ensure that it would be free to deliberate in private without any attempted outside interference with or influence on members, or misrepresentation of their motives.

Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords imposed this prohibition either in resolutions or by Standing Orders. So seriously did Parliament view any contravention of its orders that frequently numerous reporters, editors, journalists, and other persons were summoned to appear at the Bar of Parliament, charged with the offence of having published speeches delivered in Parliament, and, if found guilty, severely reprimanded, or fined, and sometimes imprisoned.

In restricting the press in this way, however, Parliament found itself in continued conflict with public opinion. There was an ever-increasing demand to know what was said and done in Parliament, and in time Parliament was forced to relax its long-standing opposition to publicity of its activities.

Printing of Parliamentary Debates by William Cobbett

The resolutions in the *Journals* of the British Parliament prohibiting unauthorised publication of the debates remain unrescinded, and it is therefore, technically, still an offence to publish accounts of Parliamentary proceedings. However, due to changed times and circumstances it is now many years since the ban was enforced.

The right of the press to gather Parliamentary news unhindered was virtually conceded in the year 1803 when Mr. Speaker Abbott made arrangements for reporters to be accommodated in reserved seats in the public gallery of the House of Commons.

It was in those circumstances that William Cobbett, author and publisher, began to add to his weekly newspaper, the *Political Register*, a supplement containing reports of the debates in Parliament. Cobbett did not report the speeches himself, but extracted the reports which appeared in other newspapers.

In order to present an accurate version of the speeches as delivered in Parliament, Cobbett endeavoured to eliminate any element of bias with which the newspaper reports might have been coloured. In this way, he introduced that impartiality which has ever since been an outstanding characteristic of a *Hansard* report. Cobbett's Parliamentary supplement was virtually the beginning of *Hansard*. Later Cobbett issued these reports in volumes entitled *Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates*.

Hansard Family

In 1812, Cobbett's publication of the *Debates* was taken over by his printer, Thomas Curson Hansard, a son of Luke Hansard who from an earlier time had been the official printer of the *Journals* of the House of Commons. In 1829, T. C. Hansard changed the name of the published speeches to *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*. After T. C. Hansard died in 1833, the publication of the debates was continued by his son, also Thomas Curson Hansard, who carried on

this work until 1889. The association of the Hansard family with the production of the printed Parliamentary debates then ceased, and the work was carried on by other publishers. The name of *Hansard* was dropped from the reports in 1892, and they were then issued as the "Authorised Edition" of the debates. For another 20 years the work was done by a series of printing contractors, but generally with unsatisfactory results. In 1909, the British Parliament appointed its own official reporting staff, and published the proceedings under the title *Official Report*. In 1943, the name *Hansard*, because of its historical origin, was restored to the title of the reports.

Hansard of Victorian Parliament

The official Victorian *Hansard* was inaugurated in 1866. In the first few years of Parliamentary government in this State there was no official record of the debates. But from the time of responsible Government in 1856, the *Argus* newspaper began to extract reports of Parliamentary speeches as they appeared in that journal and to re-print them in volume form. These volumes bore the title *Victorian Hansard*, but they were entirely the private work of the *Argus*. It issued eleven volumes of these debates.

Although the *Argus Hansard* was useful, members desired a more complete record of their debates. On 23 June 1865, a motion was moved in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. J. J. Casey, member for Mandurang, for the provision of reports of debates in the form of *Hansard*. The motion, after debate, was carried, and prompt action was taken to organise an official reporting staff.

The first Victorian *Hansard* staff consisted of three reporters from the *Argus* newspaper, who began their work as from the first session of the Fifth Victorian Parliament on 12 February 1866. Although it was not possible with this small staff to provide a complete coverage of proceedings, the reports were more extensive than the previous newspaper accounts. Since that year the official reporting team has gradually been increased, and now a complete record is compiled of the proceedings in both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Organisation and Control of Hansard

The recording of the Parliamentary debates and their preparation for publication is done by a skilled staff of shorthand writer-reporters and editors. At present, the permanent *Hansard* staff consists of an Assistant Chief Reporter, nine reporters, and a departmental clerical assistant, under the direction of a Chief Reporter, who is the administrator of the Department and the chief editor of the debates. When Parliament is in session a staff of high-speed typistes also are employed. The *Hansard* Department functions under the general control of the Joint Library Committee of Parliament.

Reporting of the Debates

In the reporting of the debates the staff record faithfully, fully, and impartially the speeches of all members irrespective of their political views. The reporters work in rotation, alternating between the two Houses according to a carefully prepared roster covering the whole day's sitting. If the Assembly and the Council are meeting simultaneously, the reporters in each House take notes, known as "turns", for fifteen minutes; if only one House is in session, they report for ten minutes at a time.

A vital factor in the efficient performance of *Hansard* work is the calibre of the reporting staff, who must possess a number of particular skills and attributes. A reporter must, first, have shorthand writing ability of the highest order, as at times he may need to write as fast as 200 words a minute. He must also have a good education, including particularly an extensive vocabulary and a sound and ready knowledge of English usage. Also, he needs to understand Parliamentary procedure and be able, in order to render a satisfactory transcript, to comprehend and interpret accurately and quickly, as he is writing, the utterances of all types of orators.

Preparation of Speeches for Printing and Publication

After a reporter has completed his note-taking in the House, he returns immediately to his room and dictates his notes to a typiste. He revises his transcript which is then passed to the Chief Reporter or his Assistant for editing. All the "turns" are collated and later dispatched to the Government Printer.

In preparing the speeches for printing it is permissible to correct grammatical errors and make certain other minor emendations, but the meaning of the speech must not be altered. The basis and nature of a *Hansard* report was defined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1893 as "one which though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted, and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which, on the other hand, leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument." That is the broad basis upon which *Hansard* reports are prepared for publication.

The morning after a sitting of Parliament printed galley proofs of all speeches are received from the Government Printer. Each member is given a copy of any speech delivered by him for perusal. If it contains an error, he is entitled to correct it, but otherwise he may not amend his speech by adding additional statements or deleting any words spoken. The proofs are checked for accuracy, any permissible corrections are made, and the material is finally prepared for publication.

Conclusion

The *Hansard* books containing the week's debates are printed and published by the Victorian Government Printer. They are sent free to all members, the Parliamentary staff, Government departments, and certain other official organisations. *Hansard* is also supplied to many private subscribers.

Over the years the production of *Hansard* has been improved in many ways. Whilst the reports in earlier years were condensed, all debates are now reported in full. The type used, the style of printing, paragraphing, and a more distinctive heading of the subjects debated have made the modern *Hansard* a much more attractive and readable publication.

After the completion of each session, the weekly issues of *Hansard* which are proof numbers only, are again carefully checked for accuracy and a second edition is printed. A detailed index of all subjects discussed is prepared. The second editions of the weekly books, together with the index, are bound into volumes of convenient

size, and these volumes constitute the permanent record of the debates in Parliament. To the end of 1967 this record had amounted to approximately 300 volumes.

Under the provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* all statements published in *Hansard* are privileged and therefore cannot be the grounds for legal proceedings against members.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

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

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 29 April 1967. Their term of office commenced on 15 July 1967.

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern ..	53,354	50,822	95·25
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra ..	120,066	112,116	93·38
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP)	Boronia ..	126,475	119,885	94·79
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat ..	59,203	56,984	96·25
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne ..	118,436	106,948	90·30
Fry, The Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham ..	118,025	110,970	94·02
Galbally, The Hon. John William (ALP)	Melbourne North	113,880	108,465	95·24
Gleeson, The Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western ..	89,727	85,131	94·88
Grimwade, The Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo ..	62,300	59,061	94·80
Houghton, The Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe ..	127,304	120,162	94·39
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern ..	127,426	120,892	94·87
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	118,501	111,267	93·90
McDonald, The Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern ..	58,242	56,463	96·95
*Mack, The Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP)	Western ..	58,880	56,955	96·73
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (CP)	North-Western ..	47,390	45,431	95·87
May, The Hon. Robert William (CP)	Gippsland ..	82,057	77,746	94·75
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Monash ..	121,916	113,298	92·93
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla ..	120,799	112,775	93·36

*Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968. At a by-election on 6 April 1968, Hon. Clive Alexander Mitchell (CP) was elected in his stead.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 29 April 1967 are shown in the following table :

Member	Province
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy Thomas (CP)	North-Western
Cathie, The Hon. Ian Robert (ALP)	South-Eastern
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (CP)	Northern
Garrett, The Hon. Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Southern
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	East Yarra
*Hamilton, The Hon. Harold Murray (LP)	Higinbotham
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (CP)	Gippsland
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (ALP)	Doutta Galla
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP)	Melbourne
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (CP)	North-Eastern
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (LP)	South-Western
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (ALP)	Melbourne West
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North

President : The Hon. Raymond William Garrett, † A.F.C., A.E.A.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. Graham John Nicol. †

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

*Hon. B. D. Snider died on 29 December 1966. At a by-election on 25 February 1967, Hon. H. M. Hamilton was elected in his stead.

†As from 20 February 1968. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 29 April 1967. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan ..	21,955	21,048	95·87
Billing, Norman Alexander William, Esquire, K.St.J. (LP)	Heatherton ..	26,832	25,324	94·38
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (LP)	Geelong ..	22,503	21,173	94·09
Bloomfield, The Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Q.C., (LP)	Malvern ..	26,037	23,731	91·14
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (LP)	Hampden ..	18,078	17,455	96·55
Borthwick, The Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk ..	25,174	23,593	93·72
Buckley, Ray Francis, Esquire (CP)	Lowan ..	18,770	18,187	96·89
Christie, The Hon. Vernon (LP)	Ivanhoe ..	25,912	24,410	94·20
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (ALP)	Melbourne ..	25,897	22,971	88·70
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (CP)	Gippsland West	18,076	17,278	95·59
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (LP)	Polwarth ..	17,764	17,191	96·77

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Footscray ..	24,947	23,640	94·76
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	St. Kilda ..	26,927	24,077	89·42
Doyle, Julian John, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Gisborne ..	19,902	18,464	92·77
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (<i>LP</i>)	Dromana ..	19,515	18,368	94·12
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Moonee Ponds ..	26,189	24,675	94·22
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat North	23,510	22,729	96·68
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland East	18,687	17,580	94·08
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick East	24,394	22,606	92·67
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Williamstown ..	26,582	24,985	93·99
Ginifer, John Joseph, Esquire, (<i>ALP</i>)	Deer Park ..	29,969	28,386	94·72
Goble, Mrs. Dorothy Ada (<i>LP</i>)	Mitcham ..	26,570	25,297	95·21
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Scoresby ..	29,242	27,762	94·94
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Richmond ..	23,610	21,549	91·27
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland South	18,788	17,548	93·40
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir ..	25,668	24,610	95·88
Jona, Walter, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn ..	24,932	23,194	93·03
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Sunshine ..	25,628	23,867	93·13
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Prahran ..	26,053	23,338	89·58
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Glen Iris ..	25,129	23,666	94·18
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Rodney ..	18,662	18,082	96·89
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (<i>LP</i>)	Dundas ..	18,449	17,828	96·63
McKellar, Donald Kelso, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Portland ..	18,215	17,600	96·62
McLaren, Ian Francis, Esquire, O.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Bennettswood ..	25,753	24,489	95·09
Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (<i>LP</i>)	Ringwood ..	26,666	25,181	94·43
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston ..	29,381	27,725	94·36
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (<i>CP</i>)	Benambra ..	18,579	17,722	95·39
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (<i>CP</i>)	Murray Valley	18,847	17,810	94·50
Mutton, John Patrick, Esquire (<i>IND LAB</i>)	Coburg ..	23,869	22,792	95·49
Phelan, William, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Kara Kara ..	17,343	16,697	96·28
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (<i>LP</i>)	Sandringham ..	25,372	23,722	93·50
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Glenhuntly ..	26,067	24,401	93·61
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Moorabbin ..	26,147	24,692	94·44

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (LP)	Box Hill ..	29,186	27,594	94·55
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (LP)	Dandenong ..	26,701	25,499	95·50
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (ALP)	Preston ..	24,612	23,475	95·38
Ross-Edwards, Peter, Esquire (CP)	Shepparton ..	18,929	18,191	96·10
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton ..	24,998	23,335	93·35
Rylah, The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D. (LP)	Kew ..	25,630	23,942	93·41
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (LP)	Oakleigh ..	24,827	23,605	95·08
Smith, Aurel, Esquire (LP)	Bellarine ..	20,917	19,812	94·72
Smith, Ian Winton, Esquire (LP)	Warrnambool ..	18,674	18,058	96·70
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (LP)	Ballaarat South..	22,741	21,760	95·69
*Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (CP)	Swan Hill ..	18,434	17,631	95·64
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (LP)	Evelyn ..	19,763	18,512	93·67
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (ALP)	Midlands ..	23,038	21,434	93·04
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (LP)	Bentleigh ..	26,073	24,744	94·90
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (ALP)	Albert Park ..	24,061	22,195	92·24
Tanner, Archie Lionel, Esquire (LP)	Morwell ..	22,627	21,630	95·59
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield ..	26,248	24,131	91·93
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (LP)	Balwyn ..	26,404	24,651	93·36
Templeton, Thomas William, Esquire, J.P. (LP)	Mentone ..	25,088	23,762	94·71
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (LP)	Bendigo ..	22,808	21,842	95·76
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (CP)	Benalla ..	17,939	17,239	96·10
Treziise, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (ALP)	Geelong North ..	23,582	22,231	94·27
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,462	23,046	94·21
Vale, Roy Mountford, Esquire (LP)	Greensborough ..	29,152	27,482	94·27
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (LP)	Essendon ..	25,508	24,167	94·74
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (CP)	Mildura ..	18,161	17,368	95·63
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (LP)	Camberwell ..	24,973	23,184	92·84
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (ALP)	Northcote ..	24,564	23,273	94·74
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Broadmeadows ..	28,583	26,645	93·22
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (LP)	Syndal ..	28,708	27,362	95·31

* Mr. Stirling died on 23 July 1968. At a by-election on 14 September 1968, Mr. Henry George Broad (CP) was elected in his stead.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Speaker : The Hon. Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Leonard Stanley Reid, Esquire, D.F.C.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1967 there have been 44 Parliaments. The Forty-fourth Parliament was opened on 16 May 1967. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Year Book* for 1928–29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Year Book* for 1952–53 and 1953–54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

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

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (Days)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
Thirty-eighth ..	1950–52	865	131	15·1	81	9·4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952–55	852	92	10·8	61	7·2
Fortieth ..	1955–58	1,038	139	13·4	99	9·5
Forty-first ..	1958–61	1,059	150	14·2	103	9·7
Forty-second ..	1961–64	1,015	149	14·7	112	11·0
Forty-third ..	1964–67	980	146	14·9	119	12·1

* Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of Parliamentary Government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1968. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6 December 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses*		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses†			
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995
1966 ..	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985
1967 ..	18	225	131	796	761	509	49	2,489
1968 ..	20	294	90	870	828	154	41	2,297

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

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

State Acts Passed during 1967

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1967:

No.		No.	
7515	New Melbourne Cemetery Lands Act acquires nearby land for permanent reservation as a site for a public cemetery.	7521	Co-operative Housing Societies (Indemnities) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958
7516	Country Fire Authority (Prosecutions) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958	7522	Supreme and County Courts (Sittings) Act makes provision with respect to the places and days for the holding of the Supreme and County Courts
7517	Social Welfare (Detention) Act amends the Social Welfare Act 1960	7523	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963
7518	Zoological Gardens Act repeals the Zoological Gardens Act 1936 and constitutes a Zoological Board of Victoria with relevant powers of administration	7524	State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act amends the State Savings Bank Act 1958
7519	Richmond (South-Eastern Freeway) Lands Act provides for the acquisition of and alteration of the common boundaries of public land by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works for the purposes of extending a main metropolitan highway.	7525	Land (Surf Life Saving Association) Act authorises the leases of Crown lands adjacent to the coast for purposes of surf club activities
7520	The Geelong Gas Company's Act amends the Geelong Gas Company's Act 1858 to provide for an increase in the capital of that Company	7526	Warragul (Public Park) Lands Act authorises the granting of leases of a certain part of lands permanently reserved as a site for a public park and garden
		7527	Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board (Appointment of Manager) (Amendment) Act amends that Act of 1966

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7528	Stock Artificial Breeding (Amendment) Act amends the Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962	7541	Pipelines Act enables ownership, use and the construction, maintenance and operation of pipelines in Victoria
7529	Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Act amends the second-hand Dealers Act 1958	7542	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958
7530	Legal Aid (Amendment) Act amends the Legal Aid Act 1961	7543	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the interpretation of "Credit Arrangement" of the Stamps Act 1958
7531	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958 relating to the baking, carriage, and sale of bread	7544	Police Offences (Obscene Publications) Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958
7532	The Constitution Act Amendment (Electoral) Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 with respect to the conduct of elections	7545	Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958
7533	Education and Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Education Act 1958 and the Teaching Service Act 1958	7546	Crimes Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7534	Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act gives power to the Governor in Council to increase salaries and fees of certain public officers	7547	Instruments (Corporate Bodies Contracts) Act amends the law relating to contracts and securities
7535	Railways (State Coal Mine Officers) Act amends the Railways Act 1958	7548	Land (Amendment) Act amends the Land Act 1958 and the Closer Settlement Act 1938
7536	Public Officers (Long Service Leave) Act permits the payment of monies in lieu of long service leave	7549	Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958
7537	Pipelines (Submerged Lands) Act regulates the construction and operation of pipelines in, under and over the sea-bed adjacent to the coasts of Victoria	7550	Dowling Forest Racecourse Lands Act permits the trustees of the Ballarat Turf Club to sell certain parts of land originally granted to them by the Crown for the purpose of racing
7538	Police Regulation (Pensions) Act amends the Police Regulation Act 1958	7551	Strata Titles Act facilitates the sub-division, issue of titles and the administration of land sub-divided in strata and amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958, the Local Government Act 1958, the Transfer of Land Act 1958 and the Trustee Act 1958
7539	Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958 and constitutes the Victoria Law Foundation	7552	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands
7540	Petroleum (Barracouta and Marlin Fields Agreement) Act validates an agreement between the State of Victoria and Haematite Explorations Pty. Ltd. and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. with respect to the recovery of petroleum resources from submerged lands adjacent to the State	7553	Tullamarine Freeway Lands Act enables the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to construct a main highway on certain lands in the Parishes of Jika Jika and Doutta Galla
		7554	Friendly Societies Investment Act amends the Friendly Societies Act 1958
		7555	Victoria Institute of Colleges (Board of Studies) Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7556	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68	7574	Aboriginal Affairs Act establishes a Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs
7557	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7575	Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958
7558	Joint Select Committee (Drainage) Act appoints a committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to report on matters relating to the drainage of land	7576	Rural Finance (Amendment) Act amends the Rural Finance Act 1958
7559	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68	7577	Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7560	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7578	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations (No. 2) Act revokes the permanent reservations and a Crown grant of certain lands and the temporary reservation of certain lands
7561	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board	7579	Gaols (Amendment) Act amends the Gaols Act 1958
7562	Building Societies (Unsecured Loans) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958	7580	Gas Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Gas Regulation Act 1958
7563	Money Lenders (Corporation Licences) Act relates to the licensing of money lenders	7581	Judges and Public Officers Salaries Act increases the salaries, allowances and fees paid to Judges and certain public officers
7564	Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the Barley Marketing Act 1958	7582	Portland Harbor (Exchange of Land) Act provides for the exchange of certain lands between the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners and the Victorian Railways Commissioners
7565	Medical (Foreign Practitioners) Act amends the Medical Act 1958	7583	Carlton (Recreation Ground) (Amendment) Land Act appoints the Corporation of the City of Melbourne as a Committee of Management of certain land at Carlton and amends the Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act 1966
7566	Masseurs (Amendment) Act amends the Masseurs Act 1958	7584	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the Pensions Supplementation Act 1966 and the Superannuation Act 1958
7567	Firearms (Prohibited Persons) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958	7585	Stamps Act amends the Stamps Act 1958
7568	Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act appoints a committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to report on matters relating to the meat industry in Victoria	7586	Educational Grants Act makes provision for financial aid to certain registered schools
7569	Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act provides for the incorporation of the Council of Law Reporting in Victoria	7587	Motor Car (Hours of Driving) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7570	Marketable Securities Act makes provision with respect to instruments of transfer of certain marketable securities	7588	Poisons (Amendment) Act amends the Poisons Act 1958
7571	Railway Lands Act makes provision with respect to the sale of certain railway lands	7589	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the Housing Act 1958
7572	Labour and Industry (Fees) Act fixes a new scale of factory registration fees.	7590	Water (Further Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958
7573	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act amends the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7591	Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act agrees to regulate jointly with the Commonwealth the exploration and exploitation of the petroleum resources of certain submerged lands adjacent to the coast of the State	7607	Stock Foods (Amendment) Act amends the Stock Foods Act 1958 and the Stock Medicines Act 1958
7592	Supreme Court (Judges) Act makes further provision for the appointment of Judges and acting Judges of the Supreme Court	7608	Litter Act amends the Litter Act 1964
7593	Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958	7609	Municipal Association (Amendment) Act amends the Municipal Association Act 1907
7594	Labour and Industry (Bread) Act re-enacts with amendments a part of the Labour and Industry Act 1958	7610	Maintenance (Amendment) Act amends the Maintenance Act 1965
7595	Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the Pesticides Act 1958	7611	Yea Civic Centre and Court House Act provides for the demolition of the Yea Court House and the construction of a Civic Centre Building containing a new Court House
7596	Judicial Proceedings Reports (Amendment) Act amends the Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958	7612	Shepparton Abattoirs Act proposes a compromise between contractors and lenders and the Shire of Shepparton in relation to contracts and borrowings made for the enlargement of certain abattoirs by the Shire
7597	Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7613	Yarraville (Recreation Ground Lands) Act authorises the Corporation of the Municipality of Footscray to grant leases of public land at Yarraville
7598	Mental Health (Pathological Examinations) Act amends the Mental Health Act 1959	7614	Swine Compensation Act re-enacts with amendments the Swine Compensation Act 1958 and amends the Stamps Act 1958
7599	Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958	7615	Cattle Compensation Act re-enacts with amendments the Cattle Compensation Act 1967 and amends the Stamps Act 1958
7600	Licensing (Rutherglen Wine Festival) Act authorises the sale of liquor other than beer, ale or porter at the Rutherglen Wine Festival	7616	Ringwood and Warrandyte Lands Act effects a transfer of Ringwood land held as a site for public recreation to reservation as a site for a civic centre in consideration of the transfer to the Crown of land held by the City of Ringwood at Warrandyte for reservation as a site for public recreation
7601	Estate Agents (Objections) Act amends the Estate Agents Act 1958	7617	Harbor Charges Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958, the Harbor Boards Act 1958 and the Marine Act 1958
7602	Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act provides for a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly joint committee to inquire into road safety	7618	Melbourne Harbor Trust Land Act vests certain unalienated Crown Land in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
7603	Richmond High School Land Act revokes permanent reservation of portion of Richmond Park and reserves same as a site for a State High School	7619	Justices (Amendment) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7604	Fertilizers (Amendment) Act amends the Fertilizers Act 1958		
7605	Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958		
7606	Country Fire Authority (Notices) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—continued

No.		No.	
7620	Portland Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958	7637	Rain-making Control Act regulates rain-making processes and makes provision with respect to claims for damages against persons lawfully engaged therein
7621	Racing Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7638	Cemeteries (St. Kilda Public Cemetery) Act amends the Cemeteries Act 1958
7622	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Detours) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958	7639	Weights and Measures (Prepacked Articles) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958
7623	Land (Committees of Management) Act amends the Land Act 1958	7640	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for State Forests works
7624	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958	7641	Fisheries (Amendment) Act amends the Fisheries Act 1958
7625	Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the Apprenticeship Act 1958	7642	Barry Beach Railway Construction Act authorises the construction of a railway line to connect Barry Beach with the Leongatha to Port Albert railway
7626	Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958	7643	Marketing of Primary Products (Amendment) Act clarifies the persons who may vote at polls and elections held pursuant to the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958
7627	Fitzroy (Edinburgh Gardens) Lands Act redefines certain areas of Edinburgh Gardens as public park and appoints as a committee of management the Corporation of the Municipality of Fitzroy	7644	Victoria Institute of Colleges Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965 and the Education Act 1958
7628	Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends the Coal Mines Act 1958	7645	Crimes (Driving Offences) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958 and the Motor Car Act 1958
7629	Lifts and Cranes Act makes provision for the safe construction, installation and use of lifts, cranes, hoists and conveyers	7646	Private Agents Act amends the Private Agents Act 1966
7630	Licensing (Amendment) Act amends the Licensing Act 1958	7647	Teaching Service (Teachers Tribunal) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958
7631	The Geelong Gas Company's (Amendment) Act amends the Geelong Gas Company's Act 1858	7648	Motor Car (Compulsory Third Party Insurance) Act declares the extent of the liability of authorised insurers on contracts made under the Motor Car Act 1958
7632	Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the Extractive Industries Act 1966	7649	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works
7633	Land Tax (Rates) Act declares the rates of land tax for the year ending 31 December 1968	7650	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for railways works
7634	Sunday Entertainment Act makes provision for the conduct of public entertainment on Sundays	7651	Juries Act amends the Coroners Act 1958, the County Court Act 1958, the Crimes Act 1958 and the Evidence Act 1958
7635	Summary Offences Act amends the Summary Offences Act 1966		
7636	Stamps (Exemptions) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958 and the Stamps Act 1967		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1967—*continued*

No.		No.	
7652	Westernport Development Act validates an agreement between the State of Victoria and Hematite Petroleum Pty. Ltd. and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. authorising construction of additional port facilities in Westernport and making provision for land reclamation at Old Tyabb	7654	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection and river improvement
7653	North Melbourne Lands (Amendment) Act amends the North Melbourne Lands Act 1966	7655	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants Supply for the year ending 30 June 1968 and appropriates Supplies granted in this session of Parliament

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1967-68 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

Finance :

- A.1. Finance 1966-67—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1966-67, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1966-67.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B.2. Supplementary Estimates 1966-67.
- B.6. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1967-68.
- B.7. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1966-67.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the circumstances under which Walana Investments Pty. Ltd. in July 1962 acquired 1,136,636 shares in Cox Brothers (Australia) Limited from Cox Finance Corporation Limited and the circumstances under which Cox Finance Corporation Limited acquired those shares originally and later disposed of them to Walana Investments Pty. Ltd.
- C.2. Third and Final Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Stanhill Development Finance Limited and other companies.
- C.3. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Savoy Corporation Limited, Menzies Credits Limited, U.S. Finance Corporation Limited, David Johns and Company Pty. Ltd., Property Securities No. 1 Pty. Ltd., Section Homes Pty. Ltd., Rogerson Hall Consolidated Pty. Ltd., Savoy Homes Pty. Ltd., Overseas and General (Sales) Pty. Ltd. and Second United Permanent Building Society.

Reports from Select Committees :

- D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Subscriber Trunk Dialling Telephones together with an Appendix.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report on Unpaid Accounts 1966-67.
- D.3. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon The Forestry Fund together with Appendices.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Property Exempted from Municipal Rating.
- D.5. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Fifth Progress Report.

- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Appeals from Administrative Decisions and a proposal for An Office of Ombudsman together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 13. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 28. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 26. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 25. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1965–66.
 No. 24. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1965–66.
 No. 2. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 41. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 33. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1966–67.
 No. 31. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1965–66.
 No. 19. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year 1966–67.
 No. 11. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 1. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1964–65.
 No. 37. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1965–66.
 No. 18. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 29. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1966–67.
 No. 34. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 43. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 23. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 36. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1967.
 No. 40. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 5. Mental Health Authority—Report for the years 1964 and 1965.
 No. 44. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 35. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1966–67.
 No. 32. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1966–67.
 No. 14. Pensions Supplementation Fund—Report of the Superannuation Board for the period ending 30 June 1967.
 No. 22. Police Department—Report for the year 1966.
 No. 30. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 27. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 8. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 17. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 20. State Coal Mines—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 3. State Development Committee—Report on the Desirability of developing further Port Facilities in Westernport Bay.
 No. 39. State Development Committee—Fourth Progress Report on the Economic Development of Gippsland.
 No. 15. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 10. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 9. State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1966–67.
 No. 6. State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
 No. 4. Superannuation Fund—Report of the Actuary at Expiration of Eighth Quinquennium (30 June 1965).
 No. 7. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1965–66.
 No. 42. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 38. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 12. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1966–67.
 No. 16. Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the period ending 30 June 1967.
 No. 21. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1966–67.

Electoral System

Introduction

Electoral Basis of the Two Houses

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500 (\$1,000). Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, and, today, the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

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

The seventeen members elected in 1964 to represent the seventeen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1970. The triennial elections in 1970 will be conducted on the basis of the same eighteen Provinces as the elections held on 29 April 1967.

At the triennial elections held on 29 April 1967, eighteen members were elected to represent these eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election. (See Folding Map.)

Thus until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of thirty-five members and after the 1970 elections, it will consist of thirty-six members, i.e., two members representing each of the eighteen Provinces.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See Folding Map.)

Electoral Redivision, 1965

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965* a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis :

- (1) The so-called "Port Phillip Area", consisting of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into forty-four Electoral Districts for the Assembly each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e., "Country Area" was divided into twenty-nine Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "Provincial Centre" electorates containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and

- (3) the "Southern Area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Dootta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 15 July 1967 but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act* 1966 power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within three months before 15 July 1967. The term of office of the eighteen Legislative Council members elected at this election on 29 April 1967 commenced on 15 July 1967. The 73 new Electoral Districts came into force from 20 March 1967, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 29 April 1967.

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per Commonwealth Division disappeared when the new Districts came into force.

Enrolment of Electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one Subdivision for at least one month. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

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

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

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

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled	At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled
1962 ..	1,588,633	1965 ..	1,657,798
1963 ..	1,596,807	1966 ..	1,681,514
1964 ..	1,650,042	1967 ..	1,745,919

Voting Features at State Elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector, who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision, is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the

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

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

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

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

Areas of New Provinces

Legislative Council

The following table shows the areas of the provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

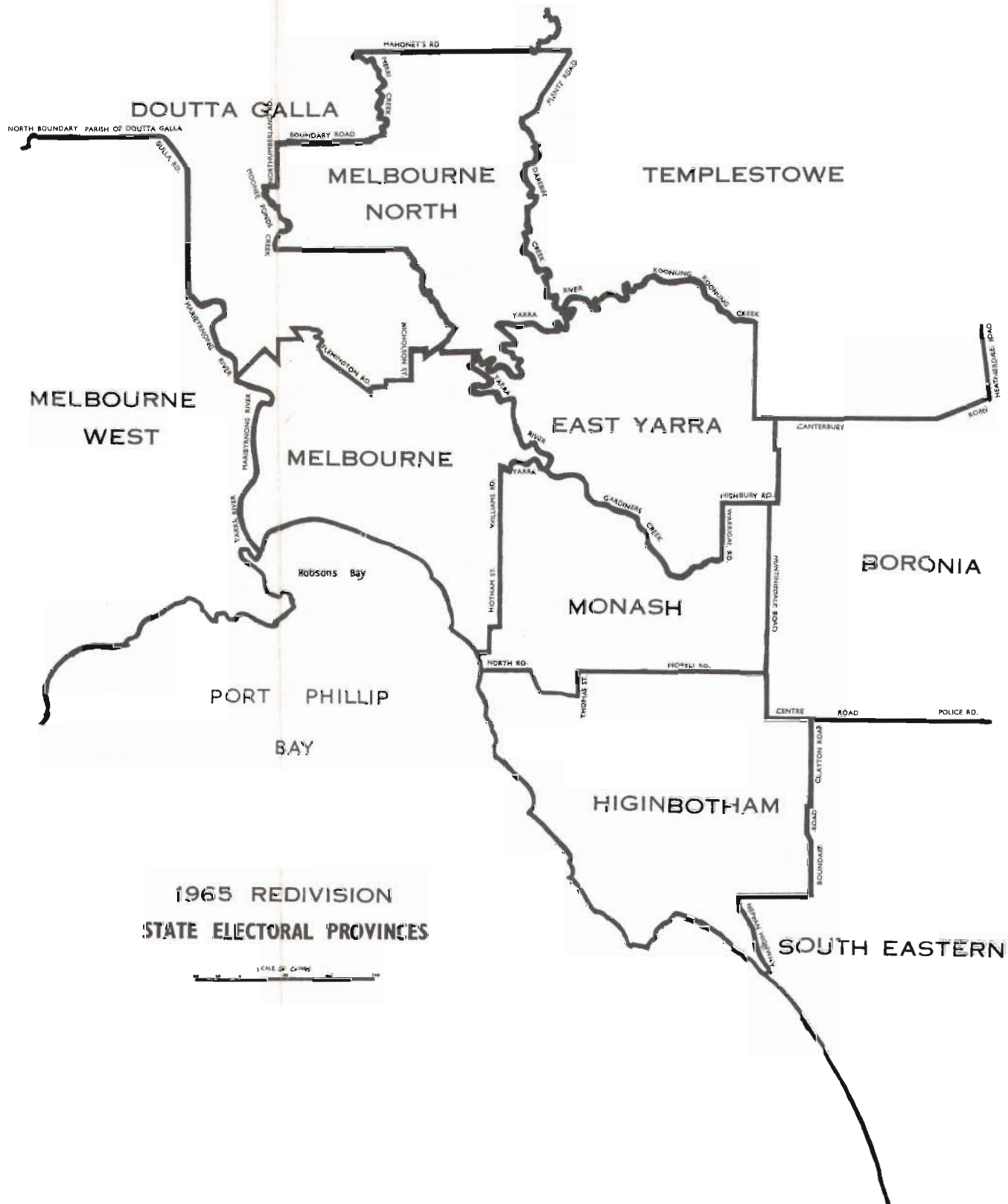
VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES (Square Miles)

State Electoral Province	Area
Ballaarat	5,505·00
Bendigo	4,452·00
Boronia	1,040·00
Doutta Galla.. .. .	318·00
East Yarra	26·90
Gippsland	16,270·00
Higinbotham	33·54
Melbourne	25·83
Melbourne North	27·27
Melbourne West	603·00
Monash	22·46
Northern	9,055·00
North Eastern	11,672·00
North Western	20,680·00
South Eastern	1,856·00
South Western	4,042·00
Templestowe	431·00
Western	12,090·00
TOTAL	88,150·00

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land area" and "electoral area" is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.



* See Melbourne area over page.



Areas of New Districts

Legislative Assembly

The following table shows the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(Square Miles)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	7·50	Heatherton	27·34
Ballaarat North	805·00	Ivanhoe	7·00
Ballaarat South	1,160·00	Kara Kara	4,470·00
Balwyn	6·30	Kew	7·15
Bellarine	570·00	Lowan	6,590·00
Benalla	5,375·00	Malvern	4·36
Benambra	4,020·00	Melbourne	10·42
Bendigo	890·00	Mentone	8·40
Bennettswood	7·62	Midlands	2,520·00
Bentleigh	4·85	Mildura	8,670·00
Box Hill	19·60	Mitcham	8·20
Brighton	4·80	Monbulk	147·00
Broadmeadows	57·20	Moonee Ponds	4·80
Brunswick East	4·25	Moorabbin	6·69
Brunswick West	3·95	Morwell	1,150·00
Camberwell	5·00	Murray Valley	2,165·00
Caulfield	3·59	Narracan	1,190·00
Coburg	5·22	Northcote	5·72
Dandenong	44·80	Oakleigh	6·41
Deer Park	60·60	Polwarth	2,730·00
Dromana	780·00	Portland	4,500·00
Dundas	6,300·00	Prahran	3·31
Essendon	7·25	Preston	5·00
Evelyn	2,575·00	Reservoir	8·65
Footscray	7·15	Richmond	3·57
Frankston	61·80	Ringwood	48·80
Geelong	10·42	Rodney	2,335·00
Geelong North	12·58	St. Kilda	3·05
Gippsland East	11,030·00	Sandringham	6·70
Gippsland South	2,900·00	Scoresby	56·00
Gippsland West	945·00	Shepparton	1,080·00
Gisborne	1,340·00	Sunshine	9·35
Glenhuntly	4·55	Swan Hill	5,885·00
Glen Iris	5·20	Syndal	13·50
Greensborough	48·30	Warrnambool	934·00
Hampden	4,430·00	Williamstown	12·49
Hawthorn	4·56		
		TOTAL	88,150·00

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 29 April 1967, there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

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

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Electorates			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94·40	35,631	2·31
1967 ..	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94·27	51,384	3·16

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

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952:

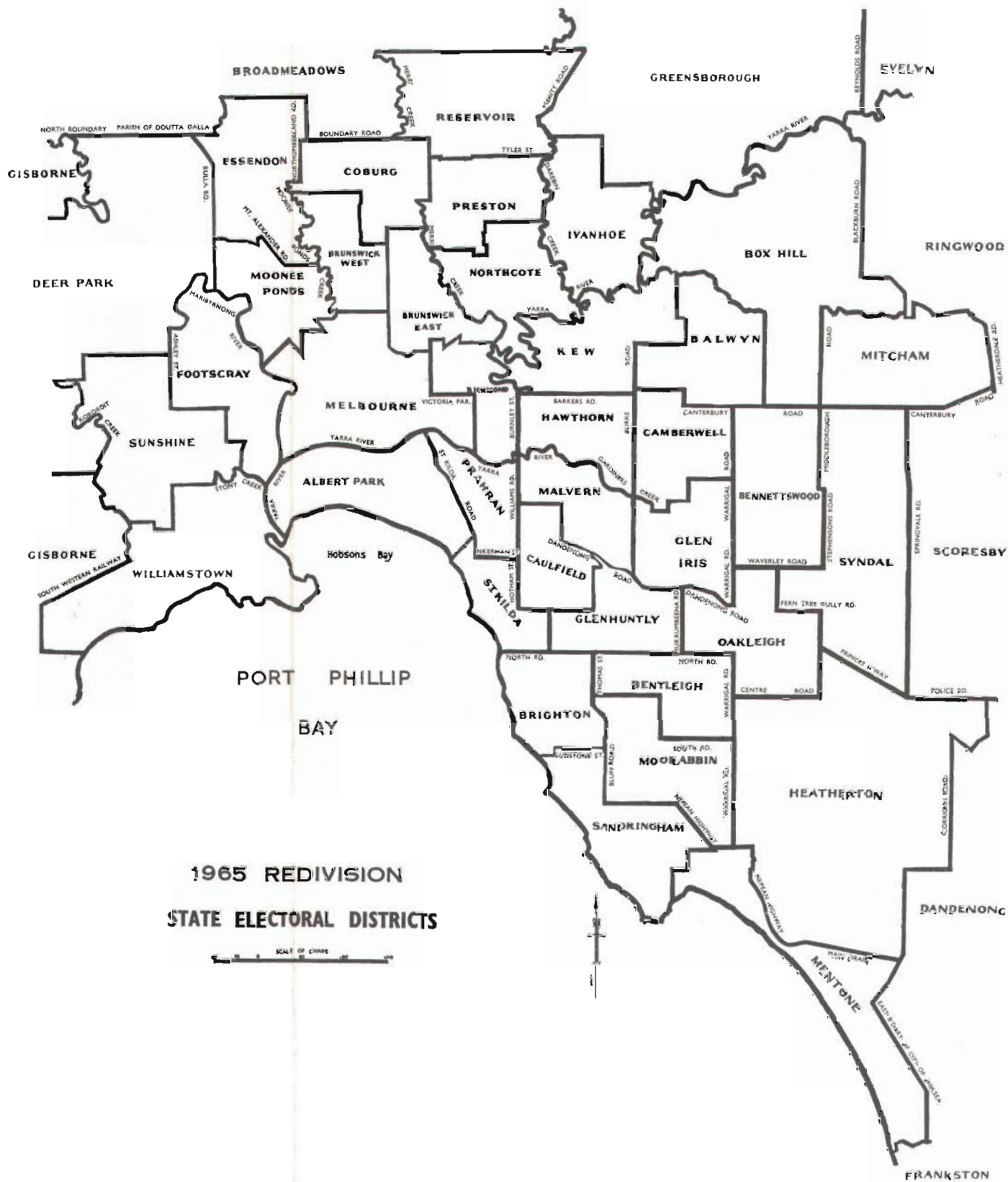
VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,400	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,000	52·7	1,635,311	24,777
1967 ..	73	44,800	52·7	1,723,981	23,616



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

SCALE OF CHAINS

Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

Until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of thirty-five members, seventeen representing the seventeen Provinces for which they were elected in 1964 and eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election on 29 April 1967. After the 1970 elections, the Legislative Council will consist of thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 29 April 1967, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

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

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92·14	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94·39	45,627	2·96
1967 ..	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94·28	59,895	3·69

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of the only by-election held between 30 June 1967 and 30 June 1968 :

Legislative Council—

6 April 1968, Mr. Clive Mitchell, elected for Western Province.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections*

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

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

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party.
 (CP) Country Party.
 (ADLP) Australian Democratic Labor Party.
 (IND) Independent.
 (LP) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1968 :

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (LP)	Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (ALP)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (ALP)	McManus, Francis Patrick (ADLP)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (LP)	Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)
Greenwood, Ivor John (LP)	Webster, James Joseph (CP)
Hendrickson, Albion (ALP)	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn, D.B.E. (LP)

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1968 are shown below :

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (ALP)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (IND)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (ALP)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (LP)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (ALP)	Yarra
Calwell, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Augustus (ALP)	Melbourne
Chipp, The Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (ALP)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, George Dudley (LP)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (LP)	Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Gorton, The Rt. Hon. John Grey (LP)	Higgins
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (LP)	Isaacs
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (CP)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (LP)	Fawkner
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jess, John David (LP)	La Trobe
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (LP)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (CP)	Wimmera
Lee, Mervyn William (LP)	Lalor
Lynch, The Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (CP)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (ALP)	Gellibrand

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

Member	Constituency*
Nixon, The Hon. Peter James (CP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Peters, Edward William (ALP)	Scullin
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (LP)	Maribyrnong
Street, Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Turnbull, Winton George, C.B.E. (CP)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (LP)	Balaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

Aboriginal Affairs	Law
Agriculture	Local Government
Chief Secretary's	Mines
Crown Lands and Survey	Premier's
Education	Public Works
Health	Treasury
Labour and Industry	

Previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs became a separate Department on 1 January 1968. While the Ministry of Fuel and Power has a Minister, it does not have departmental status and is at present an administrative organ within the framework of the Premier's Department.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Country Roads Board
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Railways Commissioners
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The functions of these public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this Year Book.

Departmental Functions, 1963 ; Government Instrumentalities, 1965 ; Victorian Government Departments, 1968

Government Instrumentalities

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

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

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

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

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Premier	Premier's	National Parks Authority Public Service Board Tourist Development Authority	State Relief Committee
Treasurer	Treasury	Home Finance Trust Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Chief Secretary ..	Chief Secretary's	*Commercial Fisheries Council *Family Welfare Advisory Council *Library Council *Liquor Control Commission Parole Boards Police Discipline Board *Police Medical Board Police Service Board *Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee *Racecourses Licences Board *Social Welfare Training Council *Street Traders Licences Board Traffic Commission Trustees, Institute of Applied Science Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Trustees, National Museum Workers Compensation Boards Youth Advisory Council Companies Auditors Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council	Country Fire Authority Dog Racing Control Board Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board *Totalisator Agency Board Trotting Control Board Zoological Board
Attorney-General ..	Law		Council of Legal Education *Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Minister of Transport			Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Railways Commissioners Transport Regulation Board

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Milk Board Milk Pasteurisation Committee Stock Medicines Board	Grain Elevators Board Inland Meat Authority Marketing Boards : Chicory Dried Fruits Egg and Egg Pulp Maize Onion *Tobacco Leaf
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	†State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Geelong Water Works and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts
Minister of Mines . .	Mines	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board Sludge Abatement Board	
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Teachers' Tribunal	Council of Adult Education
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Marine Board	Architects Registration Board Country Roads Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister of Lands . .	Crown Lands and Survey	Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	*Place Names Committee *Port Phillip Authority
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister for Conservation	Premier's	Soil Conservation Authority	*Land Utilisation Advisory Council
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Industrial Safety Advisory Council Wages Board	*Board of Reference under Boilers Inspection Act *Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
Minister for Fuel and Power			Gas and Fuel Corporation *Victorian Pipelines Commission State Electricity Commission
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Municipal Auditors Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Local Government Advisory Board *Valuers' Qualifications Board	*Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works *Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board *Scaffolding Regulations Committee Town and Country Planning Board
Minister of Housing	Treasury	Housing Commission	
Minister of Forests	State Forests	†Forests Commission	

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service Staffs and Department with which the Instrumentality is Associated		Other Instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Clean Air Committee Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Influenza Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council for Revision of British Pharmacopoeia Food Standards Committee Mental Health Authority (Medical Officers not subject to Public Service Act) Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee *Psychological Council Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission *Hospitals Superannuation Board *National Fitness Council Trustees, Various Cemeteries Various Professional and Occupational Registration Boards : Dental Dietitians Registration Hairdressers Registration Masseurs Registration Medical Nurses Council Opticians Registration Pharmacy
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs	Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee	

* These instrumentalities have been added since the list published in 1965.

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

Classification of Instrumentalities According to Function

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function :

<p>(1) Legal, Protective, Registry Services :</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Parole Boards</p> <p>(2) Regulation of Primary Production :</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Chicory Marketing Board Commercial Fisheries Council Dairy Produce Board</p>	<p>Regulation of Primary Production—<i>continued</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Dried Fruits Board Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board Maize Marketing Board Milk Board Onion Marketing Board Sludge Abatement Board Tobacco Leaf Board</p>
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GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

(3) Regulation of Industry and Commerce :

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
 Premiums Committee
 Street Traders Licences Board
 Transport Regulation Board

(4) Regulation of Labour Conditions :

Apprenticeship Commission
 Coal Mine Workers' Pension Tribunal
 Coal Miners' Accident Relief Board
 Hospital Superannuation Board
 Local Government Superannuation Board
 Wages Boards
 Workers Compensation Boards

(5) Regulation of General Standards :

Building Regulations Committee
 Food Standards Committee
 Land Valuation Boards of Review
 Liquor Control Commission
 Marine Board
 Place Names Committee
 Scaffolding Regulations Committee
 Stock Medicines Board

(6) Regulation of Professional and Occupational Standards :

Architects Registration Board
 Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants
 Board of Examiners for Mine Managers
 Board of Examiners of Engine Drivers (Mining)
 Boards of Reference under Boilers Inspection Act
 Cinematograph Operators Board
 Companies Auditors Board
 Council of Legal Education

Regulation of Professional and Occupational Standards—*continued*

Dental Board
 Dietitians Registration Board
 Hairdressers Registration Board
 Masseurs Registration Board
 Medical Board
 Municipal Auditors Board
 Municipal Building Surveyors Board
 Municipal Clerks Board
 Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 Municipal Engineers
 Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board
 Nurses' Council
 Opticians Registration Board
 Pharmacy Board
 Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
 Psychological Council
 Surveyors Board
 Valuers' Qualifications Board

(7) Public Utility, Conservation, and Development :

Country Roads Board
 Exhibition Trustees
 Forests Commission
 Gas and Fuel Corporation
 Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
 Grain Elevators Board
 Home Finance Trust
 Housing Commission
 Inland Meat Authority
 Land Utilisation Advisory Council
 Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
 Local Government Advisory Board
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
 Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*Public Utility, Conservation, and Development—*continued*

Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners

Port Phillip Authority

Railways Commissioners

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

Soil Conservation Authority

State Electricity Commission

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

State Savings Bank

Town and Country Planning Board

Traffic Commission

Trustees of Various Cemeteries

Various Local Water and Sewerage Authorities

Various River Improvement and Drainage Trusts

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board

Victorian Pipelines Commission

(8) Social Welfare :

Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Committee

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Family Welfare Advisory Council

Patriotic Funds Council

Social Welfare Training Council

State Relief Committee

Youth Advisory Committee

(9) Education and Recreation :

Council of Adult Education

Council of Public Education

Dog Racing Control Board

Library Council

National Parks Authority

Racecourses Licences Board

Totalisator Agency Board

Tourist Development Authority

Trotting Control Board

Trustees, Institute of Applied Science

Council of Trustees of the National Gallery

Education and Recreation—*continued*

Trustees, National Museum

Zoological Board

(10) Public Health :

Advisory Committee to Mental Hygiene Authority

Anti-Cancer Council

Cancer Institute Board

Clean Air Committee

Commission of Public Health

Consultative Council for Influenza

Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality

Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis

Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases

Consultative Council for Revision of British Pharmacopoeia

Fairfield Hospital Board

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Mental Hygiene Authority

Milk Pasteurisation Committee

National Fitness Council

Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee

Superintendents Committee

Tuberculosis Advisory Committee

(11) Industrial Health :

Industrial Safety Advisory Council

(12) Internal Administrative Services :

Police Discipline Board

Police Medical Board

Police Service Board

Police Superannuation Board

Public Service Board

Superannuation Board

Teachers Tribunal

Tender Board

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Crown Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968). The following article gives a brief history of the Education Department.

Education Department

Schools in the Port Phillip District did not come under direct Government administration until 1848, when the Government of New South Wales set up two Boards, the Denominational Schools Board and the National Schools Board, to direct and assist education. Prior to that time, since 1841, the Government encouraged schooling by giving financial help at rates of 1d or 1½d per day for "destitute children", that is, for each pupil whose parents could not contribute school fees. Inspectors were appointed to ensure that this financial assistance was properly disbursed, "the object of their appointment being to watch over the financial and not the educational business of the schools". Financial assistance was also given to schools connected with recognised churches either by fixed stipends or by payments in proportion to the amount of local contributions.

The Denominational Schools Board was appointed "for the temporal regulation and inspection of the respective Denominational Schools of the Colony within the District of Port Phillip supported either wholly or in part from public funds". It assumed functions such as the issuing of Rules and Regulations affecting Denominational Schools, the appointment of administrative and inspection staff and the distribution of financial assistance, etc. The appointment and dismissal of teachers remained within the authority of the respective denominations and the Board provided salaries for teachers at their own discretion. The Board exercised its functions as a subordinate of the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District until the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. Until November 1855 it was subject to the Colonial Secretary, whose office then became known as the Chief Secretary.

Regulations issued by the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, in 1848, also set up a National Schools system. The Sydney Board of National Education thus established extended its activities to the Port

Phillip District, administering "thirteen local committees for establishing National schools" as a result of a visit to the District by its agent in 1849. The duties of this Board were assumed by the Victorian National Schools Board established by the Victorian Legislature in 1851-2. The administrative methods of this Board were more centralised than those of the Denominational Schools Board, extending as they did to cover the training, appointment, payment, and dismissal of teachers. It also nominated individuals as local patrons who took the initiative in establishing schools for which they had to find one-third of the cost and who also had general oversight of the particular local school thus established. The National Board established a Model and Training School in Spring Street, Melbourne, where it had its offices. In carrying out its functions the Board acted, like its contemporary the Denominational Schools Board, as a subordinate of the Colonial Secretary, subsequently the Chief Secretary.

Provision was made by both Boards for establishing industrial schools in town and country, where paid monitors or pupil teachers were employed in much the same way as apprentices, completing their training at "model" or "training" schools. By 1862, there were 673 schools in Victoria, of which approximately three-quarters were under the control of the Denominational Board.

However, in 1852, the Legislature of Victoria formed a Select Committee on Education which reported in favour of the abandonment of two separate systems of administration and the adoption of the main features of the plan of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in England—"a system of inspection and pecuniary aid. Schools founded and conducted upon the most opposite principles are assisted by grants on the easy terms of admitting the visits of Her Majesty's Inspectors and adopting such principles of management as shall secure their responsibility to the public without interfering with their independence". As a result of this report the Common Schools Act of 1862 abolished both the previous Boards of Education. It aimed "to provide for the better maintenance, establishment and management of common schools under a uniform system," and set up a Board of Education to be appointed by the Governor in Council and comprising five members, no two members being of the same religious persuasion. It had authority similar to that of the National Board over National schools most of which, under the Board of Education became termed as "vested schools", that is owned by the Board. Denominational schools (mostly "non-vested") could by transfer or sale of property to the Board of Education become vested. A closer and uniform control was exercised over all schools in matters of fees, courses of study, inspection, teachers' qualifications, and the appointments and dismissals of teaching staff. The nominations for membership

of Local Committees also had to receive Board sanction. The Local Committees were responsible for the general oversight of Common Schools in their respective localities. Schools which refused to accept regulation by the Board ceased to receive financial assistance.

Consequent to a Royal Commission in 1866–67 to “enquire into the working of the Common Schools Act”, the Education Act of 1872 abolished the Board of Education and established a Department of Education under the direction of the “Minister of Public Instruction”. The legislation laid down the principle that education was to be “free, secular, and compulsory”. Common Schools became State Schools, supported entirely by the Government. When schools were meeting in properties not owned by the Board of Education, they were occupied under lease until a State-owned school could be built. However aid in the form of capitation fees was given for four years to existing schools in districts where it was found impossible to establish State Schools. Local authority usually embracing three to six schools was given to Boards of Advice, elected by ratepayers of the localities and these Boards had duties in relation to school property, the conduct of teachers, and the attendance of pupils.

The working of the 1872 Education Act was scrutinised by three Royal Commissions between its inception in 1872 and 1900 and in the same period six statutes relating to education were placed on the Statute Book. The Royal Commissions in 1877–78 and 1881–84 were critical of the centralising tendencies of the Department and urged more authority to Local Boards of Advice, while the Fink Commission on Technical Education in 1899 as well as dealing with technical education recommended that the Inspector-General be the permanent head or Director. This was carried out by the Education Act of 1901.*

Boards of Advice were also abolished in 1910 and replaced by School Committees appointed by the Governor in Council and given more precise duties. The six statutes in the period 1872 to 1900 concerned, amongst other matters, school attendance (1876 and 1889), teachers' appointments, classification, salaries, and conditions of service (*Public Service Act* 1883, *Education Acts* 1888, 1890, and the *Teachers Acts* 1895 and 1900).

A Council of Public Education was created in 1910, as suggested by the Fink Report of 1899, and its function was to report generally on developments in education, as well as taking over the duties of a Registration Board created in 1905.

* This re-organisation represented a change of policy because formerly the permanent head of the Department was the Secretary, or administrative head, who was replaced by a professional educationist as Permanent Head to whom the secretariat was responsible for administration.

Apart from such matters as school attendance, the training of teachers, the employment of married women as teachers, temporary teachers, religious instruction, and classification of schools, the legislation in the twentieth century also created a Teachers' Tribunal (1946) concerning appointments, salaries, and conditions, etc., and Committees of Classifiers (1955).

Today, the general functions of the Department are the administration of the Education and Teaching Service Acts whose main function is to ensure that all children between the ages of 4 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction, and to provide higher education by means of higher elementary schools, district high schools, continuation classes, preparatory trade schools, trade schools, and other schools for technical education.

Statutory bodies placed within the Department for administrative purposes are the Committee of Classifiers and a Special Committee for recommending appointments of professional officers (*Teaching Service Act 1946-55*), School Committees, and the Council of Public Education (*Education Act 1928*). The principal statutes administered by the Department are the *Education Act 1957*; *Teaching Service Acts 1946, 1948, 1950, and 1952-55*; *Minister of Education Act 1949*, and the *Education (Religious Instruction) Act 1950*.

3

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

Historical

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

At the Census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,185 on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, due to the net loss from migration exceeding the gain from natural increase, a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement. In Victoria, natural increase figures decreased each year from 1961 to 1966, but increased in 1967.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1967 was 3,303,631 including Aborigines.

Census Populations 1933 to 1966

General

The following table shows the census populations excluding Aborigines of Australian States from 1933 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
New South Wales ..	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,823
Victoria ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526
Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685
South Australia ..	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,091,875
Western Australia ..	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	836,673
Tasmania ..	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,416
Northern Territory ..	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	37,433
Australian Capital Territory ..	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013
Australia ..	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,550,444

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1933 to 1966. It can be seen, that for the past 20 years figures for Victoria have shown the highest growth rate for the three eastern mainland States. However, the results of the 1961 and 1966 Censuses demonstrate a slowing down of the growth rate in all States except Western Australia, and the Australian Capital Territory.

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(Per Cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal Period			
	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966
New South Wales ..	0·99	1·98	1·94	1·57
Victoria ..	0·87	2·56	2·58	1·90
Queensland ..	1·11	2·53	2·04	1·84
South Australia ..	0·76	3·05	2·83	2·41
Western Australia ..	0·97	3·51	2·03	2·58
Tasmania ..	0·87	2·65	1·82	1·18
Northern Territory ..	5·93	6·12	7·37	6·68
Australian Capital Territory ..	4·65	8·70	9·94	10·29
Australia ..	0·96	2·46	2·26	1·91

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory between 1931 and 1967 are given in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940* ..	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950* ..	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951-1960 ..	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1963.. ..	46,839	38,729	22,659	13,166	11,314	5,712	698	1,678	140,795
1964.. ..	41,031	37,442	20,449	11,960	10,256	5,078	747	1,592	128,555
1965.. ..	39,120	35,519	19,437	12,103	9,912	4,492	753	1,803	123,139
1966.. ..	37,212	35,335	17,982	10,996	10,235	4,242	818	1,877	118,697
1967.. ..	39,228	37,112	19,956	11,315	11,244	4,319	1,394	2,025	126,593

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

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940* ..	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	13.18†	7.92
1941-1950* ..	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	28.03†	12.04
1951-1960 ..	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	26.63†	13.71
ANNUAL TOTALS‡									
1963.. ..	11.57	12.74	14.45	13.07	14.55	15.84	23.19	22.89	12.91
1964.. ..	10.00	12.06	12.78	11.57	12.87	13.93	22.70	19.78	11.56
1965.. ..	9.38	11.23	11.91	11.38	12.17	12.21	21.42	20.40	10.86
1966.. ..	8.79	10.98	10.82	10.08	12.24	11.42	21.93	19.46	10.28
1967.. ..	9.10	11.32	11.72	10.18	12.82	11.47	23.45	19.52	10.71

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

† Rates affected by special local features.

‡ Rates have been re-calculated on the basis of a new series of intercensal population estimates. When the final results of the Census become available the rates may be further revised.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1933 to 1966, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES*

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Sydney	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,446,345
Melbourne	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,110,168
Brisbane	299,748	402,030	502,320	587,634	718,822
Adelaide	312,619	382,454	483,508	580,449	727,916
Perth	207,440	272,528	348,647	423,930	499,969
Hobart	60,406	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469
Canberra	7,325	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,308
Total	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,714,997
Percentage of Australia	47	51	54	55	58

* Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of Metropolitan boundaries; in particular the 1966 Census figures have been based on the "Linge Concepts" explained on pages 124 and 125. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne over the period 1954 to 1966 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 33 years from 1933 to 1966 the increase in population was 1,399,265 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the same number of years from 1901 to 1933, representing a percentage increase of 76·87 per cent and 51·55 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1966, Victoria's population increased by 1,164,825. Of this increase 501,998 (43·1 per cent) were born overseas, mainly in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Greece, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands. In 1966, 32 per cent of Australia's overseas born lived in Victoria, and 21 per cent of the State's population were overseas born.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1966, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POPULATION

Year of Census	Persons				Males			Females		
	Population	Intercensal Increase		Population	Intercensal Increase		Population	Intercensal Increase		
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage	
1901 ..	1,201,070	60,982*	5·35*	603,720	5,498*	0·92*	597,350	55,484*	10·24*	
1911 ..	1,315,551	114,481	9·53	655,591	51,871	8·59	659,960	62,610	10·48	
1921 ..	1,531,280	215,729	16·40	754,724	39,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67	
1933 ..	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09	
1947 ..	2,054,701	234,440	12·88	1,013,867	110,623	12·25	1,040,834	123,817	13·50	
1954 ..	2,452,341	397,640	19·35	1,231,099	217,232	21·43	1,221,242	180,408	17·33	
1961 ..	2,930,113	477,772	19·48	1,474,395	243,296	19·76	1,455,718	234,476	19·20	
1966 ..	3,219,526	289,413	9·88	1,613,904	139,509	9·46	1,605,622	149,904	10·30	

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1966 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal Period	Population at End of Period	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Migration*
1933 to 1947	2,054,701	234,440	192,260	42,180
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,219,526	289,413	189,372	100,041

* Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the 1966 Census (see pages 124 and 125), the Melbourne Statistical Division and Melbourne Metropolitan Area, previously conterminous, became separate entities. The boundary of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, located within the long term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the Capital city at Census dates. Simultaneously with the defining of the Melbourne Statistical Division the former Central Statistical Division became reduced and divided, and the two parts were named the West Central Statistical Division and East Central Statistical Division, respectively. The boundaries of these new Statistical Divisions are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket at the back cover of this Year Book.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1966 is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census*				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Melbourne	1,094,269	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815†	2,230,580
West Central	76,345	82,739	107,163	129,843	147,684
North Central	58,860	54,780	67,657	63,085	64,124
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,350
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799	59,989
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952	64,967
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,977	156,364	167,280
North Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,406	86,711
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,556
East Central	33,893	32,406	37,210	36,167†	36,297
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526

* Figures from 1933 to 1961 have been adjusted to show population in Statistical Divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1966. Figures for Melbourne and East Central Statistical Divisions for 1933, 1947, and 1954 have been estimated.

† Revised.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1954 to 1966. In the table "net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population, after deducting natural increase.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1954 TO 1966

Statistical Division	Population At Census 1954	1954-1961		Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966
		Natural Increase	Net Migration*		Natural Increase	Net Migration*	
Melbourne ..	1,589,185	167,209†	250,058†	1,984,815§	122,554	123,211§	2,230,580
West Central ..	107,163	.. †	.. †	129,843	9,022	- 8,819	147,684
North Central ..	67,657	5,587	- 10,159	63,085	3,215	- 2,176	64,124
Western ..	180,051	20,738	- 2,767	198,022	12,537	- 7,209	203,350
Wimmera ..	57,686	6,388	- 5,275	58,799	3,892	- 2,702	59,989
Mallee ..	58,070	10,044	- 5,162	62,952	6,460	- 4,445	64,967
Northern ..	139,977	17,680	- 1,293	156,364	12,011	- 1,095	167,280
North Eastern ..	78,770	8,290	- 654	86,406	5,189	- 4,884	86,711
Gippsland ..	128,531	20,484	36	149,051	12,323	- 5,818	155,556
East Central ..	37,210	.. †	.. †	36,167§	2,169	- 2,039§	36,297
Migratory ..	8,041	..	- 3,432	4,609	..	- 1,621	2,988
Total ..	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113	189,372	100,041	3,219,526

NOTE.—In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1954 and 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1966 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Metropolitan, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment.

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

* Total increase less natural increase.

† Figures for Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions. Separate figures not available.

‡ See note to Melbourne Statistical Division.

§ Revised.

Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division and Remainder of the State

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1966 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Census Year	Population				
	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division*		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901 ..	1,201,070	535,008	44·54	666,062	55·46
1911 ..	1,315,551	643,027	48·88	672,524	51·12
1921 ..	1,531,280	863,692	56·40	667,588	43·60
1933 ..	1,820,261	1,094,269	60·12	725,992	39·88
1947 ..	2,054,701	1,341,382	65·28	713,319	34·72
1954 ..	2,452,341	1,589,185	64·80	863,156	35·20
1961 ..	2,930,113	1,984,815§	67·74	945,298§	32·26
1966 ..	3,219,526	2,230,580	69·28	988,946	30·72

* Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1966.

§ Revised.

Ages of the Population

Numerical and percentage changes in the ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1947 to 1966 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—AGES* OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1947 TO 1966

Age Group (Years)	Population at Census				Percentage Increase		
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966
0-4	197,239	258,335	307,532	320,581	30.98	19.04	4.24
5-9	154,111	238,857	288,770	320,587	54.99	20.90	11.02
10-14	135,393	180,807	277,854	298,725	33.54	53.67	7.51
15-19	151,994	153,721	219,365	289,716	1.14	42.70	32.07
20-24	165,883	160,930	195,076	237,896	- 2.99	21.22	21.95
25-29	159,483	194,470	186,724	209,731	21.94	- 3.98	12.32
30-34	160,325	195,595	209,542	194,382	22.00	7.13	- 7.24
35-39	151,734	173,694	217,856	216,297	14.47	25.43	- 0.72
40-44	139,302	172,584	187,624	217,853	23.89	8.71	16.11
45-49	133,002	152,358	181,826	186,125	14.55	19.34	2.36
50-54	122,875	137,512	158,846	176,845	11.91	15.51	11.33
55-59	112,040	114,856	131,730	150,817	2.51	14.69	14.49
60-64	89,379	108,442	115,027	122,989	21.33	6.07	6.92
65-69	68,608	83,158	95,755	100,326	21.21	15.15	4.77
70-74	49,523	58,227	73,610	78,660	17.58	26.42	6.86
75-79	35,129	36,970	45,364	54,474	5.24	22.70	20.08
80-84	19,569	20,454	24,232	28,078	4.52	18.47	15.87
85-89	7,397	8,733	10,080	11,546	18.06	15.42	14.54
90-94	1,505	2,346	2,809	3,269	55.88	19.74	16.38
95-99	199	276	451	582	38.69	63.41	29.05
100 and over ..	11	16	40	47	45.45	150.00	17.50
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	19.35	19.48	9.88
Under 21	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	28.49	31.57	13.01
21-64	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	14.84	11.86	7.60
65 and over ..	181,941	210,180	252,341	276,982	15.52	20.06	9.76

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change over the last 33 years. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1966 :

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
0- 4	7.94	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96
5- 9	9.01	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96
10-14	8.99	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28
15-19	8.85	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00
20-24	8.53	8.07	6.56	6.66	7.39
25-29	8.01	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51
30-34	7.58	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04
35-39	7.29	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72
40-44	7.05	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77
45-49	6.08	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78
50-54	5.08	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49
55-59	4.15	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68
60-64	3.88	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82
65-69	3.29	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12
70-74	2.35	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44
75-79	1.23	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69
80-84	0.46	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87
85-89	0.18	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36
90 and over	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	36.57	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79
21-64	55.87	58.57	56.30	52.71	51.61
65 and over	7.56	8.80	8.57	8.61	8.60

* Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1966, is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
0-4	104·11	104·59	104·78	105·02	105·11
5-9	104·32	104·07	104·76	105·43	105·02
10-14	103·59	103·13	104·00	104·70	105·30
15-19	101·66	101·93	105·11	105·38	104·31
20-24	100·97	98·04	108·47	106·81	102·55
25-29	103·75	97·47	108·93	108·48	105·65
30-34	101·93	97·11	105·66	110·07	107·07
35-39	92·44	100·75	102·26	105·67	108·37
40-44	94·34	105·25	105·37	102·83	104·26
45-49	96·03	99·81	107·60	103·42	102·15
50-54	95·49	92·13	102·83	104·90	100·88
55-59	92·26	93·81	92·01	102·96	102·16
60-64	88·53	89·07	85·99	88·45	96·54
65-69	92·07	84·45	83·43	77·79	80·03
70-74	90·60	77·44	75·41	73·81	68·62
75-79	87·39	75·56	68·96	66·56	63·31
80-84	72·66	72·51	62·29	58·24	54·66
85-89	62·61	64·41	59·77	51·28	46·45
90-94	57·20	56·93	50·10	47·76	39·88
95-99	39·13	50·76	35·29	37·50	33·79
100 and over..	33·33	10·00	33·33	25·00	17·50
All Ages ..	98·50	97·41	100·81	101·28	100·52

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1966

The following table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria by sex in five-year age groups at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census 1961			Census 1966			Increase in Persons 1961 to 1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	157,534	149,998	307,532	164,283	156,298	320,581	13,049
5-9	148,199	140,571	288,770	164,216	156,371	320,587	31,817
10-14	142,119	135,735	277,854	153,220	145,505	298,725	20,871
15-19	112,556	106,809	219,365	147,914	141,802	289,716	70,351
20-24	100,750	94,326	195,076	120,447	117,449	237,896	42,820
25-29	97,160	89,564	186,724	107,745	101,986	209,731	23,007
30-34	109,792	99,750	209,542	100,508	93,874	194,382	-15,160
35-39	111,929	105,927	217,856	112,493	103,804	216,297	-1,559
40-44	95,120	92,504	187,624	111,196	106,657	217,853	30,229
45-49	92,443	89,383	181,826	94,051	92,074	186,125	4,299
50-54	81,322	77,524	158,846	88,808	88,037	176,845	17,999
55-59	66,826	64,904	131,730	76,214	74,603	150,817	19,087
60-64	53,988	61,039	115,027	60,411	62,578	122,989	7,962
65-69	41,897	53,858	95,755	44,600	55,726	100,326	4,571
70-74	31,258	42,352	73,610	32,010	46,650	78,660	5,050
75-79	18,127	27,237	45,364	21,117	33,357	54,474	9,110
80-84	8,919	15,313	24,232	9,923	18,155	28,078	3,846
85-89	3,417	6,663	10,080	3,662	7,884	11,546	1,466
90-94	908	1,901	2,809	932	2,337	3,269	460
95-99	123	328	451	147	435	582	131
100 and over ..	8	32	40	7	40	47	7
Total ..	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	289,413
Under 21 ..	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	147,459
21-64 ..	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	117,313
65 and over ..	104,657	147,684	252,341	112,398	164,584	276,982	24,641
Total ..	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	289,413

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The Censuses of 1961 and 1966 show the nationality of the population as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British*—						
Born in Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
Born outside Australia ..	198,484	165,744	364,228	255,273	219,718	474,991
Total British	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919
Foreign—						
Austrian ..	3,000	2,069	5,069	1,941	1,438	3,379
Dutch ..	15,091	12,540	27,631	8,655	7,394	16,049
German ..	13,448	10,456	23,904	8,529	6,903	15,432
Greek ..	14,705	13,449	28,154	26,104	27,337	53,441
Hungarian ..	3,120	2,317	5,437	1,230	949	2,179
Italian ..	37,507	30,821	68,328	37,499	34,030	71,529
Polish ..	4,538	3,629	8,167	2,838	2,414	5,252
Russian† ..	1,448	1,215	2,663	1,102	922	2,024
Spanish ..	490	300	790	1,536	1,269	2,805
U.S. American ..	1,427	976	2,403	1,790	1,265	3,055
Yugoslav ..	6,570	3,823	10,393	8,029	5,678	13,707
Other (Including Stateless) ..	13,561	8,962	22,523	10,010	6,745	16,755
Total Foreign	114,905	90,557	205,462	109,263	96,344	205,607
Grand Total ..	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

* All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

† Includes Ukrainian.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
New Zealand	5,624	5,852	11,476	5,738	5,945	11,683
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	108,693	97,676	206,369	124,415	114,991	239,406
Germany	20,723	18,568	39,291	18,982	18,288	37,270
Greece	17,246	14,517	31,763	32,884	31,391	64,275
Italy	52,110	38,965	91,075	61,091	50,128	111,219
Malta	10,216	7,628	17,844	14,804	11,648	26,452
Netherlands	20,201	16,083	36,284	19,092	15,554	34,646
Poland	13,807	9,988	23,795	13,986	10,711	24,697
Yugoslavia	10,867	6,351	17,218	14,574	10,060	24,634
Other	32,037	23,950	55,987	31,082	24,496	55,578
Total Europe	285,900	233,726	519,626	330,910	287,267	618,177
Other Birthplaces ..	21,865	16,723	38,588	27,888	22,850	50,738
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1961 and 1966, of persons who were born outside Australia :

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO WERE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

Number of Completed Years of Residence	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 ..	24,855	17,313	42,168	24,474	21,213	45,687
1	16,376	13,499	29,875	20,061	17,973	38,034
2	16,279	15,451	31,730	19,153	17,784	36,937
3	13,428	15,442	28,870	15,352	14,184	29,536
4	15,079	15,672	30,751	11,349	12,884	24,233
Under 5 ..	86,017	77,377	163,394	90,389	84,038	174,427
5 and under 12 ..	} 221,386	173,906	395,292 {	104,277	96,881	201,158
12 and over ..				161,959	128,470	290,429
Not Stated ..				7,911	6,673	14,584
Born outside Australia ..	313,389	256,301	569,690	364,536	316,062	680,598
Born in Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
Total ..	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to marital status at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital Status	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	447,852	426,304	874,156	481,719	458,174	939,893
Fifteen Years of Age and over	303,290	222,756	526,046	344,297	260,300	604,597
Total—Never Married ..	751,142	649,060	1,400,202	826,016	718,474	1,544,490
Married	664,992	660,473	1,325,465	725,320	722,267	1,447,587
Married but Separated ..	18,302	21,927	40,229	19,938	24,134	44,072
Widowed	31,497	113,940	145,437	32,875	128,311	161,186
Divorced	8,462	10,318	18,780	9,755	12,436	22,191
Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN—						
Baptist	18,225	20,402	38,627	19,469	21,950	41,419
Brethren	1,558	1,799	3,357	1,605	1,741	3,346
Catholic, Roman*	134,536	116,287	250,823	134,108	119,839	253,947
Catholic*	254,236	257,676	511,912	314,704	320,844	635,548
Churches of Christ	17,883	20,056	37,939	18,560	20,703	39,263
Church of England	443,023	450,136	893,159	455,772	467,306	923,078
Congregational	5,552	6,552	12,104	5,394	6,426	11,820
Greek Orthodox	29,759	25,064	54,823	52,279	48,108	100,387
Lutheran	18,267	17,101	35,368	19,052	18,585	37,637
Methodist	134,040	141,165	275,205	135,296	144,004	279,300
Presbyterian	179,466	187,880	367,346	188,067	199,041	387,108
Protestant, Undefined	20,348	19,592	39,940	22,046	22,410	44,456
Salvation Army	6,323	7,274	13,597	6,954	7,796	14,750
Seventh Day Adventist	2,560	3,161	5,721	3,220	3,929	7,149
Other	11,858	13,032	24,890	16,554	17,339	33,893
Total Christian	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101
NON-CHRISTIAN—						
Hebrew	14,993	14,939	29,932	15,456	15,602	31,058
Other	1,962	911	2,873	2,699	1,491	4,190
Total Non-Christian	16,955	15,850	32,805	18,155	17,093	35,248
Indefinite	3,637	3,014	6,651	5,078	4,400	9,478
No Religion	7,081	3,715	10,796	17,569	10,396	27,965
No Reply	169,088	145,962	315,050	180,022	153,712	333,734
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

* So described on individual census schedules.

In the following table the male*and female populations of Victoria are classified according to the industry in which they were engaged at the Census 1966 :

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census 1966			Proportion of Workforce		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	92,791	19,179	111,970	9·76	4·49	8·13
Mining and Quarrying	4,799	400	5,199	0·51	0·09	0·38
Manufacturing	311,680	126,810	438,490	32·80	29·71	31·84
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)	31,416	2,383	33,799	3·30	0·56	2·45
Building and Construction	104,783	4,093	108,876	11·03	0·96	7·91
Transport and Storage and Communication	86,104	13,077	99,181	9·06	3·06	7·20
Finance and Property	30,219	20,520	50,739	3·18	4·81	3·68
Commerce	135,139	81,352	216,491	14·22	19·06	15·72
Public Authority (<i>n.e.i.</i>) and Defence Services	41,966	11,254	53,220	4·42	2·64	3·87
Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)*	65,087	88,322	153,409	6·85	20·69	11·14
Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.	34,444	46,077	80,521	3·62	10·80	5·85
Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,799	13,354	25,153	1·25	3·13	1·83
Total in Work Force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	100·00	100·00	100·00
Persons Not in Work Force	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	..	..	..

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations advertising, etc.

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

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS

Occupation Group	Census 1966			Proportion of Workforce		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	76,622	54,301	130,923	8.06	12.72	9.51
Administrative, .. Executive and Managerial Workers	79,074	10,584	89,658	8.32	2.48	6.51
Clerical Workers	80,828	122,898	203,726	8.51	28.79	14.80
Sales Workers	57,441	48,045	105,486	6.04	11.26	7.66
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers	98,112	18,728	116,840	10.33	4.38	8.49
Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers	2,376	2	2,378	0.25	0.01	0.17
Workers in Transport and Communication Operations	66,693	9,352	76,045	7.02	2.19	5.52
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified)	428,287	93,502	521,789	45.07	21.90	37.89
Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	38,505	57,103	95,608	4.05	13.38	6.94
Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel	14,530	725	15,255	1.53	0.17	1.11
Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,759	11,581	19,340	0.82	2.72	1.40
Total Persons in the Work Force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons Not in the Work Force	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	..	..	..
Grand Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	..	..	..

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Census 1966 :

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Occupational Status	Census 1966			Proportion of Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
Employed—						
Employer	67,236	16,747	83,983	4.16	1.04	2.61
Self-employed	92,302	20,008	112,310	5.72	1.25	3.49
Employee	777,217	374,625	1,151,842	48.16	23.33	35.77
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	3,333	8,191	11,524	0.21	0.51	0.36
Total Employed	940,088	419,571	1,359,659	58.25	26.13	42.23
Unemployed*	10,139	7,250	17,389	0.63	0.45	0.54
Total in Work Force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	58.88	26.58	42.77

* For footnote see next page.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Occupational Status	Census 1966			Proportion of Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	167,858	159,767	327,625	10·40	9·95	10·17
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	376,213	345,855	722,068	23·31	21·54	22·43
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)" ..	14,602	17,544	32,146	0·91	1·09	1·00
Home Duties ..	..	508,249	508,249	..	31·66	15·79
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	72,213	117,975	190,188	4·47	7·35	5·91
Inmate of Institution ..	10,402	11,867	22,269	0·64	0·74	0·69
Other ..	22,389	17,544	39,933	1·39	1·09	1·24
Total Not in Work Force ..	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	41·12	73·42	57·23
Grand Total ..	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	100·00	100·00	100·00

* At the 1966 Census, this category was restricted to persons actively looking for work, i.e., (1) registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (2) approaching prospective employers or (3) placing or answering advertisements or (4) writing letters of application or (5) awaiting the result of recent applications.

The following table shows the educational attainment of the population, by sex, as recorded at the 1966 Census :

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 1966

Highest Level of Education Attained	Census 1966			Proportion of Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary—						
University ..	25,385	8,467	33,852	1·57	0·53	1·05
Other Tertiary Qualifications ..	40,149	29,031	69,180	2·49	1·81	2·15
Secondary—						
Passed Leaving or Matriculation	147,237	129,937	277,174	9·12	8·09	8·61
Passed Intermediate ..	208,282	208,183	416,465	12·91	12·96	12·94
Attended Secondary School*	394,502	381,174	775,676	24·44	23·74	24·09
Primary—						
Attended Primary School†	588,593	643,663	1,232,256	36·47	40·09	38·27
No Schooling ..	176,230	169,419	345,649	10·92	10·55	10·74
No Reply ..	33,526	35,748	69,274	2·08	2·23	2·15
Total ..	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Passed no examination at Intermediate level or above.

† Or passed final primary examinations.

Delimitation of Urban Boundaries

The concepts applied to the 1966 Census in delimiting urban boundaries were adopted by the Statisticians in conference in August 1965 and follow closely a set of recommendations made by Dr. G. J. R. Ling of the Australian National University after a study of methods used in other countries.

For the purpose of presenting population and dwelling statistics obtained at the Census of 30 June 1966, the new concepts have been used for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and certain other urban centres.

Around each capital city and each town with a population of 75,000 or more *two* boundaries have been drawn.

The *Outer* boundary, which is fixed, circumscribes the area in close economic and social contact with the main city or town. These areas are designated Statistical Divisions or Statistical Districts. Thus, in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *Inner* boundary indicates the area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of at least 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). From census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, this inner boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas) are classified as urban on other grounds.

The principal urban centre within the Melbourne Statistical Division has been designated the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area population clusters of 1,000 or more persons, having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile, have been designated Urban Centres. Because of practical difficulties the new criteria have at present been uniformly applied only to urban centres within the Melbourne Statistical Division, to the Geelong Statistical District, to urban centres in Victoria with a population of 30,000 or more, and to the Moe-Yallourn Urban Centre. It is proposed to extend the application of the new criteria to smaller centres in future censuses.

The results of the 1966 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 56·7 per cent since 1947, to reach 3,219,526, which is 28 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of thirty-seven persons per square mile is considerably higher than the Australian average of 3·9 persons per square mile. However, the population is unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Statistical Division	Per Cent Area of State	Males	Females	Persons	Per Cent Population of State
Melbourne	2·80	1,108,020	1,122,560	2,230,580	69·28
West Central	2·71	74,813	72,871	147,684	4·59
North Central	5·28	33,303	30,821	64,124	1·99
Western	16·28	102,091	101,259	203,350	6·32
Wimmera	13·89	30,342	29,647	59,989	1·86
Mallee	16·35	33,447	31,520	64,967	2·02
Northern	11·58	84,553	82,727	167,280	5·20
North Eastern	13·90	45,252	41,459	86,711	2·69
Gippsland	15·24	80,935	74,621	155,556	4·83
East Central	1·97	18,629	17,668	36,297	1·13
Migratory .. ..	..	2,519	469	2,988	0·09
Total	100·00	1,613,904	1,605,622	3 219 526	100·00

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

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

Area*	Percentage of Population				Masculinity†
	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1966
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Urban :					
Metropolitan	63·42	64·81	66·28	65·54	98·28
Other	19·80	19·82	20·12	19·97	99·00
Rural	16·62	15·22	13·57	14·40	112·76
Migratory	0·16	0·15	0·03	0·09	535·96
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·52

* NOTE.—Metropolitan, urban, and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the "Linge Concepts" explained under the heading of Delimitation of Urban Boundaries on pages 124-5.

† Number of males per 100 females.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the Census 1966 and as estimated at 30 June 1967 appear in the table on pages 133 to 138.

Urban Centres

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 124-5. Urban Centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 20 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 105,059, followed by Ballarat (56,290), and Bendigo (42,208). Rapid development of brown coal deposits and the consequent electricity generation and towns gas production, and other industrial development, have occurred in the Latrobe Valley, where urban centres—Moe-Yallourn (23,198), Morwell (16,610), and Traralgon (14,079)—had a combined population of 53,887 in 1966.

Urban centres with 10,000 to 20,000 population also include Shepparton (17,506), Warrnambool (17,499), Wangaratta (15,175), Mildura (12,931), Horsham (10,562), and Hamilton (10,054). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Castlemaine, Colac, Dromana-Sorrento, Echuca, Maryborough, Mornington-Balcombe, Sale, Swan Hill, Werribee, and Wodonga.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily precisely the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

The following table shows population, occupied and unoccupied dwellings for areas of the State as at 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	1961 Census Population	1966 Census		
		Population	Dwellings	
			Occupied	Total
Melbourne Metropolitan Area ..	1,858,534	2,110,168	593,408	616,609
Other Urban :				
Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (Part) ..	2,914	6,584	1,663	1,741
Corio Shire (Part) ..	24,542	33,296	7,695	7,846
Geelong City ..	17,427	18,129	5,348	5,598
Geelong West City ..	17,681	17,538	5,327	5,569
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,788	11,700	3,391	3,553
South Barwon Shire (Part) ..	13,570	17,812	4,730	4,915
Total Urban Geelong ..	87,922	105,059	28,154	29,222
Ballarat—				
Ballarat City (Part) ..	40,520	41,026	11,418	11,956
Ballarat Shire (Part) ..	8,348	10,245	2,251	2,323
Grenville Shire (Part) ..	50	53	14	14
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,966	1,206	1,261
Total Urban Ballarat ..	53,581	56,290	14,889	15,554
Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (Part) ..	29,634	30,159	8,897	9,357
Eaglehawk Borough (Part) ..	4,426	5,033	1,444	1,542
Marong Shire (Part) ..	2,527	2,988	767	793
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part) ..	2,859	4,028	995	1,033
Total Urban Bendigo ..	39,446	42,208	12,103	12,725
Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City ..	15,463	16,531	4,091	4,221
Morwell Shire (Part) ..	653	537	153	171
Narracan Shire (Part) ..	1,867	1,880	445	471
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,250	1,020	1,096
Total Urban Moe-Yallourn ..	22,993	23,198	5,709	5,959

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	1961 Census Population	1966 Census			
		Population	Dwellings		
			Occupied	Total	
<i>Other Urban—continued</i>					
Urban Centres with—					
10,000—19,999 .. (8)	101,241	114,416	30,014	31,212	
9,000—9,999 .. (2)	17,520	19,433	6,156	12,364	
8,000—8,999 .. (5)	36,564	41,978*	10,696	11,131	
7,000—7,999 .. (6)	40,208	44,368†	12,344	13,632	
6,000—6,999 .. (2)	16,571‡	13,536	3,716	3,971	
5,000—5,999 .. (2)	10,610	11,414	3,224	3,382	
4,000—4,999 .. (3)	12,627	13,484	3,774	4,134	
3,000—3,999 .. (11)	35,068	37,050‡	9,808	11,146	
2,000—2,999 .. (21)	50,442	52,618	14,728	16,370	
1,000—1,999 .. (45)	50,839	62,030	17,160	19,403	
Less than 1000 .. (8)	5,307	5,905§	1,878	4,381	
Total other Urban	580,939	642,987	174,353	194,586	
Rural	486,031	463,383	121,222	142,546	
Migratory	4,609	2,988	..	..
Total Victoria (118)	2,930,113	3,219,526	888,983	953,741	

* Includes that part of Urban Albury—Wodonga in Victoria (Population 8,653). Total population of Albury—Wodonga—1961, 28,796; 1966, 32,019.

† Includes that part of Urban Echuca—Moama in Victoria (Population 7,043). Total population of Echuca—Moama—1961, 7253; 1966, 8,014.

‡ Includes that part of Urban Yarrowonga—Mulwala in Victoria (Population 3,163). Total population of Yarrowonga—Mulwala—1961, 3,770; 1966, 3,991.

§ Includes that part of Urban Barham—Koondrook in Victoria (Population 604). Total population of Barham—Koondrook—1961, 1,736; 1966, 1,740.

¶ Includes Urban Laverton in 1961. This forms part of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate the number of urban centres in the size groups in 1966.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 133 to 138.

Figures of population and total dwellings in urban centres are given in the following table. Again, where necessary, 1961 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1966.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966

Urban Centre	1961 Census Popula- tion	1966 Census		Urban Centre	1961 Census Popula- tion	1966 Census	
		Popula- tion	Total No. of Dwel- lings			Popula- tion	Total No. of Dwel- lings
Melbourne Metro- politan Area—				Melbourne Metro- politan Area— <i>continued</i>			
Altona	15,758	25,020	6,252	Broadmeadows* ..	64,992	86,911	20,122
Berwick*	6,526	13,124	2,796	Brunswick	53,093	52,012	15,286
Box Hill	50,412	54,529	15,284	Camberwell	99,353	99,908	32,011
Brighton	41,302	40,617	13,355	Caulfield	74,859	76,119	26,598

For footnotes see page 130.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

Urban Centre	1961 Census Population	1966 Census		Urban Centre	1961 Census Population	1966 Census	
		Population	Total No. of Dwellings			Population	Total No. of Dwellings
Melbourne Metropolitan Area— <i>continued</i>				Other Urban Centres—			
Chelsea ..	22,355	24,789	7,669	Albury-Wodonga (Part)† ..	7,398	8,653	2,340
Coburg ..	70,771	68,568	19,257	Alexandra ..	1,945	2,014	610
Collingwood ..	25,413	22,459	6,373	Anglesea ..	522	726	901
Cranbourne* ..	†	143	40	Apollo Bay ..	948	957	346
Croydon* ..	14,803	21,353	6,008	Ararat ..	7,934	8,233	2,116
Dandenong* ..	23,379	31,054	8,242	Avoca ..	||	1,016	336
Diamond Valley* ..	11,693	20,997	5,306	Bacchus Marsh ..	3,336	3,707	1,039
Doncaster and Templestowe* ..	13,940	33,382	9,333	Bairnsdale ..	7,427	7,785	2,231
Eltham* ..	10,545	15,216	4,180	Ballarat ..	53,581	56,290	15,554
Essendon ..	58,987	58,258	17,894	Barham-Koon-drook (Part)§ ..	600	604	175
Fitzroy ..	29,399	27,219	7,484	Beaufort ..	1,240	1,264	404
Footscray ..	60,734	58,823	16,790	Beechworth ..	3,508	3,554	703
Frankston* ..	23,692	38,718	11,833	Benalla ..	8,234	8,224	2,336
Hawthorn ..	36,707	36,728	13,749	Bendigo ..	39,446	42,208	12,725
Heidelberg ..	59,795	63,929	16,813	Berwick ..	1,262	1,720	515
Keilor* ..	26,798	40,430	10,337	Birchip ..	1,065	1,147	302
Kew ..	33,341	32,816	9,827	Bright ..	705	747	383
Knox* ..	15,697	32,394	8,927	Broadford ..	1,678	1,605	476
Laverton ..	†	6,128	1,169	Camperdown ..	3,446	3,540	1,060
Lillydale* ..	5,329	14,066	4,177	Casterton ..	2,442	2,492	722
Malvern ..	47,870	50,059	17,133	Castlemaine ..	7,216	7,103	2,220
Melbourne ..	76,810	75,997	21,554	Charlton ..	1,587	1,603	444
Moorabbin ..	94,242	103,787	28,778	Cobden ..	||	1,233	342
Mordialloc ..	26,526	28,076	8,530	Cobram ..	2,498	2,888	785
Mornington* ..	546	1,704	787	Cohuna ..	1,843	2,061	577
Northcote ..	55,750	56,200	17,078	Colac ..	9,252	9,498	2,732
Nunawading ..	53,133	74,577	20,086	Coleraine ..	1,503	1,518	466
Oakleigh ..	47,300	52,766	14,011	Corryong ..	1,129	1,665	425
Port Melbourne ..	12,370	12,591	3,487	Cowes ..	607	765	694
Prahan ..	52,554	54,655	21,537	Creswick ..	1,670	1,658	488
Preston ..	84,146	89,767	23,202	Crib Point ..	2,078	1,829	428
Richmond ..	33,863	32,530	9,913	Daylesford ..	2,776	2,664	1,076
Ringwood ..	24,136	29,141	7,943	Dimboola ..	1,923	1,872	589
St. Kilda ..	52,205	58,129	24,511	Donald ..	1,517	1,626	493
Sandringham ..	37,001	36,671	11,241	Dromana-Sorrento ..	8,268	9,935	9,632
Sherbrooke* ..	9,414	9,999	3,449	Drouin ..	2,511	2,655	791
South Melbourne ..	32,528	30,233	9,918	Echuca-Moama (Part)¶ ..	6,443	7,043	2,017
Springvale* ..	25,630	37,668	10,049	Euroa ..	3,020	2,789	882
Sunshine* ..	61,960	69,072	16,566	Geelong ..	87,922	105,059	29,222
Waverley* ..	43,269	68,896	17,982	Hamilton ..	9,495	10,054	2,774
Whittlesea* ..	6,646	11,491	2,923	Hastings ..	||	1,136	393
Williamstown ..	30,962	30,449	8,819	Healesville ..	2,368	2,676	840
Total Melbourne Metropolitan Area	1,858,534	2,110,168	616,609				

For footnotes see page 130.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

Urban Centre	1961 Census Population	1966 Census		Urban Centre	1961 Census Population	1966 Census	
		Population	Total No. of Dwellings			Population	Total No. of Dwellings
Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i>				Other Urban Centres— <i>continued</i>			
Heathcote ..	1,287	1,187	347	Port Fairy ..	2,426	2,579	849
Heyfield ..	1,917	1,893	505	Portland ..	6,014	6,690	2,063
Heywood ..	||	1,011	275	Queenscliffe ..	2,659	2,787	1,531
Hopetoun ..	||	1,024	291	Red Cliffs ..	2,440	2,439	727
Horsham ..	9,240	10,562	3,024	Robinvale ..	1,243	1,404	344
Inverloch ..	845	851	696	Rochester ..	1,965	2,122	611
Kerang ..	3,838	4,164	1,175	Rushworth ..	1,077	1,093	341
Kilmore ..	1,010	1,096	292	Rutherglen ..	1,222	1,287	410
Koo-Wee-Rup ..	||	1,014	294	Sale ..	7,899	8,640	2,317
Koroit ..	1,466	1,416	375	Sea Lake ..	||	1,026	284
Korumburra ..	3,237	2,991	882	Seymour ..	5,104	5,505	1,536
Kyabram ..	3,936	4,645	1,303	Shepparton ..	13,899	17,506	4,910
Kyneton ..	3,366	3,446	1,115	St. Arnaud ..	3,150	3,004	948
Lakes Entrance ..	1,602	1,837	764	Stawell ..	5,506	5,909	1,846
Laverton ..	4,152	* *	* *	St. Leonards ..	||	297	419
Leongatha ..	3,059	3,246	943	Sunbury ..	3,131	3,526	589
Lorne ..	1,080	958	735	Swan Hill ..	6,186	7,381	2,007
Maffra ..	3,404	3,569	1,018	Tallangatta ..	1,003	1,000	295
Maldon ..	1,071	1,065	432	Tatura ..	2,166	2,496	709
Mansfield ..	1,944	2,019	572	Terang ..	2,137	1,991	611
Maryborough ..	7,235	7,707	2,365	Torquay ..	1,243	1,477	1,060
Merbein ..	1,737	1,684	494	Trafalgar ..	1,774	1,729	518
Mildura ..	12,279	12,931	3,755	Traralgon ..	12,300	14,079	3,662
Moe-Yallourn ..	22,993	23,198	5,959	Wangaratta ..	13,784	15,175	4,139
Mooroopna ..	2,505	2,568	683	Warburton ..	1,630	1,545	591
Mornington-Balcombe ..	5,701	7,349	2,799	Warracknabeal ..	3,061	3,151	1,014
Mortlake ..	1,297	1,248	369	Warragul ..	6,405	6,846	1,908
Morwell ..	14,542	16,610	4,113	Warrandyte ..	||	1,085	337
Mount Beauty ..	1,509	1,568	496	Warrnambool ..	15,702	17,499	4,839
Murtoa ..	1,135	1,109	343	Werribee ..	5,099	8,228	2,025
Myrtleford ..	2,163	2,545	673	Wonthaggi ..	4,853	4,675	1,654
Nathalia ..	1,276	1,369	394	Woodend ..	1,224	1,221	391
Nhill ..	2,233	2,251	756	Wycheproof ..	||	1,005	276
Numurkah ..	2,687	2,770	800	Yarra Junction ..	1,259	1,121	398
Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	2,585	3,144	1,772	Yarram ..	2,001	2,015	588
Orbost ..	2,613	2,797	726	Yarrowonga ..	||	||	||
Ouyen ..	1,628	1,645	414	Mulwala (Part)††	3,022	3,163	945
Pakenham East ..	1,324	1,680	485	Yea ..	1,113	1,084	337
Portarlington ..	1,003	1,224	539	Total Other Urban Centres ..	580,939	642,987	194,586

* Includes only that part of the local government area which is within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The remainder is in each case included under Other Urban or is rural.

† Non-Metropolitan in 1961.

‡ That part of Alhury-Wodonga in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

§ That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

|| Non-urban in 1961.

¶ That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

** Part of Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

†† That part of Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

Population Estimates

The following table gives the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1967.

The estimated population in each State or Territory is now derived by a new method and represents the population ascertained at the census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory ; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next census.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION* OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31 DECEMBER 1967

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31 December 1967	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion of Population in Each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,347,309	14·05	36·44
Victoria	87,884	3,303,631	37·59	27·69
Queensland	667,000	1,718,266	2·58	14·41
South Australia	380,070	1,118,477	2·94	9·37
Western Australia	975,920	892,763	0·91	7·49
Tasmania	26,383	379,628	14·39	3·18
Northern Territory	520,280	60,639	0·12	0·51
Australian Capital Territory† ..	939	108,176	115·20	0·91
Australia	2,967,909	11,928,889	4·02	100·00

* Including Aborigines

† Including Jervis Bay

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1956	1,319,445	1,298,667	2,618,112
1957	1,348,351	1,332,204	2,680,555
1958	1,379,857	1,365,308	2,745,165
1959	1,413,523	1,397,906	2,811,429
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1961	1,485,348	1,469,951	2,955,299
1962	1,511,418	1,499,625	3,011,043
1963	1,540,749	1,530,297	3,071,046
1964	1,573,966	1,563,955	3,137,921
1965	1,602,058	1,593,802	3,195,860
1966	1,628,672	1,621,198	3,249,870
1967	1,635,935	1,647,696	3,303,631

NOTE.—Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines.

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria, at the 1966 Census and estimated as at 30 June 1967, together with the area of the municipality at 30 June 1967. In this table both Census figures and estimates are inclusive of Aborigines. However, the difference between the inclusive census-date figures and Census figures published earlier, although occasioned by the necessity to include full-blood Aborigines for comparison with later populations, is not to be taken as a reliable measure of Aboriginal population of the area concerned. Census information regarding Aborigines is to be found in the special Census publication *The Aboriginal Population (Revised Statement)* issued on 27 November 1967.

For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, with common eating arrangements, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, anything from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. In the following tables, the figures for dwellings represent all dwellings, whether private or other, and whether occupied or unoccupied.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

(Population inclusive of *Aboriginals*. See introductory note on page 132.)

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.1967 (sq. miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1967	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1967	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Altona Shire ..	25,020	26,100	6,252	6,624	15.52
Berwick Shire (Part)†	19,880	20,600	4,913	5,149	108.94
Box Hill City ..	54,534	55,000	15,284	15,454	8.30
Brighton City ..	40,618	40,700	13,355	13,491	5.28
Broadmeadows City ..	88,080	90,100	20,403	21,138	27.33
Brunswick City ..	52,018	51,800	15,286	15,461	4.10
Bulla Shire ..	5,711	6,100	1,145	1,282	163.00
Camberwell City ..	99,913	100,000	32,011	32,262	13.57
Caulfield City ..	76,119	76,700	26,598	27,541	8.49
Chelsea City ..	24,789	25,200	7,669	7,832	4.72
Coburg City ..	68,577	68,600	19,257	19,312	7.21
Collingwood City ..	22,469	22,000	6,373	6,313	1.84
Cranbourne Shire (Part)†	9,307	9,600	3,023	3,159	153.69
Croydon Shire ..	21,769	22,800	6,106	6,482	13.00
Dandenong City ..	31,700	33,100	8,410	8,914	14.00
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	25,400	5,852	6,728	32.94
Doncaster and Temple-					
stowe City§ ..	38,087	41,300	10,719	11,882	34.52
Eltham Shire ..	20,211	20,800	5,828	6,044	116.01
Essendon City ..	58,258	58,500	17,894	18,258	6.36
Fitzroy City ..	27,227	27,000	7,484	7,525	1.41
Flinders Shire ..	12,525	13,100	11,409	11,923	125.00
Footscray City ..	58,832	58,900	16,790	16,842	6.94
Frankston City§ ..	42,085	44,800	12,759	13,733	27.28
Hastings Shire ..	7,280	7,600	2,847	3,021	112.00
Hawthorn City ..	36,728	36,900	13,749	14,009	3.77
Healesville Shire (Part)†	5,136	5,200	1,612	1,635	108.88
Heidelberg City ..	63,932	65,200	16,813	17,254	12.50
Keilor City ..	43,398	45,400	11,146	11,874	37.91
Kew City ..	32,819	32,900	9,827	9,912	5.62
Knox Shire ..	36,514	39,000	10,089	10,984	42.50
Lilydale Shire ..	24,494	25,700	7,746	8,230	153.50
Malvern City ..	50,061	50,300	17,133	17,251	6.15
Melbourne City ..	76,006	75,900	21,554	22,119	12.13
Melton Shire ..	2,559	2,800	734	815	173.91
Moorabbin City ..	103,787	105,400	28,778	29,377	19.77
Mordialloc City ..	28,078	28,900	8,530	8,943	4.71
Mornington Shire ..	10,217	10,600	4,201	4,415	35.00
Northcote City ..	56,213	56,700	17,078	17,559	6.60
Nunawading City ..	74,578	77,400	20,086	21,076	16.05
Oakleigh City ..	52,769	53,800	14,011	14,380	11.70
Port Melbourne City ..	12,591	12,600	3,487	3,473	4.11
Pradhan City ..	54,658	55,500	21,537	22,306	3.69
Preston City ..	89,775	91,200	23,202	23,718	14.30
Richmond City ..	32,532	32,300	9,913	9,969	2.36
Ringwood City ..	29,141	29,900	7,943	8,221	8.79
St. Kilda City ..	58,138	59,000	24,511	25,146	3.31
Sandringham City ..	36,672	36,700	11,241	11,322	5.78
Sherbrooke Shire ..	17,674	17,900	6,636	6,745	74.50
South Melbourne City ..	30,233	29,800	9,918	9,969	3.44
Springvale City ..	39,431	42,600	10,512	11,747	37.68
Sunshine City ..	69,264	71,000	16,605	17,228	30.89
Waverley City ..	69,845	73,400	18,303	19,579	22.61
Werribee Shire ..	18,380	19,300	4,035	4,365	258.00
Whittlesea Shire ..	16,713	17,700	4,372	4,719	231.00
Williamstown City ..	30,449	30,500	8,819	8,969	5.60
Total Division ..	2,230,793	2,277,300	661,788	683,679	2,368.25

For footnotes see pages 137 and 138.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1967 (sq. miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bacchus Marsh Shire ..	4,674	4,760	1,319	1,362	218·60
Ballan Shire ..	2,349	2,340	909	912	355·00
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,213	2,220	692	693	272·00
Barrabool Shire ..	2,914	3,010	1,963	2,084	229·00
Bellarine Shire ..	14,523	15,000	5,425	5,741	128·00
Bungaree Shire ..	2,207	2,220	599	607	88·00
Buninyong Shire ..	4,836	4,870	1,345	1,367	300·00
Corio Shire ..	36,222	37,270	8,689	9,224	270·00
Geelong City ..	18,129	18,170	5,598	5,672	5·19
Geelong West City ..	17,538	17,530	5,569	5,599	2·03
Gisborne Shire ..	2,311	2,340	914	935	107·40
Kilmore Shire (Part) ..	720	710	220	221	99·00
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,700	11,690	3,553	3,587	2·31
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,788	2,840	1,531	1,587	3·28
Romsey Shire ..	2,516	2,510	885	893	239·00
South Barwon Shire ..	22,056	22,620	7,026	7,341	63·84
Total Division ..	147,696	150,100	46,237	47,825	2,382·65
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire ..	4,484	4,470	1,648	1,668	735·00
Broadford Shire ..	1,978	1,970	633	647	222·50
Castlemaine City ..	7,103	7,090	2,220	2,241	9·00
Creswick Shire ..	3,540	3,540	1,117	1,131	213·00
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire ..	4,398	4,390	1,832	1,837	235·27
Kilmore Shire (Part) ..	2,019	2,030	483	502	97·50
Kyneton Shire ..	5,970	5,970	2,033	2,039	280·00
Maldon Shire ..	1,953	1,940	729	730	216·00
Maryborough City ..	7,707	7,740	2,365	2,394	9·00
McIvor Shire ..	1,896	1,890	580	581	558·00
Metcalfe Shire ..	2,163	2,150	747	749	228·00
Newham and Woodend Shire ..	1,995	1,980	707	711	95·00
Newstead Shire ..	1,781	1,770	667	676	158·00
Pyalong Shire ..	456	460	129	131	233·00
Seymour Shire ..	11,272	11,520	2,550	2,767	366·65
Talbot and Clunes Shire ..	1,514	1,500	534	532	206·00
Tullaroop Shire ..	1,277	1,270	424	425	246·00
Yea Shire ..	2,620	2,620	927	934	528·35
Total Division ..	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,695	4,636·27
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City ..	8,246	8,270	2,116	2,138	7·36
Ararat Shire ..	4,644	4,660	1,382	1,391	1,411·92
Ballaarat City ..	41,661	41,890	12,133	12,264	13·36
Ballarat Shire ..	12,246	12,490	2,876	3,011	184·00
Belfast Shire ..	1,857	1,860	477	473	200·00
Camperdown Town ..	3,540	3,550	1,060	1,067	5·61
Colac City ..	9,499	9,520	2,732	2,762	4·20
Colac Shire ..	6,959	6,930	1,960	1,947	563·00
Dundas Shire ..	3,923	3,920	1,183	1,198	1,337·60

For footnotes see pages 137 and 138.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1967 (sq. miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Glenelg Shire ..	5,838	5,840	1,735	1,737	1,383·00
Grenville Shire ..	1,692	1,690	581	585	326·00
Hamilton City ..	10,062	10,090	2,774	2,778	8·36
Hampden Shire ..	8,773	8,760	2,598	2,592	1,011·00
Heytesbury Shire ..	8,182	8,230	2,129	2,169	574·00
Koroit Borough ..	1,416	1,410	375	373	8·90
Leigh Shire ..	1,402	1,400	394	396	379·00
Lexton Shire ..	1,375	1,370	373	375	317·00
Minhamite Shire ..	2,824	2,810	769	768	527·00
Mortlake Shire ..	4,400	4,400	1,215	1,220	825·00
Mount Rouse Shire ..	3,042	3,040	905	924	548·00
Otway Shire ..	3,908	3,910	1,486	1,514	746·30
Port Fairy Borough ..	2,579	2,580	849	850	8·88
Portland Town ..	6,697	6,770	2,063	2,113	9·34
Portland Shire ..	6,875	6,890	2,152	2,183	1,425·00
Ripon Shire ..	3,520	3,520	1,104	1,111	592·00
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,966	5,000	1,261	1,285	2·73
Wannon Shire ..	4,059	4,050	1,199	1,205	763·40
Warrnambool City ..	17,500	17,670	4,839	4,940	11·08
Warrnambool Shire ..	7,506	7,550	2,032	2,045	613·00
Winchelsea Shire ..	4,241	4,230	1,743	1,751	495·70
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	3·30
Total Division ..	203,432	204,300	58,495	59,165	14,305·04
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Arapiles Shire ..	2,142	2,140	589	592	768·00
Avoca Shire ..	2,133	2,130	719	721	434·00
Dimboola Shire ..	5,907	5,910	1,745	1,748	1,899·00
Donald Shire ..	2,947	2,950	852	854	559·00
Dunmunkle Shire ..	3,952	3,950	1,162	1,167	597·00
Horsham City ..	10,562	10,710	3,024	3,148	9·28
Kaniva Shire ..	2,371	2,370	708	716	1,191·00
Kara Kara Shire ..	1,360	1,360	411	412	885·25
Kowree Shire ..	5,362	5,370	1,535	1,556	2,080·00
Lowan Shire ..	3,824	3,830	1,218	1,232	1,036·00
St. Arnaud Town ..	3,004	3,000	948	950	9·81
Stawell Town ..	5,909	5,930	1,846	1,854	9·30
Stawell Shire ..	2,345	2,350	792	801	1,009·75
Warracknabeal Shire ..	4,714	4,720	1,478	1,496	710·00
Wimmera Shire ..	3,485	3,480	912	915	1,009·00
Total Division ..	60,017	60,200	17,939	18,162	12,206·39
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire ..	1,919	1,950	503	511	567·00
Karkaroc Shire ..	4,247	4,250	1,186	1,190	1,436·00
Mildura City ..	12,934	13,020	3,755	3,827	8·45
Mildura Shire ..	16,315	16,320	4,980	4,999	4,071·00
Swan Hill City ..	7,398	7,570	2,007	2,107	5·27
Swan Hill Shire ..	13,000	13,170	3,451	3,479	2,530·00
Walpeup Shire ..	4,431	4,430	1,208	1,219	4,168·00
Wycheproof Shire ..	4,777	4,790	1,263	1,277	1,589·00
Total Division ..	65,021	65,500	18,353	18,609	14,374·72

For footnotes see pages 137 and 138.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.1967 (sq. miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1967	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1967	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City ..	30,806	31,050	9,500	9,644	12.55
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,975	1,960	682	675	358.00
Charlton Shire ..	2,499	2,500	697	695	454.00
Cobram Shire ..	5,261	5,320	1,375	1,410	170.00
Cohuna Shire ..	4,658	4,690	1,271	1,294	192.00
Deakin Shire ..	5,705	5,750	1,546	1,566	371.00
Eaglehawk Borough ..	5,230	5,250	1,602	1,619	5.60
East Loddon Shire ..	1,722	1,730	486	497	461.00
Echuca City ..	7,044	7,230	2,017	2,086	7.84
Gordon Shire ..	3,320	3,350	936	950	781.00
Goulburn Shire ..	1,842	1,850	653	662	398.00
Huntly Shire ..	2,323	2,340	699	712	339.00
Kerang Borough ..	4,164	4,210	1,175	1,201	8.83
Kerang Shire ..	5,264	5,270	1,468	1,479	1,278.17
Korong Shire ..	3,663	3,650	1,186	1,181	921.00
Kyabram Borough ..	4,645	4,740	1,303	1,347	8.05
Marong Shire ..	6,488	6,550	1,847	1,888	575.00
Nathalia Shire ..	3,225	3,280	928	939	478.00
Numurkah Shire ..	6,242	6,270	1,661	1,679	279.00
Rochester Shire ..	7,428	7,460	2,141	2,165	749.00
Rodney Shire ..	11,891	12,030	3,159	3,213	397.00
Shepparton City ..	17,488	17,860	4,906	5,130	10.31
Shepparton Shire ..	6,183	6,240	1,564	1,612	357.06
Strathfieldsaye Shire ..	6,703	6,810	1,749	1,815	239.00
Tungamah Shire ..	3,237	3,240	812	815	441.00
Waranga Shire ..	4,506	4,530	1,313	1,318	638.00
Yarrawonga Shire ..	3,805	3,840	1,180	1,210	243.00
Total Division ..	167,317	169,000	47,856	48,802	10,172.41
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire ..	4,806	4,800	1,110	1,124	297.90
Benalla City ¶ ..	8,224	8,380	2,336	2,396	6.77
Benalla Shire ..	3,728	3,730	1,056	1,062	896.53
Bright Shire ..	4,526	4,580	1,655	1,687	1,146.00
Chiltern Shire ..	1,522	1,510	492	492	192.10
Euroa Shire ..	4,589	4,570	1,470	1,479	545.00
Mansfield Shire ..	4,275	4,270	1,709	1,746	1,508.00
Myrtleford Shire ..	4,374	4,440	1,140	1,184	275.00
Omeo Shire ..	2,026	2,020	677	635	2,232.00
Oxley Shire ..	5,362	5,400	1,486	1,510	1,079.80
Rutherglen Shire ..	2,556	2,540	821	816	205.00
Towong Shire ..	4,079	4,070	1,243	1,251	1,602.00
Upper Murray Shire ..	3,337	3,380	952	980	949.00
Violet Town Shire ..	1,236	1,220	436	436	361.00
Wangaratta City ..	15,181	15,350	4,139	4,244	8.56
Wangaratta Shire ..	1,957	1,940	588	589	354.00
Wodonga Shire ¶ ..	11,878	12,140	2,779	2,897	134.00
Yackandandah Shire ..	3,063	3,060	879	881	429.00
Total Division ..	86,719	87,400	24,918	25,409	12,221.66

For footnotes see pages 137 and 138.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1967 (sq. miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1967	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire ..	5,844	5,840	1,861	1,877	721·00
Avon Shire‡	3,236	3,170	838	848	976·50
Bairnsdale Town‡§	..	8,220	..	2,415	10·50
Bairnsdale Shire‡	11,566	3,420	3,550	1,209	879·50
Buln Buln Shire ..	8,700	8,760	2,525	2,581	486·00
Maffra Shire ..	8,510	8,510	2,463	2,494	1,611·00
Mirboo Shire ..	2,116	2,120	586	594	98·00
Moe City ..	16,555	16,650	4,221	4,288	8·26
Morwell Shire ..	20,829	21,240	5,257	5,662	259·00
Narracan Shire ..	9,045	9,040	2,616	2,653	892·00
Orbost Shire ..	6,434	6,600	1,999	2,045	3,700·00
Rosedale Shire ..	4,904	4,940	1,719	1,768	879·00
Sale City‡	8,643	8,800	2,317	2,393	9·88
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,430	1,725	1,756	553·00
Tambo Shire ..	5,558	5,590	2,038	2,099	1,356·00
Traralgon City ..	14,080	14,170	3,662	3,710	7·70
Traralgon Shire ..	1,264	1,270	336	342	180·30
Warragul Shire ..	9,928	10,010	2,783	2,853	136·00
Woorayl Shire ..	8,927	8,980	3,039	3,104	481·00
Yallourn Works Area ..	4,250	4,240	1,096	1,091	13·52
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes, Bass Strait Islands)	..	..	..	..	129·51
Total Division ..	155,796	157,000	44,631	45,782	13,387·67
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bass Shire ..	3,857	3,860	1,505	1,535	203·00
Berwick Shire (Part) ..	8,909	8,930	2,907	2,950	280·06
Cranbourne Shire (Part)	3,793	3,810	1,101	1,121	133·31
Healesville Shire (Part)	1,299	1,290	482	485	239·12
Korumburra Shire ..	7,354	7,330	2,171	2,181	237·00
Phillip Island Shire ..	1,408	1,420	1,468	1,568	39·00
Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,456	5,440	2,112	2,153	612·00
Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,026	4,020	1,419	1,438	20·45
Not Incorporated (French Island) ..	210	200	34	36	65·00
Total Division ..	36,312	36,300	13,199	13,467	1,828·94
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Melbourne ..	2,230,793	2,277,300	661,788	683,679	2,368·25
West Central ..	147,696	150,100	46,237	47,825	2,382·65
North Central ..	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,695	4,636·27
Western ..	203,432	204,300	58,495	59,165	14,305·04
Wimmera ..	60,017	60,200	17,939	18,162	12,206·39
Mallee ..	65,021	65,500	18,353	18,609	14,374·72
Northern ..	167,317	169,000	47,856	48,802	10,172·41
North Eastern ..	86,719	87,400	24,918	25,409	12,221·66
Gippsland ..	155,796	157,000	44,631	45,782	13,387·67
East Central ..	36,312	36,300	13,199	13,467	1,828·94
Migratory ..	2,988	2,996	..	..	..
Total Victoria ..	3,220,217	3,274,396	953,741	981,595	87,884·00

NOTE.—Due to rounding, the sum of the areas of the individual municipalities do not add to the area of their Statistical Division in all cases, nor to the area of the State as a whole.

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

* Dwellings include private and other dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied.

† The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division :

Berwick : Berwick, Doveton, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.

Cranbourne : Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.

Healesville : Town Riding, West Riding and part of Central Riding.

‡ During the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967, the boundaries of the municipalities listed below were re-defined with change of area. The effective date of the transfer of the area transferred and the square miles involved are shown in each case.

Avon Shire to Sale City—1 October 1966, 0·017 sq. miles.

Avon Shire to Sale City—31 May 1967, 1·48 sq. miles.

Bairnsdale Shire to Bairnsdale Town—31 May 1967, 10·50 sq. miles.

§ Bairnsdale Town was created on 31 May 1967. The following Shires were declared Cities : Doncaster and Templestowe (28 February 1967), Frankston (24 August 1966).

¶ The populations of the City of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga include residents at migrant centres. The Benalla Migrant centre closed on 8 December 1967.

Immigration

General

Since the end of the Second World War, a programme of planned, large-scale immigration has been one of Australia's major objectives. The reasons include :

- (1) *Economic factors.* The desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment.
- (2) *Strategic factors.* The Second World War brought realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible.
- (3) *Social and humanitarian factors.* The desire to help many refugees and others in Europe, who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands, and who wished to emigrate overseas.
- (4) *Demographic factors.* The low birthrate during the depression years meant that the numbers entering the workforce would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

Between October 1945 and December 1967, 2,789,273 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 1,363,075 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual Immigration Programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on "settler arrivals", i.e., persons who on arrival in Australia declare their intention of remaining here permanently. The target figure is determined each year in the light of existing economic conditions.

The 1966-67 immigration programme provided for 148,000 settlers. During this period, arrivals against this programme totalled 138,676.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :

- (1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see below) ;
- (2) the traditional "free flow" of British subjects coming to Australia outside the assisted immigration programme ; and
- (3) other persons coming to Australia outside the assisted passage programme who, before entry, are required to obtain visas.

Australian Migration Missions Overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, United Arab Republic, Hong Kong, and Lebanon.

Assisted Migration

Australia has assisted migration agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands and Italy. In addition, there are migration arrangements, made in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, with Austria, Belgium, Greece, and Spain. (The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration also takes part in assisted migration from Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.) Assistance is also given by Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme to nationals of Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, countries of Central and South America, to nationals of Spain and Portugal living outside their home countries, and to certain other categories of migrants. Assistance under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is also available to a wide range of British nationals living outside the United Kingdom.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to December 1967 have been as follows :

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

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April 1947 ..	758,649
Refugee	November 1947 ..	216,849
German	August 1952 ..	83,656
Netherlands	April 1951 ..	72,542
Italian	August 1951 ..	41,711
Greek	August 1952 ..	46,817
Maltese	January 1949 ..	38,957
General Assisted Passage Schemes ..	September 1954 ..	37,522
Austrian	August 1952 ..	20,125
Spanish	August 1958 ..	8,212
Belgian	February 1961 ..	2,209
Other Schemes .. .. .	.. .. .	35,826
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,363,075

Immigration Organisation

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. (See also below.) It receives personal nominations for relatives and friends, and employer nominations for workers, and is also responsible for the reception and after-care arrangements for those migrants. Other official immigration functions are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, which has a branch office in Melbourne.

Government activity in the field of migration is aided and supplemented by a number of advisory bodies and voluntary organisations, including the Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Publicity Council, the Good Neighbour Movement, and the Citizenship Convention held each year in Canberra.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation may be provided in centres and hostels for assisted migrants. The Victorian State Government has a reception centre for British migrants arriving under State auspices.

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

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided.

Between January 1947 and December 1967, the State approved 51,977 personal nominations involving 131,290 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 129,946 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominations such as Victorian Railways, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the State Electricity Commission. Their arrival has greatly augmented Victoria's labour force.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation ; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations.

Immigration into Victoria

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

A comparison of the results of the 1966 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the number of overseas born persons in Australia increased by 1,713,875. Over the same period the number of overseas born people in Victoria increased by 501,998 which represented 43·1 per cent of the total population increase of 1,164,825. This gain due to migration is further augmented when births to migrant parents are taken into consideration.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1966, 31·9 per cent were living in Victoria.

At 30 June 1966, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—680,598 persons in a population of 3,219,526. This is more than twice the proportion and three times the number in 1947—178,600, 8·7 per cent of a population of 2,054,701.

Major birthplaces of the overseas-born in 1966 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 239,406, Italy 111,219, Greece 64,275, Germany 37,270, Netherlands 34,646, Malta 26,452, Poland 24,697, Yugoslavia 24,634, and New Zealand 11,683.

Of the 680,598 Victorian residents born overseas, 174,427 had been in Australia for less than five years, 391,004 arrived between 1947 and 1961, and 100,583 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 14,584 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures

Overseas arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1963 to 1967, are shown in the following table :

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

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS								
1963 ..	249,208	71,860	22,280	8,845	25,354	130	3,050	380,727
1964 ..	294,578	86,467	28,309	12,370	27,135	92	3,406	452,357
1965 ..	346,099	100,525	32,766	9,869	31,735	101	4,041	525,136
1966 ..	369,679	94,276	39,188	10,095	39,565	185	4,603	557,591
1967 ..	429,246	95,852	51,874	6,963	47,536	281	5,418	637,170
DEPARTURES								
1963 ..	215,889	44,711	23,674	6,031	16,020	199	2,558	309,082
1964 ..	247,276	51,079	26,321	6,880	18,535	193	2,731	353,015
1965 ..	297,716	55,706	32,374	8,706	22,298	208	3,272	420,280
1966 ..	331,993	58,667	39,362	9,019	26,776	317	4,531	470,665
1967 ..	386,455	60,393	51,668	8,222	32,697	346	5,480	545,261

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

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia					Victoria*			
	Permanent and Long Term Movement†		Short Term Movement			Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	Total		Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
1963 ..	108,150	36,018	111,182	125,377	380,727	43,412	16,061	12,387	71,860
1964 ..	134,464	38,661	131,354	147,878	452,357	53,418	18,480	14,569	86,467
1965 ..	147,507	43,757	160,544	173,328	525,136	62,375	22,093	16,057	100,525
1966 ..	141,033	47,526	181,770	187,262	557,591	55,254	23,230	15,792	94,276
1967 ..	135,019	57,292	223,038	221,821	637,170	54,409	24,800	16,643	95,852
DEPARTURES									
1963 ..	9,102	58,222	112,427	129,331	309,082	16,709	17,275	10,727	44,711
1964 ..	7,828	61,298	133,248	150,641	353,015	18,990	20,561	13,628	51,079
1965 ..	14,803	64,852	161,692	178,933	420,280	18,373	23,138	14,195	55,706
1966 ..	18,343	74,285	183,161	194,876	470,665	20,822	23,478	14,367	58,667
1967 ..	22,302	73,451	217,746	231,762	545,261	20,071	24,482	15,840	60,393

* See note to preceding table.

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

Citizenship and Naturalisation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949, by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalised in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

Since the Act's commencement, citizenship may be acquired in the following ways: (1) By birth in Australia; (2) by birth outside Australia of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate; (3) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character, and intention to reside permanently in Australia; and (4) by naturalisation—Certificates of Naturalisation as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the *Nationality Act* 1920–1946. Requirements for naturalisation are: (1) Generally, five years' residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952); (2) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; and (3) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalisation, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by the amending Acts of 1955 and 1959 under

the provisions of which aliens may lodge applications on completing four and a half years' residence, but may not be granted naturalisation until five years' residence has been completed.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised, and British nationality is restored to those women who had lost it through marriage to aliens. Marriage does not now affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalised under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of Naturalisation Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1963 to 1967	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	No.	Per cent
Albanian	25	13	15	15	20	88	0.14
Austrian	245	272	207	175	269	1,168	1.86
Belgian	16	5	7	13	40	81	0.12
Bulgarian	23	13	15	14	18	83	0.14
Byelorussian	14	13	10	15	16	68	0.10
Chinese	63	107	59	106	332	667	1.07
Czechoslovak	99	80	84	56	52	371	0.59
Danish	66	52	46	26	40	230	0.36
Dutch	1,465	1,646	1,503	1,047	1,495	7,156	11.40
Estonian	45	47	16	27	21	156	0.25
Finnish	16	51	54	36	64	221	0.35
French	41	36	32	35	52	196	0.31
German	1,052	1,138	1,062	890	1,320	5,462	8.70
Greek	1,885	1,664	1,579	1,322	2,853	9,303	14.82
Hungarian	1,082	696	599	446	564	3,387	5.39
Israeli	200	212	128	67	160	767	1.22
Italian	3,038	3,088	3,209	3,296	5,742	18,373	29.26
Japanese	16	15	16	11	10	68	0.11
Latvian	202	164	108	122	147	743	1.19
Lebanese	51	41	35	31	70	228	0.36
Lithuanian	85	73	66	63	48	335	0.53
Norwegian	16	20	15	16	15	82	0.13
Polish	1,130	1,065	903	626	1,028	4,752	7.57
Romanian	41	33	29	24	57	184	0.29
Russian	101	112	72	98	152	535	0.86
Spanish	16	21	16	22	40	115	0.18
Swedish	4	11	6	13	15	49	0.08
Swiss	32	35	33	31	56	187	0.29
Turkish	5	17	12	11	15	60	0.10
Ukrainian	302	195	199	160	158	1,014	1.62
Yugoslav	812	1,024	1,120	946	1,907	5,809	9.25
U.S. American	16	25	16	20	38	115	0.18
Other Nationalities	43	22	30	30	96	221	0.35
Stateless	149	90	97	59	122	517	0.83
Total	12,396	12,096	11,398	9,869	17,032	62,791	100.00

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 2,055 children in 1963, 1,799 in 1964, 1,670 in 1965, 1,330 in 1966 and 1,974 in 1967 affected by grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

On 1 January 1968, the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs succeeded the former Aborigines Welfare Board. The Ministry, which has assumed all the responsibilities of the former Board, is headed by a Director who is also the Permanent Head.

One hundred and sixty Aboriginal families have been accommodated in houses provided by the Government in the last nine years, and an additional 190 families have been housed by the Housing

Commission. Previous subsidy systems have been reviewed, and Aboriginal families are being encouraged to accept responsibility for rental on the same basis as other tenants of the Housing Commission and Ministry houses. Some Aboriginal people have also been assisted to purchase their own homes.

Since the Ministry was formed, special emphasis has been laid on consultation with Aboriginal persons regarding all aspects of Aboriginal affairs in Victoria. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council, which was established under the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967*, includes a number of Aboriginal persons, and the purpose of the Council is to advise the Minister on matters relating to Aboriginal Affairs in this State. The Ministry has also formed a number of Committees, including several all-Aboriginal Committees, to assist it in establishing an acceptable policy.

There are 4,586 acres set aside as permanent Aboriginal Reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers has a population of eighty and Framlingham sixty persons.

In 1967-68, Government expenditure on Aboriginal affairs was \$544,000, in addition to Commonwealth Social Service Payments.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1 July 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages

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

In November 1959, a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited

degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1963 to 1967 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population			Infant Mortality
	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths *	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
1963	22,061	65,649	26,920	1,242	7.25	21.59	8.85	18.9
1964	24,169	64,990	27,548	1,098	7.78	20.93	8.87	16.9
1965	26,421	63,550	28,031	1,109	8.35	20.08	8.86	17.5
1966	27,089	64,008	28,673	1,116	8.41	19.87	8.90	17.4
1967	28,004	65,485	28,373	1,101	8.55	19.98	8.66	16.8

* Included in deaths.

NOTE.—Rates have been re-calculated on the basis of a new series of intercensal population estimates. When final results of the 1966 Census become available the rates may be further revised.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1967 numbered 28,004, an increase of 915 on the number registered in 1966. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1967 was 8.85, compared with a rate of 8.41 in 1966. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12.06 in 1942, and the lowest 5.66 in 1931.

The following tables show the number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963..	.. 30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,579	260	529	80,916
1964..	.. 32,633	24,169	11,752	7,765	6,023	2,869	233	569	86,013
1965..	.. 35,176	26,421	12,967	8,680	6,448	2,888	296	670	93,546
1966..	.. 35,575	27,089	13,325	9,051	7,001	2,946	312	747	96,046
1967..	.. 37,077	28,004	13,634	9,434	7,430	3,213	325	883	100,000

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1963	.. 7.66	7.25	7.29	7.24	7.40	7.15	8.6	7.2	7.42
1964	.. 7.95	7.78	7.34	7.50	7.55	7.87	7.0	7.1	7.73
1965	.. 8.43	8.35	7.94	8.16	7.91	7.85	8.4	7.6	8.25
1966	.. 8.40	8.41	8.01	8.29	8.36	7.93	8.3	7.7	8.31
1967	.. 8.60	8.55	8.01	8.49	8.47	8.53	5.5	8.5	8.46

* See note below summary table above.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1967

Ages of Bridegrooms* (Years)	Ages of Brides* (Years)															Total Bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over		
16
17	7	12	7	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
18	1	70	138	118	70	46	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	479
19	7	126	227	300	243	162	122	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204
20 ..	1	4	80	238	401	386	368	304	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,798
21 to 24 ..	3	8	150	403	976	1,920	2,662	5,600	497	34	10	4	..	..	..	12,267
25 to 29	3	40	106	275	569	893	3,555	1,286	196	38	10	4	2	..	6,977
30 to 34	5	10	34	77	128	713	647	255	81	29	11	5	..	1,995
35 to 39	1	3	6	10	21	165	290	265	179	84	32	18	..	1,074
40 to 44	1	1	2	6	39	109	136	148	137	61	40	..	680
45 to 49	1	1	16	25	47	83	93	89	66	..	421
50 to 54	1	4	14	19	31	74	86	114	..	343
55 to 59	6	2	11	16	29	56	134	..	254
60 to 64	4	10	7	23	164	..	208
65 and over	1	1	1	1	4	13	247	..	268
Total Brides	4	23	479	1,138	2,118	3,283	4,291	10,560	2,906	969	597	471	375	790	..	28,004

* The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age are restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961. See pages 145-6.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1967, 779 were older and 126 were younger than their brides, and 95 were of the same age. In 1967 the oldest bridegroom was aged 87 years and the oldest bride aged 82 years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1967

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
14	*	30 to 34 ..	7.2	3.5
15	*	35 to 39 ..	3.8	2.1
16	1.8	40 to 44 ..	2.4	1.7
17	0.1	45 to 49 ..	1.5	1.3
18	1.7	50 to 54 ..	1.2	1.2
19	4.3	55 to 59 ..	1.0	0.6
20	6.4	60 and over ..	1.7	1.1
21 to 24	43.8			
25 to 29	24.9			
				100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.1

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
BRIDEGROOMS											
1963	1	14	89	320	638	1,066	2,128	9·65
1964	6	36	415	727	1,302	2,486	10·29
1965	3	40	531	1,009	1,501	3,084	11·67
1966	3	32	499	1,303	1,467	3,304	12·20
1967	36	479	1,204	1,798	3,517	12·56
BRIDES											
1963	..	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,130	36·85
1964	10	532	1,104	1,849	2,564	3,114	9,173	37·95
1965	1	17	519	1,165	2,271	2,848	3,305	10,126	38·33
1966	2	24	530	1,105	2,162	3,488	3,529	10,840	40·02
1967	4	23	479	1,138	2,118	3,283	4,291	11,336	40·48

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4·82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22·94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1967, these percentages were 12·56 and 40·48, respectively, and in 10·1 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides				
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides	
1963	..	26·0	56·3	42·3	27·9	22·8	49·6	38·3	24·6
1964	..	25·8	56·7	43·0	27·7	22·7	49·3	38·0	24·4
1965	..	25·6	56·0	41·8	27·5	22·5	50·1	37·9	24·3
1966	..	25·4	56·4	41·2	27·2	22·4	50·2	38·4	24·1
1967	..	25·3	56·3	41·6	27·0	22·4	50·3	38·0	24·1

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21 years. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 20 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1963 to 1967, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1930 :

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total Marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1963 ..	20,142	839	1,080	20,112	784	1,165	22,061
1964 ..	22,172	771	1,226	22,064	849	1,256	24,169
1965 ..	24,190	870	1,361	24,126	927	1,368	26,421
1966 ..	24,834	915	1,340	24,773	918	1,398	27,089
1967 ..	25,786	845	1,373	25,704	931	1,369	28,004

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1967 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1967

Marriages Between—	1967		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1967
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	24,735	88.3	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	92.0
Bachelors and Widows ..	284	1.0	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.0
Bachelors and Divorced Women	767	2.7	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	5.0
Widowers and Spinsters ..	251	0.9	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	438	1.6					
Widowers and Divorced Women	156	0.5	BRIDES				
Divorced Men and Spinsters	718	2.6	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	91.8
Divorced Men and Widows	209	0.8	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.4
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	446	1.6	Divorced	2.2	4.7	6.4	4.8
Total Marriages ..	28,004	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1967, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 25,801 representing 92 per cent of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,203 or 8 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnised according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the year 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1967

Category of Celebrant	Number	Proportion of Total Marriages
Ministers of Religion :—		
Recognised Denominations*		
Roman Catholic Church	7,995	28·54
Church of England in Australia	6,435	22·98
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,230	15·11
The Methodist Church of Australasia	3,018	10·78
Orthodox Church†	1,784	6·37
Churches of Christ in Australia	498	1·77
The Baptist Union of Australia	433	1·55
Congregational Union of Australia	321	1·15
Lutheran Church†	261	0·93
Jewry	198	0·71
The Salvation Army	135	0·48
Unitarians	70	0·24
Seventh Day Adventist Church	68	0·14
Jehovah's Witnesses	38	0·25
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	34	0·11
Christian Brethren	31	0·12
Other Recognised Denominations	105	0·37
Other Ministers	147	0·53
Total Ministers of Religion	25,801	92·13
Civil Officers	2,203	7·87
Total Marriages	28,004	100·00

* Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

† Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1963 to 1967. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total Civil Marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages
1963	1,901	8·62	1,673	88·01
1964	2,034	8·42	1,791	88·05
1965	2,254	8·53	1,962	87·05
1966	2,161	7·98	1,850	85·61
1967	2,203	7·87	1,846	83·79

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*, from 1 February 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act 1958*. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1967. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1967

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	1,173*	1,541†	2,714	873	1,162	2,039‡
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	13	16	6	9	15
Judicial Separation ..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Total	1,176	1,556	2,732	879	1,171	2,054‡

* Includes six petitions for dissolution *or* nullity.

† Includes seven petitions for dissolution *or* nullity and one petition for dissolution *or* judicial separation.

‡ Includes four petitions granted to both parties of the marriage.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—DIVORCE: PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED: DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions Filed			Decrees Granted		
	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation
1963 ..	2,172*	7	7	1,616	7	2
1964 ..	2,368*	15	7	2,130	19	2
1965 ..	2,516*	12	4	2,089	13	1
1966 ..	2,629*	14	1	2,131	11	2
1967 ..	2,714*	16	2	2,039	15	..

* Includes nine petitions for dual relief in 1963, eleven in 1964, fifteen in 1965, nine in 1966, and fourteen in 1967.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1967 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1967

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	299	272	..	..	..	..
Adultery and Desertion	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	1	17	..	..	..	..
Desertion	399	596	..	..	..	..
Separation	167	249	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	3	28	6	9	..	..
Total	873	1,162	6	9	..	..

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were four instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1967, the ages of such petitioners at date of decree, and the number of their issue :

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1967

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	22	79	..	2	..	..	18	78
25-29 ..	112	193	2	3	..	..	102	238
30-34 ..	136	206	1	..	..	..	181	306
35-39 ..	148	193	1	2	..	..	216	393
40-44 ..	156	201	2	..	..	..	275	373
45-49 ..	109	138	..	1	..	..	169	182
50-54 ..	80	95	..	1	..	..	71	71
55-59 ..	54	33	..	..	..	..	41	20
60 and over ..	56	24	..	..	..	..	19	5
Total ..	873	1,162	6	9	..	..	1,092	1,666

* Of the total of 2,758, eight children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition, nine children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties. (See note to preceding table).

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1967 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1967

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total* Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	25	8
4	53	24	3	2	..	..	..	82	36
5	47	38	9	2	..	..	..	96	62
6	42	32	27	2	1	..	..	109	111
7	31	37	21	2	..	..	..	93	93
8	41	28	26	8	3	..	..	106	116
9	34	30	27	10	1	..	..	102	118
10	28	36	30	14	3	1	..	112	155
11	25	18	27	7	3	1	1	82	116
12	17	23	26	8	2	1	..	77	112
13	9	20	24	15	4	..	1	79	135
14	22	18	19	13	7	..	..	77	123
15-19 ..	67	79	94	63	42	5	5	355	688
20-24 ..	50	69	95	58	26	11	8	317	645
25-29 ..	83	47	38	12	7	1	..	188	192
30-34 ..	53	16	7	1	..	1	..	78	38
35-39 ..	30	4	..	1	..	..	..	35	7
40 and over ..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	677	528	473	224	101	21	15	2,039	..
Total Children ..	..	528	946	672	404	105	104	..	2,759

* Of the total of 2,759, nine children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1967 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1967

Ages of Husbands (Years)	Ages of Wives (Years)										Total Husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
21-24	6	30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
25-29	2	88	145	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	251
30-34	1	18	146	140	20	6	1	..	..	..	332
35-39 .. ..	..	4	40	138	125	28	4	1	1	..	341
40-44 .. ..	..	2	8	54	128	142	26	7	2	..	369
45-49 .. ..	..	1	2	5	37	129	105	14	2	1	296
50-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	24	68	70	8	2	179
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	10	26	45	25	6	116
60 and over ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	13	16	30	45	110
Total Wives ..	9	143	350	351	325	343	243	153	68	54	2,039

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1967 was 65,485.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 797 and corresponded to a ratio of 12·17 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1967. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963.. ..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689
1964.. ..	80,518	64,990	34,972	20,866	16,685	8,252	911	1,955	229,149
1965.. ..	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854
1966.. ..	77,758	64,008	32,843	20,319	17,007	7,401	972	2,318	222,626
1967.. ..	78,841	65,485	34,692	20,386	18,023	7,547	1,921	2,401	229,296

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1963.. ..	20·77	21·59	22·90	21·20	22·23	23·66	28·4	27·2	21·61
1964.. ..	19·61	20·93	21·84	20·16	20·93	22·64	27·6	24·3	20·60
1965.. ..	18·71	20·08	20·54	19·63	19·85	20·48	25·8	24·4	19·65
1966.. ..	18·35	19·87	19·74	18·62	20·31	19·92	25·9	24·0	19·27
1967.. ..	18·30	19·98	20·37	18·34	20·55	20·04	32·3	23·1	19·40

* See note below summary table on page 146.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1963 to 1967 :

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
1963 ..	33,988	31,661	65,649	107·35	31·1	27·7
1964 ..	33,511	31,479	64,990	106·46	31·1	27·6
1965 ..	32,494	31,056	63,550	104·63	30·9	27·5
1966 ..	32,782	31,226	64,008	104·98	30·8	27·3
1967 ..	33,529	31,956	65,485	104·92	30·6	27·2

* Number of male births per 100 female births.

† Average age of father and mother of nuptial children only.

The following table, relating to nuptial confinements, shows for 1967 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1967

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue Numbering—											Total Married Mothers
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
Under 20 ..	3,489	771	64	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,330
20-24 ..	11,035	6,591	1,968	500	87	11	1	..	..	..	..	20,193
25-29 ..	5,310	6,836	4,681	2,066	693	234	77	23	10	2	1	19,933
30-34 ..	1,352	2,350	2,733	1,822	982	505	224	107	46	22	10	10,153
35-39 ..	523	781	961	931	642	446	282	175	100	56	45	4,942
40-44 ..	134	171	220	233	206	169	113	89	62	28	44	1,469
45-49 ..	2	7	12	14	17	11	8	7	7	8	8	101
Age Not Stated ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	21,847	17,507	10,639	5,572	2,628	1,376	705	401	225	116	108	61,124
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	35·74	28·64	17·40	9·12	4·30	2·25	1·15	0·66	0·37	0·19	0·18	100·00

The average issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1967 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1967

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue	Average Issue
Under 20 ..	4,330	5,284	1·22
20-24 ..	20,193	32,792	1·62
25-29 ..	19,933	47,215	2·37
30-34 ..	10,153	32,799	3·23
35-39 ..	4,942	20,026	4·05
40-44 ..	1,469	7,004	4·77
45-49 ..	101	623	6·17
Age Not Stated ..	3	7	2·33
Total ..	61,124	145,750	2·38

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1967 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1967

Age Group of Father (Years)	Age Group of Mother (Years)								Total Fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Not Stated	
Under 20 ..	654	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	796
20-24 ..	2,829	7,266	616	31	5	..	..	1	10,748
25-29 ..	707	9,981	9,355	701	45	6	..	1	20,796
30-34 ..	111	2,277	7,498	4,537	469	40	..	..	14,932
35-39 ..	26	405	2,003	3,639	2,229	204	3	..	8,509
40-44 ..	3	80	372	1,013	1,651	675	22	..	3,816
45-49 ..	..	30	52	176	422	382	55	..	1,117
50 and over ..	..	7	34	53	118	160	21	..	393
Not Stated ..	..	5	3	3	3	2	..	1	17
Married Mothers	4,330	20,193	19,933	10,153	4,942	1,469	101	3	61,124

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1967 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1967

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Duration of Marriage																Total Nuptial First Births	
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4		5 and over
Under 20 ..	55	92	115	203	374	644	656	241	109	152	131	129	492	80	12	4	..	3,489
20-24 ..	41	60	87	145	247	491	589	314	339	722	591	480	3,730	2,055	819	250	75	11,035
25-29 ..	10	13	12	22	30	57	79	76	109	227	184	158	1,300	1,041	812	511	669	5,310
30-34 ..	4	6	..	5	3	14	25	17	31	78	60	45	328	158	118	79	381	1,352
35-39 ..	2	..	1	2	4	9	11	5	12	19	21	24	129	61	37	34	152	523
40-44 ..	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	5	8	2	22	18	15	8	44	134
45-49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Not Stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total	117	171	215	378	658	1,219	1,360	654	602	1,203	995	838	6,002	3,413	1,813	886	1,323	21,847

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportions per 1,000 of the total cases of births in each of the five years 1963 to 1967 were as follows :

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS*

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1963	776	6	782	12·05
1964	719	4	723	11·25
1965	639	12	651	10·35
1966	714	7	721	11·39
1967	691	11	703†	10·85

* Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.
 † Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1963 to 1967, mothers of twins were one in 90 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 7,808, and mothers of all multiple births one in 89 mothers.

The following tables show the number of ex-nuptial births and the percentage of ex-nuptial births to total births in each State and Territory in Australia in the years 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963.. ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454
1964.. ..	5,427	3,402	2,898	1,239	1,311	502	103	43	14,925
1965.. ..	5,700	3,245	3,202	1,310	1,439	471	102	62	15,531
1966.. ..	6,024	3,578	3,227	1,372	1,607	524	135	74	16,541
1967.. ..	6,300	3,699	3,525	1,375	1,944	562	259	70	17,734

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963.. ..	5·74	4·69	7·41	4·96	7·11	5·44	11·87	1·90	5·71
1964.. ..	6·74	5·23	8·29	5·94	7·86	6·08	11·31	2·20	6·51
1965.. ..	7·30	5·11	9·54	6·27	8·89	6·25	11·16	2·87	6·97
1966.. ..	7·75	5·59	9·83	6·75	9·45	7·08	13·89	3·19	7·43
1967.. ..	7·99	5·65	10·16	6·74	10·79	7·45	13·48	2·92	7·73

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
12	1	..	..	..	1
13	4	4	1	4	..
14	9	15	20	21	11
15	73	67	80	79	70
16	150	209	167	178	207
17	239	295	276	328	320
18	279	350	376	381	417
19	289	325	335	413	401
20	241	280	282	271	373
21-24	645	671	673	778	823
25-29	461	500	416	478	502
30-34	325	320	303	290	283
35-39	243	249	204	219	179
40-44	73	79	80	93	56
45 and over ..	5	7	5	6	12
Not Stated..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	3,037	3,371	3,218	3,539	3,658

Adoption of Children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption are contained in the Adoption of Children Act.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1963	834	780
1964	995	895
1965	1,005	946
1966	835	786
1967	1,011	1,057

Legitimations Registered

Until the operation of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, on 1 September 1963, provision for the legitimation of children was contained in the Victorian *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1959. Legitimations registered under the provisions of the new Act numbered 482 in 1967.

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894
1964 ..	39,487	27,548	14,523	8,906	6,429	3,174	164	363	100,594
1965 ..	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715
1966 ..	40,546	28,673	14,861	9,323	6,772	3,159	154	441	103,929
1967 ..	39,613	28,373	14,736	9,071	6,779	3,228	527	376	102,703

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1963 ..	9·20	8·85	8·46	8·14	7·68	7·82	5·3	4·3	8·70
1964 ..	9·61	8·87	9·07	8·61	8·06	8·71	5·0	4·5	9·04
1965 ..	9·33	8·86	8·64	8·26	7·70	8·27	4·6	4·0	8·79
1966 ..	9·57	8·90	8·93	8·54	8·09	8·50	4·1	4·6	8·99
1967 ..	9·19	8·66	8·65	8·16	7·73	8·57	8·9	3·6	8·69

* See note below summary table on page 146.

† Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of Death

Classification

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

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1967, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the proportion of total deaths from each cause, and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES,
1967

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	001-008	80	0.28	24
2. Tuberculosis—Other Forms ..	010-019	13	0.04	4
3. Syphilis and Its Sequelae ..	020-029	18	0.07	5
7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	050,051	1	§	§
10. Meningococcal Infections ..	057	5	0.02	2
14. Measles ..	085	8	0.03	2
16. Malaria ..	110-117	1	§	§
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic ..	†	71	0.25	22
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,672	5.89	510
Lung ..	162, 163	773	2.73	236
Breast ..	170	422	1.48	129
Genital Organs ..	171-179	552	1.95	168
Urinary Organs ..	180, 181	211	0.74	64
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	204	172	0.61	52
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	‡	795	2.80	243
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	57	0.20	17
20. Diabetes Mellitus ..	260	566	2.00	173
21. Anaemias ..	290-293	85	0.30	26
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System ..	330-334	3,599	12.68	1,098
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis ..	340	22	0.08	7
24. Rheumatic Fever ..	400-402	5	0.02	2
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	221	0.78	67
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease ..	420	8,063	28.41	2,460
Degenerative Heart Disease ..	421, 422	1,086	3.83	331
27. Other Diseases of Heart ..	430-434	821	2.89	251
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	440-443	335	1.19	102
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	178	0.62	54
30. Influenza ..	480-483	11	0.04	3
31. Pneumonia ..	490-493	882	3.11	269
32. Bronchitis ..	500-502	770	2.71	235
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540, 541	134	0.48	41
34. Appendicitis ..	550-553	13	0.04	4
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	93	0.33	28
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	97	0.34	30
37. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	581	173	0.61	53
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	590-594	186	0.66	57
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	610	99	0.35	30
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689	13	0.04	4
41. Congenital Malformations ..	750-759	265	0.94	81
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ..	760-762	435	1.53	133
43. Infections of the Newborn ..	763-768	36	0.13	11
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified ..	769-776	215	0.75	66
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes ..	780-795	119	0.42	36
General Arteriosclerosis ..	450	761	2.68	232
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451-468	386	1.37	118
46. { Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	470-475, 510-527	329	1.15	100
All Other Diseases ..	Residual	1,170	4.13	357
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	E810-E835	993	3.50	303
48. All Other Accidents ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E962	870	3.06	265
49. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury ..	{ E963, E970-E979	440	1.56	134
50. Homicide and Operations of War ..	{ E964, E965, E980-E999	51	0.18	16
Total All Causes ..		28,373	100.00	8,658

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1967: 4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 6. Dysentery, all forms (045-048), 8. Diphtheria (055), 9. Whooping Cough (056), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108).

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

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

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

Deaths in 1967 comprised 15,659 males and 12,714 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1967, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1967

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	Under 1 Year	1,101	100·0		
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	284	25·8	284	100·0
750-759	Congenital malformations	185	16·8	265	69·8
760-761	Birth injuries	151	13·7	151	100·0
774-776	Immaturity	124	11·2	124	100·0
480-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	86	7·8	1,693	5·0
	Other causes	271	24·7		
	1-4 years	226	100·0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	93	41·1	2,354	4·0
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	23	10·2	4,597	0·5
750-759	Congenital malformations	20	8·9	265	7·5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	13	5·7	1,693	0·8
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	11	4·9	197	5·6
	Other causes	66	29·2		
	5-14 years	193	100·0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	92	47·7	2,354	3·9
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	41	21·2	4,597	0·9
750-759	Congenital malformations	10	5·1	265	3·8
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	8	4·1	1,693	0·5
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	6	3·0	197	3·0
	Other causes	36	18·9		
	15-19 years	267	100·0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	198	74·2	2,354	8·4
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	23	8·6	4,597	0·5
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	7	2·6	10,531	†
750-759	Congenital malformations	6	2·2	265	2·2
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	5	1·9	1,693	0·3
	Other causes	28	10·5		
	20-24 years	283	100·0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	203	71·7	2,354	8·6
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	25	8·8	4,597	0·6
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	7	2·5	10,531	†
450-456	Diseases of arteries	5	1·8	1,017	0·4
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	3	1·1	1,693	0·1
	Other causes	40	14·1		
	25-34 years	497	100·0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	274	55·2	2,354	11·6
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	63	12·6	4,597	1·3
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	49	9·9	10,531	0·5
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	16	3·2	3,599	0·5
240-245	Allergic disorders	14	2·8	112	12·5
	Other causes	81	16·3		

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

† Less than 0·1.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1967—
continued

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
	35-44 years	1,003	100·0		
800-899	Accidental and violent deaths	301	30·1	2,354	12·8
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	234	23·4	10,531	2·2
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	206	20·6	4,597	4·5
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	57	5·7	3,599	1·5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	20	2·0	1,693	1·2
	Other causes	185	18·2		
	45-54 years	2,294	100·0		
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	827	36·0	10,531	7·8
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	576	25·1	4,597	12·5
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	287	12·5	2,354	12·2
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	200	8·8	3,599	5·6
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	64	2·8	1,693	3·8
	Other causes	340	14·8		
	55-64 years	4,354	100·0		
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	1,824	41·9	10,531	17·3
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,050	24·1	4,597	22·9
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	412	9·5	3,599	11·4
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	255	5·8	2,354	10·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	199	4·5	1,693	11·8
	Other causes	614	14·2		
	65-74 years	7,191	100·0		
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	3,089	43·0	10,531	29·4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,358	18·8	4,597	29·5
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	933	13·0	3,599	26·0
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	402	5·6	1,693	23·7
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	267	3·7	2,354	11·3
	Other causes	1,142	15·9		
	75 years and over	10,959	100·0		
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	4,483	40·9	10,531	42·5
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,975	18·0	3,599	54·8
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,229	11·2	4,597	26·7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	886	8·1	1,693	52·3
450-456	Diseases of the arteries	720	6·6	1,017	70·8
	Other causes	1,666	15·2		

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1967 was 93, the rate per million of mean population being 28.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1967 numbered 80 and equalled a rate of 24 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950–54, 294 in 1945–49, 660 in 1918–22, 855 in 1908–12, and 1,365 in 1890–92. In 1967 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 86 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 61 males and 19 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1967, 9 males and 2 females were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 523–4.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared on pages 493 to 495 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1954–58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937–38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths). There was one case of poliomyelitis reported during 1967 and no deaths from acute poliomyelitis or from late effects of acute poliomyelitis were registered during the year. Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July 1956, and there has been a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date.

Malignant Neoplasms

Since 1950, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia. These were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1967 numbered 4,597 and represented a rate of 1,403 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were, 1,390 in 1966, 1,393 in 1965, 1,389 in 1964, and 1,437 in 1963.

Satisfactory comparisons of death-rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT
NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group (Years)	Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex in Each Age Group					
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67
MALES						
Under 5	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11	1·06	0·79
5-9	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98	0·85	0·95
10-14	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69	0·59	0·57
15-19	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93	0·95	0·86
20-24	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27	0·86	1·25
25-34	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32	1·34	1·62
35-44	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01	3·93	4·50
45-54	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25	14·54	14·64
55-64	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99	41·16	42·09
65-74	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41	90·40	98·12
75 and over	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06	161·58	170·73
All Ages	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76	14·15	14·90
FEMALES						
Under 5	0·39	0·38	0·48	1·37	1·04	0·68
5-9	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·60	0·92	0·66
10-14	0·05	0·08	0·40	0·71	0·64	0·46
15-19	0·15	0·17	0·04	0·49	0·66	0·71
20-24	0·30	0·39	0·60	0·56	0·99	0·82
25-34	1·28	1·57	1·75	1·81	1·88	1·50
35-44	6·61	6·00	6·23	6·14	5·76	5·38
45-54	19·14	17·31	16·47	16·46	15·02	16·40
55-64	34·48	35·82	33·40	30·93	30·20	30·30
65-74	63·05	61·17	61·44	59·38	50·34	57·01
75 and over	92·86	106·19	111·49	117·02	103·68	96·93
All Ages	9·63	12·00	14·50	14·16	13·12	13·00

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

Ninety-two per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1967 were at ages 45 years and over.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1967 according to the site of the disease and in age groups :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1967

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148)	M	..	4	28	32	64
	F	2	1	7	15	25
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	2	23	32	57
	F	..	..	15	32	47
Stomach (151)	M	1	6	85	184	276
	F	..	6	39	138	183
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	2	10	83	126	221
	F	1	13	100	214	328
Rectum (154)	M	..	4	33	72	109
	F	..	2	30	69	101
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	..	25	275	372	672
	F	..	3	49	49	101
Breast (170)	M	..	..	..	1	1
	F	1	42	169	209	421
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	13	58	38	109
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	..	3	23	41	67
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	..	13	51	57	121
Prostate (177)	M	..	..	29	192	221
Kidney (180)	M	1	4	22	15	42
	F	..	..	12	23	35
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	..	26	66	92
	F	..	..	14	28	42
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	14	13	35	11	73
	F	11	6	30	6	53
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	21	7	24	40	92
	F	20	11	20	29	80
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	M	16	14	52	52	134
	F	3	11	37	41	92
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	16	36	141	201	394
	F	6	20	116	202	344
Total	M	71	125	856	1,396	2,448
	F	44	144	770	1,191	2,149

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1967, diabetes was responsible for 254 male and 312 female deaths, representing a rate of 173 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 181 in 1966, 166 in 1965, 163 in 1964, and 150 in 1963.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1967, 1,488 male and 2,111 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,098 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 161 and 162 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 18 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1967

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	19	23	16	6	6	70
	F	21	37	37	30	23	148
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	20	63	135	265	365	848
	F	12	47	124	313	670	1,166
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	2	16	55	125	228	426
	F	2	11	28	117	429	587
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334)	M	3	3	14	43	81	144
	F	..	..	3	34	173	210
Total	M	44	105	220	439	680	1,488
	F	35	95	192	494	1,295	2,111

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1967, there were 10,531 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including five due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 221 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 9,149 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 821 to other diseases of the heart, and 335 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of

these causes in 1967 represented a rate of 3,213 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years of age. However, as the tables on pages 161 and 162 show, increases in the number of deaths from heart diseases are already apparent at ages between 25 and 45 years, and become an increasing proportion of deaths with increase in age, accounting for 41 per cent of deaths at ages 75 and over.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1967 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1967

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic Fever with Heart Involvement (401)	{ M	2	..	1	..	..	3
	{ F	1	..	..	..	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416) ..	{ M	14	21	29	21	12	97
	{ F	13	27	32	30	22	124
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease, including Coronary Disease (420)	{ M	174	563	1,186	1,633	1,455	5,011
	{ F	27	118	377	957	1,573	3,052
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	{ M	32	44	67	95	256	494
	{ F	14	14	23	84	457	592
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	{ M	17	14	49	99	223	402
	{ F	7	11	16	78	307	419
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	{ M	5	12	22	48	56	143
	{ F	2	3	22	44	121	192
Total	{ M	244	654	1,354	1,896	2,002	6,150
	{ F	64	173	470	1,193	2,481	4,381

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1967, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,992 which represented a rate of 608 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1967, 11 were due to influenza, 90 to lobar pneumonia, 674 to broncho-pneumonia, 118 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 770 to bronchitis, 11 to empyema and abscess of lung, one to pleurisy, 30 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 24 to bronchiectasis, and 263 to other diseases.

The 11 deaths from influenza in 1967 represented a rate of three per million of the mean population. Eight of the eleven deaths were of persons over 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1967, there were 391 male and 298 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 180 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1967 were: 134 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, three from gastritis and duodenitis, 13 from appendicitis, 93 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 45 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 49 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 173 from cirrhosis of the liver, 53 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 175 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1967, there were 531 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 162 per million of the mean population. In 1967, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 186 deaths, infections of the kidney for 160, calculi of the urinary system for 10, hyperplasia of prostate for 99, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 76.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria registered in 1967 which were due to accidents. These represented 7 per cent of the total deaths. Accidents feature as the main cause of death after the first year of life until middle age, but in age groups from 40 years onward they progressively assume a less prominent position.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1967

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	15	4	19
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	727	266	993
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	10	4	14
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	16	..	16
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	9	1	10
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	54	48	102
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	20	21	41
E900-E904	Accidental falls	123	213	336
E912	Accident caused by machinery	24	..	24
E914	Accident caused by electric current	9	2	11
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	64	18	82
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	3	1	4
E919	Accident caused by firearm	23	1	24
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	6	4	10
E928	Accidents caused by animals	2	..	2
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	80	14	94
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	} All other accidental causes	65	16	81
	Total	1,250	613	1,863

For the five years 1963 to 1967, female deaths from accidents were 33 per cent of total accidental deaths.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, were as follows for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of Motor Vehicles on Register at 30 June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
		Number*	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1963	931,543	827	8·9	271
1964	989,985	832	8·4	266
1965	1,049,814	907	8·6	283
1966	1,092,980	918	8·4	285
1967	1,136,548	993	8·7	303

*Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 260, 254, 238, 242, and 260 respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1967, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,052, as against 968 in 1966, 957 in 1965, 895 in 1964, and 886 in 1963.

During the year 1967, deaths connected with transport represented 56 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In 1967, registrations of deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 271 males and 169 females. These deaths represented a rate of 134 per million of the population as compared with 109 in 1966, 109 in 1965, 104 in 1964, and 119 in 1963.

Of the 271 male deaths in 1967, 83 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 79 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 115 of the 169 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1967 was 44 (24 males and 20 females).

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

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 152 to 160.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has revealed a remarkable decline. The deaths per 1,000 children born fell from 133 in 1885-89 to eighteen in 1963-67 (a reduction of 86 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only fourteen would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the improvement in the rate in recent years has been effected in relation to deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life, commentary on which appears on the following pages.

The following tables show the number of infant deaths and the infant death-rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1963 to 1967 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607
1964 ..	1,634	1,098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4,367
1965 ..	1,492	1,109	598	385	352	125	23	34	4,118
1966 ..	1,490	1,116	581	356	329	108	19	46	4,045
1967 ..	1,452	1,101	678	346	313	130	122	44	4,186

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1963 ..	19.9	18.9	20.1	18.7	20.4	17.9	31.4	19.0	19.55
1964 ..	20.3	16.9	19.2	19.0	19.7	20.1	32.9	21.0	19.06
1965 ..	19.1	17.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	16.6	25.2	15.8	18.48
1966 ..	19.2	17.4	17.7	17.5	19.3	14.6	†	19.8	18.17
1967 ..	18.4	16.8	19.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	63.5	18.3	18.26

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

† Less than 20 deaths; rates not calculated.

The infant death-rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1963 to 1967, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the Census, 1966 (see pages 124-5).

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1963	810	18.7	432	19.4	1,242	18.9
1964	717	16.5	381	17.7	1,098	16.9
1965	738	17.0	371	18.4	1,109	17.5
1966	784	17.8	332	16.7	1,116	17.4
1967	746	16.4	355	17.8	1,101	16.8

NOTE.—Births and deaths are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time. In 1967, the rate was 16.8, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 to 11.7 in 1963-67. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-14 to 1.5 in 1963-67, a decrease of 86 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year"

from 41.2 to 4.2, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, 33 in 1915-19, and 4 in 1963-67. In 1967 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 68 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Year	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births							Males	Females
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year			
1963 ..	13.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	18.9	21.3	16.4	
1964 ..	11.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	16.9	18.8	14.8	
1965 ..	11.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	17.5	19.2	15.6	
1966 ..	11.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	17.4	18.8	16.0	
1967 ..	11.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	16.8	18.2	15.3	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1967

Sex	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
Males—						
Number	417	46	57	50	41	611
Rate*	12.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	18.2
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	68.24	7.53	9.33	8.18	6.72	100.00
Females—						
Number	327	38	43	48	34	490
Rate*	10.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	15.3
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	66.73	7.75	8.78	9.80	6.94	100.00

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

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1963-67 exceeded the female rate by 23 per cent.

In 1967, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 514 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all but one of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 47 per cent of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 185, or 17 per cent, of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 64 per cent of the total infant mortality in 1967 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1967 :

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1967**

Cause of Death*	Deaths under One Year					Total under One Year
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (001-138)	1	2	2	4	5	14
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) .. .. .	..	..	18	25	10	53
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) .. .. .	..	..	3	4	4	11
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	86	39	31	15	14	185
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity	50	3	1	..	..	54
(b) With Immaturity	93	4	..	..	..	97
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	50	1	..	1	1	53
(b) With Immaturity	227	4	..	..	..	231
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	11	4	..	..	..	15
(b) With Immaturity	10	5	..	..	..	15
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With Immaturity .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	3	1	..	..	..	4
(b) With Immaturity	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	35	4	3	1	2	45
(b) With Immaturity	48	4	1	..	..	53
Immaturity Unqualified (776)	115	1	..	..	..	116
All Other Diseases	12	10	34	41	31	128
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	2	1	7	7	8	25
Total All Causes	744	84	100	98	75	1,101

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

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown on page 506 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1954-58.

Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. For registration purposes, a stillborn child means "any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 2lb 12 oz." Action is being taken with a view to having a uniform definition of stillbirth for all States, using the 20th week of pregnancy.

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Stillbirths		Deaths under One Month		Deaths under One Month plus Stillbirths		Deaths under One Year plus Stillbirths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1963 ..	792	11·92	977	14·70	1,769	26·63	2,034	30·61
1964 ..	771	11·72	840	12·77	1,611	24·50	1,869	28·42
1965 ..	747	11·62	807	12·55	1,554	24·17	1,856	28·87
1966 ..	762	11·76	844	13·03	1,606	24·80	1,878	28·99
1967 ..	797	12·02	828	12·49	1,625	24·52	1,898	28·64

Stillbirths registered in 1967 totalled 797. Medical reports on cause of stillbirth were available in 692 cases and the causes in these cases are tabulated below according to the International Statistical Classification :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS, 1967

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	12
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	5
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	103
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother .. .. .	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	60
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	4
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	174
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	2
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus	72
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	260
	Medical Report not available	105
	Total	797

Cremation

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

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1963 to 1967 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year						Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1963	..	..	..	..	..	8,782	26,920	32·62
1964	..	..	..	..	..	9,832	27,548	35·69
1965	..	..	..	..	..	9,857	28,031	35·16
1966	..	..	..	..	..	10,362	28,673	36·14
1967	..	..	..	..	..	10,173	28,373	35·85

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Industrial Conditions

State Department of Labour and Industry

General

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels and lifts and cranes. Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration. The *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 revised and consolidated the earlier Factories and Shops Acts and was consolidated in 1958. Included in the present functions of the Department are the following :

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave.
- (2) Employment of women, children and young persons including the training, oversight of schooling and supervision of apprentices.
- (3) Industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters.
- (4) Industrial safety, health and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades.
- (5) Initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within Departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial Arbitration

General

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees : the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Public Service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal mining industry. There is also a flight crew officers industrial tribunal.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, in certain circumstances, awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements.

Wages Boards in Victoria

(1) *General.*—In each State, industrial tribunals have been established to regulate and arbitrate in industrial matters. In Victoria this function is carried out by Wages Boards which are set up for specific industries or occupations. The General Board has been appointed for certain trades to which the Determination of no other Wages Board applies.

* Formerly Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, this qualification was later extended to include as representatives of employers, officers of appropriate organisations or associations, or persons nominated to represent corporations or public bodies, and, as representatives of employees, officers of appropriate organisations or associations.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards similar powers relating to wages and conditions of labour to those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. These powers enable Wages Boards to make determinations concerning any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such a board has been appointed and, in particular, to determine all matters relating to :

- (a) Pay, wages, and reward ;
- (b) work days and hours of work ;
- (c) privileges, rights, and duties of employers and employees ;
- (d) the mode, terms, and conditions of employment or non-employment ;
- (e) the relations of employers and employees ;
- (f) the employment or non-employment of persons of either sex or any particular age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) questions of what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter, having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of society as a whole.

Wages Boards are not empowered to determine any matter relating to the preferential employment or dismissal of persons as being or as not being members of any organisation, association, or body.

(2) *Board of Reference.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination.

(3) *Industrial Appeals Court*.—Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organisation or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

On 31 December 1967, there were 240 Wages Boards existing or authorised.

(4) *Intervention by Minister*.—Since 1960 the Minister of Labour and Industry has had power to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorises the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

(5) *Determination by the Industrial Appeals Court*.—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1965* provides that where a matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards the Minister may refer the matter to the Industrial Appeals Court. This provision was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1966* which empowers the Minister to refer any residue of less than ten applications to the Court. The aim of the amendments is to remove the necessity to convene individual meetings of the Boards in such cases.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1965* defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1964* or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State.”

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30 June 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial

functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and five other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

A fuller treatment of the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems is given on pages 462-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Basic Wage

General

Until June 1967, the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it came to be generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

Wage Determinations in Victoria

In all States, including Victoria, wages are determined in two ways. First, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the total wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Second, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary†. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling. In general, these Boards adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

Commonwealth Basic Wage Determinations

(1) *Awards 1907 to 1953*.—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

† For further information on industrial arbitration, see "Industrial Conditions", page 175.

declared was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connection with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage".

In 1913, the Court took cognisance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter for a period the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was instituted in 1922.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organisations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5 May 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the "D" Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "D" Series was superseded by the "C" Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index. The new series was known as the "Court" Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" known as a "prosperity" loading of 60c for Melbourne and 50c for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organisations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its "Interim Inquiry" on 13 December 1946. An increase of 70c a week was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from \$9.30 to \$10 a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949–50, decided to increase the basic wage by \$2 per week. At the same time the “prosperity” loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 50c throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by \$1.90 per week as from the first full pay period after 1 December 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12 September 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June Quarter 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August 1953.

A report on the early determinations of the basic wage is set out on pages 488 and 489 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

(2) *Awards 1956 to 1959.*—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court’s judgment on 26 May 1956 increased the adult male basic wage by \$1 (75c for females) a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay period in June. In this judgment the Court took the view that “so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy”*. The Court also considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded “that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate”†.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission’s judgment, delivered on 29 April 1957, granted a uniform increase of \$1 a week in the basic wage for adult males, 75c for females, to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15 May 1957.

On 12 May 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 50c as from the first pay period starting on or after 21 May 1958.

The Commission’s judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5 June 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by \$1.50 per week (females 75 per cent) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11 June 1959.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960.*—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961.*—The Commission issued its judgment on 4 July 1961, announcing an increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage for adult male employees covered by Federal Awards. The applications for an increase in standard hours of work and the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments were both refused.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that although the Consumer Price Index would enable the fixing of a standard which was more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards, the application of this Index should always be subject to Commission control. The Commission would assume each year that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change.

The Commission considered a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1962 and 1963.*—The Commission announced in both years that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1964.*—On 9 June 1964, the Commission increased the basic wage for adult males by \$2 per week (female 75 per cent) from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19 June 1964, subject to special cases. The Commission also abolished the disparity of 10c per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award. The unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The 1964 basic wage hearing reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases. This was in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision (see above).

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1965 and 1966.*—The Commission's decisions were announced as part of its findings in the National Wage Cases, 1965, and Total Wage Case, 1966, respectively. (For details, see pages 184–6.)

(8) In June 1967, the Commission eliminated basic wages and margins from its awards and introduced total wages.

(9) *Further References.*—Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1964 are reported in more detail in the *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pages 440 to 443, and 1965, pages 456–457.

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given in the *Victorian Year Book 1964*.

**MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION
(Adult Males)**

Year†			Amount	Year†			Amount	Year†			Amount
			\$				\$				\$
1923	..	..	9.15	1937	..	..	7.70	1951	..	..	19.90
1924	..	..	8.45	1938	..	..	7.90	1952	..	..	22.80
1925	..	..	8.75	1939	..	..	8.00	1953	..	..	23.50
1926	..	..	8.90	1940	..	..	8.40	1956— June	..	..	24.50
1927	..	..	9.00	1941	..	..	8.80	1957— May	..	..	25.50
1928	..	..	8.60	1942	..	..	9.70	1958— May	..	..	26.00
1929	..	..	9.00	1943	..	..	9.80	1959— June	..	..	27.50
1930	..	..	8.30	1944	..	..	9.80	1961— July	..	..	28.70
1931	..	..	6.34	1945	..	..	9.80	1964— June	..	..	30.70
1932	..	..	6.17	1946	..	..	10.60	1966— July	..	..	32.70
1933	..	..	6.28	1947	..	..	10.90	1967— July	..	..	‡
1934	..	..	6.40	1948	..	..	12.00				
1935	..	..	6.60	1949	..	..	13.00				
1936	..	..	6.90	1950	..	..	16.20				

† The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

‡ From July 1967 basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

Wages Board Determinations in Victoria

(1) *General.*—By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates “with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate”. The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* and followed that Court’s system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

(2) *Quarterly Adjustments 1953 to 1956.*—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September 1953, and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act 1953* which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act 1928–1953*. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17 October 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June Quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August 1956.

(3) Subsequent to the introduction of the total wage concept by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission wage rates for adult males and adult females in Victoria in most Wages Boards Determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967.

(4) After the conclusion of the “work value inquiry” conducted in the “Metal Trades” by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, counterpart Determinations were amended in accordance with a decision of the Industrial Appeals Court that identical classifications should receive identical increases. As a further result of the Federal decision, other Wages Boards commenced “work value” investigations.

National and Total Wage Cases

(1) *Total Wage Case, 1964.*—The Metal Trades Employers Association, the Metal Industries Association of South Australia, and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a wage expressed as a total wage. In effect this meant that wage margins (see below) would cease to be determined separately from the basic wage.

In judgments published on 9 June 1964, the members of the bench were unanimous in the opinion that the employers’ application should be rejected.

(2) *National Wage Cases, 1965.*—The Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the National Wage Cases of 1965 (Three Cases) on 29 June 1965. The judgment did not alter the level of the basic wage. It granted, however, that with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1965, each of the margins in the Metal Trades Award should be increased by an amount calculated as one and one-half per cent ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$) of the sum of the six capital cities basic wage and that margin.

The judgment granted the employers' claim seeking the simultaneous determination by one bench of the Commission of the basic wage and a test case seeking a variation of margins on general economic grounds. The judgment decided, however, that neither the basic wage nor margins should be altered, but that there should be annual reviews of the economy at which one bench of the Commission should make a simultaneous determination for the following twelve months of the basic wage and the level of margins.

The Commission decided that the basic wage and margins (in so far as margins are determined on economic grounds) should be the highest which the capacity of the economy is estimated to be able to sustain for the ensuing year. The Commission acted upon the view that wage increases now granted should be such as are judged not to be incompatible with price stability.

(3) *Total Wage Case, 1966.*—The following claims under the Metal Trades Award went before the Commission :

- (1) The unions claimed an increase in respective basic wage rates of \$4.30 per week, with restoration of the system of automatic quarterly adjustments based upon movements in the Consumer Price Index, and an increase of \$5.90 per week in the marginal rate for tradesmen, with proportionate increases to all other classifications of employees.
- (2) The employers made alternative claims, namely,
 - (a) That existing basic wage rates and marginal rates be aggregated into total wage rates, to which should be added one and one-half per cent of such total rates;
 - (b) that existing basic wage rates be increased by 30c, marginal rates by one per cent, and the resultant figure by one-half per cent.

The unanimous decision of the Commission was announced on 8 July 1966. The basic wage rate for adult males was increased, as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on, or after, 11 July 1966, by \$2 per week. Proportionate increases were granted to adult females, juniors, and apprentices. This decision was to remain in force until 31 December 1966 (pending further enquiries into marginal rates, as mentioned below).

The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage was refused.

The Commission was concerned about the state of the Metal Trades Award, and concluded that it would be unwise to award any general increases in margins until an investigation had been made on a work value basis into the relativities of the many classifications listed in the Award. This detailed investigation was to be undertaken by one of the Reference Bench, but pending his report it was decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The effect in Victoria of this interim provision, which was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classification who were in receipt of award rates and no more, was that all adult male employees working under the Metal Trades Award were to receive at least \$3.75 more than the basic wage. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee

who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payments. On 22 December 1966, the Commission by majority decision awarded an interim increase in Metal Trades Award margins to operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 23 January 1967. It added to each margin a percentage of the sum of that margin and the six capital cities basic wage. The percentage varied as follows:

For margins less than \$5	1 per cent
For margins \$5 or more but less than \$7.50	1½ per cent
For margins \$7.50 or more but less than \$11.20	2 per cent
For margins \$11.20 or more	2½ per cent

It was intended that the interim award, subject to special cases, should be of general application in other industries in the Federal jurisdiction.

(4) *National Wage Cases, 1967.*—Of the matters before both benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission the unanimous agreement was that there were two questions only to be decided. Firstly, whether there should be an increase in award rates of pay, and secondly, whether any increase should be added to the basic wage, or be expressed in the total wage.

On all the evidence available the Commission awarded \$1 increase to all adult male and female employees to commence on or after 1 July 1967, as it was felt that this was within the capacity of the expanding economy and should not cause any undue pressures, particularly as the next general economic review would not take place before August 1968.

It was decided that as the increase would be applied to the whole wage, that there would be no further reference to basic wages in Federal awards, and wages would be expressed as total wages, thereby creating new fixation procedures, but not changing the principle of wage assessment.

Although the Commission deliberately awarded the same increase to adult females and males, there was for the present a different total wage for each.

(5) *National Wage Case, 1968.*—The Bench reached the following unanimous decisions:

- (a) The applications of the unions for restoration of the basic wage and for automatic adjustments of wages were refused.
- (b) All rates for adults (male and female) were increased by \$1.35 per week. This included the minimum wage for adult males.
- (c) According to existing award provisions, male and female juniors, including apprentices, were to receive proportionate increases.
- (d) To give effect to this decision the Metal Trades award was to be varied. The variation operated from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 25 October 1968 and was to remain in force for twelve months.
- (e) The provisions of the Act allowed individual Commissioners to apply this increase throughout all of the Commission's Commonwealth Awards.

Wage Margins

General

Wage margins have been defined as “minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance”.*

1954 Judgment†

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942, and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

In a judgment delivered on 5 November 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937.

1959 Judgment

On 27 November 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December 1959.

1963 Judgment

On 18 April 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and other unions granting an increase of 10 per cent in margins in the Metal Trades Award 1952. The increases operated on and after 22 April 1963.

1965 and 1966 Judgments

Particulars of the marginal increases granted by the Commission are given on pages 184-6 under “National Wage Cases, 1965” and “Total Wage Case, 1966”, respectively.

1967 Judgment

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated margins from its awards and introduced the concept of the total wage.

Professional Engineers' Cases

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Professional Engineers Cases on 15 June 1961 and 15 June 1962 granted increases ranging from \$170 to \$1,440 per annum.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in *Labour Report* No. 46, pages 101 to 108. (Published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.)

Equal Margins for Female Shop Assistants

Determination of the Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing) (No. 3 of 1964), dated 10 December 1964, provided increases for the female classifications of "other saleswomen or pattern-women, or assemblers" and "all others" of \$2.60. The effect of this Determination was to grant to the females affected the same margin, namely \$7, as that provided in the Determination for males in equivalent classifications.

The total wage for the equivalent male classifications was \$37.70 and as a result of the increases the females' total wage became \$30.

The appeal of the Retail Traders' Association of Victoria against this Determination was disallowed by the Industrial Appeals Court in a decision published on 8 June 1965. However, the Court granted the Appellants' request for a reasonable time to be allowed to make arrangements for the introduction of the new marginal increases. In granting this permission, the Court reported it was giving the parties an opportunity to agree on the nature of the postponement required whilst reserving the right to bring the matter before the Court again should agreement not be reached.

Further References, 1962 to 1968**Rates of Wage***General*

In 1913, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and are, therefore, the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover fifteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter, as from March 1939, for adult males and March 1951, for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the sample surveys, the various wage rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table, in dollars, and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES *

At End of—	Rates of Wage† (\$)		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
December 1958	31.97	32.29	113.2	114.3
December 1959	34.42	34.47	121.9	122.0
December 1960	34.99	35.50	123.9	125.7
December 1961	36.22	36.58	128.2	129.5
December 1962	36.37	36.66	128.8	129.8
December 1963	37.20	37.55	131.7	133.0
December 1964	39.47	39.65	139.8	140.4
December 1965	40.34	40.76	142.8	144.3
December 1966	42.78	43.04	151.5	152.4
September 1967	44.57	44.91	157.8	159.0
December 1967	44.59	44.94	157.9	159.1
March 1968	45.57	45.81	161.4	162.2
June 1968	45.73	46.03	161.9	163.0
ADULT FEMALES				
December 1958	22.75	22.57	114.3	113.4
December 1959	24.12	24.22	121.2	121.6
December 1960	24.66	25.17	123.9	126.4
December 1961	25.66	26.12	128.9	131.2
December 1962	25.67	26.15	128.9	131.4
December 1963	26.08	26.69	131.0	134.1
December 1964	27.67	28.34	139.0	142.3
December 1965	28.46	29.10	143.0	146.1
December 1966	30.06	30.70	151.0	154.2
September 1967	32.03	32.52	160.9	163.4
December 1967	32.04	32.52	160.9	163.4
March 1968	32.15	32.71	161.5	164.3
June 1968	32.26	32.79	162.0	164.7

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS :
30 JUNE 1968

Industry Group	Rates of Wage† (\$)		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
Mining and Quarrying§ ..	45.30	52.66	160.4	186.5
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	46.14	46.05	163.4	163.0
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	42.87	42.96	151.8	152.1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	45.61	44.81	161.5	158.7
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	42.45	43.71	150.3	154.8
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	49.58	49.65	175.5	175.8
Other Manufacturing ..	44.55	44.61	157.8	158.0
All Manufacturing Groups ..	45.34	45.40	160.5	160.7
Building and Construction ..	48.53	47.37	171.8	167.7
Railway Services ..	41.16	43.61	145.7	154.4
Road and Air Transport ..	45.26	45.60	160.3	161.4
Shipping and Stevedoring|| ..	44.41	44.25	157.3	156.7
Communication ..	55.90	55.75	197.9	197.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	45.15	45.04	159.9	159.5
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	45.08	45.84	159.6	162.3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	42.09	42.75	149.0	151.4
All Industry Groups ..	45.73	46.03	161.9	163.0
ADULT FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	32.05	32.35	161.0	162.5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	30.60	30.81	153.7	154.8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	31.08	31.70	156.1	159.2
Other Manufacturing ..	31.54	31.94	158.5	160.4
All Manufacturing Groups ..	31.04	31.45	155.9	158.0
Transport and Communication ..	34.74	35.29	174.5	177.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	34.47	34.18	173.1	171.7
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	34.23	34.67	171.9	174.1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	31.40	32.27	157.7	162.1
All Industry Groups ..	32.26	32.79	162.0	164.7

* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers—excludes rural.

† The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

‡ Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

|| For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep where supplied.

Average Weekly Earnings

The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The latter also includes a seasonally adjusted index. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT*

\$

Period							Victoria	Australia
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.00	40.70
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.50	43.90
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.20	46.00
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.50	47.20
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.10	48.40
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.50	50.90
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.40	54.60
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.20	57.00
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.00	60.70
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.80	64.30

* Total wages and salaries divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, etc.

The table below indicates the approximate proportions of Victorian employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered agreements under Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. The proportions not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) are also shown. The figures summarise part of the data obtained from surveys of the Australian wage structure in April 1954, and May 1963.

The estimates shown in the table were derived from returns collected from :

- (i) A stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities who paid pay-roll tax, and
- (ii) practically all Commonwealth and State Governmental bodies.

Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the survey.

The term "Awards, etc." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

* Prior to June 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC.

Date	Males				Females			
	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, etc.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, etc.	Covered by State Awards, etc.	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, etc.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, etc.	Covered by State Awards, etc.
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
April 1954	509	13·2	59·4	27·4	194	7·1	47·7	45·2
May 1963	588	14·8	57·3	27·9	244	8·7	44·3	47·0

Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours

General

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e., those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Details of earlier surveys are contained in the *Victorian Year Book* 1966, 1967, and 1968.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the surveys carried out in October 1966 and 1967 obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours, for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc., staff).

Coverage

The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities, and employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Comparability of Results

As the surveys are based on samples the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability. In addition, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for the 1967 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards (including the 1965 survey) is that used for the 1961 and 1966 Population Censuses.

Further Reference

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in the bulletin, *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours, October 1967*, available from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. This publication also contains further information on the construction of the sample, and more detailed tables.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL,
ETC., STAFF)* CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUP,
OCTOBER 1967†

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings \$				Average Weekly Hours Paid for				Average Hourly Earnings \$			
	Adult Males	Junior Males	Adult Females	Junior Females	Adult Males	Junior Males	Adult Females	Junior Females	Adult Males	Junior Males	Adult Females	Junior Females
Manufacturing— Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc. . .	65.10	33.10	§	§	44.1	41.3	§	§	1.48	0.80	§	§
Other	65.80	32.40	§	§	43.9	41.4	§	§	1.50	0.78	§	§
Total Manufacturing	65.50	32.70	36.50	24.40	44.0	41.4	39.4	38.9	1.49	0.79	0.93	0.63
Non-manufacturing . .	64.70	31.20	39.50	26.60	42.0	40.7	39.2	38.5	1.54	0.77	1.01	0.69
All Industry Groups‡ . .	65.20	32.00	37.60	25.70	43.3	41.0	39.3	38.7	1.51	0.78	0.96	0.67

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)*
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1964, 1966,
AND 1967†

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)											
	Adult Males			Junior Males			Adult Females			Junior Females		
	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967
Manufacturing— Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc. . .	56.60	63.20	65.10	27.40	29.50	33.10	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	55.00	61.60	65.80	26.50	30.10	32.40	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total Manufacturing	55.70	62.30	65.50	26.90	29.50	32.70	31.70	34.20	36.50	21.20	24.30	24.40
Non-manufacturing . .	55.90	61.80	64.70	26.00	29.50	31.20	34.20	36.90	39.50	22.00	25.20	26.60
All Industry Groups‡ . .	55.80	62.10	65.20	26.80	29.70	32.00	32.60	35.10	37.60	21.70	24.90	25.70

* Private employees only.

† Last pay period in October.

‡ Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

§ Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC., STAFF* CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRY GROUP, OCTOBER 1964, 1966, AND 1967†

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings (\$)					
	Males			Females§		
	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967
Manufacturing Groups ..	87.30	101.40	107.50	38.70	54.10	60.50
Non-manufacturing Groups ..	85.30	99.10	105.50	44.20	55.20	58.90
All Industry Groups‡	86.40	100.20	106.50	41.40	54.80	59.40

* Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff.

† Last pay period in October.

‡ Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

§ Australian figures only are available for females because of the small number involved by States.

Standard Hours of Work

General

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rate specified. In 1914, the 48-hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

40-hour Week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.

Average Weekly Hours of Work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group†	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100*)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1967	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1967
Mining and Quarrying ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing ..	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·1	100·1
Railway Services ..	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication ..	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	45·47	40·11	40·00	113·8	100·4	100·1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
All Industry Groups† ..	45·86	40·03	40·00	114·8	100·2	100·1
	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

* Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

† Excludes Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Industry Group	Hours of Work	Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	39·87	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	40·00	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	40·00	100·8
Other Manufacturing ..	39·94	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups ..	39·97	100·8
Transport and Communication ..	37·94	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	40·00	100·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	39·25	98·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	39·94	100·7
All Industry Groups‡ ..	39·81	100·3

* The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable for the period March 1951 to December 1967, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural.

Annual Leave

The Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963, and granted three weeks annual leave. This applied to employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963. A fuller treatment of this topic is given on pages 436-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Long Service Leave

(1) *Victoria*.—The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years.

(2) *Commonwealth*.—The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council, and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its judgment on the Long Service Leave case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963), entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service; and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional pro rata period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Factories and Shops

Labour Legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873 the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one-half horse-power is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments.

The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958.

Closing Hours of Shops

Trading hours for shops are fixed by the Labour and Industry Act, and by Regulations made under that Act.

The general hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. However, because some shops Wages Boards have fixed penalty rates for work done, for example, before 9.5 a.m. and after 5.30 p.m., these times are the effective trading hours for many shops, particularly in the Metropolitan Area.

The following review broadly summarises the current position of trading hours for shops.

The hours generally followed are modified to some extent for butchers, hairdressers and motor car shops, e.g., motor car shops may remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights. The *Labour and Industry (Petrol Shops) Act* 1966 removed restrictions on the trading hours of petrol shops except for partial restrictions in respect of Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Anzac Day.

Extensions made to trading hours now permit shops selling caravans, trailers and boats, to remain open until 10 p.m. on Friday nights and 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Dry cleaners' shops may now open at 7 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.

The council of a municipality whose area is outside a radius of 20 miles from the G.P.O. Melbourne, may apply to the Minister of Labour and Industry for exemption from shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the time being wholly or partly a holiday resort. The Minister is to refer such application to the Tourist Development Authority for a report as to—(a) whether the area is a holiday resort with respect to the period of the application and (b) whether the holiday population is large by comparison with the resident population. The Minister may, after having considered the report, subject to such terms as he thinks fit, exempt any shopkeeper in the area from the observance of shop trading hours for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks.

The Minister may also exempt any shopkeeper from the specified closing hours in a municipal district where a large work force is temporarily employed and where the hours of work do not permit shopping within the ordinary trading hours.

Owners of shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, the trading hours of which are not restricted, including bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish and oyster, flower, fruit and vegetable, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, may sell certain goods detailed in the Sixth Schedule to the Act, in addition to those normally stocked.

Under the *Labour and Industry (Bread) Act* 1967 which commenced from December 1967 and permitted the introduction of weekend baking and delivery of bread, a baker may elect to bake on Saturday or Sunday, but not on both days.

Apprenticeship Commission

Victoria's system of apprenticeship training dates back to the passing of the *Apprenticeship Act* in 1927. This Act established the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria, which, since it first met in 1928, has been the guiding influence in promoting and supervising apprenticeship in skilled trades in Victoria.

The original legislation of 1927 has been amended and replaced from time to time. The principal Act now in force (No. 6199) is that resulting from a consolidation of Statutes in 1958. This legislation forms the basis of Victoria's apprenticeship system today and is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with the State Government, in supervising the training of indentured apprentices, and co-ordinating technical schools and industry for the purpose of supplementing the training received in employers' workshops.

The Apprenticeship Commission consists of nine members—a President, four employers and four employee representatives—and is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. Trade committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trade or trades for which they are appointed. At present there are 38 trades committees functioning in respect of 135 apprenticeship trades in which more than 28,000 apprentices are employed.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for the appointment of advisory committees to assist the Commission in its functions in country areas. Nineteen such committees are operating at present.

The authority of the Apprenticeship Commission is restricted, by the Apprenticeship Act, to trades which have been proclaimed apprenticeship trades by the Governor in Council. Since 1927 all major trades have been so proclaimed. The Commission maintains a very close liaison with the Education Department in order that the latter may provide appropriate technical school facilities for indentured apprentices, who are directed to attend classes or undertake correspondence courses by the Commission.

Until recently, "day release" training was the only form of schooling available to an apprentice. However, since 1964, the Commission has examined and in some cases implemented a system of "block release" training whereby an apprentice obtains his schooling in fortnightly periods instead of attending on specified days or evenings in each week. This system has particular advantages for apprentices in outlying country areas who find it difficult or impossible to attend classes under the "day release" system.

The welfare and training of apprentices in employers' workshops is also supervised by the Commission, which, through its field officers, investigates complaints and carries out routine inspections of the training methods and facilities provided for apprentices by their employers.

The period of apprenticeship for each trade is determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Commission. It varies from trade to trade depending upon the scope of learning required by the skills of the various trades. The prescribed term is generally either four or five years but in most cases an apprentice, because of his school qualifications or experience, is entitled to a credit of six or twelve months so that the actual terms being served average from four to four and a half years.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30 June in each of the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,799	1,860	1,962	2,151	2,368
Carpentry and Joinery	2,325	2,483	2,620	2,923	3,009
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	409	399	422	459	445
Plastering	50	42	44	56	56
Fibrous Plastering	221	195	190	217	225
Bricklaying	131	136	151	196	208
Tile Laying .. ..	..	..	..	3	12
Total Building, etc. ..	4,935	5,115	5,389	6,005	6,323
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	4,088	4,354	4,484	4,659	4,454
Electrical	2,528	2,670	2,818	2,983	3,184
Motor Mechanic	2,997	3,284	3,458	3,655	3,825
Moulding	113	119	116	122	109
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	663	710	741	801	834
Sheet Metal	412	426	420	437	456
Electroplating	26	32	33	28	37
Aircraft Mechanic	148	155	186	201	205
Radio Tradesman	270	302	322	313	331
Instrument Making and Repairing	147	148	178	181	197
Silverware and Silverplating	12	12	13	14	14
Vehicle Industry	1,160	1,264	1,406	1,525	1,567
Refrigeration Mechanic	131	110	121	135	145
Optical Tradesmen .. ..	..	..	..	..	29
Total Metal Trades ..	12,695	13,586	14,296	15,054	15,387
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	66	58	63	114	156
Pastrycooking	83	76	82	137	143
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	744	764	729	691	732
Cooking	97	112	131	172	207
Total Food Trades ..	990	1,010	1,005	1,114	1,238
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	445	401	301	263	221
Printing	1,620	1,677	1,707	1,765	1,774
Hairdressing	1,830	1,874	1,937	2,204	2,447
Dental Mechanic	39	48	50	59	59
Watchmaking	25	32	36	44	48
Furniture	582	626	747	798	886
Glass .. ..	..	3	44	47	54
Gardening .. ..	..	..	..	2	28
Total Miscellaneous ..	4,541	4,661	4,822	5,182	5,517
Total	23,161	24,372	25,512	27,355	28,465

Industrial Disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

The following tables give statistics of the numbers of industrial disputes and workers involved, and numbers of working days lost. Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included, whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of "the number of disputes" and "workers involved" in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year will be included in the figures for both years.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*

Year	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved			Number of Working Days Lost
		Directly	Indirectly†	Total	
1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963
1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567
1965	207	118,504	3,264	121,768	214,257
1966	179	99,625	1,865	101,490	219,605
1967	212	83,225	1,296	84,521	107,312

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons placed out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and Construction	Transport		Other Groups	All Groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES†							
1963	..	84	21	69	4	2	180
1964	..	96	24	72	7	7	206
1965	..	108	22	60	8	9	207
1966	..	114	30	17	11	6	179
1967	..	119	39	29	6	17	212
WORKERS INVOLVED							
1963	..	50,566	6,546	29,311	332	1,223	87,978
1964	..	210	76,975	14,585	46,408	44,513	190,075
1965	38,346	3,531	60,683	10,738	121,768
1966	..	1,069	55,116	19,347	1,164	15,854	101,490
1967	..	54	55,129	6,092	14,288	2,651	84,521
WORKING DAYS LOST							
1963	117,377	20,708	33,727	292	172,963
1964	..	210	237,556	22,981	49,374	45,164	359,567
1965	111,010	10,176	48,936	22,565	214,257
1966	..	2,344	123,161	41,225	604	41,811	219,605
1967	..	603	75,687	12,804	8,566	1,614	107,312
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES \$'000							
1963	1,016.6	192.6	291.2	2.6	1,510.0
1964	..	3.2	2,344.4	203.4	491.4	351.0	3,428.0
1965	1,039.2	121.1	499.7	206.5	2,061.2
1966	..	23.4	1,163.1	394.8	6.4	414.9	2,097.2
1967	..	8.1	774.7	147.9	92.4	19.2	1,106.6

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group is counted once only, and is included in the group which had the largest number of workers involved.

Labour Organisations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The *Commonwealth Year Book* of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general, this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still

makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1965*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such Public Service organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1967, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 73. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1967 was 149, with a membership of 1,800,900 representing 84 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade Unions, Membership, and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners

Returns showing membership by States as at 31 December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and of members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. As estimates of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding, to the end of the year estimates, the estimated number of employees in rural industry and in private domestic service recorded at the nearest available population Census. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

Year	Number of Separate Unions	Number of Members ('000)			Proportion of Total Wage and Salary Earners		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1963	154	401·3	113·6	514·9	56	38	51
1964	157	410·3	115·5	525·8	56	37	50
1965	156	418·0	119·8	537·8	56	37	50
1966	154	415·9	123·4	539·4	54	36	49
1967	151	413·9	131·6	545·5	53	36	48

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1966 and 1967. The table does not supply a precise classification of trade union members by industry because in cases where the members of a union are employed in a number of industries they have been classified under the predominant industry of the union concerned.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group	1966		1967	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
		('000)		('000)
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. ..	2	11·0	2	11·6
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	8	84·7	8	83·0
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	5	52·3	5	53·6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	25·6	14	25·7
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	3	9·2	3	8·2
Paper, Printing, etc.	5	17·7	5	18·2
Other Manufacturing	15	35·4	13	29·7
Total Manufacturing	50	224·9	48	218·4
Building and Construction ..	9	34·9	9	33·8
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	24·7	5	24·4
Road and Air Transport ..	7	18·9	7	19·5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7·5	7	7·3
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	9	31·3	9	32·9
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	18·2	3	20·9
Public Authority (n.e.i.), etc.* ..	38	103·6	37	101·3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	9	13·8	8	13·5
Other Industries†	15	50·4	16	61·9
Total	154	539·4	151	545·5

* Includes Communication and Municipal, etc.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Community and Business Services.

Central Labour Organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and

in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1967 there were in Victoria nine trades and labour councils and 275 unions and branches of unions affiliated. These figures do not necessarily represent separate unions since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Information on the Australian Council of Trade Unions and on employers' associations is given on pages 473-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Industrial Safety

Introductory

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines : (1) to make the working environment safer ; (2) to educate people to work more safely ; and (3) to have recourse to law where appropriate.

The first Factories Act dealing with industrial safety in Victoria was that of 1885, which provided for the registration of factories, and required that they be supplied with adequate ventilation, sanitation, and fire escapes, etc. It also provided that dangerous machinery should be guarded and that Inspectors of Factories and Shops be appointed. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and associated legislation.

Safety Regulation and Inspection

The most important Acts and Regulations touching industrial safety are set out below, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case.

(1) *Department of Labour and Industry*.—Under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, the Minister has a general responsibility for measures relating to industrial safety, health, and welfare. The Act and Regulations require that factory building plans be approved by the Department and that factories be registered. For these purposes standards of accommodation, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, fire escapes, fire services and such like are prescribed. The use of certain dangerous or injurious processes is prohibited, and the employment of females or young persons in certain processes is prohibited. Dangerous parts of machinery used in factories or in building construction, and of stationary power-driven machinery used on any land, are to be guarded and, in some cases, specific guards are prescribed. The use or operation of certain types of equipment is restricted. First-aid equipment is to be maintained, and lost-time accidents are to be reported to the

Department and are subject to investigation. Detailed safety measures are contained in Regulations made under the Act which are subject to constant revision. Offenders against the law are liable to be prosecuted. The field work is carried out by the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The installation and use of mechanical lifting gear is subject to particularly detailed control under the *Lifts and Cranes Act 1959*, and a Lifts and Cranes Inspectorate has been established for the purpose.

The *Boilers Inspection Act 1958* requires the certification of steam boilers and air and gas receivers, regulates their use, and provides for regular inspection by the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspectorate.

(2) *Department of Mines*.—The safe working of mines (including quarries and sand pits) and mining machinery is the subject of regulation under the *Mines Act 1958* and inspection by the Mines and Machinery Inspectorate. The *Explosives Act 1960* regulates the manufacture, transport, storage, and sale of explosives, and provides for the investigation of explosions. There is an Explosives Inspectorate for this purpose.

(3) *Department of Chief Secretary*.—The *Workers Compensation Act 1958* establishes the Workers Compensation Board and the State Accident Insurance Office (both referred to on pages 210 to 212 of this *Year Book*). Administration of the Explosives Branch was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Mines Department from 1 July 1965.

(4) *Department of Health*.—Under the *Health Act 1958*, the Division of Industrial Hygiene is concerned with the regulation of the use of poisonous and deleterious substances, the control of harmful gases, etc., and generally with the medical and chemical aspects of industrial health.

(5) *Department of Local Government*.—Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, the Uniform Building Regulations prescribe standards of building construction, some of which relate to safety, and other regulations prescribe conditions for the storage of inflammable oils. These are administered by municipal councils. The *Local Government (Scaffolding Inspection) Act 1960* established a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to supervise the inspection of scaffolding by municipal inspectors, specifications for scaffolding and gear being prescribed by regulation under the Act.

(6) *State Electricity Commission*.—Under the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, there are Electric Wiring Regulations regulating electrical installations, which are subject to supervision by S.E.C. inspectors.

Safety Promotion and Education

Governmental Authorities

Legislative regulation and inspection aim at securing minimum safety conditions in particular fields. Promotional and educational activities aim at inducing all concerned to strive for maximum safety conditions. The Department of Labour and Industry and other governmental authorities have pursued such activities for many years, but in recent years they have been given much more prominence.

Within the Department of Labour and Industry there is an Industrial Safety Bureau through which the Department's safety promotional, advisory, and educational services are developed. The Bureau was established in 1960 and now provides a technical reference library, a lecture and film service, a safety training service, and other facilities. This work is done in conjunction with the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960 provided for the appointment of a representative council to act in a consultative capacity to the Minister. The Council was established at the end of 1960.

Voluntary Agencies

For some years the Standards Association of Australia, through its Safety Standards Co-ordinating Committee, has been engaged in the production of standards in the safety field. Since 1960 standards have been published on Woodworking Machinery, Respiratory Protection, Industrial Safety Helmets, the Minimising of Fire Explosion Hazards from the Use of Flammable Medical Agents, and Abrasive Wheels.

The National Safety Council has been active for some years in industrial safety promotional work, and during 1960 greatly expanded these activities, following the formation of an advisory committee of industrialists. The Council now provides services such as posters, lectures, training courses, plant surveys, etc.

The Safety Engineering Society of Australasia, originally established in Victoria as an association of professional safety officers, now has branches in all States and New Zealand.

Since 1960 the Department of Labour and Industry has sponsored the formation of District Safety Groups in the major industrial areas of Melbourne, and the safety group system now covers the whole of the Metropolitan District and extends to Dandenong. The Department is represented on each group by a member of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

Industrial Safety Conventions

The Government has sponsored a number of industrial safety conventions in Melbourne and provincial cities since 1956.

Industrial Accidents

In order to obtain, for the first time, official statistics on industrial accidents in Victoria, the Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957 to require insurers to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim was still unclosed at the end of that time. It was decided to restrict the collection in the initial years to fatal cases, and to those in which the worker was incapacitated for a period of one week or more.

The tables which follow in this section have been confined to accidents involving males and provide a summary of the results of the collection during the years 1963-64 to 1965-66. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this *Year Book* because of the small number involved—4,602 non-fatal accidents to females in 1965-66. Because of the method of collection used, the tables are also subject to certain restrictions and qualifications which are summarised below. Also, the Act may be amended in any one year, but because tables for that year may include unclosed cases for the last three years, comparability between the periods may be affected. The qualifications listed are those existing at June 1967.

- (a) Although the term "Industrial Accident" is used, the collection actually represents workers compensation claims finalised during the year concerned, and is subject to the limitations expressed by the Workers Compensation Act. The accidents to which the claims refer may have occurred in the year the claim was finalised or at some previous date.
- (b) In accordance with the provisions of the Act prior to amendment in 1965, the definition of "Worker" excluded any person employed whose remuneration exceeded \$4,000 per annum. The *Amendment Act* 1965 increased this to \$6,000. Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds the amount specified in the Act, it is not mandatory to do so, and consequently some employees in this category will not be included in the tables.
- (c) Commonwealth employees are excluded from the provisions of the Act, and consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all whilst coverage is reduced in some other instances (e.g., Defence Services and Communications).
- (d) Self-employed persons are likewise excluded and therefore industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in the statistics. This is likely to have considerable effect when considering, for instance, rural industries.
- (e) The Act provides for compensation for injury arising on journey to or from employment, or during a recess period. Details of such claims have been excluded from the tables.
- (f) The 1946 Amendment to the Act, which provided compensation for any injury (or disease) arising out of or in the course of employment, removed to a large degree the necessity of proving a causal connection between the employment and the injury (or disease), and as a result many more disease claims were made compensable. In an effort to provide, as reliably as possible, statistics on "accidents", i.e., those events about which some specific preventive or remedial action may be taken, all disease claims have been excluded from the tables, unless the disease was precipitated or aggravated by some event of an accidental nature.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	5	1,700	6	1,714	4	1,617
Mining and Quarrying	1	150	..	212	..	160
Manufacturing	9	13,376	6	12,987	9	12,663
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. .. .	..	260	..	283	..	266
Building and Construction	13	3,816	13	3,763	4	3,850
Transport, Storage, and Communication	2	1,592	6	1,840	8	1,969
Commerce	4	3,879	2	3,559	7	3,920
Community Services, etc., and Government (n.e.i.)	3	1,441	2	1,338	2	1,442
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	1	801	1	759	2	761
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	18	5,198	11	3,860	14	4,357
Total	56	32,213	47	30,315	50	31,005

The following table shows the period of incapacity and the cost of claims incurred through non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Costs of Claims (\$'000)		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Primary	7,524	7,647	7,781	338	375	434
Mining and Quarrying	569	922	685	44	47	35
Manufacturing	48,403	46,496	45,673	3,015	3,287	3,356
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	928	902	980	54	54	56
Building and Construction	15,581	14,849	14,234	974	977	919
Transport, Storage, and Communication	6,172	6,767	7,536	287	333	387
Commerce	13,692	11,687	12,782	713	558	757
Community Services, etc., and Government (n.e.i.)	5,704	5,793	5,594	270	307	290
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	3,988	3,326	3,680	187	131	182
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	20,176	15,623	16,312	1,037	804	929
Total	122,737	114,012	115,257	6,918	6,872	7,345

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1965-66

Industry Group	Accident Factor								Total	
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, etc.*	Harmful Substances	Falling, Slipping	Stepping on Objects †	Handling Objects ‡	Handtools §		Other and Unspecified
Primary	168	128	28	7	327	68	487	180	224	1,617
Mining and Quarrying ..	19	8	4	3	40	4	61	16	5	160
Manufacturing	2,324	291	436	98	2,054	618	5,488	1,003	351	12,663
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	15	25	9	..	74	27	97	17	2	266
Building and Construction	241	128	66	26	1,039	228	1,581	426	115	3,850
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	59	176	14	5	622	84	899	52	58	1,969
Commerce	294	258	70	20	774	181	1,490	701	132	3,920
Community Services, etc. and Government, (n.e.i.)	61	156	33	13	356	58	572	131	62	1,442
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	37	35	44	5	179	32	218	47	164	761
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	226	413	101	12	1,232	203	1,575	338	257	4,357
Total	3,444	1,618	805	189	6,697	1,503	12,468	2,911	1,370	31,005

* Includes explosions, flames and hot substances.

† Includes striking against objects.

‡ Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.

§ Includes power-operated.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by industry group and site of injury, for the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1965-66

Industry Group	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck*	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Primary	47	35	34	354	235	386	373	143	10	1,617
Mining and Quarrying ..	6	..	4	58	19	32	27	14	..	160
Manufacturing	293	378	287	3,302	1,435	3,963	1,657	1,312	36	12,663
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	8	4	7	86	42	37	55	23	4	266
Building and Construction	118	109	110	1,044	453	854	707	432	23	3,850
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	88	21	49	592	280	285	454	200	..	1,969
Commerce	104	97	104	1,018	478	1,231	581	303	4	3,920
Community Services, etc. and Government, (n.e.i.)	39	40	48	500	154	277	253	123	8	1,442
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	43	7	21	180	116	165	160	66	3	761
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	171	104	148	1,392	474	673	942	426	27	4,357
Total	917	795	812	8,526	3,686	7,903	5,209	3,042	115	31,005

* Includes vertebral column.

The following table shows the number of non-fatal accidents to males, by industry group and type of injury, for the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1965-66

Industry Group	Type of Injury											
	Contusions, Lacerations, etc.	Burns and Scalds	Bone Fractures	Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Amputations	Concussion	Internal Injury	Effects of Poisons	Effects of Electricity	Other and Unspecified	Total
Primary	687	35	281	58	480	16	10	7	5	..	38	1,617
Mining and Quarrying ..	45	5	33	1	70	..	2	2	..	..	2	160
Manufacturing	5,154	627	1,802	317	4,303	156	49	24	7	22	202	12,663
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	96	7	34	6	114	..	..	1	..	3	5	266
Building and Construction	1,548	86	564	112	1,389	22	25	16	3	17	68	3,850
Transport, Storage, and Communication	704	21	307	56	812	7	23	13	..	..	26	1,969
Commerce	1,747	112	441	105	1,396	18	26	9	1	2	63	3,920
Community Services, etc., and Government, (n.e.i.)	510	44	185	38	615	6	6	4	4	1	29	1,442
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	259	50	136	39	242	2	9	3	..	2	19	761
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	1,460	118	573	139	1,873	23	30	19	5	13	104	4,357
Total	12,210	1,105	4,356	871	11,294	250	180	98	25	60	556	31,005

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1965-66

Accident Factor	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck†	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and Unspecified	
Machinery	87	205	21	178	292	2,310	165	185	1	3,444
Vehicles	191	17	48	290	241	339	296	187	9	1,618
Electricity, etc.*	79	38	9	47	107	182	94	189	60	805
Harmful Substances	18	67	3	6	15	32	10	22	16	189
Falling, Slipping	185	10	183	1,793	1,010	378	2,725	412	1	6,697
Stepping on Objects*	73	20	17	139	289	294	448	223	..	1,503
Handling Objects*	172	161	442	5,429	1,255	2,521	939	1,549	..	12,468
Handtools*	45	125	36	322	333	1,618	231	198	3	2,911
Other and Unspecified	67	152	53	322	144	229	301	77	25	1,370
Total	917	795	812	8,526	3,686	7,903	5,209	3,042	115	31,005

* For footnotes see page 208.

† Includes vertebral column.

The table which follows shows the age groups of males involved in non-fatal industrial accidents, by accident factor, for the year 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1965-66

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	443	971	761	690	426	153	3,444
Vehicles	186	387	360	326	258	101	1,618
Electricity, etc.* ..	107	220	188	157	102	31	805
Harmful Substances ..	28	49	43	30	25	14	189
Falling, Slipping ..	407	1,411	1,612	1,615	1,178	474	6,697
Stepping on Objects*	129	316	363	328	272	95	1,503
Handling Objects* ..	818	2,703	3,018	3,067	2,117	745	12,468
Handtools*	414	831	642	530	397	97	2,911
Other and Unspecified ..	112	349	308	311	223	67	1,370
Total	2,644	7,237	7,295	7,054	4,998	1,777	31,005

* For footnotes see page 208.

Workers Compensation

The first Workers Compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act 1965*, which was proclaimed to operate from 1 July 1965, further increased benefits, but the definition of "injury" was amended to require employment to be a contributing factor before benefit is payable for any disease or for the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of any pre-existing injury or disease.

As the law now stands, any worker whose remuneration does not exceed \$6,000 a year, excluding overtime, is included, and such worker is also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary :

- (1) Where death results from the injury : If the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of \$9,000 plus \$200 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings, the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding \$9,000) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

- (2) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury :
The compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of \$20 in respect of the worker plus \$6 for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife, and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or \$31 per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to \$10,000 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

- (3) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services : In addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity, the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

Compulsory Insurance

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30 June 1967 was 131.

Insurers, and employers for whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS

Year	Wages on Which Premiums Were Charged	Gross Premiums Received, less Adjustments	New Claims Arising during Year		Claims Paid during Year	Claims Outstanding at End of Year
			Fatal	Non-fatal		
	\$'000				\$'000	
1962-63 ..	1,933,160	28,020	544	196,076	20,482	29,420
1963-64 ..	2,118,939	29,859	628	209,044	22,480	32,233
1964-65 ..	2,382,194	34,539	613	221,474	22,815	34,823
1965-66 ..	2,404,459	48,816	525	205,735	24,925	42,277
1966-67 ..	2,730,791	52,521	490	203,537	25,787	48,864

The amount paid in claims during 1966-67, viz., was allocated as follows :

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—			
(a) Compensation—		\$'000	\$'000
1. Weekly Compensation	..	8,216	
2. Lump Sum—Death	.. ..	2,938	
3. Lump Sum—Maim	.. ..	2,931	
		<hr/>	14,085
(b) Medical, etc., Services—			
1. Doctor	.. ..	3,683	
2. Hospital	.. ..	1,979	
3. Chemist or Registered Nurse	.. ..	180	
4. Ambulance	.. ..	122	
5. Other Curative, etc., Services	.. ..	339	
		<hr/>	6,303
(c) Legal Costs, etc.	.. ..		2,571
B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law, Damages, etc.			
			2,828
			<hr/>
	Total ..		25,787
			<hr/>

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 701-3 of the Finance section of the *Year Book*. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Employment and Unemployment

Control of Employment

Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service

At the Commonwealth level some of the more important of the functions of the Department of Labour and National Service are the operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service; the administration of the National Service Act 1951-1968, and the reinstatement of National Servicemen in civil employment under the provisions of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act 1965-1968; the formulation of industrial relations policy; conciliation and arbitration in relation to industrial disputes, with special responsibilities for the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; analysis, interpretation, and provision of information on the labour market and changes in employment; and the provision of assistance and advice to industry with regard to training, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practices, and food services.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) was established under section 47 of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966. The principal functions of the service are to assist people

seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications ; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment and Industrial Services Division of the Department on a decentralised basis. At the State level the C.E.S. and the other elements of the Department are under the control of a Regional Director responsible to the Permanent Head of the Department. In Victoria, the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne and there are twenty-one District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fifteen in country centres. In addition there are several agencies, and one full-time branch office, in country towns which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which they are located.

Specialist facilities are provided by the C.E.S. for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen, and handicapped persons.

The C.E.S. assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1967*. All applicants for unemployment benefit must register at a District Employment Office or agency, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in initial employment all Commonwealth nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from Great Britain and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the C.E.S. arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the C.E.S. has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas assignments under the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Development Programme, and other technical assistance schemes. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The C.E.S. also arranges training in industry for students who come to Australia for training under the various technical assistance schemes with which the Commonwealth is associated.

In association with its placement activities, the C.E.S. carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

No charge is made for any of the services rendered by the C.E.S.

Particulars of the major activities of the C.E.S. during the five years ended 30 June 1968 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Applications for Employment* ..	209,826	200,707	237,026	251,065	271,994
Number Placed in Employment ..	97,317	95,796	96,974	101,611	108,748
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	164,992	166,447	151,345	156,488	154,682
Vacancies at 30 June ..	14,141	17,901	13,751	11,459	9,411

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Work Force

At the 1961 and previous Censuses, the work force was determined as : “ Those who are engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census (including those on long service leave, etc.) ” ; and “ those out of a job at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service ”

At the 1966 Census, additional questions were asked in order to obtain information on the basis of which the work force could be determined more precisely.

The work force now includes all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from which they were temporarily absent or who were looking for work. Persons helping but not receiving wages or a salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week were excluded from the work force.

The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 33,000 additional persons in the Victorian work force, i.e., a proportionate increase in the Victorian work force of approximately 2.5 per cent. The major factor in this change was females working part-time (sometimes for only a few hours a week) some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as “ engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service ”.

Occupational Status

The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census date covers two broad groups : those employed and those unemployed. The first group includes employers, self-employed employees, and helpers working more than 15 hours.

Industry

Persons in the work force were asked to state industry in accordance with the following instructions :

“ State the exact branch of industry, business or service in which mainly engaged last week, using two or more words where possible. For example, ‘ Dairy Farming ’, ‘ Coal Mining ’, ‘ Woollen Mills ’, ‘ Retail Grocery ’, ‘ Road Construction ’, etc. Employees should state the industry of their employer. For example, a carpenter employed by a coal mining company should state ‘ Coal Mining ’. If employed by a Government Department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write ‘ P.H. ’ ”

From the answers to this question, persons were classified according to the Bureau's "Classification of Industries" which provides for each person to be classified according to the nature of the business in which mainly engaged, regardless of whether operated by a government authority, corporation, or individual.

The precise classification of persons in the work force according to industry is extremely difficult but subject to continuing efforts to improve the quality of the data from census to census. Consequently the comparison of data compiled at the 1966 Census with that obtained at previous censuses is not only influenced by changes in the definition and content of the work force but by the different responses which may have been evoked by efforts to improve the questions on the Census Schedule, and by some changes in coding rules designed to rectify known deficiencies in the data. Classification is difficult mainly because of the problem of conveying through a printed form the exact nature of the information required (e.g., the conceptual difference between "occupation" and "industry") and the consequential inadequacy of many replies.

The following tables show the work force at the Census of 30 June 1966, classified according to occupational status, in conjunction with age and in conjunction with industry. Further information on the 1966 Census is given in Part 3 of this *Year Book*. Information on the 1961 Census will be found on pages 208-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967.

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE : CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Employed					Unemployed	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self-Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
15-19	295	1,339	83,896	1,440	86,970	1,931	88,901
20-24	1,813	5,116	103,211	521	110,661	1,470	112,131
25-29	4,950	8,500	90,236	213	103,899	996	104,895
30-34	7,084	9,860	80,423	115	97,482	835	98,317
35-39	9,433	12,023	87,630	105	109,191	847	110,038
40-44	10,285	11,911	85,092	99	107,387	825	108,212
45-49	9,445	10,511	70,165	88	90,209	778	90,987
50-54	8,656	9,952	65,344	100	84,052	716	84,768
55-59	6,716	8,807	54,085	127	69,735	732	70,467
60-64	4,337	6,728	38,397	155	49,617	640	50,257
65 and over	4,222	7,555	18,738	370	30,885	369	31,254
Total in Work Force	67,236	92,302	777,217	3,333	940,088	10,139	950,227
FEMALES							
15-19	122	300	81,802	626	82,850	2,223	85,073
20-24	699	1,020	69,849	585	72,153	1,336	73,489
25-29	1,205	1,686	34,010	693	37,594	707	38,301
30-34	1,716	2,108	27,801	769	32,394	609	33,003
35-39	2,428	2,571	34,186	936	40,121	613	40,734
40-44	2,807	2,622	37,483	1,079	43,991	543	44,534
45-49	2,495	2,577	30,969	994	37,035	416	37,451
50-54	2,078	2,397	25,880	877	31,232	343	31,575
55-59	1,454	1,835	17,844	623	21,756	255	22,011
60-64	784	1,265	9,029	448	11,526	116	11,642
65 and over	959	1,627	5,772	561	8,919	89	9,008
Total in Work Force	16,747	20,008	374,625	8,191	419,571	7,250	426,821

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY IN CONJUNCTION
WITH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS : CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry	Employed					Un- employed	Total in the Work Force
	Em- ployer	Self Em- ployed	Em- ployee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary Production ..	17,115	45,758	27,174	2,267	92,314	477	92,791
Mining and Quarrying ..	94	92	4,574	2	4,762	37	4,799
Manufacturing ..	7,974	6,066	295,682	179	309,901	1,779	311,680
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Pro- duction, Supply and Maintenance)	95	87	31,142	20	31,344	72	31,416
Building and Construction	9,923	12,038	81,583	96	103,640	1,143	104,783
Transport and Storage ..	2,907	7,853	51,612	42	62,414	428	62,842
Communication ..	..	2	23,180	12	23,194	68	23,262
Finance and Property ..	1,221	1,627	27,285	22	30,155	64	30,219
Commerce ..	16,244	10,845	106,991	253	134,333	806	135,139
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services ..	..	..	41,890	..	41,890	74	41,964
Community and Business Services (Including Pro- fessional)	6,011	2,462	56,256	191	64,920	167	65,087
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, etc. ..	5,483	5,156	23,284	157	34,080	364	34,444
Other Industries ..	4	7	16	..	27	1	28
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	165	309	6,548	92	7,114	4,659	11,773
Total in the Work Force	67,236	92,302	777,217	3,333	940,088	10,139	950,227
FEMALES							
Primary Production ..	2,826	6,341	5,678	4,261	19,106	73	19,179
Mining and Quarrying ..	9	8	380	2	399	1	400
Manufacturing ..	1,800	1,640	122,079	361	125,880	930	126,810
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Pro- duction, Supply and Maintenance)	12	3	2,361	4	2,380	3	2,383
Building and Construction	635	277	2,980	183	4,075	18	4,093
Transport and Storage ..	321	288	5,745	111	6,465	36	6,501
Communication ..	..	2	6,523	12	6,537	39	6,576
Finance and Property ..	126	250	20,022	47	20,445	75	20,520
Commerce ..	6,062	5,376	68,248	1,170	80,856	496	81,352
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services ..	..	..	11,214	2	11,216	38	11,254
Community and Business Services (Including Pro- fessional)	841	1,640	84,917	427	87,825	497	88,322
Amusement, Hotels, and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, etc. ..	3,993	3,871	36,953	819	45,636	441	46,077
Other Industries ..	..	1	6	..	7	1	8
Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	122	311	7,519	792	8,744	4,602	13,346
Total in the Work Force	16,747	20,008	374,625	8,191	419,571	7,250	426,821

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment

General

Estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "bench-marks") derived for the purpose from the population Censuses of June 1954 and June 1961. For the intercensal period 1954-1961 and from July 1961 to date, the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the bench-marks relate. The series will be revised in the light of the 1966 population Census results.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other direct current records of employment (e.g., for hospitals). The total of recorded employment is supplemented each month by estimates of changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

The figures relate only to civilian wage and salary earners. They, therefore, exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in rural industry and in private domestic service.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1968*).

The level of the estimates is affected by the exclusion of many employees from the 1954 and 1961 Census bench-marks; nevertheless, they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment *in the defined field*. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between bench-mark and payroll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

At the 1954 and 1961 population Censuses, those persons who were not stated to be engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service were required to be described as students, pensioners, engaged in home duties, etc., and were automatically classified as not being in the work force. It is believed that many persons—particularly married women—classified themselves according to their main or usual activity or status (e.g., home duties) and overlooked the part-time or casual employment that they had at the time of the Census. Had the census questions been designed to obtain particulars of each person's actual activity during a specified period (as the 1966 population Census work force questions were), so that all employees who did any paid work at all, or who had a job, would have been included, these persons would have been counted in the total of employed wage and salary earners.

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census bench-marks. The totals shown do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 Census.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 Census conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians: all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from which they were temporarily absent were classified as employed wage and salary earners. Census figures, which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population, are *not* comparable with those in this section

because they are based on different work force concepts and definitions and on a different method of allocating persons to industries. Furthermore, the figures in this section are still based on June 1961 benchmarks.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1954, 1961, and 1964 to 1968 and also the number of employees of government bodies and private employers. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population Census, June 1961.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN
EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS*
(*000)

Industry Group	June 1954	June 1961	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing† ..	235.2	259.1	295.9	305.1	304.7	310.3	312.6
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	23.9	29.8	30.2	30.1	30.8	30.9	31.2
Building and Construction Road Transport and Storage ..	65.8	72.3	72.1	74.4	76.2	76.0	79.7
Shipping and Stevedoring Rail and Air Transport ..	16.6	18.9	20.1	21.0	21.1	21.4	22.1
Communication ..	9.7	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.3
Finance and Property ..	16.7	21.7	22.9	18.9	19.4	19.0	19.4
Retail Trade ..	17.9	21.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	24.0	24.6
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	16.7	23.6	26.7	28.0	29.2	30.6	32.1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	45.2	52.8	55.6	56.8	56.9	57.1	58.3
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	36.9	44.9	48.2	50.0	51.0	50.9	52.1
Education ..	23.5	24.5	26.4	27.1	28.2	29.8	31.0
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc.‡ ..	6.8	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2
Other§ ..	10.7	16.1	20.5	21.4	23.0	23.8	25.8
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc.‡ ..	17.6	19.1	20.2	21.0	22.2	22.8	24.0
Other§ ..	16.3	21.1	22.9	23.5	24.3	25.2	27.0
Total ..	563.4	643.6	702.8	723.5	733.4	744.8	763.1
Private ..	404.5	463.8	515.8	534.7	538.8	546.0	559.5
Government|| ..	158.9	179.8	187.0	188.8	194.6	198.8	203.6
Total ..	563.4	643.6	702.8	723.5	733.4	744.8	763.1
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing† ..	85.5	91.6	110.8	116.4	117.5	120.6	123.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Building and Construction Road Transport and Storage ..	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
Shipping and Stevedoring Rail and Air Transport ..	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Communication ..	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finance and Property ..	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5
Retail Trade ..	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	9.2	16.1	17.5	18.6	19.6	20.5	21.4
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	34.4	41.2	43.4	45.1	47.1	50.0	50.6
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	9.9	12.3	13.2	14.1	14.9	15.0	15.4
Education ..	8.2	9.7	10.4	10.7	11.7	12.6	13.2
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc.‡ ..	19.9	27.8	30.8	32.6	33.7	34.2	34.8
Other§ ..	12.9	20.6	24.8	25.7	27.9	29.8	31.9
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc.‡ ..	16.5	19.8	20.1	21.8	23.2	24.1	25.3
Other§ ..	8.6	13.2	15.0	15.8	16.4	17.3	18.0
Total ..	216.7	266.2	300.6	316.3	328.4	340.9	350.9
Private ..	184.9	223.2	252.7	266.3	274.8	285.2	292.3
Government|| ..	31.8	43.0	47.9	50.0	53.6	55.7	58.6
Total ..	216.7	266.2	300.6	316.3	328.4	340.9	350.9

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :
INDUSTRY GROUPS*—*continued*
(‘000)

Industry Group	June 1954	June 1961	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing † ..	320.7	350.7	406.8	421.5	422.2	430.9	435.9
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	25.6	32.0	32.6	32.6	33.4	33.5	33.7
Building and Construction	66.7	73.9	73.8	76.3	78.2	78.1	82.0
Road Transport and Storage ..	18.0	20.7	22.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	10.1	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1
Rail and Air Transport ..	18.8	20.2	20.5	21.1	21.8	21.5	21.9
Communication ..	22.8	27.0	28.4	29.1	29.4	30.4	31.1
Finance and Property ..	25.9	39.8	44.2	46.6	48.8	51.1	53.5
Retail Trade ..	79.6	94.0	98.9	101.9	104.0	107.1	108.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	46.8	57.2	61.4	64.1	65.9	65.9	67.5
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	31.7	34.2	36.7	37.8	39.9	42.4	44.1
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	26.7	36.4	40.4	42.2	43.4	44.2	45.0
Education ..	23.6	36.7	45.3	47.1	50.9	53.6	57.7
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc. ‡ ..	34.1	38.9	40.4	42.8	45.4	46.9	49.3
Other § ..	24.9	34.3	37.9	39.3	40.7	42.5	44.9
Total ..	780.1	909.8	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,061.8	1,085.7	1,114.0
Private ..	589.4	687.0	768.4	801.0	813.6	831.2	851.8
Government || ..	190.7	222.8	234.9	238.8	248.2	254.5	262.2
Total ..	780.1	909.8	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,061.8	1,085.7	1,114.0

* Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and Defence Forces.

† Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published in Part 7 of the *Year Book*.

‡ Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

§ Includes forestry, fishing and trapping ; law, order, and public safety ; religion and social welfare ; and other community and business services.

|| Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

Government Bodies

The following table includes employees of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees :

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN
EMPLOYMENT : GOVERNMENT BODIES
(‘000)

Year (June)	Commonwealth Government			State and Semi- Government			Local Government			Total Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954 ..	50.5	14.6	65.1	96.3	16.0	112.3	12.1	1.2	13.3	158.9	31.8	190.7
1961 ..	54.3	15.1	69.4	110.7	26.1	136.8	14.8	1.8	16.6	179.8	43.0	222.8
1964 ..	57.3	15.6	72.9	114.3	30.3	144.6	15.4	2.0	17.4	187.0	47.9	234.9
1965 ..	58.9	16.9	75.7	114.2	31.1	145.3	15.7	2.1	17.8	188.8	50.0	238.8
1966 ..	60.8	18.2	79.0	117.8	33.2	151.0	16.0	2.2	18.2	194.6	53.6	248.2
1967 ..	62.9	19.1	82.0	119.6	34.3	153.9	16.3	2.3	18.7	198.8	55.7	254.5
1968 ..	64.1	19.3	83.4	121.6	36.8	158.4	17.8	2.5	20.3	203.6	58.6	262.2

Further References

Further details on subjects dealt with in this part are contained in other publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*. In addition, wages information is published monthly in the bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. Seasonally adjusted series of employment and unemployment statistics are also available.

Prices

Retail Price Indexes

General

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960 is set out on pages 510 to 513 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, etc.) and their weighting according to patterns of consumption.

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households. The Index is designed

only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups in the Index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to grasp it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups: Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, Miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so.

The Index has been compiled for each quarter from September Quarter, 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. "All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952-53 = 100.0. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually, and compare the degree of price change in the different groups. The Index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct the Index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remain unchanged throughout the period).

Between the September Quarter of 1948 and the December Quarter of 1963, changes in the weighting pattern of the Index had been made at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. Details of the principal changes made at those points of time are shown in the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter, 1963. Changes from the previous (fourth) linked series were:

- (1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62;

- (2) the weights for fuel and light, fares, and motoring were changed to accord with the pattern of consumption in 1961-62 ;
- (3) the weights for housing were changed to take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1961 ; and
- (4) furniture, frozen vegetables, packet soups, additional processed meat items, Sunday newspapers, and weekly magazines were added to the list of items. Rentals of six-roomed privately owned houses were included. Some other new items of less significance were included and a few items of minor significance were deleted.

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the Index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so. The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, Population Censuses, Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(Base of Each Index : Year 1952-53 = 100·0)

Year Ended 30 June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscell- aneous	All Groups
1958	114·3	108·4	127·3	106·2	118·8	114·4
1959	116·1	109·6	129·4	109·2	122·2	116·6
1960	120·8	110·7	135·8	110·9	125·5	120·0
1961	130·2	112·8	151·2	112·5	129·2	125·9
1962	127·8	114·0	157·5	114·1	129·3	126·3
1963	126·0	114·4	161·1	114·0	129·7	126·2
1964	127·2	115·1	164·5	112·6	130·8	127·1
1965	133·9	116·8	169·2	115·2	138·3	132·2
1966	139·4	118·1	177·2	118·7	145·1	137·1
1967	140·9	120·5	184·0	120·3	152·7	140·7
1968	149·8	123·1	191·1	122·0	156·5	145·9

Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES*

Item	Unit	1945	1955	1965	1966	1967
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—						
Bread (Delivered) ..	2 lb	4.6	12.2	15.9	17.0	17.8
Flour—Self Raising ..	2 lb pkt	6.2	15.1	15.7	16.4	17.2
Tea† ..	lb	22.5	70.4	63.2	31.6	31.6
Sugar‡ ..	lb	3.3	7.5	9.1	36.7	39.5
Jam, Plum ..	1½ lb	9.4	22.6	27.6	28.6	29.6
Peaches, Canned ..	29 oz	11.1	27.6	27.5	28.3	28.4
Pears, Canned ..	29 oz	11.8	29.2	28.2	28.5	28.7
Potatoes ..	7 lb	7.0	34.2	69.1	34.4	46.2
Onions ..	lb	2.2	7.6	10.6	11.5	10.7
Dairy Produce, etc.—						
Butter ..	lb	17.1	42.4	49.8	49.8	49.8
Eggs, New Laid§ ..	doz	21.7	55.7	60.4	68.6	65.2
Bacon Rashers|| ..	lb	19.0	59.6	99.4	50.4	52.2
Milk—Condensed ..	tin	8.6	18.7	20.4	20.5	21.2
„ Fresh, Bottled¶	quart	6.2	15.0	17.1	17.9	18.2
Meat—						
Beef, Sirloin ..	lb	11.4	33.6	53.9	59.4	61.0
„ Ribs** ..	lb	9.6	33.1	52.3	55.3	59.5
„ Steak, Rump ..	lb	17.6	45.4	81.2	89.2	98.4
„ „ Chuck ..	lb	8.4	28.2	43.5	47.3	50.7
„ Sausages ..	lb	6.8	16.8	25.3	28.3	31.4
„ Corned Silverside ..	lb	10.5	33.0	49.8	54.5	59.9
„ „ Brisket ..	lb	7.8	24.3	36.0	39.5	42.8
Mutton, Leg ..	lb	9.5	21.5	26.2	27.5	29.9
„ Forequarter ..	lb	5.5	13.7	18.7	19.5	20.7
„ Chops, Loin ..	lb	8.9	21.0	25.5	26.6	28.4
„ „ Leg ..	lb	9.7	22.9	29.0	30.1	32.0
Pork, Leg ..	lb	13.3	44.1	56.6	57.0	64.4
„ Loin ..	lb	14.0	45.0	58.7	59.2	65.8
„ Chops ..	lb	14.7	45.4	58.6	58.7	65.6

* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† From 1966 ½ lb.

‡ From 1966 4 lb.

§ Extra large grade as from April 1961 ; 24 oz from August 1965

|| From 1965 ½ lb "pre-pack".

¶ Delivered. Milk prices prior to 1950 are for loose milk.

** Prior to 1955 prices are for "Bone-in".

Wholesale Price Indexes

The main wholesale price index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician is the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index which extends back to 1928 and is issued monthly.

Prices used in this Index are in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Commodities are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible, with the price of imported goods being taken on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each being subdivided into goods which are mainly imported and those which are mainly home produced.

The Index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. Changes in usage, changes in category as between "imported" and "home produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the Index.

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the Index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table :

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Average of Three Years Ended June
1939 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods Principally Imported*	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	272	368	340
1963-64	383	207	484	286	221	473	339	352	275	376	346
1964-65	391	207	427	286	242	503	345	364	277	388	355
1965-66	390	218	432	325	306	507	355	385	280	409	371
1966-67	396	220	419	381	281	511	362	401	283	425	383
1967-68	397†	225	392	397	222	514	361†	411	287	431†	388†

* Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

† Preliminary figures only.

Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years shown :

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1945	1955	1965	1966	1967
cents						
Agriculture—						
Wheat	bushel	39.4	140.7	147.1	153.6	157.3
Barley, English	"	60.2	152.5	146.7	146.6	150.8
Oats, Milling	"	41.5	84.0	87.1	90.4	87.3
Maize	"	83.3	153.3	245.0	270.0	190.0
\$						
Bran	ton	12.00	43.10	39.38	42.22	43.35
Pollard	"	12.00	43.10	42.38	45.22	46.35
Flour (First Quality)	"	25.75	65.75	81.02	84.09	85.36
Chaff	"	18.93	35.83	44.50	52.17	47.33
Potatoes	"	15.00	69.18	131.39	45.95	71.42
Onions	"	29.25	97.87	99.99	115.63	95.03
cents						
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	lb	14.9	39.5	47.7	48.0	48.0
Bacon	"	12.9	40.4	54.0	52.8	55.4
Ham	"	15.4	45.4	68.3	68.3	72.8
Cheese (Matured)	"	13.8	30.4	34.2	35.3	37.0
Honey	"	6.3	9.4	14.6	14.6	14.8
Eggs*	doz	18.5	49.6	52.7	60.4	56.8
\$						
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, Prime	100 lb	5.11	14.98	22.28	25.51	26.96
cents						
Mutton	lb	4.4	9.1	11.5	12.3	12.0
Veal	"	4.9	17.5	24.1	27.8	31.5
Pork	"	8.1	25.4	30.2	31.3	37.4
Lamb	"	7.3	21.7	24.7	20.7	23.2

* Extra large grade as from April 1961 ; 24 oz from August 1965.

Export Price Index

The Export Price Index is a fixed-weights index. Its purpose is to provide comparisons monthly over a limited number of years of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for

variations in quantities exported. The Index numbers are thus measures of price change only. The price series used in the Index relate to specified standards for each commodity and, in most cases, are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc.

For some commodities, price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, whilst, for other commodities, average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

There are twenty-nine items in the Index. In recent years, these twenty-nine items have constituted approximately 83 per cent of the total value of Australian exports. The weights are based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61.

The Export Price Index has been compiled for each month from July 1959.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(Base of Each Index : Year 1959-60 = 100)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	Gold	All Groups
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	99	101	92	97	100	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	95	91	84	91	100	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	90	107	72	89	100	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	100	91	123	101	105
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	102	84	107	122	101	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	101	67	89	117	101	105
1967-68 ..	95*	125*	79	109	95*	68*	67	120	104	100*

* Preliminary figure only.

Further Reference

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS—*Labour Report*.
Canberra, Government Printer.

5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administration

Local Government Department

General Description

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that date. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result of this, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government :

- Local Government Act
- Acts relating to local government in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong
- Cultural and Recreational Lands Act
- Dog Act
- Drainage Areas Act
- Litter Act
- Local Authorities Superannuation Act
- Markets Act
- Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
- Newmarket Sheep Sales Act
- Petrol Pumps Act
- Pounds Act
- Public Authorities Marks Act
- Public Contracts Act
- Town and Country Planning Act
- Tramways Act
- Valuation of Land Act
- Weights and Measures Act

Constituting and Altering the Constitution of Municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government Gazette*. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the

territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a shire it must contain rateable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

2. To constitute new boroughs, towns, or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :
 - (i) Is substantially urban in character;
 - (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants;
 - (iii) contains rateable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000; and
 - (iv) contains rateable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in (6) below.

3. To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.
4. To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.
5. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the sub-divisions of any municipal district. (The sub-divisions of a city, town, or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". The maximum number of sub-divisions permitted in any municipality except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards. Most Victorian municipalities are sub-divided).
6. To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in (2) above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances, a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968 no new municipalities were created and there were no changes in the status of existing municipalities.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 (to which amendments affecting valuation matters have been made in 1961, 1964, and 1965) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication of these valuations, and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Progress has been made towards each of these objectives and municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, each attending to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities.

Valuations will continue to be carried out by municipalities, but the Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give guidance and advice.

The legislation provided for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are members of the Public Service within the Local Government Department. The Valuers' Qualification Board, under powers vested in it by the legislation, may either conduct examinations for valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. (It was also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers, who made application before 14 December 1961 and who were practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted in 1960.) The Board can also grant certificates of qualification covering the whole of Victoria or for any part or parts of the State, according to the scope of the applicant's experience. As from 1 January 1966, the subjects of examination comprise a four-year certificate course conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Any candidate successful at these examinations must also have had a period of practical experience in valuation work aggregating in all not less than four years within six years prior to his application for a certificate. Admission to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers as an Associate Member will qualify a candidate for a certificate, but unless he has passed all alternative subjects, both rural and urban, the certificate of qualification is likely to be appropriately restricted. The subjects of examination referred to correspond with those required to gain entry to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

On 1 December 1965, the Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act came into operation. This Act overhauls the procedures for determining all disputes on the valuation of property, either for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals will be heard and decided by a Land Valuation Board of Review, except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$2,000, in which case the appellant may have it determined by a Board or by the Supreme Court at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition, the hearing will be before a Board of Review where the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on an application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. Where the claim exceeds \$10,000, the hearing may be either before the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

These Boards of Review are intended to operate in a relatively informal and inexpensive way. Each Board is composed of a Chairman and two valuers, the latter selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land. Neither the objector nor the Council need have legal representation, though an appellant is entitled to engage a valuer to give evidence on his behalf and also to engage legal representation should he so desire.

Inspection of Scaffolding

A Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board was appointed in 1967. The Board examines and issues certificates of qualification to municipal scaffolding inspectors. It is also empowered to issue certificates of competency to scaffolders. From January 1971 it will become necessary for every person who erects, alters or demolishes certain types of scaffolding to hold either a certificate of competency or a permit to work under the supervision of a qualified scaffolder. The scaffolding affected is cantilever scaffolding, suspended scaffolding, bracket scaffolding from which a person could fall a greater distance than 14 ft or any other scaffolding (not being a ladder), the working platform of which has a height greater than 14 ft above the supporting surface. Previous legislation is referred to on page 224 of the 1968 *Victorian Year Book*.

Municipalities

General Description

At 30 June 1968, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 210 municipal districts and the Yallourn Works Area. This latter was severed from the municipal districts of which it then formed part by the *State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947*. For certain purposes, it is deemed to be a borough, and municipal administration is the responsibility of the Commission, assisted by an Advisory Council. The 210 municipalities comprised :

Cities	..	..	..	59
Towns	..	..	..	5
Boroughs	..	..	..	8
Shires	..	..	..	138
				<hr/>
				210
				<hr/>

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1.51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2.28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal Councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than twenty-four (except the City of Melbourne, which has thirty-three councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a rateable annual value of at least \$40, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retires in rotation.

Generally speaking, a councillor, at a council meeting, may not discuss or vote on any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest, and he may become incapable of being or continuing as a councillor if he is in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality. A councillor who acts while so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on rateable property in the municipality. By an amendment to the Local Government Act in December 1966 the following persons may also be enrolled on the voters' roll :

(1) The spouse of a person entitled to be enrolled in respect of property within a municipal district upon which that person and his or her spouse reside if the said spouse is not liable to be rated in respect of such property; and provided that the spouse shall make written application for enrolment to the council.

(2) The owner of any rateable property in respect of which some other person is liable to be rated as occupier.

If a corporation owns or occupies rateable property it must appoint some person to be enrolled in its place. In the case of public statutory

corporations however, this is optional. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than \$25, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there.

Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the rateable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 65 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), an engineer, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a building surveyor, a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed certificate of competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and Duties of Municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and Bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, by-pass roads, tourists' roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is wholly responsible for any roads or bridges declared to be metropolitan main highways or metropolitan bridges.

Private Streets

A "Private Street" as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Sewers, Drains, and Watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district, or, of which it has the management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water Supply and Sewerage

In the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 262-3). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 273-8). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the Sewerage Authority or Waterworks Trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities.

The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building Control

Since 1945, building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. These regulations apply in cities and towns and may be applied in the whole or any part of any borough or shire, if the council concerned so desires. At 30 June 1968, only one borough and eleven shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of Government Departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Town and Country Planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business areas, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. This scheme—the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme—was approved on 30 April 1968 and

came into operation on 22 May 1968. On approval of the scheme the Board delegated to municipal councils in the planning area certain of its powers, authorities and responsibilities in relation to the administration, enforcement and carrying out of the scheme. Local planning schemes and interim development orders will continue to operate for a period not in any case exceeding two years. This is to permit any desirable features of the local schemes to be incorporated in the Metropolitan Scheme by way of amendment.

The Town and Country Planning Act was amended and consolidated in 1961. The new legislation which came into force in February 1962 was substantially amended in 1968.

Other Powers and Duties

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Under financial agreements between certain councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation, the following amounts have been provided by councils up to 30 June 1967 :

City of Melbourne \$1,224,000, City of Port Melbourne \$39,600, City of Prahran \$280,000, City of Richmond \$15,850, City of South Melbourne \$75,800, City of St. Kilda \$20,000, and City of Williamstown \$34,000.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means, many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs ;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;

- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (10) supervision of weights and measures ; and
- (11) traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, Government grants, licence fees, and miscellaneous income.

Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks, and, for the 1966 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$48m.

Rating of Land and Property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Government, by certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 required all metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to arrange for a valuation to be returned by 30 September 1964, such valuation to be assessed at the level of general value current at 31 December 1961, unless the valuation in force at that latter date fulfilled these conditions. Future valuations in these municipalities will be at not more than four-year intervals.

The Minister, acting under the authority of the same Act, required municipalities in the provincial areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo-Castlemaine, and Mildura to do the same, though in these cases future valuations will be at not more than six-year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has decided to rate on unimproved capital value or (since 1 June 1968) partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value. Under the latter system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the unimproved capital value of the rateable property.

The amending legislation which provides for a combination rate also provided for the gradual replacement of unimproved capital value as a basis of rating by a modified form of unimproved capital value known as site value. Replacement will be effected gradually as valuations are made on the new bases throughout the State.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances, but shall not be less than 5 per cent of the capital value.

The unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It is the amount a purchaser might reasonably expect to pay for land, assuming that no improvements had been effected to it.

Site value differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stones, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years last preceding the valuation.

Of the 210 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1967, 158 were rating on net annual value and fifty-two on unimproved capital value. The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the general fund of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year, and in any one year shall not exceed 20c in the \$1 or be less than 3c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. For certain special purposes, however, a municipality may raise its general rate above the limitation imposed by the Local Government Act.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the Council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two-thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided.

Except for the special purposes mentioned above, the aggregate amount of general and extra rates levied in any subdivision is not to exceed 20c in the \$1 of the net annual value of the rateable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment may be paid within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates, which may be levied by municipalities, include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government Grants

Although Government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens' centres, immunisation, home help service, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the Depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years, for various municipal works, and, after the Second World War, an amount of \$200,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act 1950* provided that one-half of the revenue received from motor drivers' licence fees, less the cost of collection, was to be paid into a Fund to be known as the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Fund was established on 1 January 1951.

From 1 January 1965, the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6 (licence current for a three-year period) by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act 1964* and, as the whole of this increase was payable to Consolidated Revenue, the

Act provided that henceforth one-quarter of the amount collected from such licences, less the cost of collection, was to be paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund. One-half of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less the cost of collection, paid under the *Motor Car Act* 1958 is also credited to the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make. The municipal works, usually subsidised from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act* 1967 increased this to \$500,000.

For the year ended 30 June 1967, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$415,090, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$834,526.

Country Roads Board Recoups and Grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries, on behalf of the Country Roads Board, under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work is required, however, to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining certain rural roads (known as unclassified roads), municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts. (See page 257.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its ratepayers. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Borrowing Powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers, the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement; provided that, where money is borrowed for gas or electric supply, water, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by the sale of debentures or by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement or by the issue of debentures, on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for any of the following purposes :

- (1) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (2) private street construction ;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of Municipal Funds in the Short-term Money Market

Since June 1962, it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorised dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of Section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000 (See also page 721.)

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorised dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to the 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act, and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association which was founded in 1879 and given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established—to quote the preamble to that Act—“for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations”. The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee

Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act 1964* was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act 1960*. Prior to this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organisations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits, in each case, took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances, or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :

- (1) Substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death prior to the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and
- (2) an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended at 30 June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. Since 1962, the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
INCOME					
Premium and Investment Income ..	1,899	2,398	2,516	2,806	3,329
Other	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,899	2,398	2,516	2,806	3,329
EXPENDITURE					
Contributions, Refunds, Death and Withdrawal Benefits	373	485	688	736	1,168
Contributions to Management ..	48	98	145	168	198
Total	421	583	833	904	1,366
Operating Surplus for Year ..	1,479	1,815	1,683	1,902	1,963
Accumulated Funds at End of Year	7,287	9,102	10,785	12,686	14,649

The accumulated funds at 28 February 1967 consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

History of Local Government Administration. 1961

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and Functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1966-67) of \$40.9m, rate income of \$5.9m, other revenue of \$20.7m, and a work force of approximately 2,800 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,900 at 30 June 1967 ranked only seventh amongst

metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 7,765 acres, no less than 2,081 acres are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends more than \$1m.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000kW. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease until the power station is closed down and held as a reserve capacity.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number nine, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organisation is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the nine permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative Organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organisation has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organised by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprised of the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are married to committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. Obviously departments, particularly when

organised by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :

Public Works and Traffic Committee	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee	Health Department
Finance Committee	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Town Hall and Properties Committee	No specific links. Departmental services available as required.

Further References, 1961 to 1968

Re-development in the Central Business Area

The central business area of Melbourne presents a special problem in urban re-development. It is both costly and difficult and, of necessity, must be comprehensive in its nature. The whole of a selected area must be planned and this means that existing buildings and land subdivisional patterns are eliminated, and a completely new development takes place. Invariably, because of the problem of assembling the land ownership, public authorities must participate, though the development itself may still be left to private enterprise.

The Melbourne City Council is at present planning a comprehensive re-development of a section of the central business area which envisages the provision of hotel and office accommodation, a retail complex, and extensive car parking facilities. The section concerned embraces a complete city block bounded by Lonsdale, Elizabeth, La Trobe, and Swanston Streets, and comprises an area of 8 acres. The area was chosen because of the indifferent real estate development which reflected itself in the land values. Although only one block removed from the central block of the city, where the land values average \$120 per ft and above, half of this block (north of Little Lonsdale Street) averages less than \$20 per ft and the other half (south of

Little Lonsdale Street) \$20 to \$49 per ft. Within the area is a wasteful tangle of badly planned lanes embracing a little more than 2 acres of land. The remainder of the land is divided into eighty separate land holdings.

The problem has been examined by analysing the whole central business area's economic, market, and civic potential. This embraced a study of population growth, commercial and developmental trends, and needs in relation to office space, retail space, residential space (including hotels and apartments), parking facilities, and transport patterns. The specific site was then studied to establish the pattern of property holdings and market values, transport and traffic, topographical features, and underground services. From these two studies the potential plan of development of the area was deduced from the growth factors disclosed in the general study of central business area. To test the feasibility of the plan an economic analysis was made of the disclosed alternative proposals for the site. This analysis included costs of acquisition, revenue, and market potential for various forms of development related to the market needs of the central business area, building costs, economic returns and likely future values. The study has brought together various sources of information to give a profile of the city which previously had not been available in this form. Certain aspects of it, very vital to the planning, are also of general interest.

The present daily influx of population in the central business area is 250,000, of which the work force accounts for 58 per cent (145,000), additional shoppers 15 per cent (37,000), business visitors 15 per cent (37,000), and the remainder (recreation, entertainment, education, etc.) 12 per cent (31,000). It is estimated this daily influx will increase within the next 20 years to 360,000, of which the work force will comprise 225,000 (62.5 per cent). Almost 60 per cent of this work force is employed in offices which at present account for 40 per cent of the city's total floor space. This proportion is expected to increase and the present yearly absorption rate of 600,000 sq ft of office space should rise to 750,000 sq ft within ten years.

The retail section of the central area employs almost 20 per cent of the work force and occupies more than 6 mill. sq ft of floor space. Slightly more than 20 per cent of the total volume of metropolitan sales is done in the central area, and even allowing for the proportion of total metropolitan retail volume to fall as low as 14–15 per cent, the total yearly sales should increase to \$350m within the next 10 years.

Another growth factor will be hotel accommodation. The volume of domestic air travel alone is likely to treble in 20 years, and overseas visitor traffic should increase four-fold in the next 10 years. The national demand for hotel space should increase by 46,000 rooms, of

which it is estimated metropolitan Melbourne will need an additional 8,000. Even on a conservative view this would mean 4,000 within the next 10 years, and one half of these (2,000) could be expected in or around the central area.

These aspects, being the major growth factors, naturally point the direction for the proposed re-development. From a location viewpoint, the area adjoins the heart of the retail centre and is adjacent to one of the world's largest department stores, with the main commercial offices on one side and the theatre, entertainment, hotel, and government offices on the other. The northern side is adjacent to the site of a proposed underground railway station and is in proximity to the main domestic air terminals. The proposal is for a scheme involving a retail complex, hotel, office block and extensive car parking facilities to be developed by private enterprise and involving the Melbourne City Council in an initial outlay of some \$5m. The proposal has not yet been adopted by the Council.

Statistics of Local Government

General

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In tables for the year 1965-66 which follow, municipalities have been divided into the following classes :

City of Melbourne ;

Other Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division ; and

Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on page 133 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

At 30 September 1966, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,304 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 642 in 54 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,629 in 154 municipalities in the remaining Statistical Divisions.

Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, etc.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, receipts of all funds, the amount of loans outstanding, etc., are shown for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The large increase in the value of rateable properties in the year 1964-65 was due to the implementation of the *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 which required all Metropolitan municipalities

and certain major country cities and towns to arrange a valuation to be returned by 30 September 1964 and assessed at the general value current at 31 December 1961.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

Year Ended 30 September—	Number of Rate- payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Rateable Property		Receipts All Funds	Loans Out- standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1962	1,229	1,213	340,128	6,748,251	147,111	108,315
1963	1,278	1,231	370,135	7,364,185	163,404	125,506
1964	1,327	1,252	393,462	7,786,666	172,199	140,357
1965	1,378	1,290	559,247	10,995,815	195,666	156,012
1966	1,433	1,306	593,250	11,716,929	205,177	169,060

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1962 to 1966, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

Included in the table are particulars of income and expenditure on account of the ordinary services provided by municipalities together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts and Private Street Accounts are excluded.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Year Ended 30 September—	Ordinary Services		Business Undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1962	80,722	80,333	35,424	35,353
1963	86,486	86,050	38,305	37,982
1964	92,008	92,925	40,067	39,883
1965	102,995	103,187	45,352	45,117
1966	110,726	112,661	47,604	47,962

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1966 are given below :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1965-66
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	5,405	42,373	24,123	71,901
Penalties	7	212	69	287
Licences—				
Dog	4	216	116	337
Other	16	103	40	158
Total Taxation	5,432	42,903	24,347	72,682
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	134	2,103	2,145	4,381
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities ..	138	880	822	1,840
Markets	1,027	313	445	1,786
Halls	52	326	278	656
Libraries	2	43	38	82
Weighbridges	23	7	27	56
Sale of Materials	1	157	575	734
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	1,710	4,954	6,664
Other	557	715	548	1,820
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	89	1,990	1,051	3,130
Other	28	686	226	941
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking Fees	718	194	407	1,319
Building Fees	82	717	178	977
Supervision of Private Streets ..	..	1,304	147	1,451
Other	20	425	269	714
Total Public Works and Services	2,871	11,571	12,110	26,552
Government Grants—				
Roads, etc.	13	225	495	733
Parks, Gardens, etc. .. .. .	..	171	879	1,050
Infant Welfare	24	366	235	624
Pre-school	45	158	117	321
Home Help	22	541	122	686
Libraries	47	517	312	876
Other	24	217	485	727
Total Government Grants	175	2,195	2,646	5,016
Transfers from Business Undertakings	90	907	88	1,085
Transfers from Other Council Funds	244	1,775	1,180	3,199
Interest on Investments, etc.	189	286	87	563
Fines	599	364	64	1,027
Other Revenue	125	327	148	600
Total Revenue	9,725	60,329	40,672	110,726

* See definition on page 247.

After exclusion of \$3,199,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1965-66 was \$107,527,000. Of this total, 67.6 per cent was derived from taxation (67.1 per cent from rates and penalties, and 0.5 per cent from licences); 24.7 per cent from public works and services; 1.0 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 4.7 per cent from Government grants; and 2.0 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$72,682,000) was equivalent to \$22.66 per head of population or to \$50.70 per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1966 are set out below:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1965-66
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration	1,456	7,891	5,733	15,079
Debt Charges (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	1,509	3,032	1,446	5,987
Overdraft .. .. .	.. .. .	251	224	475
Redemption	166	3,940	2,895	7,001
Sinking Fund.. .. .	364	341	79	784
Other	†	70	6	76
Total Debt Charges	2,039	7,634	4,650	14,323
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, etc.	730	13,685	15,697	30,112
Cleaning and Watering	463	2,134	403	2,999
Street Lighting	‡	1,742	457	2,199
Other	10	982	177	1,170
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	1,085	4,688	3,075	8,848
Markets	410	133	294	836
Halls	262	1,318	663	2,243
Libraries	96	1,633	686	2,416
Weighbridges	3	6	14	23
Materials .. .. .	.. .. .	17	187	204
Plant (Excluding Road Plant)	173	1,105	197	1,476
Elderly Citizens' Centres	9	243	82	334
Other	60	1,763	986	2,809
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	396	4,360	1,373	6,129
Infant Welfare	94	959	536	1,589
Pre-school	124	341	171	636
Home Help	31	1,101	232	1,364
Other	93	1,114	447	1,654
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	594	1,391	257	2,242
Building Inspection	27	484	59	571
Other	17	1,074	469	1,560
Total Public Works and Services	4,678	40,272	26,463	71,413

*See definition on page 247. †Under \$500. ‡Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1965-66—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board .. .. .	..	631	1,096	1,727
Metropolitan Fire Brigades	183	1,431	..	1,615
Hospitals and Other Charities	64	120	93	277
Superannuation	105	635	448	1,188
Other	284	109	76	468
Total Grants	636	2,926	1,713	5,275
Transfers to Other Council Funds	1,038	1,203	1,079	3,320
Pay-roll Tax	103	559	330	993
Insurances	206	820	724	1,750
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	342	167	509
Total Expenditure	10,157	61,646	40,859	112,661

* See definition on page 247.

Excluding \$3,320,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1965-66 was \$109,342,000. Of this total, 13·8 per cent was for administration; 13·1 per cent for debt charges; 10·4 per cent for health services; 17·5 per cent for parks, gardens and other council properties; 33·4 per cent for roads, streets, etc.; 4·0 per cent for other public works and services; 4·8 per cent for grants and contributions; and 3·0 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure, other than pay-roll tax, during each of the years ended 30 September 1962 to 1966, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Salaries*	7,917	8,325	9,324	10,021	11,773
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	215	242	257	271	289
Audit Expenses	85	89	92	111	120
Dog Registration Expenses	153	162	167	190	195
Election Expenses	69	69	92	113	107
Legal Expenses	205	244	264	311	316
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone	1,169	1,254	1,375	1,539	1,772
Other	186	211	228	346	509
Total	9,999	10,597	11,800	12,900	15,079

* Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health—Other" on previous page.

Municipal Business Undertakings

In Victoria, during 1965-66, fifteen municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply is to be found on page 262.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1966, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1965-66
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, etc. ..	..	91	567	658
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	14,119	30,003	643	44,764
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	842	222	555	1,619
Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	56	110	397	563
Total Revenue ..	15,016	30,426	2,163	47,604

* See definition on page 247.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1965-66
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses	68	389	458
Depreciation	1	53	54
Debt Charges	20	128	148
Other Expenditure	5	2	7
Total Water Supply	95	572	666

* See definition on page 247.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1965-66—continued (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	12,985	27,800	462	41,247
Depreciation	525	624	4	1,153
Debt Charges	441	1,094	83	1,618
Other Expenditure	90	837	29	955
Total Electricity	14,042	30,354	578	44,973
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	749	127	394	1,270
Depreciation	28	34	14	75
Debt Charges	75	..	158	233
Other Expenditure	82	80	51	213
Total Abattoirs	934	241	618	1,792
Other†—				
Working Expenses	54	63	298	416
Depreciation .. ..	..	5	23	28
Debt Charges .. ..	..	..	28	28
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	41	18	59
Total Other	54	110	367	530
Total Expenditure	15,030	30,799	2,133	47,962

* See definition on page 247.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal Loan Finance

Municipal Loan Receipts and Expenditure

The following tables show loan receipts and expenditure of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works on private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts and expenditure for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. The second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1966, and the third table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN RECEIPTS, LOAN EXPENDITURE (Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans) (\$'000)

Year Ended 30 September—	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary Services	Business Undertakings	Other (Non-works)	Total
	Ordinary Services	Business Undertakings						
1962.. ..	12,283	2,084	2,399	16,767	10,919	3,605	*	14,523
1963.. ..	15,640	3,573	1,684	20,897	12,478	3,665	*	16,143
1964.. ..	15,196	2,516	1,716	19,428	15,944	3,513	*	19,457
1965.. ..	19,521	2,851	2,105	24,477	19,151	3,508	*	22,659
1966.. ..	18,879	1,842	2,352	23,073	21,468	3,570	199	25,237

* Included with Ordinary Services.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1965–66
(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	3,650	9,251	5,978	18,879
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	19	142	161
Electricity .. ..	..	1,247	55	1,302
Abattoirs .. ..	..	..	360	360
Quarry .. ..	..	..	19	19
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, etc., to Loan Fund) ..	1,228	783	341	2,352
Total Receipts ..	4,878	11,300	6,895	23,073

* See definition on page 247.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1965–66
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	905	5,013	2,901	8,819
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	3,366	2,665	565	6,597
Halls	84	1,386	812	2,281
Plant †	8	240	76	325
Markets	27	44	86	157
Other	69	1,358	900	2,327
Infant Welfare Centres	1	147	7	154
Pre-school (Crèches, etc.)	33	194	14	241
Other	32	310	226	568
Total Ordinary Services	4,525	11,357	5,586	21,468
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	19	194	213
Electricity	1,212	1,146	235	2,594
Abattoirs	55	..	688	742
Quarry .. ..	..	..	21	21
Total Business Under- takings	1,267	1,165	1,138	3,570
Other (Non-Works) .. ..	..	156	43	199
Total Expenditure ..	5,792	12,678	6,767	25,237

* See definition on page 247.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

At 30 September 1966, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to \$16.4m.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1961–62 to 1965–66, is given below. Liability of municipalities for private street construction is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accumu- lated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Govern- ment	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			\$'000			\$
1962 ..	4,991	103,324	108,315	6,690	101,625	33.93
1963 ..	5,446	120,060	125,506	6,633	118,874	38.92
1964 ..	5,404	134,952	140,357	7,854	132,503	42.49
1965 ..	5,601	150,412	156,012	8,765	147,247	46.34
1966 ..	5,644	163,416	169,060	10,207	158,853	49.15

Construction of Private Streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account, or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1966, of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1965-66 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total Victoria
Receipts—			
Loans	2,702	110	2,812
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	2,568	508	3,075
Owners' Contributions	15,584	1,652	17,235
Other	586	67	652
Total	21,438	2,336	23,774
Expenditure—			
Works	17,805	1,710	19,514
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	774	171	945
Debt Charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,104	103	1,207
Overdraft	343	22	365
Redemption	1,880	243	2,123
Sinking Fund	124	14	138
Other	615	135	749
Total	22,644	2,397	25,041
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30 September 1966	4,160	381	4,541
Bank Overdraft at 30 September 1966	10,245	1,470	11,716
Loan Liability at 30 September 1966	18,502	2,124	20,626

* See definition on page 247.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Receipts—					
Loans	3,106	5,068	5,111	2,901	2,812
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	819	..	15	2,371	2,130
Owners' Contributions	9,311	11,174	14,066	16,025	17,235
Other	446	354	388	514	652
Total	13,682	16,596	19,580	21,811	22,829
Expenditure—					
Works	11,404	11,212	14,159	17,935	19,514
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) .. .. .	..	331	..	..	..
Debt Charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	598	799	1,086	1,112	1,207
Overdraft	171	155	154	125	365
Redemption	882	1,236	1,624	1,894	2,123
Sinking Fund	71	79	121	166	138
Other	777	880	1,176	1,144	749
Total	13,903	14,692	18,320	22,377	24,097
Loan Liability at 30 September	11,650	15,482	18,970	19,950	20,626

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for the general traffic in the State in 1967. The mileage of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, was supplied by the Country Roads Board, and the mileage of other roads and streets has been compiled from information furnished by municipal and other authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1967 (Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways, By-pass Roads	Main Roads	Tourists' Roads, Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	72	72
Portland cement concrete ..	3	2	..	131	136
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	37	167	..	1,514	1,718
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements	4,226	7,836	477	13,755	26,294
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	234	1,058	429	27,971	29,692
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	23	..	20,752	20,775
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are open for general traffic ..	..	7	..	22,270	22,277
Total	4,500	9,093	906	86,465	100,964

Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board was constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912 and commenced its operations in 1913. There are about 101,000 miles of public roads in Victoria of which 14,499 constitute the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the Country Roads Act, any road in Victoria may be declared or proclaimed by the Board to be a State highway, a by-pass road, a tourists' road, a forest road, or a main road.

Works to cater for the needs of through traffic on State highways, by-pass roads, tourists' roads, and forest roads are financed wholly from funds available to the Board. State highways and by-pass roads, while serving the immediate district through which they pass as arterial routes, also carry much long-distance traffic. Tourists' roads and forest roads generally pass through areas where little or no rate revenue is available to the local municipality. Main roads, the construction and maintenance costs of which are partly borne by local municipal councils, form what may be described as the secondary system of important roads in the State. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads,

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of declared and proclaimed roads as at 30 June 1967 comprised 4,460 miles of State highways, 40 miles of by-pass roads, 445 miles of tourists' roads, 461 miles of forest roads, and 9,093 miles of main roads.

Recent Developments

Dual Carriageways

The most significant recent development in road construction has been the steady increase in the provision throughout the State of dual carriageways separated by a central section on State highways and by-pass roads and other sections of roads with heavy traffic. Where dual carriageways are combined with outer separators and service roads, through traffic is separated from local traffic, thus providing safer conditions for the travelling public. In some cases dual carriageways form part of freeway-type roads on which all crossing movements at grade are eliminated by the provision of grade-separated intersections with on and off ramps to permit traffic to join and leave the main traffic stream. Dual carriageways have been constructed on many of the State highways which provide the main arterial connections with the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

The Board has a long term programme of such works which includes the provision of dual carriageways between Melbourne and Seymour on the Hume Highway, between Melbourne and Ballarat on the Western Highway, and further extensions and improvements on the Maroondah Highway, the Burwood Highway, the Princes Highway East, and the Nepean Highway.

Roadside Development

Another recent development has been the special attention being given to that portion of the road reserve outside the carriageway. When the Board was constituted the State road system was so poor that the main objective was to provide good traffic-carrying roads as quickly as possible. Although the aesthetic aspects of road design were kept in mind, it has been possible only in recent years to place more emphasis on the treatment of roadsides and median strips. The need for correct horticultural treatment and selection of the most suitable trees and shrubs for the roadside has led to the appointment of a horticultural officer on the Board's staff.

Tourism

Interest in tourism and roads to serve the holiday maker have increased over the years. Roads following the coastline have always been a great tourist attraction and, in the early 1920s, requests were made for certain roads to the snowfields to be treated as special roads for tourists. It was not until 1936, however, that statutory recognition

was given to the demand and, under the Tourists' Roads Act, the Board was authorised to declare suitable roads as tourists' roads and thereafter accept full responsibility for their construction and maintenance. Four hundred and forty-five miles of tourists' roads have been developed to open up areas with natural attractions including the snowfields of the Victorian Alps.

Each year 2 per cent of the Board's revenue from receipts under the Motor Car Act is paid into the Tourist Fund. This fund is administered by the Tourist Development Authority and expended on the provision and improvement of facilities for tourists throughout the State. In addition, the Government has for some years provided additional funds for the construction of roads of tourist interest as recommended by the Tourist Development Authority in conjunction with the Board. Under this scheme access roads to beaches, waterfalls and other attractive areas have been constructed, including the road over the Bogong High Plains between Rocky Valley Reservoir and the Omeo Highway.

Bituminous Sealing

In 1913, tarred surfacing of roads was considered to be impracticable in rural areas because of the cost involved and the steel tyred traffic using the roads. Since then, however, 87·9 per cent. of the Board's declared road mileage has been sealed. Approximately 3,000 miles of sealing work on roads of all categories is carried out each year by the Board's twenty-four mobile bituminous surfacing units, and plant owned by municipal councils and contractors.

Finance

To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, two main sources of finance are available: State and Commonwealth funds. Funds derived from State sources are:

- (1) Motor registration fees, less cost of collection. (Bus registration fees and increased fees imposed under the *Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965* are excluded.)
- (2) Two-thirds of additional motor registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership, less total cost of collection.
- (3) Trailer registration fees less cost of collection other than the amount paid to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.
- (4) One-quarter drivers' licence fees, less one-quarter cost of collection.
- (5) Drivers' licence testing fees, less cost of collection.
- (6) Examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations.

- (7) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial goods Vehicles Act.
- (8) Municipal repayments on account of main road works.
- (9) Since the diversion of revenue from fines under the Motor Car Act from the Country Roads Board Fund to Consolidated Revenue, an additional grant of \$700,000 has been made available to the Board each financial year from the State Loan Fund.
- (10) Loan money.

From Commonwealth sources, money is provided to the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965

Following the enactment of the *Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965*, a special fund was established into which is paid additional revenue from the increases in motor registration fees imposed as from 1 July 1965. This fund, called the Roads (Special Projects) Fund, is administered by the State Treasurer for the purpose of providing finance for special road projects throughout the State. Approximately one-third of the moneys paid into the fund are allotted to the Board for roadworks in rural areas.

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are as follows :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)*	21,366	23,427	23,378	24,690	25,866
Municipalities Contributions—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	1,764	1,579	1,690	1,691	1,824
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	21,351	22,431	25,182	27,175	29,050
Roads (Special Projects) Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	1,654	3,311
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	4,919	5,638	5,926	6,379	6,732
State Loan Funds	602	666	762	1,020	834
Grants under Public Works Loan Application Act .. .. .	..	..	700	768	715
Other Receipts	168	223	889	971	464
Total	50,170	53,964	58,527	64,348	68,796

* From 1 July 1964, revenue from fines was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and replaced by a grant under the Public Works Loan Application Act.

Commencing with the year 1964-65, an additional amount was charged to the cost of collection to recoup the State Loan Fund for the cost of construction of a new office building at Carlton. The amount charged in each of the years 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67 was \$553,000.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	38,867	49,041	50,556	53,076	57,503
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	111	150	196	238	252
Plant Purchases	1,832	1,193	697	1,149	1,388
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments	1,930	1,950	1,988	2,056	2,140
Payment to Tourist Fund	395	427	469	468	494
Payment to Transport Regulation Board				178	383
General Expenditure*	4,243	3,996	4,619	6,113	5,416
Total	47,378	56,758	58,525	63,278	67,575

*Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, etc., at Kew: \$542,000 in 1962-63; \$378,000 in 1963-64; \$71,000 in 1964-65; \$12,000 in 1965-66; and \$31,000 in 1966-67.

Expenditure on Roads and Bridges

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
State Highways—					
Construction	9,869	15,225	13,000	13,408	14,984
Maintenance	3,341	3,925	4,080	4,296	4,689
By-pass Roads—					
Construction	850	2,626	4,805	3,690	5,059
Maintenance	13	15	48	55	112
Main Roads—					
Construction	10,205	11,419	11,490	12,301	12,416
Maintenance	3,290	3,471	3,699	4,268	4,350
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction	7,917	8,451	9,366	10,654	10,892
Maintenance	1,751	1,656	1,764	2,055	1,907
Tourists' Roads—					
Construction	468	1,021	959	911	1,753
Maintenance	471	404	463	599	559
Forest Roads—					
Construction	306	500	486	408	442
Maintenance	247	242	227	291	295
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	139	87	167	140	45
Total Construction	29,615	39,241	40,107	41,372	45,547
Total Maintenance	9,252	9,800	10,449	11,704	11,956
Total Expenditure	38,867	49,041	50,556	53,076	57,503

Further References, 1962 to 1968

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1967 are listed in the following table :

VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES

Authorities	Administered under the Provisions of—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ..	} Water Act
Waterworks Trusts (173)	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal Councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Talbot and Clunes Shire	
Walpeup Shire	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Sale City	Local Government Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board ..	Latrobe Valley Act
First Mildura Irrigation Trust	} Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 304 to 310. The finances of the Commission (which form part of the Public Account and are subject to annual budget review) are included in the tables on pages 650, 651, and 673 in Part 9 of the *Year Book*.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Introduction

The Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1890 and commenced operations on 18 March 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922, responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923, the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis. The Board, in 1949, was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956, the Board was made the authority for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act* 1956, it was required to appoint to the Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and fifty-two commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term.

Area under the Control of the Board

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The areas over which the Board exercises its several functions are now as follows :

Water supply, 485 sq miles ; sewerage, 453 sq miles ; drainage and river improvements, 437 sq miles.

Its town planning commitment extends over 688 sq miles.

Melbourne's Water Supply

At 30 June 1967, Melbourne's water supply system consisted of six storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, Silvan, and Upper Yarra), with an available storage capacity of 65,452 mill. gals, 45 service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 366 mill. gals, and 6,517 miles of aqueducts, mains and reticulation.

The water from the storage reservoirs flows by gravitation in aqueducts and pipelines to distributing reservoirs near the perimeter of the Metropolitan Area, thence by large mains to service reservoirs, located at elevated positions within the metropolis from which the distribution mains radiate. The function of the service reservoirs is to regulate the pressure in their various zones of supply, to meet the daily peak demand, and to provide a reserve against failure of the main supply lines.

The distribution mains from the service reservoirs feed the reticulation system from which private service pipes are laid onto properties. As well as supplying metropolitan consumers, Melbourne's water supply has been extended to certain mountain districts in the Dandenong Ranges.

Cost of Water Supply System

The cost of capital works in respect of the water supply system under the control of the Board is shown in the following table for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1967 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					Total Cost to 30 June 1967
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Yan Yean System ..	32	Cr. 74	6	3	4	1,757
Maroondah System ..	19	13	19	120	946	4,657
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	1,245	4,017	1,146	146	117	48,628
Service Reservoirs ..	279	108	220	268	359	5,211
Large Mains ..	5,853	2,113	2,669	3,689	2,309	50,249
Reticulation ..	2,623	2,800	4,130	3,562	3,683	42,606
Afforestation ..	66	35	4	2	2	656
Investigations, Future Works ..	21	16	32	42	22	220
Total Outlay ..	10,138	9,028	8,226	7,832	7,442	153,983

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER
(Mill. Gals)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	3,778	4,726	2,786	4,130	5,650
Maroondah Reservoir ..	11,415	13,650	15,496	12,953	13,245
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	40,087	41,233	43,150	48,117	49,929
Total Output ..	55,280	59,609	61,432	65,200	68,824

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30 June 1967, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 442.5 mill. gals on 6 February 1967, and the minimum consumption was 113.3 mill. gals on 17 July 1966.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	Properties Supplied with Water at 30 June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30 June	Total Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water	Daily Consumption of Water per Head of Population Served
	No.	No.	mill. gals	mill. gals	gal
1962-63	547,123	422,899	55,225	151·30	76·38
1963-64	572,431	443,291	59,621	162·90	78·62
1964-65	595,727	453,078	61,409	168·24	78·00
1965-66	612,844	467,705	65,218	178·68	80·56
1966-67	626,690	484,798	68,815	188·53	83·09

Sewerage System

There are now one major and five minor systems collecting, purifying and disposing of waste water from the metropolis. These are the Farm System (major), and Braeside, Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems (minor).

The Farm System serves approximately 98 per cent of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the Main Outfall Sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the Farm System flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobson's Bay Main Sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2½ miles through a 9 ft 3 in diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the waste water is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 ft to the head of the 11 ft diameter Main Outfall Sewer along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside System disposes of the waste water from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the Farm System. The Braeside System came into operation on 22 May 1940, and since has been extended north to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the waste water and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the Farm System. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1967, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					Total Cost to 30 June 1967
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	351	337	457	388	416	10,312
Treatment Works	26	31	291	909	1,829	4,070
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	587	287	101	158	185	3,724
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant	1,904	672	406	1,297	686	14,306
Main and Branch Sewers	3,012	10,077	10,950	9,643	10,533	67,720
Reticulation Sewers	5,340	4,915	4,672	6,418	5,306	75,704
Cost of House Connections Chargeable to Capital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary Depots	Cr. 4	*	14	6	..	790
Investigations	48	21	51	72	71	523
Total Outlay	11,264	16,341	16,941	18,893	19,026	177,941

* Under \$500.

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial waste waters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The board's farm at Werribee is an example of profitable use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers \$500,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of sewage purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1967 are as follows :

Total area of farm .. .. .	..	..	..	26,809 acres
Area used for sewage disposal .. .. .	..	..	..	16,920 acres
Average rainfall over 74 years .. .. .	..	..	..	19.05 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served .. .. .	..	..	..	59c
Profit on cattle and sheep .. .. .	..	..	..	\$525,900

Further Reference, 1965

Disposal of Nightsoil from Unsewered Premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1966-67, working expenses were \$133,229 and interest \$49,813, making a total of \$183,042. Revenue was \$142,872, leaving a deficiency of \$40,170.

Stormwater Drainage and River Improvements

In 1923 the Board was made responsible, by Act of Parliament, for the drainage of surface and storm water that flowed through two or more municipalities. Subsequent legislation gave the Board power to control the principal stormwater drainage throughout the metropolis irrespective of municipal boundaries and to construct such drainage and river improvement works as it deemed necessary.

Finance for carrying out drainage works is provided mainly by Loan Funds, but a small proportion of capital works has been financed from the revenue derived from the Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate payable in respect of all rateable property in the metropolis since 1 July 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

Besides being responsible for underground main drains and many hundreds of miles of creeks and watercourses, the Board is responsible for metropolitan rivers, except in a limited area under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust. It keeps these rivers dredged for flood control and for the safe passage of small boats and pleasure craft; maintains the banks to prevent erosion; exercises control over trade discharges into the streams in the metropolis; and administers the by-law relating to the use of the rivers, thus ensuring that they will continue to be a source of pleasure to the people of Melbourne.

Metropolitan Rivers and Streams

Under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act of 1890 "the bed, soil and banks of the Yarra River and all the other public rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolis" were vested in the newly created Board for, among other purposes, "the commerce and recreation of the inhabitants of the metropolis". At the time of the Board's inauguration, the "metropolis" included all the land (excluding the Harbor Trust and Railways areas) within a 10-mile radius of the G.P.O. In 1920, the radius was extended to 13 miles, thus increasing the length of the rivers and streams under the Board's control.

It was not until 1923, however, that the Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers Act widened the Board's powers and enabled it to embark on extensive river and creek improvements. At that time the Board's metropolitan responsibility with regard to the Yarra extended from Queens Bridge to the 13-mile radius. In recent years the Board has also been given control of the portion of the river between Queens Bridge and Spencer Street Bridge. Downstream of Spencer Street Bridge, the river is still under control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

Until the Act of 1923, obstruction impeded the river's flow in time of flood and made the lower reaches hazardous for river craft. In 1927, therefore, the Board launched a snagging programme extending from Queens Bridge to Templestowe. Between 1927 and 1929, sloping and beaching of the banks was carried out between Princes Bridge and Heyington. At the same time, sloping and beaching of the banks of the Maribyrnong River between Footscray and Braybrook was in progress and the cliffs just above Maribyrnong Road, Essendon, were being terraced. The late 1920s also saw the commencement of extensive works on the downstream portions of the major metropolitan creeks—the Elster, Gardiner's, Merri, and Moonee Ponds—to control erosion and minimise flooding.

In 1940, as an unemployment relief project, Gardiner's Creek was straightened, widened, and lined with pitchers up to Toorak Road.

Since 1956, as part of the Board's current drainage programme, attention has again been focused on metropolitan creeks. Due to extensive development in the upper parts of the Elster Creek catchment, flooding in areas adjacent to its lower reaches became increasingly more frequent. Remedial action has necessitated the construction of a three-cell rectangular concrete underground diversion drain cutting through Elsternwick Park below New Street; widening, deepening, and lining the open channel between New Street and the Brighton Railway; and providing a 30 ft by 9 ft deep waterway—partly open and partly covered—between the Railway and Clonaig Street, Brighton.

Serious erosion of its banks at West Brunswick and Essendon and periodic flooding in the Macaulay area have also made it necessary to carry out extensive works on the Moonee Ponds Creek since 1956. These have included straightening and widening, and the provision of either a concrete or pitched invert to carry the normal flow.

As a means of controlling storm discharges and eliminating flooding, retarding basins are now being constructed at suitable places along the courses of many of the metropolitan creeks, particularly in the outer suburban areas. Retarding basins are shallow storages formed by building earth banks across watercourses. They enable flood waters to be held back temporarily and released at a controlled rate. Since 1956, thirteen of these have been constructed by the Board.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1967 was \$31m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1967 was 233 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1966-67 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :

	\$m
Water Rate	366.5
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services) ..	297.5
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate	343.1
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	375.2

Capital Works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Board's Borrowing Powers and Loan Liability

The amount that the Board is empowered to borrow was increased from \$400m to \$500m on 7 May 1968 and is exclusive of loans amounting to \$4.8m originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1 July 1891. The Board's total loan liability at 30 June 1967 was \$352m.

Revenue, Expenditure, etc.

The following is a table of the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarised in the table on page 272.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Water Supply--					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	11,147	11,674	12,160	13,701	14,559
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	9,496	9,802	10,160	12,736	13,378
Trade Waste Charges	499	517	554	789	1,212
Sanitary Charges	187	203	212	232	241
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, etc. ..	15	13	10	9	8
Balance, Live Stock Account	412	461	468	569	526
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	1,660	1,690	1,729	2,112	2,170
River Water Charges	13	14	14	14	17
Total	23,429	24,373	25,307	30,165	32,111

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,364	1,512	1,540	1,790	1,830
Maintenance	2,207	2,286	2,384	2,682	2,829
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,033	1,191	1,186	1,451	1,532
Maintenance	1,146	1,284	1,480	1,792	2,051
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	80	84	84	93	99
Maintenance	710	731	760	831	845
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	188	219	210	270	275
Maintenance	174	197	178	267	365
Main Drainage Works	830	..	..	..	..
Pensions and Allowances	227	238	313	264	297
Loan Flotation Expenses	319	132	263	303	457
Interest (Including Exchange)	11,840	13,342	14,856	16,526	17,835
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	880	928	971	1,046	1,131
Loans Redeemed Reserve	614	765	988	1,228	1,420
Renewals Fund	474	551	610	663	968
Depreciation	50	84	82	77	352
Superannuation Account	133	150	152	201	285
Municipalities—					
For Road Maintenance	34	34	34	34	..
Valuations .. .. .	..	..	33	44	96
Rates Equalisation Reserve	1,100	620	Cr.817	600	Cr.609
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
Total	23,403	24,350	25,307	30,162	32,111
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	(+) 26	(+) 23	..	(+) 3	..
Capital Outlay at 30 June—					
Water Supply	121,454	130,482	138,708	146,540	153,983
Sewerage	106,741	123,082	140,023	158,915	177,941
Drainage and River Improvement Works	20,049	22,289	24,983	27,964	31,436

Town Planning

Like most cities, Melbourne has suffered from unco-ordinated and uncontrolled development. As a remedial step, the Government in 1949 requested the Board to prepare a Planning Scheme for the whole area of the metropolis.

Accordingly, the Board made a survey that provided data for detailed basic plans showing the state of the metropolis in 1949, and these plans were used as a framework for the Master Plan which was made public in 1954. Shortly after this the Board was made the permanent metropolitan planning authority.

Between 1 March 1955 and 22 May 1968 the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area was controlled by the Board under an Interim Development Order, and on the latter date the Planning Scheme, as finally approved by the Governor in Council, became operative.

The advantages of an overall metropolitan development policy, as expressed by the Scheme, are now evident—particularly in the more orderly development of the newer suburbs. The proposals for public development in the form of roads, schools, hospitals and parks act as a framework or guide to private development which is continuously taking place within the various land-use zones.

Further Reference, 1962

Highways and Bridges

A complete network of freeways and highways designed to meet the needs of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the next 20 to 30 years is one of the major provisions of the Planning Scheme.

The Board was made a responsible authority for metropolitan highways and bridges because Parliament recognised the vital importance of integrating such construction works with planning.

The most costly traffic delays occur within the central area, and new freeways and the major reconstruction of some existing roads, together with new overpasses and bridges, constitute the most pressing need.

Comprehensive studies to determine construction priorities have been made and a programme, which forms the first and urgent part of the new network, has been drawn up. This programme is in progress, and projects have been completed at High Street, Kew; Hanna and Roy Streets (re-named King's Way), South Melbourne; the first section of the South-Eastern Freeway from Batman Avenue to Grange Road Bridge; and St. Kilda Junction improvements. Works under construction consist of the Tullamarine Freeway; and the second section of the South-Eastern Freeway extending from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern.

Further Reference. 1967

Foreshores

The Board is responsible for the protection and improvement of 49 miles of the foreshore of Port Phillip Bay, from near the Point Cook aerodrome on the western side of the Bay to Canadian Bay in the east.

Works have been carried out at a number of places to arrest erosion, and other protective works will be undertaken from time to time as the need arises.

Parklands

In addition to the parklands existing at the time of the preparation of the Planning Scheme, further lands in the Metropolitan Area have been reserved for public open space. The Board may acquire and develop such lands as parklands, gardens or playing fields or transfer them to the relevant municipal councils to develop.

Revenue, Expenditure, etc.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Metropolitan Improvement and Sundry Income	3,585	3,703	3,909	4,914	5,136
EXPENDITURE					
Management	504	630	553	623	633
Maintenance	64	72	60	66	67
Interest	49	48	50	51	51
Contributions to Sinking Fund ..	24	24	24	24	24
Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve	2,944	2,929	3,188	4,114	4,311
Other .. .. .	..	..	34	36	51
Total	3,585	3,703	3,909	4,914	5,136
Capital Outlay at 30 June ..	11,692	13,118	15,131	19,598*	26,724*

* Includes contributions by the Treasurer of Victoria from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund : \$1,346,000 in 1965-66 and \$4,985,209 in 1966-67.

Freeways in Melbourne

Melbourne's Master Plan envisages the provision of a new road network superimposed on the existing one to provide for the rapidly increasing number of vehicles anticipated on the roads in future years.

The main part of this network will be a system of "freeways" which are roads designed for high speed and maximum safety, and having a greatly increased capacity over the present type of road. Intersections will be comparatively few and, where these occur, special design

provides for separation of grades and separation between opposing vehicles. Following the passing of the *Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965*, further funds have been made available for Metropolitan freeway projects.

The first part of this network, namely, the section of the South-Eastern Freeway between Batman Avenue and Grange Road Bridge, was completed by the Board in 1962. While not built to complete freeway standards, it has achieved a significant record of safety during its period of operation and has considerably eased the flow of traffic in this area.

In 1969, the second section of this freeway between Burnley and Toorak Road will be almost complete. This will be built to the highest freeway standards and will contain a number of special features necessitated by its passage through a highly built-up area. It will pass under the MacRobertson Bridge, crossing the River Yarra at Gardiner's Creek on a new bridge and will proceed along the route of the Gardiner's Creek on a completely elevated section between Scotch College and St. Kevin's College. A diversion of the River Yarra itself is made in order to avoid undue interference with Burnley Park. After crossing Glenferrie Road near the Kooyong Tennis Stadium, this stage will terminate at Toorak Road, offering a new route to traffic from the south-easterly direction. The total length of this new section is approximately 2.6 miles and it will contain two carriage-ways in each direction separated by a continuous median strip with suitable stopping lanes for breakdown vehicles.

On the north-east side of the City the Board has almost completed the construction of a 3.6 mile section of the Tullamarine freeway from Flemington Railway Bridge to Bell Street, where it will join the section of this freeway running to Tullamarine Airport. (The constructing authority for this latter section is the Country Roads Board.) This freeway will be designed to take vehicles travelling at up to 70 miles per hour, with two carriage-ways in each direction separated by a continuous median strip and with stopping lanes on each side.

Access by vehicles to these freeways will be limited to points at Ormond Road and Moreland Road ; all other important cross-connecting roads pass either over the top or underneath. The construction of this section of freeway has involved the building of fourteen bridges—some of them substantial projects.

Water Supply and Sewerage in Country Towns

Water Supply

Constituted under the *Water Act 1905*, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, comprising a total population of 261,000.

The Commission assumed direct responsibility for the operation of fifteen centres supplying 75,000 persons. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System).

The other 96 centres had operated through local authorities which, in 1906, came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one-quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Trust Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest concentrated in the Ballarat area and the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

The control of town water supply by Trusts has been satisfactory. The Trusts have never had to contend with the problems of irregular revenue and divided control of headworks experienced by the Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts which controlled rural water supply prior to 1906. The Commission has always encouraged local autonomy and, in general, acts only in a supervisory capacity. Direct management is undertaken only where it is essential.

The major urban water supply areas directly administered by the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1916 when the Flinders Naval Base was supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 100 miles to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula.

The Bellarine system serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea.

The Otway system, headworks located in the Otway Ranges, supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool.

The Coliban System serves the Bendigo-Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly forty small towns in the Wimmera-Mallee and twenty-two centres in the irrigation areas, but the majority of the urban population in these areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

In all, the Commission directly administers the water supply to 144 towns with a population of about 215,000.

At 30 June 1967, local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 191, of which 183 had works in operation serving 238 towns. The remaining authorities had works under construction. In all, about 618,000 persons in 250 towns will be served when these are completed. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures which show that the population served from locally controlled schemes is nearly treble the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission.

In addition to their function as water supply authorities, three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. A brief description of the activities of these authorities follows.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25 January 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September 1950 to include a Government nominee (Chairman). An amendment in December 1966 provided that there shall be six commissioners comprising the chairman and a representative from each of five electoral districts.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$30m for water supply, \$20m for sewerage works, and \$1.22m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30 June 1967 was: Water supply \$16.07m; sewerage \$10.26m; and sewerage installation, \$1.18m, of which \$0.22m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1967 was \$1.55m on account of waterworks and \$0.87m on account of sewerage. Since 1913, the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30 June 1967, the amount so appropriated was \$1.64m and of this sum, \$0.79m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At 30 June 1967, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 112,528, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 31,332, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 27,689.

To provide for additional storages a report entitled "Water Resources Development" has been placed before the Government for study, having regard to the needs of other communities who use the waters of the streams mentioned.

Water Supply

The water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

Moorabool System.—The catchment of the watersheds is about 38,000 acres. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 4,318 mill. gals.

Barwon System.—This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 17,000 acres in extent and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There are two storage reservoirs and six service basins.

The total storage of the reservoirs and service basins of the Barwon System is 8,974 mill. gals. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gals per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30 June 1967, the sewerage system consisted of 326.18 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer, 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a direct distance of about 9 miles. A project to duplicate the outfall sewer was completed in 1968 at a cost of \$5.5m.

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on 1 July 1954. The Board consists of seven members: the manager, who is *ex officio* chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council; three members being elected by water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Latrobe Valley; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria; one member representing the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria; and one member appointed by the Governor in Council as a Government nominee. Further information about the Latrobe Valley will be found on pages 791-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Water Supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the Latrobe Valley, but, at present, is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialised area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon and the new township of Churchill.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gals capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed a distance of approximately 10 miles through a 60 in pipeline.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$11.15m to 30 June 1967. Liabilities amounted to \$11.79m at 30 June 1967, including loans due to the Government totalling \$11.15m. The income for the year 1966-67 was \$0.73m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.60m, including interest on loans amounting to \$0.33m. Redemption payments made during the year amounted to \$0.08m.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30 June 1967 totalled 11,249 mill. gals.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer some 52 miles in length to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes and gasification wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

During 1966-67, sewerage construction works were confined to the township of Churchill. The total capital cost of sewerage construction works to 30 June 1967 amounted to \$6.38m.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans at 30 June 1967 amounting to \$5.84m. Income during 1966-67 amounted to \$0.30m and expenditure, which included interest on loans \$0.11m, amounted to \$0.39m. Redemption payments made during the year amounted to \$0.13m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of "The Ballarat Water Commissioners" was constituted on 1 July 1880 by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners covers an area of approximately 62 sq miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, and to the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 62,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gals. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 21,031 tenements.

The total consumption of water for the year 1967 was 2,116 mill. gals and the average *per capita* consumption was 101.2 gal per day. Approximately 83 per cent of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31 December 1967, the capital cost of construction was \$6.15m, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$3.78m. During 1967, revenue amounted to \$0.61m, and expenditure to \$0.63m.

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council dated 30 November 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District covers the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville.

At 31 December 1967, there were 20,459 assessments in the sewerage district and 17,847 in declared sewerage areas, where 15,557 tenements were connected.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to 31 December 1967 was \$5.01m. Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31 December 1967 amounted to \$4.21m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$0.89m. Revenue during

1967 amounted to \$0.48m and expenditure, which included \$0.21m on interest and redemption, was \$0.46m. During 1967, 117 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31 December being \$0.18m.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Sewerage Authorities

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities. Of the eighty-seven local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1967 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), sixty-three authorities had systems in operation. A further seven authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES : POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
No. of Systems in Operation ..	50	54	56	57	61
No. of Systems under Construction	7	3	2	6	6
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year)	424,648	457,471	495,785	522,885	544,248
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	115,096	125,860	138,654	147,537	156,863
			\$'000		
Income—					
Rates	2,767	3,069	3,392	3,666	4,061
Other	1,121	1,351	1,568	1,810	1,923
Total	3,888	4,420	4,960	5,476	5,984
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	1,345	1,444	1,593	1,841	2,077
Other	2,501	2,911	3,356	3,516	3,844
Total	3,846	4,355	4,949	5,357	5,922
Loan Account—					
Receipts	6,419	7,177	4,902	4,818	7,165
Expenditure	6,830	5,885	4,362	4,989	7,038
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	37,666	43,788	47,990	51,677	56,844

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one-third and fire insurance companies, transacting business in the same area, provide two-thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1966-67, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 50 cents in the \$1 of the annual value of property amounting to \$346m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$18.76 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1965 amounted to \$18.5m

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are as follows :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Contributions—					
Municipalities	1,182	1,293	1,421	1,569	1,734
Insurance Companies ..	2,358	2,587	2,843	3,139	3,468
Receipts for Services	424	465	487	510	515
Interest and Sundries	250	512	300	301	350
Total	4,214	4,857	5,051	5,519	6,066
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	2,828	3,012	3,261	3,710	4,117
Administrative Charges, etc.	436	513	509	612	704
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances	242	240	268	294	306
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	372	299	349	330	416
Interest	40	38	37	36	35
Repayment of Loans	22	21	22	23	24
Superannuation Fund	174	184	196	213	229
Motor Replacement Reserve	76	82	86	91	96
Pay-roll Tax	82	86	93	105	115
Miscellaneous	306	221	66	320	111
Total	4,578	4,696	4,887	5,734	6,153
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(-) 364	(+) 161	(+) 164	(-) 215	(-) 87
Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June)	712	691	669	646	622

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June in each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED**

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fire Stations	45	45	45	44	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	1,055	1,052	1,051	1,088	1,124
Special Service and Partially-paid Firemen	108	98	114	113	104

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Authority are situated at Tooronga where an Operations Centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout the State.

At 30 June 1967, there were seventy-five permanent firemen, employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Dandenong with a total of forty-seven permanent brigade officers at these stations and Chelsea, Doveton, Frankston, North Geelong, Geelong West, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Springvale, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

Fire-fighting operations at major bushfires have been greatly assisted by the establishment of the Regional Co-ordinating Committees in 1965. These Committees are responsible for providing, on a regional basis, the necessary ancillary services of traffic control, additional communications, food, comfort, and first aid services, as well as water carrying and heavy equipment for making firebreaks.

A recent development has been the use of an all-purpose pump with exhaust ejection priming and a capacity of 350 g.p.m. Mounted on a trailer this pump has proved its value at major bush fires as a speedy refiller of tanker fire engines, refilling an 800 gallon tanker from a dam in a turn-round of little more than three minutes. These trailer units are being stationed at strategic centres throughout the State.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one-third from the Victorian Treasury and two-thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of the State. There were 192 insurance companies so contributing during the year 1966-67.

Up to 30 June 1967, the Authority had raised sixty loans, representing a total of \$3.84m, which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment for brigades.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance					
Fund	489	522	568	691	835
Insurance Companies	979	1,045	1,136	1,382	1,669
Other	68	64	69	67	77
Total	1,536	1,631	1,773	2,140	2,581
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	570	623	658	823	995
Depreciation	68	73	78	85	102
Insurance	46	52	73	92	99
Interest	81	84	87	94	116
Maintenance	197	232	247	408	482
Motor Replacement Fund	135	154	168	184	208
Other	252	270	293	272	342
Total	1,349	1,488	1,604	1,958	2,344
Net Surplus	187	142	169	182	236
Loan Expenditure	200	122	243	431	433
Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June)	1,573	1,665	1,719	1,870	2,286

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	206	205	205	206	208
Rural	1,041	1,040	1,043	1,048	1,051
Personnel—					
Professional	135	139	147	162	169
Volunteer	107,581	109,420	111,599	112,984	114,730
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	55	55	59	63	67
Fire Service	900	934	958	996	1,036

Further Reference, 1966

**Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—
New Money Loan Raisings**

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1963-64 to 1966-67, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL,
AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES : NEW MONEY LOAN
RAISINGS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	333	147	261	279
Due to Public Creditor	23,651	23,269	23,207	28,926
Total Local Government	23,984	23,416	23,467	29,205
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.				
Due to Government*	41,955	48,728	45,614	43,763
Due to Public Creditor	103,669	100,452	93,793	101,210
Total Semi-Governmental, etc.	145,624	149,180	139,408	144,973
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government*	42,288	48,875	45,874	44,042
Due to Public Creditor	127,321	123,721	117,000	130,135
Total	169,609	172,596	162,875	174,178

*Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement : \$19,678,000 in 1963-64, \$26,260,000 in 1964-65, \$24,229,000 in 1965-66, and \$23,354,000 in 1966-67.

Port Phillip Authority

Port Phillip Bay covers an area of about 735 square miles, and its total coastline measures approximately 164 miles. Its eastern shores mostly comprise long stretches of broad low shelving sandy beaches, alternating with relatively high cliffs of dune, rock and other material. In contrast, sandy beaches on the western shores are comparatively narrow and shallow. Few cliffs occur on the western coast. Some are to be found at Portarlington and Queenscliff and at Geelong from the north shore to Eastern Beach. The bed of Port Phillip Bay below high water mark is unreserved Crown Land and most of the foreshore area above high water mark is Crown Land which was reserved in 1872-73 for public purposes and placed under the control of committees of management.

Various other bodies with statutory powers have certain specific responsibilities involving the uses of the Bay and foreshore, and, due to the problems arising from the diversity of management and administrative agencies, the Government legislated in 1966 for the constitution of the Port Phillip Authority under an Act which came into operation on 7 September 1967.

The role of the Authority is, in general terms, to advise the Minister of Lands on the co-ordination of development of the Port Phillip area, the preservation and conservation of existing beaches and foreshores, and the prevention of any deterioration of these assets concurrently with the overall improvement and development of the foreshore facilities. The Authority comprises the Chairman and four members nominated by those Government departments which have a mandatory interest in, and responsibility for, some aspect of the control, condition, or development of the Port Phillip Area. In addition, the Government has appointed a Consultative Committee comprised of members of the Port Phillip Authority and of representatives of the many municipal bodies and other organisations having an interest in, or some measure of responsibility for, the improvement and preservation of the Port Phillip Area.

The Authority's policy in discharging its functions will primarily be directed towards correct land use, planned conservation, the planned development of all natural assets within the Port Phillip Area consistent with the needs of population growth and the increasing tendency to use Port Phillip for a wide and expanding variety of recreational purposes.

The Authority's forecast plan provides for short-term action on such matters as conservation and preservation problems if further deterioration is to be halted, and for long-term improvement and development. It covers surveys, examinations and investigations in consultation with councils, committees of management, Government departments, instrumentalities, and all other interested bodies, and embraces such matters as pollution in all its forms, its effect on the Port Phillip environment, and the preventative and remedial measures considered necessary for the development of facilities related to pleasure boating; an examination of the present zoning proposals for the inshore waters of Port Phillip used by bathers and boat operators; an examination of the nature, extent and effectiveness of existing facilities and services set up or capable of providing for the safety of persons and small craft using Port Phillip and possessing the potential to undertake or participate in search and rescue functions; and a detailed

study of all buildings (including those of a commercial nature), works, and structures now occupying foreshore sites to determine their present condition, the purpose for which they are used or designed and the desirability, or otherwise, of their continued occupation of foreshore sites which, basically, form part of an area reserved for the use and enjoyment of the people.

State Development and Regional Planning

Historical

The Division of State Development of the Premier's Department was initially formed as a Regional Planning and Decentralisation Division in 1950 by the amalgamation of the staffs of the Central Planning Authority (established in 1946), the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee (1949), and the Decentralisation Committee (1942). It received its present designation in 1959 when a full-time Minister (the Minister of State Development) was appointed.

In 1964, legislation was passed enabling the formation of the Decentralisation Advisory Committee, membership of which included seven persons from the public sector of the community, and the Minister of State Development, and the Director of State Development, who were required to advise which localities outside the metropolis of Melbourne presented the best prospects of accelerated development. The Committee's report, presented to the Governor in Council in September 1967 and subsequently made public, expressed the opinion that five centres, Ballarat, Bendigo, the Latrobe Valley, Portland, and Wodonga appeared to have the greatest potential for development.

The Government has already acted upon a number of the Committee's recommendations and locally represented development committees have been appointed. These committees are supported by full-time promotion officers who are also officers of the Division.

Functions

The Division provides the administrative facilities for the promotion of secondary industry in Victoria, particularly in country areas ; preparation of Resources Surveys ; the co-ordination of works and services associated with the development created by the recent gas and oil discoveries off the Gippsland coast ; and the State Development Committee.

The Division, through the Minister, has executive powers in relation to the following :

- (1) Disbursements from the Decentralisation Fund for the purpose of providing improved amenities in rural areas ;
- (2) concessions to decentralised secondary industry by way of subsidies from the Decentralisation Fund in respect of transfer of plant, machinery, and key personnel ; and also in meeting the costs of transporting raw materials and finished products to and from the country site during the “teething stage” of an industry ;
- (3) assistance from the Decentralisation Fund through rail freight subsidies to bridge any permanent disability under which an industry operates in order that it may compete with its metropolitan counterpart ;
- (4) the declaration of manufacturers and processors as Approved Decentralised Secondary Industries, in relation to the Commercial Goods Vehicles (Decentralised Secondary Industries) Act ;
- (5) the approval of proposals submitted by municipal councils who wish to provide land and/or erect factories for lease or sale in relation to Part XLA of the Local Government Act ; and
- (6) publicity, mainly relating to decentralisation.

Industrial Development

Services, which are available through the Division to both intending and existing manufacturers and processors, include : assistance and advice on the location of factory sites ; information on availability of existing premises ; details of services available or planned in specific areas ; details of tariffs and charges for power, gas, water, and other services ; arranging of inspections ; information on the distribution of existing industry ; access to the Division's Research Section ; personal introductions to public authorities and associated industrialists and potential suppliers ; and introductions arranged between local and overseas firms for manufacturing licences or other forms of co-operation in industrial development.

Special incentives are offered to industrialists willing to consider a country location for their operations, but no attempt is made to direct industry to any particular place.

The concessions which may be granted to secondary industries operating or establishing outside a radius of 50 miles from Melbourne or within 5 miles of the post office at Bacchus Marsh (33 miles), Broadford (46 miles), Gisborne (32 miles), Kilmore (37 miles), Kyneton (52 miles), Woodend (43 miles) are as follows :

- (1) Financial assistance in the form of loans, in approved cases. (These loans are normally arranged by the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission).
- (2) Factory premises—local councils are empowered to provide land and buildings to secondary industries on a rental, purchase, or lease/purchase basis.
- (3) Government owned (Crown) land complete with services may be made available at certain inland provincial centres at low cost for both factories and housing under the provisions of the *Land Act 1958*.
- (4) Transport of plant and machinery—reimbursement of the whole or part of the cost to the decentralised location.
- (5) Transport of employees—subsidies are available when special transport services are required.
- (6) Transfer of personnel—reimbursement toward cost of transfer expenses of key personnel.
- (7) Rail freights—concessions of about 10 per cent in the rates are automatically available to all Approved Decentralised Secondary Industries. Additionally, any secondary industry which suffers a locational disadvantage because of freight charges, can receive a subsidy aimed at placing the industry on a competitive basis with its metropolitan counterpart.
- (8) Power—industrial electricity charges are uniform throughout Victoria, the few exceptions being subsidised to standard rates.
- (9) Gas subsidies are available where industrial charges differ from metropolitan rates. The rates for natural gas, which will be available to industry in some country areas in 1969, are yet to be determined.
- (10) Site access roads—local municipal councils may be subsidised to provide adequate access.
- (11) Local taxes—municipal councils are empowered to negotiate tax (rates) concessions.

- (12) Arrangements can be made for housing assistance for key personnel through the State Housing Commission and special monetary allocations to housing co-operative societies for employees of a particular industry.
- (13) Road transport—"as of right" access to the roads of the State in their own vehicles is available to Approved Decentralised Secondary Industries.

The Decentralisation Fund, which was established in 1944, meets approved requests for assistance coming within the direct administration sphere of the Division. To 30 June 1968, \$3.8m had been expended.

Regional Planning

In accordance with an agreement reached between the Prime Minister and the Premiers of all States to plan future development on a regional basis, the Government of Victoria, in April 1944, appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to make inquiries and to submit recommendations as to the regional boundaries which might be adopted within the State of Victoria. This Committee undertook a broad survey of the whole State which would satisfy, as far as possible, the requirements of State and national planning, as well as local and regional planning. The Committee recommended that Victoria be divided into thirteen regions to facilitate the investigation of resources and the planning of future development.



FIGURE 7.—Victoria : Regional Planning Boundaries

So far, survey reports have been published in respect of eleven regions. The report relating to the Barwon Region remains to be issued, whilst the Port Phillip Area is regarded as being reasonably covered by Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works planning.

These surveys include subject matter on climate, physiography, water supplies, forests, soils, types of land use and minerals ; population and employment ; production from primary and secondary industries, commerce and trade ; public utilities, health services, and general social facilities.

State Development Committee

The Committee consists of two Parliamentary Members from each of the three political parties forming the Victorian Parliament, who are appointed at the commencement of each Parliament for its duration. Over the years, many of the Committee's recommendations have been implemented by the Government. Recently concluded investigations relate to the further development of the Millewa Settlement Area in the Mallee Region of the State and the development of further port facilities in Westernport Bay.

The Committee is currently investigating the likely effects upon the western areas of Melbourne as a result of the Lower Yarra Crossing (now under construction) and also the question of garbage disposal throughout the State.

Further Reference, 1966

6

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilisation

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 47 to 68) and especially the incidence of rain have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the number of enterprises on individual farms. Farming is generally carried out on a single enterprise basis, a major exception being the association of cereal growing and sheep grazing in the main wheat areas. Other exceptions occur on a less extensive scale with other forms of production.

Most farms in the State are owner operated and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in the State are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 294).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 319). Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used almost exclusively for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous area of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern District is based largely on irrigation and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North-Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilisation. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North-Eastern and Western Districts and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of the State and has a total area of 10·8 mill. acres. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area used for agricultural production is 7·6 mill. acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool, and prime lamb production. The principal crop grown is

wheat and the area sown to this crop averages about 1.4 mill. acres. In addition, some 300,000 acres of oats, including 18,000 acres for hay and 60,000 acres for grazing, and 73,000 acres of barley are usually grown. Yields from cereal crops vary widely, according to seasonal conditions. The average district yield per acre for wheat in recent years has been close to 20 bushels.

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

The district carries about 1.7 mill. sheep and produces about 17.2 mill. lb of wool in addition to the early lambs.

Irrigation areas located close to the River Murray, which marks the northern boundary of the State, produce most of the State's dried vine fruits and considerable quantities of citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of the State and has an area of 7.4 mill. acres, of which 6 mill. acres are used for agricultural purposes. Rainfall in the north is about 16 in. per year, increasing in the south to 20 in. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podzols and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or prime lamb production is the main farm enterprise over the north and central Wimmera. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping and yields obtained are high. The area sown to wheat averages about 950,000 acres, the average yield being close to 26 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (325,000 acres, including 29,000 acres for hay and 21,000 acres for grazing), and barley (33,000 acres). In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has resulted in the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and pasture establishment easier, which are used solely for grazing. Almost three-quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat-growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool production and breeding. The district carries over 4 mill. sheep and produces more than 45 mill. lb of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the River Murray in the north. The total area of the district is 6.3 mill. acres, of which 5.6 mill. acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 in in the north-west and increases to 25 in over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 600,000 acres, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area, the district average being 23.1 bushels per acre. As in the other major wheat-producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the Northern District about 285,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 45,000 acres for hay and 16,000 acres for grazing.

The district carries about 4 mill. sheep, largely on wheat farms, and emphasis is on prime lamb production rather than fine-wool growing. Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production, but, in addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from the non-irrigated areas in Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, but small quantities are used for city whole milk supply. There are over 410,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit-growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district. Tomatoes are also produced on a large scale.

North-Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area and the rainfall is generally over 28 in, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 in. There is wide variation in topography and soils and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 2.9 mill. acres, of which 2.1 mill. acres are occupied and used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the volcanic hills east of Ballarat and pome fruits in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production and emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. The district carries about 2.4 mill. sheep and about 80,000 beef cattle.

North-Eastern District

The district has a total area of 7.2 mill. acres, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, many of which are very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3.8 mill. acres. Annual average rainfall varies from 20 in in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 in over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 in rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to specialty crop production, and some 8,000 acres of tobacco and small quantities of hops are grown in these areas. The district carries about 145,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Prime lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep enterprises in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is more common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray Valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 2 mill. sheep.

The North-Eastern District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and over 250,000 head are carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country and the productive pastures of the flats make suitable fattening areas.

Western District

Most of the district falls in the 25–30 in rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect and the average annual rainfall is about 24 in. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 in. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. Basaltic soils cover the great bulk of the plains area. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 8·8 mill. acres, of which 6·7 mill. acres are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways, which are in the south-eastern part of the district.

The only cereal crop of importance grown is oats which are used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is also used very largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent of the State's onion acreage is located on volcanic tuff soils near Colac and Warrnambool. However, emphasis is placed on animal production, and climatically the district is well suited to the development of improved pastures. It is the major wool producing area of the State, carrying over 10·6 mill. sheep. Almost half the total sheep population is Merino, and the fine-wool breeds—Merino, Polwarth, and Corriedale—make up nearly three-quarters of the total sheep population. There are relatively few crossbreds, and prime lamb production does not have the same importance as in other districts. The Western District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area and carries close to 420,000 head. Many of the State's leading stud herds are located in the district, and in addition, many sheep properties carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. However, the main concentrations are in the following areas: Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Casterton–Coleraine region. A proportion of production is used as whole milk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of the State's processed milk products and butter is produced in the district, which carries about 434,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Rainfall varies from 24 in within the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 35 in over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 4.1 mill. acres and 2.6 mill. acres are occupied—the remainder being reserved as forest and watershed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley and about 40,000 acres are grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey-Ballararat area, on the Bellarine Peninsula, and the Kooweerup Swamp.

Market gardening is important in the area extending from the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne to the northern shores of Westernport Bay, and also on the irrigation settlements near Werribee and Bacchus Marsh.

The district is the major producer of apples; dessert types of pears and peaches and other stone fruits are of importance. Orchards are located in the eastern Metropolitan Area, on the Mornington Peninsula and near Bacchus Marsh and Pakenham. Ninety per cent of the State's strawberry crop is grown in the Dandenong Ranges some 25 miles east of Melbourne.

The district carries about 2.7 mill. sheep and production is almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is an important supplier of whole milk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. There are just under 300,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland District

The total area of this district is 8.7 mill. acres, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 4.1 mill. acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Rainfall varies from just under 25 in within the rain shadow area near Maffra and Sale to 60 in and above in the highlands. Average annual rainfall over the most part of the settled areas is about 34 in and climatically the district is well suited to the development of highly productive perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain specialty crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to the State's total production.

Gippsland is the most important dairying district of the State and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 30 to 40 in rainfall areas are

the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the whole milk requirements for the Melbourne market, and in addition, plays an important part in the production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. The district carries about 526,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are 65,000 pigs carried in the area.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. However, in the 22–30 in rainfall area near Sale, prime lamb production on improved pastures is a major enterprise. In the foothills, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are carried.

Alienation of Land

The total area of the State is approximately 56,245,760 acres. On 31 December 1966, this comprised :

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	32,036,004
Lands in process of alienation	2,101,413
Crown lands	22,108,343
	<hr/>
Total	56,245,760
	<hr/>
Crown lands comprise :	
Reserved Forest	5,604,413
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	150,088
Water Reserves	314,145
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	695,678
Roads	1,700,048
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, etc., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs ..	3,844,876
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual Leases	159,553
Leases of former agricultural college lands ..	24,423
Other leases and licences	1,475
Temporary grazing licences and leases ..	*6,004,030
Unoccupied	3,199,614
	<hr/>
Total	22,108,343
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* In addition, 79,453 acres of land listed under Reserves are held under grazing licences.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of lands alienated in fee-simple during the five years 1962 to 1966. A portion of the area conditionally sold reverts to the Crown each year in consequence of the

non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include areas selected in previous years.

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS

Year Ended 31 December—	Area of Crown Lands Sold			Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at Auction, etc.	Conditionally to Selectors	Total	Area	Purchase Money
	acres				\$
1962.. ..	3,584	11,299	14,883	103,337	616,674
1963.. ..	3,308	19,425	22,733	103,766	326,934
1964.. ..	3,896	23,055	26,951	76,587	406,554
1965.. ..	4,705	20,757	25,462	76,965	280,839
1966.. ..	27,135	12,508	39,643	53,136	420,313

Information regarding the Assurance Fund is found on page 713 of this book.
Government Assistance to the Farming Industry, 1964.

Soil Conservation Authority

Functions

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion; promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land use to achieve these objectives; and the provision of an advisory service to landholders for the efficient use and development of their land and the water resources available to them. To perform these functions, it conducts surveys and investigations into the nature and extent of soil erosion. It investigates and designs preventive and remedial measures, and carries out soil conservation works, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation, and reclamation of eroded lands. Its major field activity with landholders is the development of group conservation schemes in which the Authority engages in conservation projects in conjunction with groups of farmers having contiguous properties.

Principal aspects of current research are concerned with conservation hydrology, soil, ecological and land use surveys, conservation agronomy, soil analyses, and conservation economics.

The Engineering Division is responsible for the design and construction of concrete erosion control structures, and promotion of efficient use of farm water supplies.

Group Conservation

The clearing and using of land for agriculture and other purposes without proper knowledge and experience of the climate and soils has resulted in widespread erosion. To handle the problem in Victoria, the Soil Conservation Authority began to work in 1950 on erosion problems of individual properties. This developed into conservation planning of whole farms to prevent erosion, to conserve the soil, and increase production. However, it was felt that co-operative projects on a large scale were needed to combat erosion successfully.

In 1962, Parliament passed new legislation which made it possible for landholders with neighbouring properties to form Group Conservation Areas designed to control erosion and promote soil conservation on a planned basis under the guidance of the Authority. For these areas the Authority designs a complete plan of erosion control works and farm improvement. Certain erosion control works, which are in themselves non-productive, are paid for by the Authority providing each landholder in the Group Conservation Area undertakes to carry out, at his own expense, planned productive works such as pasture improvement, sub-divisional fencing, and construction of dams.

There are many advantages to the State from Group Conservation Area projects. The Authority can concentrate the services of its Conservation Officers on groups of farms in defined areas, and thus save cost in administration, professional time, transport, and materials.

There is an equally important result when whole sub-catchments and catchments are planned as units. The public interest is served by the protection from the results of soil erosion of public utilities such as reservoirs, channels, roads, bridges, and railways. Rivers and streams perform more naturally as the landscape is improved.

Currently there are 30 functioning Group Conservation Areas involving 422 landholders and 284 square miles of farmlands. Another 65 projects involving 1,006 landholders and 1,046 square miles are approved and ready for planning.

Land Utilisation Advisory Council

The Members of the Council are the permanent heads, or their nominees, of the Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, and State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Chairman and Secretary of the Soil Conservation Authority also occupy those positions on the Council.

Under the Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act the functions of the Council are to recommend to the Soil Conservation Authority the constitution and definition of catchment areas, and advise the Minister for Conservation and the Authority concerning policy on the use of land, including Crown land, in any catchment area. After consultation with the Council, the Authority determines the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands in catchment areas. The practical result is that decisions are made about which land should be used permanently for forest purposes, and what land may be used for pasture, agriculture, or any other purpose without adversely affecting the catchment as a water supply area.

The conditions under which the various forms of land use may be permitted are defined by the Authority. However, the Soil Conservation Authority, as provided for in its legislation, is obliged to consult the appropriate district advisory committee, and the Minister's approval must be obtained before the conditions of the use of land can be applied.

Landholders are liable to a penalty of up to \$100 for non-compliance with the decisions, but there is a right of appeal. Should a landholder refuse to comply, the Authority may carry out any remedial work necessary and the costs may be recovered by reasonable instalments.

In 1966, the Premier directed the Land Utilisation Advisory Council to determine the potential of land throughout the State. Where there are alternative possible forms of land use, the Council recommends those which should be adopted now in the public interest. It is also responsible for recommending a long term policy for the development and use of land resources.

Because it is the most populated State in relation to area, Victoria illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some of which are compatible and some conflicting or competitive. When there are, or it is anticipated that there will be, conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions must be made and these should be based on proper criteria. The direction to the Council enables the land use problems of the State to be considered on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria. Inter-departmental study groups have been established to assist the Council by collating and examining such land use and ecological information as is already available for parts of the State, in relation to the demands for land for different purposes and the decisions which need to be made.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961-67; Land Utilisation Advisory Council, 1962, 1967; Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds, 1963; Soil, Land Use, and Ecological Surveys, 1966; Farm Water Supplies, 1968

Rural Finance Facilities

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves whilst they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After the two world wars these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "Single Unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The State set up a Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into a Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it cushions the effect of large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. The Bank also administers the Farm Development Loan Fund, and assists in financing research. The Commonwealth Development Bank is interested in making loans available for the improvement of approved properties.

The trading banks have many farmer clients who require finance mostly on a relatively short-term seasonal basis. Numerous pastoral finance companies act as agents for farmers and frequently provide

credit for the purchase of properties or for their improvement or for the purchase of livestock. The State Savings Bank also makes limited financial advances to farmers.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

General

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was established by legislation passed in 1961, which began to merge the former Soldier Settlement Commission and the Rural Finance Corporation. The new Commission carried out the functions of the previous authorities temporarily in two separate branches, namely, those of Settlement and Finance, respectively, until further legislation passed in 1963 completed the merger by removing this division and co-ordinating the functions previously performed by the two separate authorities.

Rural Finance Act

The Rural Finance Corporation was established in April 1950. Its functions, which have since been taken over by the Commission, include the making of advances through loans at low rates of interest to existing or proposed country industries, both primary and secondary. The Commission is also empowered to advance moneys to, or for the benefit of, any farmer for carrying into effect a composition or scheme of arrangement between him and his creditors. The Commission is also empowered under the Act to carry out special lending as agent of the Treasurer. Under these Agency provisions, the Commission administers relief lending to members of the rural community in times of adversity such as bushfires, floods, and drought.

Revenue, expenditure, etc., for each of the five years, 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Interest	1,040	1,145	1,237	1,346	1,447
Other	50	20	21	34	30
Total Revenue	1,090	1,165	1,258	1,380	1,477
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	110	134	143	169	185
Interest	730	797	947	1,021	1,108
Sinking Fund	46	50	53	56	59
Other	24	108	63	61	49
Total Expenditure	910	1,089	1,206	1,307	1,402
Net Surplus	180	76	52	73	75
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30 June	20,340	21,168	22,388	24,113	25,123
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30 June	19,032	20,208	21,050	22,128	22,881
Government Agency Advances Made	61	144	428	260	252
Part III Advances Made	2,965	3,706	4,051	3,559	4,236
Government Agency Advances Outstanding	844	957	1,096	1,215	1,353

General Settlement

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the Services. In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the former Soldier Settlement Commission. Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the stage where, apart from forfeited holdings, no further allocations of blocks are visualised.

Under the Victorian legislation, soldier settlement was carried out under two separate schemes. First, there was the general settlement scheme where the Commission acquired freehold land or Crown land for subdivision and development into holdings for application by ex-servicemen. Such holdings were allocated on a competitive basis, having regard to the merits of all applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,293. Second, there was the Single Unit Farm Scheme, where ex-servicemen were granted loans up to a maximum of \$18,000 to assist them in the purchase of existing farms of their own choosing. Under this scheme 2,878 ex-servicemen were granted loans amounting to \$23,917,338.

The Soldier Settlement Act enabled the Commission to make advances to general settlers and Single Unit Farm settlers to assist them in the purchase of stock, plant, equipment, and shares in co-operatives. For this purpose \$12,566,142 has been advanced to settlers and at 30 June 1967, \$12,448,598 has been repaid and \$30,674 has been written off, leaving an outstanding balance of \$86,870. In addition to its functions under the Soldier Settlement Act, the Commission, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, administered that portion of the *Commonwealth Re-Establishment and Employment Act* 1945, which related to agricultural loans and allowances.

With soldier settlement in its final stages, the following tables set out the particulars of rural rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in Victoria as at 30 June 1967 :

VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF DEVELOPMENT, 1945 TO 1967

Particulars	Land Acquired and Total Expenditure to 30 June 1967		Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1967
	acres	\$'000	
Freehold Land	1,193,171	39,448	9
Crown Land	51,536		
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. .. .	..	53,877	
	Total Realisations to 30 June 1967		
	acres	\$'000	
Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement	65,041	3,281*	338*

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers who are not necessarily ex-servicemen.

VICTORIA—ADVANCES TO EX-SERVICEMEN, 1945 TO 1967

Act	Total Advances to 30 June 1967		Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1967	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Soldier Settlement Act—				
Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability*	3,033	57,562	2,230	38,722
Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single Unit Farms	2,878	23,917	1,345	8,831
Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, etc. ..	†	12,316	141	87
Advances for Shares in Co-operatives	327	250	..	..
Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act—				
Advances to Assist Rehabilitation in Farming Industry	2,970	3,594	173	40

* The total number of settlers allocated holdings is 3,293 which includes 239 holdings re-allocated and 17 holdings disposed of.

† Not available.

Other Land Settlement

The *Land Settlement Act* 1959 extended the functions of the then Soldier Settlement Commission in that, under such Act, the Commission was given authority to administer a new land settlement scheme to cater for those men wishing to become farm owners—many of whom were too young to have been ex-servicemen and thus eligible for soldier settlement. The scheme generally is based on the same principles as the scheme for soldier settlement—the main differences being the interest rates payable and the basis of determining the capital liability of the settler for the farm. There is no provision in the Act for advances to buy single unit farms. The Commission is given authority to purchase privately owned land or set apart suitable Crown land for development and subdivision.

Any male British subject over the age of 21 years is eligible to apply for land made available, but the actual allocation is made on a competitive basis, having regard to a number of factors laid down in the Act, including the applicant's experience in farming and prospects of success. A feature of the legislation is that the farms are either brought to, or within sight of, production before allocation. Further details about the general principles of this legislation will be found on pages 494 to 496 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1963.

Up to 30 June 1967, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on four developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, the East Goulburn Project near Shepparton, and an irrigation project at Rochester.

The Yanakie and East Goulburn schemes have now been completed and all farms allocated to settlers.

The demand for all holdings allotted to date has been exceedingly keen and the 460 farms allocated (381 dairying and 79 soft fruit) attracted nearly 12,000 applications.

At 30 June 1967, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 was as follows :

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1967

Particulars	Land Acquired and Total Expenditure to 30 June 1967		Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1967	
	acres	\$'000	\$'000	
Land Acquired—				
Freehold Land Purchased ..	23,928	1,970	12,542	
Crown Land	106,681			
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. .. .	..	20,629		
	Total Realisations to 30 June 1967			
	acres	\$'000		
Sales of Land Not Required for Settlement	6,125	537*	272*	
	Total Advances to 30 June 1967		Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1967	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act ..	†	1,064	234	225
Liability of Settlers Granted Purchase Leases	253	7,819	253	7,684

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

†Not available.

Other Rural Finance Facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes fall into two categories :

(1) Credit Foncier Department loans are long-term advances to enable borrowers to purchase or improve farms. The maximum loan available from this source is \$7,000 carrying interest at 5 per cent per annum and repayable over 10 years (subject to renewal). The maximum loan must not exceed three-quarters of the value of the property. Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1967 may be found on page 694.

(2) Savings Bank Department loans are advances of larger amounts—the maximum loan is \$20,000—and are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. These are short-term loans extending over a period of three years, but are subject to renewal. Interest charged is either 5.75 or 6.25 per cent per annum depending on whether the property is occupied by the borrower or whether the loan exceeds \$10,000. The maximum loan must not exceed two-thirds of the value of the property.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now known as the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative

associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products and barley has comprised the major portion of accommodation provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as tobacco, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and fertilizers.

The interest rates for advances to 28 February 1967 were 4.25 per cent per annum, if against the security of a Commonwealth or State Government guarantee, and 4.5 per cent per annum against other securities; from 1 March 1967 the rates were increased to 4.5 per cent and 4.75 per cent per annum, respectively.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The Fund is financed by one-half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide loans to primary producers, at preferential rates and conditions, for drought relief and farm development purposes. Loans are made by the trading banks from their Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank, and are designed to supplement other loans available from the banking system.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural advances outstanding at 30 June 1967, may be found on pages 689-691. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30 June 1967 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA: RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1967 (\$'000)

Type of Rural Activity	Value of Rural Advances Approved
Sheep	2,689
Dairying	2,014
Cattle	630
Wheat	329
Fruit Growing	384
Poultry	177
Other	250
Total	6,473

The average loan approved for rural purposes during the year was \$10,770.

Advances by Major Trading Banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND
PRIVATE TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES
OUTSTANDING TO RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS
(\$m)

Industry of Borrower	Amount Outstanding at the End of June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sheep Grazing	39.8	39.8	45.6	49.2	61.5
Wheat Growing	7.8	8.4	12.2	15.2	18.6
Dairying and Pig Raising	29.7	31.8	31.2	31.9	40.8
Other Rural	19.4	20.2	21.2	22.9	29.8
Total	96.7	100.2	110.2	119.2	150.7

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 20.4 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1967, and 16.6 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1967 was 7.25 per cent per annum but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level.

Advances of Pastoral Finance Companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at the end of June for the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE
COMPANIES
(\$m)

At End of June—							Advances Outstanding
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.6
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.0
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.9
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.9
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.2

* Held by branches located in Victoria which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement Purchase Leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions. All applications received are dealt with by a Local Land Board and no person is eligible to obtain a lease if the unimproved value of the area applied for together with the unimproved value of the land already owned by the applicant exceeds \$15,000.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :

- (1) That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. Land improvements means the clearing, draining or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
- (2) That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.
- (3) That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
- (4) That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department.
- (5) That the lessee will establish his permanent home on the land before the end of the sixth year. If the land is not considered to be capable of being developed into a living area, then the lessee may reside on other land within 20 miles owned by him.

The purchase money is payable in twenty annual instalments and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years.

Since the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 and up to 31 December 1966, 730 allotments comprising 257,037 acres of Crown land have been proclaimed available for settlement.

Water Supply and Land Settlement

History

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria—outside the Metropolitan Area—can be taken up in the early 1880s when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to assess after a few exceptionally favourable years the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State-wide approach to the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905 the Water Act was passed. This revolutionary

Victorian Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of the rest of Australia's water supply development, had three main features :

- (1) It abolished all but one of the Trusts (Mildura) and wrote off their debts ;
- (2) it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State, with the exception of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area ; and
- (3) it completed the nationalisation of water resources commenced in the 1886 Act and vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, etc., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply elsewhere.

Control of Surface Waters and Other Functions

One of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's main functions is to exercise the Crown's rights to the control and use of rural surface waters, and to act on any infringement of these rights. The Crown's interest is to see that limited resources are distributed fairly and productively between users. This is done by licences and permits for private diversions from streams, and by the apportionment of resources to authorities constituted under the Water Act.

The Commission also investigates water resources and plans works. It operates 292 gauging stations on streams and publishes the information obtained. Records of river flows extend back to the 1860s. Investigation and planning require surveys, and there are thirty-five surveyors working from ten centres. Other Commission investigatory services are its Testing Laboratory and Irrigation Research Section at Head Office, and its Hydraulic Research Station at Werribee.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See page 308.)

A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the

allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying, fruit, and vegetables, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much greater rural population is supported.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Name	Capacity	Principal System or District Served
		acre ft	
Goulburn ..	Lake Eildon ..	2,750,000	Goulburn-Loddon
	Goulburn Reservoir ..	20,700	„ „
	Waranga Reservoir ..	333,400	„ „
Campaspe ..	Lake Eppalock ..	252,860	„ „
Loddon ..	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	120,600	„ „
	Tullaroop Reservoir ..	60,000	Maryborough town supply ; private diverters ; and Goul- burn-Loddon System
Murray ..	Lake Hume ..	1,240,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs ..	111,575*	„
Macalister ..	Lake Glenmaggie ..	154,300	Macalister
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	15,500	Werribee District
		5,078,335†	

* Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement, subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

† In addition to the storages named, there is a system of natural lakes in the Kerang-Swan Hill Area forming part of the Torrumbarry System. The Coliban River storages are used for both irrigation and town supply around Bendigo and Castlemaine. A limited irrigation area is also supplied from the Wimmera-Mallee System.

The following table compiled by the Commission shows the total areas of the various irrigation systems and the areas under irrigated culture during 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1966-67

C.3600/68—11

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District	Area Irrigated (Acres)								Water Deliveries acre ft
		Pastures		Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total	
		Native	Sown							
Goulburn-Loddon System	1,351,862	22,897	458,824	30,930	355	24,970	5,711	37,946	581,633	891,432
River Murray System—										
Torrumbarry System* ..	372,342	24,163	240,643	12,810	4,250	1,568	721	10,531	294,686	328,069
Murray Valley Area ..	301,749	657	107,660	9,091	116	6,591	454	392	124,961	219,551
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,615	311	304	1,041	38,982	3,279	157	1,525	45,599	146,660
Total River Murray	754,706	25,131	348,607	22,942	43,348	11,438	1,332	12,448	465,246	694,280
Macalister District ..	129,939	2,833	58,649	475	..	..	137	55	62,149	90,401
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh	16,341	2	5,699	1,003	..	638	4,207	54	11,603	21,438
Other Northern Systems ..	‡	807	12,777	1,144	..	3,196	496	85	18,505	31,693
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	258	1,908	..
Private Diversions ..	‡	3,043	125,447	11,848	3,715	6,352	13,084	9,355	172,844	400,809
Grand Totals ..	2,252,848§	54,713	1,010,003	68,342	47,418	46,594	26,617	60,201	1,313,888	2,130,053

* Includes 31,406 acres irrigated by private diversion.

† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (16,288 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡ Not available.

§ Incomplete.

Land Settlement and Irrigation

307

Private Irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942–43 to 1966–67, the area watered privately increased from 23,462 acres to 172,844 acres, the latter being 13 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1966–67 was 8,360 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, citrus, and cotton. About half the area privately watered is supplied from streams regulated by storages, the other half being from streams wholly dependent on rainfall. Many private storage dams are being built, frequently at substantial cost, on individual properties to insure against low flows in the streams normally used.

Town Supplies

The Commission operates major works for town water supplies outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area—the Coliban System supplying Bendigo, Castlemaine, and other towns in that area; the Mornington Peninsula System supplying towns extending from Longwarry to portion of Dandenong, the bayside towns from Seaford to Portsea, and the Westernport towns from Hastings to Somers; the township of Wonthaggi; the Bellarine Peninsula System supplying water to the towns extending from Portarlington to Anglesea; and the Otway System supplying water from the Otway Ranges to Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, and Warrnambool. The total towns supplied by the Commission are 144 and their total population is 315,250. (For other town supplies and sewerage—see page 233.)

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament—amounting to date to about \$300m including contributions by the State of Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. A further \$90m of Government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expenditure on construction of State works has been about \$13.5m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from, nearly 120 separate districts, each of which is run financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue from its ten irrigation districts exceeds \$5m; from its urban districts about \$3m; from its ten rural waterworks districts about \$1m, and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000—the total annual revenue, including other minor sources, being nearly \$9.5m.

Administration

The Commission is served by a decentralised organisation, designed to carry out diverse functions all ultimately related to water. Central administrative, engineering, and clerical functions are carried out by a staff of 500 in the Head Office at Armadale. At the many country

centres throughout the State, there are 1,050 other officers and some 1,750 casual employees. Together they are engaged in planning, building, maintaining, and operating waterworks vital to the prosperity of rural Victoria.

Water Conservation

In 1963, a ten year plan was introduced for the construction of nine large water storages by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and its participation in a tenth storage on the River Murray for the River Murray Commission.

Devilbend Reservoir on the Mornington Peninsula, opened in January 1965, is filled by aqueduct and pipe from the headwaters of the Tarago and Bunyip Rivers. Water from Devilbend is released through pipelines to the eastern and western sides of the Peninsula ; the projected industrial development at Hastings will also be supplied from Devilbend.

Lake Bellfield of 60,000 acre ft capacity in the Grampians was completed in 1966. It will serve as a reserve storage for very dry years in maintaining supplies to the extensive stock and domestic system in the Wimmera and Mallee wheat growing areas.

The third project is the harnessing of the Ovens River by a two stage development on the Buffalo River south of Myrtleford. Lake Buffalo, the first stage reservoir of 20,000 acre ft was completed in 1965, and provided an assured water supply to the rich agricultural lands in the river valley between the dam and Wangaratta.

The second stage reservoir of 800,000 acre ft will augment supplies to irrigated areas in the lower Ovens and Murray Valleys. Site investigations for the large dam are now in progress.

The Corop Lakes storage is north of Colbinabbin and adjacent to the Waranga Western Channel, which forms the main artery for irrigation supplies from Waranga Reservoir west to the Loddon River and beyond. The first stage is complete and water has been diverted into Green's Lake from the main channel. Pumps of 100 cu ft per second capacity have been installed to deliver water from the Lake back into the channel during periods of peak demand. Further pumps of similar capacity will be installed and available during 1968.

Lake Nillahcootie, on the Broken River 20 miles south of Benalla, commenced storing water in May 1967. Work began in late 1965 as the construction force formerly employed on the Buffalo Dam moved in. The flow of this river can now be regulated in the best interests of primary production in the Broken River Valley, while the threat of floods to the city of Benalla will be greatly lessened.

Another well advanced project is the Tarago River storage, near Neerim South, north of Warragul, where an earth-and-rock-fill dam will create a storage of 20,000 acre ft to augment urban and industrial supplies to the Mornington Peninsula. Until this reservoir

is operating in 1968, flow in the aqueducts taking water from the headworks depends on the natural flows of the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers, which can fall to a low level during a dry summer and autumn. The reservoir was ready for storage during winter 1968.

The proposed water storage on Coimadai Creek near Bacchus Marsh to be known as Lake Merrimu, will secure irrigation supplies for the Werribee District. This project has commenced and a contract has been let for the first stage diversion tunnel. The whole project will be divided into three stages comprising :

- (1) A 15,000 acre ft capacity storage and a diversion tunnel from Goodmans Creek ;
- (2) a diversion tunnel from the Lerderderg River to Goodmans Creek ; and
- (3) an increase in the capacity of the storage to at least 40,000 acre ft.

The second and third stages will provide for increases in demand for urban and industrial needs in adjacent areas.

Preparations are being made for commencing the construction of the Lake Mokoan Storage. This is an off-river storage at Winton Swamp for the further conservation of the flow of the Broken River. An essential part of this project is the large diversion channel from the river south of Benalla into the Swamp.

These works will be operated to obtain the best possible use of the water in irrigation areas served largely by the Goulburn River system. This will be done by diverting the higher river flows into the comparatively shallow reservoir and releasing them early in the season, thus saving water in Lake Eildon where the evaporation losses are smaller.

Of the nine water storages included in the Ten Year Plan, five are operating, and the sixth storage was due to operate in 1968. Two further projects at Coimadai Creek and Lake Mokoan are now getting under way, to be followed shortly by the second stage Buffalo River storage. Already the most pressing needs of water conservation for the years that will follow completion of the first 10-year plan are being considered and a further plan is rapidly taking shape.

No survey of progress with water conservation work would be complete without reference to the parallel development which is taking place in the provision of recreational facilities at the man-made lakes which the storages create. Many of these lakes are situated in delightful natural surroundings and attract increasing numbers of tourists. In most cases the lakes are open for aquatic sports and this aspect of planning, although incidental to the primary theme, forms an important part of the whole.

Irrigation, 1962 ; Wimmera-Mallee Region Water Supply and Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage, 1963 ; Underground Water, 1964 ; Water Supply in Victoria, 1964 ; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965 ; Spray Irrigation in Agriculture and Dairying, 1965 ; Private Irrigation Development, 1966 ; Water Research Foundation, 1966 ; River Improvement, 1967 ; Rivers and Streams Fund, 1967 ; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968

Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension Services

Tertiary Agricultural Education

Agricultural Colleges

The legislation of 1884, which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges, set up a Council of Agricultural Education for their administration. Its revenue was derived from the rentals of endowment lands, sales of farm produce, and students' fees, and it continued to administer the Colleges until 1944 when, with the passing of a new Agricultural Colleges' Act, control passed to the Department of Agriculture in which a new Division of Agricultural Education was established. This move has provided adequate finance for maintenance and capital expenditure, the latter including a complete rehabilitation programme for both Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges in the period from 1959 to 1963.

The main purpose of the Colleges is to train agricultural technologists in the basic technical and scientific principles underlying all aspects of agriculture. Lectures on all topics are complementary with demonstrations, tours, laboratory work and practical farm work, the latter being given on large farm areas attached to each College—6,048 acres at Dookie and 2,386 acres at Longerenong. Although the emphasis is placed on training technologists to assist in agricultural research and extension, intending farmers will gain a sound technical and scientific background to enable them to make best use of modern agricultural and economic developments in operating their own properties.

In 1966, a revised syllabus was introduced at Dookie and Longerenong and after successful completion of the three-year course, students gain a Diploma of Agricultural Science. The minimum entrance standard is a pass in five subjects including English and Chemistry at the Leaving or Leaving technical examination.

The development of post-secondary education in all technical fields which has taken place since 1967 has made it essential that the agricultural colleges raise the entrance standard to the Matriculation level, as has been done in other Australian States. The Colleges will offer an Associate Diploma in Agricultural Science, and it is anticipated that this will be effected not later than February 1970. This is timed to coincide with the opening of a third agricultural college at Glenormiston which will provide a two-year course in production and management for the future practising farmer.

Short intensive courses for farmers, farmers' sons, and others engaged in rural pursuits are provided at Dookie Agricultural College.

In 1967, the three-year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science was introduced at the Burnley Horticultural College, with the same pre-requisite entrance requirements as for the agricultural colleges. This replaced the Diploma of Horticulture course introduced in 1958. The new course is comprehensive, giving tuition and practical experience in fruit and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, nursery management and landscape design, as well as training in the basic physical, biological, and applied sciences.

Part-time evening classes in horticultural, agricultural, and associated science subjects are also conducted at Burnley. The Agricultural Education Division also administers the Government Grant to the Senior Young Farmers of Victoria.

University of Melbourne School of Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was set up in its present form by the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, which provided for permanent staff, for a building, and for the employment of graduates as scientific officers in the State Public Service. (There had been less permanent arrangements for teaching agriculture in the University earlier in the century.) The first full-time Professor took up his appointment in 1926.

The primary purpose of the four-year University course has been to give all students a common basic training in applied biology. The first year is devoted to pure science subjects. This is followed by three years in which the scientific principles upon which agriculture is based are presented and in which students learn of their application to the practice of agriculture. The subjects of the later years include more advanced chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and pathology, soils, microbiology, genetics, animal physiology and husbandry, agronomy, economics, and land utilisation. The students in Agricultural Science also attend courses in engineering subjects, while a full-time degree in Agricultural Engineering is conducted elsewhere in the University.

The second year of the course is spent in residence at the University's field station at Mount Derrimut (near Deer Park). This is a property of 800 acres on which the students are shown the regular farm operations and live through a farming year, while spending their mornings on regular lecture classes and coming to Melbourne University for one day a week.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, 900 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of 70 is now placed on the numbers in the first year of the course, and the number of graduates is between 40 and 50 per annum. There are now eighteen students for higher degrees (M.Agr.Sc. and Ph.D.) working either at the University or at Mount Derrimut. Substantial buildings have been established at Mount Derrimut from various industrial research funds for the study of beef cattle, poultry, sheep and wool, and wheat.

Further Reference, 1967 ; Research, 1967

Research and Extension Activities of the Department of Agriculture

The research and extension activities of the Department of Agriculture have greatly helped Victoria's agricultural productivity. Today, these activities overshadow the Department's original and still important function of administering agricultural legislation enacted by the Victorian Parliament.

Research work began in the early days of the Department, and received a great stimulus in 1912 with the establishment of the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Rutherglen Research Station. The pattern set by this development has continued to the present time, where there are now seventeen research stations with a total area of about 10,000 acres. These research stations are strategically located throughout the State and conduct research on a wide range of problems associated with all the major farming industries. Some of the research is, necessarily, of a basic nature, but for the most part, the stations undertake applied research aimed at finding a solution to a particular farm problem.

In co-operation with farmers, the Department also conducts field experiments on many properties. This work, together with the experiments at the research stations, makes the Department the regional research authority for Victoria.

The Pastoral Research Station, Hamilton, is an excellent example of Victoria's newer research stations. Although established only ten years ago to investigate problems of sheep and beef cattle husbandry on permanent pasture under typical Western District conditions, it is recognised now as one of the foremost regional research centres of its type in Australia. Experiments are being conducted on reproduction and pasture use by sheep, growth and fattening of steers on pasture and pasture productivity. The research stations are backed by well equipped laboratories in central locations. The Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley is fully equipped and staffed to carry out research on pests and diseases of plants.

The aim of the Department of Agriculture's extension service is to advise primary producers and to encourage them to adopt methods which contribute to progress in the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries of Victoria. Special attention is being given these days to the development of a modern and efficient extension service because it is seen as an important adjunct to research.

Agricultural research can be costly : research stations are expensive to establish and maintain ; scientific equipment demands a large budget ; scientific personnel need to receive intensive training before they can fulfil their tasks adequately. Research has already paid great dividends and will continue to do so if the results are adopted by the appropriate primary producers. The link between research and the farmer is provided by an extension service. The extension service aims to provide recommendations based on findings which have been proved both practical and economical. Led by trained scientists, it is decentralised throughout the State with technical and informational support being given from Melbourne. Some country-based extension officers serve an industry such as sheep and wool or dairying ; others are specialists in crops such as cereals or fruit and vegetables.

To get advice to farmers, extension officers make farm visits, use publications, radio, films, and television, and participate in field days and meetings. In these ways, the extension service plays its part in helping Victorian primary producers continue to increase their important contribution to the national economy.

Size Distribution of Rural Holdings in Victoria

Victoria has a total area of 56·3 mill. acres but at no time in the history of land settlement has the area occupied for rural purposes exceeded 41·3 mill. acres recorded in 1940-41. Prior to that time, with the exception of a small fall in the early 1930s, the area occupied had shown an annual increase. As would have been expected, this increase was rapid in the early period of settlement and more gradual in the later periods. Over the period 1860 to 1890 the increase totalled 30 mill. acres but in the period 1910 to 1940 an increase of only 3·3 mill. acres was recorded. After 1940-41, the rising trend was reversed and a gradual decline in area occupied for rural purposes began. By the 1960s the total appeared to have stabilised at a figure of slightly under 38 mill. acres which is close to the level recorded 50 years previously. This reduction in total area available for rural purposes reflects the recognition of the necessity to reserve land for water conservation and timber production and the withdrawal of Crown leases in some areas previously used for grazing, as a means of conserving natural resources. The reduction has taken place despite the fact that the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission has developed significant areas of Crown land which have subsequently been made available for settlement. It is to be expected that further areas will be developed but because most of existing Crown land is required for other purposes or because it is unsuitable for rural development, it is unlikely that there will be any marked change in the area available in the future.

Victoria, then, appears to have reached a stabilised position so far as the availability of additional land is concerned. This means that neither total rural production nor individual farm size can be substantially increased by further allocation of Crown lands and so far as farm size affects the position, any problems related to productivity or low farm incomes can only be overcome by adjustment to the existing property size structure in the State. These problems as they relate to prosperity of individual farmers have been accentuated in recent years by a weakening in world markets for certain rural products. Adjustment in farm size spontaneously by farmers with or without Government assistance appears inevitable in many cases and the following brief description of past trends and the present property size distribution will give some background to consideration of these problems.

As was the case with area occupied, the total number of rural holdings in Victoria increased rapidly in the early stages of settlement. The 13,600 rural holdings recorded in 1860 had increased to 49,600 by 1880. The rate of increase declined markedly after the turn of the century and the total reached a peak of close to 80,000 in the mid 1920s which was almost 20 years before the peak figure occurred in the total area occupied. There was a rapid decline in the total number of holdings to a figure close to 74,000 by 1930 and since then an almost constant gradual decline to the present level of about 69,000. There have been a number of factors concerned in the changes which have taken place. Although the changes appear to have resulted largely from individual action by land holders in property amalgamation or

fragmentation, the intensive periods of Closer Settlement (1906 to 1913) and Soldier Settlement after the two world wars have no doubt been important influences. The following table shows trends in size distribution since 1925 :

VICTORIA—PROPERTY SIZE DISTRIBUTION : NUMBER OF RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED IN AREA SERIES

As at March—	Acres									Total†
	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 and over		
	Number of Holdings ('000)									
1925*	22.1	9.2	28.5	12.5	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.01	79.1	
1929*	19.8	8.4	26.0	12.4	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.02	73.9	
1934*	19.3	8.5	26.7	12.2	7.4	0.3	0.1	0.02	74.5	
1938*	18.6	8.0	26.0	11.0	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.02	71.8	
1948	17.1	7.7	26.4	10.7	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.09	70.9	
1950	16.3	7.7	26.7	10.8	8.4	0.4	0.1	0.08	70.5	
1956	14.5	7.6	27.3	11.2	8.4	0.4	0.1	0.07	69.5	
1960	14.5	7.3	27.6	11.3	8.6	0.4	0.1	0.06	69.8	
1966	14.5	6.9	27.5	11.0	8.8	0.3	0.1	0.06	69.2	

* Earlier figures relate to privately owned land and exclude Crown land not held in conjunction with that privately owned. In 1925 there were 935 additional holdings on Crown land. Figures for the other years concerned were : 1929—974 holdings, 1934—931 holdings, and 1938—968 holdings. Size distribution for these holdings is not available. Later figures incorporate holdings of this kind in the size distribution shown above.

† Totals are rounded to the nearest decimal.

The table shows that there has been a decline in the number of properties in all size groups below 1,000 acres since 1925 with the most marked decrease (from 22,100 to 14,500) being in the number of holdings below 50 acres and a substantial decrease in the 50 to 99 acre size group. The number of properties in the 1,000 to 4,999 acre group has increased and it is apparent that overall, the fragmentation effects of property subdivision have been more than offset by amalgamation of holdings. The 1965–66 figures are the latest available and some small changes no doubt have taken place since then. However, these changes would have only a small effect on size distribution and there have been no factors in operation which would have resulted in marked change. The 1965–66 figures would, therefore, give a reasonably accurate picture of the present situation.

There were 465 holdings in Victoria of above 5,000 acres in 1966. Of these 335 were between 5,000 and 9,999 acres, 70 between 10,000 and 19,999 acres, 50 between 20,000 and 100,000 acres, and 10 of over 100,000 acres. Five of these very large holdings (above 100,000 acres) were in the Mallee ; three were in the North Eastern District ; and two were in Gippsland. It is likely that they include very substantial areas of undeveloped natural vegetation. The table shows

that the greatest number of holdings, some 27,500 or 39 per cent of the total, are classified in the 100 to 499 size group. Some 14,500 (21 per cent) are in the under 50 acre classification and 11,000 (15 per cent) are in the 500 to 999 acre group. The distribution of property size in the various districts is, of course, related to the suitability of environmental conditions, in particular, soils, climate, and availability of irrigation to the more or less intensive forms of agriculture. The dry (non-irrigated) areas of the Mallee have low rainfall and are unsuited to intensive agriculture. Since productivity on a per acre basis is low, farm size tends to be higher than in other areas. The following table shows some details of property size distribution in the various Statistical Divisions in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—PROPERTY SIZE DISTRIBUTION BY
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1965–66: NUMBER OF RURAL
HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED IN AREA SERIES**

Statistical Division	Acres						Total
	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	More than 5,000	
	Number of Holdings						
Metropolitan ..	2,385	346	398	41	10	..	3,180
Central ..	3,566	1,775	4,661	786	319	11	11,118
North-Central ..	964	415	1,633	704	530	21	4,267
Western ..	1,354	1,009	6,548	2,651	1,527	82	13,171
Wimmera ..	300	128	1,106	2,146	1,974	66	5,720
Mallee ..	2,415	342	328	607	1,787	154	5,633
Northern ..	2,152	1,292	4,402	2,038	1,525	38	11,447
North-East ..	549	373	2,818	1,395	746	50	5,931
Gippsland ..	734	1,241	5,627	669	418	43	8,732
Total ..	14,419	6,921	27,521	11,037	8,836	465	69,199

The influence of the availability of irrigation water, when combined with climatic factors suitable to a particular type of production in modifying size distribution, is illustrated by the large number of farms in the under 50 acre size group in the Mallee. Irrigation settlements in these areas are mainly used for vine fruit and citrus production which are highly intensive industries and are usually carried out on areas falling within this size classification. In the Wimmera there is no large scale development of irrigation and rainfall is not adequate for intensive forms of production. As a result, less than 10 per cent of properties are in the groups below 100 acres and more than 70 per cent of holdings have an area greater than 500 acres. On the other hand, Gippsland generally has environmental conditions well suited to growth of perennial pastures and to dairy production which under

these conditions are highly productive on a per acre basis. In this Division some 87 per cent of properties are of less than 500 acres in area and almost 74 per cent are of less than 300 acres. Size distribution in the Metropolitan and Central Divisions is influenced by proximity to Melbourne and the large proportion of small holdings in these districts is related to supply of produce to Melbourne markets. Other Divisions are more varied environmentally and production in these Divisions is also varied. In consequence, property distribution tends to be more even between the size groups.

Future changes in size distribution are likely to take place slowly but the trend shown since 1925 for the number of small holdings to decrease is likely to continue. As has been indicated, these holdings are used for intensive forms of production and several of the industries concerned are facing marketing difficulties with consequent low unit prices for the products concerned. Under these circumstances, the need to maintain farm family living standards can only result in change to other forms of production or farm amalgamation for the same form of production. Both involve increase in farm size and an overall decrease in the number of small holdings.

**Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1966 ; Farm Management, 1967 ;
Agricultural Extension Services, 1968**

Farming

Introduction

Collection of Statistics

Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council. During the period 1904 to 1966 police officers were required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Commencing with the 1966-67 Farm Census, the collection of these statistics has been carried out on a direct postal basis.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are mainly compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria, at 31 March each year. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and municipality.

Every holding of 1 acre and upwards used for the production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is required to supply full particulars of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, the quantity of wool clipped, and other relevant matters.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31 March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31 March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by 31 March (potatoes, fruit, vines, etc.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31 March, while wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31 March.

Summary of Australian Statistics

The following table, which summarises the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1966-67 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1966-67

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	76,246	68,466	43,858	28,957	23,181	10,641	504	251,853
Area ('000 acres)	171,649	38,653	379,977	161,510	274,765	6,507	170,368	1,203,428
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	7,135	3,138	1,227	2,960	6,347	13	3	20,823
Production ('000 bush)	202,501	70,896	35,730	53,816	103,195	385	87	466,610
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	1,363	1,079	66	509	1,204	36	2	4,258
Production ('000 bush)	40,904	31,248	1,467	10,276	22,117	948	47	107,008
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	385	228	384	1,107	373	21	..	2,497
Production ('000 bush)	11,780	5,421	13,194	23,698	6,707	771	..	61,571
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres)	823	1,558	129	482	295	203	5	3,496
Production ('000 tons)	1,481	2,982	314	729	417	437	11	6,370
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	1,794	8,455	12,134	..	..	..	..	22,383
Production (dried leaf '000 lb)	2,133	10,953	14,916	..	..	..	..	28,002
Onions—								
Area (acres)	1,256	3,295	3,495	1,631	366	120	*	10,163†
Production (tons)	10,809	22,375	27,033	17,933	4,762	898	*	83,810†
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	23,590	37,167	16,227	5,948	6,167	10,278	14	99,391
Production (tons)	126,183	225,186	93,738	60,271	64,857	73,300	120	643,655
Other Vegetables—Area (acres)	41,192	55,244	37,332	9,847	9,227	18,349	329	171,520
Fruit—Area (acres)	96,482	73,519	50,058	44,157	26,458	22,343	171	313,188
Vineyards—Area (acres)	21,257	49,164	3,304	57,080	7,945	..	..	138,750
Grapes for Table (tons)	8,201	11,381	4,193	1,027	2,088	..	..	26,890
Wine Made ('000 gals)	7,893	3,555	37	29,638	705	..	..	41,828
Currants (tons)	643	3,578	..	3,773	1,353	..	..	9,347
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	14,108	69,601	..	13,544	67	..	..	97,320
Livestock Numbers, 31 March 1967—								
Sheep ('000)	63,848	31,239	19,305	17,864	27,370	4,321	289	164,236
Cattle ('000)	4,145	3,528	6,919	687	1,357	522	1,111	18,269
Pigs ('000)	514	351	468	222	161	86	3	1,805
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	4,476	7,310	1,850	1,911	1,630	566	42	17,785
Lambs ('000)	5,559	5,875	387	1,343	854	614	48	14,680
Cattle ('000)	1,021	1,090	1,342	188	284	122	78	4,125
Calves ('000)	452	647	355	77	14	51	2	1,598
Pigs ('000)	820	699	662	317	208	149	11	2,866
Wool Production ('000 lb)	622,745	378,457	203,664	239,202	273,379	43,153	2,542	1,763,142
Whole Milk Production—								
All Purposes ('000 gals)	329,060	790,941	234,653	98,930	55,585	91,418	1,192	1,601,779
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	85,038	79,566	67,553	35,829	33,997	12,171	516	314,670
Shearing Machines (Stands)	72,872	43,510	19,197	29,343	23,431	4,559	314	193,226
Milking Machines (Units)	41,433	108,664	40,878	18,143	9,664	16,414	129	235,325
Gross Value of Production—								
Agriculture (\$'000)	551,493	325,461	317,164	184,085	219,463	45,029	957	1,643,652
Pastoral (\$'000)	454,018	376,196	275,784	169,226	165,105	37,416	12,829	1,490,574
Dairying (\$'000)	151,468	210,345	75,490	39,034	21,874	26,349	661	525,221

* Not available for publication.

† Incomplete.

Figure 8. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria



Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1966-67

For the season 1966-67, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 68,466, the area devoted to agriculture 7,894,994 acres, and the total area occupied 38,652,943 acres.

It should be noted that statistics in this part of the *Year Book* have been compiled for statistical districts, which are groups of counties, namely, land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each statistical district appears on the previous page.

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT,
SEASON 1966-67
(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical District	Total Area of Districts (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres Occupied				Unproductive	Total
			For Agricultural Purposes*	For Pasture				
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne†	Natural Grasses			
	'000							
Central ..	4,065	13,718	283	1,557	604	190	2,634	
North-Central ..	2,930	4,304	112	941	899	120	2,071	
Western ..	8,775	12,659	402	4,785	1,162	367	6,716	
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,017	2,191	2,134	1,352	394	6,070	
Mallee ..	10,784	6,031	3,197	1,311	2,428	686	7,622	
Northern ..	6,337	11,757	1,477	2,286	1,711	141	5,615	
North-Eastern ..	7,220	4,948	142	1,360	1,812	467	3,781	
Gippsland ..	8,739	9,032	92	1,743	1,640	669	4,144	
Total ..	56,246	68,466	7,895	16,116	11,608	3,034	38,653	
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED								
Central ..	..	..	10.75	59.11	22.93	7.21	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.41	45.40	43.40	5.79	100.00
Western ..	..	..	5.99	71.25	17.30	5.46	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	36.09	35.15	22.27	6.49	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	41.94	17.20	31.86	9.00	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	26.31	40.71	30.47	2.51	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3.76	35.97	47.92	12.35	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2.22	42.06	39.58	16.14	100.00
Total ..	..	..	20.43	41.69	30.03	7.85	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE								
Central ..	7.23	20.04	3.58	9.66	5.20	6.26	6.81	
North-Central ..	5.21	6.28	1.41	5.84	7.74	3.96	5.36	
Western ..	15.60	18.49	5.09	29.70	10.01	12.10	17.38	
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.79	27.75	13.24	11.65	12.99	15.70	
Mallee ..	19.17	8.81	40.49	8.13	20.92	22.61	19.72	
Northern ..	11.27	17.17	18.71	14.18	14.74	4.64	14.53	
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.23	1.80	8.43	15.61	15.39	9.78	
Gippsland ..	15.54	13.19	1.17	10.82	14.13	22.05	10.72	
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

* Excludes area of clover and grasses cut for hay and seed.

† Includes oats and barley sown for grazing and lucerne fed off.

Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have, in the past, been undertaken at irregular intervals. Since the Second World War they have been prepared for each of the years

1947-48, 1949-50, 1955-56, 1959-60, and 1965-66. The second detailed classification of holdings by principal type of activity was carried out in conjunction with the size classification of rural holdings, 1965-66. The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1965-66 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS, 1965-66

Size of Holding								Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings
acres									acres
1- 99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,340	805,121
100- 199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,219	1,742,700
200- 299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,693	1,623,245
300- 399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,312	1,803,816
400- 499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,297	1,470,439
500- 999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,037	7,797,393
1,000-1,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,738	4,404,898
1,400-1,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,573	4,255,922
2,000-2,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,599	3,817,242
3,000-4,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926	3,453,964
5,000 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465	6,668,863
Total								69,199	37,843,603

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1965-66

Size of Holding	Holdings with—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Cattle for		Pigs
			Milk Production	Beef Production	
acres					
No.					
1- 99	159	2,544	6,958	5,057	2,259
100- 199	327	3,199	8,521	4,037	2,031
200- 299	418	2,926	4,259	3,046	1,127
300- 399	781	3,245	2,703	2,716	849
400- 499	705	2,483	1,417	1,947	467
500- 999	4,311	9,615	3,577	6,866	1,341
1,000-1,399	1,998	3,472	1,045	2,348	414
1,400-1,999	1,494	2,423	654	1,644	272
2,000-2,999	1,031	1,529	621	1,059	293
3,000-4,999	599	890		638	
5,000 and over	246	418	103	343	56
Total	12,069	32,744	29,858	29,701	9,109

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1965-66

Type of Activity	Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Area Used for—				
			Fruit	Crops (Excluding Fruit)	Fallow	Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Holding
			acres				
Sheep—Cereal Grain ..	6,160	8,285,531	261	2,215,984	1,074,082	2,411,438	2,584,001
Sheep	13,093	13,039,405	536	483,573	122,617	6,871,486	5,561,193
Cereal Grain	3,453	4,712,777	262	1,903,412	1,187,381	580,179	1,041,543
Beef Cattle	3,111	3,497,707	193	38,122	16,082	929,783	2,513,527
Dairying	20,087	4,474,207	1,500	239,007	57,339	2,781,603	1,394,758
Vineyards	2,165	85,878	48,803	3,694	1,526	7,546	24,309
Fruit (Other than Vine) ..	2,131	144,005	64,244	3,891	2,845	27,125	45,900
Vegetables—							
Potatoes	923	140,138	228	37,444	5,225	56,408	40,833
Other and Mixed	1,528	265,154	2,549	76,149	8,236	113,765	64,455
Poultry	1,008	53,321	683	5,798	2,915	18,674	25,251
Pigs	273	33,337	33	2,718	2,925	8,959	18,702
Tobacco	284	65,887	60	10,285	1,182	16,469	37,891
Other	353	27,370	504	5,006	2,075	6,158	13,627
Multi-Purpose	2,193	1,525,082	2,368	227,300	68,613	668,373	558,428
Total Classified Holdings	56,762	36,349,799	121,989	5,252,383	2,553,043	14,497,966	13,924,418
Unclassified Holdings—							
Sub-Commercial	7,848	750,292	1,964	19,802	25,885	215,197	487,444
Unused, Special, etc. ..	4,589	743,512	797	1,294	41,398	90,710	609,313
Total All Holdings ..	69,199	37,843,603	124,750	5,273,479	2,620,326	14,803,873	15,021,175

Artificial Fertilizers

Fertilizers have played a major role in the development of Australian agriculture in recent years. Superphosphate, which was first used in Australia early this century, lifted production in wheat areas dramatically and later allowed the establishment of clover pastures. More recently, research has shown that increased yields of pastures can be achieved by the use of elements such as molybdenum, potassium, copper, and zinc.

The main elements which can be added to soils by the use of fertilizers are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen. There are also various trace elements.

Most of Australia, including Victoria, is deficient in phosphorus. Irrespective of how the soil was formed, the story is much the same—a natural supply of 200 parts per million in the surface soil with less in the sub-soil. Notable exceptions include the Darling Downs area of Queensland and small areas of volcanic soil in the Victorian Western District. The addition of one cwt of superphosphate, which contains 11 lb of elemental phosphorus, is equivalent to the amount of phosphorus removed from the area by the sale of 27 prime lambs or 75 bushels of wheat.

Soil reserves of potassium are adequate in the drier wheat areas. However, in the wetter areas where leaching has taken place, deficiencies occur. This particularly applies to sandy soils. Clovers are generally the first plants to show visible symptoms of potassium deficiency and this often shows first in the outer paddocks of dairy farms or in paddocks continually cut for hay.

Very little nitrogen fertilizer is applied to crops other than high value crops such as fruit and vegetables. The less intensive agricultural pursuits rely on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with leguminous plants.

The significance of trace elements has become more apparent in recent years following the development of more refined experimental techniques. Some of the more important of these elements include molybdenum and copper.

Experiments have shown that substantial increases in clover growth can be obtained by spreading two ounces of molybdenum an acre in superphosphate, particularly in the high land of the Dividing Range. Recent work has shown that this application may have to be repeated after five to seven years.

Copper deficiencies are common in Victoria on the sandy podsolc soils, particularly in the coastal areas.

In 1966-67 artificial fertilizers were used on 3,057,222 acres of wheat; 1,381,648 acres of other cereal crops; 82,555 acres of vegetables; 84,154 acres of orchards; 166,642 acres of other crops; and 12,502,432 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1966-67 amounted to 211,625 tons or 79.1 per cent of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 778,269 tons or 92.0 per cent of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilized, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilizers were used is shown below for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
1962-63 ..	32,028	4,530	227	40,144	9,940	596
1963-64 ..	31,224	4,478	225	39,531	10,525	656
1964-65 ..	31,181	4,703	248	40,291	11,496	741
1965-66 ..	30,582	4,664	255	40,637	11,730	800
1966-67 ..	29,771	4,772	267	40,658	12,502	846

Aerial Agriculture

The aerial agriculture industry in Victoria has grown rapidly and aircraft are now extensively used for topdressing and sometimes for seeding, crop spraying with weedicides and insecticides, and the control of rabbits by the dropping of poisoned carrot baits. A more recent

phase of aerial development is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A full description of aerial agriculture will be found on page 494 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*.

Prior to 1 January 1967, statistics on aerial agriculture were collected by the Department of Civil Aviation who developed the series in 1956. Since 1 January 1967 these statistics have been compiled from quarterly returns collected by the Bureau of Census and Statistics from operators of aircraft engaged in aerial topdressing, seeding, spraying and allied activity such as rabbit and dingo baiting. Details for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31 March—				
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Area Treated	'000					
* †	acres	924	1,513	1,896	2,472	2,424
Topdressed or Seeded	'000 acres	660	1,165	1,429	1,630	1,945
Sprayed or Dusted	'000 acres	207	281	386	702	‡
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate ..	tons	44,403	71,382	92,213	110,550	‡
Seed	'000 lb	2	39	162	56	139
Aircraft Utilisation (Flying Time) ..	hours	8,238	11,190	14,649	19,832	19,107

* Areas treated with more than one type of material on one operation are counted once only.
 † Includes 57,090 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1963, 66,305 acres in 1964, 81,200 acres in 1965, and 139,910 acres in 1966.
 ‡ Not available for publication.

Farm Machinery

The numbers of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years from 1963 to 1967 are given in the table below :

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31 March—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Milking Machines—Units ..	97,372	98,321	101,994	105,004	108,664
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	39,162	39,433	41,112	41,689	43,510
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	66,479	68,954	71,950	73,668	76,678
—Crawler Type ..	1,936	2,451	2,574	2,493	2,888
Rotary Hoes	9,899	10,205	11,757	12,016	12,305
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	29,188	28,757	29,212	28,219	30,948
Grain Drills—Combine	} 28,957	28,785	19,442	19,604	20,392
—Other			9,846	9,586	9,574
Maize Planters	*	*	756	762	747
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters	14,646	14,131	14,177	13,963	14,319†
Pick-up Balers	10,107	10,789	11,405	11,972	12,965
Forage Harvesters	1,289	1,284	1,305	1,625	1,913

* Not collected.

† Subject to revision.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the *Victorian Year Book 1954-58*, page 88.

Progress of Cultivation

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 50 acres of land under cultivation in the Colony of Victoria. By 1840 this figure had increased to 3,210 acres. This progress continued until 1852 when 57,471 acres were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold in Victoria, agricultural progress received a temporary setback, the area of land cultivated declining to 34,816 acres in 1854. However, with the influx of population came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 407,740 acres.

The following table shows the annual average area under cultivation in each decennium from 1856 to 1965 and the actual area for each of the five seasons 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1965, and Actual Area Each Year 1963-1967, under—		
	Crop*	Fallow	Total Cultivation*
	acres		
1856-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926-35	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936-45	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946-55	4,635,982	2,311,401	6,947,383
1956-65	4,222,393	2,191,000	6,413,393
1963	5,036,686	2,521,355	7,558,041
1964	4,899,557	2,524,863	7,424,420
1965	5,019,479	2,484,423	7,503,902
1966	4,969,436	2,620,326	7,589,762
1967	5,143,495	2,751,499	7,894,994

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956-65 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is excluded in the above table.

Crops and Growers

The following table shows the area under, the yield from, and the gross value of each of the principal crops in Victoria for the season 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1966-67

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		\$'000
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2 row	213,380	5,065,927 bushels	6,630
6 row	14,270	354,618 bushels	630
Maize	1,407	72,118 bushels	115
Oats	1,078,877	31,248,286 bushels	19,033
Rye	11,608	77,722 bushels	106
Wheat	3,138,029	70,896,266 bushels	104,471
Hay—			
Barley and Rye	9,556	17,452 tons	364
Lucerne	99,361	217,406 tons	7,779
Meadow	1,207,003	2,326,418 tons	57,652
Oaten	213,109	374,520 tons	7,238
Wheaten	29,453	45,751 tons	1,117
Green Fodder	94,799	.. .. .	1,720
Grey and Other Field Peas	16,432	264,156 bushels	539
Grass and Clover Seed	36,340	69,192 centals	2,249
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet	169	{ 893 cwt fibre	22
		{ 595 cwt seed	3
Linseed	5,012	92,752 bushels	302
Hops	714	10,234 cwt	963
Mustard	918	3,436 cwt	44
Tobacco	8,455	97,792 cwt	11,938
Vegetables—			
Onions	3,295	22,375 tons	1,464
Potatoes	37,167	225,186 tons	15,291
Other	55,244	265,482 tons	23,838
Stock Fodder—			
Pumpkins and Root Crops	9,859	.. .. .	463
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	2,758	11,354 tons	1,918
Wine	5,112	20,531 tons	764
Drying	37,511	294,751 tons	17,699
		63,346 tons of sultanas ..	1,653
		6,254 tons of raisins ..	1,302
		3,578 tons of currants ..	..
Vines, Unproductive	3,783	.. .. .	..
Oreyards—			
Productive	56,677	.. .. .	32,327
Unproductive	16,842	.. .. .	..
All Other Crops	9,039	.. .. .	5,826
Total Crops	6,416,179	.. .. .	325,461

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realised in the principal markets. The places where primary products are absorbed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, are presumed to be principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1966-67.

The information has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as numbers of occupiers are engaged in the cultivation of more than one of the crops enumerated.

VICTORIA—GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON
1966-67

Crops Grown	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	609	352	618	3,756	2,677	3,432	464	45	11,953
Oats ..	703	656	2,256	2,823	1,389	2,941	840	67	11,675
Barley ..	503	89	277	513	672	817	89	90	3,050
Maize ..	5	..	3	..	..	4	33	82	127
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	250	20	97	2	4	11	31	361	776
All Other ..	891	363	1,287	62	89	538	405	812	4,447
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,324	377	485	10	16	16	103	440	2,771
Onions ..	229	1	211	2	25	3	1	11	483
Other									
Vegetables	1,276	26	389	39	350	464	50	211	2,805
Orchards ..	1,627	146	55	86	1,458	1,024	111	56	4,563
Vineyards ..	3	2	1	5	2,349	156	22	..	2,538
Grass and									
Clover Seed	28	86	142	40	12	104	211	10	633
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	288	..	311*

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1966-67 is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1966-67
(Acres)

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	43,561	24,362	50,548	933,016	1,437,117	594,994	49,698	4,733	3,138,029
Oats ..	33,256	30,467	185,457	291,980	217,695	279,568	37,655	2,799	1,078,877
Barley ..	37,838	2,062	8,959	36,625	81,107	53,260	3,077	4,722	227,650
Maize ..	17	..	6	..	..	60	52	812	1,407
Field Peas ..	5,067	416	2,319	5,421	2,204	290	299	416	16,432
All Hay ..	209,458	89,145	452,976	133,690	46,152	332,977	97,113	196,971	1,558,482
Green Fodder	18,246	7,639	34,084	1,421	2,282	10,819	6,517	13,791	94,799
Grass and Clover									
for Seed ..	1,546	5,409	8,542	1,832	1,450	5,691	11,547	323	36,340
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	430	8,025	..	8,455
Potatoes ..	19,485	5,265	5,867	40	146	43	654	5,667	37,167
Onions ..	1,089	12	2,026	2	46	7	10	103	3,295
All Other									
Vegetables ..	22,002	234	16,526	207	3,788	4,800	682	7,005	55,244
Vines ..	5	70	100	853	45,943	849	1,344	..	49,164
Orchards ..	23,344	2,269	472	2,324	8,469	34,428	1,671	542	73,519
All Other Crops	5,446	442	8,556	634	11,371	4,271	1,794	4,805	37,319
Total Area under Crop	420,360	167,792	776,438	1,408,045	1,857,770	1,322,487	220,598	242,689	6,416,179
Land in Fallow	43,524	16,964	38,756	862,038	1,362,140	389,641	12,476	25,960	2,751,499
Total Area under Cultivation ..	463,884	184,756	815,194	2,270,083	3,219,910	1,712,128	233,074	268,649	9,167,678

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1966-67

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush	1,309,341	707,409	1,450,039	23,076,029	25,661,531	16,859,340	1,688,677	143,900	70,896,266
Oats "	1,277,966	1,114,411	9,000,591	7,461,315	2,687,578	8,174,014	1,461,385	71,026	31,248,286
Barley "	1,334,000	60,219	272,834	728,018	1,332,215	1,463,734	83,619	145,906	5,420,545
Maize "	605		135			2,760	19,540	49,078	72,118
Field Peas "	123,063	8,337	61,473	31,716	23,943	3,072	4,662	7,890	264,156
All Hay tons	434,758	180,396	869,799	175,961	55,524	614,666	200,894	449,549	2,981,547
Grass and Clover for Seed cents	2,118	11,947	16,817	1,887	1,766	8,966	25,339	350	69,190
Tobacco cwt						3,714	94,078		97,792
Potatoes tons	113,307	32,467	38,837	288	861	174	2,981	36,271	225,186
Onions "	7,031	30	14,004	4	353	32	62	859	22,375
Wine Made gal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,554,934
Dried Vine Fruits—									
Raisins ton	..	..	..	..	6,254	..	..	..	6,254
Sultanas "	..	..	..	..	63,346	..	..	..	63,346
Currants "	..	..	..	..	3,578	..	..	..	3,578

* Details for individual districts are confidential.

Principal Crops

General

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria and these, together with hay, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year. The growing of potatoes, grapes, and apples is also important.

In the following section some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given of all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The acreage sown to wheat in recent years has been a little more than 3 mill. acres. This is about half the total area under crop in the State. Virtually all the wheat crop is used for grain production, only about 1 per cent being cut for hay. The average annual production for the five years ended 1966-67 was about 71 mill. bushels of which about 65 per cent was exported. Grain yields during the past five years averaged about 22 bush (60 lb per bush) per acre, but yields as high as 60 bush per acre are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest officially recorded yield is 78.8 bush per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where about 94 per cent of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall varies from about 12 in in the north-west of the State to about 20-23 in at the eastern and southern margins. About three-quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Small amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers have been used in particular circumstances, especially in view of the more favourable wheat/nitrogen fertilizer price relationships now existing. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses occur due to foot rot. Stem rust rarely causes much loss. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling with fungicide powder which is done at the same time as the seed is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other cereal crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. (See *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 517 to 519.) Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to the State's wool and prime lamb production, especially to the production of early prime lambs.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types: (1) Mallee soils referred to as solonised brown soils; (2) self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera; and (3) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but increased areas of a semi-hard variety are being sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat with protein content above the Victorian f.a.q. is usually produced. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and one of the leading soft wheats at present is in the medium to strong class. The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the quality, of Victorian wheat.

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. The greater part of the crop is marketed as one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality). A small amount of the semi-hard wheat grown in the eastern Mallee is segregated for separate sale.

Grain Elevators Board

In 1934, an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. On submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 220 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$27,159,000. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963, the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season and first received barley in bulk for the 1963-64 season.

The Board's Geelong Terminal is operated by push-button remote control with operational indicator lights appearing on a diagram panel of the whole terminal. Grain can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receipts.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 107·5 mill. bushels of wheat. A record was established during the 1964-65 season when 79,492,687 bushels were delivered. In addition, during the 1964-65 season, 1,355,691 bushels of bulk barley were delivered to the Board. During the 1967-68 season, 26,850,000 bushels of bulk wheat and 825,000 bushels of bulk barley were delivered which is the smallest quantity received since the 1945-46 season.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :

**VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 October—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	1,484	1,726	1,763	1,731	1,974
Capital Facilities Allowance ..	930	1,258	1,946	2,205	2,401
Interest on Investments ..	340	326	358	373	437
Other .. ..	..	13	..	..	..
Total Revenue	2,754	3,324	4,067	4,309	4,812
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	890	1,023	1,362	1,317	1,517
Administration Expenses ..	270	336	400	414	457
Depreciation and Renewals ..	324	392	421	504	544
Interest on Loans	682	826	1,058	1,230	1,348
Sinking Fund Charges	128	158	212	231	255
Appropriations to Reserves ..	446	637	293	493	788
Other .. ..	..	..	3	45	2
Total Expenditure	2,740	3,372	3,749	4,234	4,911
Net Surplus	14	—48	318	75	—99
Fixed Assets (At 31 October) ..	14,524	19,157	23,880	26,611	28,909
Loan Indebtedness (At 31 October)—					
State Government	1,804	1,780	1,755	1,729	1,706
Public	12,192	15,099	20,424	22,202	23,723

Australian Wheat Board

History

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the Australian Wheat Board was established in September 1939 under National Security legislation. When the war ended in 1945, the Board continued to operate until 1948 as an agent for the Commonwealth Government under "transitional legislation".

In 1948, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth and States for the first of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Schemes. For constitutional reasons, it was necessary for each State to pass legislation accepting the Australian Wheat Board as the central marketing authority, and to permit it to operate within the States. Prior to the outbreak of the War, progress had been made in Federal/State Conferences towards a comprehensive stabilisation scheme. The war intervened and full control over the sale of Australian wheat was given to the Board under the exigencies of war-time conditions.

The marketing experience of the Board, and the desires of the growers were finally combined in the wheat stabilisation legislation of 1948 and renewed under successive five-year schemes ever since. The Australian Wheat Board now functions under the present Wheat Stabilisation Act of 1963. This expires in October 1968.

Constitution

The Board comprises fifteen members, two growers from each of the five mainland States together with the Chairman, a finance member, a millers' representative, a commercial member, and an employees' representative.

Functions and Operations

Under complementary Commonwealth and State legislation:

- (1) The Board is sole authority for the marketing of wheat in Australia and for both wheat and flour for export ;
- (2) growers are required to deliver to the Board all wheat grown by them except that required as seed or feed on the farms where it is grown ; and
- (3) the Board becomes the owner of all wheat delivered to it.

The Board employees, the various bulk handling authorities and wheat merchant/shippers are employed by the Board for the receipt of bagged wheat.

The bulk of local sales of wheat are made to flour millers under agreements which provide for the Board to keep mills stocked with sufficient wheat to meet their trade requirements. The mills account to the Board for all wheat delivered to them. The local trade in wheat for stock and/or poultry feeding is arranged through distributing agents who lodge orders through the Board for their clients' requirements. The local price of wheat f.o.r. (free on rail) ports is a uniform home consumption price in all States established by legislation based on an annual review of the cost of production plus a surcharge to cover the cost of transporting the wheat from the mainland to Tasmania.

Export sales are negotiated by Head Office for all markets except those negotiated by the Australian Wheat Committee in London for the U.K., European countries, and certain other markets in the Middle East. Sales of export flour are made by Head Office where the purchasers are Government controlled instrumentalities, but mills and approved exporters are able to negotiate sales to private buyers subject to purchase of the flour from the Board. All export prices are determined by the Board on a competitive basis with other exporting countries.

The current five year Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan commenced with the 1963-64 crop and provides for a guaranteed price to wheat growers on up to 150 mill. bushels of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price of wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act and for seasons 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, it was fixed at \$1.44, \$1.46, \$1.52, and \$1.55 per bushel, respectively. For the fifth year (1967-68) of the Stabilisation Plan the cost of production and thus the guaranteed price was determined at \$1.64 per bushel. The prices referred to are on a bulk wheat basis f.o.r. ports.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1966-67 were 74,614,000 bushels including 5,896,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to railway stations operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 2,114,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to Victorian stations.

Except in the eastern section of the Northern District of the State, which received adequate rainfall during the 1966-67 season, the seasonal break to enable sowing did not eventuate until July, and crops in the Wimmera and Mallee then faced a critical period due to lack of rainfall in August-early September. Fortunately the position improved in mid-September, and continued to do so through to December. Excessive rainfall during the harvest period in the Northern District resulted in bushels being downgraded and separately stored as No. 1 Off Grade.

The State yield per acre during 1966-67 was 22.6 bushels and the f.a.q. was fixed at 63½ lb per bushel.

Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is fixed each season by a State Committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

Farmers Growing Wheat for Grain, Area Sown, Production, Gross Value, and F.A.Q.

In the following table the number of holdings growing 20 acres or more of wheat for grain, the area, production, average yield, gross value of production of wheat, and the f.a.q. standard determined in Victoria for each of the seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown :

VICTORIA—WHEAT STATISTICS

Season	Holdings Growing Wheat (20 Acres and over)	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value	Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
	No.	'000 acres	'000 bush	bush	\$'000	lb
1962-63 ..	12,166	3,125	67,899	21·73	98,910	65½
1963-64 ..	11,370	3,109	76,302	24·54	108,498	65½
1964-65 ..	11,981	3,237	78,166*	24·15	109,396	64
1965-66 ..	10,714	3,074	60,591	19·71	89,939	63¾
1966-67 ..	11,202	3,138	70,896	22·59	104,471	63¾

* Record production.

Wheat Breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better baking quality grain than existing varieties. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases which include stem rust, leaf rust, septoria, loose smut, and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. In current breeding programmes, selections are being made from crosses between semi-dwarf and dwarf imported varieties of high yielding ability, and Victorian varieties.

The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee where the hybridisation is carried out, the early generations raised, and the primary quality and disease testing done. This station is supplemented by regional selection centres in the main wheat growing districts.

Field testing is undertaken in all districts at Departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. There are about forty centres for varietal testing in Victoria. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley. Early generation quality testing is done at the State Research Farm, Werribee, but final evaluations, including test baking, are undertaken at the Department's cereal laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. During the past fifty years, over forty new varieties of wheat have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Ranee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), and Olympic (1956). Over 90 per cent of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department, and for some years, Insignia has been the most widely grown variety in Australia.

Since 1930, the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly. This has been due partly to varietal improvement and partly due to improved soil fertility by the use of legume leys with a resultant perpetual effect on grain protein content.

The varieties released for sowing since 1946 are : 1946—Insignia, 1946—Pinnacle, 1947—Diadem, 1953—Sherpa, 1956—Olympic, 1957—Beacon, 1960—Stockade, 1963—Emblem, and 1966—Summit.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (In Order of Popularity), Season 1966-67	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	1,691,276	51.89	1,465,356	47.06	1,531,146	48.34
Olympic ..	583,900	17.92	722,294	23.19	744,798	23.51
Pinnacle ..	610,348	18.73	583,162	18.73	522,294	16.49
Heron ..	89,721	2.75	82,306	2.64	112,102	3.54
Emblem ..	28,686	0.88	57,114	1.83	87,421	2.76
Insignia 49 ..	73,344	2.25	66,537	2.14	61,729	1.95
Sherpa ..	62,561	1.92	46,922	1.51	33,426	1.06
Beacon ..	22,888	0.70	20,384	0.65	16,257	0.51
Falcon ..	12,410	0.38	13,077	0.42	15,557	0.49
Quadrat ..	28,483	0.87	18,269	0.59	12,546	0.40
Stockade ..	26,347	0.81	10,384	0.33	7,623	0.24
All Other Varieties ..	29,296	0.90	28,069	0.91	22,583	0.71
Total ..	3,259,260	100.00	3,113,874	100.00	3,167,482	100.00

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1·3 mill. acres. Nearly 72 per cent of this is harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 15 per cent of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder (13 per cent) of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed or as well prepared as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production is about 24 mill. bushels (40 lb per bushel), ranging in the last ten years from 9·5 mill. bushels in 1957-58 to 31 mill. bushels in 1966-67.

Over half the oat grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or is used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. Milling quality oats usually command a premium of 2 cents to 10 cents per bushel above feed oats. The other uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian No. 1" grade. Oat grain is sold in an open market through merchants or through the voluntary oat pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available. The merchants and the oat pool provide facilities for bulk deliveries at most main centres.

During the past ten years, the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 200,000 acres with an average production of about 335,000 tons. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale (mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough).

Most of the area fed-off completely is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. About 30 per cent of the oats completely grazed are in the Mallee District.

The main oat grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. After having held supremacy for more than 40 years, Algerian was superseded as the leading variety by Orient in 1962, while Avon now holds this position. The area sown to the five leading varieties—Avon, Orient, Algerian, Kent, and Ballidu—is about 90 per cent of the total oat acreage in the State.

The area harvested (season 1966-67) for hay was 213,109 acres, and for grain 1,078,877 acres, which produced 374,520 tons of hay, and 31,248,286 bushels of grain, respectively. The area of oats sown for

grazing purposes amounted to 176,752 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			'000 acres	'000 bush	bush	\$'000
1962-63	..	..	932	27,042	29·01	18,412
1963-64	..	..	910	19,885	21·85	13,849
1964-65	..	..	966	22,446	23·23	16,237
1965-66	..	..	966	17,784	18·42	15,287
1966-67	..	..	1,079	31,248*	28·96	19,033

* Record production.

Barley

The maximum barley production was in 1958-59, when about 362,000 acres (2- and 6-row) were sown, with a production of approximately 8·6 mill. bushels (50 lb per bushel), but, since then, area and production have declined. About 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of 2-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with 6-row varieties, which are used primarily for feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the main production is centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area, the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheat stubble land. The variety Prior is almost exclusively sown in this area, and superphosphate is the standard fertilizer applied. Average district yields are about 19 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been Research, but Resibee and Anabee, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1962 and 1963, respectively, are now being grown to an increasing extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the new varieties

have quality characteristics slightly superior to those of the older variety. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 32 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are considerably lower than in the northern areas.

The Victorian Grain Elevators Board has provided a bulk handling scheme for barley since 1963. The provision of extra facilities, including special aerated storages at Hopetoun, Rainbow, and Jeparit, and terminal storages at Geelong and Sunshine, with the use of existing elevators on a throughput basis before the wheat harvest, have made it possible for the crop to be handled in bulk in almost all the districts where it is grown.

Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which operates in Victoria and South Australia and provides an orderly marketing system for barley grown in those States. The barley is classified to suit specific purposes on delivery. Classification is, firstly, on varietal type—Chevalier (Prior and similar varieties) and Research (Research, Resibee, Anabee)—and, secondly, on quality—Malting, Milling (No. 3), and Feed (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials between each grade.

Practically all the barley produced in Victoria is used within the State. The Victorian malting industry takes all of the malting quality grain for malt for local use and also uses much of the lower grade grain for producing malt for export—principally to Eastern Asia, the Pacific Islands, and Africa. The balance is used for stock feeding as whole grain and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1962–63 to 1966–67 :

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Yield per Acre			Gross Value
	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Malting (2 row)	Other (6 row)	Total	
	'000 acres		'000 bush		bush			'000
1962–63 ..	180	14	5,129	340	28·45	24·22	28·14	5,310
1963–64 ..	180	10	3,833	192	21·32	18·67	21·17	3,802
1964–65 ..	177	10	4,140	194	23·36	20·01	22·65	4,828
1965–66 ..	181	11	3,038	179	16·77	16·16	16·73	3,662
1966–67 ..	213	14	5,066	355	23·74	24·85	23·81	7,260

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder and cultivated mainly in Gippsland. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For Green Fodder	For Grain							Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		Area			Production					
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total			
		acres			bush				\$'000	
1962-63 ..	15,970	3,138	496	3,634	197,376	18,788	216,164	59·48	286	
1963-64 ..	11,741	3,108	291	3,399	194,585	8,820	203,405	59·84	273	
1964-65 ..	5,793	2,148	205	2,353	107,911	6,271	114,182	48·53	213	
1965-66 ..	4,161	1,497	186	1,683	93,938	7,551	101,489	60·30	121	
1966-67 ..	3,421	1,261	146	1,407	67,044	5,074	72,118	51·26	115	

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres		bush		\$'000
1962-63	17,551	114,639	6·53	171	
1963-64	15,275	95,200	6·23	155	
1964-65	13,581	109,162	8·04	139	
1965-66	13,409	65,821	4·91	87	
1966-67	11,608	77,722	6·70	106	

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the post-war period. More complete mechanisation and the virtual disappearance of the working horse removed the previous emphasis from cereal hay. The harvesting of large areas of cereal crops, particularly oats, grown specifically for the production of hay for the maintenance of horse teams, is no longer necessary and so there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there were spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay increased from about 400,000 tons to over 2 mill. tons during this period. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Ensilage made mainly from pasture growth increased from about 25,000 tons annually to over 300,000 tons in the post-war period, yet it still supplies something under 10 per cent of the dry nutrients in Victoria's fodder reserves.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilisation of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

As pastures have been improved and livestock production intensified, the provision of supplementary fodder has become an important factor in the Victorian grazing industry. The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

Further information on fodder conservation will be found on pages 354-6.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1966-67

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
Wheaten	29,453	45,751	1.55
Oaten	213,109	374,520	1.76
Lucerne	99,361	217,406	2.19
Barley, Rye, etc.	9,556	17,452	1.83
Meadow	1,207,003	2,326,418	1.93
Total	1,558,482	2,981,547	1.91

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1966-67 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31 March 1967 :

**VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)**

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1966-67	Stocks at 31 March 1967	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	84,579	57,414	308,844
North-Central	10,769	8,651	104,522
Western	35,918	27,006	521,120
Wimmera	1,526	6,077	136,450
Mallee	960	7,307	46,975
Northern	12,069	16,138	495,105
North-Eastern	38,456	34,069	197,470
Gippsland	149,747	77,317	365,245
Total	334,024	233,979	2,175,731

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing a little more than one-third of the total annual requirement. Potatoes are generally used as a fresh vegetable, but substantial quantities are processed into dehydrated flakes and prepared forms such as crisps and chips. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvest extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in favoured localities where the risk of frost is not great, such as in the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from October (or sooner) to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, and parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), Kinglake, the Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Its harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

Spray irrigation is common in most districts and is useful in tiding crops over the short but critical dry periods that occur in mid-summer in the State's higher rainfall areas. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanised and production has, therefore, tended to pass into the hands of specialist growers having larger individual areas.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production*	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
1962-63	..	..	43,024	254,473	5.91	6,612
1963-64	..	..	39,626	200,384	5.06	15,586
1964-65	..	..	32,931	183,665	5.58	24,820
1965-66	..	..	34,333	240,786	7.01†	11,050
1966-67	..	..	37,167	225,186	6.06	15,291

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows : 32,688 tons in 1962-63 ; 22,897 tons in 1963-64 ; 23,795 tons in 1964-65 ; 27,851 tons in 1965-66 ; and 26,394 tons in 1966-67.

† Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1966-67, these areas were responsible for 94 per cent of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
1962-63	..	..	4,634	26,175	5.65	1,390
1963-64	..	..	3,756	17,946	4.78	1,138
1964-65	..	..	3,825	22,963	6.00	1,440
1965-66	..	..	2,955	17,115	5.79	1,814
1966-67	..	..	3,295	22,375	6.79	1,464

Linseed

Linseed is the major oil producing crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, has increased to over 25,000 acres in suitable years, with an output in excess of 300,000 bushels. In wet seasons, however, such as 1963-64, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage. Since 1964 acreage has been restricted following a reduction in demand due to the introduction of synthetic paints and floor coverings.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad acre production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 20 to 30 in rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period up to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and because of their susceptibility to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent of oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	bush		\$'000
1962-63	..	..	25,232	327,216	12·97	1,145
1963-64	..	..	16,240	190,322	11·72	666
1964-65	..	..	9,953	106,824	10·73	394
1965-66	..	..	7,370	101,536	13·78	358
1966-67	..	..	5,012	92,752	18·50	302

Tobacco

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco is the only type produced in quantity in Australia and is mainly absorbed in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently set at 50 per cent and at the present high level of usage, it is important that only leaf of desirable smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having sandy friable soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for rather more than one-third of the total Australian tobacco production. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-eastern river valleys, and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends disclose a concentration of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with some contraction at certain climatically less favoured downstream centres and in the inundated area above the Buffalo River dam. The Mount Beauty district in the upper Kiewa Valley has latterly become established as a reliable centre for the production of good quality leaf.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuations in production and market conditions, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent due to a consistent upward trend in average yield which has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease, blue mould, has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most short Victorian crops in the past. At present growers are able to control this disease by implementing newly developed fungicidal spray programmes, and this is perhaps the main factor in current yield improvement.

The implementation in 1965 of a Tobacco Stabilisation Scheme, whereby a market is guaranteed for the annual sale of up to 26 mill. lb of leaf meeting certain quality standards, has promoted further stability in the industry.

Victorian tobacco producers are assisted in their efforts to increase yield and improve leaf quality by the Department of Agriculture, which conducts research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford and its sub-station at Gunbower, and also provides an intensive farm to farm advisory service for growers.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	cwt (dry)		\$'000
1962-63	9,844	84,351	8.57	10,210
1963-64	10,519	129,096	12.27	14,060
1964-65	9,720	107,855	11.10	11,678
1965-66	9,230	98,953	10.72	12,377
1966-67	8,455	97,792	11.57	11,938

Further Reference, 1963

Marketing of Tobacco

General

Tobacco produced in Victoria is offered for sale by auction at a series of sales which usually take place between late June and 30 September each year. The tobacco is presented for sale in bales of approximately 180 lb weight, and the sale is conducted over the bale. The normal selling rate is 1,700 bales per day and the number of selling days in each season averages about thirty-two.

Since April 1964, the Victorian Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, constituted under the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958*, has been responsible for the marketing of all tobacco leaf grown in Victoria. Since May 1966, however, when the *Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilisation Act 1966* came into operation, an Australian Tobacco Board has been constituted which is empowered under Section 5 of the Act to give directions in writing to the Victorian Board about the sale or other disposal of Australian grown tobacco. In particular, the Australian Tobacco Board may direct the State Board not to sell leaf of a specified grade at a price less than the specified price for that grade.

Subject only to any directions issued by the Australian Tobacco Board, the State Board receives, handles, and offers for sale all quota tobacco leaf produced in Victoria, and may also receive and handle non-quota leaf, but may not offer such leaf for sale except with the approval of the Australian Tobacco Board.

The pooling provisions of the "Marketing of Primary Products Act" do not apply to tobacco leaf, and each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration, levy, and other charges.

Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Scheme

Between 1958–59 and 1963–64, the tobacco industry in Australia expanded very rapidly. Victorian production in this period grew from 4,885,000 lb to 14,459,000 lb, and similar increases occurred in New South Wales and Queensland. This rapid increase in quantity of leaf, allied to quality problems that often are associated with an expanding industry, caused recurring marketing problems of some magnitude.

Combined efforts by the various segments of the industry to overcome these problems resulted in the formulation of a Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Scheme to be based on complementary Commonwealth and State legislation by each of the tobacco leaf producing States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The necessary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth in 1965, by Queensland in 1965, by Victoria in 1966, and by New South Wales in 1967. Pending the passing of this legislation, the Scheme was observed voluntarily by growers and administered by a series of interim committees.

Under the Scheme, the Commonwealth Government will ensure the sale, if available, of 26,000,000 lb of Australian grown tobacco leaf of acceptable grades from each of the four crop years 1964–65 to 1967–68. This quota has been allocated between the tobacco leaf producing States as follows: Queensland, 14,000,000 lb; Victoria, 9,662,000 lb; and New South Wales, 2,338,000 lb.

The allocation is pro-rata to each State's leaf sales over the five-year period ending 1963-64. The Commonwealth has also undertaken to ensure that such leaf will be sold at a minimum average price of 104.17c per lb determined on the normal fall-out of grades, taking the three crop years ending with the 1963-64 season as the base period.

For the purpose of determining disputes which may arise concerning the correct grade of any bale of tobacco leaf, an arbitrator, who is a qualified tobacco appraiser, has been appointed by the Australian Tobacco Board. The Board also has approved a grade and price schedule which establishes a minimum price for each grade.

The tobacco growing States on their part have agreed to allocate their respective shares of the 26,000,000 lb Australian quota among the State tobacco growers. In Victoria, this has been effected by the appointment of a Tobacco Quota Committee to determine the amount of quota allotted to each Victorian grower, and a Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals from growers who may be aggrieved by a decision of the Tobacco Quota Committee. In general, the amount of quota allotted to each Victorian grower is related to his average leaf sales over the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

The Tobacco Quota Committee consists of four persons, of whom one, who is the Chairman, is a person who the Minister of Agriculture is satisfied is familiar with the administration of the tobacco industry in Victoria, and three are representatives of tobacco producers appointed after consultation with the State Board.

Relationship Between Quotas and Sales

Each tobacco grower who has been allotted a "grower's basic quota" can feel assured before he plants his crop that, provided the leaf harvested from it is of acceptable quality, he can sell leaf each year to the extent of his quota allocation at a satisfactory price level. If, in any year, he produces more than his quota, but the total amount of marketable leaf in Australia in that year is less than 26,000,000 lb, he can sell all leaf which fits into quota grades at the price applicable to that grade.

In any year in which the total amount of marketable leaf in Victoria is less than the State market quota, a Victorian grower can sell as quota leaf all leaf that fits into quota grades at the price applicable to that grade, even though he has produced in excess of his quota.

In circumstances in which each of the three tobacco producing States has produced its State marketing quota, it is unlikely that any individual Victorian grower will have an opportunity to sell as quota tobacco an amount of leaf appreciably in excess of that quantity allotted

as a grower's basic quota. He can elect, however, to store surplus leaf of quota grades from one season and offer it as part of his quota for the following season.

In any year in which the total Australian production for marketable leaf is in excess of 26,000,000 lb, the sale of the surplus, irrespective of the State or States in which it was produced, is subject to direction from the Australian Tobacco Board. The effect of the Board's current policy is that surplus leaf offered for sale is sold, if possible, for use outside Australia. Prices obtained for leaf to be used outside Australia are very much less than the prices obtained for comparable grades which fall within a grower's basic quota allocation. This tends to restrict over production by individual growers.

The Australian Tobacco Board, to which reference has been made in this article, is appointed under Commonwealth legislation—the *Tobacco Marketing Act 1965–66*.

In any one year, there are approximately 370 quota holders in Victoria. The size of individual quotas ranges from 4,000 to 174,000 lb.

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and over 120,000 acres are used for orchards or vineyards. The three most important districts are the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (apples, dessert tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn Valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee region (dried vine fruit and citrus).

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 25 and 35 in. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas additional irrigation is essential during January–March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 in, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 19 in and in the Mallee only 10 in. In these districts elaborate irrigation schemes of the Lower Murray Valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected mainly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

Because of the high capital expenditure invested in orchard land and equipment and with the keen competition for local and overseas markets, most Victorian growers realise that they have to produce increased quantities of better quality fruit without increasing costs. To achieve this, labour expenses are cut by high capacity spraying units for pest control and by bulk handling of the crop. Many orchardists use fruit thinning sprays to make hand thinning less time consuming. The increasing use of weedicides in orchards and vineyards has reduced

the need for cultivations. Lighter pruning of apples is showing promising results in southern Victoria and this trend could also become an important factor in reducing labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Growers	4,807	4,769	4,486	4,435	4,563
Area acres	75,855	76,796	75,509	75,001	73,519
Gross Value of Fruit Produced (\$'000)	23,546	26,396	28,433	34,977	32,327
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples bushels	4,059,045	3,298,851	4,394,197	4,206,028	4,356,989
Pears "	3,848,614	4,771,604	4,025,455	5,453,339	4,700,818
Quinces "	22,017	29,909	19,915	21,946	25,089
Apricots "	535,235	352,557	293,497	545,547	529,551
Cherries "	116,920	109,783	117,721	140,207	120,731
Nectarines "	20,713	21,717	28,910	33,323	36,723
Peaches "	1,811,799	1,827,910	2,362,620	2,602,822	2,731,525
Plums "	141,953	137,431	144,069	154,453	147,643
Prunes "	24,346	19,332	28,360	20,397	21,421
Lemons and Limes "	212,693	105,115	148,237	120,554	147,881
Oranges—					
Navels "	531,249	479,580	541,371	437,318	454,929
Valencias "	586,991	605,916	662,585	537,940	660,194
Other Oranges "	45,495	48,879	40,337	36,389	28,647
Mandarins "	41,297	36,410	46,668	41,207	64,350
Grapefruit "	97,217	88,596	83,650	82,399	73,273
Figs "	2,264	2,462	1,362	1,314	1,127
Passion-fruit "	3,601	5,762	3,844	3,520	3,914
Olives "	14,845	36,367	11,004	36,471	15,030
Gooseberries cwt	865	606	722	735	872
Loganberries "	1,684	1,451	1,193	1,098	909
Raspberries "	2,848	3,018	2,827	3,268	2,859
Strawberries "	15,172	16,817	20,112	19,947	24,387
Youngberries "	4,891	3,607	4,221	4,711	4,044
Other Berries "	964	978	657	666	903
Almonds lb	64,599	69,366	45,750	51,322	32,522
Filberts "	6,608	14,750	11,420	12,060	11,680
Walnuts "	146,020	150,982	99,270	138,930	69,606

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree-fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine-fruits appear on pages 350-1.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb)

Year Ended 31 March—	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1963	31,421	2,278	4,652	590,323	1,988	630,662
1964	19,810	5,390	6,714	481,648	309	513,871
1965	27,170	28,125	16,665	380,803	..	452,763
1966	6,824	2,340	2,467	447,760	3,332	462,723
1967	16,175	716	250	306,958	215	324,314

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially; the latest figures available are for the season 1964-65. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1961-62 and 1964-65 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS**

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, etc.					
	1961-62			1964-65		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples	1,531,839	664,194	2,196,033	1,622,392	642,444	2,264,836
Pears	1,189,246	548,139	1,737,385	1,269,225	491,594	1,760,819
Quinces	13,099	481	13,580	8,269	716	8,985
Plums	137,450	48,047	185,497	125,662	41,901	167,563
Prunes	26,990	8,575	35,565	21,652	6,086	27,738
Cherries	117,078	65,327	182,405	121,270	94,184	215,454
Peaches	842,117	634,192	1,476,309	1,176,184	291,910	1,468,094
Apricots	317,157	68,495	385,652	298,434	37,010	335,444
Nectarines	13,252	12,219	25,471	21,937	14,593	36,530
Oranges—						
Navels	175,563	60,572	236,135	180,459	82,914	263,373
Valencias	208,758	89,498	298,256	226,765	123,886	350,651
Other Oranges	18,904	2,874	21,778	13,751	6,453	20,204
Mandarins	13,049	23,144	36,193	29,611	28,032	57,643
Grapefruit	21,898	4,663	26,561	20,988	5,640	26,628
Lemons and Limes	80,162	27,326	107,488	71,284	26,531	97,815
Figs	3,402	1,294	4,696	1,830	842	2,672
Raspberries	223,000	32,250	255,250	221,500	30,000	251,500
Loganberries	49,890	1,395	51,285	72,146	1,590	73,736
Strawberries	6,877,500	686,250	7,563,750	8,302,500	495,000	8,797,500
Gooseberries	40,500	9,000	49,500	28,500	5,100	33,600
Youngberries	79,489	9,532	89,021	64,883	3,536	68,419
Other Berries	19,737	2,127	21,864	10,106	..	10,106
Olives	73,931	53,660	127,591	86,032	51,830	137,862
Passion-fruit	9,011	3,657	12,668	8,484	4,282	12,766
Almonds	23,568	3,247	26,815	15,307	1,264	16,571
Walnuts	6,134	1,054	7,188	5,895	1,623	7,518
Filberts	5,592	120	5,712	4,876	282	5,158

The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1964-65 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,
SEASON 1964-65

Particulars	Statistical District									Total
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land		
Growers .. No.	1,716	155	54	99	1,276	1,030	112	44	4,486	
Area .. acres	24,866	2,509	569	3,757	8,274	33,310	1,698	526	75,509	
Apples .. trees	1,595,254	167,799	52,327	17,026	18,673	272,736	104,246	36,775	2,264,836	
Pears .. "	199,594	64,896	795	6,754	3,722	1,482,229	523	2,306	1,760,819	
Peaches .. "	274,021	2,625	107	19,308	26,420	1,140,933	1,347	3,333	1,468,094	
Apricots .. "	30,485	556	556	10,675	57,619	234,845	344	364	335,444	
Plums .. "	73,096	4,871	556	2,449	30,081	56,071	178	261	167,563	
Prunes .. "	413	..	831	10,504	8,569	7,394	19	8	27,738	
Cherries .. "	185,807	4,377	..	1,117	372	15,072	7,489	1,220	215,454	
Quinces .. "	5,540	126	..	341	90	2,835	35	18	8,985	
Nectarines .. "	17,571	261	18	168	10,674	7,050	375	413	36,530	
Figs .. "	830	4	5	45	272	1,496	13	7	2,672	
Olives .. "	542	35	..	107,800	26,658	1,005	1,822	..	137,862	
Oranges .. "	223	..	..	183	494,651	137,167	2,004	..	634,228
Mandarins .. "	3	..	..	11	53,987	3,570	72	..	57,643
Grapefruit .. "	257	..	..	2	20,186	6,002	181	..	26,628
Lemons and Limes .. "	60,151	45	..	307	18,807	17,883	572	50	97,815	
Passion-fruit .. vines	2,144	..	..	..	66	2,473	3,303	4,780	12,766
Strawberries .. plants	8,677,500	41,250	..	3,750	48,750	26,250	..	..	8,797,500
Raspberries .. bushes	248,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	..	2,000	251,500
Loganberries .. "	73,338	..	..	..	..	199	199	..	73,736
Gooseberries .. "	30,600	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,600
Youngberries .. "	67,957	..	..	..	..	154	308	..	68,419
Other Berries .. "	9,780	..	..	..	..	..	326	..	10,106
Almonds .. trees	310	92	..	1,544	7,047	2,364	5,214	..	16,571	
Walnuts .. "	280	3	..	6	421	370	5,195	1,243	7,518	
Filberts .. "	189	..	..	..	100	..	4,869	..	5,158

Cool Storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, beside the first Government Cool Stores, at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Government also built and operated five other stores situated in the fruit growing districts close to Melbourne. These have been gradually handed over to growers' co-operatives.

The extension of electric power to rural areas throughout the State has resulted in the construction of numerous small private cool stores. More efficient refrigeration techniques and insulating materials have also helped to spread the idea of cool storage. Since the Second World War there has been a rapid increase of cool store capacity in

Victoria, mainly because of the very rapid development of small cool stores built in individual orchards as illustrated by the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWERS' COOL STORES, 1948 TO 1963

Year						Number	Capacity
1948	..	..	..	..	..	72	'000 bush 600
1958	..	..	..	..	..	218	1,500
1961	..	..	..	..	..	311	1,800
1963	..	..	..	..	..	357	2,600

Including co-operative and proprietary stores, the total for 1963 was 432 stores with a capacity of 5·8 mill. bushels.

Many of the small orchard cool stores are used to pre-cool highly perishable soft fruits (apricots, peaches, plums, and berries) and tomatoes before they are forwarded to Melbourne or interstate markets. These fruits ripen in the summer and at high summer temperatures often become over-ripe and worthless in the interval between picking and marketing, unless pre-cooled at the orchard within a few hours of picking.

Most of the orchard cool stores situated within 50 miles of Melbourne are used together with the larger co-operative and proprietary stores to achieve a more gradual marketing of Victoria's apple and pear crop. This supply of good quality fruit from store at regular intervals for a period of 6-9 months calls for considerable skill and knowledge. The fruit picked is still alive and it continues its living processes for a certain time, influenced by the variety, its ripeness at the time of harvesting ("picking maturity"), interval between harvesting and beginning of cool storage, temperature and humidity of cool chambers, and other factors. Cool storage behaviour of the fruit and the type of storage provided are also of great importance with the fruit exported to overseas markets.

To assist the industry with cool storage research, Experimental Cool Chambers were set up at the Government Cool Stores, Victoria Dock, in 1923. In 1956, these were transferred to the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station, where large and better experimental chambers were constructed for this purpose.

Vine Fruits

Most vine fruits grown in Victoria are marketed as dried fruits (currants, sultanas, and raisins). Smaller quantities are sold as fresh fruit or are used for wine production. Some 40,000 acres of vines are grown in the irrigated districts of the River Murray at Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. The climate at Mildura and Robinvale provides the high temperatures and clear sunny conditions during the growing season and drying period which are essential for the production of first quality dried fruit. The Swan Hill district with slightly lower temperatures and higher rainfall is less suitable than Robinvale and Mildura.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for season 1966-67 amounted to 63,346 tons of sultanas, 3,578 tons of currants, and 6,254 tons of raisins. Approximately 70 per cent of this produce was exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a specialised industry. The main varieties are Waltham Cross, Purple Cornichon, Ohanez, Sultanas, and Muscats. Melbourne and Sydney are the main market outlets, but Indonesia, Colombo, and Singapore may grow in importance as export markets.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, and Nagambie. While the wine growing area around Rutherglen is gradually declining, increasing quantities of grapes for winemaking are produced in the River Murray Irrigation districts. In 1966-67, 3.6 mill. gals of wine were produced.

Grapes for Wine, 1964; Dried Fruits Industry, 1967; Wine, 1968

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons, 1962-63 to 1966-67, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE-FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of Growers	Area		Production				
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Grapes Gathered	Wine Made	Dried Fruits		
						Raisins	Sultanas	Currants
		acres		'000 cwt	'000 gals	cwt		
1962-63 ..	2,547	42,734	2,928	4,271	2,433	94,777	786,410	50,728
1963-64 ..	2,583	43,485	3,016	6,274	3,705	122,352	1,200,415	78,676
1964-65 ..	2,601	44,203	3,793	6,435	3,656	131,179	1,191,888	89,535
1965-66 ..	2,561	44,788	3,829	5,660	3,152	141,206	1,047,149	62,545
1966-67 ..	2,538	45,381	3,783	6,530	3,555	125,085	1,266,927	71,552

Vegetables

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in some part of the State during the favourable season in each area. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on the market for the whole year in normal years. These vegetables (excluding potatoes and onions), worth about \$24m to Victoria, are harvested from about 55,000 acres.

Over half the area under vegetables is within 50 miles of Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing and also for seed bean production). These areas are fairly free of frosts and have a well distributed rainfall ranging from 20 to 35 in. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many vegetable growers use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement rainfall.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the Lower Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops and efficient transport enables produce to be shipped to both Melbourne and Sydney. In some instances intercropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Tomato production for processing is now largely concentrated in the Goulburn Valley but other important production areas are situated along the Murray and Loddon Rivers and in the Maffra irrigation district in Gippsland. The greatest part of the Victorian crop comes from the Goulburn Valley.

Returns from vegetable growing can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions and production methods have to be highly efficient. Market gardens near Melbourne may grow two and sometimes three crops in the one year. While a number of hand operations are still essential, mechanisation and the use of selective weedicides have greatly reduced labour costs. Peas, beans, and onions can be harvested mechanically and a number of mechanical aids are used for harvesting other crops. New varieties and improved storage and transport techniques have also increased production efficiency.

While most crops reach the consumer as fresh vegetables, an increasing amount of produce is being processed and a feature of the Victorian industry is the rapid increase in the production of peas and beans for freezing.

Details of the area, production, and gross value of vegetables are given in the table below for all the more important types, including potatoes and onions which are shown in greater detail under separate headings on pages 340-1 :

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1966-67

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	\$'000
Potatoes	37,167	225,186	15,291
Onions	3,295	22,375	1,464
Carrots	2,089	29,860	2,639
Parsnips	634	9,453	1,429
Beetroot	240	2,458	283
Tomatoes	5,485	77,228	4,798
French Beans	3,607	7,474	1,567
Green Peas—			
Sold in Pod	4,712	5,211	1,524
Canning, etc. (Pod Equivalent)	25,762	35,832*	3,198
Cabbages	1,947	28,458	986
Cauliflowers	2,481	32,149	1,695
Brussels Sprouts	746	3,753	912
Lettuce	1,985	7,147	1,211
Pumpkins	1,720	9,177	868
Other Vegetables	3,836	17,282	2,728
Total	95,706	513,043	40,593

* Shelled weight 16,124 tons.

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 326-8. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, sunflowers, agricultural seeds, vegetable seeds, and safflower.

Pastoral and Dairying*Progress of Stock Breeding*

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the district of Port Phillip, was the pastoral interest. Millions of acres of lightly timbered land lay at the feet of the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock, at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales, came from the very first year of settlement.

According to early statistical records, there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the Colony on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals since 1861 to 1961 and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1963 to 1967. As from 1957 no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK
(’000)

Year	Horses (Including Foals)	Cattle*		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31 March ..	77		722	5,781	61
1871 " " ..	167		721	10,762	131
1881 " " ..	276		1,286	10,360	242
1891 " " ..	436		1,783	12,693	282
1901 " " ..	392		1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March ..	472		1,548	12,883	333
1921 " " ..	488		1,575	12,171	175
1931 " " ..	380		1,430	16,478	281
1941 " " ..	318		1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March ..	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1961 " " ..	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1963 " " ..	58	1,858	1,367	27,472	298
1964 " " ..	56		3,301	28,413	322
1965 " " ..	56		3,316	30,437	378
1966 " " ..	†		3,397	30,968	384
1967 " " ..	55		3,528	31,239	351

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1943 or for 1964 onwards.

† Not Collected.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March 1966, appears on page 321. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March 1962, appear on pages 577 to 580 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Prior to 1964, farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, detailed statistics of cattle for 1967, set out in the following table, are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH 1967
(*000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Cattle—									
Bulls for Service—									
Bulls, 1 Year and over—									
Dairy Breeds ..	6	1	9	1	1	9	3	11	40
Beef Breeds ..	5	2	10	1	1	4	5	6	35
Bull Calves—Under 1 Year—									
Dairy Breeds	2	*	3	*	*	3	1	4	15
Beef Breeds ..	2	1	4	1	*	2	2	2	13
Cows and Heifers for Milk and Cream—									
Cows in Milk ..	135	13	164	7	11	237	43	281	889
Cows Dry ..	49	7	115	5	3	33	40	70	322
Heifers—1 Year and over ..	55	7	79	3	4	78	25	96	347
Heifer Calves—Under 1 Year ..	45	6	70	3	4	80	24	93	326
House Cows and Heifers ..	4	2	6	4	3	4	3	3	28
Other Cattle and Calves for Meat Production—									
Cows and Heifers ..	115	43	228	19	10	69	131	135	750
Calves—Under 1 Year ..	69	28	119	14	9	57	79	92	467
Other ..	44	17	60	5	4	38	60	66	295
Total Cattle ..	532	128	866	63	50	613	416	859	3,528
Pigs	60	10	31	17	19	111	40	63	351
Sheep	2,865	2,621	11,732	4,218	1,513	4,031	2,147	2,112	31,239

* More than nil but less than half the final digit shown.

Changing Patterns in Animal Husbandry, 1963

Fodder Conservation

The intensification of fodder conservation has been a natural development in farm management following pasture improvement and increased capacity for the carrying of livestock.

Even the best pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals throughout the year because of seasonal variations in their growth. In addition, droughts and other circumstances, such as floods

or fires, have serious effects on the amount of grazing available. In most cases, these feed shortages must be met by fodder conservation and hand feeding. Fodder conservation is, therefore, a highly important farm activity without which stable livestock production could not be maintained at high levels.

In Victoria, meadow hay is the main fodder conserved, being cheaply and readily available from surplus spring pasture growth in most seasons. In fact, this source of fodder is not fully exploited, since, while individual farms may cut 25 per cent or more of their farms for hay, on average less than 10 per cent of the State's improved pastures are cut each year. Nevertheless, Victoria produces some 60 per cent of Australia's meadow hay, although it has only about 30 per cent of Australia's sown grasses and clovers. Cereal hay (mainly oaten) is also made in large quantities, especially in drier districts and in drier years, i.e., in circumstances where good pasture production may be irregular, or low due to poor spring rains.

Lucerne hay is generally produced as a quality fodder intended for cash sale, and considerable quantities are conserved, especially in irrigated areas. However, the excellent quality of much of the clover and grass hay made from improved pastures has lessened interest in this fodder. Oat grain, which is easily stored, transported, and rationed is an important livestock fodder favoured for sheep in both cereal growing and grazing districts. Silage occupies a relatively minor position in the fodder conservation of the State, although important to dairy farmers meeting whole milk supply contracts in dry farming areas. Silage is also used successfully for feeding beef cattle, and has special value as a drought reserve.

Most hay in Victoria is made with the mower, side-delivery rake, and pick-up baler. About one in six farms has a baler. After mowing, the crop dries for a time in the swath, and is then raked for further drying in the windrow before it is baled. Some farmers are using systems of loose hay handling and self-feeding based on simple low cost equipment, especially in northern areas or where short-term storage of hay is involved for early feeding needs.

Sometimes baled hay intended for summer or early autumn feeding is left in the paddock for self-feeding by the stock. Provided the hay is well made and, preferably, stored in stooks, there is little wastage in such temporary storage, especially if feeding is controlled. Long-term storage requires adequate protection, such as is given by a well constructed shed.

In recent years, increasing interest has been taken in new machines and techniques aimed at faster drying of hay. This is a most significant development, since it makes possible further increases in hay production as well as the production of higher quality hay because better use is made of the limited drying time available when the crop is at its best. The types of machines used include tedders, which loosen and aerate the hay lying in swath or windrow; conditioners, which crush or crimp fresh hay between rollers and enable internal moisture to move faster through the fractured cuticle of the plants; and rotary slashers and flail mowers, in which cutting by high speed impact replaces conventional mowing and the drying rate may increase as a result of the bruising and cuticle damage that the crop experiences.

Ensilage

Most ensilage is still made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester is popular because of simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. The crop is thrown or blown into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport for storage. Flail cutting has opened the way to more effective ensilage making because the process may be better controlled. Improved storage and feeding techniques are leading to more effective use of ensilage, generally, than is possible with high wastage open stack methods.

Further References, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967

Dairying Industry

In strong contrast to the days of small, mostly independent butter factories and, in smaller numbers, cheese factories, the dairy manufacturing industry is now organised mainly into larger units manufacturing a range of products according to market opportunities. The amalgamation of factories still continues.

An exception to this general trend is the development of new, sometimes small, units for the making of non-cheddar varieties of cheese. The market for these cheeses has increased with the influx of new settlers, but substantial amounts of non-cheddar cheeses are still imported to meet the new consumer demands.

In all, there are some 113 dairy manufacturing establishments in Victoria, these being in the hands of about sixty-four separate managements. Butter, cheese (cheddar and other varieties), casein, skim milk powder, and buttermilk powder are the main products manufactured, but some eighteen other products are made, including various types of powdered and concentrated milk, bread powder, co-precipitate, butter oil, sterilised milk, ice cream mix, and stock foods.

As more than half the nation's dairy production comes from Victoria, manufacturers in this State are making strong efforts to meet the high quality standards imposed by some of the developing overseas markets. In this they are assisted by the general use of stainless steel equipment and the design of modern plants to take advantage of cleaning-in-place techniques.

The opening in 1968 of the enlarged Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology and the inauguration of a new course there for a Diploma in Dairy Technology will give staff in factories the training required to improve quality control and factory efficiency. There is a growing consciousness of the need to improve the training of staffs at all levels.

Dairy farming in Victoria is being intensified and concentrated into the more suitable environments. From 1960 to 1967 the number of licensed dairy farms dropped by more than 13 per cent but in the same period the number of milking cows rose by 16 per cent and the average production for each cow gained. This has been

brought about by improvement of pastures, by their more efficient use through increased grazing pressure, by more skilled farm management directed towards ensuring supplies of farm feed throughout the year, and by breeding better dairy cows through location of superior bulls and their widespread use in artificial breeding.

The following table shows the numbers of cow-keepers and cows, the estimated total production of milk, and the gross value of dairy produce for each of the last five years :

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

At 31 March—	Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows	Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30 June)	Gross Value of Dairy Produce*
		'000	'000 gals	\$'000
1963	41,866	1,294	670,788	157,136
1964†	28,181	1,184	694,775	172,560
1965	27,704	1,187	745,896	194,988
1966	‡	1,192	751,564	190,141
1967	‡	1,211	790,941	210,345

* Includes subsidy.

† Details of cow-keepers and dairy cows from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 these statistics were based on numbers of cows (in milk or dry) and springing heifers and included cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply. Commencing with 1964, details of cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply have been excluded. See page 354.

‡ Not Collected.

The quantities of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered full-cream milk, and casein produced during the last five years were as follows :

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE ('000 lb)

Year Ended 30 June—	Butter*	Cheese*	Condensed Milk	Powdered Full-cream Milk	Casein
1963	228,167	57,468	104,518	20,635	32,907
1964	232,394	56,446	132,225	22,328	34,967
1965*	247,924	60,975	146,167	25,291	36,685
1966	251,268	58,158	122,650	24,506	48,531
1967	266,907	67,753	113,559	24,188	38,509

* Commencing with the year ended 30 June 1965, small quantities of butter and cheese made on farms are excluded from the above table. For the year ended 30 June 1964, there were 895,000 lb of butter and 49,000 lb of cheese made on farms.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to the number of cows, for each of the five years 1961 to 1965 :

VICTORIA—DAIRY HERDS, CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE, GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE

At 31 March—	Number of Herds—							Total
	5 to 9 Cows	10 to 14 Cows	15 to 19 Cows	20 to 29 Cows	30 to 49 Cows	50 to 99 Cows	100 Cows and over	
1961.. ..	4,213	2,149	1,545	2,738	5,915	8,723	1,549	26,832
1962.. ..	4,092	2,064	1,454	2,712	5,667	9,271	1,838	27,098
1963.. ..	3,660	1,904	1,405	2,537	5,486	9,569	2,015	26,576
1964* ..	2,459	1,596	1,183	2,507	5,660	9,339	1,646	24,390
1965.. ..	2,281	1,462	1,025	2,202	5,342	9,462	1,759	23,533

* Details from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. See footnote to the first table on page 357.

Eradication of Tuberculosis, 1962 ; Dairying Industry, 1967 ; Sharefarming in the Dairying Industry, 1967

Pig Industry

Until recently, the pig industry of Victoria used waste and surplus human foods. Most pig herds were small (less than fifty head) and were on dairy farms to salvage the separated milk where cream was sold for making butter. Generally they produced not more than 25 per cent of the total net income of the farm. Larger pig herds were kept to eat the buttermilk and whey by-products from the milk product factories, or other food wastes from processing factories, markets, and eating establishments. On most farms, cereal grains were fed to pigs as supplements to the major salvage part of the diet.

Now, the milk industry is using more milk for human consumption in several forms and many dairy farmers, who previously sold cream and fed separated milk to pigs, are now selling whole milk and have ceased pig raising. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of pig herds. However, as the demand for pig meat continues to grow, those farmers who continue to raise pigs are increasing the size of their herds and some new producers are entering the industry.

This trend has resulted in fewer but larger pig herds, producing more pigs than previously and has been achieved by using cereal grains as the major part of the pigs' diet as against the earlier practice of using them only as a supplement to the salvaged foods.

Most pig raising units now provide the major part of the income from the farms concerned. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1967, was 350,591. About 76 per cent of these are held in the Central, Western, Northern, and Gippsland districts. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig-keepers :

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG-KEEPERS, 31 MARCH 1967

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig-keepers
Central	911	8,741	50,616	60,268	1,009
North-Central	221	1,497	7,897	9,615	384
Western	705	4,551	26,166	31,422	972
Wimmera	441	2,629	13,832	16,902	907
Mallee	502	2,699	15,334	18,535	825
Northern	1,849	16,836	92,000	110,685	1,574
North-Eastern	918	6,092	32,853	39,863	1,000
Gippsland	1,292	8,814	53,195	63,301	1,270
Total	6,839	51,859	291,893	350,591	7,941

The following table shows the latest statistics available of the number of dairy herds (in size groups) separated into those where pigs are held, and those where no pigs are held. The sizes of pig herds are also shown.

VICTORIA—PIG-KEEPING IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAIRYING : NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AT MARCH 1966

Size of Dairy Cattle Herd (Numbers)	Size of Pig Herd (Numbers)								Holdings with Pigs	Holdings with No Pigs	Holdings with Dairy Cattle
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 and over			
1-4	241	58	54	18	47	46	37	20	521	3,611	4,132
5-9	177	78	41	31	42	33	28	8	438	1,853	2,291
10-14	103	58	34	22	28	30	26	10	311	1,133	1,444
15-19	79	39	41	17	22	27	17	8	250	804	1,054
20-29	139	92	74	41	52	53	30	19	500	1,269	1,769
30-49	167	149	144	109	144	141	82	25	961	2,195	3,156
50-69	106	137	114	95	184	254	128	39	1,057	2,477	3,534
70-99	83	102	128	123	252	364	356	105	1,513	4,063	5,576
100-149	44	45	50	53	124	243	396	179	1,134	3,724	4,858
150 and over	12	14	12	13	37	72	178	164	502	1,542	2,044
Total	1,151	772	692	522	932	1,263	1,278	577	7,187	22,671	29,858

*Sheep Industry**Breeds of Sheep*

Victoria and Tasmania are the only two Australian States in which the Merino does not comprise over 50 per cent of the sheep population. In 1965, Victoria's sheep population consisted of 46 per cent Merinos; 15 per cent Corriedales; 4 per cent Polwarths; 29 per cent Comebacks and Crossbreds; and 6 per cent British breeds (mainly pure Dorset Horn, Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, and Southdown).

The Corriedale and the Polwarth were both developed in Victoria to meet a special need in the southern high rainfall area for a dual purpose breed which combined the production of good style Comeback or Crossbred wools with good meat conformation.

The pure British breeds are mostly run in small stud flocks which produce rams for use in cross breeding for prime lamb or Crossbred wool production. Some common crosses used in fine Crossbred and Comeback wool production are Merino by Corriedale, Merino by Polwarth, and Corriedale by Polwarth. The common crosses used to produce strong Crossbreds for wool and prime lamb production are Border Leicester by Merino, Romney Marsh by Corriedale, and Romney Marsh by Merino. The most important breeds for siring prime lambs are the Dorset Horn (and the Poll Dorset), the Southdown, and the Border Leicester.

Information on the number of sheep of each breed is collected triennially.

The following table shows the breeds of sheep in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31 March 1965 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS),
31 MARCH 1965

('000)

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Romney Marsh	Border Leicester	Southdown	Merino Comeback	Crossbred	Other	Total
Central ..	718	490	210	54	44	52	22	222	953	16	2,781
North-Central ..	1,249	322	32	42	9	45	14	167	551	13	2,444
Western ..	4,761	2,449	817	62	427	49	30	935	1,108	54	10,691
Wimmera ..	3,585	410	21	28	28	42	1	112	363	15	4,605
Mallee ..	921	113	7	44	3	58	1	160	580	7	1,894
Northern ..	1,493	375	41	120	9	94	20	262	1,813	26	4,253
North-Eastern ..	642	256	82	40	32	26	6	158	727	17	1,986
Gippsland ..	779	169	14	34	41	28	13	144	549	13	1,784
Total ..	14,148	4,582	1,224	424	592	395	109	2,160	6,643	160	30,437

The following table shows the breeds of rams in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31 March 1966 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31 MARCH 1966

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Border Leicester	South-down	Other	Total
Central	4,089	4,617	1,748	10,148	1,409	5,260	4,146	31,417
North-Central ..	7,730	3,515	542	6,171	3,135	2,505	1,718	25,316
Western	51,046	29,384	10,094	9,350	2,862	4,450	17,502	124,688
Wimmera	25,764	6,141	194	4,468	4,545	103	3,356	44,571
Mallee	3,709	1,212	66	8,291	6,764	58	1,970	22,070
Northern	9,610	3,625	420	24,673	11,222	2,262	4,046	55,858
North-Eastern ..	4,372	2,435	767	9,264	3,668	1,812	3,480	25,798
Gippsland	4,726	1,941	158	4,226	2,461	3,389	4,457	21,358
Total	111,046	52,870	13,989	76,591	36,066	19,839	40,675	351,076

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 353. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 354.

The increase in sheep numbers in recent years has been due to pasture improvement and intensification of stocking rates on established improved pastures.

However, factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, lamb, and to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in the State in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States are another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the number of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
		'000		%
1963	11,436	11,369	9,795	86
1964	11,633	11,611	9,853	85
1965	12,560	12,501	10,556	84
1966	12,674	12,605	10,626	84
1967	13,205	12,476	10,101	81

Sheep and Lambs in Statistical Districts

The following tables set out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of the State at 31 March 1967, and the numbers of ewes mated classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or for fat lamb production :

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT 31 MARCH 1967
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Rams ..	33	25	123	41	20	52	25	24	343
Ewes ..	1,414	1,103	5,428	1,830	935	2,267	1,126	1,067	15,171
Wethers ..	857	1,034	3,578	1,484	208	807	576	528	9,072
Lambs ..	561	459	2,603	864	349	905	420	493	6,654
Total Sheep and Lambs ..	2,865	2,621	11,732	4,218	1,513	4,031	2,147	2,112	31,239

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1966 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Ewes Mated ’000 ..	1,199	928	4,164	1,482	909	2,057	1,000	866	12,605
Lambs Marked ’000 ..	1,078	810	3,386	1,167	758	1,798	856	773	10,626
Percentage ..	90	87	81	79	83	87	86	89	84

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST, 1967 SEASON
(As Advised by Farmers at 31 March 1967)
(’000)

Breed of Rams Used	Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1967 Season)								Total
	Statistical District								
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Merino ..	176	293	1,497	830	143	330	191	223	3,682
Corriedale ..	252	137	1,571	219	48	154	127	112	2,620
Polwarth ..	733	391	657	186	420	1,180	526	439	4,532
Shortwool Breeds ..	102	163	743	276	258	440	186	203	2,371
Longwool Breeds ..									
Total ..	1,262	984	4,468	1,511	869	2,104	1,031	977	13,205

Production of Wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Customs and Excise.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1966-67

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb		lb	
Central ..	2,613	667	26,389	2,064	10·10	3·09
North-Central ..	2,532	537	26,411	1,549	10·43	2·88
Western ..	11,221	2,876	107,011	8,384	9·54	2·92
Wimmera ..	4,217	986	42,851	2,778	10·16	2·82
Mallee ..	1,377	426	14,480	1,254	10·52	2·94
Northern ..	3,719	1,054	37,760	3,035	10·15	2·88
North-Eastern ..	2,077	489	20,152	1,338	9·70	2·74
Gippsland ..	1,796	570	17,574	1,678	9·79	2·94
Total ..	29,553	7,605	292,627	22,080	9·90	2·90

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb		lb	
1962-63 ..	25,376	6,235	243,238	17,561	9·59	2·82
1963-64 ..	26,009	6,836	262,472	18,863	10·09	2·76
1964-65 ..	28,315	7,024	285,407	20,871	10·08	2·97
1965-66 ..	29,668	8,003	285,564	21,779	9·63	2·72
1966-67 ..	29,553	7,605	292,627	22,080	9·90	2·90

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, etc. (Greasy)	Total Quantity (Greasy)	Gross Value	Average Price per lb
	'000 lb			'000	cents
1962-63 ..	260,799	55,906	316,705	158,013	49·89
1963-64 ..	281,335	52,953	334,288	208,700	62·43
1964-65 ..	306,278	55,252	361,530	176,041	48·69
1965-66 ..	307,343	59,601	366,943	193,797	52·81
1966-67 ..	314,707	63,750	378,457	180,946	47·81

Wool Growing Districts, 1962, 1967; Wool Marketing, 1963; History of Pastoral Industry, 1963

Meat Industry

The farm lands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent of Australia's red meat is produced in Victoria.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry, since the United States is mostly interested in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle have increased considerably and are now close to the prices per 100 lb dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle, used extensively in supplying the local trade.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for export lambs has been irregular, largely because of overfatness. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where the season favours marketing from February to September. Marketing of lambs from the drier parts of the State has to be done during October, November, and December when, because of the large offerings, lamb prices are at export parity.

Boneless mutton exports to the United States have provided a large market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods. A proportion of old sheep is still allowed to die on properties but the waste has been greatly reduced in recent years and is reflected in greater mutton production.

There have been more pigs in Victoria than at present but, with faster growth and more rapid turnover, pig meat production has remained high. Most pig meats are consumed locally and a small increase in production is reflected in a big drop in prices and vice versa. Since prices improved following the almost complete cessation of exports during the Second World War, pig meat production has tended to follow three year cycles. For about eighteen months, pig prices are low and many farmers go out of production. Then there is a shortage of pig meats and prices rise, attracting new farmers into pig meat production. When these new farmers have pigs to sell, the shortage is overcome and prices fall. The successful pig farmer has a cheap supply of good food and produces steadily all the time.

The American influence upon Victoria's standards of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Fewer people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase of broilers, capons, and other table fowl, including ducks and turkeys.

Broiler Industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grains, and protein supplements, to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.6 lb of poultry feed to produce 1 lb of poultry meat, and a 3-3½ lb chicken is grown in nine to ten weeks. There is every prospect of attaining current British and

American production figures of 2-2.4 : 1 feed conversion and a 3-3½ lb chicken in seven to eight weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals; growth promoters and disease control drugs; and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses, with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

The organisation of the broiler industry on a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation, has been a major factor in the great reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors and distributors, have all co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula and in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported and some interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed, each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 broilers, about four times a year. Chickens are stocked at a rate of 0.6-0.8 sq ft of floor space per bird. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 80,000 to 120,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

Egg Industry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry is towards large specialised farms—egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers—utilising modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of the State's estimated 4 mill. adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, large numbers of small household flocks in suburban and country areas.

The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and North-East.

One-man or one-family farms usually manage 2,000 to 3,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms, employing labour, with up to 10,000 layers, and a smaller number of much larger farms.

Housing is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units and most of the new housing is on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers is kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses under a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on the grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and the by-products (bran and pollard). Meatmeal is the major protein supplement. Wide ranges of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are also available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbred between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 195 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability at the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year with an emphasis on the June–November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at a day old by machine or hand methods and the cockerels discarded.

The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction, and owners of flocks with over forty adult female fowls are required to market their eggs through the Board. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture, commercial firms concerned with sale of feed, drugs and equipment, and the University of Melbourne.

A monthly collection of statistics on chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings was commenced in Victoria in January 1966 and the following table summarises the results for the years ended June 1966, 1967, and 1968 :

VICTORIA—CHICKEN HATCHINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERINGS

('000)

Period	Hen Eggs Set and Chickens Hatched						Total Hatched
	Hen Eggs Set*	Chicks Hatched† Intended To Be Raised for :				Total Hatched	
		Meat Production	Egg Production	Breeding			
				Pullets	Cockerels		
MEAT STRAINS							
1965–66 ..	18,758	13,705	‡	20	3	13,727	
1966–67 ..	19,626	14,486	‡	7	1	14,494	
1967–68 ..	20,655	15,806	‡	1	1	15,809	
EGG STRAINS§							
1965–66 ..	10,956	2,135	3,710	202	41	6,087	
1966–67 ..	12,206	1,509	4,114	217	30	5,869	
1967–68 ..	12,578	1,567	4,251	209	31	6,059	

* Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

† Excludes chicks destroyed.

‡ Not applicable.

§ Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production. Number so reported was 907,295 in 1965–66 ; 486,340 in 1966–67 ; and 410,129 in 1967–68.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
('000)

Period	Chickens (i.e., Broilers, Fryers or Roasters)	Hens and Stags	Ducks and Drakes	Turkeys
1965-66 ..	12,039	1,013	326	67
1966-67 ..	13,570	911	253	166
1967-68 ..	15,519	990	248	95

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED*, AND INTENDED FOR SALE† ('000lb)								
	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
1965-66.. ..	19,487	9,508	2,556	820	793	536	105	565
1966-67.. ..	20,020	14,742	2,520	449	728	169	131	1,487
1967-68.. ..	19,053	22,333	2,963	355	635	248	145	818

* Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

† Fresh.—Sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after.

Frozen.—Frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

The above statistics have been compiled from returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers, and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually, and it is considered that they give a high level of coverage of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in Victoria.

Stock Slaughtered

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in the State during each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
	'000				
Sheep	7,444	7,306	7,136	8,160	7,310
Lambs	5,408	5,342	5,433	5,205	5,875
Bulls and Bullocks ..	310	292	295	270	244
Cows	463	509	577	558	485
Young Cattle	255	312	365	359	361
Calves—Bobby	574	668	675	622	570
Other				44	77
Pigs	530	533	601	705	699
Number of Slaughter-houses	284	282	270	262	263

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1966-67 were : Sheep 45.77 lb ; Lambs 36.12 lb ; Bulls and Bullocks 607.12 lb ; Cows 431.18 lb ; Young Cattle 325.72 lb ; Bobby Calves 42.08 lb ; Other Calves 90.63 lb ; Pigs 106.27 lb.

Frozen Meat Exported

The importance of the beef, mutton and lamb export trade is indicated by the export figures for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, as shown in the table below. During 1966-67, the United States, the United

Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Greece, and Italy absorbed the largest quantities of frozen meats exported from Victoria. In that year, the United States took 67 per cent (in value) of beef and veal exports followed by the United Kingdom, 18 per cent. The United States purchased 43 per cent of mutton exports, followed by Japan (22 per cent), and Canada (17 per cent). Canada (30 per cent), the United Kingdom (28 per cent), and the United States (25 per cent) were the main purchasers of frozen lamb.

FROZEN MEATS EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30 June—	Mutton		Lamb		Beef and Veal	
	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000
1963	95,057	16,502	27,674	5,114	117,314	31,822
1964	104,409	16,591	20,877	3,658	122,323	33,637
1965	107,178	18,969	30,290	6,029	147,618	41,431
1966	108,353	22,661	17,954	4,430	132,791	41,026
1967	120,044	23,462	21,175	5,145	125,573	42,140

Honey Industry

There are some 1,250 apiarists in Victoria with five or more hives. These apiarists produce an average of 8 mill. lb of honey per annum. Hive yields are relatively good and range from 90 to 150 lb per annum. The larger commercial outfits would average 200 lb per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1963 to 1967 are given in the following table. Since 1958 beekeepers with less than five registered hives have been excluded from the collection.

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season Ended 31 May—	Beekeepers	Hives	Production		Gross Value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
		No.	'000 lb		\$'000	
1963 ..	1,280	100,787	4,818	64	582	33
1964 ..	1,247	93,424	9,460	110	1,498	57
1965 ..	1,276	99,345	9,181	105	1,377	52
1966 ..	1,243	101,387	9,608	115	1,403	55
1967 ..	1,158	96,274	7,160	88	1,045	44

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,645,802 acres of reserved forest and over this area the Forests Commission has full control. Only a proportion of this reserved forest

produces commercial timber, as large areas come within the category of protection forests and are of value in safeguarding the State's water catchments. In addition, the State Forests Department has partial control over some 9 mill. acres of unoccupied Crown land which must, therefore, be included in the forest estate. These Crown lands include areas of Mallee scrub and alpine grass lands as well as good timbered country.

The Forests Commission of Victoria was established by the *Forests Act* 1918 and consists of a chairman and two commissioners. Subject to the Forests Act, the Commission has the exclusive control and management of all matters of forest policy, the granting of leases, licences, permits and authorities, and the collection of rents, fees, royalties, and other revenue. It is the duty of the Commission to carry out plans and works for the establishment, maintenance, improvement, and renewal of natural forests and plantations of indigenous and exotic trees. It is also responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires, the training of forest officers, conduct of research work, provision of facilities for public recreation, and the protection of native flora and fauna in State forests.

Forest Timber

The following table summarises the total output of all species from all forests in the State (including privately owned lands) for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER
(’000 Cu Ft)

Item	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	66,910	67,371	68,159	69,499	64,959
Softwoods—					
Indigenous Forest Pines ..	*	13	2		
Plantation Grown Pines ..	9,615	10,853	12,398	14,377	15,232
Total Logs	76,525	78,237	80,559	83,876	80,190
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above) Estimated Volume—					
Firewood †	33,557	35,335	33,331	33,278	26,858
Other §	4,152	4,684	4,805	5,475	4,793

* Output was only 524 cu ft.

† Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

§ Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Use of industrial wood showed a substantial increase during the twelve months ended 30 June 1967, when compared with the previous twelve months. The greater part of the increased volume was used by the sawmilling industry, with an equal proportional increase in the requirement of pulpwood for paper making and for manufacture of panel products.

After the very high consumption of "other" timbers in the previous year their use declined to more normal levels. The dry conditions in rural areas probably contributed to a decreased use of

fencing timbers but the greater part of the reduction in the overall use of unmanufactured timber was due to reduced purchases of sleepers and transmission poles by governmental and semi-governmental construction agencies.

Softwood Plantations

In recent years large scale plantings have been concentrated in the north-east and south-west adjacent to the South Australian border, where 3,000 and 1,500 acres, respectively, are being planted each year. The total net area of State softwood plantations at 31 December 1967, was 78,536 acres, the total annual planting being approximately 8,000 acres. It is proposed to increase this annual planting rate to 12,000 acres by 1971 under a State-Commonwealth financial assistance scheme.

Pinus radiata has proved itself adaptable to the sites available; makes rapid growth; is hardy and relatively immune from insect and fungus attack; and produces a good quality timber. While *Sirex noctilio*, the wood wasp, has been found within commercial plantations in Victoria, good management techniques have so far prevented it causing any losses of consequence in softwood plantations. The area planted in *P. radiata* comprises 68,868 acres or 88 per cent of the total softwood planting. Many of the unsatisfactory areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

The older stands are mainly fifteen to forty years old. Although larger areas are now being clearfelled and replanted, the bulk of the timber being utilised is coming from silvicultural thinnings in the form of logs for peeling and sawing and pulpwood for paper manufacture.

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 102,448 acres at 31 December 1967, and the areas are steadily increasing. Large industrial companies are planting *Pinus radiata* to provide sustained yields of softwood for sawmilling and wood-fibre industries. Private individuals plant small areas as long-term investments and many State schools maintain small endowment plantations.

The *Land (Plantation Areas) Act 1959* is designed to encourage private establishment of softwood plantations by providing that Crown lands suitable for commercial plantations and unsuitable for agriculture may, with certain safeguards, be leased for timber growing purposes and subsequently sold to the lessee.

The output from State plantations is summarised below :

VICTORIA—OUTPUT FROM STATE PLANTATIONS OF SOFTWOOD LOGS AND PULPWOOD (’000 Cu Ft)

Year Ended 30 June—						Sawlogs and Peeling Logs	Pulpwood
1963	..	..	..	..	..	2,949	1,540
1964	..	..	..	..	..	3,274	1,385
1965	..	..	..	..	..	4,026	2,037
1966	..	..	..	..	..	4,412	2,408
1967	..	..	..	..	..	4 830	2,323

During 1964-65, an amendment to the *Forests Act* 1958 was passed enabling loans of up to \$50 per acre to be advanced to landowners for planting softwood species on land approved by the Commission as being capable of producing an economic crop. The basic intention is to encourage farmers to establish farm woodlots by providing funds interest free for the first twelve years to cover expenses.

Fire Protection

Victoria is one of the most fire hazardous areas in the world. Disastrous fire seasons have occurred periodically since 1851.

The State is divided into seven divisions, comprising fifty-five forest districts. The Commission maintains a radio laboratory and a fire equipment workshop.

The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests and National Parks and in certain alienated lands within one mile of State forest or National Park. This area of responsibility is legally designated the Fire Protected Area.

Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, power to prohibit the use of fire, and to close down certain operations in the Fire Protected Area during any period of extreme fire danger.

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of forty-six main base stations, ten minor base stations, 175 mobiles, 160 hand held portables, and 250 portable/mobile radios. In addition, twenty stations are equipped with receivers for receipt of weather information and three trailer mounted base stations are held for use in fire emergencies. Three hundred and sixty-five miles of telephone lines erected by the Commission are maintained each year prior to and during the fire season.

Forest Fires

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel and the areas of State forests burnt in the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Grazing Interests	7	1	..	1	..
Landowners, Householders, etc. ..	149	117	91	115	90
Deliberate Lighting	44	45	38	57	104
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists	61	49	41	63	33
Licenses and Forest Workers	22	12	14	20	15
Smokers	33	87	43	50	36
Lightning	53	143	153	83	41
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines	26	37	28	16	35
Children	18	37	25	21	9
Sawmills	3	18	11	8	8
Miscellaneous Known Causes	22	85	41	32	44
Unknown Origin	43	39	72	63	71
Total	481	670	557	529	486

**VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)**

Year Ended 30 June—	Commercial Area	Non- Commercial Area	Total
1963	36,289	43,592	79,881
1964	16,620	274,820	291,440
1965	386,815	420,761	807,576
1966	20,313	50,733	71,046
1967	7,830	30,689	38,519

Laboratory and Field Research

Aerial seeding techniques have been successfully developed for use with fixed wing aircraft to provide adequate regeneration of logged over areas. Research is continuing in order to improve precision in the dropping of the fine eucalypt seed. Techniques are being developed to chemically desiccate scrubby growth to facilitate the change over to high quality eucalypts. The chemicals are aerially applied and good drift control has been obtained using invert spray emulsions.

Optimum stand densities for ash species eucalypts have been determined from thinning trial data. Thinning trials have been established to provide similar information for mixed species eucalypts.

The study of coniferous plantations includes research into nursery practice, factors affecting survival and growth of planted seedlings, chemical methods of controlling unwanted vegetation, the influence of site factors on tree characteristics, and the genetic improvement of the more important species.

Entomological studies are being carried out to control some serious insects including the sirex wasp, the phasmatid, and other defoliators and boring insects. Pathological studies have concentrated on various tree diseases and the mycorrhizal associations on the roots of *Pinus radiata*. Forest hydrology studies are being carried out in relation to quality and quantity of water from forested water supply catchments.

Laboratory studies of the viability and dormancy of tree seeds are being undertaken.

Commonwealth—State Reforestation Agreement

During 1967 the *Softwood Forestry Agreements Act 1967* was passed. It is designed to finance a substantial expansion in the rate of plantations establishment being undertaken by the States.

Some States have a surplus of timber in terms of present population, but Victoria produces only about 80 per cent of its requirements. With the anticipated growth in population and *per capita* consumption

it is expected that this will have fallen to about 60 per cent by the end of the century, unless resources are greatly increased. As reliance on imports to cover the deficiency can be both costly and uncertain, supplies from local native forests are very desirable. Moreover, timber is a bulky item to transport and the favourable economics resulting from having it close to the market, rather than importing it from overseas, are greater than with many other products.

Following detailed investigations, the Forests Commission in 1961 commenced an expanded planting programme with the funds made available to it. This programme aimed at planting 6,000 acres per annum and this target was first achieved in 1966. However, this area is still inadequate and as similar large extensions are also necessary in the other States, the Australian Forestry Council comprising the Ministers responsible for forestry in the States and Commonwealth recommended "that the rate of softwood planting in Australia should be increased to 75,000 acres a year during the next thirty-five years". Of this 75,000 acres, it was assumed that the State forest authorities would plant 65,000 acres and private interests 10,000 acres. To assist in achieving this objective an Agreement has been concluded between the Commonwealth and States for the five year period from 1 June 1966 to 30 June 1967 under which the States have agreed to expand their annual plantings to reach the following targets by 1971: New South Wales, 19,600 acres; Victoria, 12,000; Queensland, 10,000; South Australia, 6,000; Western Australia, 6,000; and Tasmania, 4,900 acres, totalling 58,500 acres of new plantations each year. Subject to satisfactory achievement it is anticipated that at the conclusion of the current period, the Agreement will be extended to attain the objective of 65,000 acres, of which Victoria's share may be increased to 15,000 acres.

The basis of the Agreement is that the States will finance a basic quota from their own resources with the additional being financed by the Commonwealth. Victoria's basic quota is 6,000 acres and any planting in addition to this will be financed by the Commonwealth with loans calculated on a pro-rata basis. For example, of the total cost of establishing 9,000 acres, two-thirds would be financed by the State and one-third as a loan from the Commonwealth. Loans will be interest free for the first ten years and repayable in full by 35 years from planting. The interest rate applicable will be that for the last long term loan raised by the Commonwealth by public subscription prior to the date on which the relevant advance was made. Loans may be used for the establishment, tending, protection and maintenance of the planted area and ancillary facilities such as land acquisition, camps (but not housing), stores, equipment, etc.

The Agreement applies only to the growing of softwoods and assumes that *Pinus radiata* will be the main species planted. This species has grown well in plantation formation and produces a large volume of good general purpose timber under a wide variety of growing conditions. Unlike most other trees it has a high growth rate which is reached much earlier than other species; consequently, a saleable product is available between twelve and fifteen years from planting. This means that loan capital and accrued interest repayments

can be commenced within a comparatively few years and under normal conditions it is anticipated that all these would be repaid by about twenty-five to twenty-seven years from planting. Later returns, which in terms of volume would be more than half the total produced on the site, represent the profitability of the project. Cost benefit analyses by the State Treasury have also supported the favourable profitability of the project in relation to the community as a whole.

Forestry Laboratory Research and Field Research, 1965; Economic Aspects of Forests, 1967

Fisheries and Wildlife

General

Practical management of the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria is vested in the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, which is responsible to the Chief Secretary for the administration of the Fisheries Act and the Game Acts, and for conservation, management, and research on native and introduced fishes, birds, and mammals.

The State Freshwater Fisheries Research Station and Native Fish Hatchery are located at Snobs Creek, near Eildon. A wildlife research centre is being developed at Lara, near Geelong. Fisheries and Wildlife officers (enforcement staff) are stationed at eighteen district centres throughout the State, and eight more district stations are proposed.

Tower Hill State Game Reserve

Situated beside the Prince's Highway, eight miles west of Warrnambool, Tower Hill State Game Reserve is one of Victoria's past volcanoes, a monument to the great volcanic eruptions which shaped the Western District plains. It is also an example of the destruction of wildlife habitat caused by intensive and unplanned agricultural development by settlers.

The scene now is quite different from that described by Dr. W. H. Harvey who visited Tower Hill in October 1854: "On reaching the steep bank of the lake we looked down 200 ft in to what must have been an extensive crater in old times, but now is partly a lake and partly a marsh. In the midst is a wooded island, rising like a cone 300 ft above the lake. There are two or three summits in which there are said to be small craters. The borders all around the lake have similar marks of volcanic origin and all are beautifully wooded."

In 1855, James Dawson, of "Kangatong", commissioned Eugene von Guerard to paint Tower Hill in oils. From contemporary reports, it is apparent that this is an accurate representation of Tower Hill as it then was.

The earliest comprehensive description of Tower Hill last century was written by Bonwick, who visited the area in 1857. "A stroll among the gigantic ferns of the valley, or a ramble among the cones

and craters, has peculiar attractions. But these are not comparable to the winding path at the foot of the basaltic rises close to the lake. There the graceful Fern tree waves almost tropical reeds rustle in the breeze leafy shrubs and trees form delightful bowers and alcoves”

Between 1857 and 1860 began the destruction by fire, grazing and woodcutters, which was complete by 1890. Quarrying on the crater banks and islands further despoiled the area and was not finally stopped until 1961.

Today, the hills and banks are bare of all virgin timber and covered by bracken fern with some plantations of exotic trees and 52,000 native trees planted since 1960. Tree planting will continue until the forest depicted and described so faithfully by the early visitors has been re-created to a condition which will support the greatest number and variety of wildlife.

As the variety of wildlife is primarily dependent on suitable living conditions, the abundance of vegetation and the fertility of the region as shown by the early records gives some indication of the original, rich fauna of the area.

In the past, the surrounding country was heavily wooded, as would be expected on the rich brown soil. These timbered areas abutted on to dense scrub which bordered a long marsh stretching to where Port Fairy now stands. Tower Hill was not an isolated lake but the deepest part of this marsh complex. With timber, scrub and adjacent fresh water there was a great variety of mammal and bird life. This is corroborated by the evidence that there were many Aborigines in the area and that Tower Hill was one of their main feeding and camping grounds. Its importance is evidenced by the number of aboriginal names given to its salient features, and listed in all records.

Breeding stocks of waterfowl and bush birds now benefit from the planting programme by which native trees and shrubs are being restored. Duck nesting boxes have been erected along most of the quieter sections of shoreline and on the isolated mud banks. Native animals are also being reintroduced gradually.

Tower Hill presents a unique opportunity for education in wildlife conservation. Its beauty, its unique shape, and its location beside a main highway encourage visitors to explore it. A Natural History Centre has been built to show the public the work which is carried out in the Wildlife Reserves for the conservation of wildlife in Victoria. It also shows, specifically, details of the conservation work and historical records of Tower Hill itself, and the pioneers who tried to preserve it.

Further Reference, 1967 ; Wildlife, 1962 ; Introduced Fish, 1963 ; Commercial Fisheries, European Carp, 1964 ; Freshwater Research, 1965 ; Marine Fisheries, 1966 ; State Wildlife Reserves System, 1966 ; Scallop Fishery, 1967 ; Serendip Wildlife Research Station, 1968

Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of recorded landed weight. Some species are landed in a headed, headed and gutted, or otherwise reduced condition; others are landed whole. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED

Year Ended 30 June—				Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Equipment
					Number	Value	
						\$'000	\$'000
1963	..	..	..	1,004	784	2,748	634
1964	..	..	..	1,541	917	3,825	763
1965	..	..	..	1,518	897	4,174	798
1966	..	..	..	1,566	910	4,432	821
1967	..	..	..	2,057	1,108	5,903	1,078

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE

Year Ended 30 June—	Recorded Production*							
	Fish		Crayfish		Prawns		Molluscs	
	Quantity †	Value	Quantity ‡	Value	Quantity ‡	Value	Quantity ‡	Value
	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000	'000 lb	\$'000
1963..	12,611	2,938	1,531	766	4	2	930	58
1964..	14,134	3,532	1,317	691	25	14	11,157	479
1965..	13,530	2,030	1,291	903	8	5	22,232	695
1966..	14,875	2,231	1,681	1,177	11	6	29,507	989
1967..	13,063	1,960	1,721	1,033	10	6	32,674	1,981

* See footnote on page 377.

† Landed weight.

‡ Live weight.

The following table shows the production of the principal types of fish in Victoria for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES
(’000 lb Landed Weight)

Type of Fish	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Marine Fish—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,023	1,649	1,223	1,805	1,252
Snoek	2,588	2,034	2,891	3,684	1,951
Bream	195	218	204	235	490
Flathead	1,832	2,213	1,527	1,482	1,603
Garfish	503	476	281	276	371
Morwong	277	505	426	427	272
Mullet	978	960	919	679	629
Pilchard	308	639	485	502	112
Shark*	2,731	2,987	3,193	3,312	3,581
Snapper	303	335	414	343	349
Whiting	300	255	267	213	481
Other†	1,369	1,630	1,416	1,581	1,555
Total Marine Fish..	12,407	13,901	13,246	14,539	12,646
Freshwater Fish ..	204	233	284	336	417
Total Fish ..	12,611	14,134	13,530	14,875	13,063

* Up to and including the year ended 30 June 1964, catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters is included. For the year ended 30 June 1965, production has been based on the quantity of fish landed at Victorian ports.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction for the years ended 30 June 1961 to 30 June 1964.

VICTORIA—CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS :
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES
(’000 lb Live Weight)

Species	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
CRUSTACEA					
Southern Crayfish ..	1,531	1,317	1,291	1,681	1,721
Prawns	4	25	8	11	10
Total	1,535	1,342	1,299	1,692	1,731
MOLLUSCA					
Abalone .. ..	..	47	393	961	3,379
Scallops .. ..	..	10,435	21,371	27,956	28,726
Mussels	683	410	334	425	260
Oysters	63	69	7	7	33
Octopus	17	11	8	31	31
Squid	167	185	119	126	245
Total	930	11,157	22,232	29,506	32,674

Mining

The most notable recent development in Victoria's mineral industry besides the exploitation of natural gas and oil discoveries offshore, is the continued expansion of the non-metallic minerals and the decline of the metallic minerals, especially gold. Significant progress has been made in open cut mining, especially in the extraction of brown coal and construction materials. Exploratory off-shore drilling on the Gippsland Shelf in Bass Strait has revealed the presence of considerable quantities of oil and natural gas. The principal oil and natural gas discoveries and plans for their development are described on pages 364–366 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. The major mineral resources of the State are described on pages 366–7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967.

Oil and Natural Gas in Victoria : Offshore Operations and Discoveries by Esso/BHP

B.H.P. (later Hematite) carried out a reconnaissance airborne magnetometer survey over the area of its permits in December 1960. This indicated a thickness of sediments of prospective value for petroleum and a more detailed magnetometer survey was carried out in September–December 1961, to gain a better indication of the extent of the basins. The trends of the Gippsland and Otway Basins were outlined and the wholly offshore Bass Basin was delineated.

Having thus delineated the basins, seismic surveys were then carried out to indicate structures within the basins which might contain oil reservoirs. Seismic work was done in the Gippsland and Bass Basins in the period 1962 to 1964. On the basis of this seismic work Hematite entered into negotiations with a number of exploration companies with a view to entering into a farm-out agreement. Esso Exploration Australia Inc. offered what was considered to be the best proposal and in May 1964, an agreement was entered into between Esso and Hematite under the terms of which Esso agreed to carry out a programme of drilling and seismic survey in the Gippsland Basin. Further negotiations for farm-out partners led to Hematite entering into further agreements with Esso in respect of the Bass Basin in February 1965, and the Otway Basin in April 1967. The negotiations for the latter agreement followed the completion of Hematite's seismic programme in this Basin in July 1965.

The Agreements contain extensive terms relating to the respective rights of the partners on a discovery and with respect to further exploration. Briefly summarised they provided that, in the event of economic discoveries being made, Hematite might elect to take a 12½ per cent royalty interest in the discoveries, in which case production titles were to be assigned to Esso. Alternatively, Hematite might elect to take a 50 per cent working interest, in which case production titles were to be assigned to Hematite and Esso jointly. If Hematite elected to take the 12½ per cent royalty Esso was to pay all development expenses, but if Hematite elected to take a 50 per cent interest, expenses were to be paid by Esso and Hematite jointly.

The work carried out and the discoveries made under the terms of these agreements are set out on pages 364 to 366 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. Further extensive seismic survey has been and is being carried out in the areas concerned. Fourteen wells have already been drilled and three are now being drilled in Victorian waters. Four have been drilled in Tasmanian waters, one has been drilled and one is being drilled in South Australian waters—a total of twenty-three wells.

The results are briefly summarised below. The official estimates shown below were as at 30 June 1968 and are likely to be revised at a future date :

Gippsland Basin

Barracouta Field. This field was discovered by Esso's first offshore well in February 1965. Subsequently, a second verifying well was drilled and a production platform has now been erected. One production well has been drilled from the platform and a combined production well—deeper pool wild cat is now being drilled. This has encountered shows of oil and gas at lower levels than the original discovery. These shows have yet to be evaluated. Barracouta field is a gas field which has been estimated to contain 1.5 to 2 mill. mill. cu ft of gas and 30 to 50 mill. barrels of condensate liquids.

Marlin Field. This field was discovered in March 1966, and two further wells were drilled after the discovery well. A production platform on this field was under construction in 1968. Marlin reservoir has about double the gas reserve indicated for Barracouta and is somewhat richer in condensates. It also contains oil. Early press statements about oil reserves in Marlin field have not been confirmed by later drilling and assessment of reserves will be made after some production history better indicates the nature of the reservoir.

Kingfish Field. This is an oil reservoir discovered in May 1967, and verified by two further wells. Three production platforms are planned. Reserves have been announced as 850 mill. barrels.

Halibut Field. This is also an oil reservoir, discovered in July 1967. Reserves have been announced as 350 mill. barrels and a platform for this field was under construction at Barry Beach in 1968.

Tuna and Snapper Fields. Tuna A1 and Snapper A1 holes were drilled on structures either side of the Marlin structure in 1968 and have encountered promising shows of oil and gas, the significance of which has not yet been evaluated.

Other Drilling. The Cod A1 well, drilled between the Barracouta and Marlin structures was a dry well. Dolphin A1 and Perch A1 wells both encountered oil but in quantities which are not regarded as economic in the present circumstances.

Otway Basin

Extensive seismic survey has been done in the Otway Basin but so far only one well—Nautilus A1—has been drilled in Victorian waters. This well was dry.

Bass Basin

Only the northern end of this basin extends into Victorian waters and no drilling has been carried out in this portion.

Activities by Other Companies

The Woodside (Lakes Entrance) Oil Company made its first overseas alliance in the form of a farm-out agreement with Arco Ltd.—entered into in September 1961. This agreement covered both onshore and offshore areas and work carried out under it included a seismic survey of the offshore permit area P.E.P. 42. After the completion of a further programme of work onshore, Arco withdrew from the association with Woodside in December 1964.

Woodside subsequently entered into agreements with Planet Exploration Co. Pty. Ltd., Australian Oil and Gas Corporation Ltd., Continental Oil Company of Australia Ltd., and B.O.C. of Australia Limited. The last named company was the operating partner for the carrying out of further marine seismic surveys and the drilling of Golden Beach 1A well (Golden Beach No. 1, near the same site was abandoned at shallow depth due to engineering difficulties). This well, some 16 miles west of Esso's Barracouta A1 well in the Gippsland Basin, discovered gas on a structure somewhat smaller than the Barracouta structure. The economic potential of this discovery is still under study. P.E.P. 42 has now been transferred to the above-named companies as joint holders.

Frome-Broken Hill entered into a farm-out agreement with Shell in June 1965, involving both onshore and offshore permits. With Shell as the operating partner, extensive marine seismic surveys have been carried out and three wells have been drilled, namely Pecten No. 1A (adjacent to Pecten No. 1, abandoned at shallow depth due to engineering difficulties) to a depth of 9,352 ft, Nerita No. 1 to 6,700 ft, and Voluta No. 1 to 13,037 ft. All three wells were dry and the area is now under study in the light of the information obtained from the wells, with a view to re-interpreting the seismic work. The permits which were the subject of the agreement are now jointly held by the two companies.

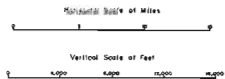
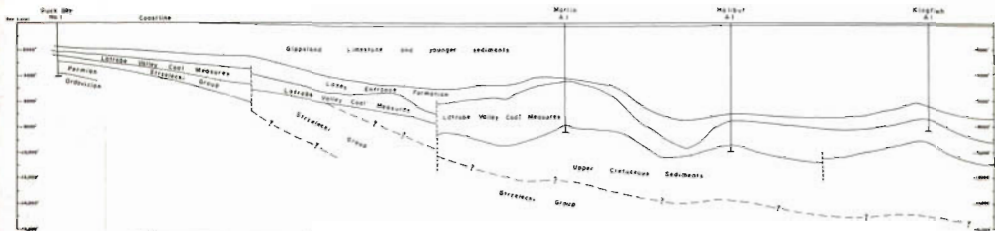
Shell hold P.E.P. 57, to the east of Hematite P.E.P. 38, in its own right. Seismic survey has been done in this area and joint studies of some aspects of this work are being made with Esso.

Alliance Oil Developments holds P.E.P. 36 in an area between the Gippsland and Otway Basins. Two geophysical surveys have been carried out offshore—namely an aero-magnetic survey in 1961 and a marine seismic survey in 1967. This work is now being re-evaluated in conjunction with some recent onshore seismic work.

Magellan holds the most recent permit area to be taken up and has completed aeromagnetic surveys.

Offshore Exploration

The following table summarises Victorian offshore petroleum exploration for the years 1964–68 :



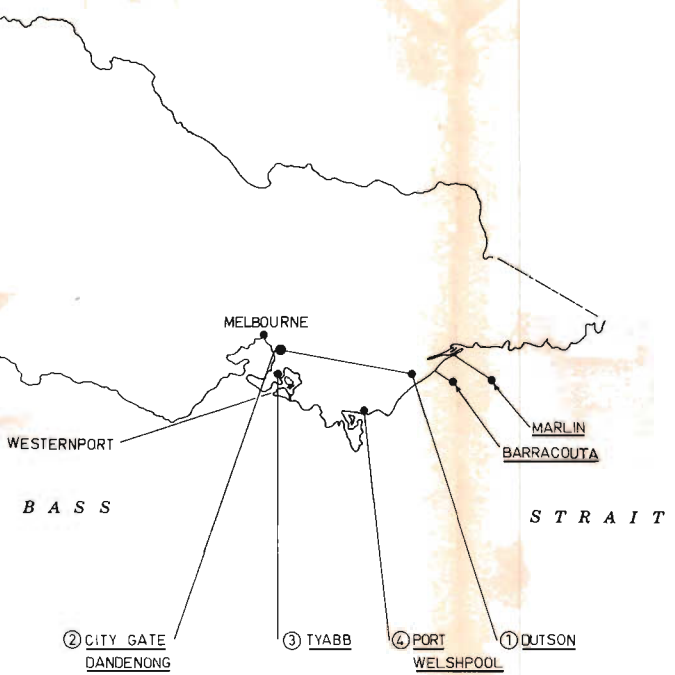
VICTORIA—DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS SECTION OF GIPPSLAND SHELF

VICTORIA—WELLS DRILLED OFFSHORE,
1964 to 1968

Well	Location	Company	Rig	Maximum Depth Reached		Status
				Ft	Date	
A. GIPPSLAND BASIN						
Barracouta A1 ..	Lat. 38°16'41" S. Long. 147°42'45" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	8,701	31.5.65	Commercial gas well
Barracouta B1 ..	Lat. 38°17'58" S. Long. 147°40'26" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III	4,015	5.7.65	Commercial gas well
Cod A1	Lat. 38°21'43" S. Long. 147°58'33" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	9,540	20.11.65	Dry and abandoned
Marlin A1	Lat. 38°14'03" S. Long. 148°13'33" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	8,485	3.2.66	Commercial oil and gas well
Marlin B1	Lat. 38°15'59" S. Long. 148°10'45" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	10,007	24.8.66	Commercial gas well
Marlin C1	Lat. 38°14'44" S. Long. 148°10'16" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	5,845	9.1.67	Commercial gas well
Golden Beach No. 1	Lat. 38°15'30.2" S. Long. 147°25'19.65" E.	Woodside/B.O.C.	Investigator ..	1,266	25.4.67	Abandoned due to engineering difficulties
Kingfish A1	Lat. 38°35'50" S. Long. 148°12'35" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	8,451	28.5.67	Commercial oil well
Golden Beach No. 1A	Lat. 38°15'32.62" S. Long. 147°25'21.13" E.	Woodside/B.O.C.	Investigator ..	9,534	15.7.67	Possible commercial gas well
Halibut A1	Lat. 38°23'56" S. Long. 148°18'59" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	10,011	27.8.67	Commercial oil well

VICTORIA—WELLS DRILLED OFFSHORE—*continued*

Well	Location	Company	Rig	Maximum Depth Reached		Status
				Ft	Date	
<i>A. GIPPSLAND BASIN—continued</i>						
Dolphin A1 ..	Lat. 38°29'32" S. Long. 147°22'43" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	9,461	20.11.67	Non-commercial oil well at present
Kingfish B1 ..	Lat. 38°35'57" S. Long. 148°10'13" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	8,021	22.1.68	Commercial oil well
Kingfish C1 ..	Lat. 38°35'03" S. Long. 148°06'07" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	8,299	28.2.68	Commercial oil well
Barracouta A2 ..	Lat. 38°17'54" S. Long. 147°40'35" E.	Hematite/Esso	Emsco rig on platform	4,202	6.4.68	Gas field development well
Perch A1	Lat. 38°34'37" S. Long. 147°19'24" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	9,406	30.4.68	Non-commercial oil well at present
Barracouta A3 ..	Lat. 38°17'54" S. Long. 147°40'35" E.	Hematite/Esso	Emsco rig on platform	..	..	Currently drilling
Tuna A1	Lat. 38°10'25" S. Long. 148°25'03" E.	Hematite/Esso	Glomar III ..	..	..	Currently drilling
Snapper A1 ..	Lat. 38°12'03" S. Long. 148°00'49" E.	Hematite/Esso	Discoverer II	..	..	Currently drilling
<i>B. OTWAY BASIN</i>						
Pecten No. 1 ..	Lat. 38°40'41" S. Long. 142°39'56" E.	Frome/Shell	Sedco 135E	887	3.4.67	Abandoned due to engineering difficulties
Pecten No. 1A ..	Lat. 38°40'41" S. Long. 142°39'56" E.	Frome/Shell	Sedco 135E	9,350	15.6.67	Plugged and abandoned
Nerita No. 1 ..	Lat. 38°37'43" S. Long. 144°13'44.83"E.	Frome/Shell	Sedco 135E	6,700	2.8.67	Plugged and abandoned
Voluta No. 1 ..	Lat. 38°25'46.66" S. Long. 141°18'47.53"E.	Frome/Shell	Sedco 135E	13,047	12.12.67	Plugged and abandoned
Nautilus A1.. ..	Lat. 38°58'41" S. Long. 142°32'47" E.	Hematite/Esso	Ocean Digger	6,597	6.5.68	Dry and abandoned



NATURAL GAS—VICTORIA

Natural gas from the offshore production fields of MARLIN and BARRACOUTA, after having been cleaned of basic impurities (such as sand) at the offshore platforms, will be piped first to the absorption plant near DUTSON, 12 miles south-east of SALE.

DUTSON will be the operating headquarters for the Gippsland projects, with a gas absorption plant, and crude oil treating, storage and pumping facilities. The plant will remove moisture and impurities from the gas, and will recover the heavier components from the "wet" gas as liquids, leaving a "dry" premium fuel (mostly methane). The components are separated by chilling the raw product to minus 35° F. At this temperature some components liquify; then, additional hydrocarbons are extracted. These components comprise condensates and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) which are sent to market separately from the "dry" gas.

The "dry" gas will be transmitted by pipeline to DANENONG where it will be incorporated into the Melbourne metropolitan reticulation system. A metering station will reduce the very high transmission pressure to a lower distribution pressure. Also at DANENONG (THE CITY GATE), an odourisation plant will give the nearly odourless natural gas an artificial odour.

The "wet" fractions and crude oil will be transmitted by pipeline from DUTSON to the "fractionation" plant at OLD TYABB at WESTERNPORT BAY. At this plant the liquid will be fractionated into ethane, propane, butane, and a pentane plus fraction. These products will then be shipped to their respective markets.

A marine terminal is being built at BARRY BEACH near PORT WELSHPOOL which will be used as the base for offshore construction as well as servicing operations. Facilities to be constructed include two warehouses, an office building, pipe storage, helicopter landing area, facilities to handle and load the heavy equipment used in construction of the offshore platforms, and wharf facilities.

CONVERSION TO NATURAL GAS

The metropolitan reticulation system is to be divided into sections, each of 2,000 to 3,000 consumers, which can be isolated from the manufactured gas supply and immediately connected to a natural gas source. During the conversion the natural gas system is becoming progressively larger, and the manufactured gas system is becoming smaller. The conversion in each section is expected to take two to three days, during which time the consumer will be unable to use his gas appliances in a normal fashion. Each section is isolated from its surrounding areas by closing valves in the gas mains, and once isolated and natural gas turned-in, it is not possible for the appliance to be used until it is converted for use on natural gas.

VICTORIA — NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION PIPELINE DUTSON TO DANENONG

Mineral Production

The mineral production of the State, as recorded by the Mines Department, from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone produced in quarries and salt) for the years ended December 1965, 1966, and 1967, is as follows :

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1965		1966		1967	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	fine oz	\$'000	fine oz	\$'000	fine oz	\$'000
Precious Metals—						
Gold	19,246	687*	21,005	688*	10,996	468*
Silver	27	‡	29	‡	99	‡
Other Minerals—	ton		ton		ton	
Bauxite	2,555	11	..	..	2,020	11
Tin Concentrates	11	24	..	..	47	90
Coal, Black	42,247	515	35,519	497	32,066	251
Coal, Brown	20,658,836	18,436	21,782,977	20,064	23,383,607	20,686
Copper Concentrate	13	4†	36	4	66	4
Fireclay	32,816	62	30,978	69	34,581	57
Gypsum	168,589	287	111,293	244	224,065	355
Kaolin and Other White Clays	565,141	872	330,932	531	473,703	693
Limestone	1,458,545	1,411	1,807,298	2,191	1,992,158	2,671
Iron Ore	47	1	422	6	480	6

* Includes gold subsidy, \$144,489 for 1965, \$73,750 for 1966, and \$125,332 for 1967.

† Includes copper bounty \$21 for 1965. Nil for 1966 and 1967.

‡ Value of silver production in Victoria \$28 in 1965, \$13 in 1966, and \$71 in 1967.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1926 to 1960 and the production and value for each of the years 1961 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE*

Period	Black Coal		Brown Coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	ton	\$'000	ton	\$'000
1926-1930	668,177	1,786	1,515,592	386
1931-1935	472,030	888	2,445,215	512
1936-1940	324,903	568	3,608,751	712
1941-1945	286,277	818	5,010,555	1,052
1946-1950	156,290	722	6,648,430	2,404
1951-1955	143,535	1,590	8,728,116	7,186
1956-1960	100,893	1,050	12,193,625	11,302
1961	66,363	718	16,279,168	15,444
1962	56,721	632	17,137,438	15,682
1963	50,481	588	18,456,445	16,158
1964	47,058	544	19,034,792	17,304
1965	42,247	515	20,658,856	18,436
1966	35,519	497	21,782,977	20,064
1967	32,066	251	23,383,607	20,686

* Value of output at the mine.

Groundwater in Victoria

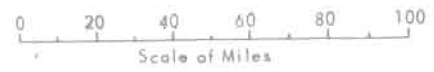
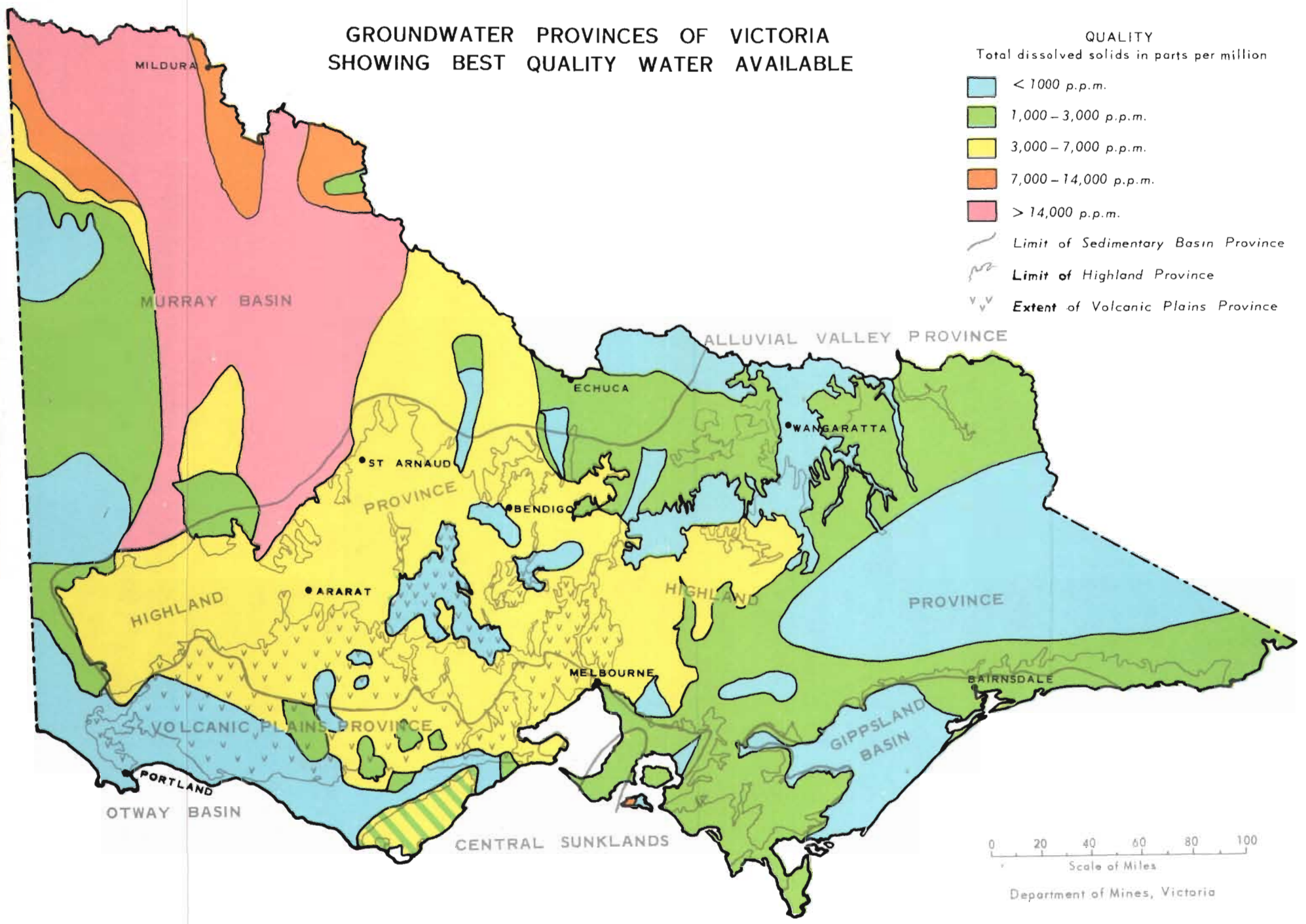
Even though Victoria is comparatively well endowed with surface water there is an ever increasing demand for information on groundwater potential in all parts of the State. The Department of Mines formed a groundwater investigation section within the Geological Survey in 1955 to investigate fully the groundwater resources of the State. The section carries out regional geological mapping in some areas, hydrological and hydrochemical surveys of surface water and groundwater in existing bores, and the supervision of extensive drilling and testing of bores for water. However, from late 1967 until February 1968 the greater part of the Department's geological groundwater staff and drilling facilities were engaged on groundwater development projects aimed at alleviating the heavy demand for water resulting from the severe drought of 1967-68.

Groundwater occurs in four main provinces, namely, the Highland Province, the Alluvial Valley Province, the Volcanic Plains Province, and the Sedimentary Basin Province. Each province has been investigated to some extent, areas with the highest useful groundwater potential being given priority over those with lesser potential.

Into the latter category falls the *Highland Province*. This Province includes the Palaeozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks and the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic lithified sediments of the Central and Eastern Highlands, and the Southern Uplands (Strzelecki, Otway Ranges, etc.). With the exception of some Upper Devonian and Carboniferous sandstones in the Grampians and Mansfield Basin, the porosity and permeability of these rocks is limited to sheet fractures and joints. Consequently they generally yield only small supplies of water, which in the drier western areas of the province around Stawell are saline, because salts released by chemical weathering of the rock are dissolved in the water. Many bores have been drilled in these rocks for stock water with an overall success rate of 70 per cent to 80 per cent. The Devonian and Carboniferous sandstones have as yet not been fully tested, but from the few bores which have been drilled into them they may have a very much higher potential both in yield and quality than other rocks in the Highland Province.

The *Alluvial Valley Province* includes the alluvium-filled valleys within the Highland Province. In some valleys the streams have deposited thick layers of alluvial sands and silt. The major aquifers (water bearing strata) are well-sorted sands laid down as channel deposits. In some valleys they vary in thickness and width continuously down the stream tract and may be difficult to locate; in other valleys they take the form of broad sand sheets. In the north-eastern areas of the State, large yields of low salinity water (200 parts per million, total dissolved solids) are obtained from sands deposited in the Ovens and King river valleys. Further west the valley of the Goulburn is proving to have some groundwater potential, though the salinity of the water increases rapidly from around 400 p.p.m. at Nagambie to 14,000 p.p.m. at Tongala. In places south of the Great Divide and in the western section of the Central Highlands, the alluvium has been covered by Newer Volcanics, forming so-called

GROUNDWATER PROVINCES OF VICTORIA SHOWING BEST QUALITY WATER AVAILABLE



Department of Mines, Victoria

“deep leads”. To date no large supplies of water have been developed from bores in these sediments, though salinities are frequently low ranging from 100 to 1500 p.p.m.

The *Volcanic Plains Province* includes the basalts, tuffs, and scoria deposits of the Newer Volcanics. These Volcanic rocks form a sheet extending throughout a large part of the Western District and the Werribee Plains, and lava flows partly filling valleys north and north-west of Melbourne, and the “deep lead” valleys mentioned before. The porosity and permeability of these essentially crystalline rocks is due to fractures, joints, and the high degree of vesicularity exhibited in some areas.

Salinity of the groundwater varies with the topography and age of particular lava flows. In steep well-drained country or around old volcanic cones salinities may be low ranging from 100 to 500 p.p.m. Similarly in comparatively young flows, such as form the “Stony Rises” (west of Colac) the salinity may be less than 1,000 p.p.m. due to the unweathered nature of the rocks. On the adjacent flat country more deeply weathered basalt flows occur and the salinity generally ranges between 2,000 and 5,000 p.p.m. Occasionally in areas with less than 20 in rainfall per annum values may approach 12,000 p.p.m. Yields are mostly in the range 500 to 1,000 gals per hour, but occasionally yields in excess of 15,000 gals per hour have been achieved, particularly in Stony Rise type basalts.

The *Sedimentary Basin Province* is the province with the greatest groundwater potential in the State and includes four separate geohydrological systems, namely, the Murray Basin, the Otway Basin, the Central Sunlands, and the Gippsland Basin.

By far the largest proportion of groundwater investigation has been carried out in this province, leading to the recognition of a number of separate aquifers in each basin. The aquifers range from marine limestones and sands to non-marine fluvial and lacustrine (lake) deposits. Large variations in salinity have been mapped for each basin and pumping tests have indicated that yields in excess of 100,000 gals per hour may be possible from some aquifers with properly constructed bores. Many of the Gippsland and Otway Basin aquifers are too deep to be economic for general use in agriculture (1,000 ft +) but are suitable as sources of water for town supply. Salinities range from 100 to 4,000 p.p.m. in the southern basins; but, aquifers in some areas in the Murray Basin have yielded water with a salinity of up to 16,000 p.p.m. Each of the basins within this province is of great importance as a source of groundwater but locally, deterioration of water quality or excessive depth of the aquifers may detract from the economic significance of the groundwater resources. Areas of good quality water at comparatively shallow depth occur around the margins of the basins in areas of higher rainfall and, if properly managed, these will prove to be of great importance in the future.

Concurrent with the groundwater investigation in Victoria has been the development of areas of groundwater usage. The rates of water withdrawal in these areas have brought with them problems of overdraft which can only be handled by the application of groundwater conservation techniques. To this end a further facet of study

has arisen which involves the construction of observation bores and the analysis of records obtained from them. In some areas the results of this work have shown dangers of salt water intrusion, as well as overdraft; while in other areas suspected overdraft has been found to be merely bore interference.

VICTORIA—GROUNDWATER DRILLING, 1955 TO 1965

Area							Ft
Highland Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,390
Alluvial Valley Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,506
Volcanic Plains Province	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,974
Sedimentary Basin Province—	..	..	..	..	..	..	213,108
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	241,978
Murray Basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,363
Otway Basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,010
Central Sunland	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,656
Gippsland Basin	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,079
Total							213,108

Further References, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968; Mining in Victoria, 1964; Underground Water, 1964

Quarrying

Information in the following table has been obtained from "regular" quarries which are known to have a fixed plant and which are in permanent production, and from mines producing construction materials as by-products of their main activity:

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Year Ended 31 December—	Number of Returns	Production					Local Value of Production
		Sand	River Gravel and Gravel Boulders	Dimension Stone	Crushed and Broken Stone	Other Quarry Products	
		'000 cu yd		ton		'000 cu yd	\$'000
1963	275	2,134	401	10,147	7,866	936	17,270
1964	223	2,442	526	10,268	8,685	932	19,886
1965	221	2,956	664	14,347	9,827	728	22,736
1966	209	3,148	492	9,546	11,198	754	24,206
1967	213	3,009	596	10,530	12,839	602	27,244

In addition to the production set out in the preceding table, a considerable quantity of material is won by contractors operating shallow pits for or on behalf of local government authorities. Some of these work mine tailings. This itinerant activity was first covered by statistical returns for 1961. However, the statistics are available only from 1962. Reported production data for the years 1963 to 1967 are :

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS : ITINERANT ACTIVITIES

Type of Material	Year Ended 31 December—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	'000 cu yd				
Sand	311	240	194	266	422
Gravel and Gravel Boulders ..	2,533	2,582	1,759	1,994	2,156
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1,453	1,469	2,123	1,537	703
Other Quarry Products	914	1,241	1,040	818	880
	\$'000				
Local Value	1,659	1,648	1,710	1,698	1,820

Further Reference, 1966

Value of Production

General

The value of production as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout the State. As a measure of total production it is incomplete, as it does not include the building and construction industry. It also omits factories employing less than four hands (unless power-driven machinery is used) and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 317. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30 June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31 December of the first year shown.

Gross Value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer ; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, etc., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
('\$000)

Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Agriculture	253,468	272,807	295,013	262,852	325,461
Pastoral	318,914	382,211	373,501	413,558	376,196
Dairying*	157,136	172,560	194,988	190,141	210,345
Poultry and Bees	46,688	52,945	47,777	51,975	57,657
Trapping	5,868	6,373	5,830	5,785	4,244
Forestry	27,437	30,592	33,629	34,146	33,319
Fisheries	3,764	4,835	3,731	4,403	4,980
Mining	40,016	40,838	44,892	48,924	53,105
Total Primary Industries	853,291	963,161	999,360	1,011,784	1,065,308

*Includes Subsidy—1962-63, \$13,572,000 ; 1963-64, \$13,690,000 ; 1964-65, \$14,642,000 ; 1965-66, \$14,569,000 ; 1966-67, \$14,575,000.

Local Value

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers), represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
('\$000)

Produce	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Agriculture—					
Barley	4,720	3,438	3,808	2,938	6,174
Maize	226	216	203	99	111
Oats	14,314	11,034	12,345	12,555	14,498
Wheat	85,118	93,039	91,950	75,456	87,279
Onions	1,078	919	1,140	1,507	1,188
Potatoes	3,986	13,432	22,705	7,763	12,649
Other Vegetables for Human Consumption	15,106	15,876	17,350	19,425	21,862
Hay and Straw ..	39,850	34,703	41,580	39,350	73,108
Fruit—					
Orchards	17,560	22,016	22,047	27,654	24,302
Vineyards	12,678	21,875	19,806	17,670	18,688
Other Crops	21,112	23,389	21,515	21,295	22,095
Total ..	215,748	239,938	254,449	225,713	281,954
Pastoral—					
Wool	137,980	187,157	150,987	168,613	167,123
Sheep, Slaughtered ..	44,764	46,523	51,297	57,113	57,081
Cattle, Slaughtered ..	102,434	112,071	130,201	145,403	119,187
Total ..	285,178	345,751	332,484	371,130	343,391

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	71,368	77,246	87,345	87,544	100,755
Cheese	11,210	12,851	14,537	11,201	14,792
Condensing, Concentrating, etc. ..	12,284	14,065	16,379	16,365	16,552
Human Consumption and Other Purposes ..	28,894	32,786	34,348	35,410	37,731
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese	13,572	13,690	14,642	14,569	14,575
Pigs, Slaughtered ..	13,410	15,217	20,165	17,513	17,540
Total ..	150,738	165,857	187,416	182,601	201,945
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	28,946	34,659	30,183	33,914	35,173
Poultry	11,794	12,009	11,196	11,546	15,423
Honey and Beeswax	480	1,151	867	989	758
Total ..	41,220	47,819	42,245	46,449	51,354
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and Hares ..	4,332	4,444	4,599	4,826	3,470
Rabbit and Hare Skins, etc. ..	1,168	1,470	870	595	506
Total ..	5,500	5,914	5,469	5,421	3,976
Forestry—					
Sawmills	18,884	19,543	22,391	22,494	23,798
Hewn Timber	2,202	2,490	2,587	2,928	2,516
Firewood	4,943	6,682	6,949	6,842	5,500
Bark for Tanning ..	108	134	90	108	89
Other	64	72	58	62	77
Total ..	26,200	28,920	32,076	32,434	31,982
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,528	3,049	1,702	1,871	1,643
Crayfish	670	606	797	1,040	909
Oysters	2	2	2	*	1
Scallops .. ..	..	481	656	789	1,344
Other	50	64	57	96	409
Total ..	3,250	4,202	3,212	3,797	4,307

* More than nil, but less than half the final digit shown.

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
 (\$'000)

Produce	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Mining—					
Gold	946	854	737	687	688
Coal—					
Black	632	589	544	515	497
Brown	15,682	16,158	17,304	18,436	20,064
Other Metals and Minerals	3,990	4,308	4,772	4,839	5,951
Quarrying	18,766	18,929	21,534	24,446	25,905
Total	40,016	40,838	44,892	48,924	53,105
Total Primary Industries	767,851	879,238	902,243	916,470	972,013

Net Value of Production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries and manufacturing are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
 (\$'000)

Division of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Rural—					
Agriculture	193,972	218,136	232,775	202,674	255,016
Pastoral	265,126	323,696	309,668	346,230	315,142
Dairying	110,134	121,385	136,097	135,601	145,567
Poultry	24,812	30,104	24,407	28,192	32,464
Bee-farming	480	1,151	867	989	758
Total Rural	594,524	694,473	703,814	713,686	748,947
Non-rural	67,372	72,686	77,809	81,609	83,653
Total Primary	661,897	767,159	781,623	795,296	832,599
Manufacturing	1,601,742	1,750,478	1,949,665	2,027,685	2,237,159
Total All Industries	2,263,639	2,517,637	2,731,288	2,822,981	3,069,758

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Natural Resources and Location

Natural Resources

Victoria's temperate climate, rainfall, soil and water resources have been used to develop the production of wool, grains, fruit, dairy products, and timber. On these the State's early secondary industries were based. There are extensive fuel resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley. Of special importance to the industries of the State are the oil and natural gas fields in Bass Strait, the first of which was discovered in February 1965. Commercial exploitation is to commence in March 1969.

The Latrobe Valley brown coal deposits, and to a much lesser degree those of south Gippsland and a number of small basins west of Melbourne, are the most important mineral deposits in Victoria. The open cuts of the Yallourn-Morwell area produce about 21 mill. tons of brown coal annually for briquette making, electricity generation, and conversion of briquettes into gas. Small quantities of black coal (35,000 tons annually) were mined in south-western Gippsland until the end of 1968.

Clay deposits for brick, tile and pottery industries are worked east of Melbourne and near Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. Sand, for the concrete and glass industries and for use in foundries, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland areas. Quarry stones and gravels for construction and concrete are worked in many parts of the State. The main market for quarry products is the Metropolitan Area and as these products are bulky and expensive to transport, most quarrying is located within a 50-mile radius of the capital. Local limestone deposits attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong, Traralgon, and Port Fairy, while the Lilydale limestones are used in the manufacture of agricultural lime.

Other mineral resources of Victoria include gold mining in the Castlemaine district; salt production from deposits of the Mallee and Wimmera lakes and the western shores of Port Phillip; gypsum in the north-western Mallee; and bauxite deposits in south Gippsland.

The forests of Gippsland and the Central Highlands form the basis of important forestry activities, especially in Gippsland where paper is produced at Maryvale. Victorian forests produce approximately one-quarter of Australia's timber.

Power supplies are essential for industrial development. The lack of black coal once necessitated significant imports from New South Wales. Today, the State Electricity Commission generates 91 per cent of Victoria's electricity, mostly from steam plants fired by briquettes or brown coal in the Latrobe Valley; the balance is brought

in, or produced in factories. Electricity is now transmitted throughout the State by the high voltage grid network shown on the map on page 450.

Recent discoveries of large offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland Basin (the potential of which has not been determined) make Victoria's power and chemical outlook promising. Estimates from exploratory drilling rank the Gippsland, Bass, and Otway Basins as having great oil and natural gas potential.

Other sources of power for industry are gas, produced in Melbourne and principal country centres, and brought by pipeline from Morwell to Melbourne, and oil and liquid petroleum gas from the refineries at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout the State from the dams and storages in the catchment areas of the main rivers (see map on page 478 of *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years Melbourne is well supplied with water from the storages to the north and north-east of the city in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy river catchments. However, severe water restrictions were imposed during the 1967-68 summer due to State-wide drought conditions.

Location

The early concentration of industry in Melbourne has continued although power supplies now come largely from the Latrobe Valley. Of Victoria's 18,054 factories in 1966-67, 72.5 per cent were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division, which also had 82.2 per cent of the State's factory workers. Melbourne's factories contributed 80.6 per cent of the value added in manufacture. This concentration of manufacturing in the Metropolitan Area is partly due to the fact that Melbourne is Victoria's main port and the hub of the transport network. It is also the largest market in the State; the centre of commerce and finance; has a large labour force; and is the administrative and educational centre of Victoria.

Many types of secondary industry are well represented in Melbourne. There are particularly high concentrations of the State's chemical, metal processing, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries in the capital. In terms of numbers employed, the engineering and metal processing industry is the major industry of Melbourne. Initially, industries developed in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. The more recently established industries such as the motor vehicle, chemical, rubber, and refining industries, have taken up land in the outer industrial areas of Altona, Broadmeadows, and Dandenong, where considerable areas of flat land are available for future expansion.

Concerned at the growth of Melbourne's population and increasing concentration of the State's industries there, the State Government has encouraged decentralisation of industry by offering freight concessions, long-term low interest loans, and cheap power and water supplies to country areas. The main drawback to decentralised industry is the shortage of skilled labour and small markets in these areas.

Outside the Metropolitan Area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne

market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilizers, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, and cement.

The other country urban areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in factories (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Latrobe Valley, Ballarat Urban Area, Bendigo Urban Area, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Shepparton City, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine Town. Apart from the Latrobe Valley, which is primarily engaged in power generation and ancillary activities, the factory population elsewhere is engaged in the production of food, textiles and clothing from locally produced raw materials, in engineering plants, which sometimes had their origin in the gold mining era of the 19th century, and more recently, in decentralised plants with defence significance.

In the ten-year period to June 1964, the Gippsland, Northern, and Central Statistical Divisions showed considerable increases in the number of factories and factory workers, but elsewhere in country areas little expansion has occurred in industrial activities.

Manufacturing Activity

Manufacturing Development during 1967

The discovery of substantial reserves of natural gas and oil offshore has resulted in the State Government and private enterprise being jointly responsible for the development of a \$200m natural gas production and distribution programme to supply consumers by March 1969.

Westernport began to operate as a deep sea port in July 1966 when the \$30m oil refinery at Crib Point received its first cargo of crude oil for processing. The refinery has an initial capacity of 1.5 mill. tons of crude oil a year.

At Altona, a new reformer unit and additions to a catalytic cracking unit were installed at a cost of \$9m, and full production was reached there at a new \$5m polybutadiene rubber plant. Local production of this general purpose rubber has resulted in the filling of a significant gap in Australian manufacturing industry. The same company also produces styrene-butadiene rubber. Other developments in the chemical field included a new \$1.1m pharmaceutical plant at Noble Park to produce a wide range of prescription medicines, antibiotics, and veterinary products.

The automotive industry in Victoria continued to expand, the latest development being a nodular iron foundry at Fishermen's Bend, the cost of which is about \$7.6m. Work has also been completed on a proving ground at Lang Lang at a cost of \$448,000, bringing the total investment in this area to \$3m. A new \$10m tyre plant with an initial rated capacity of more than 2,000 passenger car tyres each day was completed at Thomastown early in 1967. However, one manufacturer decided to continue the assembly of cars in Victoria rather than engage in direct manufacture.

In the telecommunications field new developments included the manufacture of microwave antenna equipment involving planned expenditure of \$4m by 1970. The electric power tool and cutting tool industries also expanded during 1966-67.

A total of \$2m was expended on development in the farm machinery industry, the principal items being the construction of a new foundry, a laboratory for investigating grain threshing techniques, and an engineering test track. Land and buildings have been purchased at Bendigo for further developments in farm machinery. Other decentralised expansion included a \$7.25m fertilizer plant at Portland, a new pet food cannery at Wodonga, and plant extension to the fruit canneries at Shepparton.

A significant development which occurred in the food industry was the commencement of construction of a new brewery at Broadmeadows, designed to be fully operational by 1968. An initial output of 8 mill. gals a year is planned. A new beef treatment plant and cold store have been completed at Brooklyn; new plants for manufacturing pies and cakes and processing frozen vegetables have been constructed at Clayton; and a modern chocolate and confectionery factory was built at Ringwood.

In order to provide power for the aluminium smelter and extrusion and rolling plant at Point Henry, a steam-generated power plant of 150 MW capacity is being erected at Anglesea, about 25 miles from Geelong. The new plant will use brown coal from nearby deposits as fuel. It is expected that about 128 men will be employed when the generating plant is in operation.

Government Activities

Industrial Legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Amongst other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. It also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and of the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 175 to 197.

Decentralisation of Manufacturing Industries : Division of State Development

Since the early stages of the Second World War, successive State Governments have encouraged the development of existing manufacturing facilities and the establishment of new industries in country areas.

Concentration of Victoria's population in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne is of increasing concern to both individuals and Government alike. The inroads of mechanisation into primary industry and the subsequent lessening of employment opportunities have emphasised the need to develop other avenues for labour in the non-metropolitan parts of the State. In order to encourage establishment or expansion of secondary industry and to reduce costs associated with these developments the Government offers a variety of incentives.

Where available, it may make Crown land available with or without consideration. This enables an industry to acquire a site adequate to meet all likely needs of future expansion and at the same time provide for a range of staff amenities.

To provide housing, Crown land, where available, can be negotiated or priority given for houses built by the State Housing Commission for "imported" key personnel. Funds can also be made available to co-operative building societies for the express use of personnel nominated by a sponsored industry. As a further inducement to set up or expand manufacturing industry in non-metropolitan areas, loans at a moderate rate of interest are available through the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

To offset any locational disadvantages as compared with Melbourne, rail freight rates on raw materials and finished products are reduced to a nominal figure (as low as 10 per cent); charges for power, gas, and water can be subsidised, if necessary, to bring them in line with Melbourne rates; and, in respect of an approved decentralised industry, restriction on the use of road transport by company vehicles is eliminated.

There are also several other concessions which in themselves are minor but which when applied in conjunction with the above make country operations attractive for many industries.

In an effort to promote the development of several important provincial centres, the Victorian Government recently agreed in principle with certain recommendations made by a Decentralisation Advisory Committee which was headed by the Minister of State Development. It suggested that five particular areas in Victoria—Ballarat, Bendigo, the Latrobe Valley, Portland, and Wodonga appeared to be the most suitable for extra promotion and development. Such development could help to check the imbalance of population in the State.

Development Committees have been set up in each of these centres, membership of which includes representatives of local government and leaders of commerce and industry.

These committees work towards the general development of their areas with emphasis on the development and diversification of secondary industry, and the promotion of commercial services and other opportunities. In addition to these centres, the Government has pledged its interest and support for all other areas wishing to pursue a policy of industrial development.

Further Reference, 1968

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry

The functions of this Department relate chiefly to the policy aspects of Australian overseas trade, both imports and exports, and the encouragement and development of Australian manufacturing industry.

It deals, among other things, with the development and diversification of Australian exports (including exports of manufactures) and, through the Office of Secondary Industry, with questions of protection to local industry against import competition, the special problems of small industries, the location of industry (decentralisation, etc.), and the

efficiency of industry. It maintains liaison with such bodies as the Manufacturing Industries Advisory Council, the Export Development Council, and the Export Payments Insurance Corporation, and controls the Australian Trade Commissioner Service.

Protection of Industry

The established policy of the Australian Government is to accord adequate and reasonable protection against import competition to economic and efficient industry. The Government seeks the advice of the Tariff Board on questions of protection for individual industries. The Board holds public inquiries into and reports on questions referred to it by the Minister. In cases of urgency, temporary protection may be accorded on the recommendation of a Special Advisory Authority pending review by the Tariff Board.

The Customs Tariff is the accepted and normal instrument of protection to Australian industry. However, for some industries in special circumstances, assistance is accorded by means of bounties on local production. As a last resort, when other methods are inadequate, quantitative restrictions on imports are applied.

The Department of Customs and Excise administers the Customs Tariff and also operates the By-law system, under which plant and materials normally subject to protective duty may be admitted at concessional rates if no suitably equivalent products are reasonably available from local sources.

Scientific Research and Standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The functions of this Organisation, as described in the Science and Industry Research Act, are to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent. It is the Australian member body of the International Organisation of Standardisation and of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for approval of testing laboratories. The Association registers laboratories of governmental and industrial testing authorities, thereby organising a national testing service. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Owners of registered laboratories are members of the Association. They have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association, to indicate their technical and managerial competence.

Definitions in Factory Statistics

The statistics relating to factories have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. A return must be supplied for every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with any other activity, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry, if practicable.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars about the number, age, wages, etc., of their employees, the value of premises and equipment and of factory stocks, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and, in many cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal articles produced. These returns are not intended to show a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually.

The *average number of persons* employed is quoted on two different bases : the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). This average is used only for details dealing with the classification according to the number of persons employed. The latter, which is used in all other instances, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factories (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in all employment figures other than those dealing with monthly employment and age dissections, but salaries and wages paid in all cases exclude drawings by working proprietors.

The *value of factory output* is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture and includes the amount received for repair work, work done on commission, and receipts for other factory work. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of all delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer of the finished article.

The *value of production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of those items of cost specified on the factory statistical collection form, namely, materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges) ; the remainder constitutes the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and represents the fund available for the payment of wages, taxation, rent, interest, insurance, etc., and profit.

It is considered that, because of the duplication of materials used (which means that the finished product of one process of manufacture often forms the raw material for another), an inaccurate impression would be obtained by using the total value of output of manufacturing industries in year to year comparisons. Woollen manufactures might be cited as an example. Greasy wool forms the raw material for the woolscouring industry, the product of which is scoured wool. This is afterwards combed into wool tops which are used in the spinning mills for the manufacture of yarn. In due course the yarn is woven into cloth, the raw material for the clothing industry. If these processes are carried out separately in different factories, it is evident that the value of the wool would be counted five times by using value of output as the basis for the annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

The concept of value added prevents this double counting and gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries.

Classification of Factories

General

In the compilation of statistical data dealing with factories in Australia, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until 1929-30. A new classification based on that used in Great Britain for census purposes was introduced in 1930-31, and this, revised and extended to a minor degree in regard to sub-classes of industry in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945, still obtains. The construction of a new classification, compatible with the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification, is being undertaken and it is expected that this will be introduced for the 1968-69 Factory Census.

It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, etc., for such activities, it is classified to its predominant activity.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows :

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES

CLASS 1.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

1. Coke Works
2. Briquetting and Pulverised Coal
3. Carbide
4. Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt
5. Fibrous Plaster and Products
6. Marble, Slate, etc.
7. Cement, Portland
8. Asbestos Cement Sheets and Mouldings
9. Other Cement Goods
10. Other

CLASS 2.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

1. Bricks and Tiles
2. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta
3. Glass (Other than Bottles)
4. Glass Bottles
5. Other

CLASS 3.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

1. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids
2. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

CLASS 3.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE
—continued

3. Explosives (Including Fireworks)
4. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish
5. Oils, Vegetable
6. Oils, Mineral
7. Oils, Animal
8. Boiling-down, Tallow-refining
9. Soap and Candles
10. Chemical Fertilizers
11. Inks, Polishes, etc.
12. Matches
13. Other

CLASS 4.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

1. Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel
2. Foundries (Ferrous)
3. Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, etc.
4. Other Engineering
5. Extracting and Refining of Other Metals; Alloys
6. Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus
- 7-16. Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 Groups)
- 17-18. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)
19. Cutlery and Small Hand Tools
20. Agricultural Machines and Implements
21. Non-ferrous Rolling and Extrusion
22. Non-ferrous Founding, Casting, etc.
24. Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping
25. Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous
26. Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)
27. Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
28. Gas Fittings and Meters
29. Lead Mills
30. Sewing Machines
31. Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)
32. Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus
33. Other Metal Works

CLASS 5.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

1. Jewellery
2. Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)
3. Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.)

CLASS 6.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

1. Cotton Ginning
2. Cotton Spinning and Weaving
3. Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving
4. Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
5. Silk, Natural
6. Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres
7. Flax Mills
8. Rope and Cordage
9. Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
10. Bags and Sacks
11. Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing
12. Other

CLASS 7.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

1. Furriers and Fur-dressing
2. Woolscouring and Fellmongery
3. Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing
4. Saddlery, Harness, and Whips
5. Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
6. Bags, Trunks, etc.

CLASS 8.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

1. Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing
2. Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing
3. Dressmaking, Hemstitching
4. Millinery
5. Shirts, Collars, and Under-clothing
6. Foundation Garments
7. Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves
8. Hats and Caps
9. Gloves
10. Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)
11. Boot and Shoe Repairing
12. Boot and Shoe Accessories
13. Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
14. Dyeworks and Cleaning, etc.
15. Other

CLASS 9.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

1. Flour-milling
2. Cereal Foods and Starch
3. Animal and Bird Foods
4. Chaffcutting and Corncrushing
5. Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)
6. Biscuits
7. Sugar mills
8. Sugar refining

CLASS 9.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—*continued*

9. Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)
10. Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning
11. Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar
12. Bacon Curing
13. Butter Factories
14. Cheese Factories
15. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories
16. Margarine
17. Meat and Fish Preserving
18. Condiments, Coffee, and Spices
19. Ice and Refrigerating
20. Salt
21. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
22. Breweries
23. Distilleries
24. Wine-making
25. Cider and Perry
26. Malting
27. Bottling
28. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff
29. Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables
30. Ice Cream
31. Sausage Casings
32. Arrowroot
33. Other

CLASS 10.—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

1. Sawmills
2. Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)
3. Bark Mills
4. Joinery
5. Cooperage
6. Boxes and Cases
7. Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
8. Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)
9. Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
10. Wall or Ceiling Board (Not Plaster or Cement)
11. Other

CLASS 11.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

1. Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)
2. Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)

CLASS 11.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.—*continued*

3. Furnishing Drapery
4. Picture Frames
5. Blinds

CLASS 12.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

1. Newspapers and Periodicals
- 2-3. Printing (Government and Other)
4. Manufactured Stationery
5. Stereotyping, Electrotyping
6. Process and Photo Engraving
7. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers
8. Paper Bags
9. Paper-making
10. Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons
11. Other

CLASS 13.—RUBBER

1. Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)
2. Tyre Retreading and Repairing

CLASS 14.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

1. Gramophones and Gramophone Records
2. Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs
3. Other

CLASS 15.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

1. Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, etc.
2. Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell
3. Plastic Moulding and Products
4. Brooms and Brushes
5. Optical Instruments and Appliances
6. Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances
7. Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)
8. Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites
9. Artificial Flowers
10. Other

CLASS 16.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

- 1-3 Electric Light and Power
- 4-6 Gas Works

Summary of Factories

The table below shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1966-67, the development of manufacturing industry in Victoria :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF FACTORY DEVELOPMENT

Year	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
1901	3,249	66,529	\$	\$	\$	\$	24,596
1911	5,126	111,948	17,822	51,334	32,162	83,496	27,516
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	42,754	135,171	76,846	212,017	70,985
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	42,437	122,070	81,900	203,970	135,655
1940-41 ..	9,121	237,636	104,590	240,696	178,002	418,698	184,100
1946-47 ..	10,949	265,757	155,988	367,883	262,992	630,875	243,755
1953-54 ..	15,533	331,277	472,073	1,154,381	816,629	1,971,010	678,535
1960-61 ..	17,173	388,050	775,998	1,913,978	1,417,546	3,331,524	1,641,886
1962-63 ..	17,501	397,851	838,862	2,105,058	1,601,792	3,706,850	1,957,456
1963-64 ..	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,305,046	1,749,776	4,054,822	2,061,518
1964-65 ..	17,925	432,389	1,028,492	2,551,121	1,949,665	4,500,786	2,233,660
1965-66 ..	17,980	439,149	1,077,234	2,597,230	2,027,685	4,624,915	2,385,957
1966-67 ..	18,054	445,557	1,167,872	2,814,145	2,236,370	5,050,515	2,616,977

NOTE.—See also definitions on pages 397-8.

- * Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.
- † Excludes drawings of working proprietors.
- ‡ Value of output less value of materials, etc.
- § Not available.

A graph showing the distribution of the components of Value of Output of the years 1957-58 to 1966-67 is shown on page 407.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1966-67

State	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Pro-duction ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
New South Wales	24,849	524,054	1,399,746	3,704,247	2,938,227	6,642,474	3,622,459
Victoria	18,054	445,557	1,167,872	2,814,145	2,236,370	5,050,515	2,616,977
Queensland ..	6,013	117,937	282,209	1,029,845	592,607	1,622,451	896,055
South Australia ..	6,222	118,220	299,105	781,184	563,975	1,345,159	767,310
Western Australia	5,167	63,757	153,597	429,437	335,788	765,224	421,166
Tasmania ..	1,771	34,879	90,756	243,392	194,571	437,964	403,142
Northern Territory	187	1,423	4,349	8,160	7,847	16,007	13,307
Australian Capital Territory ..	238	3,631	10,483	15,653	18,860	34,514	33,147
Total ..	62,501	1,309,458	3,408,118	9,026,063	6,888,245	15,914,308	8,773,563

* † ‡ See notes to table above.

NOTE.—Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory factories are not included in the above table.

Factories Classified According to Class of Industry

The following table contains a summary of factories by class of industry in Victoria during the year 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1966-67

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
1. Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products ..	485	7,641	23,299	69,268	51,792	121,060	87,940
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	178	7,773	22,858	29,955	43,943	73,898	51,601
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	402	18,154	58,093	329,253	193,123	522,376	280,298
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	7,582	189,176	532,554	924,618	859,163	1,783,781	859,200
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	253	2,180	5,122	5,964	9,582	15,547	6,368
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	742	43,316	96,404	245,585	171,973	417,558	157,760
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	222	3,740	8,841	23,189	15,096	38,285	13,136
8. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,384	48,636	91,525	136,915	149,396	286,311	94,896
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	1,864	44,130	111,107	585,869	284,187	870,056	325,547
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,394	15,430	37,815	79,140	65,252	144,392	55,761
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	641	7,094	15,500	31,972	28,317	60,289	23,113
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ..	1,106	30,354	85,574	180,580	170,802	351,382	175,827
13. Rubber ..	176	8,092	23,444	52,166	39,789	91,955	53,932
14. Musical Instruments ..	16	211	539	608	782	1,390	696
15. Miscellaneous Products ..	562	14,353	37,187	78,107	71,719	149,826	75,961
Total, Classes 1 to 15	18,007	440,280	1,149,862	2,773,189	2,154,916	4,928,105	2,262,036
16. Heat, Light, and Power ..	47	5,277	18,011	40,955	81,452	122,407	354,940
GRAND TOTAL ..	18,054	445,557	1,167,872	2,814,145	2,236,370	5,050,515	2,616,977

For footnotes see page 401.

Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances with 189,176 persons or 42·2 per cent of the total employment in factories during 1966-67, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was Clothing with 48,636 or 10·9 per cent, followed by Food, Drink, and Tobacco, and Textiles and Textile Goods with 44,130 and 43,316, respectively, or 9·85 per cent and 9·66 per cent of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1966-67 was \$2,236,370,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed \$859,163,000 which represented 38·4 per cent of the total. The food group followed with \$284,187,000 or 12·7 per cent, and next in order were Chemicals, Dyes, etc., \$193,123,000, 9·5 per cent, Textiles with \$171,973,000, 8·5 per cent, Paper \$170,802,000, 8·4 per cent, and Clothing \$149,396,000, 7·4 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 classified according to industry :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	478	480	484	488	485
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	183	189	182	176	178
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	390	395	393	391	402
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,944	7,041	7,332	7,470	7,582
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	247	251	263	252	253
6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	781	773	793	775	742
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	240	246	235	224	222
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,545	2,506	2,471	2,439	2,384
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,989	1,957	1,944	1,918	1,864
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,332	1,323	1,341	1,361	1,394
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	635	644	636	621	641
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	987	1,038	1,069	1,071	1,106
13. Rubber	180	183	187	188	176
14. Musical Instruments	24	21	17	16	16
15. Miscellaneous Products	484	494	519	538	562
Total, Classes 1 to 15	17,439	17,541	17,866	17,928	18,007
16. Heat, Light, and Power	62	56	59	52	47
GRAND TOTAL	17,501	17,597	17,925	17,980	18,054

The size classification of factories is based on the average number of persons employed during the period of operation (including working proprietors). The following tables show the number of factories classified on this basis for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Number of Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1962-63	6,331	1,347	4,124	2,424	1,856	709	710	17,501
1963-64	6,256	1,361	4,154	2,437	1,919	735	735	17,597
1964-65	6,251	1,418	4,244	2,499	1,970	758	785	17,925
1965-66	5,935	1,497	4,393	2,553	2,006	807	789	17,980
1966-67	5,920	1,523	4,371	2,604	2,011	808	817	18,054

VICTORIA—AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION

Year	Average Number Employed (Including Working Proprietors) in Factories Employing, on the Average, Persons Numbering—							
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	Over 100	Total
1962-63	12,665	5,388	29,129	35,766	58,914	49,734	208,257	399,853
1963-64	12,217	5,444	29,181	35,854	61,022	51,945	219,246	414,909
1964-65	12,108	5,672	29,769	36,796	62,028	53,156	234,897	434,426
1965-66	11,591	5,988	30,627	37,581	63,066	57,050	236,430	442,333
1966-67	11,705	6,092	30,431	38,076	63,176	56,970	241,755	448,205

NOTE.—Average employment during the period of operations : includes working proprietors. The use of averages during period of operation has the arithmetic effect of increasing the average number of persons working in factories over the 1966-67 year—445,557 in total by 2,648 persons to total of 448,205 persons.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1966-67, 5,920 factories employing less than four employees had a total employment of 11,705 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 32·7 per cent of factories—those employing less than four persons—employed 2·5 per cent of the persons engaged in factories. The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons were Motor Repair Workshops, Bakeries, General Engineering Workshops, and Boot and Shoe Repairing.

The relative and absolute increases in the number of small factories using power other than manual, i.e., those employing less than four persons, is shown in the table which follows. In 1902, factories employing less than four persons numbered 525 and constituted 13·1 per cent of the total. By 1966-67, this figure had increased to 5,920 i.e., 32·7 per cent of the total. This increase is believed to be due not so much to an increase in the number of small factories, but to a greater use over the years of fractional horsepower electric motors in small factories, with the result that such establishments came within the statistical definition of a factory. The table also shows that in 1966-67, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 1·8 per cent of the total Value of Production, and that Value of Production per person employed is lowest in the smallest factories and, in general, rises as size increases.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES : PERSONS EMPLOYED AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION, 1902 and 1966-67

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1966-67						
	Factories		Persons Employed*		Factories		Persons Employed*		Value of Production‡		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	\$'000	%	Per Person Employed \$
Under 4	525	13·1	1,636	2·2	5,920	32·7	11,526	2·5	40,511	1·8	3,515
4 ..	398	9·9	1,603	2·2	1,523	8·5	5,907	1·4	22,048	0·9	3,733
5-10 ..	1,629	40·7	11,303	15·5	4,371	24·2	29,896	6·7	122,348	5·5	4,092
11-20 ..	726	18·1	10,562	14·5	2,604	14·4	37,578	8·4	164,603	7·4	4,380
21-50 ..	467	11·7	14,361	19·6	2,011	11·1	62,625	14·1	288,171	12·9	4,602
51-100 ..	148	3·7	10,238	14·0	808	4·5	56,761	12·7	281,039	12·5	4,951
101-200	110	2·8	23,360	32·0	456	2·6	63,156	14·2	338,039	15·1	5,352
201-500					264	1·4	80,931	18·1	447,275	20·0	5,527
Over 500					97	0·6	97,177	21·9	532,335	23·9	5,478
Total ..	4,003	100·0	73,063	100·0	18,054	100·0	445,557	100·0	2,236,370	100·0	5,019

* ‡ For footnotes see page 401.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1966-67 is shown on page 407.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1966-67 is classified according to Statistical Divisions :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1966-67

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
Melbourne ..	13,081	366,796	971,287	2,195,223	1,803,873	3,999,096	1,843,982
West Central ..	659	19,838	55,442	195,009	121,047	316,056	198,262
North Central ..	371	5,003	10,999	18,206	20,989	39,195	21,403
Western ..	1,047	16,080	36,465	104,212	64,322	168,534	71,338
Wimmera ..	387	2,439	4,607	10,507	8,189	18,696	7,382
Mallee ..	317	2,590	5,120	10,382	9,289	19,671	13,892
Northern ..	860	12,127	28,534	111,744	58,184	169,928	73,858
North-Eastern ..	458	5,261	12,388	33,222	26,473	59,695	82,372
Gippsland ..	665	13,090	37,776	116,621	114,270	230,891	294,211
East Central ..	209	2,333	5,253	19,018	9,734	28,752	10,277
Total ..	18,054	445,557	1,167,872	2,814,145	2,236,370	5,050,515	2,616,977

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 401.

Factories in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 72.5 per cent of the total number in Victoria in 1966-67, 82.2 per cent of the persons employed, and 80.6 per cent of the value of production.

For information regarding the actual location of the Statistical Divisions named in the table, reference should be made to the maps folded inside the back cover of this book.

The number of factories and persons employed therein in each Statistical Division is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED* IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION : CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF FACTORY, 1966-67

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division										
	Melbourne	West Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	East Central	Total
NUMBER OF FACTORIES											
Under 5 ..	4,773	329	213	545	248	187	488	251	297	112	7,443
5-10 ..	3,138	158	88	292	96	77	196	98	174	54	4,371
11-21 ..	2,071	73	35	91	26	25	88	67	103	25	2,604
21-50 ..	1,716	51	18	64	13	18	43	28	53	7	2,011
51-100 ..	677	20	10	27	2	10	28	8	19	7	808
101-500 ..	631	22	5	24	2	..	14	5	13	4	720
Over 500 ..	75	6	2	4	..	..	3	1	6	..	97
Total ..	13,081	659	371	1,047	387	317	860	458	665	209	18,054
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION											
Under 5 ..	11,494	†	†	1,322	540	474	1,141	†	743	264	17,797
5-10 ..	22,044	1,068	606	2,013	644	519	1,325	647	1,206	359	30,431
11-21 ..	30,449	1,104	499	1,270	391	341	1,241	950	1,501	330	38,076
21-50 ..	54,225	1,545	616	1,946	374	585	1,305	782	1,572	226	63,176
51-100 ..	47,872	1,347	692	2,005	†	691	1,918	511	1,301	†	56,970
101-500 ..	124,293	6,064	1,076	5,131	†	..	†	1,049	†	†	144,578
Over 500 ..	78,474	†	†	2,497	..	..	†	†	†	..	97,177
Total ..	368,851	19,913	5,037	16,184	2,469	2,610	12,182	5,354	13,244	2,361	448,205

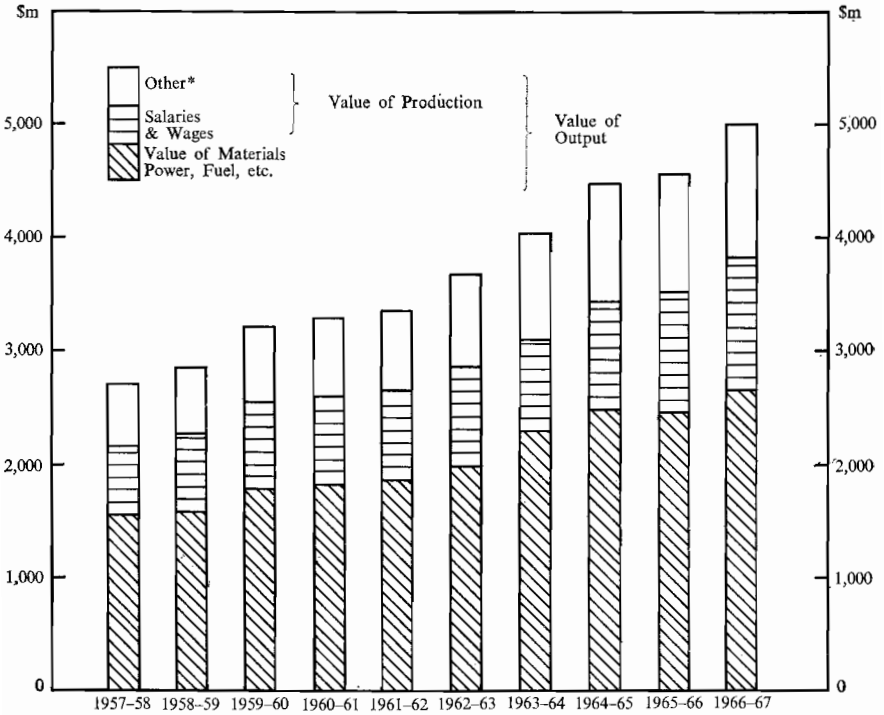
* See footnote, page 404.

† Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1966-67 there were 817 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 241,755 persons in Victoria. Of the 18,054 factories (448,205 persons) in Victoria, 13,081 (368,851 persons) were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 659 (19,913 persons) in the West Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 4,315 factories (59,691 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State principally in the Western (1,047 factories), Northern (860 factories) and Gippsland (665 factories) Statistical Divisions.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the West Central Statistical Division, Castlemaine and Maryborough in the North-Central Statistical Division; Ballarat and Warrnambool in the Western Statistical Division; Bendigo and Shepparton in the Northern Statistical Division; Wangaratta in the North-Eastern Statistical Division; and Morwell and Yallourn in the Gippsland Statistical Division.

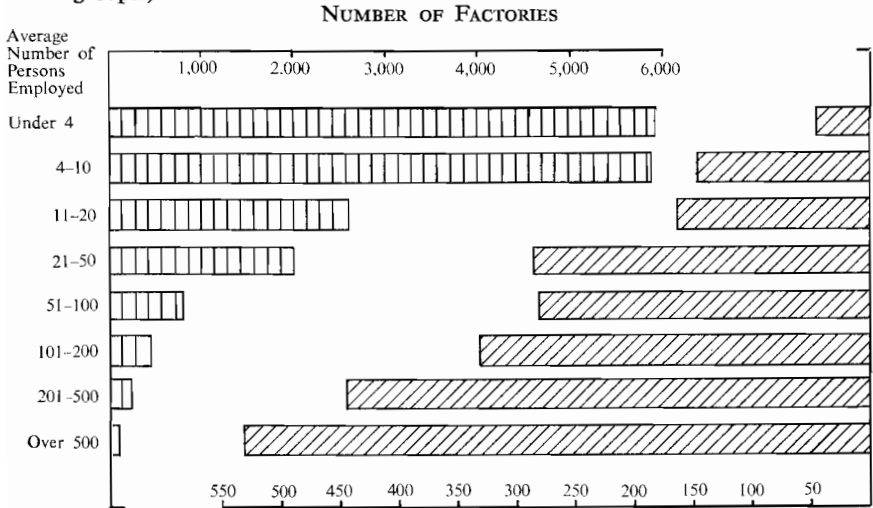
VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUES OF OUTPUT, 1957-58 TO 1966-67



* The fund available for the payment of taxation, rent, interest, insurance, etc., depreciation, drawings of working proprietors, and profit.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1966-67

(The left hand bars show the number of factories in each employment size group. The right hand bars show the value of production in each of these size groups.)



FIGURES 9 and 10.

Employment in Factories

All persons employed in the manufacturing activities of a factory, including proprietors working in their own businesses and persons working regularly at home are included as persons employed in factories while those engaged in selling and distributing, such as salesmen, travellers, and carters employed on outward delivery of manufactured goods, are excluded. The grouping of occupations comprises (i) working proprietors; (ii) managerial and clerical staff including salaried managers and working directors; (iii) chemists, draftsmen, and other laboratory and research staff; (iv) workers in factories (skilled and unskilled); foremen and overseers; carters (excluding delivery only), messengers, and persons working regularly at home as outworkers.

The figures showing average employment in factories represent the equivalent average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year of twelve months. This method is used for all purposes except in the tables shown on pages 403-6, where the average number of persons employed is the average during period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67		
					Males	Females	Persons
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	7,180	7,496	7,610	7,689	7,193	448	7,641
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	7,007	7,299	7,509	7,710	6,664	1,109	7,773
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	16,062	16,396	17,329	17,648	14,053	4,101	18,154
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	162,649	171,748	183,696	186,000	160,724	28,452	189,176
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,022	2,113	2,270	2,180	1,745	435	2,180
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	41,930	42,674	43,798	43,343	17,471	25,845	43,316
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	3,993	3,969	3,832	3,830	2,443	1,297	3,740
8. Clothing (Except Knitted) . .	46,795	47,168	47,622	48,432	12,981	35,655	48,636
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . .	39,425	40,832	42,049	43,583	28,995	15,135	44,130
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	14,639	14,521	14,896	15,219	14,247	1,183	15,430
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	6,375	6,605	6,706	6,724	5,102	1,992	7,094
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	25,927	27,075	28,294	29,634	21,933	8,421	30,354
13. Rubber	7,806	8,506	8,591	8,230	6,271	1,821	8,092
14. Musical Instruments	192	192	194	199	172	39	211
15. Miscellaneous Products . .	11,056	11,791	12,972	13,516	8,874	5,479	14,353
Total, Classes 1 to 15	393,058	408,385	427,368	433,937	308,868	131,412	440,280
16. Heat, Light, and Power . .	4,793	4,735	5,021	5,212	5,202	75	5,277
GRAND TOTAL	397,851	413,120	432,389	439,149	314,070	131,487	445,557

* For footnote see page 401.

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances; Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress); Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted); and Class 9.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with a total of 73.0 per cent of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1966-67 were 29.5 per cent of the total. They exceeded males in Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 59.7 per cent and in Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 73.3 per cent of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 27.1 per cent were in Class 8 ; 21.6 per cent in Class 4 ; 19.7 per cent in Class 6 ; and 11.5 per cent in Class 9.

In the following table, the average number of persons employed in factories in Victoria is classified according to the nature of their employment for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Year	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, etc.	Workers in Factories (Skilled and Unskilled), Foremen and Overseers, Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messengers, etc.	Total
1962-63	12,784	50,985	7,887	326,195	397,851
1963-64	12,641	53,637	8,291	338,551	413,120
1964-65	12,655	57,067	8,755	353,912	432,389
1965-66	12,586	60,273	9,515	356,775	439,149
1966-67	12,210	61,866	9,957	361,524	445,557

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1966-67 according to the class of industry :

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1966-67

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draftsmen, etc.	All Other Workers	Total
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	236	1,026	183	6,196	7,641
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	64	963	87	6,659	7,773
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	94	3,312	1,457	13,291	18,154
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,064	30,191	5,739	148,182	189,176
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	223	269	3	1,685	2,180
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	370	4,151	394	38,401	43,316
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	190	356	25	3,169	3,740
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,098	3,610	75	42,853	48,636
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,570	6,026	810	35,724	44,130
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	863	2,067	38	12,462	15,430
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	503	926	8	5,657	7,094
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	607	4,780	260	24,707	30,354
13. Rubber	35	1,356	262	6,439	8,092
14. Musical Instruments	7	28	1	175	211
15. Miscellaneous Products	286	2,388	463	11,216	14,353
Total, Classes 1 to 15	12,210	61,449	9,805	356,816	440,280
16. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	..	417	152	4,708	5,277
GRAND TOTAL	12,210	61,866	9,957	361,524	445,557

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81.1 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 73.2 per cent in Class 3 to 88.7 per cent in Class 6. Class 3 also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and research workers, 18.2 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 13.9 per cent.

Where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in Class 5.—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 10.2 per cent of the total number employed; Class 11.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc., 7.1 per cent; and Class 10.—Sawmills, Joinery, etc., 5.6 per cent. The average for Victoria is 2.7 per cent.

The following table shows the age distribution of male and female factory employees on the last pay day in June of each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE
(Excluding Working Proprietors)

Last Pay Day in June—	Males				Females			
	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and over	Total	Under 16 Years	16 and under 21 Years	21 Years and over	Total
1963 ..	2,444	25,822	248,719	276,985	2,653	16,969	90,125	109,747
1964 ..	2,072	27,740	260,246	290,058	2,207	17,931	96,898	117,036
1965 ..	1,690	28,609	268,840	299,139	1,614	18,458	104,012	124,084
1966 ..	1,525	28,886	268,965	299,376	1,488	18,122	105,882	125,492
1967 ..	1,333	29,308	274,563	305,204	1,392	17,698	110,378	129,468

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1966-67 and earlier years are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of Male Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Female Population	Number	Average per 10,000 of Total Population
1901 ..	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911 ..	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1920-21 ..	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1940-41 ..	161,880	1,708	75,756	782	237,636	1,240
1946-47 ..	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54 ..	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61 ..	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1962-63 ..	285,709	1,881	112,142	746	397,851	1,317
1963-64 ..	295,440	1,903	117,680	765	413,120	1,337
1964-65 ..	306,983	1,952	125,406	803	432,389	1,379
1965-66 ..	310,303	1,938	128,846	810	439,149	1,376
1966-67 ..	314,070	1,913	131,487	805	445,557	1,361

The numbers of females employed in each industrial class and in certain significant sub-classes, and the percentage that such female employment bears to total class or sub-class employment, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Class of Industry	Females Employed					
	Number			Percentage of Total Employment in Each Class of Industry		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	432	447	448	5·7	5·8	5·9
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1,001	1,037	1,109	13·3	13·5	14·3
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,888	3,972	4,101	22·4	22·5	22·6
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—Plant, Equipment and Machinery .. .	26,608	27,317	28,452	14·5	14·7	15·0
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	3,692	4,247	4,199	11·4	12·0	11·8
Sheet Metal Working	5,946	6,050	6,575	30·3	30·5	31·6
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus .. .	2,344	2,472	2,469	20·4	20·6	20·3
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .	1,446	1,350	1,401	40·1	37·7	36·7
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—Cotton Spinning and Weaving .. .	449	434	435	19·8	19·9	20·0
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving .. .	26,117	25,800	25,845	59·6	59·5	59·7
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods .. .	2,258	2,159	2,062	55·9	53·7	53·5
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	5,369	4,945	4,697	54·0	53·6	53·3
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)—Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing .. .	14,376	14,496	14,580	75·9	75·9	76·3
Dressmaking and Hemstitching .. .	1,211	1,267	1,297	31·6	33·1	34·7
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber) .. .	34,200	35,320	35,655	71·8	72·9	73·3
Dyeworks and Cleaning, etc. .. .	8,348	8,319	6,733	75·5	75·4	73·5
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry) .. .	8,033	8,610	10,548	87·6	87·3	87·1
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	6,958	7,016	7,045	57·8	59·5	60·2
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning .. .	1,420	1,469	1,430	49·6	51·3	50·7
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	14,163	15,032	15,135	33·7	34·5	34·3
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,821	1,956	1,955	28·4	29·8	30·0
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. .	1,991	2,051	2,046	57·5	57·3	57·1
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	2,191	2,500	2,416	42·2	43·0	41·2
13. Rubber	1,313	1,234	1,303	61·6	54·0	54·1
14. Musical Instruments	1,078	1,116	1,183	7·2	7·3	7·7
15. Miscellaneous Products	1,571	1,716	1,992	23·4	25·5	28·1
16. Heat, Light, and Power	7,703	8,260	8,421	27·2	27·9	27·7
Total Classes Only	1,954	1,833	1,821	22·7	22·3	22·5
	29	33	39	14·9	16·6	18·5
	4,968	5,212	5,479	38·3	38·6	38·2
	34	50	75	0·7	1·0	1·4
Total Classes Only	125,406	128,846	131,487	29·0	29·3	29·5

In Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 1·4 per cent. In Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 73·3 per cent of the total number of persons employed. Within Class 8, in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87·1 per cent of the total employed are females. In Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 15·0 per cent of the persons employed. In 1938-39 only 6 per cent of the persons employed in Class 4 were females.

Child Labour in Factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debar employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in this State.

Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs*Salaries and Wages*

The next table gives comprehensive information regarding salaries and wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1966-67. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draftsmen, etc., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, etc. There is also dissection within these categories of the amounts paid to male and female employees.

It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

**VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES,
1966-67**
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, etc.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	3,914	553	18,643	188	22,557	742	23,299
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	2,956	578	18,089	1,233	21,046	1,812	22,858
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease . .	14,840	3,089	36,254	3,910	51,094	6,999	58,093
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	106,915	18,862	377,341	29,435	484,257	48,297	532,554
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	662	203	3,832	425	4,493	629	5,122
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	11,103	4,048	42,269	38,984	53,371	43,033	96,404
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) . .	1,146	275	5,614	1,806	6,760	2,081	8,841
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	7,917	3,858	25,200	54,549	33,117	58,408	91,525
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . .	16,512	5,308	69,475	19,811	85,987	25,120	111,107
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	5,579	1,159	30,505	573	36,084	1,732	37,816
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	2,112	768	10,376	2,244	12,488	3,012	15,500
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	13,615	3,798	58,503	9,658	72,118	13,456	85,574
13. Rubber	4,286	931	15,947	2,280	20,233	3,211	23,444
14. Musical Instruments	69	19	394	57	464	75	539
15. Miscellaneous Products	7,631	2,132	20,317	7,107	27,947	9,239	37,186
Total, Classes 1 to 15	199,257	45,581	732,759	172,260	932,016	217,846	1,149,862
16. Heat, Light, and Power	2,472	98	15,414	26	17,886	124	18,010
GRAND TOTAL	201,729	45,679	748,173	172,286	949,903	217,969	1,167,872

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1966-67—\$1,167,872,000—the Industrial Metals, etc., group was responsible for \$532,554,000 or 45.6 per cent, Food, Drink, etc., \$111,107,000 or 9.5 per cent, Textiles, etc., \$96,404,000 or 8.3 per cent, and Clothing, etc., \$91,525,000 or 7.8 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown below under similar headings to those in the preceding table. The average per employee is also shown.

VICTORIA—SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES
(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)

Year	Salaries and Wages Paid to—				Total Salaries and Wages Paid to—		
	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, etc.		All Other Employees		Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (\$'000)							
1962-63	135,052	30,840	550,526	122,444	685,578	153,284	838,862
1963-64	148,006	33,514	599,172	131,732	747,178	165,246	912,424
1964-65	165,551	37,227	675,153	150,561	840,704	187,788	1,028,492
1965-66	183,714	41,200	693,542	158,778	877,256	199,977	1,077,234
1966-67	201,729	45,679	748,173	172,286	949,903	217,969	1,167,872
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (\$)							
1962-63	3,463	1,552	2,331	1,360	2,491	1,395	2,178
1963-64	3,622	1,591	2,454	1,396	2,621	1,432	2,209
1964-65	3,804	1,669	2,667	1,495	2,834	1,526	2,450
1965-66	3,977	1,746	2,729	1,547	2,921	1,584	2,525
1966-67	4,255	1,871	2,911	1,649	3,120	1,691	2,695

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES
((\$'000))

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	5,734	6,100	6,762	6,662	6,802
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	5,002	5,902	6,101	6,079	6,220
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	14,614	15,170	16,782	16,919	18,419
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	21,878	25,828	30,218	30,644	32,787
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	322	348	397	387	430
6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	5,570	5,934	6,310	6,502	6,895
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	892	878	894	892	909
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,016	2,094	2,265	2,373	2,480
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12,912	13,640	14,619	15,384	15,907
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,716	1,872	2,024	2,095	2,172
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	270	302	341	357	391
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	5,034	5,406	5,943	6,431	7,063
13. Rubber	2,798	2,984	2,999	2,932	3,163
14. Musical Instruments	20	20	21	21	28
15. Miscellaneous Products	2,262	2,464	2,860	3,092	3,433
Total, Classes, 1 to 15	81,040	88,942	98,536	100,770	107,099
16. Heat, Light, and Power	22,510	25,706	26,623	27,087	27,319
GRAND TOTAL	103,550	114,648	125,159	127,857	134,418

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 information dealing with the cost of each type of fuel used. The costs of water and lubricating oil are also shown separately.

**VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC.,
USED IN FACTORIES**

Commodity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
					Cost	Percentage of Total
	\$'000					
Coal—						
Black	3,132	3,338	3,623	3,066	2,724	2·1
Brown	13,136	14,736	15,497	17,073	18,215	14·7
Brown Coal Briquettes ..	12,222	12,542	12,612	11,891	11,340	9·1
Coke	1,484	1,500	1,384	1,163	1,124	0·9
Wood	898	820	741	725	675	0·5
Fuel Oil	20,814	22,662	23,784	22,903	23,709	19·1
Tar (Fuel)	160	196	187	161	156	0·1
Electricity	39,856	45,454	52,447	55,136	59,400	47·7
Gas	3,452	4,058	4,763	3,912	4,398	3·6
Other (Charcoal, etc.) ..	1,314	1,506	1,379	2,694	2,732	2·2
Total Power and Fuel ..	96,468	106,812	116,417	118,724	124,473	100·0
Water	4,964	5,426	6,034	6,528	7,198	..
Lubricating Oil ..	2,118	2,410	2,709	2,606	2,747	..
Total	103,550	114,648	125,160	127,858	134,418	..

Combustible products consumed as raw materials, e.g., brown coal used in the manufacture of briquettes, have been excluded from the above table.

Particulars of the quantities of the various fuels used in factories over the five-year period 1962-63 to 1966-67 are given below :

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	250	316	329	277	256
Brown	'000 tons	12,762	13,461	14,243	16,277	17,403
Brown Coal Briquettes	'000 tons	1,089	1,095	1,062	1,027	978
Coke	'000 tons	63	60	58	49	47
Wood	'000 tons	235	232	192	189	169
Fuel Oil	mill. gals	260	292	320	313	341
Tar Fuel.. ..	'000 tons	8	9	9	8	8

Cost of Materials Used

The cost of materials used in factories is shown by classes for each of the last five years in the next table. "Materials Used" includes the value of containers, etc., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	43,860	50,008	56,696	59,165	62,465
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	16,116	17,244	21,399	21,911	23,735
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	247,324	254,174	272,007	272,855	310,835
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	609,002	694,788	806,468	814,925	891,831
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	4,470	4,692	5,437	5,178	5,535
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	194,268	211,476	224,520	221,628	238,690
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	20,172	22,018	20,351	21,434	22,280
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	115,540	120,078	126,842	126,171	134,435
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	432,996	473,308	513,541	537,976	569,962
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	61,304	65,474	71,628	72,681	76,968
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	24,120	26,988	29,579	30,012	31,582
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	130,754	139,992	153,673	160,910	173,517
13. Rubber	42,584	46,544	51,117	48,086	49,003
14. Musical Instruments	366	436	486	505	579
15. Miscellaneous Products	48,446	52,666	61,679	63,221	74,674
Total, Classes 1 to 15	1,991,322	2,179,886	2,415,423	2,456,658	2,666,091
16. Heat, Light, and Power	10,186	10,512	10,538	12,714	13,637
GRAND TOTAL	2,001,508	2,190,398	2,425,961	2,469,372	2,679,727

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	89,172	100,244	112,597	114,331	121,060
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	49,268	56,654	65,706	69,038	73,898
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	404,880	421,160	453,964	460,136	522,377
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,218,616	1,375,608	1,583,854	1,620,395	1,783,781
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	11,624	12,614	14,775	14,326	15,547
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	334,014	362,874	388,457	386,925	417,558
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	34,442	35,770	35,142	36,866	38,285
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	237,328	249,190	263,965	268,577	286,311
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	644,936	703,268	767,695	811,891	870,056
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	113,384	121,306	132,632	134,771	144,392
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	45,406	49,826	54,508	56,210	60,289
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	257,030	276,944	305,280	323,571	351,382
13. Rubber	82,160	87,646	91,944	87,545	91,955
14. Musical Instruments	964	1,062	1,373	1,294	1,389
15. Miscellaneous Products	95,012	105,126	120,501	123,031	149,826
Total, Classes 1 to 15	3,618,236	3,959,292	4,392,393	4,508,907	4,928,106
16. Heat, Light, and Power	88,614	95,530	108,393	116,009	122,408
GRAND TOTAL	3,706,850	4,054,822	4,500,786	4,624,916	5,050,515

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	39,578	44,138	49,139	48,503	51,792
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	28,150	33,508	38,206	41,049	43,943
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	142,942	151,814	165,175	170,362	193,123
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	587,736	654,992	747,168	774,826	859,163
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	6,832	7,574	8,941	8,761	9,582
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	134,176	144,574	157,627	158,795	171,973
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	13,378	13,764	13,897	14,540	15,096
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	119,772	127,018	134,857	140,033	149,396
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	199,028	216,320	239,535	258,530	284,187
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	50,364	53,960	58,980	59,995	65,252
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	21,016	22,536	24,588	25,841	28,317
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	121,242	131,546	145,665	156,230	170,802
13. Rubber	36,778	38,118	37,828	36,526	39,789
14. Musical Instruments	578	606	866	768	782
15. Miscellaneous Products	44,304	49,996	55,962	56,718	71,719
Total, Classes 1 to 15	1,545,874	1,690,464	1,878,434	1,951,477	2,154,916
16. Heat, Light, and Power	55,918	59,312	71,232	76,208	81,452
GRAND TOTAL	1,601,792	1,749,776	1,949,665	2,027,685	2,236,370

Value of production—the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture—and not the value of output, is used in measuring the relative importance of various industries or the value of the manufacturing industries as a whole. A definition of “value of production” will be found on pages 397–8.

Relation of Costs to Output and Production

Certain costs of production, the value of output, and the balance available for profit, interest, rent, taxation, and depreciation, etc., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1966–67 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1966–67
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	Costs of—			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	62,465	6,802	23,299	28,494	121,060
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	23,735	6,220	22,858	21,085	73,898
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	310,835	18,419	58,093	135,030	522,377
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	891,831	32,787	532,554	326,609	1,783,781
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	5,535	430	5,122	4,460	15,547
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	238,690	6,895	96,404	75,569	417,558
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	22,280	909	8,841	6,255	38,285
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	134,435	2,480	91,525	57,871	286,311
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	569,962	15,907	111,107	173,080	870,056
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	76,968	2,172	37,815	27,437	144,392
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	31,582	391	15,500	12,816	60,289
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	173,517	7,063	85,574	85,228	351,382
13. Rubber	49,003	3,163	23,444	16,345	91,955
14. Musical Instruments	579	28	539	243	1,389
15. Miscellaneous Products	74,674	3,433	37,187	34,532	149,826
Total, Classes 1 to 15	2,666,090	107,100	1,149,862	1,005,055	4,928,107
16. Heat, Light, and Power	13,637	27,319	18,011	63,441	122,408
GRAND TOTAL	2,679,726	134,418	1,167,872	1,068,499	5,050,515

* Includes containers, tools replaced, and repairs to plant.
 † Includes cost of lubricants and water.
 ‡ Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF
PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1966-67
(Per Cent)

Class of Industry	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs ‡
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used †	Salaries and Wages Paid	
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	51·6	5·7	19·2	23·5
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	32·1	8·4	30·9	28·6
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	59·5	3·5	11·1	25·9
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	50·0	1·8	29·9	18·3
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	35·6	2·8	32·9	28·7
6. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	57·2	1·7	23·1	18·0
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	58·2	2·4	23·1	16·3
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	47·0	0·9	32·0	20·1
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	65·5	1·8	12·8	19·9
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	53·3	1·5	26·2	19·0
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	52·4	0·6	25·7	21·3
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	49·4	2·0	24·4	24·2
13. Rubber	53·3	3·4	25·5	17·8
14. Musical Instruments	41·7	2·0	38·8	17·5
15. Miscellaneous Products	49·8	2·3	24·8	23·1
Total, Classes 1 to 15	54·1	2·2	23·3	20·4
16. Heat, Light, and Power	11·1	22·3	14·7	51·9
GRAND TOTAL	53·1	2·7	23·1	21·1

For footnotes see page 417.

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the value of the output in the different classes of industries. These are, of course, due to the difference in the treatment required to convert the materials to their final form. Thus, in Class 2, the sum paid in wages represents 30·9 per cent and the cost of raw materials 32·1 per cent of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class 9, the expenditure on wages amount to 12·8 per cent and that on raw materials to 65·5 per cent of the value of the output.

In the next table specified costs of production, the value of the output of factories and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES

(\$'000)

Year	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total Value of Output
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages		
1962-63	2,001,508	103,550	838,862	762,930	3,706,850
1963-64	2,190,398	114,648	912,424	837,352	4,054,822
1964-65	2,425,961	125,161	1,028,492	921,172	4,500,786
1965-66	2,469,372	127,858	1,077,234	950,451	4,624,915
1966-67	2,679,726	134,418	1,167,872	1,068,499	5,050,515

For footnotes see page 417.

In the following table these figures are converted to their respective percentages of the value of output :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES (Per Cent)

Year	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs‡	Total
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages		
1962-63	54.0	2.8	22.6	20.6	100.0
1963-64	54.0	2.8	22.5	20.7	100.0
1964-65	53.9	2.8	22.8	20.5	100.0
1965-66	53.4	2.8	23.3	20.5	100.0
1966-67	53.1	2.7	23.1	21.1	100.0

For footnotes see page 417.

Land, Building, Plant, and Machinery

The following statement shows the value of land and buildings used in the various classes of manufacturing industries for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	24,990	28,122	28,176	29,968	29,804
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	20,230	21,952	22,310	23,192	24,490
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	74,962	75,812	78,235	81,160	87,612
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	365,988	393,476	442,743	470,730	495,854
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,996	4,350	5,067	4,810	4,877
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	71,836	77,674	78,596	80,751	87,303
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	8,694	9,382	9,310	9,780	9,642
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	54,024	58,300	62,152	66,737	69,599
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	130,692	138,268	149,037	159,823	173,363
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	26,890	29,102	32,047	34,467	36,541
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	12,654	14,104	16,154	17,375	19,582
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	59,884	64,062	70,608	82,825	89,569
13. Rubber	15,186	20,150	20,475	22,443	27,173
14. Musical Instruments	410	332	433	452	513
15. Miscellaneous Products	29,518	32,078	32,869	36,184	41,297
Total, Classes, 1 to 15 ..	899,954	967,164	1,048,212	1,120,697	1,197,219
16. Heat, Light, and Power	54,112	53,630	57,500	56,244	57,536
GRAND TOTAL	954,066	1,020,794	1,105,712	1,176,941	1,254,755

The values recorded in the above table and in the table which follows are, generally, the values shown in the books of the individual firms after allowance has been made for depreciation, but they include estimates of the capital value of premises and plant rented. Consequently, the totals shown in the tables do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, etc., and plant and machinery, etc., are rented by the occupiers of factories, the capital value of these items has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' and ten years' purchase, respectively.

In the following table the depreciated book values of machinery and plant used in the various classes of manufacturing industries are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$'000)

Class of Industry	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	49,906	50,682	54,293	57,540	58,136
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	20,854	23,766	22,450	23,173	27,111
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	148,882	146,856	143,637	149,872	192,686
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	258,374	282,304	322,331	344,775	363,346
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,158	1,350	1,551	1,448	1,491
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	57,628	59,224	61,847	65,544	70,456
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	3,024	3,172	3,346	3,584	3,495
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	18,484	20,134	22,197	23,186	25,298
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	115,480	123,086	126,623	135,500	152,184
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	15,778	17,064	17,826	19,230	19,219
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. . .	2,728	3,096	3,186	3,335	3,531
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	60,296	62,370	69,009	74,818	86,258
13. Rubber	15,856	15,850	16,196	18,498	26,759
14. Musical Instruments	130	118	124	144	183
15. Miscellaneous Products	22,678	25,032	30,011	32,566	34,664
Total, Classes 1 to 15	791,256	834,104	894,627	953,213	1,064,817
16. Heat, Light, and Power	212,134	206,620	233,321	255,800	297,404
GRAND TOTAL	1,003,390	1,040,724	1,127,948	1,209,013	1,362,221

Motive power classified in the tables which follow relates to the rated horse-power of engines used. Engines in reserve or idle are the subject of a separate table, but obsolete engines are completely excluded from any information shown.

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES,* 1966-67

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion	Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine			Purchased	Own Generation	
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1,221	16,750	1,256	..	105,350	18,726	124,577
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	1,045	..	2,836	..	54,816	12	58,697
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	2,175	60,356	5,641	50	184,264	31,979	252,486
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,351	..	11,008	..	711,353	2,563	723,712
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	150	..	75	..	3,857	25	4,082
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	205	..	585	..	121,149	35	121,939
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	690	95	155	..	19,070	465	20,010
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	555	..	123	..	33,076	..	33,754
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,421	2,651	6,694	830	259,254	2,035	270,850
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	3,468	150	23,218	..	109,323	5,292	136,159
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. . .	..	..	..	..	17,060	..	17,060
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	600	23,500	349	..	119,033	27,250	143,482
13. Rubber	120	..	229	..	97,510	..	97,859
14. Musical Instruments .. ..	..	..	..	..	288	..	288
15. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	..	2,000	90	..	53,029	120	55,119
Total, Classes 1 to 15	13,001	105,502	52,259	880	1,888,432	88,502	2,060,074
16. Gas Works	2,711	1,213	3,594	..	19,503	..	27,021
GRAND TOTAL	15,712	106,715	55,853	880	1,907,935	88,502	2,087,095

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1966-67 and not included above was 246,043.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 91.4 per cent of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1966-67, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5.1 per cent.

A comparison over the five-year period 1962-63 to 1966-67 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows :

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN
FACTORIES***

Year	Steam		Internal Com- bustion	Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Recip- roating	Turbine			Pur- chased	Own Generation	
1962-63.. ..	19,054	91,877	46,896	890	1,520,837	58,334	1,679,554
1963-64.. ..	17,081	98,724	53,296	890	1,616,591	60,992	1,786,582
1964-65.. ..	16,149	89,148	54,815	890	1,727,537	60,978	1,888,539
1965-66.. ..	16,294	95,919	55,283	890	1,824,907	68,823	1,993,293
1966-67.. ..	15,712	106,715	55,853	880	1,907,935	88,502	2,087,095

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are only used occasionally, or, for example, during periods of breakdown to power supply.

**VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES
AND ELECTRIC MOTORS IN RESERVE OR IDLE IN
FACTORIES***

Year	Rated Horse-power of Engines, etc., in Reserve or Idle		
	Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total
1962-63	150,303	58,353	208,656
1963-64	161,471	60,501	221,972
1964-65	173,182	55,420	228,602
1965-66	181,057	54,520	235,577
1966-67	188,763	57,280	246,043

* Without duplication ; includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

Particulars of the type and capacity of engines and generators installed in central electric stations in Victoria during 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1966-67

Particulars	Capacity of Engines and Generators			
	Steam Turbine	Internal Combustion	Water	Total
Engines Installed Rated H.P. ..	2,874,787	30,658	448,700	3,354,145
Generators Installed—				
Kilowatt Capacity—				
Total Installed kW	2,097,725	21,557	334,500	2,453,782
Effective Capacity kW	2,000,600	17,769	319,000	2,337,369
Horse-power—				
Total Installed H.P.	2,810,952	28,886	448,230	3,288,068
Effective Capacity H.P.	2,680,804	23,810	427,460	3,132,074

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown below :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Central Electric Stations No.	35	29	29	22	18
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	2,221,290	2,213,474	2,520,744	2,903,307	3,354,145
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW	1,657,498	1,660,828	1,885,831	2,081,834	2,453,782
Effective Capacity kW	1,672,694	1,640,697	1,831,925	1,973,961	2,337,369
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	2,221,847	2,226,311	2,527,924	2,789,658	3,288,068
Effective Capacity H.P.	2,242,217	2,199,326	2,455,664	2,645,108	3,132,074

Principal Factory Products

Annual Quantity and Value

The next table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1966-67. Due to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
MANUFACTURED, 1966-67

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit of Quantity	Victoria		Australia	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$'000		\$'000
023.10, 14, 17	Bacon and Ham†	mill lb	19.3	13,808	67.0	44,233
027.02-75	Meat—Canned	mill lb	23.6	6,136	45.7	13,942
051.21-27	Milk—Condensed	mill lb	67.3	14,787	106.9	18,018
051.31	Butter	mill lb	258.1	90,389	477.2	165,225
051.35	Cheese	mill lb	67.9	20,292	153.8	40,981
051.61	Ice Cream	mill gals	10.1	10,136	35.0	33,495
051.72-73	Milk—Powdered : Full Cream	mill lb	24.2	7,067	48.0	13,556
062.01	Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	'000 short ton	392	27,843	1,348	105,076
063.11	Malt—Barley	mill bush	10.8	23,109	14.0	30,108
064.03-13	Bread—2 lb Loaves Equivalent	mill	307.6	34,365	1,074.0	143,935
064.21	Biscuits	mill lb	83.8	17,996	230.1	59,319
064.43-45	Cakes, Pastry, Pies, etc. (Including Canned Puddings)	..	†	28,519	†	94,435
076.15	Fruit : Preserved—Peaches	mill lb	121.6	14,675	238.5	27,919
076.22	Pears	mill lb	121.8	15,348	135.9	17,128
076.60	Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, etc.	mill lb	39.3	6,803	90.7	15,367
094.02-49	Vegetables Canned or Bottled (Including Pickled)	mill lb	41.3	6,279	162.8	24,916
104.02-18	Confectionery—Chocolate Base	mill lb	52.9	23,380	134.5	51,013
104.21-29	Other without Chocolate	mill lb	44.4	13,625	111.5	34,754
122.02	Soup—Tomato	mill imp pint	21.8	3,810	26.7	4,544
123.18	Sauce—Tomato	mill imp pint	18.9	4,408	30.9	7,519
139.14	Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	'000 bundles	2,848	6,166	4,649	9,123
152.06	Pollard	'000 short ton	78.4	3,070	284.6	11,412
171.03-05	Aerated and Carbonated Waters	mill imp gals	30.2	17,354	114.1	70,815
183.02, 11, 21-28	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes§	mill lb	33.6	88,898	57.7	146,570
242.07-11	Wool—Scoured or Carbonised	mill lb	57.7	6,584	154.1	21,601
242.32	Wool Tops	mill lb	15.5	18,309	44.5	41,811
261.41	Briquettes—Brown Coal	'000 ton	1,820	12,574	1,820	12,574
281.04	Ice	'000 ton	50.9	667	192.1	2,504
301.31-37	Leather (Dressed)—Vegetable Tanned : Sole	'000 lb	4,945	2,347	11,914	5,526
301.43-65	Chrome Tanned	mill sq ft	24.2	9,468	71.8	28,875
331.01-19	Timber Produced from Logs—Australian	mill sup ft	318	*	1,443	*
369.11	Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	'000 cwt	74.1	2,542	130.8	4,704
372.02-20	Cloth Piece Goods Woven—Worsted or Predominantly Worsted	'000 sq yd	3,334	7,649	7,629	17,550
372.22-36, 48, 50	Woolen or Predominantly Woolen	'000 sq yd	6,400	8,236	13,232	17,104
372.52-62, 374.51-55	Blankets, Bed¶	'000 pair	743	4,660	1,653	11,539
401.57	Acid—Sulphuric	'000 ton	601	1,808	1,955	13,749
403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96; 404.02-98	Plastics and Synthetic Resins ..	'000 ton	1,317	27,024	2,853	61,901
412.02, 04, 08, 10	Paints (Not Water) and Enamels Ready Mixed (Excluding Bituminous and Marine)	'000 imp gals	4,609	17,428	14,808	57,145
412.42-46	Paints, Water (Excluding Powder Form)	'000 imp gals	1,260	4,681	4,193	16,583
434.09	Gas, Towns	'000 mill cu ft	22.9	*	56.7	*
447.81	Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. ..	..	†	4,995	†	14,250
461.20	Steel, Constructional—Fabricated	'000 ton	131.9	33,408	571.1	158,265
461.30	Window Frames—Metal .. ..	..	†	13,802	†	50,729
465.04	Bolts and Nuts—For Sale as Such	..	†	12,129	†	22,457
472.01, 08	Bricks—Clay	mill	385	17,402	1,346	59,318
472.12	Tiles, Roofing—Terra Cotta	mill	14.8	1,805	47.3	5,235
475.30	Concrete	mill	30.6	2,173	92.9	9,322
475.46	Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	'000 long ton	236.1	7,419	681.6	21,134
479.32, 33	Plaster Sheets	mill sq yd	12.4	8,265	30.6	19,330
499.42	Electricity Generated	'000 mill kWh	10.3	*	40.4	*
503.21-32	Electric Motors	'000	576	*	2,668	*

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1966-67—continued

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit of Quantity	Victoria		Australia	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$'000		\$'000
507.51	Machinery: Industrial—	..	†	20,789	†	37,891
511.01	Pumping (Including Pumps)	..	†	9,812	†	20,165
512.01, 11 ; 589.31	Conveyors (and Appliances)	..	†	11,027	†	23,909
521.01	Hoists, Cranes, Lifting ..	..	†	8,943	†	17,955
523.01, 02, 05	Mining and Drilling ..	..	†	12,247	†	25,167
528.17	Metal Working ..	..	†	9,064	†	10,902
581.02-08	Food Processing and Canning	..	†		†	
581.10-16 ;	Finished Motor Vehicles— ||	No.	109,057	175,791	238,720	379,257
582.04-28	Cars	No.	41,455	72,562	106,679	181,688
584.11-49	Other	No.				
626.01	Trailers and Semi-Trailers ..	No.	4,497	5,658	18,406	13,529
643.01-37	Tyres Retreaded and Recapped	'000	1,108.7	*	4,014.4	*
649.51, 55 ; 683.03-61	Radios and Radiograms	'000	115.9	3,430	445.7	18,884
651.11-17	(Domestic)	'000				
661.21-23	Transformers, Chokes, etc. ..	'000	2,918	*	9,199	*
671.14	Radiators and Electric Fires	'000	579	4,359	601	4,812
672.01	(Domestic)	'000				
693.02, 06, 12	Toasters (Domestic) ..	'000	209	1,280	367	2,874
741.01	Sinks—Stainless Steel ..	'000	79.2	1,722	226.1	4,412
744.01	Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings,	..	†	19,264	†	42,980
773.01-31	Valves, etc. (Non-ferrous)	..	†		†	
774.01-18	Clothes Washing Machines	'000	16.8	3,154	167.4	26,772
774.41-47, 60-67	(Domestic)	'000				
775.01-19	Furniture and Office Equipment—	..	†	32,083	†	118,000
775.51-776. 22	Wooden .. .. .	..	†	18,332	†	51,835
791.01, 03, 09, 15, 17, 20, 25, 27	Metal .. .. .	..	†	*	2,215	*
791.31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 50, 55, 57	Shirts (Men's and Boys') ..	'000 doz	1,014	*	2,258	*
791.61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 76, 79, 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97, 99	Underwear—	'000 doz	1,028	*	3,705	*
805.01-13 ; 806.02-06	Men's and Boys' ..	'000 doz	2,261	*	*	*
805.22-60 ; 806.10-44	Women's and Girls' ..	'000 doz	2,575	*	2,783	*
871.01	Stockings—Women's ..	'000 doz pair	4,350	17,943	4,691	21,907
844.01-61	Socks and Stockings—Men's	'000 doz pair	2,575	*	2,783	*
941.11	and Children's	'000 doz pair				
943.02-08	Footwear—	..	†		†	
944.11, 21, 31, 41	Boots, Shoes, and Sandals**	'000 pair	3,959	21,802	9,056	46,271
945.21	—Men's and Youths' ..	'000 pair				
	Women's and Maids' ..	'000 pair	9,173	37,052	14,837	60,013
	Children's (Including	'000 pair	2,468	4,478	5,346	11,288
	Infants')	'000 pair				
	Slippers	'000 pair	10,248	11,647	12,227	15,493
	Soaps and Detergents—	..	†		†	
	Personal Toilet Use ..	'000 cwt	108	2,917	538	23,091
	Other Purposes	'000 cwt	866	18,788	3,078	60,101
	Pharmaceutical Products for	..	†	29,496	†	104,333
	Human Use .. .. .	..	†		†
	Mattresses—All Types ..	'000	461	7,087	1,670	22,984
	Cans, Canisters, Containers—	..	†	42,166	†	100,954
	Metal .. .. .	..	†		†
	Containers—Paperboard††	..	†	51,838	†	137,155
	Boxes and Cases—Wooden ..	..	†	4,802	†	23,644
	Cans, Canisters, Containers—	..	†	5,995	†	12,786
	Plastic .. .. .	..	†		†

* Quantity only available.

† Value only available.

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham.

§ Source : Dept. of Customs and Excise.

¶ Double, three-quarter, single ; wool, wool mixture and other fibre.

|| Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.

** Excluding wholly of rubber.

†† Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes.

Monthly Production Statistics

The Bureau provides a service to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Printed tables showing Australian production of commodities which they manufacture are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these Production Summaries follows :

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
1	Automotive Spark Plugs and Shock Absorbers	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, Cocoa, Confectionery
2	Chemicals, etc.	30	Storage Batteries—Wet Cell
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	33	Motor Vehicles
5	Electricity and Gas	34	Radio, etc., Television Sets and Cabinets
6	Soaps, Detergents, Glycerine and Fatty Acids	35	Bed Bases and Mattresses
7	Internal Combustion Engines	36	Preserved Milk Products
8	Lawn Mowers	38	Canned Fish
9	Electrical Appliances	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
10	Motor Bodies, Trailed Vehicles, Lift-on Freight Containers, etc.	40	Cereal Products
11	Pedal Cycles	41	Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
12	Meters	42	Malt and Beer
13	Building Fittings	43	Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal)
14	Cotton Goods	45	Phonograph Records
15	Woolscouring, Carbonising, and Fellmongering	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract
16	Woollen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	48	Sports Goods
17	Wool Weaving	49	Building Materials
18	Hosiery	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
19	Shirts, Cardigans, Nightwear, Underclothing, etc.	51	Hides and Skins Used for Tanning
20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabrics	52	Electric Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts
21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes	53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
22	Floor Coverings	55	Butter and Cheese
23	Electric Motors	56	Canned Meat
24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
25	Foundation Garments	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products
27	Gloves and Slide/Zip Fasteners		
28	Footwear		

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat, Gold Mining, and Dairying Industries and Minerals and Mineral Products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries that are published in the monthly *Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the *Victorian Monthly Production Bulletin*.

*Individual Industries***Introductory**

Particulars on pages 401-7 give a general view of the size of industries in the sixteen groups adopted by the Conference of Statisticians in 1930. While it is not possible, within the limits of this book, to give a detailed account of each industry, particular industries dealt with are of special importance because of the employment they provide for labour and capital or for other features of special interest. Where there are only one or two establishments in a particular industry in the State, details of activities are not published, but are combined with some other factory group so that operations of individual concerns will not be disclosed.

History of Manufacturing, 1961; Motor Vehicle Industry, 1962; Chemical Industry, 1963; Petrochemical Industry, 1964; Glass Industry, 1965; Agricultural Machinery Industry, 1966; Aluminium Industry, 1967; Textile Industry, 1968

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five-year period 1962-63 to 1966-67 as the particulars below indicate :

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS (301)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	87	92	91	88	87
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,034	4,377	4,763	4,920	5,178
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	11,556	13,484	15,536	16,743	19,105
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	4,980	6,273	6,891	7,151	7,801
Value of Materials Used \$'000	39,908	49,501	58,650	60,792	73,255
Value of Production \$'000	37,150	45,248	51,166	52,988	61,160
Value of Output \$'000	82,038	101,021	116,707	120,930	142,216
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	18,882	18,946	20,492	21,524	23,598
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	62,076	59,404	59,430	60,814	70,583
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	62,861	71,726	77,722	85,373	98,127

Particulars of another major industry included in Class 3.—Chemicals, etc., namely, those of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry, are given below :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (302)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	70	69	70	70	68
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,225	3,157	3,437	3,474	3,529
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	7,354	6,801	7,975	8,496	9,141
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,340	568	670	699	787
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,646	18,000	20,720	20,561	22,683
Value of Production .. \$'000	19,516	21,175	22,097	23,437	23,953
Value of Output .. \$'000	40,502	39,742	43,488	44,697	47,424
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	15,452	15,635	16,200	17,324	17,156
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,414	7,550	7,668	7,710	7,721
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	13,293	11,111	11,928	12,423	12,709

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, etc.

Refining of petroleum, the major activity carried on in the mineral oil industry, has become most important in Victoria. Details of the industry for years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown below :

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS (306)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	20	20	20	20	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,274	1,222	1,375	1,301	1,406
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	3,986	4,158	4,847	4,711	5,704
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	5,466	5,435	6,263	5,883	6,527
Value of Materials Used \$'000	111,780	106,093	103,493	96,168	112,028
Value of Production .. \$'000	39,876	34,576	38,538	39,485	46,330
Value of Output .. \$'000	157,122	146,104	148,294	141,535	164,884
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	9,694	8,978	8,350	7,940	9,760
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	55,172	54,786	48,922	46,061	76,882
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	44,176	46,065	46,165	46,373	65,331

The growth of this industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1938-39 it gave employment to only 164 persons and the total horse-power of engines used was 817, while 1,406 persons were employed in 1966-67 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 65,331.

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, etc., which is by far the largest of the sixteen classes into which secondary industry is divided. This development was accelerated by the necessity of meeting First and Second World War requirements. Victoria now produces a wide range of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, etc., and many other types of metal manufactures.

As production in some factories in this class is variable, the classification may change from year to year, since each factory is classified according to the predominant item of production. Under these circumstances comparability may be disturbed. This applies to all classes of industry.

The relative importance of the principal sub-classes within this industry is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CLASS 4 : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1966-67

Sub-class	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of—					Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use	
				Power, Fuel, and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings		Plant and Machinery
	No.									
										\$'000
2. Foundries (Ferrous) . .	72	2,300	7,218	923	5,865	12,319	19,107	4,044	2,770	9,816
3. Plant, Equipment and Machinery, etc. . .	1,174	35,536	107,277	4,144	170,286	176,861	351,291	87,919	54,780	137,108
4. Other Engineering . .	910	12,710	35,847	1,522	43,612	59,574	104,708	34,764	28,712	66,637
6. Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	466	20,788	55,081	2,813	118,748	93,773	215,334	49,424	27,795	52,995
7. Trams and Railway Rolling Stock	22	6,566	16,676	400	12,226	22,227	34,853	6,841	2,810	24,086
9. Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	20	15,349	47,452	4,331	74,772	77,294	156,397	61,594	56,538	75,652
10. Motor Repairs	2,707	19,946	43,195	1,447	46,312	66,877	114,636	68,042	9,745	22,471
11. Motor Bodies	659	9,960	27,543	1,256	40,491	38,647	80,393	31,928	24,066	24,018
13. Motor Accessories	118	9,501	24,990	1,547	43,922	38,377	83,846	18,807	18,769	36,752
14. Aircraft . .	27	9,391	33,329	845	28,526	38,446	67,817	15,444	11,219	22,673
20. Agricultural Machines and Implements	205	6,841	20,229	1,051	33,356	32,336	66,743	12,743	10,191	25,072
22. Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, etc.	166	4,186	11,139	864	22,980	21,936	45,781	10,372	6,521	15,911
24. Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping . .	449	12,141	32,808	1,726	77,135	59,576	138,438	29,898	19,620	38,235
26. Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	84	3,246	8,945	708	35,122	17,975	53,805	9,856	8,444	15,663
32. Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	104	3,816	9,524	229	16,817	13,116	30,162	7,285	3,542	2,310
Other Sub-classes	399	16,899	51,301	8,981	121,661	89,829	220,470	46,893	77,824	154,313
Total, Class 4 . .	7,582	189,176	532,554	32,787	891,831	859,163	1,783,781	495,854	363,346	723,712

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 430-2.

The table which follows combines particulars for two sub-classes of manufacture : Electrical Machinery, Cables, etc., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus :

VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS (406,432)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	484	507	525	534	570
Number of Persons Employed ..	19,699	20,816	23,242	23,453	24,604
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	41,588	46,748	56,064	58,729	64,605
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	2,256	2,408	2,721	2,774	3,042
Value of Materials Used \$'000	88,824	96,508	120,927	123,599	135,565
Value of Production .. \$'000	68,216	76,724	92,074	97,846	106,889
Value of Output .. \$'000	159,296	175,640	215,721	224,218	245,496
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	37,992	40,636	47,203	49,763	56,709
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	23,456	23,944	26,731	28,936	31,337
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	45,150	44,485	49,518	48,597	55,305

The principal items of production in these industries were : electric and telephone cables, electric apparatus and equipment, and domestic appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, wireless and television sets, and parts for these.

The next table shows the activities of government controlled railways and tramways workshops :

VICTORIA—TRAMCARS AND RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK (407)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,035	6,846	6,664	6,690	6,566
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,232	14,568	16,181	16,843	16,676
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	428	428	431	448	400
Value of Materials Used \$'000	12,020	12,426	12,518	12,739	12,226
Value of Production .. \$'000	18,428	18,820	21,582	21,821	22,227
Value of Output .. \$'000	30,876	31,674	34,531	35,009	34,853
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	7,006	6,776	6,827	6,929	6,841
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	3,188	3,154	3,074	2,986	2,810
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	24,006	24,365	24,040	24,115	24,086

The work performed in this sub-class of industry was, for the most part, maintenance and replacement of rolling stock.

In the following table the particulars of the motor industry as a whole have been presented by aggregating the following sub-classes : Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly, Motor Repairs, Motor Bodies, and Motor Accessories. It should be noted, however, that the manufacture of particular parts may be included in other sub-classes of industry.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES (409, 410, 411, 413)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	3,282	3,314	3,445	3,488	3,504
Number of Persons Employed ..	48,771	51,668	54,811	53,852	54,756
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	107,552	118,768	133,054	132,130	143,180
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	6,480	7,196	7,912	7,924	8,581
Value of Materials Used \$'000	155,980	179,376	198,182	187,477	205,497
Value of Production .. \$'000	168,790	188,404	199,973	202,528	221,195
Value of Output .. \$'000	331,250	374,976	406,067	397,931	435,272
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	133,916	145,780	167,211	175,213	180,371
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	85,296	87,318	99,489	103,259	109,118
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	131,392	136,439	153,836	168,533	158,893

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 429.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS (420)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	130	141	162	183	205
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,668	6,961	7,901	7,078	6,841
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	13,484	18,740	21,800	18,795	20,229
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,004	1,198	1,345	1,014	1,051
Value of Materials Used \$'000	21,618	28,514	29,516	20,448	33,356
Value of Production .. \$'000	19,092	25,046	28,909	25,217	32,336
Value of Output .. \$'000	41,714	54,758	59,770	46,679	66,743
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	9,342	10,780	12,196	12,490	12,743
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,604	7,622	8,760	10,078	10,191
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	20,803	22,705	22,540	24,180	25,072

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS : FOUNDED, CASTING, ETC. (422)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	163	160	170	167	166
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,823	4,154	4,495	4,071	4,186
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	8,294	9,574	11,119	10,303	11,139
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	674	748	874	781	864
Value of Materials Used \$'000	16,968	19,438	24,200	21,485	22,980
Value of Production .. \$'000	15,078	17,584	21,388	19,072	21,936
Value of Output .. \$'000	32,720	37,770	46,462	41,338	45,781
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,146	8,478	9,830	9,405	10,372
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	5,100	5,584	5,781	6,261	6,521
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	12,592	14,401	14,897	14,958	15,911

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, etc.

Canning of Foodstuffs in Victoria

History

Sisar Elliott, a small farmer on the outskirts of Sydney, in 1840 experimented with the packing of "iron rations". The containers at that time were made of tin coated iron. This was the beginning of an industry whose value (including cans and contents) was to be \$100m a year in Victoria alone. By 1843 Elliott was producing marketable canned foods including fish, beef, and carrots; in 1847 he won an agricultural show prize for "preserved fowl", and testimonials certifying to the excellence of his products, which by now ranged over a wide field of foodstuffs. However, owing to lack of support from local traders the business did not prosper and Elliott moved his business to Melbourne in 1850.

The next man to can foodstuffs in Victoria was a Mr Joseph of Camperdown who established a food preserving plant in 1846 and used cans made by local tinsmiths. At about the same time, a large undertaking was established near Newcastle, New South Wales, by the Dangar Brothers, who imported their containers from England. This factory processed 12,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep annually, and exported canned meat to the London market.

From 1850 to 1855 the industry in Australia enjoyed buoyant conditions as a number of small canneries operated in New South Wales and Victoria. However, with the rush to the gold fields and the failure of the Dangar enterprise in 1855, there was a set back for food canners whose main efforts were now directed towards the re-packaging of bulk imported foods (mainly tobacco, patent foods, golden syrup, and treacle) for local markets.

When economic conditions became more stable, the cannery industry made steady progress. In 1867, the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company sent 0.5 mill. lb of canned meat to the London market, and the claim was made that this new trade would have an influence on the Australian economy second only to wool. This, however, was not to be, as the introduction of refrigeration in shipping placed canned meats in a subordinate position in the meat export industry.

The Boer War and the two World Wars had a profound effect on the canned foods industry in Victoria. Each of these was to emphasise the necessity for the packing of food in sealed containers. Meat, butter, fruit, and jam were required in quantities beyond the capacity of the can making industry at that time. The depression years only lightly retarded the canning industry and in the long run did not impede its position among the important primary and secondary industries. Tinsplate was not manufactured in Australia, but imported in large quantities from Wales.

Making of Cans

Parallel to the growth of canneries was the growth of can makers, from the scattered workings of the tinsmiths to the large manufacturers of the present day. The two largest manufacturers greatly increased their operations as a result of the Second World War.

In 1846, the can making industry grew from the first cans hand-made and soldered by tinsmiths. Then, in 1908, Mr George Gardner of Gardner and Co. invented and built an automatic can body forming machine for the Berry Can Co. (later Union Can Co.) of Melbourne, capable of producing 60–70 cans per minute.

More sophisticated high speed body forming machines were first made in Australia in 1943. This type of machine produced can bodies at the rate of 300 cans per minute, and was followed by a later machine in 1955 with a production speed of 400 cans per minute. Present machinery is being produced for production rates of 600 cans per minute for both can making and can closing, and it is anticipated that units with outputs of 700–1,000 cans per minute will shortly be manufactured by Victorian engineering firms under licence from overseas companies.

Advances in techniques and improvements in the design of can decoration are aiding the increase of overseas orders for well presented quality foods. Since the Australian manufacture of tinsplate began in 1957 the industry has become completely self-supporting in the production of cans. The tinsplate used in Victoria is made in New South Wales; it is electrolytically coated with tinsplate which varies to suit the type of contents.

Canning of Foodstuffs

The formation of the three fruit growers' co-operative canning groups at Shepparton, Ardmona, and Kyabram in the Goulburn Valley, and a later one at Monbulk, helped to establish these productive areas

on sound foundations after difficulties in the early 1930s when Government assistance was required for finance and management. In the early stages cans for these groups were made by the major can makers, but later the plants became self-supporting and fabricated their own cans. Most of the apricot, pear, and peach crops from the irrigated areas of the Goulburn Valley, and from the Dandenong Ranges, pass through these respective factories and are either packed as fresh fruit or canned.

Cans for marketing beer were introduced into Victoria in 1958 and have also been used for soft drinks (1961) and later, mixed beverages, wines, and flavoured milk. Whilst the trend for new packaging of food has been mainly directed towards beverages, the increase in consumption of tinsplate containers has arisen recently from the canning of beverages, fish, soups, and sea foods. Pet food canners are also developing large packing organisations and a substantial overseas market.

Many other foodstuffs are canned in Melbourne. Large consignments of Victorian canned meat were packed during the First World War. Currently a variety of foods and soups is being made by large organisations with overseas affiliations. These and other canners are increasing their output and range of products each year.

The canning of condensed and powdered milk has been carried on mainly in country centres such as Dennington, Tongala, Maffra, Bacchus Marsh, Merrigum, and Terang. Between them, some 300 to 400 million cans are consumed yearly, but canned Australian condensed milk is being replaced in some of the Far Eastern markets by a locally produced canned condensed milk, obtained by re-constituting bulk milk powder exported from Australia.

The following table shows the increase in canning of certain standard foods in Victoria between 1937 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—CANNED FOODS, 1936-37 AND 1966-67

Product	Commodity Code No.	1936-37	1966-67
Jam	076·60	36,338,683 lb	39,300,853 lb
Peaches	076·15	41,122,255 "	121,582,994 "
Pears	076·22	29,207,495 "	121,833,893 "
Apricots	076·08	3,095,620 "	25,435,932 "
Peas	094·26	684,549 "	†
Tomatoes	094·34	1,013,788 "	5,012,334 "
Tomato Soup	122·02	3,257,874 pints	21,846,060 pints
Other Soups	122·09	1,559,319 "	39,114,942 "
Meat and Fish	023·17	5,277,256 lb	63,850,410 lb
	027·02-76		
	045·01		
Total Value .. ..	..	\$4,621,660	\$67,171,819
Persons Employed*	..	2,775	7,361

* Total persons employed in establishments classified to sub-class 0910, "Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning", and sub-class 0917, "Meat and Fish Preserving".

† Not available.

A growing demand for the packaging of food in pressure containers which has been previously confined to whipped cream and other toppings, is now extending to salad dressings and cheese spreads. Various other foods are being tested for this type of presentation.

Canned food today is taken for granted ; the Victorian housewife now has a wide range of local products available including such products as stewed fruits, fruit juices, vegetables, vegetable juices, baby foods, meat, poultry, rabbits, fish and sea foods, dairy products, edible oils, beverages, pet foods, coffee and many other products. Food canners enable menus with a variety of foods to be available throughout the year.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities such as the making of packers' cans, canisters and containers, baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, are the subject of the table which follows :

**VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND
STAMPING (424)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	430	435	449	452	449
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,754	11,122	11,468	11,984	12,141
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	23,940	25,344	28,083	31,092	32,808
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,306	1,378	1,535	1,640	1,726
Value of Materials Used \$'000	58,360	60,710	70,647	72,840	77,135
Value of Production .. \$'000	47,174	47,848	51,595	53,436	59,576
Value of Output .. \$'000	106,840	109,936	123,777	127,916	138,438
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	23,754	24,796	27,115	28,322	29,898
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	15,620	17,402	17,071	18,423	19,620
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	32,647	33,761	34,488	36,946	38,235

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING
(603)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	78	78	78	73	70
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,816	10,183	9,934	9,221	8,820
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	19,290	18,253	19,473	18,721	18,865
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,590	1,500	1,561	1,567	1,531
Value of Materials Used \$'000	56,660	59,175	56,729	52,757	50,532
Value of Production .. \$'000	29,050	28,212	26,657	26,594	27,757
Value of Output .. \$'000	87,300	88,887	84,948	80,919	79,821
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	14,030	13,799	14,186	15,139	15,842
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,624	13,943	14,608	13,465	14,773
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	40,724	40,271	37,781	33,829	36,037

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, etc., industry for the five years to 1966-67 are given below :

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS
(604)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	450	441	444	438	421
Number of Persons Employed ..	17,803	18,412	18,947	19,088	19,111
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	29,666	31,262	34,576	36,429	39,163
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,194	1,268	1,359	1,442	1,570
Value of Materials Used \$'000	66,102	71,702	78,790	79,821	86,953
Value of Production .. \$'000	54,426	58,745	63,789	65,845	71,247
Value of Output .. \$'000	121,722	131,715	143,938	147,109	159,769
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	23,686	24,575	26,664	28,508	29,186
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	17,134	18,739	20,073	23,075	22,909
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,201	17,670	18,868	20,557	20,886

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent, for each of the past five years,—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES
(801, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	1,317	1,308	1,283	1,285	1,267
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,674	28,796	29,343	30,542	30,969
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	42,750	44,527	48,517	52,477	57,331
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	828	868	910	1,000	1,048
Value of Materials Used \$'000	67,200	70,963	76,281	78,485	82,667
Value of Production .. \$'000	69,310	73,746	79,022	84,044	90,210
Value of Output .. \$'000	137,338	145,577	156,214	163,529	173,925
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	32,082	34,185	36,413	39,771	41,560
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,090	6,677	7,227	7,842	8,689
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,171	11,583	12,295	13,108	13,330

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1966-67 :

**VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1966-67**

Particulars	Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing 801	Dress-making 803	Millinery, Hats and Caps 804, 808	Shirts, Underclothing 805	Foundation Garments 806	Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves 807, 809	Total
Number of Factories .. .	352	676	54	129	30	26	1,267
Number of Persons Employed ..	9,164	12,106	790	6,305	2,081	523	30,969
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,075	21,973	1,364	11,424	3,553	942	57,331
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	334	414	44	178	56	22	1,048
Value of Materials Used \$'000	27,316	28,695	1,337	18,020	5,353	1,946	82,667
Value of Production .. \$'000	28,941	35,345	2,331	17,078	5,047	1,468	90,210
Value of Output .. \$'000	56,590	64,454	3,712	35,277	10,456	3,436	173,925
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	11,079	18,145	1,787	6,637	3,002	910	41,560
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	2,939	2,971	160	1,690	739	190	8,689
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	3,948	4,887	249	2,907	1,160	179	13,330

In the above table, tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 81·1 per cent of the factories, 68·7 per cent of employment, and 66·3 per cent of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 10·2 per cent, 20·4 per cent, and 21·8 per cent, respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER) (810)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	198	193	199	203	200
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,907	12,145	12,038	11,799	11,696
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	20,630	21,250	22,782	22,197	23,614
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	384	410	444	466	499
Value of Materials Used \$'000	37,312	37,974	38,732	36,187	38,879
Value of Production .. \$'000	32,830	34,322	35,466	37,207	38,854
Value of Output .. \$'000	70,526	72,706	74,641	73,860	78,233
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,188	9,869	9,858	10,643	11,472
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,446	8,335	9,595	9,766	10,702
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,811	7,852	7,950	8,426	8,090

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 7,045, they represented 60·2 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) in 1966-67.

The details shown above relate generally to footwear made of leather. They are exclusive of the operation of boot repairers. Footwear is also produced in the rubber and plastic moulding industries.

The second most important industrial class in Victoria is Class 9—Food, Drink, and Tobacco. The relative importance of its principal sub-classes is shown in the following table. Victoria leads other States in the production of butter, condensery products, cheese, canned meat, confectionery, jams and preserved fruit. It also produces a third of Australia's flour and biscuits and a quarter of its bacon and ham.

VICTORIA—CLASS 9 : FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1966-67

Particulars	Factories	Persons Employed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of—					Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use	
				Power, Fuel, and Light	Materials Used	Production	Output	Land and Buildings		Plant and Machinery
	No.									
						\$'000				
1. Flour Milling ..	22	1,189	3,370	592	41,038	9,391	51,021	5,745	4,176	17,593
2. Cereal Foods and Starch ..	28	1,214	3,108	570	12,712	7,562	20,844	4,037	3,809	11,332
5. Bakeries ..	950	6,512	12,972	1,725	33,563	26,244	61,531	23,279	10,297	11,986
6. Biscuits ..	24	2,336	4,855	517	11,496	7,048	19,062	6,143	3,603	5,437
9. Confectionery ..	64	3,585	7,976	694	22,678	15,507	38,880	8,268	8,211	20,726
10. Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	32	5,865	16,316	1,594	68,853	41,194	111,641	23,700	23,100	27,455
13. Butter Factories ..	75	3,123	9,097	2,321	98,203	20,088	120,612	11,603	16,657	34,120
14. Cheese Factories ..	21	1,066	3,176	420	29,971	7,366	37,757	7,369	5,331	6,642
15. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories ..	21	1,648	4,786	1,130	36,375	9,243	46,748	6,079	8,891	14,500
18. Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	57	1,236	3,150	284	11,925	8,107	20,316	6,921	3,246	5,495
19. Ice and Refrigeration ..	97	1,105	3,128	991	955	6,427	8,372	10,999	5,268	29,570
21. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc. ..	88	1,319	2,859	253	10,205	8,330	18,787	5,488	3,858	3,761
28. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff ..	5	2,410	5,865	333	47,028	42,118	89,479	7,238	9,408	7,345
Other Sub-classes	380	11,522	30,449	4,483	144,960	75,562	225,006	46,494	46,330	74,888
Total, Class 9	1,864	44,130	111,107	15,907	569,962	284,187	870,056	173,363	152,184	270,850

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, etc., are the subject of the table which follows :

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)
(905)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	1,096	1,056	1,035	1,002	950
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,271	6,336	6,420	6,557	6,512
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,946	10,684	11,681	12,193	12,972
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,580	1,622	1,688	1,713	1,725
Value of Materials Used \$'000	28,612	29,842	32,236	33,656	33,563
Value of Production .. \$'000	21,494	22,004	23,700	24,633	26,244
Value of Output .. \$'000	51,686	53,468	57,624	60,002	61,531
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	19,252	20,872	21,845	22,846	23,279
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	11,212	10,776	10,838	10,608	10,297
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,727	10,936	11,707	11,978	11,986

In the following table two sub-classes of industry are combined, namely, Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning ; and Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar :

VICTORIA—JAM, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE CANNING ;
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND VINEGAR (910, 911)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	54	54	52	53	49
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,142	5,642	5,707	6,205	6,192
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	11,452	12,654	13,939	15,841	17,090
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,142	1,298	1,447	1,639	1,657
Value of Materials Used \$'000	47,200	52,023	57,321	71,442	72,048
Value of Production .. \$'000	28,668	32,459	34,153	40,328	43,653
Value of Output .. \$'000	77,010	85,780	92,921	113,409	117,357
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	19,080	20,121	20,860	23,489	25,134
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	15,256	18,442	19,501	22,667	23,806
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	23,454	25,120	25,470	27,950	28,758

Female employment is strongly represented in the canning industry which, to a great extent, operates in country areas near the orchards and gardens from which fruit and vegetables used for processing are gathered. Seasonal conditions greatly influence the number of persons employed and the quantity of goods produced.

Three sub-classes of industry, namely, butter, cheese, condensed and processed milk have been combined in the figures shown below. Details of these factories, classified according to predominant activity, are shown on page 438. There is a great deal of overlap in articles produced between factories in all these sub-classes, which use liquid whole milk as a raw material.

**VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND
PROCESSED MILK FACTORIES (913, 914, 915)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	126	123	120	119	117
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,692	5,788	5,824	5,719	5,837
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	13,306	14,292	15,096	15,558	17,059
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used					
\$'000	3,252	3,318	3,569	3,638	3,871
Value of Materials Used \$'000	118,754	132,448	150,909	151,109	164,549
Value of Production .. \$'000	30,368	33,412	38,953	38,771	36,697
Value of Output .. \$'000	152,374	169,178	193,431	193,518	205,117
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	16,792	17,026	19,202	21,936	25,051
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	20,246	21,822	22,564	26,109	30,879
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	46,438	48,570	48,295	51,002	55,262

Almost all of this industry is to be found in country areas. The particulars in the above table relate only to factory production. There is also a small amount of butter and cheese made on farms. Further reference to the Dairying Industry will be found on pages 356-8.

Details of the operation of the following sub-classes of industry are given below, namely, Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes and Cases, Wood Turning and Carving, and Cabinet and Furniture Making :

**VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE, ETC.
(1001, 1004, 1006, 1007, 1101)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	1,760	1,761	1,759	1,758	1,780
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,311	18,177	18,270	18,500	18,693
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	37,098	37,755	40,524	42,211	44,864
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used					
\$'000	1,638	1,722	1,764	1,807	1,877
Value of Materials Used \$'000	71,892	77,043	82,864	83,637	87,983
Value of Production .. \$'000	61,360	65,160	70,710	71,692	76,243
Value of Output .. \$'000	134,890	143,925	155,339	157,136	166,103
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	32,338	34,592	38,429	41,477	45,377
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	13,196	12,974	13,441	15,363	15,901
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	133,963	136,824	130,483	135,938	139,248

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE,
ETC. : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1966-67

Particulars	Sawmills 1001	Joinery 1004	Boxes and Cases 1006	Wood Turning and Wood Carving 1007	Furniture Making, etc. 1101	Total
Number of Factories	445	734	63	88	450	1,780
Number of Persons Employed	5,952	6,584	731	763	4,663	18,693
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$'000	14,385	16,269	1,658	1,732	10,820	44,864
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,064	408	62	66	277	1,877
Value of Materials Used .. \$'000	35,246	28,752	2,628	1,886	19,471	87,983
Value of Production \$'000	25,252	26,524	2,647	2,893	18,927	76,243
Value of Output \$'000	61,562	55,684	5,337	4,845	38,675	166,103
Value of Land and Buildings .. \$'000	12,080	16,588	1,690	1,603	13,416	45,377
Value of Plant and Machinery .. \$'000	8,582	4,064	458	555	2,242	15,901
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	84,491	32,160	4,759	3,719	14,119	139,248

The activities combined in the above table embrace general milling, re-sawing, moulding and planing, turning, the manufacture of floorboards, weatherboards, boxes and cases, tool handles, toys, etc.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :

VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (1201)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	123	122	123	123	124
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,717	3,796	4,175	4,295	4,303
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,532	9,991	10,965	11,520	13,205
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	342	371	392	430	443
Value of Materials Used \$'000	18,540	19,425	20,607	21,333	21,834
Value of Production .. \$'000	16,058	16,343	18,163	18,269	21,666
Value of Output .. \$'000	34,940	36,139	39,161	40,032	43,944
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,834	6,916	6,769	8,032	8,189
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	8,248	9,134	9,273	9,320	10,448
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	12,331	12,550	13,151	13,798	14,311

Some "job" printing is included in this industry, but where newspapers, periodicals, etc., are printed for the proprietor by an outside firm, such particulars are included under "Printing, General" below.

General printing (including bookbinding) is the subject of the following table :

**VICTORIA—PRINTING, GENERAL (INCLUDING
BOOKBINDING) (1203)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	618	659	683	683	707
Number of Persons Employed ..	9,719	10,857	10,733	11,122	11,335
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	21,302	23,024	25,582	27,633	29,895
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	714	780	891	992	1,029
Value of Materials Used \$'000	27,402	29,904	32,967	33,919	36,341
Value of Production .. \$'000	38,862	41,936	47,021	50,791	55,584
Value of Output .. \$'000	66,978	72,620	80,879	85,702	92,953
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	20,640	23,009	25,148	27,097	30,315
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	16,574	17,577	19,405	20,660	21,999
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	16,551	17,556	18,388	18,852	19,794

The above table does not include particulars of the operations of Government printing establishments.

Particulars relating to the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, and containers are detailed in the next table :

**VICTORIA—CARDBOARD BOXES, CARTONS, AND
CONTAINERS (1207)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	60	66	65	66	66
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,363	3,562	3,527	3,683	3,718
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	6,906	7,737	8,473	8,730	9,535
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	294	338	350	365	394
Value of Materials Used \$'000	24,324	26,633	27,867	28,920	33,174
Value of Production .. \$'000	14,840	16,944	18,003	18,931	20,698
Value of Output .. \$'000	39,458	43,915	46,220	48,216	54,265
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,614	9,461	11,422	13,581	14,425
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,134	7,924	8,500	8,510	8,914
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	6,980	7,535	7,760	9,280	10,034

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture :

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)
(1301)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	51	52	50	51	49
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,958	7,614	7,697	7,415	7,296
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	16,474	18,397	21,001	20,274	21,538
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	2,554	2,726	2,734	2,679	2,883
Value of Materials Used \$'000	38,744	42,507	46,674	43,882	44,303
Value of Production .. \$'000	32,316	33,383	32,818	32,074	34,377
Value of Output .. \$'000	73,614	78,616	82,225	78,635	81,563
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	10,904	15,246	15,360	17,249	21,864
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,510	14,445	14,542	16,863	25,003
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	67,468	73,487	78,083	81,162	93,669

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS (1503)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	168	175	178	186	191
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,018	6,384	7,059	7,278	7,704
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	13,042	14,658	17,763	18,510	20,938
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,144	1,298	1,568	1,730	2,002
Value of Materials Used \$'000	32,560	35,648	42,127	41,935	48,793
Value of Production .. \$'000	26,548	31,434	35,921	35,348	42,732
Value of Output .. \$'000	60,252	68,380	79,615	79,013	93,527
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	11,940	13,171	14,859	17,986	21,106
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	13,782	15,587	16,961	19,512	20,698
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	31,918	32,581	36,778	41,417	45,199

Introduced as a new sub-class to the Classification of Factories in 1945-46, plastic moulding now contributes substantially to the secondary production of the State. A wide variety of articles is produced, including plastic film and sheet, household accessories, containers, piping and tubing, toys, floor coverings, etc.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER (1601, 1602, 1603)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	35	29	29	22	18
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,379	3,356	3,674	3,883	3,965
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,482	10,180	11,808	12,841	13,498
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	21,328	24,410	25,345	25,904	26,135
Value of Materials Used \$'000	1,484	1,779	2,032	3,192	3,976
Value of Production .. \$'000	42,514	44,905	54,902	60,701	63,978
Value of Output .. \$'000	65,326	71,094	82,280	89,797	94,089
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	45,682	44,848	48,079	46,665	48,068
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	184,798	178,450	203,249	223,477	266,696
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* .. '000 H.P.	2,221	2,213	2,521	2,903	3,354

* Excludes engines using electricity generated in own works.

Because of the extension of services by the State Electricity Commission to areas previously served by other authorities or individual suppliers, the number of electric light and power factories has decreased considerably in recent years.

The above particulars refer only to electric light and power generation by central electric stations in Victoria and do not include details of distribution, etc. They are compiled from factory returns submitted in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act.

Included in the above figures are those of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria which generates and supplies practically all of the electricity consumed in Victoria.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

Introduction

The Ministry of Fuel and Power was established by the *Fuel and Power Act 1965* to "determine the means by which the present and future sources and supplies of fuel and power in Victoria can be developed and utilised to the best advantage to the people of Victoria and to promote the co-ordinated development and utilisation of such sources and supplies by those means". It consists of a Minister for Fuel and Power, a Secretary for Fuel and Power, and such other officers and employees as are necessary. The Secretary for Fuel and Power is appointed by the Governor in Council and the other officers and employees are appointed by the Public Service Board under the *Public Service Act 1958*.

Establishment of Ministry

Following the discovery of natural gas off the east Gippsland coast early in 1965 and the possible discoveries of oil, the Government realised that new sources of indigenous primary energy would be introduced into Victorian industry and homes in the future and that a Government agency would be required to co-ordinate and promote the development of all fuel resources.

The Government, therefore, decided that a Ministry of Fuel and Power should be established to co-ordinate the activities of the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation and any other body needed to utilise sources of primary and secondary energy in Victoria. The Government also realised that private oil and gas companies should be able to refer legislative and other problems concerned with the production and marketing of energy to a particular agency which would have the authority to examine proposals and give decisions. All these requirements were to be fulfilled by a Ministry for Fuel and Power.

Organisation

The then Minister of Electrical Undertakings was appointed in December 1965 as the first Minister for Fuel and Power and responsible to Parliament for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Secretary for Fuel and Power was appointed early in 1966 and the Ministry began to operate in June 1966.

Legislation

Victorian Pipelines Commission

In October 1966, the Minister for Fuel and Power introduced in the Victorian Legislative Assembly a Bill to establish the Victorian Pipelines Commission. This was subsequently passed by both Houses of Parliament and proclaimed early in 1967 as the *Victorian Pipelines Commission Act 1966*. The Victorian Pipelines Commission commenced operation on 1 March 1967. The functions of the Commission are to construct, maintain, and operate pipelines for the carriage of hydrocarbons in a gaseous state. It consists of a chairman and four commissioners and is responsible to the Minister for Fuel and Power for its operation. (See also page 455.)

Pipelines Act

During the autumn session of Parliament in 1967, the Minister for Fuel and Power sponsored a Pipelines Bill. This was subsequently passed and came into operation on 1 September 1967 as the *Pipelines Act 1967*. It is operated jointly by the Minister for Fuel and Power and the Minister of Mines and its primary functions are to grant permits to own and use pipelines for the carriage of hydrocarbons and licences for the construction and operation of such pipelines. The permits are granted by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the licences by the Mines Department.

Pipelines Regulations

To facilitate the operation of the Pipelines Act the Pipelines (Permits) Regulations 1967 were drawn up. These became effective on 1 September 1967.

Other Legislation

The Minister for Fuel and Power introduced into the Victorian Parliament in 1967 and 1968 legislation amending *The Geelong Gas Company's Act 1858*, the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, and the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*.

Activities

Since its inception the Ministry of Fuel and Power has, in addition to initiating the above legislation, undertaken the following projects : preliminary plans for the construction of the 30 in natural gas pipeline from Dutson to Dandenong ; arrangements for an energy study to determine the impact of natural gas on the industrial and social life of Victoria, and for plotting a conceptual plan for a network of natural gas pipelines throughout the State ; preliminary study for a char industry in the Latrobe Valley ; and early plans for the introduction of nuclear energy into Victoria. It has also arranged considerable co-ordination between gas companies, oil companies, and Government instrumentalities and departments to ensure the successful introduction and development of natural gas.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

Introduction

The State Electricity Commission which was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918*, is a semi-governmental authority administered since 1921 by a full-time chairman and three part-time commissioners. The principal duty of the Commission is to co-ordinate and extend on an economic basis the supply of electricity throughout Victoria.

For this purpose, it is vested with power to erect, own, and operate power stations and other electrical plant and installations, supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution, acquire and operate electricity undertakings, develop, own, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting works, and develop the State's hydro-electric resources.

From its own revenues, which it controls, the Commission must meet all expenditure in the operation of its power, fuel, and subsidiary undertakings, and all interest and other charges incurred in the service of its loans and other capital commitments.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electrical undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and material, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances. Incidental to its main operations, the Commission owns and operates the tramway systems in Ballarat and Bendigo.

Electricity Generation

Since it began operating in 1919, the State Electricity Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the production and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where its system now generates almost all the electricity produced in Victoria and serves more than 99 per cent of the population.

Development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation for both power and fuel of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the Latrobe Valley in eastern Gippsland, with supplementary development of the hydro-electric potential of north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to one-third of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, after the Commonwealth has taken the power it needs for its purposes. Victoria also shares with New South Wales in the electricity generated at Hume Hydro Station on the River Murray.

By far the greater part of the State's electricity is generated from brown coal, either used in its raw state or manufactured into higher quality fuel in the form of brown coal briquettes. All the brown coal and briquette fuel is supplied by undertakings which the Commission itself owns and operates. Output of brown coal in 1966-67 from the three open cuts at Yallourn, Yallourn North and Morwell totalled 21,982,975 tons, of which 16,469,136 tons were used in the Commission's own power stations, and 5,082,326 tons were manufactured into 1,820,120 tons of brown coal briquettes, 30 per cent of the briquette output then being used for electricity production in metropolitan and provincial steam power stations. The two functions, generation of electricity and production of fuel are closely integrated. Apart from the large proportion of brown coal and briquette fuel consumed in the power stations, the process of briquette manufacture results also in the generation of electricity, since the steam needed for processing the raw coal for briquetting is first used to operate turbo-generators.

Electricity Supply

At 30 June 1967, the number of ultimate consumers in Victoria was 1,135,613. Of these, 1,129,704 were served by the State system and 5,909 by local country undertakings. The State system supplies all the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and almost 2,300 other centres of population.

By 30 June 1967, about 955,000 of the 967,000 homes in the State and 68,312 of Victoria's 69,700 farms were supplied with electricity.

State-wide electrification is now nearing completion. It is expected that fewer than 3,000 homes and 1,250 farms in remote and isolated areas will be out of reach of public supply mains. Efforts will continue to be made to supply as many of these as possible.

The Commission sells electricity retail in all areas except part of the Metropolitan Area, where it sells in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as local retail supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established. Bulk supply is also being provided at present to several New South Wales

municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the River Murray. The number of consumers served by the State system outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area is 531,025. Of the new consumers connected to supply each year, more than two-thirds are outside the Metropolitan Area. New farm connections number approximately 3,600 a year.

The Commission's retail consumers numbered 911,038 at 30 June 1967. Retail supply is administered through the metropolitan branch and ten extra-metropolitan branches (Barwon, Eastern Metropolitan, Gippsland, Mallee, Midland, Mid-Western, North-Eastern, Northern, South-Western, and Wimmera). At 30 June 1967, there were branch and district supply offices in Melbourne and ninety-five other cities and towns in Victoria.

Electricity Production, Transmission, and Distribution

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 11,209 mill. kWh in 1966-67, or more than 99 per cent of all Victoria's electricity for public supply. The system comprises a series of thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Inclusive of generator capacity both within the State and available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed generator capacity at 30 June 1967 was 2,896,000 kW. Power stations are interconnected and feed electricity into a common pool for general supply.

The major power station in this interconnected system is the brown coal burning power station at Yallourn, which alone generates 38 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise two further base-load power stations burning brown coal; Morwell and Hazelwood (which now has four of its planned eight 200 MW generating sets in service); steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), Geelong and Ballarat, and also at Red Cliffs, which has, in addition, some internal combustion plant; and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, at Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran. All major power stations within Victoria are Commission owned, except Spencer Street Power Station, which remains the property of the Melbourne City Council, although operated as a unit in the interconnected system.

A 330 kV transmission line links the Victorian system with the Snowy Mountains undertaking, and also provides facilities for inter-connection between the Victorian and New South Wales State generating systems. Also linked with the Victorian interconnected system is the hydro station at Hume Dam on the River Murray. This power station is operated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Output and operating costs are shared by Victoria and New South Wales.

In meeting the total demand on the system, which fluctuates throughout the day and from month to month, each group of stations in the interconnected system is assigned a pre-determined function dependent upon the availability of power from each group and the economics of generation. The various stations are utilised in the combination that will meet the system load most economically at a given time.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1967 comprised 53,210 miles of power lines, twenty-four terminal receiving stations, ninety-one main transmission sub-stations, and over 51,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between the power stations. The 330 kV and 220 kV systems total 1,425 route miles.

Transmission lines to operate at 500 kV—the first in Australia—are being constructed by the Commission between the Latrobe Valley and Melbourne. The first line, Hazelwood–South Morang, commenced operations during 1968.

Future Development

Major new construction is concentrated on increasing the capacity of a large brown coal burning power station (Hazelwood), designed to operate on raw brown coal fuel supplied by belt conveyor direct from the Morwell brown coal open cut. Hazelwood Power Station is the largest project undertaken by the Commission and is designed to have a capacity of 1,600 MW in 1971. By that year the State's power resources, including Victoria's share of the output of the Snowy scheme, will have increased by 35 per cent to 3,907,000 kW.

The first of Hazelwood's eight 200 MW turbo-generators was commissioned in October 1964; the second generating set went into service in 1965, the third generating set in 1966, the fourth generating set in 1967, and four other 200 MW sets will follow at yearly intervals. Power generated at Hazelwood Power Station is transmitted at high voltage to Melbourne metropolitan terminal stations for distribution through the State supply network. To follow the Hazelwood project a new power station—to be known as Yallourn "W"—will be built about half a mile west of the present Yallourn Power Station. It will also operate on brown coal which will be supplied by conveyors from the Yallourn open cut. Yallourn "W" will have two 350 MW turbo-generators, the first to be in service in 1972 and the second in 1973.

Local Country Electricity Undertakings

At 30 June 1967, there were four independent electricity undertakings in country centres in Victoria generating and distributing their own local supply. Three of these undertakings were in the west and north-west of the State. Under the State Electricity Commission's rural electrification programme almost all the independent local country undertakings will ultimately be acquired and absorbed into the State system.

For the year 1966–67, the total production of the independent undertakings was 23 mill. kWh. The number of consumers at 30 June 1967 was 5,909. The operation of the independent undertakings is governed by the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*, which is administered by the State Electricity Commission.

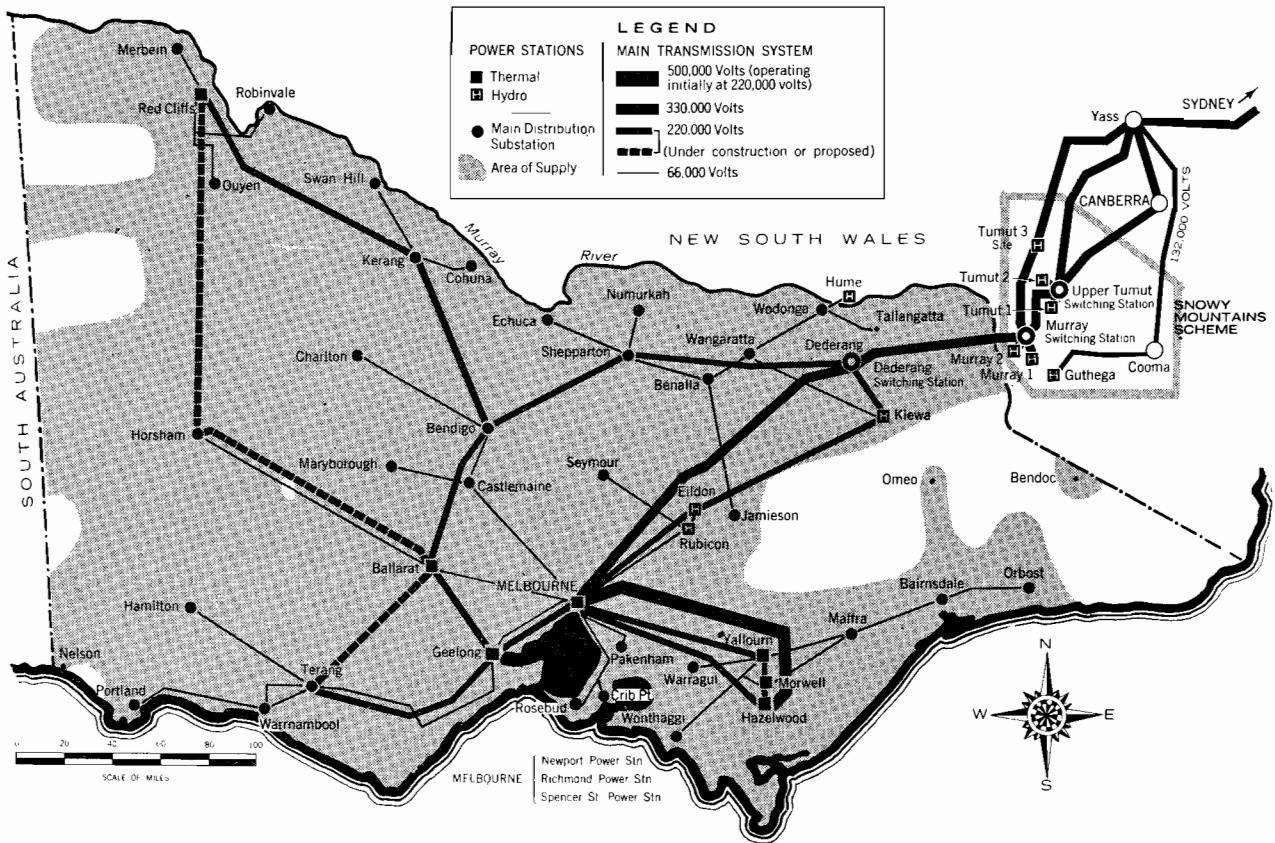


Figure 11.—Map of Victoria's main power transmission system.

The following table shows the predominant part taken by the State Electricity Commission in the generation of electric power in Victoria, the amount of power generated by water power and other sources, and the relative importance of the main power stations :

VICTORIA—ELECTRICITY GENERATED, POWER STATIONS, AND SOURCES OF POWER, 1966-67

Station or Origin of Power	Source T=Thermal* H=Hydro	Quantity Mill. kWh	Percent- age of Pro- duction
State Electricity Commission—			
Own Generation—			
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory	T	4,242·0	37·5
Morwell Power Station	T	1,102·5	9·7
Hazelwood Power Station	T	3,438·4	30·4
Newport Power Station	T	703·1	6·2
Spencer Street Power Station (M.C.C.†)	T	152·7	1·4
Richmond Power Station	T	53·7	0·5
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	33·4	0·3
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	9,725·8	86·0
Eildon	H	243·4	2·2
Kiewa	H	327·1	2·9
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	570·5	5·1
Other Public Supply Generation	T	30·1	0·3
Total Generation by Public Supply Undertakings	T and H	10,326·4	91·4
Electricity Generated in Factories for Internal Consumption ‡	T	386·1	3·4
Total Electricity Generated in Victoria ..	T and H	10,712·5	94·8
Net Interstate Purchases	T and H	591·0	5·2
Total	T and H	11,303·5	100·0

* Includes Internal Combustion. † Melbourne City Council. ‡ Excluding S.E.C. Briquette Factory.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	27	27	30	30	29
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,414	1,379	1,347	1,329	1,312
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	3,894	3,834	3,868	4,339	4,512
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,182	1,296	1,279	1,183	1,184
Value of Materials Used \$'000	8,702	8,733	8,506	9,522	9,661
Value of Production .. \$'000	13,402	14,407	16,328	15,507	17,475
Value of Output .. \$'000	23,286	24,436	26,114	26,212	28,319
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,428	8,782	9,422	9,579	9,468
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	27,336	28,170	30,053	32,323	30,708
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	26,955	26,291	25,916	26,998	27,021

The particulars appearing in the above table are compiled from factory returns received under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act. They relate to production and exclude distribution costs, revenues, etc.

Gas Industry*General*

The gas industry in Victoria provides a reticulated gas supply to the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and to some twenty-five country centres throughout the State. Approximately 90 per cent of all gas used is currently consumed in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Gas is supplied by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, a public authority of the State, and three privately owned public companies, the Colonial Gas Association Ltd, The Gas Supply Company Ltd, and the Geelong Gas Co. The Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies approximately 80 per cent of all gas consumed in the State.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria came into being by Act of Parliament in 1950. It was formed by the merger of the Metropolitan and Brighton Gas Companies which supplied gas to adjoining areas. The privately held shares in the two companies were exchanged for fully paid up preference shares in the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the State Government of Victoria invested \$8m which was held as ordinary shares in the Corporation. Three directors are appointed by the preference shareholders and the Chairman and three other directors are appointed by the Government.

The Corporation was originally formed to make possible the use of the vast resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley for towns gas production. Among other things, the Corporation's duties include that of the encouragement and promotion of the use of gas and the task of advising the Government on the steps necessary to secure a safe, economical, and effective supply of gas in Victoria.

Erection of the Lurgi high pressure gasification plant on the brown coal field at Morwell commenced in 1951 and was completed by 1956. It now produces some 30 mill. therms of towns gas per annum from brown coal briquettes.

Changes in raw material availability and parallel development of new gasmaking processes have led to considerable diversification in the methods of gas production over the years. The Corporation has progressively introduced new gasification processes making use of new feedstocks to achieve minimum production costs.

The Corporation's metropolitan distribution system which includes supply to the Mornington Peninsula, now covers an area of over 210 sq miles. Gas is also supplied to the country centres of Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Morwell, Trafalgar, and Traralgon. At 30 June 1967, the Corporation was supplying some 416,000 consumers through a system involving some 4,250 miles of main.

Trends in gas production, diversification of feedstocks, and the growth which has taken place in the Corporation's business are reflected in the gas issue statistics set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION OF VICTORIA :
GAS MADE AND BLENDED

Gas	1954-55		1959-60		1966-67	
	Mill. Therms	Per cent	Mill. Therms	Per cent	Mill. Therms	Per cent
Black Coal Gas ..	36·1	66·0	24·8	33·5	9·8	10·0
Water Gas	17·6	32·1	8·0	10·8	2·6	2·7
Oil Gas	0·2	0·4	..	..	28·3	28·8
Lurgi Gas .. ..	..	..	20·4	27·5	29·0	29·5
Refinery Gases ..	0·8	1·5	20·9	28·2	28·5	29·0
Total ..	54·7	100·0	74·1	100·0	98·2	100·0

Colonial Gas Association Ltd

The Colonial Gas Association Ltd was incorporated in 1888 and operates gas undertakings in a number of States of the Commonwealth. In Victoria, it supplies gas in the Footscray and Box Hill areas of Melbourne and in the country centres of Benalla, Horsham, Seymour, Shepparton, and Wangaratta.

Until 1959, the Association's gas works used conventional carbonisation methods to produce gas from black coal imported from New South Wales. Between 1959 and 1963 its country undertakings were modified to operate on tempered liquefied petroleum gas and, at the same time, liquefied petroleum gas became a significant feedstock in its metropolitan gas undertakings.

At 30 June 1967, the Association was supplying gas to some 80,360 consumers in Victoria through approximately 1,280 miles of main. About 16·2 mill. therms of gas were issued during 1966-67. Most of this was produced for the Box Hill and Footscray areas.

Gas Supply Company Ltd

The Gas Supply Co. Ltd was incorporated in Victoria in 1926 and operates gas undertakings in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. By 1967 the Company had provided a reticulated gas service in Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Ballarat, Colac, Hamilton, Portland, Queenscliff, Sale, Stawell, Warrnambool, and Wodonga.

Originally, all the gas supplied in these areas was manufactured from coal, but with the advent of liquefied petroleum gas from local refineries there has been a continual change and all plants have now been rebuilt to supply either reformed or tempered liquefied petroleum gas. A total of 6.4 mill. therms of gas were issued by the Company's Victorian undertakings in 1966-67.

In 1962, the Company constructed the first tempered liquefied petroleum gas satellite plant in Australia to supply industry. Six such satellite plants have now been built in Victoria—three in Ballarat, one in Sale, and two in the Melbourne area.

Geelong Gas Company

The Geelong Gas Company was incorporated by Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1858. At 30 June 1967, it was supplying gas to some 21,900 consumers in the Geelong area through a mains system approximately 304 miles in length covering an area of supply of approximately 27 square miles. In the 1966-67 financial year, the Company issued some 4.0 mill. therms of towns gas. Approximately 82 per cent of this was produced from refinery products in a catalytic reforming plant and 18 per cent was derived from black coal.

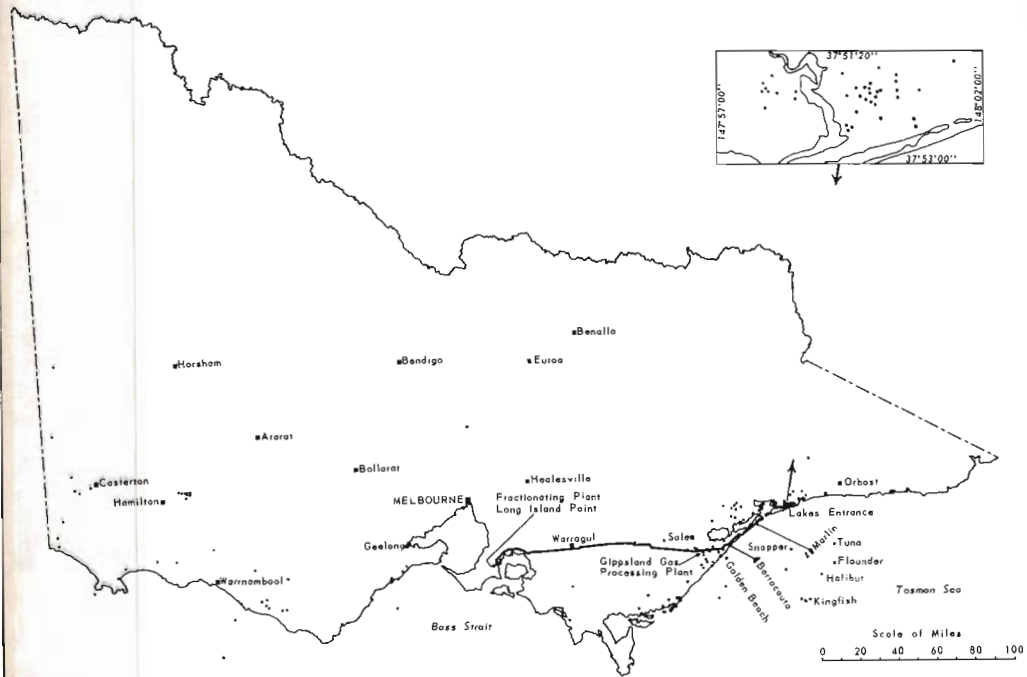
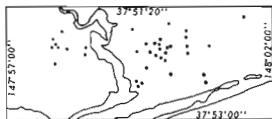
Natural Gas

The Gas and Fuel Corporation, Colonial Gas Association Ltd, The Gas Supply Company Ltd, and the Geelong Gas Company have contracted to purchase gas from Hematite-Esso, the discoverers of the field off the Gippsland coast. The gas will be delivered to the Corporation's distribution system by the Victorian Pipelines Commission. It has been envisaged that natural gas supplies will reach Melbourne in March 1969 and the Corporation will then commence the task of converting consumers' appliances to burn this fuel. Conversion is planned to be complete over a period of eighteen to twenty-four months.

Tariffs

The Corporation has introduced a system of uniform tariffs which apply in all its areas of supply throughout the State. A new optional domestic two part space heating tariff has also been introduced to promote growth in this market.

VICTORIA—GAS AND OIL WELLS
WITH ASSOCIATED PIPELINES
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 1968



Victorian Pipelines Commission

Introduction

The *Victorian Pipelines Commission Act 1966*, providing for the establishment of a Commission responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of natural gas transmission pipelines in Victoria, was proclaimed to come into operation on 1 March 1967. The passing of this Act followed the announcement in February 1965 by Esso Exploration Australia Inc. and Haematite Explorations Pty Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited), acting as partners, that commercial quantities of suitable natural gas had been located in the offshore portion of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria. A Ministry of Fuel and Power was accordingly established to co-ordinate the fuel resources of the State, and to ensure their use in the best interests of the people.

After this announcement and the subsequent discovery by the Hematite-Esso group of another natural gas field in the same offshore basin, various gas utilities entered into an agreement with the group to buy natural gas. Hematite-Esso then proceeded with the development of these offshore fields—known as Barracouta and Marlin. This development includes drilling production wells, piping the petroleum products to land, separating the natural gas from the other petroleum products, and treating the natural gas as necessary to comply with agreed standards of quality. This treatment is carried out at Dutson (about eight miles south-east of Sale) from where the transmission of natural gas to load centres in Victoria is a responsibility of the Victorian Pipelines Commission.

Formation

The Commission, consisting of a full-time chairman and four part-time commissioners, commenced operations on 1 March 1967. The Commission acts as a common carrier of natural gas, and may also buy and sell natural gas, although it must not retail gas in any area served by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, or any other corporation, without the prior consent of the relevant corporation. The Commission appoints its own officers and staff.

Operations

The Commission's initial activity has been related to the construction of the pipeline from Dutson to Dandenong, where it connects with the metropolitan gas distribution system. Natural gas is thus brought to the Metropolitan Area market through 110 miles of pipeline which is 30 in in diameter and designed for an operating pressure of 1,000 lb per sq inch. Construction of the pipeline commenced in February 1968. This and all other phases of the initial development of natural gas in Victoria were geared to a programme, adopted by the State Government, of natural gas being available in Melbourne by March 1969.

Particular attention was given by the Commission to the pipeline route, especially with regard to economic considerations, future maintenance, and a minimum encroachment on urban development. An 80 ft wide easement was acquired, and the pipeline was laid 22 ft 6 in from the easement boundary. Space has thus been provided for

future duplication. The pipeline was laid underground throughout its entire length, with a minimum cover of 4 ft. This permits farming operations to be carried out on the easement, with the least possible inconvenience to property owners.

The Commission was engaged, during the construction period, in determining the basis and extent of charges for the transmission of natural gas through the Commission's pipeline and in setting up for the operation and maintenance of its pipeline system. This includes metering and testing of the natural gas delivered into the pipeline at Dutson, and metering and pressure regulation at the points where natural gas will be delivered to distributors.

A study has been made of the energy requirements in provincial centres, as a result of which the first major extension of the Commission's pipeline to Melbourne is likely to be a pipeline to Geelong.

Government Factories

In 1938-39, Government factories numbered 127 and employed 12,958 persons. These factories expanded considerably as a result of war activities and reached their peak of employment in 1942-43 when 50,831 persons were working in 158 factories. Comparative particulars for the last five years are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Factories	306	312	321	315	320
Number of Persons Employed ..	32,178	32,074	32,672	32,941	33,937
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	74,442	79,758	87,213	93,526	100,845
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	26,088	29,382	30,249	30,760	31,148
Value of Materials Used \$'000	67,004	71,204	66,459	73,290	83,095
Value of Production .. \$'000	130,832	136,458	157,827	170,886	182,778
Value of Output .. \$'000	223,924	237,044	254,535	274,936	297,021
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	122,326	123,822	128,012	127,764	130,348
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	282,504	276,864	304,791	329,368	372,499

The above table embraces establishments under the control of the Commonwealth Government in Victoria, State Government, and local government authorities. Such activities as railway and tramway workshops, electric power and gas works, dockyards, printing works, and clothing, aircraft, and munitions factories, etc., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1966-67, Government factories absorbed 7.6 per cent of employment; expended 8.6 per cent of salaries and wages; and accumulated 8.2 per cent of the value of production.

8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to obtain factual information about libraries in Victoria and to make recommendations for their future development.

In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvement and development of libraries, one of which, in particular, was that the State Library of Victoria and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In the following year, Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the particular object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria consisting of a President and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provides that the first President of the Council shall be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also states that of the eight other members six shall meet certain qualifications, namely, one shall be a person holding a senior academic office in a university in Victoria; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of education; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one member will represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act and another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members shall be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, the day of its first meeting.

Library Services Division

General

With the constitution of the Library Council of Victoria the Free Library Service Board of Victoria ceased to exist and all powers, functions, and duties of the Board were assumed by the Library Council of Victoria under legislation passed in December 1965. At the second meeting of the Library Council held in June 1966, it was resolved that the office known as the Free Library Service Board would in future be entitled the Library Services Division of the Library Council of Victoria. The officer in charge, formerly known as the Secretary, was to be re-designated as the Executive Officer. He controls the work of the Division under the State Librarian, and is responsible for the various technical and advisory functions carried out by the professional staff which includes a technical officer, children's librarian, and field officer.

The change in name has not significantly affected the operations of the organisation, as the Division still continues to provide financial assistance through library subsidies and grants to municipal councils which provide or intend to provide a library service.

The Division also continues to carry out inspections of public library services in order to maintain an acceptable level of efficient library management. Information on the procedures required for the establishment of sound library services, including technical advice in the planning and erection of library buildings, is available to all councils interested in commencing libraries within their municipalities.

Present Activities

In 1946, only five municipalities maintained libraries and some of these were sub-standard by accepted overseas criteria. By 1967, 124 metropolitan and country councils had established library services, while another eleven were in the process of doing so. These municipalities represent a population of almost 2,620,000. In the first year of the former Board's existence only twelve councils received subsidies totalling \$30,000. On the other hand, subsidies amounting to \$1,121,480 were allocated to 143 councils in 1967.

These services are being actively used. The libraries which have been established have book collections totalling 2,033,000 volumes covering the widest possible range of subjects for both adults and children. In 1966, a circulation figure of almost 12 million issues was reached.

In the Metropolitan Area and in country regions, many modern library buildings have been erected. Bookmobile or mobile library services are now maintained by nine library systems with the prospect of at least another two being put into service in the near future. Regional libraries have been a particularly effective way of providing library service to country areas. With increasing costs of library maintenance, regional library services emerge as the only practical way in which small country municipalities can provide modern high standard library services to their citizens. Considerable savings in staff and book purchases are made in this way, and most important of all, the smaller councils can have access to a service many times more effective and at considerably less cost than would be possible if they attempted to provide individual services. There are twenty regional libraries in operation comprising a total of eighty-six councils, with the likelihood of impending expansion.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966

State Library of Victoria

General

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria. A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by the Library Council of Victoria, the State Library is the basic research library of Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century.

The library has a collection of manuscripts dating from the 10th century A.D. and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of approximately 130,000 volumes.

The La Trobe Library, which houses the State Library's collection of Australiana, was opened in 1965. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, etc., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria. The Manuscript Collection contains a wealth of early original historical Victorian material which is being continually augmented.

The Archives Division is the recognised repository for official and semi-official records of the State.

Art Library

Among the special subject fields of the State Library, the collection of books and materials on the fine arts, to which purchases by the Felton Bequest contributed until 1945, is notable. It is the strongest single collection in Australia. The library has its own quarters in a separate reading room, and is a reference library for art historians, art students at the tertiary level, collectors, artists, and the general public.

In recent years the library has expanded its acquisitions of exhibition catalogues, particularly those of Australian artists and art societies, but also of notable overseas artists. With the aid of private donors it is building a special collection of material to support the study of the history of Australian art. A wide range of periodicals is filed.

Further References, 1961-68; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public Records in Victoria, 1968

National Gallery of Victoria

General

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

The richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, and Studley Miller are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is, of course, that of Alfred Felton, and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. The rapid growth of the collections inevitably created problems of display and storage.

Arts Centre

The project to provide suitable accommodation for the collections of the National Gallery of Victoria and to provide accommodation for the performing arts in Melbourne dates back to the late 1920s. The Trustees were informed that unless greater space could be found for the collections, they would inevitably deteriorate and that apart from this, no proper service could be given to the public in the form of displays. No direct action was taken on this report, but in 1943, when post-war planning was being considered, the Trustees, with the support of the Government, appointed three architects to advise on the relocation of the collections of the library, museums, and National Gallery, with special emphasis on the necessity to find a suitable site for a new National Gallery. As a result of this survey, the area then known as Wirth's Park was unanimously recommended and the land subsequently set aside for eventual development for this purpose. This site, seven and a half acres in extent, standing at the entrance to the city and facing the Alexandra Gardens, was then considered, and has since proved to be, most suitable.

In 1945, some citizens formed a Combined Art Centre Movement, which, in a petition bearing 40,000 signatures, requested the Government to consider the provision of halls on the site for the performance of music, drama, and dance. The project did not become a practical issue until 1956 when the Government declared its intention to proceed with the planning and construction of both groups of buildings under the general title of a Cultural Centre. In 1967, the title of the complex was changed to the Victorian Arts Centre.

In 1956, the National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Act was passed, setting up a Building Committee of representative citizens entrusted with the construction of the project. This Committee was charged under the Act with the selection of an architect and, as it was considered unsuitable to conduct a competition, the Committee selected an Australian architect, Mr Roy Grounds. It also conducted a public appeal in 1961 which raised \$1.2m towards the cost of construction.

The new National Gallery building is rectangular in shape with the exterior walls faced in Victorian bluestone and unpierced by windows. The building is surrounded by a pool 50 ft wide which features fountains and other decorative water displays. The display and administrative areas are built around three square courtyards each of 10,000 sq ft, one a place of relaxation laid out as a Japanese garden, the second for the display of large sculpture, and the third an area where music and drama can be performed and where exhibitions and flower shows can be presented. This latter court is connected with a temporary Exhibitions Hall also of 10,000 sq ft so that when the two areas are connected, 20,000 sq ft of exhibition space can be made available. The fall of the land on the site has permitted the construction of two levels of car parking below the Gallery to house approximately 1,400 cars.

The new Gallery contains a number of important developments in museum design, the first of these being the planning for the movement of visitors from one point to another. Although the building is fully

equipped with stairs, visitors may also travel by escalators and lifts. Special attention has been given to the problems of the handicapped, so that wheel chairs may move freely about the building.

An innovation is that there is no underground storage and that every object in the collections can be seen on request. A system has been evolved whereby each department has immediately related to its display gallery an area known as "study storage". In these sections, all works of art which are not on formal display will be set out so that visitors can see each object within a few minutes of making a request to do so.

The building is designed to permit the best possible showing of works of art and particular attention has been paid to both natural and artificial lighting and to backgrounds. Every attempt has been made to prevent architectural detail from dominating the collections. In one area, however, architectural design has aimed to reach a high level. This is the Great Hall which is intended for State banquets and receptions and which will normally not be used for the display of works of art. The Hall, designed and constructed by the Melbourne artist, Mr Leonard French, is 164 ft long and 60 ft high with a ceiling of carved coloured glass stretching its entire length.

The new Gallery was handed over to the National Art Gallery and Cultural Centre Building Committee on 18 December 1967, and the Committee in turn made it available to the Council of the National Gallery. Works of art were transferred from the old building early in 1968 and the new Gallery was available to the public late in August of that year.

Before the opening of the Gallery, work was commenced on the theatres and halls for the performing arts, at the northern end of the site. These will consist of a music-dance theatre to seat approximately 1,800 persons, a drama theatre for 750, both these theatres having full production and rehearsal facilities; a symphony hall with rehearsal and recording studios for 2,500 persons; an experimental staging hall for approximately 300 with moveable seating to allow complete flexibility of production, and an auditorium for 1,000 persons for chamber music, lectures and films. Allied to these theatres which are planned to be completed by 1973 will be the spire reaching a height of 415 ft indicating the site of the Centre and providing a restaurant, cafeteria, administrative offices, and accommodation for cultural groups and societies.

The project has been financed by the Victorian State Government with the assistance of the donations made by members of the public in 1961.

Bequests

The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. The most important of these has been the Felton Bequest which, since 1905, has made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$4m to be added to the collections. The more recent large

endowment, the Everard Studley Miller Bequest is devoted to portraiture before 1800, and has greatly enriched the departments of Painting, Sculpture and Prints.

Recent Acquisitions

During 1966–67 some valuable acquisitions were made through the Felton Bequest. The *Rocky Wooded River Landscape* by Claude Lorrain (1600–82), a small early work of the painter, is of importance as, coming from a private collection, it has hitherto remained unknown. *The Adoration of the Magi*, painted in the early fifteenth century, was also acquired during the year and is the earliest Renaissance work held by the Gallery.

The Everard Studley Miller Bequest provided a number of works, outstanding among which were the *Portrait of Elizabeth Farren* by Johann Zoffany, (1734/35–1810), and the sculpture *Portrait of Louis Gougenot* by Jean Baptiste Pigalle (1714–85).

From the Government vote, purchases were wide in range and included some African sculpture and the outstanding figure in epoxy resin by the American Frank Gallo (born 1933).

Individual gifts of great importance were also received. Particularly to be noted was the fine painting by the Australian artist Tom Roberts (1856–1931) *Coming South*, and the bronze *Iphigenia* by the Italian Emilio Greco (born 1913).

Exhibitions

The exhibitions in 1967 included a major show of sculpture *Rodin and his Contemporaries*, organised by the Stuyvesant Trust, *Two Decades of American Painting* prepared by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and brought to Melbourne with the aid of the American State Department and the Commonwealth Government, and the exhibition of paintings by Sidney Nolan organised by the Art Gallery of New South Wales. Each of these large exhibitions attracted considerable public attention and attendance. These were the last major exhibitions presented before the move to the new building.

The exhibition and departmental staffs organised several other displays as part of a policy of presenting the widest range of material to the public.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society which is now rapidly expanding its membership beyond 2,000 members has offered a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other monthly activities. In addition, the National Gallery Society has produced a film on the institution and has now entered fully into a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

The National Gallery education staff, seconded with the assistance of the Education Department, has provided a full service for children throughout the State and numerous lectures have been given to school parties visiting the Gallery, or at the schools themselves.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group with which the National Gallery is associated, has continued to develop, and member galleries now are established in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool.

National Museum of Victoria

The National Museum which was founded in 1854 deals primarily with the Victorian environment, but also with the Australian environment, and the world environment (especially the areas nearest Australia). The management of the Museum is the responsibility of a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council, and a Director and staff appointed by the Public Service Board. The Museum is a Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

The functions of the Museum are :

- (1) To collect, house, and preserve significant objects and data in the fields of zoology, geology and anthropology ;
- (2) to conduct research in these fields ; and
- (3) to make this knowledge of the human environment available by exhibits and education services.

In addition to a Director and Assistant Director, the staff of the Museum consists of seven Curators with assistants, as well as those who provide supporting services of various kinds. A library of scientific books and periodicals is maintained. The *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* are published periodically and contain research papers produced by museum staff and honoraries.

Since its foundation specimens have been collected and some fifty private collections have also been donated in the public interest. Significant amongst these are :

- (1) *Zoology*. The H. L. White Collection of Australian birds, the Lyell Collection of Australian butterflies and moths, the Carter Collection of insects, the Bassett Hull and Galliff Collections of Australian molluscs, and the Blandowski Collection of mammals.
- (2) *Geology*. The F. A. Cudmore Collection of Tertiary fossils, the G. B. Pritchard, the J. T. Jutson and the F. S. Colliver Collections of fossils and various collections of minerals, rocks, and australites.
- (3) *Anthropology*. The Baldwin Spencer Collection of Australian ethnology and the H. R. Balfour Collection of Australian aboriginal artifacts. The Malinowski Collection of Melanesian ethnology.

The first Director of the Museum was Professor Sir Frederick McCoy (1858–1899) who conducted the Museum, directed the Department of Natural Science in the then new University of Melbourne, and published numerous papers on the zoology and palaeontology of Victoria. He was succeeded by Professor Sir Baldwin Spencer (1900–1928) who at the beginning of the century made history by an investigation of the life of tribalised aboriginals in Central and Northern Australia. In this work he employed two new instruments—the

cinematograph and the Edison phonograph. The films and recordings made by Sir Baldwin Spencer are now very important ethnographic and cinematographic documents.

During the past fifty years the science of ecology has emerged, and the Museum has presented dioramas to represent animals and man in their natural environment.

Only a small percentage of the collections of the institution appear in the exhibition halls. The tendency is to show less material and give it more meaning. Very extensive research and reference collections are housed in the areas of the Museum not open to the public, and these are the basis for the technical information provided by curators and are used in the course of their research projects. In the nineteenth century the universities were teaching organisations and the museums were more active in research. Later this position was reversed, but in the present generation universities and museums are both active in research work.

Further References, 1961-68 ; Drama, 1963 ; State Film Centre, 1964 ; Painting in Victoria, 1964 ; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964 ; Music, 1965 ; Drama, Opera and Ballet, 1968

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The present title, adopted in 1961, removed the limitations of the old designation following the broadening of its activities over the last two decades.

The central activity of the Institute is the science museum, which endeavours to present a broad coverage of scientific applications in display form to visitors to the galleries. The attendance is currently about 400,000 annually. The subjects treated include all aspects of engineering, with special attention to land, sea and air transport, power generation and distribution, electronics, and chemical industries. Economic geology and metallurgy, and the biological sciences, are receiving increasing treatment, and special attention has been given to plant products and plant protection, bacteriology, genetics, preventive medicine, and animal husbandry. It is anticipated that the museum display area will be greatly increased when the National Gallery vacates its Swanston Street premises, as the Institute will obtain a substantial share of that space.

Astronomy is one of the sciences now receiving special emphasis. The H. V. McKay Melbourne Planetarium was established on the premises in 1965, and its presentations attracted an attendance of about 50,000 in the first year of operation. The Institute provides a further service in astronomy through night demonstration series at its Domain Observatory. This series, conducted in collaboration with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, attracts about 4,000 persons annually.

Another activity of the Institute is its education service, conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Education Department. The latter seconds a full-time teacher (for the Planetarium) and two part-time teachers to carry out this work. Gallery lessons are currently given to over 8,000 scholars annually, and each year over 13,000 attend the Planetarium in specially organised groups.

The Institute's Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory provides an important service to research workers in anthropology, archaeology, and Quaternary geology by determining the age of carbonaceous samples.

Further Reference, 1966

Metropolitan Press

During 1967, the average daily sale of Melbourne's three daily newspapers (*The Age*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Herald*) increased by 29,000 to a total over 1,316,000 copies. Behind this increase in circulation were several important news events including the bush fires (February), intense public interest in the stay-of-execution followed by the hanging of Ronald Ryan (January–February), the Israeli–Arab War (June), and the devaluation of sterling (November). The highest net daily circulation for the year was 692,371, achieved by *The Sun News-Pictorial* on Monday, 18 December (disappearance and presumed drowning of the Prime Minister, the Right Honorable H. E. Holt, C.H.).

In September, Melbourne's two morning newspapers, *The Sun* and *The Age* used, for the first time, a foreign language—they published in Italian as well as in English, stories and itineraries of the visit to Melbourne of the President of Italy, Mr Giuseppe Saragat.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies increased over the previous year and both national and retail advertising were high. In the national field there were sizeable increases in the advertising of building materials, travel, foodstuffs, and electrical goods. Retail advertising and sales held well in an intensely competitive market. Amusement advertising increased and reflected the high activity in the entertainment field. In contrast to this wide range of increases was a sharp fall in advertising volume from real estate sources, including home builders, land developers, and furnishings.

Preprint "in position" colorgravure advertising continued in *The Herald* and *The Sun*, and was introduced by *The Age* during the year.

Country Press, 1967

Suburban Newspapers

The suburban press of Melbourne dates back to the early years of the city. The gold era was a time when some newspapers grew and withered quickly, but others like *The Williamstown Chronicle* (established in 1855 and now incorporated in the *Williamstown Advertiser*), *The Brighton Southern Cross* (now known as the *Southern Cross*), and the *Footscray Advertiser* (both founded in 1859), survived and still exist today.

The restriction on newsprint in the Second World War affected suburban newspapers and in 1942 a group of proprietors formed the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association in an endeavour to secure more newsprint. Since the war, the population increase has resulted in the formation of new suburbs and as a result, some long-established newspaper companies in the suburbs have prospered and new papers have been established to serve new communities.

In 1967, forty-three newspapers were affiliated with the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association. Of these, thirty-four were free distribution papers and nine were sold. Total production was more than 600,000 weekly. The Association introduced a series of competitions several years ago and annual awards are now presented on their results. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the papers. The Association also organises seminars for its members to discuss new trends and exchange ideas.

Circulation of most of the free papers in the suburbs is checked by the independent Suburban Newspaper Audit Bureau, which ensures reliable weekly delivery to householders. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish the audited circulation figure every week. The delivery of some 483,000 papers weekly in Melbourne is checked in this way. Printing plant has been modernised recently and several firms have installed up-to-date web offset equipment. Others are now using high speed rotary presses.

Concentrating on local news and pictures which the daily press is unable to cover, suburban newspapers have become established in their communities. Circulation of sold papers is matching the growth of outer suburbs and proprietors of free distribution papers are broadening their circulation. The development of large suburban shopping centres (with their own car parks) and the advent of self-contained business centres are changing the buying habits of many housewives. This has tended to increase advertising in the local press. In addition, many papers are now carrying more columns of classified advertising.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1967*, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are generally as described on pages 177-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1964*, except that its powers to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of stations have been withdrawn.

The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

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



[National Gallery of Victoria

Reception Hall under construction showing the framework for the stained glass ceiling designed by Leonard French.

National Gallery of Victoria



Clearing of the site for the foundation work.

[National Gallery of Victoria

The construction of the car park with its roof as a podium for the new Gallery building.

[National Gallery of Victoria



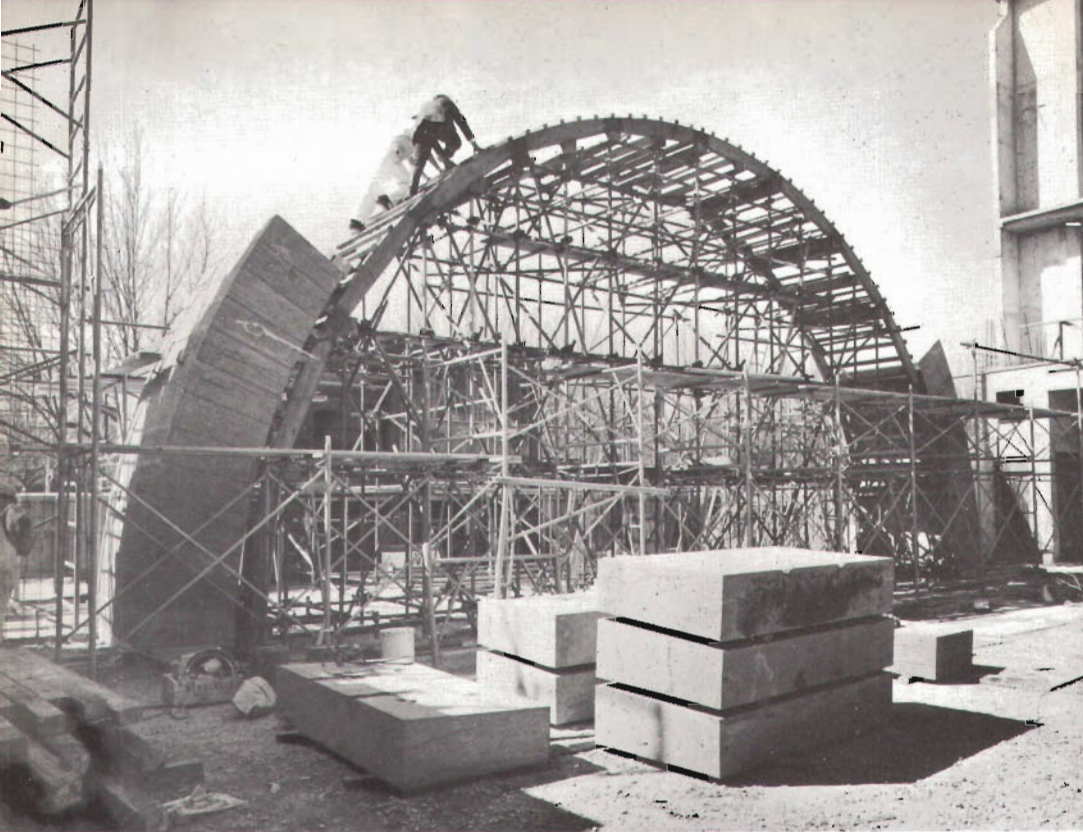


[National Gallery of Victoria
Commencement of the structure of the new Gallery building.

Progress of the Gallery showing various sections including first stages of the roofing.

[National Gallery of Victoria



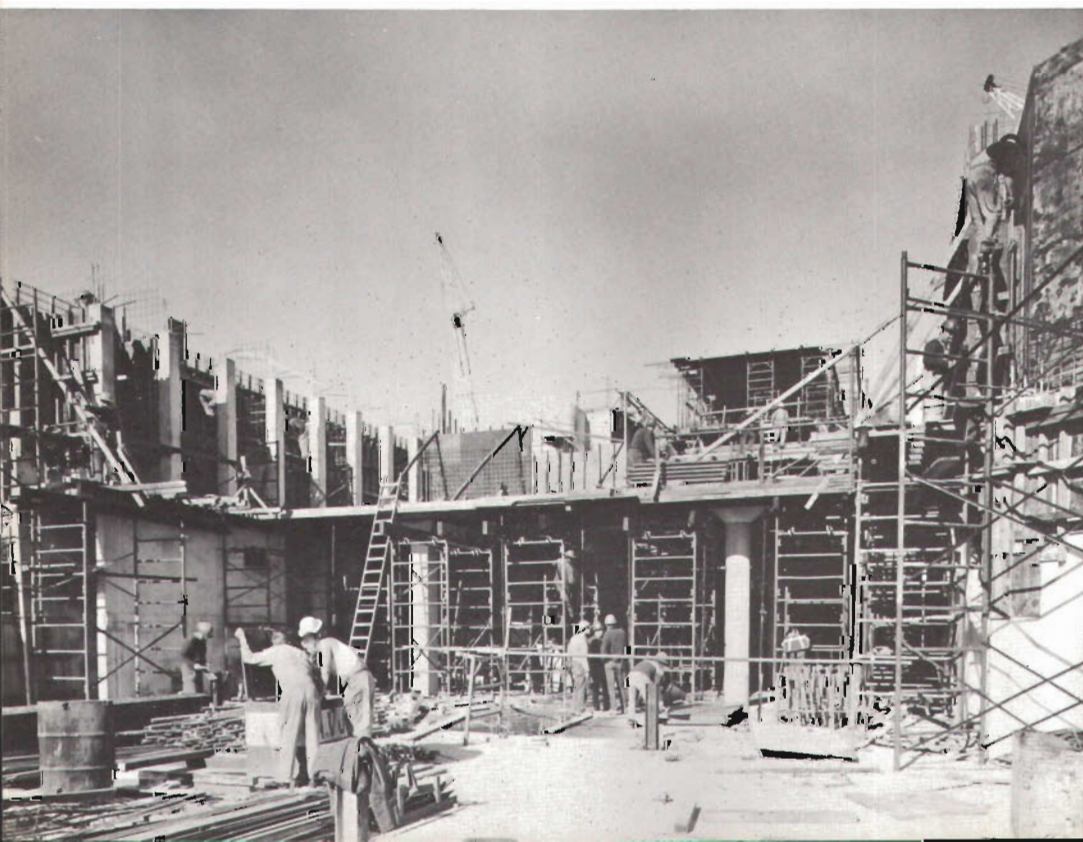


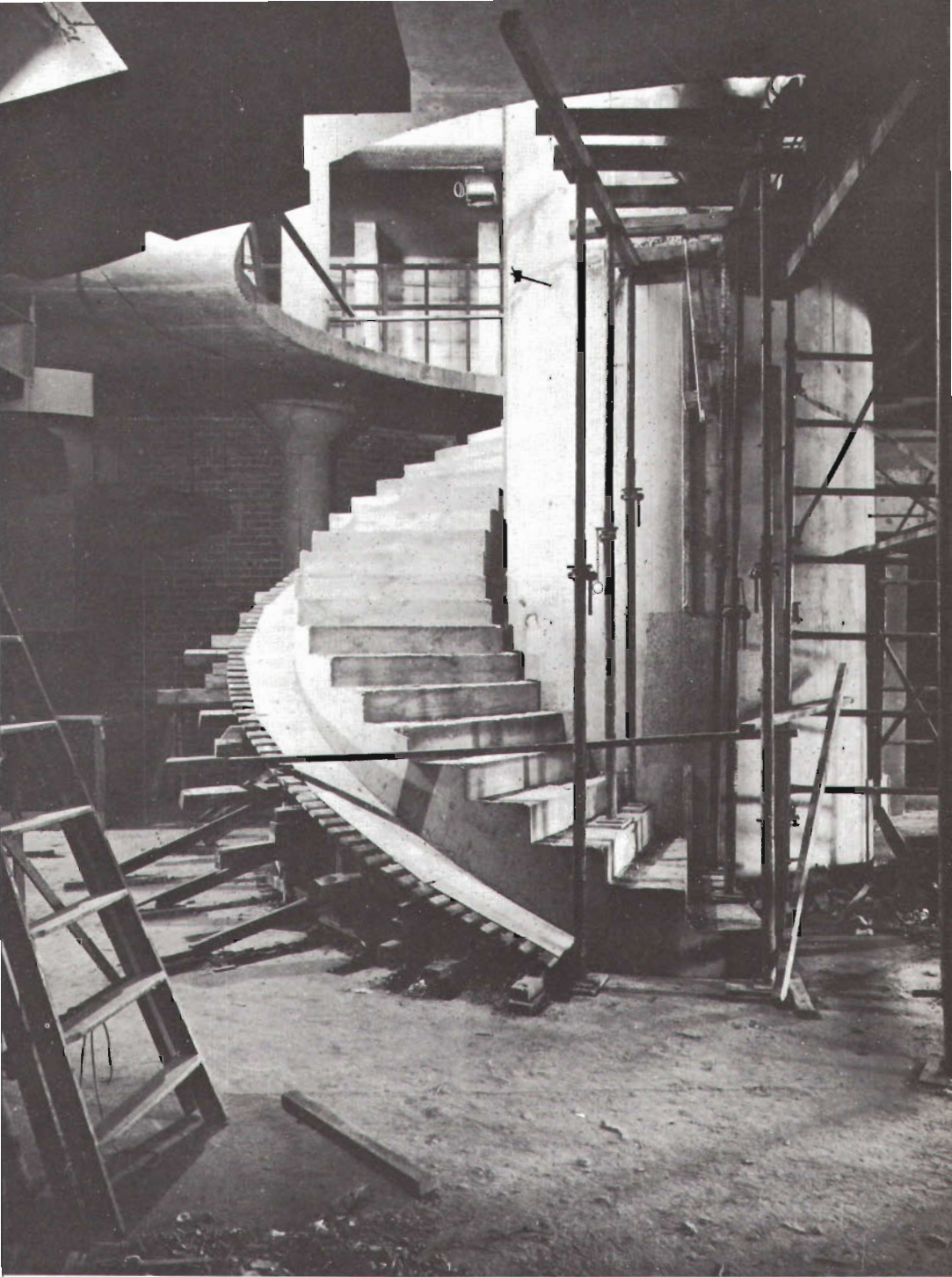
Development of the archway for the main entrance.

[National Gallery of Victoria

A beginning of the first floor which will be used for study storage.

[National Gallery of Victoria



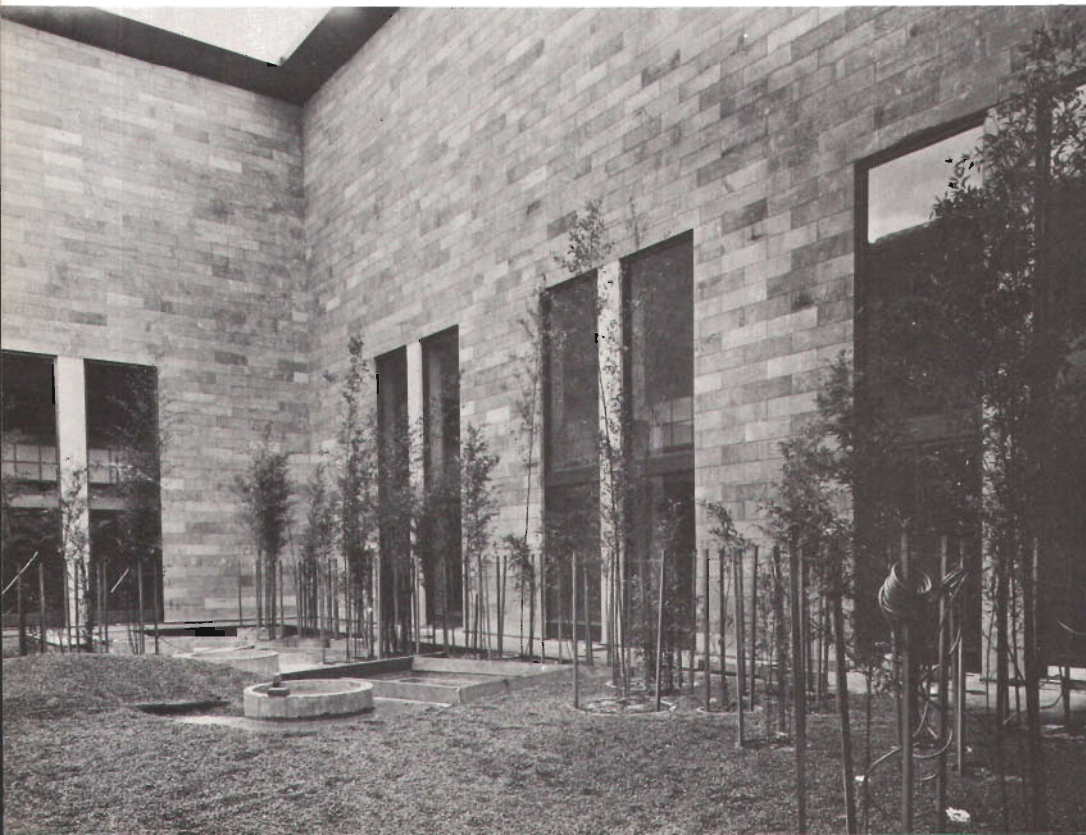


Building the circular lift and staircase in the main entrance hall. *[National Gallery of Victoria*



Basic structure of the flooring and hydraulic installations in the Oriental Courtyard. [National Gallery of Victoria]

A corner of the Oriental Courtyard depicting black bamboos. [National Gallery of Victoria]





A view of the progress of the main archway and entrance hall. [National Gallery of Victoria

Building the proposed European Gallery.

[National Gallery of Victoria





South-east corner of the Gallery illustrating extent of elevation and steel structure of eaves. [National Gallery of Victoria]

A view of Melbourne's skyline from beneath the eaves looking north along St. Kilda Road.

[National Gallery of Victoria]



The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1967*. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

Commercial Broadcasting

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

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1967–68, Australian licensees paid \$269,175 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$73,873 of which \$51,105 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1968, there were 114 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1968

Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location
3AK	} Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3XY		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3AW		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Lubeck	3TR	Sale
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3DB		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1968, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne, 153·5 and country, 134·5.

Development of A.B.C. Radio Programmes

In recent years there have been many important developments in all aspects of the Australian Broadcasting Commission's activities, including feature, drama, news, education, sporting, rural, religious and children's programmes, talks, and light entertainment.

The feature programme is the form of broadcast that radio has evolved for itself. It is "pure" radio in the sense that it presents material that could not be so effectively treated in any other medium. Any form of sound can be absorbed into these programmes, and there are no limitations to the play of the writer's imagination. Experiment in 1966–67 involved new techniques of recording with new microphones and other equipment and different methods of producing "on location" programmes.

Radio documentaries have shown new trends in production approach and subject material. Methods have been streamlined to make lucid and interesting presentation a first consideration, and emphasis has been placed on controversial, topical subjects. The documentaries broadcast nationally on the "Fact and Opinion" series have included such varied subjects as automation, the high cost of housing, psychosomatics, and public honesty. Many of these documentaries and features have been sold to overseas broadcasting organisations.

The News Department has increased the number of radio bulletins within Australia by broadcasting more supplementary bulletins between main listening times and increasing its regional news output. More voice reports direct from events abroad have been used to improve communications between Australia and other countries. These direct reports from A.B.C. staff men on the spot have tended to give the National news and Radio Australia bulletins more authority, and the voices of journalists are heard frequently from Djakarta, New Delhi, Singapore, Saigon, Tokyo, London, and New York.

An important improvement in communications came with the opening of the Seacom Cable, used extensively to give listeners the latest news of events of international importance in Asia.

The radio schools broadcast service continues and there has been an increase in programmes on South-East Asia. Another development was the establishment in 1964 of an A.B.C. Education Section in Papua-New Guinea. At present forty-one school programmes are broadcast each week during school terms and of these, twenty-eight are programmes which have been specially written and produced locally for indigenous audiences.

Rural broadcasts in Papua-New Guinea have been expanded. The A.B.C.'s rural services in Australia have continued to expand and there has been a steady increase in rural programmes for the Northern Territory.

In 1967, with the aid of the Compac Cable links and new editing techniques, a special two-way quiz programme was conducted with schools in Sydney, Melbourne, and Canberra competing against schools in England and Scotland. The Seacom Cable was also used to broadcast a quiz series in which a Sydney team of school children competed against teams from Canada, New Zealand, and Britain.

Radio has continued to expand its direct description broadcasts of major overseas sporting events. In 1966-67, the A.B.C. broadcast up to four hours of description of play in each Test Match during the Australian cricket team's tour of South Africa. This was the most extensive radio coverage ever transmitted direct to Australia from South Africa.

There has been significant expansion in Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service. Apart from forty-five news bulletins each day, there are now regular current affairs programmes each week in the English, Indonesian, and Mandarin transmissions. These current affairs programmes are provided by A.B.C. representatives and special correspondents around the world. Special retransmissions are directed daily to Australian troops in South Vietnam.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational Broadcasts to Schools, 1968

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting.

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1968, television services were provided in Australia by 39 national stations and 42 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to over 95 per cent of the population.

Television Translator Stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

Details of translator stations in operation in Victoria are as follows :

Area Served	Parent Station	Channel	Date of Commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968

Translator stations to be opened during 1968-69 are planned for Alexandra, Bright, Eildon, Myrtleford, Nhill, and Orbost.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes drama, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions, and interview programmes.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on A.B.C. television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,
1967-68

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage			Programme Category	Percentage		
	Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total		Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total
Drama	1.55	22.09	23.64	Music	0.26	0.29	0.55
Light Entertainment	1.65	8.63	10.28	Religious ..	1.67	0.33	2.00
Sport	7.83	0.81	8.64	Rural	1.60	0.02	1.62
News	6.27	..	6.27	Children ..	6.06	8.64	14.70
Talks	10.02	5.20	15.22	Miscellaneous ..	2.26	0.48	2.74
Education ..	10.02	4.32	14.34	Total	49.19	50.81	100.00

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Djakarta, and Tokyo. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters Newsagency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organisation, combines resources to report world news on television.

Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1967-68, Australian licensees paid \$1,145,596 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$418,315, of which \$385,294 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1968, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 105, and country, 60.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1967-68

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	50·6	51·4
Light Entertainment	18·1	20·4
Sport	11·4	6·7
News	6·2	8·3
Family	5·5	5·6
Information	1·4	2·0
Current Affairs	3·6	3·4
The Arts	0·3	0·3
Education	2·9	1·9
Total	100·0	100·0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1968

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
Latrobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

National Television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo.. .. .	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December 1964
Swan Hill (Murray Valley)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura.. .. .	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965 ; Television Programme Research, 1966 ; Television Technical Planning, 1967

National Parks*Introduction*

Victoria's National Parks have been established by a number of "reservations" of land dating back to 1882. The objects of the "reservations", as set out in the National Parks Act, are generally to protect and preserve indigenous plants and animals and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest. The parks are managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment while at the same time providing for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established in Victoria is given on page 181 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966. Most of the national parks have been established as a result of the reservation of Crown lands, but in some cases land has been purchased or made available by donation for the purpose.

The promulgation of the National Parks Act in 1956 established a National Parks Authority consisting of a chairman, a full-time director, and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, two members representing groups of organisations interested in National Parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association, and one from the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By its composition the Authority is able to deal with problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, etc. Of these perhaps the most important is fire protection, which generally entails the construction of fire breaks and access roads and the provision of fire-fighting equipment.

Objects of the Act

These are :

- (1) To establish and control national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wildlife and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;
- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ; and
- (4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

Morwell National Park

The most recent addition to Victoria's national park system brings the total number of parks to twenty. This was Morwell National Park which was opened in 1967. The twenty parks contain a total of 370,652 acres of land.

The Morwell National Park has an area of 342 acres and is located 13 miles by road south of Morwell. It is typical of Gippsland foothill country and consists of a tall forest with magnificent fern gully. The forest is composed mainly of mixed stringybark and gum eucalypts with rich understory approaching sub-tropical plant association in the gully where Gunn's epiphytic orchid, the Butterfly orchid, flourishes. A range of native animals and birds (including the Lyrebird) is to be found in the new park.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,871,016 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1963 to 1967 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Wyperfeld	4,508	7,458	7,094	15,453	4,731
Kinglake	8,776	8,234	15,036	12,469	9,469
Fern Tree Gully	8,712	11,078	19,144	12,784	25,271
Wilson's Promontory	94,422	76,146	121,812	84,214	105,291
Mount Buffalo	35,128	46,418	21,916	46,482	37,987
Churchill	9,496	8,242	20,896	12,271	4,856
Fraser	5,094	34,098	29,886	38,628	19,749
Tarra Valley and Bulga	6,544	3,326	3,338	8,015	4,408
Hattah Lakes	14,150	9,656	15,596	6,619	11,256
Mount Eccles	3,740	3,372	2,200	1,351	1,689
Mount Richmond	764	580	182	18	626
The Lakes	2,688	3,808	3,742	4,106	2,864
Glenaladale .. .. .	..	296	1,280	1,289	1,444
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	..	3,574	14,451	29,752
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Malla- coota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	178	592	3,684	10,263	8,804
General	1,790	4,408	4,024	5,318	6,298
Total	195,990	217,712	273,404	273,731	274,495

Special Government Grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended in 1963-64, \$74,044 in 1964-65, \$73,999 in 1965-66, and \$91,636 in 1966-67.

Further References, 1961-1968 ; Tourist Development Authority, 1962 ; Boy Scout Movement, 1964 ; Sport, 1964 ; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966 ; Classification of National Parks, 1968

Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

The Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium in Melbourne, forming a branch of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, conduct research and carry out advisory work associated with the naming of plants, and the growing of ornamental trees and shrubs suitable for the climate of Victoria.

One of the earliest directors of the Gardens, Baron von Mueller, a German scientist of high reputation, followed a policy of introducing to the new developing country plants that were likely to have some commercial possibilities. He introduced many thousands of plants from all countries of the world, and after a period of acclimatisation,

many became an integral part of the collections of the Gardens. Outstanding among these was *Pinus radiata*. While many desirable introductions came about at that time, unfortunately some weed introductions were also made.

In the Botanic Gardens the area now known as the Hopetoun Lawn was developed one hundred years ago to try out new plants. Many such plants are still growing there and are notable features of the area. The Monterey Cypress of America, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, and the Cedar of Lebanon, *Cedrus libani*, are two exceptionally well grown plants.

From 1873 on, the then new director, William Guilfoyle, a notable landscaper of English descent, used many of these plants, particularly the Conifers, as the basis for his general landscaping of the area. The success of this work is now apparent, with the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne being recognised as an outstanding landscaped area. Guilfoyle added to the pattern commenced by von Mueller, so that a very large collection of species of plants has been built up.

Associated with the Royal Botanic Gardens is the National Herbarium, a scientific institution devoted to taxonomic botany. In the study of any plant material for scientific purposes, the first essential is to know accurately the nature of the plant being handled, and in this regard, its correct botanical name is vital. It is only when this is accurately known that the full appreciation of the scientific research can be realised on a world wide basis. The National Herbarium, with its collections of plant material now amounting to more than one and a half million documented specimens from all parts of the world, is the scientific institution where such naming can be carried out or verified, not only for Victoria, but also for Australia. The Herbarium contains the greater part of von Mueller's collections, including some 2,000 of his type specimens, as well as magnificent collections from overseas workers obtained by exchange or purchase. These very representative and extensive collections are most important in Australia, and are also used very extensively by research workers overseas.

Education

Education System

Introduction

The Education Act of 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. Henceforth, every child of school age in the colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory, and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations that would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education are provided by a series of State and non-State schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of State education is vested in the hands of the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education.

Registration and supervision of non-State primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools are provided through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director-General of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 490-4.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of technology, technical and agricultural colleges, and the Council of Adult Education. The Education Department is represented on the controlling council of each of these institutions whose activities are described in greater detail elsewhere in this book.

Although there are many and varied types of schools, they are all directed by the overriding principle that within the resources of schools and teachers available there should be an opportunity for every child to receive to the age of fifteen years at least an education suitable for his age, ability and aptitudes, and that no child should be debarred by mental or physical handicap, or distance from school, from receiving an appropriate education. To make this possible, particularly in remote areas, and to facilitate consolidation, it has been necessary to develop a comprehensive set of bus services throughout the State, and in some cases, to pay conveyance allowances.

The link between the administration and the teacher in the field is the inspector. All schools are visited regularly by inspectors who report to the administration on the schools visited. During these visits, the inspectors also assess the work of the teachers whose promotion partly depends on the assessment given, and advise teachers on their work and problems.

Types of Schools

Primary

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades I-VI (most pupils spend two years in Grade I) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, many of whom would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one-teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

Primary school courses include work in written and spoken English, arithmetic, social studies, elementary science, music, physical education, health, art, and craft.

In certain country districts, consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide the normal Grades I-VI with special four-year post-primary courses added in rural areas.

Secondary

These schools aim, by providing a sound general education, to develop in the pupil right social attitudes, and to develop his intellectual powers so that he may cope successfully with the adult world. The general education is also a preparation for any form of tertiary education, professional or technical (including apprenticeship), or for direct entry into clerical positions, or positions in the business world. The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and which offer six years of secondary education.

Technical

The aim of technical schools is to continue a general education for at least five years beyond primary school ; to assist pupils through experience in the subjects of the course of study to choose the types of professional, technical, industrial, or commercial work for which they are best suited ; and to prepare them for higher study in a technical college.

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects, and physical education. Provision is made for specialisation in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

Special Services and Schools

Specialised schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as library services, visual aids, music and speech, physical education, art and crafts, forestry, publications, survey and statistics, curriculum and research, teachers' welfare and accommodation, psychology and guidance, speech therapy, domestic arts (primary) and Australian Broadcasting Commission liaison. The State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools. The School Medical Service and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State, while special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

The Correspondence School provides correspondence tuition to certain adults and all children who for geographical or medical reasons are unable to attend normal centres of instruction, or who attend a school whose facilities do not provide the subjects desired. Tuition is available in almost every subject of the primary school course, in a very wide range of subjects at all levels in secondary schools, and in the First or Second Class standard of the Infant Teacher's Certificate, but there is no provision for tuition in technical subjects many of which, however, are available through the Department of External Studies of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition to regular school broadcasts to its pupils over the national radio stations, the Correspondence School conducts its own short-wave broadcasting programme for primary and secondary pupils.

Examinations

Although in certain countries there are not the formal examinations such as are accepted in Victoria, it is generally agreed that there must be some form of assessment, subjective or objective, as a measure of the pupil's progress and the efficiency of the school, and also as visible evidence to the outside world of a standard of attainment.

In the primary schools and in the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. An increasing number of secondary schools is being approved to hold internal examinations for the Leaving examinations now controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Leaving examination for technical and girls' secondary schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, is an external examination.

The Education Department also conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Teaching Service

Officers of the Recruitment Branch visit most schools annually to interview prospective applicants for teaching bursaries and to give information concerning the profession. Age and prerequisites for entry to training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course. The majority of successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school where they attained their prerequisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, enter into an agreement with the Department to teach for a period of three years after completing their course of training, except in the case of women when the period is reduced to one year in the event of marriage after training. An expanding scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development. The establishment of an experimental course in educational administration in 1966 marks a further significant development in this field.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolment, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers' Tribunal, and the administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school. Promotion within the Service depends on the qualifications, efficiency and years of service, and is gained by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. When teachers retire at 60 or 65 years of age, they receive fortnightly payments from a super-annuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of services, promotion, and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power

to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by professional organisations, such as the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Development of Curricula

Primary Schools

The Education Department has for many years kept the curriculum for primary schools under continuous review on the principle that curriculum revision is a process to be carried out not only by administrators, curriculum branches, and inspectors, but also by teachers actually engaged in teaching the courses. The impetus to revise a course may come from a teachers' organisation, or from inspectors, or from administrators and curriculum officers.

In Victoria, there is a Standing Committee for the Revision of the Curriculum in Primary Schools. Its chairman is the Director of Primary Education. The actual revision is carried out by a revision committee serviced by the Curriculum and Research Branch of the Department. Members of this committee are drawn from the ranks of teachers, headmasters, inspectors, college lecturers, and a teachers' organisation. Since primary education is succeeded by secondary education, it has become the practice to include one secondary representative and one technical representative on primary revision committees.

While revision is being undertaken, experimentation and trial of methods and materials are conducted in selected schools; reports are received of these trials; findings of research both in Australia and overseas are considered; and a draft course is drawn up. With the approval of the Standing Committee, this draft course is then taught in certain schools and is the subject of further reports. In the light of these reports and further observations of the trial, a final course is then prepared and submitted to the Standing Committee and to the administration for approval. On publication it is then introduced into all schools.

The following primary school subjects have all been recently revised or are in the process of revision: mathematics, art and craft, spelling, science, social studies, physical education, and English.

Secondary Schools

Senior secondary courses, i.e., those for Leaving Certificate and Matriculation, are the responsibility of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. (See pages 496–8.) Course development is carried out by Standing Committees in the various school subjects, often assisted by subject associations.

As the Matriculation examination is an external, competitive examination, courses tend to be prescriptive. At the Leaving Certificate level, schools approved for the conduct of internal examinations may vary the prescribed courses; schools presenting candidates for external examinations tend to regard the courses as prescriptive. The Director of Secondary Education is responsible for the implementation of Leaving Certificate and Matriculation courses in State secondary schools and for devising and implementing alternative senior secondary courses in such schools as girls' secondary schools.

Junior secondary courses in Departmental schools are compiled in a variety of ways. Often the initiative stems from the Board of Secondary Inspectors or a subject association of teachers. An expert committee of practising teachers, teachers' college lecturers, and inspectors may then prepare the course. In some subjects the committee may be serviced by the Curriculum and Research Branch.

Final approval is given by the Director of Secondary Education. In addition, Standing Committees of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board may recommend courses in various subjects in the junior forms. In all instances, the courses thus compiled are suggested rather than prescriptive. A trial of course materials in schools is usually conducted either during the preparation of the course or immediately before general implementation in schools.

Technical Schools

The curriculum or total programme in technical schools is the responsibility of the Director of Technical Education who is guided by the recommendations of his Board of Inspectors, the Advisory Council of Technical Education, the Technical Schools Committee, and the Apprenticeship Commission.

Preparation of subject syllabuses for Forms I to V is undertaken by standing committees under the supervision of members of the Board of Inspectors. These committees have strong representation from practising teachers, and sometimes representatives from the Technical Teachers' College. As in secondary schools the trend is towards a trial of syllabuses during or after revision and the preparation of flexible syllabuses to guide teachers. Final approval of courses and subject syllabuses rests with the Director of Technical Education, who receives a recommendation from the Technical Schools Committee. This last-named is a large committee consisting of representatives of the administration, principals, headmistresses, the Curriculum and Research Branch, and the Psychology and Guidance Branch.

Development of Educational Methods

Parallel with the high degree of freedom accorded to teachers by the Education Department in terms of the selection of courses and of topics within courses, is a corresponding freedom with respect to teaching methods. The nature of a course governs to a large extent the methods that may be adopted in teaching it. For example, a science course which emphasises the importance of pupil observations and pupil discovery will scarcely be well taught by whole class lecture methods.

An important principle to be observed in the choice of a teaching method is that it should serve to achieve as efficiently as possible the stated aims of a course of study. Since the aims of a course are concerned with more than just the communication of subject content, teaching methods adopted must take account of the emotional and social development of the child.

In primary schools, and especially in infant departments, the importance of individual differences among children is being increasingly realised. A common way of catering for individual differences

in ability in the skill subjects like reading, spelling, and mathematics is through individualised equipment such as kits, graded cards, and graded texts. Some schools are experimenting with alternative forms of organisation such as non-grading, fluid grouping, and streaming. The formation of groups within classes is a common practice in a number of school subjects.

However, there are many occasions in the primary school day when it is highly desirable for children to meet as a unit. Drama, literary appreciation, and music are subjects in which large group interaction is important, while children's reports in various subjects and at the daily class assembly are best given to the audience of the whole class. To an increasing extent television is being used to supplement the work of the classroom teacher, particularly in the introduction of new courses.

In secondary and technical schools there is also an increasing awareness of the need to plan class and school organisation to meet individual differences. The basic form of secondary and technical school organisation is along subject lines with subject specialists as teachers. However, increasing provision is being made for slow learners and low achievers. Television is becoming widely used as a teaching aid, while language laboratories in modern languages and English, together with individualised kits in various subjects, are coming into common use. The school library is regarded at all levels as an important part of the school and skills in using a library are widely taught.

In-service Training

It has been found that the introduction of new courses and syllabuses necessitates in-service training programmes for teachers in all types of schools. This in-service training is conducted in a variety of ways. Inspectors in all divisions of the Education Department assist teachers to implement new courses. Specialist branches of the Department also play an important part.

For example, teachers undertaking the primary mathematics course have been assisted by the services of experienced teachers attached to the Curriculum and Research Branch. These teachers have addressed conferences, conducted workshops, and visited schools throughout Victoria in order to familiarise practising teachers with the new approaches. Notes and circulars have been issued and articles have appeared in Departmental publications.

In 1967, television was used on a State-wide scale to introduce all teachers to the philosophy underlying, and the practice of conducting, the primary art and craft course scheduled for introduction in 1968. Additional in-service training was conducted by the specialist art and craft branch.

Secondary and technical school teachers receive in-service training at conferences, residential seminars, and at group and regional meetings (including those of subject associations). Many of these conferences are organised by or are serviced from the Curriculum and Research Branch. The link between curriculum development and the in-service training of teachers is becoming increasingly important.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following tables. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School and Special schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (1 August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,859	1,860	1,856	1,855	1,849
Teachers	10,073	10,426	10,772	10,984	11,414
Pupils	296,139	301,851	307,893	320,009	331,299
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	45	48	46	41
Teachers	635	845	885	858	773
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	12,708	13,858	14,046	14,103	12,300
Secondary Grades	4,760	5,283	4,929	4,359	3,987
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	287	297	300	311	320
Teachers	8,041	9,032	9,940	10,900	11,845
Pupils	153,735	164,171	175,083	183,067	190,335
Special Schools—					
Schools	28	27	28	30	31
Teachers	292	291	302	321	341
Pupils	2,498	2,029	2,169	2,248	2,360
All Schools—					
Schools	2,223	2,229	2,232	2,242	2,241
Teachers	19,041	20,594	21,899	23,063	24,373
Pupils	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281

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

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	42,738	44,318	44,436	47,605	48,693
6	44,858	45,966	47,733	48,699	51,022
7	44,307	45,011	46,230	48,305	48,714
8	43,207	44,470	45,359	46,849	48,844
9	41,757	43,492	44,932	46,049	47,186
10	42,722	42,173	43,883	45,519	46,620
11	41,729	43,074	42,560	44,653	46,024
12	40,609	41,261	42,801	42,671	44,516
13	41,279	42,227	43,113	44,744	44,432
14	34,640	39,114	41,802	42,749	44,181
15	27,923	28,537	31,974	33,614	34,799
16	17,014	17,423	18,218	20,647	22,179
17	5,595	8,138	8,337	8,781	10,119
18	1,155	1,639	2,366	2,324	2,456
19 and over	307	349	376	577	496
Total	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1967 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1967

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1,832	168,661	155,912	324,573
Central Schools, Classes, and Post- Primary	19	5,162	4,300	9,462
Consolidated and Group	31	5,783	5,348	11,131
Higher Elementary	8	920	911	1,831
Girls' Secondary	6	..	1,901	1,901
Junior Technical	86	44,021	7,451	51,472
High Schools	227	59,335	77,407	136,742
Correspondence	1	349	460	809
Special Schools	31	1,490	870	2,360
	2,241	285,721	254,560	540,281

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department, and differs from that used in the first table in this section.

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1967 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1967

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1967)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,574	..	..	..	..	..	119	48,693
6 ..	49,217	1,709	4	..	..	..	92	51,022
7 ..	7,132	39,348	2,105	4	..	..	125	48,714
8 ..	314	7,689	37,984	2,676	1	..	180	48,844
9 ..	38	452	7,798	35,899	2,808	9	182	47,186
10 ..	29	71	558	8,013	34,609	3,090	234	46,604
11 ..	18	35	74	671	8,370	33,190	255	42,613
12 ..	6	15	23	95	883	8,659	258	9,939
13 and over	5	15	15	32	116	1,195	915	2,293
Total	105,333	49,334	48,561	47,390	46,787	46,143	2,360	345,908

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1967

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1967)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,400	27	..	..	..	..	3,427
12 ..	31,066	3,493	17	1	..	..	34,577
13 ..	10,512	28,889	3,532	22	..	..	42,955
14 ..	1,876	11,001	27,637	3,157	43	..	43,714
15 ..	186	1,672	9,623	20,894	2,181	6	34,562
16 ..	10	105	1,316	7,583	12,125	928	22,067
17 ..	..	7	79	916	4,641	4,476	10,119
18 ..	..	..	6	39	674	1,737	2,456
19 and over ..	..	..	1	5	93	397	496
Total ..	47,050	45,194	42,211	32,617	19,757	7,544	194,373

Scholarships and Bursaries

General

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school, and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are provided from State Government funds which provide scholarships for one-third of all pupils but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1967, their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools. There are also teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

Senior scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from \$20 to \$80 per annum, and tenable for up to six years, and sixty University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations, together with a living allowance (subject to a means test) of up to \$520 per annum, are also available.

Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 5,880 Open Entrance and 120 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 2,400 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for University Matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons over 25 years of age. Additional scholarships, Later Years scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme

As from the beginning of 1966, the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme provided for the award of scholarships tenable at approved non-university institutions.

One thousand awards are offered each year, of which about 300 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships are awarded under conditions similar to those in the University Scholarship Scheme, except that under special circumstances Later Years awards may go to students over 25 years of age and there is no provision for Mature Age awards.

The scholarships cover all compulsory fees payable by the holder. A means test applies only in relation to the granting of living allowances, which provide up to \$559 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$853 if living away from home.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme provides assistance to students during the final two years of secondary schooling. Approximately 2,800 awards are made in Victoria each year on the results of a competitive examination set by the Australian Council for Educational Research together with ratings given by the schools.

Benefits comprise a maintenance allowance of \$200, a text book allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per year.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme provides assistance for students during the Leaving Technical year and the first year of an approved Diploma course. Approximately 700 awards are made in Victoria each year on the basis of results gained in the Technical Intermediate examination. Benefits are the same as for Secondary Scholarship holders. Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships and Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are interchangeable.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1963 to 1967 :

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

Particulars	Year of Commencement				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*—					
Free Places	650	..	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships	2,270	..	..	..	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	810	..	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships (New Scheme) .. .. .	..	17,700	18,566	19,530	20,200
Senior Technical Scholarships	285	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	60	60	60
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Secondary Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ .. .. .	..	..	2,799	..	..
Two Year Tenure .. .. .	..	..	2,799	2,799	2,799
Technical Education .. .. .	..	..	..	700	700
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry	894	1,266	1,236	1,541	2,032
Later Years	221	492	398	438	965
Mature Age	27	34	34	29	124

* In 1964, a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.

† Students who have accepted and are in training.

‡ These were granted only in the initial year of the scheme to enable students taking the final year of secondary education in 1965 to participate in the scheme.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

In Victoria technical education comprises pre-vocational and vocational training and leads to qualifications for trade apprentices and technicians as well as for those seeking certificate or diploma status.

All technical schools established since 1911 are under the direct control of the Education Department except for the tertiary section of certain institutes of technology which are now under the control of the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Six of the older colleges remain council-controlled, but conform closely to the regulations and requirements of the Education Department. They can recruit senior school staff direct, own property, enter into contracts, and have direct access

to the Minister of Education. By 1967, the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to ninety-five, thirty-six of which were outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites. In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 and later years in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Schools	73	73	79	82	83
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	8,811	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243
Part-time*	54,970	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654
Total	63,781	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897

* Excludes students studying single subjects.

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1967 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1967

Courses	Number of Enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma	7,416	6,857	14,273
Certificate	1,220	8,789	10,009
Technician	199	1,788	1,987
Trade .. .. .	..	33,007	33,007
Other Courses	408	9,213	9,621
Total	9,243	59,654	68,897

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1966–67, \$206,175,902 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the universities, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown

on pages 651 and 673 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on agricultural education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	40,678	44,737	52,191	56,544	61,234
Secondary	23,388	27,239	33,050	37,347	42,084
Buildings and Land ..	16,494	15,051	16,439	17,526	17,508
Technical Education*—					
Junior and Senior Schools	16,684	19,611	23,794	26,972	31,050
Buildings and Land ..	4,538	5,220	4,233	4,055	6,437
Training of Teachers ..	10,186	11,337	12,816	14,534	16,122
Administration	1,986	2,134	2,482	2,779	3,229
Pensions	2,186	2,421	2,645	2,968	3,352
General Expenditure† ..	2,678	3,304	3,742	5,170	5,991
Tertiary Education—					
University—					
Special Appropriation, etc. ..	8,154	11,103	14,000	15,423	18,232
Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. ..	28	29	26	25	28
Pharmacy College ..	40	115	96	60	‡
Colleges of Advanced Education ..	..	..	..	..	819
Victoria Institute of Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	18	90
Total	127,040§	142,300§	165,515§	183,420§	206,176§
Per Head of Population (\$)	42.18	46.30	52.77	57.43	63.44
§These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax	1,670	1,897	1,945	2,351	2,520
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services	798	820	853	915	991

* In 1967 includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education.

† Includes expenditure on Adult Education and grant to Postgraduate Committee.

‡ In 1967 the figure for the Pharmacy College is included with Colleges of Advanced Education.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, etc., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :

(\$'000)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1,868	1,882	2,141	2,232	2,507

Of the amount of \$206,176,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1966-67, \$18,232,000 was appropriated to the universities ; \$28,000 was spent on university scholarships and bursaries ; \$90,000 was granted to the Victoria Institute of Colleges ; \$166,000 was spent on Adult Education ; \$4,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee ; \$819,000 was granted to Colleges of Advanced Education ; and the remaining \$186,837,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1966-67
(\$'000)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical* Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	1,976	588	325	304	5	31	3,229
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities ..	..	79	..	..	..	..	79
Cost of Instruction	1,576	46,976	30,218	24,866	479	3,306	107,422
Operation of School Plant†	14	2,941	2,188	441	4	168	5,755
Maintenance of School Plant‡..	1	3,026	982	1,354	¶	172	5,535
Auxiliary Costs§	2,912	2,317	3,683	1,525	2	11,881	22,321
Fixed Charges|| ..	4,670	5,923	4,533	2,921	2	598	18,647
Capital Expenditure	¶	8,347	8,121	6,380	..	1,001	23,849
Total ..	11,149	70,197	50,049	37,791	492	17,158	186,837

* Includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, etc., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, etc.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, etc.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, workers compensation, and interest on loans.

¶ Less than \$500.

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the passage of the *Education Act* 1910 which provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions.

Registration of Teachers

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act* 1958 for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organisation. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved, before registration, by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff. They are also subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

Registered schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university.

Registered schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments. About 20 per cent of the schools have accommodation for boarders, the remainder functioning as day schools only. Scholarships are offered by competition by many schools, a full scholarship generally giving a remission of all tuition fees. Many of the schools encourage students to return to school for a second year of 6th Form study, and by providing a wide choice of subjects and cultural pursuits lying outside a set examination syllabus, aim to

provide a suitable preparation for university life. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the 578 Registered schools operating at 1 August 1967, 482 were provided by the Catholic Church, a large number of these being primary schools most of which were co-educational.

The remainder of the Registered schools, comprising eighty denominational and sixteen undenominational schools, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level many of them include boys' schools whose headmasters are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia, and girls' schools whose headmistresses are members of the Association of Headmistresses of Independent Schools of Australia. The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both the State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church, if the school is denominational, and of interested men and women, who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school. The council appoints the Principal who in turn selects the staff.

The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Registered schools other than Catholic have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from donations from the schools and from fees from the students. The course which leads to registration as a sub-primary or primary teacher is of three years' duration; that giving junior secondary registration is one year. Courses are also conducted on a part-time basis for more mature students. The part-time courses preparing students as art and craft teachers or teachers of domestic science take one year and, as junior secondary teachers, two years. Mercer House is now offering a correspondence course at junior secondary level for untrained teachers in country schools.

Mercer House also conducts refresher seminars for practising teachers and has an in-service training course available throughout the year. Such seminars and in-service training concern themselves mainly with new developments in the teaching of mathematics, science, and other subjects. A trained psychologist is in charge of a remedial and guidance centre at Mercer House for children referred by heads of schools. Member schools of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association provide the salary for a Research Officer attached to the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. These schools have made contributions to educational practice and philosophy in the State through membership by heads of schools and other members of staff of University councils and committees, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, and other bodies.

Schools have been established in the newer suburbs, and some schools have moved from city sites to the outer suburbs, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many Registered schools have improved, or increased the number of, their science laboratories resulting from aid given, in the first instance, by the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in

Schools, and, since 1964, from financial aid provided by the Commonwealth Government which in that year legislated for \$10m to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and registered) throughout Australia. In 1965, the State Budget provided an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by Registered schools for new school buildings and, in 1967, the State Government legislated for a grant of \$10 per pupil at primary level and \$20 per pupil at secondary level, to be paid to schools.

Particulars of Victorian Registered schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1 August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	457	469	485	483	482	3,686	3,941	4,215	4,482	4,696
Church of England ..	35	34	33	33	35	980	999	1,039	1,063	1,114
Presbyterian	14	14	14	14	14	461	485	519	577	623
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	250	227	239	259	285
Other	25	27	27	27	27	339	371	389	409	437
Undenominational ..	22	20	19	18	16	300	307	299	291	283
Total	557	568	582	579	578	6,016	6,330	6,700	7,081	7,438

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
1963	138,252	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,859	3,894	173,753
1964	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650
1965	145,952	15,467	8,008	3,885	5,575	178,887	3,719	182,606
1966	145,237	15,522	8,296	4,146	5,913	179,114	3,741	182,855
1967	146,844	16,195	8,441	4,153	6,197	181,830	3,692	185,522

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1967

Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1967) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	11,825	610	282	45	389	13,151	316	13,467
6	14,279	565	270	51	416	15,581	228	15,809
7	14,819	614	288	51	389	16,161	226	16,387
8	15,127	598	338	98	424	16,585	230	16,815
9	14,559	759	389	126	435	16,268	225	16,493
10	14,177	907	427	165	426	16,102	226	16,328
11	13,679	1,172	526	269	474	16,120	272	16,392
12	11,824	1,787	940	480	646	15,677	317	15,994
13	10,574	1,805	991	536	618	14,524	325	14,849
14	9,683	2,027	1,082	623	584	13,999	344	14,343
15	7,615	1,984	1,051	600	545	11,795	353	12,148
16	5,286	1,778	963	542	434	9,003	382	9,385
17	2,659	1,213	666	425	323	5,286	214	5,500
18	641	319	193	104	74	1,331	31	1,362
19 and over ..	97	57	35	38	20	247	3	250
Total	146,844	16,195	8,441	4,153	6,197	181,830	3,692	185,522

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	13,859	13,959	14,072	13,544	13,467
6	15,911	16,039	16,601	15,777	15,809
7	16,244	16,493	16,570	16,741	16,387
8	15,623	16,362	16,673	16,372	16,815
9	15,617	16,021	16,254	16,337	16,493
10	15,736	16,056	16,297	16,125	16,328
11	15,373	16,068	16,218	16,344	16,392
12	15,725	15,458	15,999	15,596	15,994
13	14,194	14,617	14,360	14,901	14,849
14	12,379	13,191	13,680	13,765	14,343
15	10,122	10,541	11,388	11,760	12,148
16	8,134	7,965	8,247	8,973	9,385
17	3,818	4,653	4,764	4,952	5,500
18	858	1,060	1,301	1,455	1,362
19 and over ..	160	167	182	213	250
Total	173,753	178,650	182,606	182,855	185,522

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1963 to 1967 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1 August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1963	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964	487,192	178,650	665,842
1965	504,120	182,606	686,726
1966	523,786	182,855	706,641
1967	540,281	185,522	725,803

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Under 6	56,597	58,277	58,508	61,149	62,160
6	60,769	62,005	64,334	64,476	66,831
7	60,551	61,504	62,800	65,046	65,101
8	58,830	60,832	62,032	63,221	65,659
9	57,374	59,513	61,186	62,386	63,679
10	58,458	58,229	60,180	61,644	62,948
11	57,102	59,142	58,778	60,997	62,416
12	56,334	56,719	58,800	58,267	60,510
13	55,473	56,844	57,473	59,645	59,281
14	47,019	52,305	55,482	56,514	58,524
15	38,045	39,078	43,362	45,374	46,947
16	25,148	25,388	26,465	29,620	31,564
17	9,413	12,791	13,101	13,733	15,619
18	2,013	2,699	3,667	3,779	3,818
19 and over	467	516	558	790	746
Total	643,593	665,842	686,726	706,641	725,803

Catholic Education

The Catholic education system which commenced in 1840 at the primary level and in 1849 at the secondary level developed to the extent that, at the commencement of the Second World War, almost all Catholic children could be accommodated in Catholic schools. In the 1950s the rapid migrant expansion and the post-war rise in the birth rate placed great strain on its capacity to absorb all Catholic children in Catholic schools. Nevertheless, during this period it managed to cope with most of the expansion by increasing the number of lay teachers, this in turn demanding the establishment of a teacher training programme. Finance for capital expenditure was provided largely through the Schools Provident Fund which was established in 1955.

However, by 1960, the rapid growth which had occurred during the previous decade (enrolments in Catholic schools had doubled) began to show signs of slackening. Decisions have been taken since then to limit the size of classes so, although enrolments have increased yearly, the rate of growth generally is well below that of the 1950s. Because of this the number of Catholic children in government schools has risen from 19,000 in 1961 to 48,000 in 1967.

A major factor retarding full development, apart from the policy decisions referred to, has been the great rise in running costs, principally salaries of teachers due to the increased employment of lay teachers. In 1948, religious teachers greatly outnumbered lay teachers, but in 1966, the number of lay teachers exceeded the number of Religious by several hundred.

Since 1964 there has been a significant growth at secondary level with the establishment of sixteen new Diocesan Regional Secondary Colleges. Several parishes provide the money to build a school on land centrally situated within the region. They engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school, and pay the stipends of the religious teachers and the salaries of the lay teachers. This differs from past practice where Catholic secondary schools were mostly under the control of religious orders, both male and female, who own the buildings, pay the teachers, and arrange enrolments.

Teacher training is conducted at Government approved teachers' training colleges and, in the case of the missionary orders of priests who conduct schools, an approved course of teacher training forms part of the priest's training.

For the first time since 1872, the Victorian Government began to subsidise Registered schools for running costs in 1967. The subsidy consists of annual grants of \$10 per primary pupil and \$20 per secondary pupil, payable in each case to the school concerned. In addition, certain grants were made for both capital and maintenance costs in teacher training. Despite these grants, however, with running costs increasing considerably each year, especially with the introduction of equal pay for female teachers, the capacity of the Church to expand its education system is doubtful.

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Introduction

From 1855 to 1964, the University of Melbourne was responsible for university entrance examinations in Victoria and from 1905 for public examinations at lower levels as well. When Monash University was founded and a third university forecast, it became necessary to consider the procedures for entry to more than one university. For many years the University of Melbourne had been assisted by the Schools Board in examining at fourth and fifth form levels (the School Intermediate and Leaving examinations), while the University itself remained responsible for the Matriculation examination at sixth form. The actual examinations were conducted by the Public Examinations Department of the University of Melbourne. In 1960, the two universities, Melbourne and Monash, appointed a Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee and, on its recommendation, in June 1964 they established by their statutes the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to be the organisation to determine and administer university entrance requirements.

The Board was to continue to administer the Intermediate and Leaving examinations but the most significant change was that it was given the powers to determine upon and conduct the examinations the passing of which was one of the conditions to enter a university. The statutes further state that the Board shall determine—

- (i) the conditions and subjects of the examinations, and
- (ii) the exemptions and conditions of exemption therefrom.

The normal route for entry to a university in Victoria, therefore, is by passing the School Leaving prerequisite and then the Matriculation examination of the Board.

While the Board held its first meetings in the latter half of 1964, it did not take over the administration of the examinations until 1965. It has a membership of thirty-eight representing the three universities, the Education Department, the faculties of education, the high schools, the Catholic schools, other Registered secondary schools, and industrial and commercial interests. The Board also appoints three members of its own choosing. It has a permanent staff of twenty-five, but with the addition of temporary staff during the busy examination periods employs about sixty persons.

In its first year the Board carefully considered the interpretation of its role as set down in the statutes and its place in secondary education in Victoria.

It considered the deliberations of the previous Schools Board concerning the Intermediate examination and consulted teachers' and employers' organisations about its value. As there was a strong body of opinion in favour of abolishing it, the Board decided to discontinue it after the 1967 examinations.

Functions

A Research and Publications Committee was appointed and recommended the establishment of a research section to investigate the various aspects of examinations. Many of the Registered schools of

Victoria contributed to the salary of the first research officer who was appointed in May 1967. This officer has analysed the results of a questionnaire concerning sixth form examining, investigated the pattern of results in various subjects, and compared the attainment of candidates of differing abilities. In addition, he has been studying ways of improving methods of examining. It has become clear that research must continue to be an important and growing part of the Board's work.

The Curriculum Review Committee of the Board has investigated the value and effects of the sixth form (Matriculation) examination. It has considered various alternatives to the present form of examination and obtained the views of the staff of universities and other tertiary institutions, teachers of Matriculation candidates, and employers. Its recommendations are being considered by the Board and by the institutions which are directly interested in and affected by any changes. As the Matriculation examination is now being used for different purposes, the Board's problem is to try to provide the best form of curriculum and assessment for all sixth form students and at the same time to make it possible for the universities to select candidates and the Commonwealth to award tertiary scholarships.

Because one of the Board's functions is to consider applications for exemption from its university entrance requirements from candidates with other forms of qualification, especially those from interstate or overseas, it has become necessary to appoint a Matriculation officer. His work is increasing because of greater mobility of people within Australia and more migrants and students from overseas.

In 1966, the use of computer facilities for processing the entries for and the results of the Matriculation examination was extended. This has made it possible to store and use important data for research purposes. It has also made available more readily and quickly the necessary information about candidates' results required for university selection and the award of scholarships.

With increasing knowledge about testing methods the Board has appointed an Examinations and Research Committee to replace the former Standardisation Committee, a body which was responsible only for the procedures required to maintain consistency of results in each subject from year to year and to obtain parity between the results in all subjects for selection and scholarship purposes. The new committee will not only continue its researches into the examination results but will also study the examination papers themselves. Working in close co-operation with the examiners it will review the examinations constantly and attempt to improve their reliability and validity.

One of the biggest difficulties facing the Board in the future is the increasing number of candidates. The total sitting for one or more subjects of the Matriculation examination has been increasing at the rate of about 1,000 candidates per year. The number of entries in 1966 was 21,446 and it was over 22,800 in 1967. The most interesting aspect of this increase is that the older candidates, taking one or two subjects at a time, are increasing numerically at a faster rate than the full-time candidates in schools. There are also more candidates taking

technical college diplomas who enter for English Expression. Whatever modifications the Board may make to the sixth form examinations in schools it will have to consider the interests of these adult candidates. With the disappearance of the Intermediate examination it is also expected that the number of candidates entering for the Leaving examination will increase. The extra pressure will, however, be relieved to some extent by the increasing number of schools which are becoming responsible for the conduct of their own Leaving examination.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation examination at the Form VI level of education. Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1963 to 1967 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Entries	15,315	17,992	19,511	21,446	22,869
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	9,072	10,801	11,474	12,296	12,898
Number Who Passed Fully	5,948	7,054	7,435	8,096	8,628
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	65·6	65·3	64·8	65·8	66·9

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22 January 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of thirty-three members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 100 acres of land in Parkville.

Chairs

The University of Melbourne maintains the following Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (*The Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental

Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed \$300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred around the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1967, 67 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (4,943); another 2,043 students held Victorian Education Department Studentships which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS
ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1964.. ..	6,275	2,569	3,167	1,242	475	164	9,917	3,975
1965.. ..	6,435	2,661	2,862	1,158	437	152	9,734	3,971
1966.. ..	6,488	2,897	2,861	1,114	384	159	9,733	4,170
1967.. ..	6,760	2,947	2,803	1,220	300	121	9,863	4,288
1968.. ..	6,970	2,764	2,774	1,187	216	81	9,960	4,032

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agricultural Science	222	241	240	268	264
Applied Science	111	116	129	153	165
Architecture	606	625	632	646	625
Arts	3,865	3,666	3,754	3,693	3,714
Commerce	1,657	1,645	1,624	1,643	1,738
Dental Science	199	197	265	261	246
Education	938	788	746	697	639
Engineering	868	877	914	958	1,002
Journalism	29	48	45	53	62
Law	1,324	1,312	1,251	1,226	1,298
Medicine	1,038	1,033	1,008	1,114	1,141
Music	220	215	243	253	269
Physical Education	215	203	194	180	188
Science	2,174	2,214	2,285	2,341	2,386
Social Studies	246	286	280	299	336
Town and Regional Planning	76	90	100	132	160
Veterinary Science	104	149	193	234	232
Student Total	13,892	13,705	13,903	14,151	13,992*

* Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty in 1968, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 417 in 1968 of whom 39 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-East Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1963 to 1967. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain sub-graduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agricultural Science	55	40	37	38	37
Architecture	52	62	69	86	80
Arts	600	477	466	551	648
Commerce	231	232	220	258	271
Dental Science	22	25	27	32	40
Education	62	64	67	74	68
Engineering	167	159	145	178	200
Law	133	161	171	183	192
Medicine	159	159	157	173	169
Music	30	25	23	27	30
Science	355	348	331	441	441
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	1	1	1	1
Total	1,776	1,753	1,714	2,042	2,177
Bachelors' Degrees	1,621	1,616	1,540	1,852	1,986
Higher Degrees	155	137	174	190	191

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	4,672	5,481	5,668	7,005	8,279
State Government	5,588	5,039	6,030	6,511	10,097
Total Government Grant ..	10,260	10,520	11,698	13,516	18,376
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	1,152	1,324	1,272	1,070	1,269
Student Fees	2,020	2,169	2,312	3,141	3,187
Public Examination Fees	417	517	578	45	52
Other Fees	53	64	70	61	73
Endowment Income	305	332	353	365	291
Charges for Services	136	146	252	297	402
Halls of Residence	67	86	119	127	139
Other Income	201	231	255	296	455
Total Other Sources	4,353	4,869	5,212	5,403	5,868
Total Income	14,613	15,389	16,911	18,918	24,244

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	5,489	6,200	6,924	9,555	9,460
Equipment and Maintenance ..	1,119	1,173	1,606	1,580	1,871
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	348	536	647	755	925
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	639	523	585	689	937
Total—Teaching and Research	7,595	8,432	9,762	12,579	13,193
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	517	567	613	760	983
Other Administration Expenditure	278	311	297	410	480
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	216	248	284	362	415
Other Expenditure on Libraries	234	286	296	400	418
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—					
New Buildings ..	4,050	2,798	2,910	1,737	2,871
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation ..	884	904	1,006	1,273	1,233
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating ..	154	203	238	269	318
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. ..	321	203	218	170	391
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—					
Public Examinations ..	346	390	444	35	43
Other Expenditure ..	673	788	840	981	1,086
Total Expenditure ..	15,270	15,131	16,908	18,975	21,431

Enrolment Problems, 1962 ; University Medical School, 1963 ; Postgraduate Education, 1964 ; Baillieu Library, 1964 ; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966

Monash University

General

Monash University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958. The University is named after General Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian who became a general in the First World War and who later was Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In June 1958, an Interim Council was appointed and charged with the duty of taking "all such steps as may be necessary in order that the Council of the University may be duly constituted upon the appointed day".

An early task of the Interim Council was to secure a suitable site and an elevated area of 250 acres was obtained in the suburb of Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne.

The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and first Professor took up duty early in 1960. Rapid progress with the buildings and the appointment of additional staff leading to the development of the teaching programme enabled the opening of the University in its permanent quarters in March 1961. This was three years earlier than originally envisaged. Teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council was replaced by the permanent Council in July 1961. Enrolments rose to 8,466 in 1968; the intention is that the University should grow to a total of 12,000 students. It is hoped that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in the halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962.

By the end of the 1967-69 triennium, the following building projects are due for completion: Library (second stage of main library); education (new building); science north building (new building to house mathematics, information science and computer centre); science south building (new building to house botany and laboratories for psychology, physiology, and histology); science lecture theatres; engineering (fourth stage of heavy laboratories); Great Hall; Union (extension of catering facilities); and a new hall of residence.

A public lecture theatre which provides the University with one of the most flexible auditoria in the country is the Alexander Theatre. The theatre with its dramatic external appearance and 75 ft high fly-tower for scenery operation has been designed for as many different purposes as possible. Over 700 people may be seated in the auditorium. The transformation of the auditorium from one use to another is made easy by a mechanical fore-stage lift measuring 30 ft by 10 ft. The theatre is named after Samuel Alexander, the Australian philosopher, whose bust by Epstein dominates the foyer.

Two features which are notable among Australian universities are a zoology reserve and an interdenominational religious centre.

The Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve covers an area of 10 acres including an artificial lake of 4 acres. Research projects are carried out on the behaviour and physiology of Australian mammals and birds, in some cases using telemetry techniques. The Reserve is being used as a centre for the propagation of the white-throated or Parmar wallaby which has become extinct in Australia although a few introduced animals still survive in New Zealand.

The Religious Centre, with a seating capacity of 640, is a gift to the University by the Christian Churches and Jewish community and provides a place of worship for members of all faiths. The unity of thought behind the whole conception is emphasised by the circular plan of the Centre with its radial vestries and meeting places.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library has a stock of approximately 300,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 6,500 periodicals. This stock is housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering mainly for the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, and Education; the Hargrave Library for the physical sciences and engineering; the Bio-medical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology and botany; and the Law Library.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a Faculty of Architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs have been established in the University: *Faculty of Arts*—Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian; *Faculty of Economics and Politics*—Accounting, Agricultural Economics, Econometrics, Economics (2), Economic History, Politics; *Faculty of Education*—Education (2); *Faculty of Engineering*—Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Materials Science, Engineering Dynamics, Mechanical Engineering; *Faculty of Law*—Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, The Sir John Latham Chair of Law, The Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law; *Faculty of Medicine*—Anatomy, Biochemistry (2), Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Pathology, Physiology (2), Social and Preventive Medicine, Surgery (2); *Faculty of Science*—Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, Zoology, Comparative Physiology, and Genetics.

University Entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a student is to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except in the case of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine there are no special faculty pre-requisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Matriculation standard has been reached.

Student Enrolment

The following table shows full-time and part-time students at Monash University from 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: STUDENTS ENROLLED

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1964	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965	2,519	1,087	393	200	2,912	1,287
1966	3,389	1,462	719	364	4,108	1,826
1967	4,051	1,750	897	419	4,948	2,169
1968	4,761	2,039	1,104	562	5,865	2,601

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1967 and 1968 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES

Faculty*	1967				1968			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,097	1,362	86	40	1,175	1,620	78	43
Economics and Politics	1,012	141	24	7	1,231	163	136	13
Education†	238	182	19	4	308	238	36	12
Engineering	485	5	62	..	620	4	63	..
Law	499	68	4	4	666	95	2	1
Medicine	623	111	5	4	701	132	6	2
Science	711	220	185	37	864	268	171	36
	4,665	2,089	385	96	5,565	2,520	492	107

* Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 118 taking combined courses in 1967, and 218 in 1968.

† Previously Diploma of Education students were classified as postgraduate enrolments. They are now shown as undergraduate enrolments.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the Monash University from 1963 to 1967. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES CONFERRED
IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Arts	1	45	117	185	285
Economics and Politics .. ..	..	11	31	62	92
Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	3
Engineering .. ..	..	..	4	19	41
Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
Medicine .. ..	..	..	3	5	32
Science	1	11	25	45	67
Bachelors' Degrees .. ..	..	67	175	299	530
Higher Degrees	2	..	5	17	24
Total	2	67	180	316	554

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes \$1 for every \$1.85 received by way of State grants and student fees. In the period of nearly twelve years from the date of incorporation of the University to 31 December 1969, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure will total approximately \$70m and other expenditure approximately \$50m.

Income and expenditure for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	3,634	3,459	4,606	5,071	4,852
State Government	4,535	4,265	5,733	6,528	6,342
Total Government Grants ..	8,169	7,724	10,339	11,599	11,194
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	137	198	230	756	695
Student Fees	144	280	509	1,025	1,371
Other Fees .. ..	..	3	..	..	10
Charges for Services .. ..	..	3	160	41	38
Halls of Residence	48	62	71	145	276
Other Income	11	21	26	46	59
Total Other Sources ..	340	568	996	2,012	2,448
Total Income ..	8,509	8,294	11,335	13,612	13,642
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	803	1,394	2,297	4,093	4,869
Equipment and Maintenance ..	627	935	1,571	1,426	2,077
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	39	96	188	251	428
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	92	153	186	238	266
Total—Teaching and Research	1,561	2,577	4,242	6,008	7,640
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	149	188	294	568	726
Other Administration Expenditure	55	98	220	357	377
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	73	103	181	278	324
Other Expenditure on Libraries	87	317	434	295	370
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—					
New Buildings	6,583	4,248	4,430	3,946	1,822
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Including Salaries and Superannuation	421	524	572	700	684
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating	50	88	170	177	213
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	27	44	53	44	93
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure ..	48	67	104	321	502
Total Expenditure ..	9,055	8,254	10,701	12,693	12,752

La Trobe University

La Trobe University is named after Charles Joseph La Trobe who was Superintendent (1839–1851) and later Lieutenant-Governor (1851–1854) of the Colony which became the State of Victoria. The University is situated at Bundoora about 8 miles north of the centre of the City of Melbourne. The choice of the site was made primarily to satisfy the present trend of the population movement in Greater Melbourne, taking into consideration the locations of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The site covers an area of 484 acres of undeveloped land.

The Interim Council of La Trobe University, which was established in December 1964, was replaced by the Council in December 1966. In planning the University the Interim Council sought to come to terms with two ever-present contemporary problems, namely, the impersonal factors in many universities which are huge by previous standards and the physical difficulties of a motorised age.

The physical facilities of the University have been designed around a central heart in which all the buildings involving the principal activities of students and staff will be placed within easy walking distance of each other. There will be no public traffic through this central area which will be circled by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports ovals. In the centre is the library which will be surrounded closely by academic buildings. Ten colleges will eventually be located in an arc around the central area. The central core includes banks, a coffee shop, dry cleaner, hairdresser and other amenities. The north-west corner of the campus has been reserved for a teaching hospital, should it become desirable to establish one at some time in the future.

La Trobe opened with an enrolment of 552 students in March 1967 and 600 first-year students were enrolled in 1968. La Trobe aims to provide for an eventual enrolment of 10,000 students. The academic organisation of the University is flexible, and staff and students are encouraged to engage in inter-disciplinary studies. The conventional faculties which tend to become large (particularly arts and science) have been replaced by smaller units, known as schools, each responsible for teaching and research in its own area. The first four schools were Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. The School of Agriculture accepted its first students in 1968.

By the end of 1967 the library contained 69,000 volumes and was receiving 1,500 periodicals.

All academic staff, senior administrative and library officers, and all postgraduate and undergraduate students are members of a college either as resident or non-resident members. Each college will ultimately have a membership of 1,000 to 1,250 of whom it is expected that 20 per cent will initially be in residence, this proportion possibly rising in the future to 40 per cent.

By the beginning of first term in 1968 foundation professors had been appointed in: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Biology (3); *School of Humanities*—English,

French, History, Philosophy, Spanish ; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2) ; *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology.

La Trobe opened in 1967 with Glenn College and the first stage of the library. In 1968, Menzies College, the social science and general science buildings, and the eastern lecture theatre were constructed.

The normal entrance requirement is for a student to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

The following table of enrolments at La Trobe University for 1967 and 1968 shows the number of students pursuing higher degree and bachelor degree qualifications and those studying miscellaneous non-degree courses :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1967			1968		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Higher Degree Courses ..	19	29	48	30	23	53
Bachelor Degree Courses ..	428	66	494	864	186	1,050
Miscellaneous Courses ..	1	9	10	11	42	53
Total	448	104	552	905	251	1,156

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967 and 1968 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

School	Degree Course Pursued					
	1967			1968		
	Arts	Economics	Science	Arts	Economics	Science
Humanities	189	..	..	404	..	..
Social Sciences ..	110	96	..	203	201	..
Physical Sciences ..	..	..	58	..	..	140
Biological Sciences ..	..	..	43	..	..	80
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total	299	96	101	607	201	242

Income and expenditure for the years 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1965	1966
SOURCE OF INCOME		
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720
State Government	375	2,099
Total Government Grants	857	3,819
Other Sources—		
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	..	18
Other Income .. .. .	..	19
Total Other Sources .. .. .	..	37
Total Income	857	3,855
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE		
Teaching and Research—		
Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	141
Equipment and Maintenance .. .. .	..	56
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	..	2
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. .. .	..	67
Total—Teaching and Research .. .. .	..	265
Administration and General Overhead—		
Salaries and Superannuation	27	161
Other Administration Expenditure	60	117
Libraries—		
Salaries and Superannuation	33	85
Other Expenditure on Libraries	173	214
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—		
New Buildings	78	1,832
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	3
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating .. .. .	..	24
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	164	759
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure .. .. .	..	4
Total Expenditure	536	3,466

Universities in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Institute was founded in June 1965, with the passing of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965*. For the first two years the Institute functioned under the direction of an Interim Council.

The Institute is empowered to admit to affiliation senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the university system whose work is conducted at an acceptable standard. The purpose is to foster in Victoria the development and improvement of non-university tertiary education in technical, agricultural, and other fields of learning. The functions of the Institute include making recommendations to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of the colleges, methods of improving the standards of teaching, and the co-ordination of the activities of the colleges. The Institute is also empowered to award degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of affiliated colleges.

The governing body of the Institute is the Council. It consists of not more than thirty-two members, and includes Members of Parliament and representatives of the Education Department, the principals and teaching staff of the affiliated colleges, the universities, commerce, and industry. Both metropolitan and country areas are represented. The President and Vice-President of the Institute are *ex officio* members of the Council.

A Board of Studies is responsible to the Council for assessments relating to courses of study, examinations, and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges.

Since the inception of the Institute, fourteen colleges have been affiliated. They are the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Swinburne College of Technology, the Bendigo and Caulfield Institutes of Technology, the Footscray, Preston and Yallourn Technical Colleges, the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, the Prahran Technical School, the Victorian College of Pharmacy, the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria*, the Physiotherapy School of Victoria*, and the Victorian School of Speech Therapy*. Applications for affiliation have been received from other technical colleges and from schools of domestic economy, nursing, and farm management.

For the triennium 1967-69, grants totalling \$21,529,580 for recurrent expenditure and \$11,124,000 for capital expenditure have been made to the affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges from State and Commonwealth sources. The Commonwealth matches State money on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education has been set up to advise the Commonwealth Government regarding the financial requirements of these and similar tertiary colleges throughout Australia.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

The Institute is controlled by a Council, a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible

* See also pages 548-9

for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

The year 1967 was very important to the Institute since, as a result of the Martin Report on Tertiary Education in Australia and the Report of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Colleges of Advanced Education, the Commonwealth Government was to support both capital and recurrent expenditure at Colleges of Advanced Education, of which the Institute is one.

To enable the Institute to fulfil its role as an advanced college of education, a re-development plan is being implemented which involves construction on the Latrobe and Swanston Streets site of new buildings of from twelve to twenty-six storeys, with room at any one time for 8,000 to 10,000 students in modern surroundings.

The plan is in five stages involving a total of 1.8 mill. sq ft at an estimate cost of \$34m.

The first stage, of 185,000 sq ft costing \$3,537,526, was completed in 1968. It accommodates civil, aeronautical, electrical and production engineering departments and the first stage of a library, as well as providing temporary accommodation for mathematics and commercial practice.

The Victoria Institute of Colleges will provide for the first time an opportunity for some students undertaking diploma courses at the Institute to obtain a degree as a result of their studies.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch

Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognised by professional bodies for membership. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship. Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

The Institute is one of the largest tertiary educational establishments in Australia, having in the Professional Courses Branch in 1967, 2,800 full-time and 8,700 part-time students and in the Industrial Courses Branch 400 full-time and 8,900 part-time students.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Individual Students					
Enrolled—					
Males	19,060	19,114	19,354	19,378	18,541
Females ..	2,646	2,599	2,537	2,470	2,573
Total* ..	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848	21,114
Course Enrolments—					
Engineering ..	3,095	2,959	2,955	2,745	2,938
Applied Science ..	1,942	1,995	2,470	2,730	2,548
Business Administration	4,912	5,098	5,492	5,581	4,460
Art and Architecture	2,727	2,711	2,552	2,667	2,863
Industrial Trades ..	9,030	8,950	8,422	8,125	8,305
Total* ..	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848	21,114
Receipts—			\$'000		
Government Grants ..	2,186	2,499	2,575	3,135	3,507
Fees	726	762	820	846	985
Sale of Class Material	26	26	24	28	17
Miscellaneous ..	84	108	109	114	114
Total ..	3,022	3,394	3,528	4,123	4,623
Expenditure—			\$'000		
Salaries—					
Instructors ..	1,866	2,091	2,306	2,624	2,779
Other	586	616	651	770	851
Buildings, Furniture, etc.	258	271	299	280	352
Miscellaneous ..	318	339	382	439	468
Total ..	3,028	3,317	3,638	4,112	4,450

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1967 were estimated at 14,900.

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

General

The Gordon Institute of Technology, called the Gordon Technical College until 1921, was founded in 1887 as a memorial to General Gordon of Khartoum. Until 1910 the courses offered were mainly part-time, but since that date full-time diploma courses have been

introduced and at present sixteen of these are available. The area that the Institute now serves includes the whole of Australia and many parts of South East Asia, as well as Pakistan and India.

In 1946, the Textile College was established and equipped with machinery now valued at more than \$800,000.

Diplomas issued by the Institute are accepted by the Royal Australian Institute of Architecture ; Royal Australian Institute of Chemists ; Institution of Engineers, Australia ; Australian Society of Accountants ; the Dietetic Association, for admission to corporate membership without further examination ; and by the Textile Institute for exemption from the Part I Examination for Associateship.

Diplomates in Applied Chemistry, Architecture, and Engineering are admitted to the relevant degree courses at the Universities of Melbourne and Monash, and may receive exemptions from all but the last two years of those courses.

Full-time students are required to pay tuition fees after the first year of their course but scholarships are offered by the Commonwealth Government, the Victorian Education Department, the Council of the Institute, the Wool Industry Research Fund, and various industries.

In 1965, the Institute became affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges as a college of advanced education. The control of the Gordon Institute is vested in a Council appointed by the Governor in Council. Finance comes from a government grant and from tuition fees.

The activities of the Institute include instruction and research, investigation, and public testing, and include the following areas of training:

- (1) Full-time diploma courses, usually of four years' duration from Leaving Certificate, are provided in applied chemistry, applied physics, architecture, art and design, business studies, computing, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical), fashion design and production, nutrition and food service, science, textile chemistry, and textile technology.
- (2) Postgraduate diplomas and certificates are offered in the textile industry.
- (3) Full-time vocational courses are provided for commercial practice, dressmaking, and wool sorting and classing.
- (4) Part-time courses are offered for apprenticeship trades, accountancy, art, engineering certificates, textiles, wool sorting and classing, as well as for a large number of art and craft subjects.
- (5) Correspondence courses are offered in several subjects relating to the textile industry.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Institute for each year from 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY :
ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS**

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	577	537	546	564	504
Vocational	146	134	120	161	183
Part-time—					
Apprentices	608	768	804	895	983
Other	1,536	1,485	1,574	1,654	1,677
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	96	100	105	113	110
Other	36	38	41	43	44
Part-time—					
Teaching	65	64	61	63	64
Other	11	8	16	19	17
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant \$	516,322	546,930	596,220	667,578	838,822
Fees \$	66,210	69,180	67,976	72,696	91,946
Other Receipts \$	68,636	63,182	66,084	66,386	59,180

Further Reference, 1962 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963 ; Technical Education, 1965

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884 it has taught and prepared students for examinations which are controlled and directed by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and which lead to registration as a pharmacist in Victoria.

In 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy became an affiliated college within the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the first Bachelor of Pharmacy degrees were granted in June 1968. In 1967, it received a substantial increase in grants towards recurrent expenses and was allocated \$667,000 for the 1967-69 triennium towards a new addition to the existing laboratories, from State and Federal sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation examination. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a University pre-science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Enrolments and Finance

The number of students attending the College from 1963 to 1967 is shown below :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS*

Course	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pharmacy	429	434	460	449	432
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	9	5	..	2	2
Total	438	439	460	451	434

* Excludes students of short-term course in Applied Pharmacology, who numbered 159 in 1967.

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Government Grants—Maintenance	55,000	70,000	42,000	58,000	205,494
Capital .. .. .	..	86,000	..	10,000	117,000
Lecture Fees	131,962	133,344	187,145	183,741	173,249
Examination Fees*	152	14	..	..	..
Total Principal Receipts ..	187,114	289,358	229,145	251,741	495,743
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	120,020	128,768	132,181	158,822	184,422
Drugs and Chemicals	14,902	14,450	15,149	20,307	30,723
Administration, etc.	61,632	68,328	90,150	111,680	137,417
Total Principal Expenditure ..	196,554	211,546	237,480	290,809†	352,562

* Examination fees are now paid to the Pharmacy Board.

† Includes expenditure on new Pharmacology Department.

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning, and administering adult education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

Activities

The Council of Adult Education comprises twenty-three members, seven ex officio and the others appointed for three year terms by the Governor in Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, La Trobe University, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Education Department, and the Council itself through its Director appointed by Cabinet. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four by voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor in Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council.

Under the Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers, assisted by full-time clerical officers, administer different sections of the Council's work.

The following table shows details of the Council's activities from 1965 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	114	250	134	286	150	331
Students Enrolled ..	4,247	9,596	4,356	9,457	4,293	10,536

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	434	472	485
Students Enrolled	4,824	5,169	5,511
Art Exhibitions	21	26	25

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

**VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
INCOME					
Government Grant ..	120	158	161	160	166
Lecture Fees, etc. ..	56	71	83	100	122
Conferences	13	18	14	21	33
Miscellaneous	71	48	14	13	4
Total Income	260	296	272	293	325
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	81	87	91	100	107
Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups ..	61	72	83	93	111
Administration ..	23	56	60	59	66
Miscellaneous* ..	92	85	38	40	42
Total Expenditure	258	299	272	292	325

* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1963 and 1964.

Further Reference, 1963

State Film Centre

The State Film Centre is a documentary film library which lends 16mm films free of charge to borrowing groups throughout Victoria. It is a section of the Premier's Department and is under the supervision of an advisory body called the Victorian Documentary Film Council.

The Centre is required to build up and maintain a representative collection of 16mm films, make them readily available to Victorian borrowing groups without fee, and to promote the effective use of the films throughout the State. Film information is compiled and distributed, reference books on films are collected, technical advice is given, and special demonstration screenings are arranged.

The Centre was established in June 1946 and has built up an extensive and varied collection of over 13,700 films which it circulates to approximately 2,000 borrowing groups. Film loans exceed 75,000 a year, with viewings of about five million annually. Half of the films loaned each year are for classroom use with an age range from kindergarten to university level. The Centre endeavours to meet the film needs of all the Registered schools in Victoria. In addition, it lends supplementary material to State high schools and technical schools and provides films for adult groups of every kind.

Each year the Centre's two travelling projectionists take screenings to country areas, in many cases working with other Government bodies such as the State Electricity Commission, the Health Department,

the Soil Conservation Authority, and the Council of Adult Education. By means of trailer mounted generators it is possible to present film screenings in remote areas beyond the reach of power lines.

As part of its country service, the Centre has established regional film libraries in municipal book libraries at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Echuca, Geelong, Horsham, Rosebud (Flinders-Mornington), Swan Hill, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, and Yallourn. A monthly collection of films is sent to each centre and, in addition, each of the regional librarians borrows other films as required on behalf of locally registered groups.

The State Film Centre has become a recognised source of information on matters relating to the presentation and production of 16mm motion pictures. It gives free advice to schools, film societies, business and industry, and the 16mm film user in general. It exchanges information regularly with film libraries in other Australian States. Public preview screenings are held regularly in Melbourne, and films from the Centre are shown almost every night of the year in association with various community activities.

The Centre is the Victorian agency of the National Library of Australia Film Division in Canberra and is the official repository for the Melbourne film collections of the British High Commission, the Canadian Government Offices, and the Indian Government Tourist Office.

Health and Medical Research

Health

General

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health. Through the Department of Health the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services that are either administered directly or supported financially by the Government. Legislative power to exercise this mandate stems from the *Health Act* 1958, which also charges him with the administration of various Acts governing aspects of today's health services. Most of these Acts are devoted to those parts of the health service that have assumed increased importance. These include hospital (including mental hospital) services, services for the treatment of cancer, control of poisons and drugs, and Acts empowering the registration of members of certain professions and other vocational groups whose work bears directly on public health.

In administering Victoria's health services the Minister is assisted and advised by the permanent head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority on matters that come within their respective fields of responsibility. As occasion demands, other statutory bodies within the Ministry may be called upon for advice.

The Department of Health includes a central administrative branch, containing the Secretariat and associated service sections, and four branches, the General Health Branch, the Mental Hygiene Branch, the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, and the Tuberculosis Branch. The

General Health Branch is controlled by the Chief Health Officer and the Mental Hygiene Branch by the Mental Health Authority. Each of the remaining two branches is controlled by a medical specialist and an administrator.

Bridging the Department and the community in the public health field is the Commission of Public Health, a body which has been connected with the promotion of public health since 1919. The chairman is the Chief Health Officer; the remaining six members consist of two medical practitioners, three municipal councillors representing local government, and one other member. The Commission administers sections of the Health Act and its responsibilities are to promote the prevention, limitation and suppression of infectious and preventable diseases, to report to the Minister on health matters, to publish reports, information and advice on public health and the prevention of disease, and to educate the public in the preservation of health. It deals with all aspects of environmental health, including such matters of current importance as the prevention of air pollution, the control of food standards and purity, and regulations governing the use and transport of radio-active substances. The executive instrument of the Commission is the General Health Branch, the officers of which either carry out its policies directly or exercise general oversight over execution of these policies by the municipalities.

An important contribution to the maintenance of a high standard of community health is made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission which supervises and co-ordinates hospital and ambulance services throughout the State. Working within the framework of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the Commission exercises general supervision over all subsidised charitable institutions (including public hospitals) and benevolent societies. It registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes, and recommends allocations from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies. At a time when the care of the aged is a major problem facing health administrators, the Commission's Geriatric Division supervises, and assists financially, institutions and homes that provide care for old people. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for patients awaiting admission to special hospitals for the aged, and, by means of geriatric conferences and training courses, disseminates information on the care and needs of the aged.

Under the guidance of the Mental Health Authority, mental health services have been expanded significantly in recent years to keep pace with the increasing incidence of mental ill-health. Mental hospitals throughout the State provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for the mentally ill. In an effort to detect and treat mental illness at an early stage in its development, outpatient clinics have been established in Melbourne and various country centres. Cases requiring hospitalisation are treated at special psychiatric hospitals. Residential special schools are maintained for intellectually handicapped children, where diagnostic and training services are provided. Research is being conducted into the causes of mental and emotional illness and new methods of treatment, and programmes of community education, aimed at increasing public understanding of the problem of mental ill-health, are arranged. A personal emergency service operates 24 hours of every day for the benefit of those with urgent emotional problems.

Other important bodies within the Department are the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute, the Fairfield Hospital Board, and the National Fitness Council, together with a number of boards catering for the registration, or in some cases, the registration and training of, doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, and hairdressers. There exist also consultative councils, bodies of experts appointed under the power of the Health Act to advise the Minister on such special problems as poliomyelitis, maternal mortality, and influenza.

Further References, 1964-68 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967

Public Health Engineering

Public health engineering is concerned with the control of the environmental factors that influence man's health. The steady advances made against disease, especially communicable disease, that began towards the end of the last century were largely due to the work of the public health engineer who introduced sanitary measures basic to any public health service : the provision of a pure and sufficient water supply, the safe disposal of human and solid wastes, the sanitary control of drains, sewers, slaughter houses, and noxious trades. Today, while continuing his work in these fields, he finds himself confronted by a variety of new environmental factors such as the pollution of water and the atmosphere by industrial wastes, the problem of pesticide residues, and the safe disposal of radioactive wastes.

In Victoria the public health engineering provisions of the Health Act are administered by the Engineering Division of the General Health Branch under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

The Division works on the following projects :

Sewerage and Septic Tank Installations

Plans and specifications of proposed sewerage works for provincial towns are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Sewerage Districts Act. The Commission of Public Health may then make any representations or recommendations it feels necessary to the Minister for Water Supply, who administers the Act. Where it is proposed to sewer a provincial town the proposed site for the treatment of sewage is inspected for suitability. After completion of the scheme, regular inspections of treatment works and sampling of effluents are carried out. Plans and specifications of septic tank systems installed by municipalities, those serving public buildings, and those discharging effluent to a stream or into the sea are examined. Works are inspected on completion and during subsequent operation. Information is provided on the construction of septic tanks and small or institutional sewage treatment plants.

Stream Pollution

Investigations are made of all cases of stream pollution throughout the State referred to the Department. In accordance with the provisions of Section 82 of the Health Act, all proposals for discharge

of trade waste from new or altered industrial processes to water courses are examined for adequacy of the treatment processes. Completed works are kept under observation and samples of effluent are collected for analysis.

Abattoirs and Saleyards

Plans and specifications of abattoirs in "Meat Areas" and municipal cattle saleyards proposed to be constructed or extended are examined. The finished works are inspected for compliance with the plans and specifications approved.

Clean Air

The Clean Air Section of the Engineering Division deals with the provisions of the Clean Air Act. It examines the plans and specifications of new industrial plant which would emit air impurities, public or municipal incinerators, equipment for arresting air impurities, and then makes necessary recommendations to the Commission of Public Health. In addition it monitors air pollutants in Melbourne, Geelong, and Gippsland.

Buildings

Plans and specifications of all "public buildings" such as theatres, halls, churches, schools (other than State Schools), child minding and pre-school centres, infant welfare centres, public hospitals and benevolent institutions, as well as sports arenas (including motor racing circuits) are examined for compliance with the Public Building Regulations and the completed buildings are inspected to see they comply with the plans and specifications approved.

Plans and specifications of all amusement park structures, such as ferris wheels, are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Amusement Park (Public Buildings) Regulations. After they have been erected, however, their inspection is the responsibility of the local municipality. Plans and specifications of mechanical ventilation systems serving public buildings are examined and after installation the systems are tested under both summer and winter conditions.

Water Supply

In accordance with an arrangement between the Commission of Public Health and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, a chemist attached to the Engineering Division carries out regular inspections of plants providing for the chlorination of provincial water supplies, and arrangements are made for the bacteriological analysis of the supplies. Advice is given to the plant operator on the effectiveness of the method of chlorination.

Swimming Pools

Public swimming pools throughout the State are inspected regularly and managers are advised on the operation of the chlorination systems. Spot checks are made to determine the effectiveness of the chlorination.

In addition to these regular tasks, the Division deals with other engineering matters affecting public health which may be referred to it, such as the installation of nightsoil and garbage depots and complaints about inefficient drainage systems.

School Medical Service

This Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Education Department and is concerned with promoting the health of school-age children in the State. Its functions are carried out through the medical examination of school children and health promotion through teachers and parents. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health.

Medical Examination

Before 1967, this aimed at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form III. Teachers also referred for examination any children in whom they suspected ill-health or medical handicap, and those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967, the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, whilst follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades were continued. Parents were sent questionnaires to identify those children needing further medical assessment, and screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. Routine examinations of Form III pupils were continued.

The assessment of children who are unable to keep up with their contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment.

In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to aid communication between private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers. Familiarity with community facilities and welfare services greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The school medical officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. Particularly is this so in cases of chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of its effect on general behaviour and classroom performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. This is usually sought from a general practitioner. Those families who have no general practitioner are helped to find one. Limited use is made of staff specialists to advise on the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and some survey work is carried out to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This survey work is done in co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician's Office.

During 1967, there were 129,591 examinations in schools, 3,936 special examinations including referrals to specialists, and 12,000 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

Health Promotion

In Victoria, health education of children is mainly carried out by parents and teachers. The School Medical Service seeks to promote child health through school teachers because of their special relationship with children.

The Service advises the Education Department on the health standards of schools and school teachers, and the medical suitability of all applicants for teaching service is assessed.

Some school medical officers work in the teachers' colleges to promote the health of school children through the teachers of the future. This is done by individual and group health education and counselling of students. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools.

Tuberculosis Branch

In recent years there have been many changes in the control of tuberculosis, a disease which has been listed amongst the causes of death in State records since the 1880s and as a notifiable infectious disease since early this century. Recorded rates indicate great improvements; the figures for deaths from tuberculosis have declined from 58.24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 2.82 in 1967.

Before the introduction of chemotherapy in 1948, patients depended largely on their own capacity to build up resistance to the disease, encouraged by an environment in a sanatorium if, and when, beds were available. With the introduction of effective anti-tuberculous chemotherapy the outlook for the tuberculosis sufferer was completely changed. His prognosis was vastly improved and the necessary duration spent in sanatorium and off work was markedly reduced. However, his ultimate recovery is still usually dependent on his continuing to take chemotherapy for up to two years after discharge and remaining under the supervision of chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and return to good health.

Tuberculosis workers are now able to direct more time and attention to other facets of tuberculosis control, using mass miniature chest X-rays, more extensive contact surveys, tuberculin surveys of school children, B.C.G. vaccination programmes, chemoprophylaxis, and more detailed out-patient supervision. Compulsory chest X-rays have brought under treatment people with unsuspected tuberculosis and many more with evidence of past disease who must attend outpatient clinics regularly so that any variation in their condition can be observed. This group continues to present a greater risk of developing active tuberculosis than other members of the community.

The present policy is for chest X-ray surveys to be carried out for all adults in the State each three years and for tuberculin surveys of school children over the age of 11 years each three years, with B.C.G. vaccination offered to the negative reactors.

The first compulsory chest X-ray survey commenced in October 1963 and the State was completed in August 1967. During the survey, 2,094,798 persons were examined, yielding 974 active cases

of tuberculosis and 7,421 apparently inactive cases giving rates of 0.45 per 1,000 and 3.54 per 1,000, respectively. A check of attendances for X-ray made against the electoral rolls showed that 98% of the enrolled population had attended for X-ray on survey or within twelve months. The second compulsory survey is proceeding and the number of active cases being found at this survey is appreciably lower than on the first survey.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :

**VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.**

Sanatoria	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	541	526	517	518	518
Country	203	203	198	187	187
Total	744	729	715	705	705
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,045	977	1,005	1,032	1,039
Country	246	230	234	178	224
Total	1,291	1,207	1,239	1,210	1,263
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	1,024	994	970	919	1,031
Country	208	200	211	170	195
Total	1,232	1,194	1,181	1,089	1,226
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	53	65	62	88	71
Country	13	18	21	29	12
Total	66	83	83	117	83

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New Cases Referred for Investigation	12,015	12,757	12,665	11,944	13,483
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	54,870	55,975	54,391	57,149	53,007
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	21,851	22,464	20,372	22,271	24,870
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	38,807	37,290	37,943	39,555	41,122
Micro	13,962	14,336	12,741	15,673	13,732
Tuberculin Tests	11,531	10,424	10,579	11,756	10,884
B.C.G. Vaccinations	3,279	3,194	3,861	4,829	4,326
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray Surveys	478,861	428,306	596,994	662,576	641,974
School Tuberculin Surveys—Mantoux Tests	48,680	75,897	78,945	90,643	72,636

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-Rays, 1965 ; Tuberculosis and Mass X-Ray Surveys, 1964-68

Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal, infant welfare, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralised one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of \$6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,900 per annum for each full-time sister employed. Every municipality in the State, except one, is contributing to an infant welfare service for the families within its boundaries. Upper Yarra is the municipality which is the exception, but in its main town, Warburton, the mothers come to the centre at the Seventh-day Adventist Hospital, staffed by an infant welfare sister. Mothers for whom this service is not adequate avail themselves of the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required. Sale, with a population of 8,000, has approximately 200 birth notifications per year and employs the full-time service of one infant welfare sister and has one complete infant welfare centre building with a residence attached. Towns of smaller size do not require the full-time service of a sister and a shire may employ one sister to provide the needs of four or five townships within the municipality.

In addition to consultations, the sister makes home visits and keeps records, so that a full-time sister working a forty hour week can only really afford to have twenty hours for consultation. A full day's consultation time is regarded as five hours, so that if a centre is open for four days per week for five hours, the remaining twenty hours are spent in home visiting, records, and preparatory work.

As well as actually supervising the health of the child under five years of age and advising the mother, the sister may give demonstrations on preparation of foods, bathing and dressing the infant, and may arrange other health education activities with parents, such as discussion groups, or invite speakers to address them. Sometimes films can be obtained on different aspects of child health and a member of the Health Department staff may attend to conduct discussions on the topic illustrated.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing their own infant welfare service and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently, the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion

to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish their own centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Four of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme, which is conducted by the Maternal, Infant and Pre-school Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters during the early years of their child's life.

There are three Infant Welfare Training Schools: Tweddle Baby Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, and the Presbyterian Hospital for Mothers and Babies. The State examination in Infant Welfare Nursing is conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council.

Infant Welfare Sisters give courses of lectures to secondary school girls on the care of the young child in the home. During 1967, 166 schools were visited and in all 386 courses given; 10,848 students received lectures. Further details are as follows:

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE LECTURES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	Source of Infant Welfare Sisters Giving Lectures in 1967		
				Department of Health	Victorian Baby Health Centres	Municipal Infant Welfare Centres (Country)
Number of Schools ..	177	173	166	102	39	25
Special Groups ..	6	7	8	5	..	3
Total Schools and Groups ..	183	180	174	107	39	28
Number of Courses ..	401	412	386	248	98	40
Number of Lectures ..	4,057	4,170	4,060	2,645	980	435
Number of Students ..	10,926	11,081	10,848	7,399	2,493	956
Certificates Issued ..	9,705	9,842	9,637	6,590	2,239	808

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1965 to 1967 are listed below:

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
Municipal Centres ..	652	659	676
Centres on Mobile Circuits ..	16	17	17
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels ..	9	9	9
Commonwealth Defence Stations ..	1	1	1
Total All Types ..	678	686	703
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres ..	345	353	360
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	63,781	63,971	65,387
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	180,327	178,390	186,395
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,383,407	1,379,027	1,432,815
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled ..	69	65	68

Further Reference, 1962

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At thirty selected Infant Welfare Centres, a Pre-Natal Clinic is conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
Total Number	31	31	30
Patients Attending	7,719	7,058	6,718
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	36,352	32,742	29,940

Pre-School Services

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organisation. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the *Victorian Year Book 1962*.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent counselling.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are fourteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidised by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

Children attending pre-school centres may have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 732 subsidised pre-school centres in 1967, 433 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 33 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 23 by private doctors. There were 19,329 children examined by Department of Health doctors at subsidised centres.

Since 1964, unsubsidised pre-school centres and child minding centres have been given the opportunity to arrange free medical examinations for their children. In 1967, 124 centres availed themselves of this service.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidises the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher, or pre-school play leader. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organisations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1965 to 1967 and their particulars are listed below :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	524	26,445	569	28,760	605	30,617
Play Centres	108	3,426	111	3,456	112	3,285
Day Nurseries	13	646	13	656	14	716
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	646	30,617	694	32,972	732	34,718

NOTE.—Enrolment figures for Day Nurseries and the Crèche show capacity only.

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters.—Approximately seventy infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct the four-month infant welfare training course which can only be taken by double-certificated nurses. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Mothercraft Nurses.—Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen-month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 150 mothercraft nurses are trained.

Pre-School Mothercraft Nurses.—This six-month training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Six bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers.—The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew conducts a three year Diploma course for girls training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded thirty bursaries for this training during 1967—fifteen to metropolitan students and fifteen to country students.

Pre-School Play Leaders.—The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Division of the Department of Health conducts a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders, and eight bursaries were awarded in 1967.

Building Grants

The following table shows the number and amounts of capital grants made to infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries from 1965 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings Subsidised	1965		1966		1967	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Infant Welfare Centres ..	14	78	15	84	15	90
Pre-School Centres ..	38	206	29	165	32	190
Day Nurseries..	1	20	..	..	1	20
Supplementary Grants ..	..	16	..	71	..	100
Total ..	53	320	44	320	48	400

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Salaries	264	281	311
Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	536	540	544
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres ..	1,250	1,409	1,588
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	140	151	164
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	12	12	12
Mothercraft	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	63	73	78
Other Expenditure	67	78	73
Total	2,354	2,565	2,792

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act* 1959, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, six country regions were selected (with about equal population in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, out-patient clinics, and residential hostels. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units are now in use. Early treatment units are now established at Larundel, Royal Park, Ballarat, Dandenong, Malvern, Shepparton, and Traralgon; further early treatment centres will be established at Geelong, Benalla, and Sunshine.

Training centres and schools for intellectually defective patients are functioning at Kew, Sunbury, Ararat, Stawell, Bendigo, Janefield, Beechworth, Travancore, and St Nicholas Hospital, Carlton.

A State-wide service of out-patient clinics has now been provided. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance hospitals. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the follow-up of discharged hospital patients.

Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service and deals with alcoholism as well as the problems of forensic psychiatry. Some clinics serve many purposes, being concerned with sheltered workshops, children and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, a follow-up service for discharged patients, and hostel supervision.

For intellectually handicapped persons there are thirty-six Day Training Centres functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

A specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For this purpose a statistical section and research unit which is now recognised as a training centre within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, has been established at Royal Park,

The following table shows the persons under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,237	4,842	4,594	3,682	3,529
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	262	303	310	299	291
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	148	168	141	153	160
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	798	958	958	1,047	999
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,359	1,322	1,455	1,937	1,910
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	1	2	2	7	14
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	357	335	381	374	374
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	700	769	874	1,095	1,186
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals ..	47	78	94	112	115
In Training Schools.. ..	510	519	533	521	557
Total Resident Patients ..	9,419	9,296	9,342	9,227	9,135
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc.	1,928	2,214	1,905	1,537	1,362
Total under Care ..	11,347	11,510	11,247	10,764	10,497

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1967 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1967

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1 January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31 December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	5,619	1,084	6,703	3,241	2,844	666	5,439	995	6,434
Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	306	85	391	219	184	37	305	84	389
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	527	243	770	6,779	6,769	81	534	165	699
Informal Hospitals ..	112	..	112	1,472	1,468	1	115	..	115
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	2,142	118	2,260	547	453	51	2,185	118	2,303
Training Schools ..	521	7	528	147	117	1	557	..	557
Total	9,227	1,537	10,764	12,405	11,835	837	9,135	1,362	10,497

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963 ; History of Mental Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Mental Health Research Institute

This Institute, established by the Mental Health Authority in 1955, is directed by the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Hygiene Department.

The Institute has mainly directed its work towards mapping the nature and extent of mental illnesses and mental retardation in the community through its Statistical-Epidemiological Unit and it encourages and develops research throughout the Mental Hygiene Department.

It includes, within its buildings, a departmental central library, museum and archives. In 1967, it became integrated with the University of Melbourne Department of Psychiatry for supervision of training for postgraduate degrees such as Ph.D. and M.D. It is adjacent to the Parkville Psychiatric Unit, the departmental training facility run in conjunction with the Melbourne University Department of Psychiatry.

The Institute is incorporating more social and behavioural science in its research methods. Among recent epidemiological studies has been a total health and social survey in a rural town. A survey has also been completed of all moderately and severely intellectually handicapped persons in Victoria. A 23-year survey of the occurrence of cases of Down's syndrome (mongolism) in Victoria has led to the unique hypothesis of a relationship between this disorder and infectious hepatitis, affecting the chromosomes at or around the time of conception. The occurrence of other birth anomalies of the central nervous system has also been mapped, as well as mental health problems associated with suicides, alcoholism, marriage breakdowns, migration, etc. A study is being completed of the community's attitudes to mental illness and the mental health of deserted wives and children.

In the biological field, biochemical, chromosomal and neuropathological laboratories are established and are aiding in research. The evaluation of psychotropic drugs continues and a number of studies on the organic features of senile mental changes have been carried out. Besides the mongolism hypothesis, original work has been carried out on blood electrolyte balances in certain mental states and contributions are being made to psychiatric literature from departmental sources. Further areas of study include adult, adolescent, and child forensic cases; the recognition of emotional problems in pre-school children; and the follow-up and evaluation of various community placements for different groups of discharged patients.

At any one time about forty research projects are undertaken through the Mental Health Research Institute and, altogether, the results of some 400 researches have been published since the Institute was opened in late 1955.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission, consisting of three full time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff to assist it. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent, and the Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1967-68 amounted to \$5.2m.

In the year 1966-67, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$12.3m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$40.5m for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

- (1) For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.
- (2) For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

At 30 June 1967, the Commission had on its register 1,586 institutions and societies, which, besides public and private hospitals, included benevolent homes and hostels, organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, crèches, relief organisations, and other institutions or societies.

Public Hospitals

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 64 per cent of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost ; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost ; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$10.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community, and State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals and religious and charitable organisations, are endeavouring to meet the changing needs.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals have medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals. (See page 540.)

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1967, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 214 registered private hospitals with 5,517 beds, whilst in country areas there were 93 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,656 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel become available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been set up at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

Nurse Training, 1962; Care of the Aged, 1965; Hospital Architecture, 1966; Hospitals in Medical Education, 1967; Charities in Victoria, 1968.

Ambulance Services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1964-65 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Vehicles	263	271	282
Staff	509	535	558
Contributors	330,649	347,311	361,095
Patients Carried	271,835	280,052	280,695
Mileage Travelled by Ambulances ..	4,242,668	4,342,920	4,077,881
Maintenance Grants \$	589,724	621,414	641,054
Capital Grants \$	236,216	247,093	235,799

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidised) in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	12	12	12
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	20	21	22	22	22
Country	110	110	111	112	112
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	4	5	5	6	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	7	8	8	9	9
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	6	8	9	10	10
Total Hospitals	172	177	181	185	186
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	34	36	36	36	35
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	3	4
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	7	6	6	5	4
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	13	12	12	11	12
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	81	81	81	79	79

* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

† In addition to the institutions shown above, which were under the control of one or other of the State's health authorities, there were, in 1967, 1,353 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Institutions	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	42,950	44,001	47,034	48,966	54,481
Patients†	20,349	23,025	25,982	28,929	36,103
Other	7,059	7,167	6,291	8,203	6,852
Total	70,359	74,193	79,307	86,098	97,436
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	29,489	35,074	45,559	50,635	58,379
Capital	13,508	10,787	11,327	12,713	16,073
Other	22,751	26,245	21,080	22,169	23,988
Total	65,748	72,106	77,965	85,518	98,440
Sanatoria—					
Receipts‡	1,114	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	670	777	786	808	864
Other	444	497	469	522	530
Total	1,114	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394
Mental Health Institutions§—					
Receipts‡	17,682	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	10,186	10,905	11,748	13,074	14,160
Capital	1,980	3,522	2,300	3,337	3,423
Other	5,516	5,019	6,380	6,212	6,579
Total	17,682	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162
Other Charitable Institutions||—					
Receipts—					
Government¶	6,312	6,527	5,906	6,424	6,724
Patients§	3,327	2,887	3,161	3,976	3,115
Other	5,623	4,892	5,818	5,740	6,280
Total	15,261	14,306	14,885	16,140	16,119
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	7,779	5,903	6,408	6,916	7,544
Capital	2,972	2,995	2,476	2,110	1,888
Other	7,183	5,400	6,374	7,330	6,903
Total	17,934	14,300	15,258	16,355	16,335
Total Receipts	104,416	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111
Total Expenditure	102,478	107,125	114,907	125,826	140,331

* Due to a change in accounting methods adopted by hospitals in 1964–65, figures from 1964–65 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

† Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

‡ Sanatoria and Mental Health Institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

§ Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

|| Previously Hospitals for the Aged were included in Other Charitable Institutions. In this table they are included in Hospitals. Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table in Other Charitable Institutions.

¶ Includes municipal grants and contributions up to and including 1964.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
INCOME					
Government Aid	67,476	69,760	73,687	78,335	85,787
Charitable Contributions	2,756	2,729	4,931	4,968	4,784
Fees—					
Out-patients	1,950	2,175	2,922	3,734	3,464
In-patients—					
Public	13,790	15,405	16,456	17,593	20,973
Private and Intermediate	7,936	8,372	10,081	11,922	14,975
Other	10,508	10,778	7,799	9,640	9,128
Total	104,416	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	48,123	52,659	64,501	71,432	80,946
Other Operating Expenses	33,929	35,487	31,854	34,833	36,146
Non-operating Expenses	1,965	1,675	2,448	1,401	1,855
Capital	18,461	17,305	16,103	18,161	21,384
Total	102,478	107,125	114,906	125,826	140,331

* See note (*) to previous table.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1967

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals*	2,061	412	1,588	263	52,150	12,553	187,949
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	2,944	1,177	2,427	919	71,658	49,708	310,557
Country	2,936	3,310	2,005	1,855	42,007	101,204	317,252
Auxiliary Hospitals	419	10	385	1	2,522	9	59
Hospitals for the Aged	3,371	..	3,107	..	5,662	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	32	12	35	5	86	26	..
Sanatoria	363	..	196	..	651	..	..
Total	12,126	4,921	9,743	3,043	174,736	163,500	815,817

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. A central council in Melbourne, comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women, administers the Association.

At 31 March 1967, there were forty hospitals with a total of 487 beds, and eighteen nursing centres, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick.

During the year ended March 1967, 19,841 patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,282, surgical and medical 10,137, and outpatients 7,422. There was one maternal death, and perinatal mortality was 15·0 per 1,000 live births. A total of 12,346 individual patients was treated in bush nursing centres. The total number of centre treatments was 31,877—18,062 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 13,815 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

The hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals receive government maintenance grants, a total of \$351,000 for 1966–67. The money for approved capital works, such as buildings and new equipment, is initially raised locally, then subsidised by the State Government on a three for one basis. The Government subsidy for capital works during the year 1966–67 was \$300,000.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients. The nursing centres are also controlled by a local committee of management and members receive free treatment. The nursing centres receive financial assistance from the State Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and from the Commonwealth Government through a Home Nursing Subsidy Grant.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31 March 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	500	509	575	566	789
Collections, Donations, etc. ..	128	136	89	69	82
Proceeds from Entertainments ..	12	13	18	18	18
Patients' Fees	504	542	611	665	828
Members' Fees	48	47	49	49	55
Interest and Rent	4	7	7	10	14
Miscellaneous	6	20	11	24	32
Total Receipts ..	1,202	1,274	1,360	1,401	1,818
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	378	395	433	506	675
Other	232	242	276	269	295
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc. ..	166	170	159	148	177
Surgery and Medicine	40	41	38	47	57
Repairs and Maintenance	34	36	38	53	42
Furniture and Equipment	64	57	28	72	23
Printing, Stationery, etc.	16	15	18	19	23
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc.	2	2	3	4	6
Miscellaneous	24	29	56	61	78
Loan and Interest Repayments ..	6	17	19	19	17
Land and Buildings	154	72	201	46	215
Alterations and Additions	32	86	88	25	70
Total Expenditure ..	1,148	1,162	1,358	1,269	1,680

* Includes \$76,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1963, \$34,000 for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, \$34,000 for 1966, and \$39,000 for 1967.

Royal District Nursing Service

History

The Royal District Nursing Service, known then as the Melbourne District Nursing Society, was founded in 1885 by a small group of citizens with the object of

“carrying the benefits of skilled nursing, medical treatments and comforts to the houses of the sick poor of the city, attending to chronic and septic cases which cannot be accepted by the general hospital, completing cures which the exigencies of space have necessitated leaving the hospital, and attending cases where the removal would entail the breaking up of the home.”

Originally district nursing was for nursing the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to changes in society and the more complicated

and expensive forms of hospital, medical and surgical treatment, the services of the district nurse are now becoming more generally available.

The first official recognition of district nursing as a community responsibility came in 1896 with a charity vote of £15 (\$30) from the City of Melbourne and in 1900 the State Government made a grant of £70 (\$140). In 1909, with the idea of starting an Australian Order of District Nursing, Miss Amy Hughes, General Superintendent of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, visited Australia to help extend the work throughout Australia.

The Service is incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a philanthropic society and is subsidised by State and Federal Governments. Its internal management and financial structure are similar to those of public hospitals, except that a home nursing subsidy is received. Administration is from central headquarters in St Kilda Road and district nursing centres are being built at strategic locations throughout the area of 1,800 square miles around Melbourne now served by district nurses.

District nurses are all trained nursing sisters and in addition to post-natal care associated with some hospitals, care for patients of all ages. All classes of illnesses and injuries suitable for domiciliary care are nursed, the Service normally caring for about 2,500 patients at any given time. Included in these patients is an ever-increasing number of paraplegic and quadraplegic patients, resulting from the increasing number of road traffic accidents.

District nurses travel one million miles a year to make 350,000 visits to 15,000 patients ; 1,000 homes are visited each day by district nurses.

Poisons Information Centre

In August 1962, the Poisons Information Centre was established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This Centre was the first to be established in Australia and was the result of several meetings attended by officers of the Department of Health, medical superintendents of the metropolitan teaching hospitals, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The outcome of these discussions was a recommendation to the Commission of Public Health that a Poisons Information Centre should be established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission of Public Health and accepted by the Government of the day.

The Royal Children's Hospital made accommodation available and agreed to medical officers of the Hospital supervising the work in this Centre. The Centre is now staffed and maintained by the Department of Health but the overall supervision is carried out by the Medical Director of the Royal Children's Hospital.

In 1954, a survey showed that in one year between 400 and 500 children attended the Royal Children's Hospital for the treatment of accidental poisoning. Although only a small number of accidental poisoning cases are fatal, the distress caused is considerable particularly as many cases of accidental poisoning of children are preventable.

The Poisons Information Centre handles inquiries from doctors, pharmacists, and from the general public. It also collects and collates statistics and information concerning cases of poisoning; gathers from all available sources the details of substances containing poisonous agents; maintains liaison with other such organisations; and provides educational material to the public in regard to the dangers of accidental poisoning.

Since its establishment in August 1962, the number of inquiries per calendar year at the Centre has increased from 1,900 in 1963 to 2,825 in 1967. An analysis of the figures of cases of accidental poisoning shows that approximately 40 per cent are due to swallowing some form of medication and 25 per cent due to swallowing household products such as disinfectants, detergents, etc.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalise and regularise the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day" appeal to parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows:

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND: RECEIPTS (\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1963	478	66	544
1964	486	65	551
1965	515	60	575
1966	513	57	570
1967	483	57	540

Further Reference, 1962

Cancer Institute Board

Functions

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation ;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;
- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;
- (7) to provide at the Institute and, at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
 - (ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ;
and
 - (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

Developments

In November 1967, the installation of the Institute's third piece of megavoltage equipment was completed. This is an 8 MeV. Linear Accelerator manufactured in England, and provides the Institute with its most powerful piece of megavoltage equipment. With the increasing number of patients reporting and requiring treatment, this unit will provide greater flexibility in the management of patients, and help to overcome the time lag in treatment which has been a disturbing factor during 1967. A special committee of the Board is now studying the requirements of the Institute for a Betatron or its equivalent. It has been accepted that a fourth megavoltage unit would be needed. This was based on the view that the demand for radiotherapy services would grow as the result of an increase in population and a better understanding of radiobiology.

The Cancer Institute has built up extensive experience in the use of Linear Accelerators both as a clinical tool and on the investigational side in connection with barotherapy. Elsewhere experience has been gained with Cobalt units, but in Britain and Australia very few institutes

have had experience with the electron beams in the high energy range and it is felt that such experience should be available in this country, more particularly as this type of irradiation lends itself to better techniques in certain types of cancer. There is a great deal of investigational work to be done in this field. Investigation is therefore being directed towards a unit in the energy range 35–45 MeV.

A new research unit was established during the year to investigate the Discriminant Factor in Breast Cancer. During the interim in which laboratory space is being developed at the Institute, a new unit was established in association with the Department of Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital, and the officer in charge of the unit is being assisted by professorial staff in the Department of Medicine, Prince Henry's Hospital, and the Physiology Department, University of Melbourne.

Early in 1967, the Institute became a clinical school of the University of Melbourne and plans are now being formulated to make provision for undergraduate medical education at the Institute. In addition, the research units have now become affiliated with the appropriate research units of the University of Melbourne and the work of graduate staff may now be accepted for Ph.D. studies.

Pathology Services

The main function of the Pathology Department is to act as an ancillary service to what is primarily a radiotherapeutic clinic. The laboratory is compact and therefore the departments of morbid histology, biochemistry, haematology, and microbiology are under one control, thus achieving integration of all the relevant pathological data.

Since 1965, biochemical investigations have been increasingly used, as accurate knowledge of the chemical state of the patient can be of vital importance in the long term management of a variety of cancer sufferers. Newly developed techniques are also being constantly adapted to routine use.

Medical Physics

The work of the department has continued to increase as a result of the general expansion of the Institute's activities, more requests for advice and assistance at other hospitals (mainly in the radio-isotope field), and the developing programmes of investigation, research and teaching.

The greater number of patients being treated at the Cancer Institute has meant a corresponding increase in the work of the treatment planning section of the department, which is responsible for the detailed calculations associated with the radiotherapists' radiation prescriptions and the preparation of a comprehensive treatment plan for each patient. In September 1965, a special Planning Clinic was established.

The physical bases of a number of radiotherapy procedures are being re-evaluated with a view to possible improvements in technique. In the field of radio-isotopes new diagnostic techniques have been developed and a general study has begun of the wider use of the shorter lived isotopes in tracer investigations. A radio-isotope scanner has been purchased and will open up new fields of study. Assistance has also been given to the Royal Children's Hospital in establishing its radio-isotope unit and similar assistance is being given to the Alfred Hospital.

One aspect of the department's research programme is directed towards improving methods of radiation measurement, and over the past few years the special properties of semi-conductors have been exploited for this purpose. The uptake and turnover of radioactive phosphorus is also being used in the study of tumour activity. Special detectors and associated electronic instruments have been developed to permit the continuous measurement of the radiophosphorus content of tumour tissue.

Central Cancer Library

The Central Cancer Library is the joint library of the Cancer Institute Board and the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. It endeavours to provide a comprehensive coverage of cancer literature and an information and research centre for inquiries. The monthly Library Bulletin contains an index of cancer articles selected from the Library's current journals, and also lists new books, journals and reprints received. It is distributed to external organisations and individuals.

During 1966-67, the Institute received 5,510 new patients. There were 53,678 attendances for treatment and 88,397 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

Services in Operation

Metropolitan Hospitals

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several departments of the University of Melbourne. These departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties: child health, clinical medicine, dental medicine and surgery, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

Extra-Metropolitan Hospitals

Fourteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals, and these include the 140 kV Superficial Therapy Units at Bendigo, Geelong, Ballarat, and Mildura.

Tasmania

Expanded services are planned for Tasmania by the provision of a new clinic being built in association with the Royal Hobart Hospital. In addition to expanded outpatients' facilities, teaching and seminar facilities are also being made available and a contract has recently been signed for the installation of a Linear Accelerator in Hobart. This is a significant advance on the form of treatment available in Tasmania, Hobart being previously limited to Orthotherapy equipment (i.e., 25 kV) and Launceston to a small Cobalt unit. The new Linear Accelerator will provide modern radiotherapy for that State.

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Act of Parliament in 1936, and charged with the responsibilities of co-ordinating in Victoria research into the causation, prevention and treatment of cancer, with promotion and financial support of such research, and with the encouragement of measures to improve and facilitate the treatment of cancer sufferers.

The Council does not maintain institutions for cancer treatment or research but supports financially such activities in hospitals, universities and medical research institutes. The Council conducts an active education programme to inform the community of the early signs and symptoms of cancer and to encourage those with such symptoms to seek medical advice early. The Council, through its almoner services, provides counsel and financial assistance to cancer patients and their families. It also operates the Central Cancer Registry which maintains records of cancer patients admitted to the major metropolitan public hospitals since 1946.

Contributions to International Cancer Research

Victoria's part in international cancer research is significant. Funds allocated for research have led to the development of many important projects, a situation reflected by the fact that more scientific papers were read by Victorians at the last International Cancer Congress (1966) than the combined number for the rest of the Commonwealth.

The Anti-Cancer Council's Carden Research Fellow at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute and his colleagues have achieved an international reputation for their work relating to leukaemia. Work in the treatment of childhood leukaemia has also been recognised at international medical meetings, and work on viral and chemical carcinogenesis was acknowledged by the award from America of an Eleanor Roosevelt Travelling Fellowship to the research scientist responsible.

Other highlights of original work on cancer carried out in Melbourne include high-pressure oxygen treatment in radiotherapy at the Peter MacCallum Clinic; immunological studies at Monash University; steroid hormone assays in treatment of breast cancer at Melbourne and Monash universities; chemotherapy for secondary cancers in the liver at the Royal Melbourne Hospital; and endoscopic photography at the University of Melbourne.

The Council does not receive a subsidy from the Government but relies on funds subscribed by the people of Victoria. The following table gives details of the Council's expenditure for the financial years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Research	262,230	248,028	241,610	148,283	138,483
Professional and Public Education	55,832	66,542	65,094	41,247	44,120
Aid to Patients	30,126	38,106	55,332	41,858	48,492
Central Cancer Registry	18,198	23,302	16,234	14,694	15,196
Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations ..	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	32,876	33,092	35,490	36,845	35,782
Total Expenditure	403,262	417,070	421,760	290,927	290,073

Paramedical Services

Paramedical services are provided by a group of professional workers associated with doctors in medical work. The group includes physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, medical social workers, psychologists, and dietitians.

An historic development in this field occurred in 1966 with the establishment by the Victorian Government, at a cost of \$1,750,000, of Lincoln House at 625-629 Swanston Street, Melbourne. This building accomodates the occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and speech therapy training schools.

Excellent facilities are made available for each school which is thus able to preserve its own identity but at the same time share the use of other areas which cater for the work and amenities of all three schools combined. The building is so located as to provide easy access to the University of Melbourne and the principal teaching hospitals where students of all three courses receive academic and clinical training.

Physiotherapy was commenced in Victoria in 1890 by Elizabeth McAuley at the Melbourne Hospital. Over the years the medical profession has become convinced of the value of physiotherapy particularly in the field of rehabilitation.

Occupational therapy received its first great impetus with the techniques developed in the rehabilitation of personnel disabled during the Second World War. Appreciation of the value of this ancillary medical service led to the establishment of the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria in 1948. Its aim is to help return mentally and physically handicapped persons to a life of maximum independence and productivity whether at home, in industry, or in a sheltered environment.

Speech therapy which involves the treatment of disorders of speech, language, and voice has been steadily developed in Victoria since 1945. Speech therapists are now employed in the Royal Children's Hospital and metropolitan and country general hospitals. The Education Department provides speech therapists at city and country centres for treatment of children referred by school medical officers. More specialised work is carried out at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and other special hospitals and rehabilitation centres.

Professional social workers provide service over a wide range including social welfare, industry, voluntary and statutory organisations, and community development, as well as in medicine. The medical social worker makes a valuable contribution to ancillary medical service working in close co-operation with the medical practitioner particularly in the fields of general and mental health.

The science and professional practice of psychology are now firmly established in Victoria. In this State psychologists must be registered under the *Psychological Practices Act* 1965. Psychologists in Victoria are employed in the universities, State and Commonwealth public services, commerce, industry, and in private practice. They offer a variety of services including teaching, counselling, vocational selection, and guidance and personnel management.

Dietetics relates scientific knowledge to nutrition in the feeding of individuals and communities in health and disease. Late in 1920 trained nurses were the first to be recruited for special training in the field of dietetics. In 1931, the first Hospital Training School for Dietetics in Victoria was established at the Alfred Hospital. At the present time there are three training schools. In hospital service the medical team includes the therapeutic dietitian. Opportunities are also available for employment of qualified dietitians in administration, research, industry, and teaching.

Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital

The research activities of this unit arise from microbiological problems within the fields of public health and infectious disease. The unit is closely associated with the Victorian State Health Department and the Health Commission for Victoria. The laboratory is also designated as the World Health Organisation Virus Reference Laboratory for respiratory viruses other than influenza for the South Pacific Area and as one of the Australian W.H.O. Influenza Centres.

New practical contributions to the welfare of communities represent the implementation of technological discoveries made at a laboratory level. Fundamental investigations can best be made when there is a concentration in one centre of the severe and complicated cases of those infectious diseases which affect the community from time to time. Such a concentration of cases, which is almost unique in the world today, occurs at Fairfield Hospital.

This Unit is, therefore, ideally situated to provide an intelligence service on infectious disease for the State of Victoria and through its link with W.H.O. can exchange important epidemiological information with other countries. Such information is disseminated in several ways: first, by reports to general practitioners within Victoria;

second, by producing a consolidated statement, which is published at two monthly intervals in the Medical Journal of Australia, based on virus reports from other State laboratories; and third, by preparing a report on Australian virus laboratories for transmission to W.H.O. at quarterly intervals.

Individual research projects have been many and varied. The problem of trying to grow *hepatitis* virus has been pursued but results, which initially were encouraging, have proved disappointing because no tissue culture system has yet been shown to support the growth of this virus. Work on *rubella* (German measles) has also continued and a new diagnostic test has been adapted to routine use which should prove of value in antenatal clinics. Epidemiological studies have been carried out on infantile gastro-enteritis which has a high morbidity and a mortality which is by no means negligible. An automated method has been adopted, for the first time in Australia, for doing complement fixation tests. This technique, which combines speed and accuracy, should prove valuable in large scale serological surveys, e.g., for influenza. Some of the newer methods which have been described for propagation of leprosy in mice, and for the testing of anti-lepromatous drugs, are being explored. What appears to be a new type of enterovirus, capable of causing virus meningitis, has been discovered. Studies which aim to investigate the viral content of sewage effluents, and to develop a suitable type of virological safety test, are being initiated. In collaboration with workers at Monash University, work on the incidence of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infection, which is a cause of pneumonia and lower respiratory tract illness in children and young adults, has been continued. In collaborative work with University of Melbourne workers, the structure of *rubella* virus, as visualised in the electron microscope, has been investigated.

Asthma Foundation of Victoria

The Asthma Foundation of Victoria was incorporated in 1963 as a public company limited by guarantee and is financed by a State wide appeal which was conducted in 1964. Existing funds, together with continuing public donations, are controlled by a board of directors, which is advised on all medical matters by a medical and scientific committee. The foundation is active in lay and professional education and is sponsoring a number of research projects, \$150,000 having been allocated for research between 1964 and 1969. It also provides the Asthma Advisory Centre with medical and social consultants.

The Advisory and Assessment Centre provides medical assessment and advice on social and family problems leading to or arising from the illness, on suitable employment placement or re-training, and vocational guidance. According to circumstances, the patient is helped with social casework, remedial schooling, vocational guidance counselling, rehabilitation training, or other appropriate assistance. Medical treatment remains the responsibility of his private doctor or hospital.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Mental Health Research Institute, 1966; Medical Research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1968; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1968; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute for Medical Research, 1968.

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

General

The principal social welfare benefits in Australia are provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Social Services Act which is administered by the Department of Social Services. Finance for the scheme is provided from the National Welfare Fund to which the Commonwealth Government appropriates from general revenue an amount equal to the expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund for the years 1962–63 to 1966–67 is shown on the following table :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Service	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Funeral Benefits	216	210	224	282	358
Age and Invalid Pensions* ..	93,728	100,236	107,408	111,019	120,930
Widows' Pensions	7,758	10,316	11,764	12,692	14,387
Maternity Allowances	2,118	2,065	2,058	2,040	2,104
Child Endowment†	36,860	46,866	48,018	49,235	56,232
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	7,400	5,047	3,351	3,434	4,238
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	415	412	432	427	461
Medical Benefits	6,022	6,377	8,961	11,156	11,776
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,304	2,450	2,413	3,404	3,746
Hospital Benefits ‡	11,303	13,094	13,267	13,349	15,208
Pharmaceutical Benefits	15,677	17,680	18,556	18,951	21,138
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	4,594	4,819	5,165	5,674	6,933
Nutrition of Children	1,898	2,183	2,066	2,382	2,391
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	102	138	162	104	474
Tuberculosis Benefits	2,930	3,149	2,997	3,310	3,556
Home Savings Grants § .. ..	..	..	3,536	4,184	3,891
Total	193,325	215,041	230,379	241,645	267,823

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment.

‡ Including Nursing Home Benefits.

§ Under the *Home Savings Grant Act* 1964.

Social Security Benefits

The benefits now provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are : age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), unemployment, sickness and special benefits (1945), and sheltered employment allowances (1967), all of which are subject to a means test ; maternity allowances (1912) and child endowment (1941) which are not subject to a means test. The Act also authorises the operation of the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (1948) and the payment of funeral benefits (1943).

In addition to satisfying the means test, a claimant for pension is required to complete a qualifying period of residence in Australia. This varies from ten years' continuous residence for age pension to one year's residence immediately preceding her claim for a widow's pension where the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Widows' pensions are also paid to other categories of women who, for various reasons, no longer have a breadwinner. The section of the Social Services Act which disqualified an alien from receiving a pension was repealed in 1965.

The former separate means tests on income and property for age, invalid, and widows' pensions were merged in 1961 into a single means test which allows for interchangeability between a pensioner's income and the value of his property. In applying the means test to sheltered employment allowances, earnings from approved sheltered employment are treated more liberally than other forms of income.

A funeral benefit is paid to the person liable for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner. Where a pensioner (including a widow pensioner) is liable for the funeral expenses of another pensioner, a spouse or a child, a higher amount is paid.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are subject to a means test on income only. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently.

Maternity allowance is paid on the birth of her child to each mother residing in Australia. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under sixteen years of age in the mother's custody, care and control.

Child endowment is a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under sixteen years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The rate of endowment for each child under sixteen depends upon his position in the family in relation to the other children under sixteen; a flat rate is paid for each qualified full-time student sixteen to twenty-one years of age. One year's residence in Australia is required if the mother and the child were not born here but this qualification is waived if the Department is satisfied that they intend to remain permanently in Australia.

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is provided free for certain handicapped people receiving social service benefits and for children fourteen to fifteen years of age who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at sixteen. Qualified people receive treatment and training and are provided with books or tools of trade and surgical aids and appliances. They may also receive these aids and appliances to assist in their rehabilitation at home or at work. People ineligible for the free service may obtain

treatment or training on payment of the cost. The Department of Social Services also provides a social case-work service to assist its clients with their social and other problems.

History of Social Services, 1962

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old-age pensions as they were called from 1909 to 1947, were the first of the income security benefits to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. The rates of pension and the qualifying conditions have changed over the years and additional benefits have become payable but, fundamentally, the provisions have not altered greatly. The main essentials are, and have been, that pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements, to a means test on income and property and, until 1965, to a nationality requirement.

Allowances which may be paid for one child and the non-pensioner wife of an age pensioner were introduced in 1943; additional pension for each other child was introduced in 1956; while, in 1965, a guardian's allowance became payable to a widower or other unmarried age pensioner with the care of at least one child. In 1958, supplementary assistance was introduced for "single" pensioners who pay rent. This assistance is payable subject to a means test different from that applicable to the pension itself.

On 30 June 1967, there were 651,363 age pensioners in Australia, of whom 70 per cent were women. The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men and, generally, live longer than men.

Notwithstanding the means test, less than 10 per cent of all age pensioners were receiving pensions at less than the maximum "single" or married rate, as appropriate. The proportion of age pensioners in the population of pensionable age has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32.0, and at the 1966 Census the percentage was 48.0.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widows' pensions, or service pensions from the Repatriation Department.

Invalid Pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, income and property and, until 1965, nationality. Allowances for one child and a non-pensioner wife, additional pension for each child in excess of one, guardian's allowance and supplementary assistance as for Age Pensions are applicable also to invalid pensions.

On 30 June 1967, there were 112,314 people receiving invalid pensions of whom 61,958 were men. Over 95 per cent of all invalid pensioners were receiving the maximum rate applicable according to whether they were single or married. The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population on 30 June 1967 was 0.96.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners between 1962-63 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	\$'000 93,728
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	100,236
1965	162,108	26,794	188,902	107,408
1966†	163,156	25,187	188,343	111,019
1967	166,138	26,779	192,917	120,930

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age pension in 1966.

Sheltered Employment Allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled people engaged in approved sheltered employment. The means test is the same as for invalid pensions except that, in the computation of income, more lenient treatment is given to earnings from sheltered employment. The additional payments associated with invalid pensions are also payable.

Widows' Pensions

For widows' pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain cases, a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may also qualify. As with age and invalid pensions, there have been some changes in conditions but widows' pensions have always been subject to residence qualifications, to a means test on income and property, and, until 1965, nationality requirements.

On 30 June 1967, there were in Australia altogether 72,890 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1962-63 and 1966-67 are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		\$'000
1963	14,549	7,758
1964	15,581	10,316
1965	16,426	11,764
1966	17,251	12,692
1967	18,481	14,387

Maternity Allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to all mothers on the birth of a child. The maternity allowance is additional to any Commonwealth health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually increased steadily in the post-war years, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until the peak number of 240,841 was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number fell away gradually to 224,311 for 1966. However, during the year ended 30 June 1967, the number of maternity allowances paid increased to 228,785, involving expenditure of \$7,293,876. The increased number of grants was confined to those paid for first births and where the mother had one or two other children.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30 June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		\$'000
1963	66,021	2,118
1964	64,438	2,065
1965	64,424	2,058
1966	63,934	2,040
1967	66,098	2,104

Child Endowment

When it was introduced in 1941, the Commonwealth scheme provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of \$0.50 a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first, in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions and, in 1950, the first child was included at \$0.50 a week. In January 1964, the rate for the third and subsequent children under sixteen in a family was increased to \$1.50 a week and a provision was made for endowment to be paid for each student over sixteen but under twenty-one years who is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and who is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

In October 1967, a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under sixteen years in families, so that for each such child the rate is \$0.25 a week more than for the next immediately older child.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1967 was 1,640,390, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,642,994. There were also 26,562 endowed children under sixteen years and 547 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1966-67 was \$199m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1963 :

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				\$'000
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964†	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*
1965	436,359	968,879	4,909	48,018
1966	443,753	982,651	5,027	49,235
1967	453,872	1,000,722	5,231	56,232

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during this year.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years from 14 January 1964. At 30 June 1964, there were 43,263, at 30 June 1965, 49,806, at 30 June 1966, 51,366, and at 30 June 1967, 54,199 endowed student children in Victoria. Details of these are excluded from the numbers shown in this table, although payments made on their behalf are included in "Total Payments".

Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March 1962, the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1966-67, a total of 151,024 unemployment benefits was granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1967 there were 23,394 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 23,373 and 4,159.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 72,276 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1966-67 (16,716 in Victoria), and there were 10,459 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,612 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1966-67 was \$19,044,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$4,239,000.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT,
SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS**

Year Ended 30 June—	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year			
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial†	
										\$'000
1963	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,190	5,195	1,648	557	
1964	22,633	16,560	4,973	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531	
1965	11,394	15,682	4,119	1,960	2,677	1,137	1,160	1,645	546	
1966	15,833	15,908	4,740	3,450	2,478	1,156	1,216	1,667	551	
1967	23,373	16,716	6,245	4,159	2,612	1,203	1,882	1,753	603	

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension ; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit ; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance ; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

During 1966-67, 1,429 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 258 of them being in Victoria ; 1,065 were placed in employment, 190 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$460,830.

Reciprocal Agreements

The Social Services Act provides, *inter alia*, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. In return, Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

Aged Persons Homes Act

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 and allows for Commonwealth grants to eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, towards the capital cost of approved homes for aged people, including the cost of the land. The grants were originally on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation providing up to half the total number of residential beds supplied by the particular organisation in the same city or town. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the aged residents.

Since the commencement of the Act, 1,488 grants amounting to \$69,498,897 had been approved to 30 June 1967. The projects gave accommodation to 26,444 aged persons. In Victoria, 411 grants were approved amounting to \$20,606,084. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 7,472 aged persons.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorised by the *National Health Act* 1953–1966.

Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of \$2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organisation. Generally, the Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid direct to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

The Commonwealth benefit of \$2 a day is paid direct to hospitals who make no charge (for instance, infectious disease hospitals). Where a public hospital does not charge any fees for an eligible pensioner or a dependant of such a person who is a public ward patient, the Commonwealth pays the hospital a benefit of \$5 a day. Eligible pensioners are those who are in possession of a Pensioner Medical Service entitlement card.

For uninsured patients a Commonwealth benefit of \$0.80 a day is paid direct to the hospitals, the same amount being deducted from the patients' accounts.

A Commonwealth nursing home benefit of \$2 a day is paid for a qualified patient who receives nursing home care in a convalescent home, rest home, or similar institution which is approved under the National Health Act. The benefit is paid whether or not the patient is insured. It is paid direct to the hospitals and the same amount is deducted from the patient's account.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Registered Organisations ..	44	44	44	44	43
Number of Members ..	923,469	955,902	1,006,780	1,024,209	1,063,335
Benefits Paid during Year— From Registered Organisations' Funds	\$'000				
Commonwealth Benefits	8,248	8,408	10,049	13,777	17,870
	10,326	12,052	12,353	12,895	14,393
Total Benefits ..	18,574	20,460	22,402	26,672	32,263

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid for medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, or by the dependants of such contributors. The benefits are usually paid on a fee-for-service basis for the medical services specified in the National Health Act. However, some registered organisations provide medical services for their members under contract arrangements with doctors.

Payments of Commonwealth medical benefits on a fee-for-service basis are made only to financial contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, which, subject to their rules, also pay a fund benefit equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit. Where medical services are provided by contract, the Commonwealth benefit is provided by way of cash reimbursement to the organisation of a proportion not exceeding one half of the payments made to the doctors for services covered by the contract.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Registered Organisations ..	21	21	20	20	19
Number of Members ..	830,278	869,221	916,189	929,693	969,018
Number of Services Received	6,059,989	6,378,157	6,977,006	8,000,119	8,086,044
Benefits Paid during Year—	\$'000				
From Registered Organisations' Funds	7,200	7,752	8,525	10,539	11,788
Commonwealth Benefits	5,934	6,270	8,850	11,030	11,644
Total Benefits ..	13,134	14,022	17,375	21,569	23,432

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1963-67.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Prescriptions	10,541	11,597	12,520	12,947	14,136
Cost of Prescriptions—	\$'000				
Commonwealth Contribution—	\$'000				
Pensioners	4,594	4,820	5,165	5,674	6,933
Other Population	13,160	13,314	14,101	14,872	16,040
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services	3,630	4,300	4,455	4,000	5,000
Patients' Contribution	3,858	4,246	4,652	4,767	5,087

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, who are dependants of persons who are eligible, may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the Pensioner Medical Service for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled	207,603	215,373	220,315	252,258	260,009
Number of Participating Doctors	1,758	1,744	1,640	1,661	1,733
Number of Services—					
Surgery	967,381	1,015,961	1,015,942	1,074,055	1,231,859
Domiciliary	872,662	882,360	836,007	817,463	877,609
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) ..	2,272	2,421	2,384	3,379	3,721

Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act

The Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, came into operation in June 1967. It is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, and its aim is to foster the establishment of an increased number of well equipped workshops which will enable severely handicapped people to earn up to the limit imposed by their disabilities. The programme of assistance to sheltered workshops represents a major step forward in extending the rehabilitation resources of the community, especially for the more seriously disabled.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for subsidies of \$2 for \$1 to eligible organisations towards :

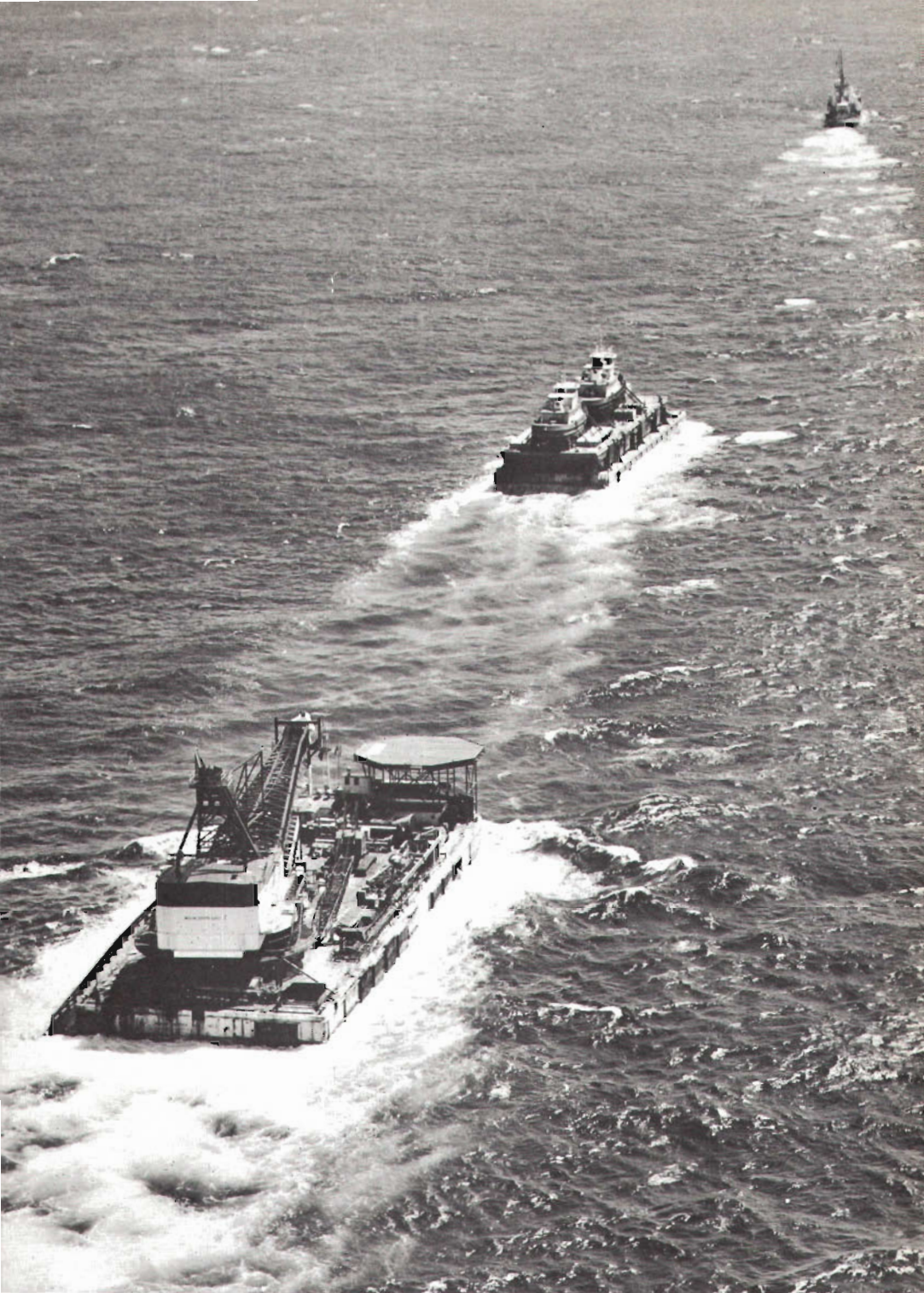
- (1) The capital cost of new sheltered workshops or extensions or alterations to existing workshops ;
- (2) the capital cost of equipment needed to operate a sheltered workshop or to increase a workshop's efficiency ;
- (3) the rental, for up to three years, where rented premises are used to provide sheltered employment ; and
- (4) the capital cost of providing accommodation for people engaged in sheltered employment. (In this respect the Act incorporates, continues and expands the assistance previously available under the repealed Disabled Persons Accommodation Act.)

An eligible organisation is one which is carried on otherwise than for profit or gain to its individual members and is a religious, charitable or benevolent organisation, an organisation of former members of the Defence Forces, an organisation approved by the Governor-General, or a local governing body. Where a trust or corporation is established by one of these organisations, or by other organisations for charitable or benevolent purposes, the trustee, trustees or the corporation are also eligible for assistance. An organisation is ineligible if it is conducted or controlled by, or by persons appointed by, the Commonwealth or a State Government.

The capital cost, in relation to the erection of a workshop or alterations or extensions to an existing workshop, includes the cost of the work involved together with necessary fixtures, improvements, and land. The cost of installing fixtures may be included in the capital cost. In relation to equipment, capital cost means the cost of equipment installed in a new workshop and the cost of items used in the re-equipment or expansion of an existing workshop, including a workshop conducted in rented premises. The cost of installing equipment in a sheltered workshop and the cost of modifying an item to facilitate its use by disabled people may also be included in the capital cost.

Only land purchased on or after 28 November 1966, and buildings or improvements constructed or altered on or after that date, may be approved for a grant. Where work was commenced earlier but had not been completed before 28 November 1966, the remaining work may be approved as a project providing sheltered employment. In all cases grants towards capital cost items are limited to two-thirds of the capital cost or twice the sum the organisation contributes from its own funds, whichever is the less. Any funds which were obtained from the Commonwealth Government or a State Government or as a result of borrowing cannot attract the Commonwealth subsidy.

Terms and conditions may be imposed before a grant is approved and an organisation may be required to enter into an agreement to repay the grant if the approved building ceases to be used as a sheltered workshop or residential accommodation for disabled people employed in sheltered workshops. If subsidised sheltered workshop equipment is sold, the organisation may be required to repay up to the



[Esso/BHP

A convoy of towed vessels arrives in Australian waters to assist Esso/BHP's offshore construction programme in the development of the gas and oil fields. The tow arrived at Barry Beach near Port Welshpool on 29 November 1967.

Victoria Today



[Australian News and Information Bureau

Mourners leaving St. Paul's Cathedral on 22 December 1967 at the conclusion of the memorial service for the late Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt, C.H., M.P.

The former Chaffey home with recent additions forms the Arts Centre, Mildura.

[City of Mildura





[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
A view showing an extensive area of grape vines growing in the Redcliffs Irrigation District.

Irrigators at a field day held at Kerang.

[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission





[C.S.I.R.O.]

Glasshouses and the propagation area used in horticultural research at Merbein in north-west Victoria.

Grapes being grown at Mildura for the production of dried fruit.

[City of Mildura]





Harvest time at Mildura.

[City of Mildura

A tourist steamer operating on the Murray River at Mildura.

[City of Mildura





[Tourist Development Authority of Victoria
Civic buildings in Deakin Avenue, Mildura.

A view of modern machinery used for automatic washing, sterilising, and milk filling in a
Broadmeadows plant. [Metropolitan Dairies





[J. Gadsden Australia Limited
Can packing areas and stores of a metropolitan can manufacturer.

The egg grading floor at the Victorian Egg Board's plant in Port Melbourne.

[Department of Agriculture





[Athol Shmith

View of the old Legal and General building before its demolition at the south-east corner of Collins and Queen Streets.



[Athol Shmith and John Cato

The new Legal and General building showing the structure of the new Stock Exchange building rising in the background.



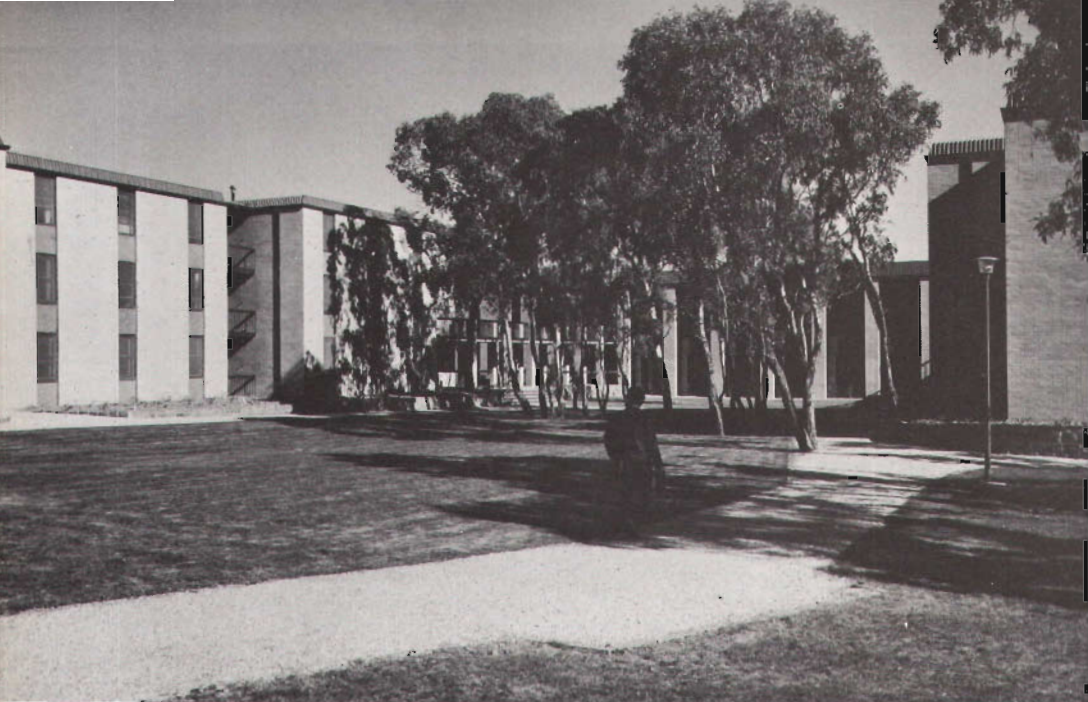
[Education Department
A scene at a children's library conducted by the Melbourne City Council.



[Gordon F. De'Lisle
Education in a typical Victorian bush setting at Halls Gap in the Grampian Mountains.



Library, La Trobe University.



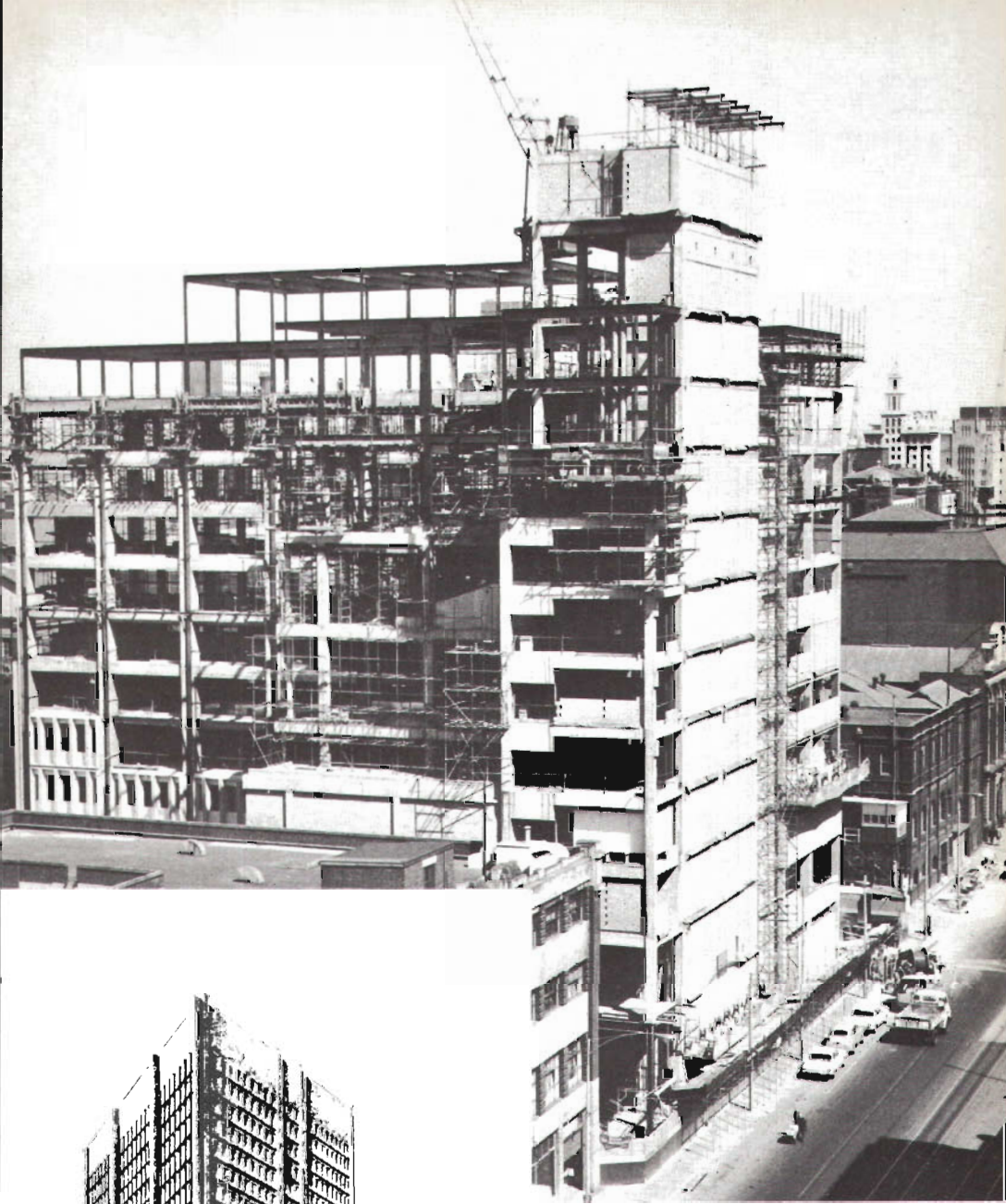
Glenn College, La Trobe University.

[La Trobe University]

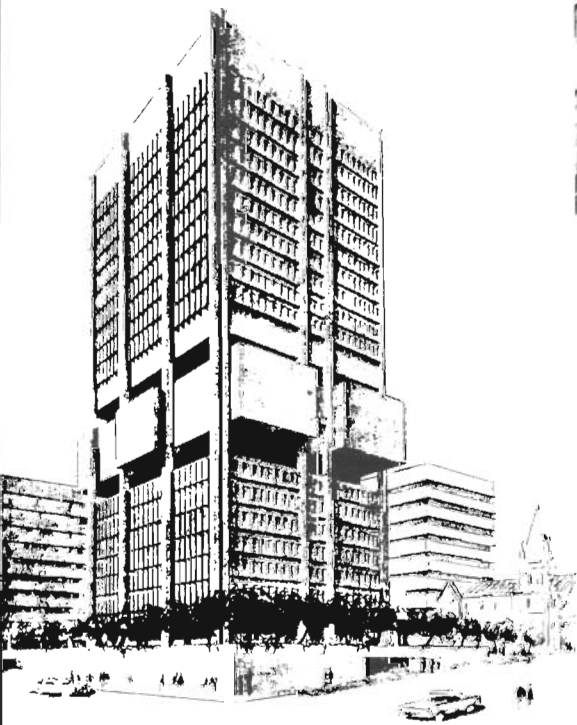
Reflections outside Glenn College, La Trobe University.

[La Trobe University]





[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
View of the first stage in the re-building of
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.



Drawing of the projected Royal Melbourne
Institute of Technology building at the corner
of Swanston and La Trobe Streets.

[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology



A view of suburban development in Melbourne showing new homes erected on recently subdivided land. [Gordon F. De'Lisle

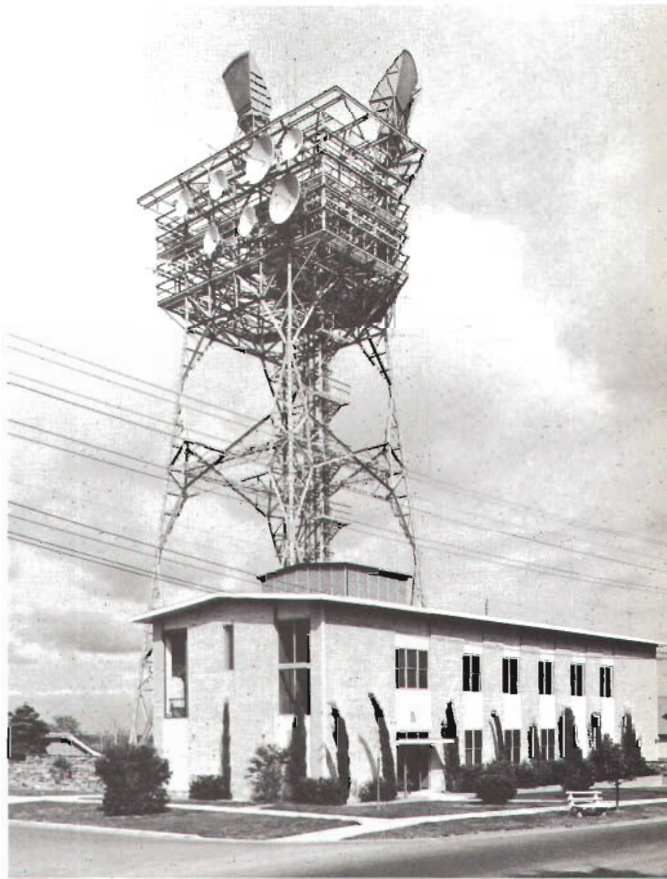
Christmas shopping in Bourke Street.

[Gordon F. De'Lisle





[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics
Part of the new State administrative
buildings behind the Old Treasury
building in Spring Street.



The Postmaster-General's Department
radio relay terminal in Surrey Hills.
This relay is used for transmission of
radio and television programmes.

[Postmaster-General's Department



[B. M. Sutton

A member of the Royal District Nursing Service en route to visit a patient. The service covers most of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Suburban flats for lone elderly persons constructed by the Housing Commission of Victoria.
[Housing Commission of Victoria



amount of the subsidy granted for the equipment. The approval of the Department of Social Services must be obtained before any subsidised equipment is sold.

To receive assistance, eligible organisations must demonstrate that the disabled employees are paid for their employment in the workshop and that they constitute a substantial number of the people employed at the premises. People coming within the definition of 'disabled' are invalid pensioners, people medically qualified for invalid pension but who are not receiving a pension for some other reason, and those whose disabilities are not serious enough to entitle them to invalid pension but who would be likely to become incapacitated to a pensionable degree if not provided with sheltered employment.

History of Social Services, 1962

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department were absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

Family Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Family Welfare, is responsible for promoting family welfare in the community and for controlling and supervising children and young persons in need of care and protection within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958.

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. There are regional offices at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong, Bendigo, Morwell, and Shepparton, suburban offices at Dandenong, Frankston, and Preston, and reception centres at Melbourne (2), Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout

the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes each caring for eight children, and six small homes for children in need of specialised care—two for boys only, one for girls, and three for both boys and girls. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

The Division has substantial responsibilities for the adoption of children. Under the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964, which came into operation on 1 January 1966, only the Director-General and approved private adoption agencies may arrange the adoption of children, except that a relative may arrange a child's adoption by a relative. Only charitable organisations, as defined under the Act, may apply for approval as private adoption agencies. At present there are twenty-two approved agencies, mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS
OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	47	1	48	48	2	50
Breaking and Entering	67	..	67	81	1	82
Illegally Using*	18	..	18	17	..	17
Miscellaneous	25	1	26	26	1	27
Total	157	2	159	172	4	176
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	14	9	23	13	12	25
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode	124	90	214	159	108	267
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	119	120	239	144	122	266
In Care of Unfit Guardians	52	64	116	68	56	124
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	134	36	170	101	24	125
Exposed to Moral Danger	5	116	121	2	117	119
Truancy	15	9	24	6	1	7
Total	463	444	907	493	440	933
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)						
	30	6	36	37	7	44
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts	650	452	1,102	702	451	1,153
Admissions on Application to Department	115	76	191	81	57	138
Total Made Wards	765	528	1,293	783	508	1,291

* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PLACEMENT OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At 30 June—	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidised Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
1963	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352
1964	824	152	1,336	692	2,472	136	126	18	5,756
1965	715	156	1,529	792	2,598	131	124	15	6,060
1966	694	134	1,912	817	2,627	115	100	16	6,415
1967	656	139	2,127	815	2,618	139	82	20	6,596

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*	
	Received	Approved			
				\$'000	
1963	..	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1964	..	2,538	1,806	5,626	632
1965	..	2,624	1,628	6,131	596
1966	..	3,035	1,662	6,209	573
1967	..	3,104	1,686	4,979	559

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare

Department for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	347	16·1	324	15·1	227	13·3
Deserted	1,084	50·3	1,045	48·7	854	50·0
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	55	2·6	77	3·6	65	3·8
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated	230	10·7	261	12·1	177	10·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner	243	11·3	242	11·3	210	12·3
In Gaol	154	7·2	152	7·1	138	8·1
In Mental Hospital	16	0·7	10	0·4	11	0·6
Other	24	1·1	36	1·7	26	1·5
Total	2,153	100·0	2,147	100·0	1,708	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	260	227	208	217	211
Children Placed during Period	521	488	407	398	318
Children under Supervision at End of Period	227	208	217	211	179

Youth Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organisations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths placed in control of the Department by the Children's Court. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of State wards on after-care. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organisations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1966-67

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total Sentences	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	6	..	2	..	8	..
14 Days and under 1 Month ..	25	..	5	..	30	..
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	28	1	9	1	37	2
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	15	..	14	..	29	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	42	..	52	1	94	1
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	84	..	63	..	147	..
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	37	..	10	..	47	..
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	238	..	104	..	342	..
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	44	1	25	..	69	1
3 Years and over	8	..	8	..	16	..
Total Sentences	527	2	292	2	819	4

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1966-67

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Homicide	1	..	1
Assault	56	..	56
Robbery with Violence	20	..	20
Sex	42	..	42
Breakings	805	..	805
Larceny	606	5	611
Motor Vehicles	722	..	722
False Pretences	19	..	19
Other Offences	339	1	340
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	2,610	6	2,616
Total Persons Sentenced	655	4	659

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1967 :

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30 June 1967—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Tot.1
Government Youth Training Centres ..	212	34	246
Non-Government Youth Training Centres ..	49	34	83
Prison	12	6	18
Escapes	30	15	45
Other Locations	134	23	157
Total	437	112	549

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,088 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1967. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Placement of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 565.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has twelve prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the classification committee to transfer prisoners to the most appropriate institution. In addition there are separate divisions for trial and remand prisoners, a hospital and psychiatric clinic, a maximum security division, a young offenders' division, a vagrants' division, a long term division, and other general divisions.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1967 :

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1966-67**

Institution	Accommodation		Number of Prisoners					
			Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30 June 1967*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,235	..	1,214	..	10,832	..	1,215	..
Ararat	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	113	..	217	..	112	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	115	..	167	..	116	..
Castlemaine	112	..	97	..	298	..	97	..
Corriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	51	..	100	..	47	..
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	60	..	48	..	83	..	52	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	125	..	656	..	131	..
Sale	75	..	62	..	365	..	63	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	126	..	160	..	125	..
Morwell River Re-foresta- tion Prison	80	..	69	..	141	..	68	..
Won Wron Re-foresta- tion Prison	60	..	40	..	76	..	53	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	51	..	702	..	56
Total	2,390	100	2,060	51	13,095	702	2,079	56

* Including 138 males and 3 females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—					
Convicted	1,844	1,942	1,981	1,879	1,872
Awaiting Trial	150	102	147	120	122
Total	1,994	2,044	2,128	1,999	1,994
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. ..	9,016	9,105	8,029	7,971	8,209
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols	1,594	1,778	1,987	1,574	1,811
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.	114	98	115	96	120
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,305	2,617	2,340	2,686	3,069
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	310	93	180	205	213
Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department ..			77	29	16
Returned on Order	340	228	247	292	357
Total	13,679	13,919	12,975	12,853	13,795
Discharged during Period	13,629	13,835	13,104	12,858	13,654
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,942	1,981	1,879	1,872	1,994
Awaiting Trial	102	147	120	122	141
Total	2,044	2,128	1,999	1,994	2,135

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30 June—			Number per 10,000 of Population
	Males	Females	Total	
1963	1,908	34	1,942	6.36
1964	1,949	32	1,981	6.33
1965	1,838	41	1,879	5.86
1966	1,837	35	1,872	5.82
1967	1,941	53	1,994	6.09

Research and Statistics Division

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any

investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organisation or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council was established which provides courses with a wide range of subjects for persons engaged in social welfare work in governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Department and supervises the administration of batteries of tests to determine the suitability for training of those committed to Social Welfare Department institutions. An officer of the Division represents the Superintendent of Training on the classification committees for both the Youth Welfare and the Prisons Divisions.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions are Victorian Education Department teachers who are in charge of the non-technical training. The Division acts as the liaison authority between the Education Department and the Social Welfare Department in all matters pertaining to the normal schools' programme and controls a central reference library and institutional libraries throughout the Department.

Probation and Parole Division

General

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958 and for the supervision of persons on parole from Youth Training Centres and prisons.

The Adult Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term of sentence set by the Court, and the Youth Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any trainee from any Youth Training Centre.

A staff of probation and parole officers, male and female, supervises persons released on probation or on parole, and furnishes reports as required by the courts or by the parole boards. The work of supervising probationers, especially in the juvenile field, is shared to a large extent by honorary probation officers.

Adult Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for a period of between one and five years for any offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 *Victorian Year Book*.

The probation service prepares pre-sentence reports for courts if required. For the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967, the following reports were prepared :

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Supreme Court ..	11	..	11	11	..	11
General Sessions Court..	112	2	114	140	4	144
Petty Sessions Court ..	249	21	270	305	41	346
Total ..	372	23	395	456	45	501

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation by— Supreme Court ..	15	1	16	3	3	6
General Sessions Court	376	12	388	378	19	397
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,104	134	1,238	1,003	116	1,119
Total ..	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17	8	..	8	..	..	..
17-20	922	76	998	872	81	953
21-24	263	20	283	259	21	280
25-29	132	10	142	109	10	119
30-34	61	13	74	54	5	59
35-39	50	5	55	38	5	43
40 and over	59	12	71	52	13	65
Not Known .. ..	..	11	11	..	3	3
Total	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522

The following table shows details of persons on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,495	147	1,642	1,384	138	1,522
Completed Probation ..	1,231	146	1,377	1,482	137	1,619
Breached Probation ..	295	13	308	322	17	339
On Probation (At 30 June)	3,225	240	3,465	2,805	224	3,029

Children's Court Probation

Provision for probation for persons under seventeen years charged in the Children's Courts has operated in Victoria since 1906.

The following table shows the ages of those placed on probation by the Children's Court for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF THOSE PLACED ON PROBATION BY CHILDREN'S COURT

Age	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Less than 8 Years ..	8	7	15	10	7	17
8 Years	7	..	7	3	4	7
9	7	2	9	10	1	11
10	28	8	36	51	4	55
11	34	9	43	56	4	60
12	80	17	97	71	16	87
13	145	51	196	141	27	168
14	224	85	309	263	72	335
15	270	104	374	278	91	369
16	312	78	390	379	101	480
17 Years and over ..	104	18	122	139	20	159
Total	1,219	379	1,598	1,401	347	1,748

The following table shows details of children on probation for the years ended 30 June 1966 and 1967 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,219	379	1,598	1,401	347	1,748
Completed Probation ..	1,180	287	1,467	1,048	392	1,440
Breached Probation ..	194	24	218	173	12	185
On Probation (30 June)	1,383	516	1,899	1,563	459	2,022

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. This provides that sentences of two years or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than two years but more than one year a minimum term may be fixed.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	742	15	812	20	637	12
Prisoners Released on Parole	926	33	598	17	591	13
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	153	1	145	1	70	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	88	8	74	8	105	2
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	615	19	554	16	406	8
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	812	20	637	12	647	14

Youth Parole

The major function of the Youth Parole section is to implement the provisions relating to the supervision of youth trainees on parole as provided for in the Social Welfare Act. Young persons aged from fifteen to twenty years inclusive who are sentenced to detention in youth training centres, either by Children's Courts or by the adult courts, come under the jurisdiction of a Youth Parole Board, which may order their release on parole at any time during the currency of the sentence. Contrary to the practice in relation to prison sentences, no minimum terms are set in relation to sentences to youth training centres. Release of trainees on parole is determined by their institutional behaviour and progress and their estimated capacity to rehabilitate themselves.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	244	5	249	271	2	273
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	3	..	3	4	1	5
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	42	1	43	53	..	53
Paroles Successfully Completed	164	6	170	179	1	180
On Parole at End of Year ..	96	..	96	131	..	131

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown below :

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS					
Sale of Manufactured Goods ..	272	346	332	316	310
Child Endowment ..	22	37	32	57	62
Maintenance Collections ..	92	105	119	108	96
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	14	52	11	6	8
Quarters and Rations ..	40	40	42	43	48
Total Receipts ..	440	580	536	531	524
EXPENDITURE					
Administration, Research, etc. ..	138	158	176	200	230
Family Welfare ..	2,644	2,864	3,027	3,143	3,344
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) ..	946	1,119	1,341	1,655	1,890
Prisons ..	2,354	2,466	2,617	2,504	2,842
Social Welfare Training ..	52	59	74	95	96
Probation and Parole Services ..	182	193	227	255	281
Total Expenditure ..	6,316	6,858	7,462	7,852	8,684
Net Expenditure ..	5,876	6,279	6,926	7,321	8,160

Further References, 1963-68

Family Welfare Advisory Council

As a result of the amendment of the *Children's Welfare Act 1958* by the *Social Welfare Act 1960*, the name of the Children's Welfare Advisory Council was changed to the Family Welfare Advisory Council and the number of members was increased from ten to twelve. The new Council came into being in 1961.

The members of the Advisory Council are appointed by the Chief Secretary. Of the members, two are selected by the Chief Secretary from a panel of not less than four names submitted by the Victorian Council of Social Service, and two from a similar panel submitted by the Children's Welfare Association of Victoria. All members of the Council hold office for three years and are eligible for re-appointment. The Chairman is appointed for one year and is also eligible for re-appointment. The Secretary is an officer of the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department.

The Council was set up under Section 10 of the Social Welfare Act to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice and procedure considered desirable from time to time for the welfare, protection and care of children and young persons and to report on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or on any matter on which it is authorised to report by this Act.

Amongst the particular responsibilities of the Council is the making of recommendations concerning rates of payment to be paid for children and young persons in private homes and approved and registered institutions. By arrangement with the Chief Secretary, the Council is authorised to examine, comment, and make recommendations on all plans submitted to the Hospitals and Charities Commission for new Children's Homes and alterations to existing buildings.

Although the official and primary task of the Council is to advise the Chief Secretary, the Council also assists committees of management and superintendents in arranging for discussions on the development of child care programmes. It has contributed to the institution of courses for child care workers and to a survey of child care facilities in Victoria.

Encouragement has been given to the Council to draw up a statement of standards for agencies engaged in child care. Both minimum and desirable standards are needed—minimum standards which could be required of an agency seeking approval, and desirable standards towards which an agency might aim in seeking to improve its care.

The following matters amongst others are considered by the Council: need for reception centres in provincial towns; need for a bureau of child care at Federal level; training of institutional children in the handling of money; pastoral oversight and religious instruction for children in Government institutions; submission on legislation in regard to the *Adoption Act 1964*; foster care and preparation of submissions to the Children's Cruelty Committee.

The Council receives co-operation and help from statutory and voluntary bodies. Most organisations are assessing more carefully the needs of different children, providing a variety of child care services, and employing professional help to promote preventive care.

Repatriation Department

Introduction

The Repatriation Department is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include the education and training of children of certain ex-servicemen, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled ex-servicemen, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

War Pensions

War pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for ex-servicemen and women who have suffered incapacity as a result of their war service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of war service.

War pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the ex-serviceman; they are not subject to any means test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disabled war pensioner and to his children under sixteen years of age at appropriate rates according to the ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

If an ex-serviceman's death is accepted as being due to his war service, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of war pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each of his children who are under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. Excluding 685 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 631,174 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1967, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$161,715,570. Of these pensions, 175,950 war pensions and 154 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$46,953,358.

Service Pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for war-caused incapacity and death, the Repatriation Department introduced service pensions in 1936. This type of pension is paid, subject to a means test, to an ex-serviceman who has served in a theatre of war, and who either has attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of an ex-servicewoman) or who is permanently unemployable. A service pension may also be paid to an ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. The same means test is applied to service pensions as to Social Services age or invalid pensions. Service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits for disabilities not related to their war service.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1963.. ..	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964.. ..	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
1965.. ..	63,084	106,936	16,543	186,563	45,064
1966.. ..	62,626	102,125	16,718	181,469	49,526
1967.. ..	61,949	97,117	16,884	175,950	46,953
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1963.. ..	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964.. ..	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654
1965.. ..	12,412	3,008	591	16,011	5,974
1966.. ..	12,565	3,065	562	16,192	6,626
1967.. ..	12,729	3,152	531	16,412	6,720

Medical Care

An extensive range of treatment is provided through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, at the Repatriation out-patient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. There are some 5,700 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,587 are practising in Victoria.

Treatment for in-patients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals in all States except Tasmania. In-patient treatment may also be provided, under certain conditions, in country hospitals at Departmental expense. For patients requiring long term treatment, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these centres are also extended to other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government Departments and philanthropic organisations, and to private persons who cannot be fitted satisfactorily elsewhere.

The Department maintains its own pharmacies at Repatriation hospitals and out-patient clinics, and arranges for the dispensing of prescriptions of Local Medical Officers through local chemists. Through its Local Dental Officer Scheme, comprising some 2,900 dentists throughout Australia, and dental units located at its institutions, a full range of dental services is provided for those eligible. A comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service, under which programmes for the rehabilitation and social care of Departmental patients are carried out, is also available.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognised postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30 June 1967, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,403 and during 1966-67, 12,013 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of twenty days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

Education and Training

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this Scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the Scheme for the children of ex-servicemen whose deaths have been accepted as due to war service, or who, as a result of war service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme

Ex-servicemen who are substantially handicapped through war-caused disabilities, and for whom vocational training is necessary for their satisfactory re-establishment, may be assisted under the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme, introduced in 1953. Training is also provided for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service, where it is necessary to enable her to follow a suitable occupation.

Re-establishment Benefits for National Servicemen

Subject to prescribed conditions, special re-establishment benefits are provided for National Servicemen under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act. These benefits apply to all National Servicemen whether they have served on "Special Service" or on any other service, and ensure that servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The scheme includes appropriate full or part-time training as a supplement to skills acquired in the Army, refresher training for specialists, and training for those who, for various

reasons, may not be able to return to their former employment. The assistance includes payment of tuition fees, other associated fees and fares, and provision of appropriate books and equipment. A training allowance is also provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those National Servicemen who prior to call-up were engaged in business, practice, or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are : Business and Professional \$3,000, and Agricultural \$6,000.

General Assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of ex-servicemen and their eligible dependants. These benefits include : gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled ex-servicemen ; funeral benefits ; immediate assistance ; business re-establishment loans and allowances ; and recreation transport allowance.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organisation and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Income \$'000	1,002	1,048	1,118	1,197	1,337
Expenditure \$'000	1,008	1,042	1,159	1,247	1,398
Accumulation Account .. \$'000	1,340	1,320	1,372	1,391	1,380
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. \$'000	412	436	490	520	568
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	173	177	190	214	224
Handicraft and Curative Training \$'000	42	44	48	52	60
Social Service and Welfare .. \$'000	73	62	64	68	80
Service and Repatriation Hospitals, including Recreation Centres } \$'000	97	93	143	120	133
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }					
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	547	553	555	569	572
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	334	388	416	433	477
Blood Donations No.	89,249	96,825	106,075	103,164	106,152
Blood Distributed half-litres	58,331	66,118	71,395	70,171	71,691
Serum Distributed litres	367	39	..	166	243
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	73,062	78,200	83,000	88,934	85,350
Transport Mileage '000 miles	526	613	712	749	808
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,061	1,014	1,000	969	921

Principal Activities

Services to Hospital Patients. Contact is maintained with 109 hospitals and homes by Red Cross hospital visitors or voluntary aides who undertake a wide range of services including assistance with banking, shopping, arranging transport, caring for the next-of-kin of dangerously ill patients, or meeting trains, planes or ships when necessary. The Red Cross has also cared for hospital patients during periods of extreme staffing difficulties.

Disaster Relief. Disaster relief work is a traditional role of Red Cross throughout the world. In Victoria assisting in bushfire disasters is a Red Cross service planned to provide a programme of emergency relief, covering the feeding and welfare of fire-fighters and evacuees, and the provision of first aid.

By arrangement with the Country Fire Authority, the Red Cross may establish emergency centres during a major bushfire. To accomplish this at short notice, "packaged posts" (cartons containing all the items needed to feed and care for large numbers of people) are kept in readiness. The items include cooking equipment, auxiliary lighting, food, blankets, mattresses, clothing, and first aid requisites. Teams of specially trained personnel are also available at short notice. Bushfire services are a specific application of the Red Cross role under the State Disaster Plan in which it works through the Medical and Welfare Divisions. In any kind of major disaster, an emergency roster is worked at Red Cross Headquarters, Melbourne, and trained personnel work on shift rosters and thus man all the relief centres.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service meets emergencies through its decentralised organisation of blood banks. Stocks of serum albumin are also held at various parts of the State as well as at the Central Blood Bank.

The Red Cross Tracing and Enquiry Bureau, operating in times of major disaster, provides a channel for inquiries and welfare reports when normal channels of communication are disrupted. The Society is also called upon when large-scale searches for missing people are organised.

Blood Transfusion Service. The demand for whole blood and blood derivatives continues to increase and in the year ending 30 June 1967 more than 100,000 units of blood were collected. The demand for blood for heart operations is also increasing as these operations become more frequent and more complex. The service operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, and branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Royal Women's, and Alfred Hospitals. There are seventeen Regional Blood Banks and two Mobile Blood Collecting Units.

Other Activities

There are now 126 libraries in hospitals throughout Victoria and the picture library service supplies prints representing all schools of art to thirty-four hospitals and homes. Transport of patients, provision

of handcraft occupations for elderly people, social welfare service and training in first-aid and home nursing work are among the numerous other activities of the Red Cross Society.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1968

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday; to have each child medically and dentally examined; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964

Care of the Elderly

Although facilities available for the care of the aged are numerous, the services provided, both domiciliary and institutional, are insufficient in some areas at present, and this deficiency is being bridged as funds permit.

Elderly Citizens Clubs are erected and organised by municipal councils with the financial assistance of the Department of Health. These clubs provide social relaxation for their members; some with kitchen facilities provide a hot mid-day meal for a small charge; others provide both this and a "meals on wheels" service for those aged unable to attend the club. Facilities of some clubs include a chiropody service, hairdressing, and handcrafts. Outings, films, and other forms of entertainment are arranged.

Home Help Service is organised by some municipal councils, where there is a need for this type of service, both for old and young persons. Usually there is a restriction of time on the service provided, but this is sometimes not strictly observed with the elderly. The help given includes generally tidying the house, doing some light cleaning, and sometimes some shopping.

Day Hospitals provide professional care for patients referred by medical practitioners. These hospitals are generally attached to hospitals for the aged or district hospitals. Full therapeutic facilities are available, including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, etc. Morning and afternoon tea and a mid-day meal are provided, as well as transport in most cases. The radius served varies from four to seven miles.

District Nursing Services are provided in the Metropolitan Area, and in some country districts. Service to patients within their own homes is given under medical direction.

Each year district nurses make about 450,000 visits to the homes of patients of whom approximately one third are elderly. In many cases a laundry service also is available through the local hospital for the aged, or district hospital, as the case may be.

Institutional Care is provided in special hospitals for the aged, or benevolent homes. These institutions are subsidised by the Hospitals and Charities Commission and provide the main source of beds for the infirm in the State. All facilities are available to encourage these patients, where possible, to become as mobile as their condition warrants. Consequently, very few patients are acknowledged as permanently bedridden.

Geriatric Units are short term care units where rehabilitation is provided, and patients are admitted to give family relief for holidays, etc. In some cases, a day hospital is run in conjunction with these units. All geriatric units are attached to district hospitals or homes for the aged.

Church and Voluntary Organisations have provided considerable housing for aged people. The building of this has been subsidised by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, under the Aged Persons Homes Act, and the furnishing (in approved cases), by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

This housing is variable in form, consisting of units, cottages, and hostel type accommodation. All hostel residents receive supervised care with full board. The living arrangements for units and cottages vary from the provision of low rental housing to supervised care with a communal dining room which may be used if required. Many organisations now provide long-term care for elderly infirm persons. Previously, only short-term care was permitted.

Voluntary and church organisations also provide some visiting services, and in some areas visiting nursing services are also available. Transport is another service that is frequently provided by voluntary organisations, as are shopping and letter writing services.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission has a Geriatric Division concerned with the care of aged persons. The Commission's policy is to encourage old people to remain in their own homes as long as possible. To this end, members and staff of the Commission address many meetings and gatherings explaining facilities available and encouraging communities to establish appropriate organisations and services.

The Commission also provides courses of instruction for supervisors of small homes and hostels, conducts conferences attended by those working amongst elderly people, and acts as an inquiry bureau giving information and advice to elderly people. A postgraduate course in geriatric nursing is being planned and the Commission has prepared instructional films on the care of the aged.

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act, and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as Specially Authorised Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets, are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	20	20	20
Number of Branches	1,152	1,131	1,120
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	108,564	106,132	104,455
Medical Services†	241,976	241,200	249,373
Hospital Benefits†	256,153	255,953	263,552
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	7,219	7,624	7,970
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	13,755	15,433	20,148
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	109	110	109
Number of Members	46,049	46,811	47,310
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	27,468	26,009	24,871
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	436,304	427,048	409,005
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,632	2,225	2,589
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows	870	846	608

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,302	1,305	1,324
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	606	746	837
Medical Services Funds	5,351	7,087	7,477
Hospital Benefit Funds	4,546	5,622	7,018
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,429	1,414	1,351
Dividing and Other Societies	463	545	570
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	406	208	206
Total Receipts	13,291	16,511	18,371
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,181	945	879
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	111	154	222
Medical Services Funds	5,357	6,377	6,814
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,983	5,052	6,080
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,243	1,148	1,119
Dividing and Other Societies	399	426	450
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	406	208	206
Total Expenditure	11,868	13,894	15,358
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	1,423	2,617	3,013

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	At 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	16,709	17,136	17,582
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	1,956	2,551	3,166
Medical Services Funds	1,471	2,153	2,816
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,009	3,556	4,495
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	5,172	5,420	5,651
Dividing and Other Societies	977	1,096	1,215
Total Funds	29,294	31,912	34,925

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1965	1966	1967
Sick Pay	561	559	549
Funeral Benefits	237	235	247
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	82	157	84
Whole of Life, Endowment and other Assurance Benefits*	59	61	153
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	2,355	2,845	3,127
Government Subsidy	2,426	2,867	2,909
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	2,522	3,417	4,207
Government Subsidy	1,015	1,069	1,064
Medicine	251	242	242

* 1965 and 1966 figures included Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits only.

Dispensaries

At the end of 1966-67, thirty-six United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries were registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1966-67 was 79,484. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1966-67 amounted to \$2,903,143 and \$537,713, respectively.

Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1966-67 there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1966-67 was sixty-seven and their assets amounted to \$222,447.

Co-operative Societies

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act, which was proclaimed on 2 August 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At 30 June 1967, 266 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$2,501,018.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Producer	54	57	60	65	68
Trading	32	36	41	45	51
Community Settlement..	5	6	6	6	6
Community Advancement	128	172	245	316	370
Credit	86	105	127	144	152
Associations	1	1	1	1	1
Total	306	377	480	577	648

Details of Co-operative Societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1967 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS,* 1966-67

Type	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
			\$'000		
Producer	67	37,430	3,150	5,967	9,117
Trading	43	21,767	2,024	1,973	3,997
Community Settlement	5	492	157	150	308
Community Advancement	335	25,463	851	1,773	2,624
Credit	149	24,952	332	5,566	5,897
Associations	1	96	1	129	130
Total	600	110,200	6,515	15,558	22,073

* Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 707-708 of this Year Book.

Justice and the Administration of Law

Law in Victoria

Historical

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "Substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal Profession

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who "instructed" the barrister for him.

In 1891, Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and Officers

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Divorces	268	315	436	472	507
Custody Applications	42	32	55	70	127
Other Matrimonial Causes ..	48	41	85	124	119
Motor Accident Claims	93	90	80	91	86
Workers Compensation Claims ..	42	56	35	42	45
Other Claims for Damages ..	56	34	41	35	32
Criminal Matters	416	480	537	560	590
Miscellaneous	983	910	966	915	876
Total	1,948	1,958	2,235	2,309	2,382

Further Reference, 1964

Commonwealth and State Taxation Law—Part 1*

Introduction

Residents of the State of Victoria, being residents also of Australia, are subject to both Federal and State fiscal levies of one type or another. To some extent the systems of raising revenues for the purposes of government cover the same field but since the introduction of uniform taxation in 1942 the imposition of a tax upon income has been enjoyed by the Commonwealth to the exclusion of the States. In addition to the taxation on income, the Commonwealth Government in exercise of its Federal power raises other taxes on residents of all States including Victoria. These taxes include a Pay-roll Tax, Sales Tax, Estate Duty, Gift Duty, and duties of Customs and Excise.

The Crown in right of the State of Victoria raises certain other taxes such as Land Tax, Stamp Duties (duties imposed upon specified documents executed in or coming into Victoria affecting gifts, land transfers, receipts, and the like), and Probate Duties being death or succession duties on property and notional property situated in Victoria or belonging to persons who die domiciled or resident within the State.

This article deals in outline with the liability to Federal income tax, since that imposition is by far the most important of those with which a resident of Victoria becomes acquainted during his lifetime. At a later date* a further article will deal with impositions of a different nature which are made upon the citizen other than as a recipient of income and affect him or her in capacities such as land owner, employer, donor, or testator.

Federal Income Tax

Federal income tax is imposed upon residents of Victoria upon income derived from all sources within Australia or certain sources outside Australia. The method adopted by Parliament in imposing income tax is to prescribe in one legislative enactment (the Assessment Act) a number of heads of receipt which are to be regarded as "assessable income". In a separate Act brought down each year, known as the Rating Act, rates of tax determined at the time of the Federal Budget are imposed upon the items of assessable income prescribed under the Assessment Act.

For the purposes of quantifying the amounts to which the rates are to be applied, the Assessment Act also provides that from the "assessable income" are to be deducted the "allowable deductions". The result of this calculation produces "taxable income" upon which the tax is raised. The calculation itself is simple but complexities arise in identifying the receipt or outgoings within one or other of the sections of the Act.

Definition of Income

"Income" is not itself defined but its content may be gathered from the concepts of "income from personal exertions" and "income from property". Together they cover salaries, wages, fees, pensions and all property income. Succeeding sections deal with prerequisites or allowances associated with an office or employment, bonuses, royalties, bounties and subsidies, commission, special types

* It is hoped to publish Part 2 in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

of insurance recoveries, indemnities and parts of certain annuities excluding, in the case of purchased annuities, that part which represents the purchase price. All of these are prescribed as "assessable income".

The next head of income regarded as assessable may be described as a notional income arising out of the methods generally accepted by the accounting profession for recording "trading stock" transactions. The trading stock provisions may be said to conform largely to accepted concepts of a trading and profit and loss account or perhaps just a trading account. The effect of the provisions in outline is that the value of trading stock (which is widely defined and includes livestock, and dairy herds, but not necessarily stallions or blood stock) "on hand" at the commencement of the year of income shall be compared with the value of trading stock on hand at the end of the year of income. The excess shall be regarded as assessable income and any shortfall is to be brought into the account as an allowable deduction. As such it may be subtracted from other assessable income before tax is raised. A number of other provisions ancillary to the main operative part of this subdivision exists for the purposes of describing what shall be the method of ascertaining the values to be brought into this account, i.e., in fixing the appropriate value (cost, market, or replacement value) of opening and closing stock in the accounting calculation described.

Dividend income is the subject of a separate subdivision (Subdivision D) in this particular part of the Assessment Act. It provides a system which is sometimes described as one of "dual taxation", in the sense that dividends which find their way through to shareholders are subjected to tax in their hands despite the fact that the profits out of which they are paid have already been subjected to tax in the hands of the company earning the profits. A separate tax is imposed upon a portion of profits retained by private companies, i.e., close held corporations, the shares of which are not quoted upon a stock exchange. The purpose of this part of the legislation is to subject to tax, first in the hands of the companies concerned, all profits derived, then to tax distributions of dividends to shareholders in the form of dividends received by them in the course of the operations of the company concerned, and finally to levy a separate tax upon retained profits.

Capital Gains

There is no capital gains tax as such in Australia. However, Section 26 (a) prescribes as assessable income, profits arising from the sale of any property acquired for the purpose of profit making by sale or from the carrying out of any profit making undertaking or scheme. No provisions exist to correct for changing money values. But such problems are not confined to Australia. By reason of a legislative expansion of the accepted definition of the word "dividend" to include distributions by liquidators, the effect of these provisions is to raise tax on a surplus which would, if these provisions did not exist, be received by shareholders as a return of capital at the conclusion of the successful corporate venture.

Deductions—Business, Incentive and Concessional

Division 2 of Part III of the Act deals with receipts from various sources which are to be treated as assessable income for tax purposes, and Division 3 deals with those deductions which may be made from the assessable income before reaching the taxable income upon which the tax is levied under the rating Act. These provisions may be said to divide the deductions which are to be allowed into three main classes : general business deductions, incentive deductions, and concessional deductions.

The first are ordinary business expenses which are incurred as part of the cost of deriving income of various types. The second type includes production incentive deductions calculated, through the tax advantages offered, to stimulate economic activities of the type desired. The third are personal deductions or reliefs allowed to the taxpayer.

Business Deductions

What have been described as business expenses are mainly contained within one section which, in effect, provides that all outgoings which are encountered in the course of gaining or producing the assessable income or in carrying on a business for the purpose of producing that income shall be allowable as deductions except to the extent to which they are of a capital, private, or domestic nature. Section 51 (i) is a source of much litigation basically because of these exclusions. The inevitable question which arises in most proceedings is whether an outgoing is of a revenue or capital nature—both fluctuating concepts. Other types of what may be described as normal business expenditure are in the form of allowances for depreciation of plant and the like used in the course of producing assessable income, costs incurred in repairing property which has been used for that purpose, certain legal expenses associated with leases, discharge of mortgages, the grant of patents and other types of expenditure incurred in the preparation of income tax returns, losses by embezzlement, and subscriptions to business associations.

Incentive Deductions

In addition to what may be described as deductions for legitimate costs of producing income there are, as already noted, what may be described as incentive deductions. These specific types of deductions are designed to encourage various sectors of the economic community in order to overcome a recurrent balance of payments problem, e.g., the primary producer in developing his land for the purpose of producing primary products, the investment by secondary industry and primary industry in new plant or equipment, and generally the production of export income. So far as primary industry is concerned, expenditure which has been incurred in clearing the land, sowing it, draining it, and providing water conservation provisions are all, whilst expenditure essentially of a capital nature, nevertheless allowable as a deduction against income derived whether from the farming operations or from any other source. A primary producer also may average the rate of tax on his income from one year to another over a period of five years with the result that seasonal fluctuations are evened out, years of drought being compensated by years of bumper harvests and good seasonal conditions. For both primary industry and secondary

industry investment allowance provisions exist which, in addition to the depreciation provisions, allow the purchaser of new manufacturing plant in the case of secondary industry and plant used in primary production by primary industry, to claim a special 20 per cent deduction on cost.

Extensive provisions also exist for the encouragement of mining ventures of various types. These include mining for gold, mining or prospecting for oil, petroleum, or uranium. The relevant provisions include deductions for the provision of capital for mining ventures, the cost of exploration and development before the establishment of a mining operation as such, and the cost of developing mining properties themselves. In part these provisions operate in such a way as to be consistent with the legal concept of a mine as a wasting asset and provide that the cost of plant, machinery, and development associated with a mining venture, although itself capital in nature, shall be treated as part of the cost of the mining operation and written off over the life of the mine. An individual operator is allowed to decide whether this process of writing off may be expedited and the whole lot written off in a particular year. Capital for exploration or capital for prospecting is dealt with in a series of provisions dealing with deductions to those who provide funds for the prescribed purposes.

Concessional Deductions

The third type of deduction has been described as the concessional deduction. This type of deduction relates rather to the domestic or family commitments of individual taxpayers and provides a system of deduction for a wife, children, student children, or parents of the taxpayer. It also provides a system of deduction for medical and dental expenses and premiums on policies of life assurance. Provisions also exist for deductions for education expenses to a maximum amount.

The provisions described above may be said to relate to taxpayers generally, whether individual taxpayers without business interests or whether persons carrying on business as a sole trader, as a miner or solely as an investor. Additional provisions exist to deal with a number of types of legal entity or legal concept, for example, partnerships, trusts, companies, life assurance companies, co-operative companies, superannuation funds, and other highly specialised situations.

Partnerships

Partnerships are the subject matter of separate provisions but do not themselves raise any special problems for members. In short, a member of a partnership deriving income is treated in substantially the same way as a sole trader carrying on business except that the interest of the partner in the partnership is treated as a separate source of income to be subjected to tax if on a balance of profit or gains a profit emerges or to be allowed as a deduction against other income in the event that a loss is sustained. But, in essence, no assessment issues against a partnership as such and the Act looks beyond the legal relationship between the members of the partnership to its economic results.

Trusts and Trustees

Substantially the same situation exists in relation to trusts and trustees. In most cases the tax falls on the beneficiary of the trust estate on whose behalf the trustees hold the trust assets. Where, however, a particular beneficiary is under a legal disability such as minority or where there is income of the trust estate to which there is no beneficiary presently entitled in any year, then that income is assessed against the trustee at the rate appropriate to that income in the hands of the trustee. Special provisions exist to increase this effective rate where a beneficiary is entitled to income from two or more trust estates. The advantages enjoyed as to rate on income in the hands of a trustee to which no beneficiary was presently entitled led to the creation of multiple trusts in favour of single beneficiaries thereby attracting only the rate applicable to income from one trust estate in relation to a total income of the same description, i.e., income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Amendments to the law to overcome the effect of multiple trusts have left the result that income of a trust estate to which no beneficiary is presently entitled may be subjected to a flat rate of 50 per cent unless the Taxation Commissioner in his discretion otherwise determines.

Companies

Companies are dealt with in much the same way as individuals for the purposes of determining what amounts to assessable income. From the assessable income are deducted the allowable deductions to produce the taxable income upon which the rate imposed by the Rating Act operates to produce the relevant tax. In the case of public companies, i.e., companies whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange and can meet certain other technical requirements, the rate of tax imposed is 45c in the dollar and this tax is the only imposition made in respect of their profits. Dividends declared by the company out of profits have been noted above. In the case of private companies, largely family companies and the like, the primary taxes at the rate of 30c in the dollar for the first \$10,000 of income and 40c in the dollar for income over \$10,000 are imposed but, in addition to this a further tax on undistributed profits is raised at the rate of 50c in the dollar.

Special provisions also exist to deal with abnormal income of authors and inventors entitling them in certain circumstances to average their income.

The above is an outline and readers requiring further information are referred to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936-1968* and the explanatory publication issued by the Federal Commissioner of Taxation.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company Law in Victoria, 1967; Law Relating to Export Trade, 1968

Courts in Victoria

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme

Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen puisne* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges; are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court; and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time; otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's Office.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages ..	26	24	26	28	30
For Trial	1,615	1,242	1,722	1,533	1,822
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six	1,577	1,045	1,314	1,155	951
By a Judge	394	496	509	606	598
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	287	144	122	123	122
Defendant	36	18	14	6	9
Amount Awarded .. \$'000	1,920	1,783	1,705	795	723
Writs of Summons Issued ..	5,647	5,542	5,816	5,804	4,020
Other Original Proceedings ..	276	315	347	300	133
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals) Heard and Determined—					
By Full Court	68	59	57	53	61
By a Judge	59	83	66	77	86

NOTE.—Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts since 1964 and an increase in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$8,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1968, there were twenty-one County Court judges, who were also Chairmen of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
					\$'000	\$'000
1963	..	..	..	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	..	..	..	3,465	22,295	1,684
1965	..	..	..	1,916	2,944	1,967
1966	..	..	..	1,966	8,323	992
1967	..	..	..	2,139	8,914	1,117

NOTE.—See footnote to table on previous page.

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1963	12	7	745	764
1964	3	14	744	761
1965	1	3	807	811
1966 .. ..	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798

Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases ; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences ; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 605–606.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	194,502	197,073	201,095	207,727	204,336
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	8,876	10,220	8,849	20,146	20,340
Awarded .. \$'000	7,400	8,400	7,345	15,540	17,050
Other Cases—					
Eviction Cases*	3,156	3,043	3,254	3,551	3,233
Fraud Summonses	14,809	12,102	11,389	9,099	10,079
Garnishee Cases	15,513	19,176	20,684	20,047	20,851
Maintenance Cases	2,461	2,502	4,852	5,460	6,001
Show Cause Summonses ..	34,970	36,485	35,569	32,501	31,162
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	23	11	25	5	47
Miscellaneous	67,259	58,217	61,200	53,703	61,154
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,710	19,463	21,425	22,088	24,252

NOTE.—See footnote to table on page 596.

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1963 to 1967, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965*, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30 June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, etc., under Part XI of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1963	511	35	79	625
1964	546	23	57	626
1965	541	21	51	613
1966	522	32	40	594
1967	496	18	45	559
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1963	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
1965	4,690	912	741	6,343
1966	4,450	2,052	721	7,223
1967	7,106	1,090	961	9,157
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1963	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964	1,597	242	808	2,647
1965	1,043	407	638	2,088
1966	1,591	2,074	460	4,125
1967	2,713	533	639	3,885

Children's Court*General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about thirty Courts at regular intervals ; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Children's Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

Order of the Court

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for consistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act 1958* to give primary consideration to reformation. "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A Probation Officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal.

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act 1960* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases prosecuted by the Victoria Police, excluding cases of neglected children and drunkenness, and summarily disposed of by the Children's Courts for the years 1966 and 1967 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	536	5	541	507	7	514
Against Property ..	7,048	318	7,366	7,634	298	7,932
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	106	9	115	128	7	135
Against Good Order ..	659	29	688	583	33	616
Driving Offences ..	437	5	442	465	6	471
Miscellaneous Offences*	118	6	124	142	12	154
Total	8,904	372	9,276	9,459	363	9,822

* Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	988	18	1,006	838	30	868
Placed on Probation ..	3,077	163	3,240	3,306	156	3,462
Admitted to Social Welfare Department ..	1,077	36	1,113	1,272	44	1,316
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre ..	1,228	4	1,232	1,358	6	1,364
Adjourned without Probation	1,657	92	1,749	1,990	100	2,090
Other	403	43	446	163	7	170
Total Convictions ..	8,430	356	8,786	8,927	343	9,270
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	474	16	490	532	20	552
Total	8,904	372	9,276	9,459	363	9,822

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES, NATURE OF
OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1967

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing					
	Dis- missed, With- drawn, etc.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Ad- journed without Probation.	Other
Against the Person—						
Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm	75	57	48	33	47	3
Sex Offences	18	8	109	46	53	17
Total	93	65	157	79	100	20
Against Property—						
Robbery	13	..	17	31	4	9
Breaking and Entering	45	38	1,040	956	417	37
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	149	173	1,165	687	768	36
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use)	75	186	638	618	307	26
Wilful Damage	28	41	75	23	54	7
Other Offences against Property	32	20	90	53	67	7
Total	342	458	3,025	2,368	1,617	122
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	8	2	79	25	19	2
Against Good Order—						
Indecent Behaviour, etc.	8	40	26	..	42	4
Other Offensive Behaviour	29	55	13	3	27	2
Obscene and Insulting Language	5	45	8	..	15	2
Firearms	15	37	18	3	70	..
Other Offences against Good Order	27	..	38	31	48	5
Total	84	177	103	37	202	13
Driving Offences	11	148	78	91	130	13
Miscellaneous Offences†	14	18	20	80	22	..
GRAND TOTAL	552	868	3,462	2,680	2,090	170

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

† Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

Police Warning System

The "warning" system, used by the Victoria Police, is one whereby a young person, deemed by the police to be guilty of an offence, is warned by a senior police officer in the presence of parents or guardian of the consequences of offences against the law. The young person is not prosecuted in court for an offence for which a warning has been given.

The following tables give details of police warnings during the years specified :

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence Group*	1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault†	13	..	8	..	9	..	10	..
Robbery with Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sex	34	..	17	..	24	..	34	..
Breaking and Larceny‡	723	90	791	128	886	216	908	253
Other Offences ..	203	7	244	13	214	12	264	11
Total	973	97	1,060	141	1,133	228	1,219	264

* Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

† Includes Grievous Bodily Harm.

‡ Includes Larceny and/or Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS : AGE OF OFFENDER, 1966

Offence Group*	Age Last Birthday (Years)					Total
	10 and Under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and Over	
Assault† .. ..	..	2	1	5	2	10
Robbery with Violence ..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Sex	1	5	9	14	5	34
Breaking and Larceny‡..	103	199	392	378	89	1,161
Other Offences ..	34	47	71	94	29	275
Total ..	138	253	473	492	127	1,483

* † ‡ See notes to previous table.

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 599.

If one wishes to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures for Courts of Petty Sessions since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1966 and 1967:

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966				1967			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,874	77	809	32	2,201	68	955	31
Against Property ..	9,388	842	960	65	9,581	1,279	980	67
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	998	136	82	10	1,176	204	104	
Against Good Order* ..	5,041	648	1,060	71	5,830	657	1,194	91
Driving Offences ..	2,627	29	1,599	24	3,036	25	1,962	18
Miscellaneous† ..	884	42	67	6	922	59	94	4
Total	20,812	1,774	4,577	208	22,746	2,292	5,289	217

* This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1966, 24,774 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1967 was 24,342. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

† Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	9,042	870	10,089	1,046
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 Month	1,128	85	1,195	59
1 Month and under 6 Months	4,165	192	4,375	150
6 Months and under 12 Months	826	13	900	36
1 Year and over	316	..	269	5
Released on Probation	1,769	158	1,735	281
Adjudged for a Period without Probation	713	116	944	185
Released on Bond or Recognizance	2,250	328	2,411	503
Other	603	12	828	27
Total	20,812	1,774	22,746	2,292

NOTE.—See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1966		1967	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person	1,161	931	1,074	991
Against Property	3,401	1,181	3,157	1,250
Against Good Order	2,450	397	1,783	358
Driving Offences	167,759	7,655	166,900	9,740
Miscellaneous*	49,182	6,588	55,239	7,317
Total	223,953	16,752	228,153	19,656

* Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Commonwealth Acts of Parliament.

NOTE.—Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Courts of Petty Sessions summons cases.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1963 to 1967, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES*

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28
1965	1,565	830	2,395	33	3	36
1966	1,510	833	2,343	44	3	47
1967	1,775	906	2,681	47	2	49

* The number of inquests shown for the years 1963 and 1964 are of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are of inquests of persons whose deaths were registered during the year.

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1963 to 1967:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964	9	5	14	14	..	14
1965	13	3	16	20	..	20
1966	22	1	23	22	2	24
1967	30	2	32	17	..	17

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria in the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence *	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—						
Murder	8	1	9	7	1	8
Attempted Murder	1	..	1	1	..	1
Manslaughter	6	..	6	14	2	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	3	..	3	6	..	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	42	2	44	45	1	46
Assault	26	1	27	21	1	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	205	..	205	201	..	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	4	..	4	5	..	5
Incest	8	2	10	15	1	16
Rape	33	..	33	17	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female	37	..	37	32	..	32
Indecent Assault on Male	28	..	28	29	..	29
Unnatural Offences	25	1	26	22	..	22
Bigamy	3	1	4	2	..	2
Other Offences against the Person	15	2	17	7	..	7
Total	444	10	454	424	6	430
Against Property—						
Robbery	73	2	75	103	4	107
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses	224	6	230	225	16	241
Shops	72	3	75	56	1	57
Other	54	..	54	72	2	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	85	7	92	151	7	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	102	1	103	74	1	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	18	..	18	14	..	14
Other Offences against Property	64	3	67	87	5	92
Total	692	22	714	782	36	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	115	19	134	108	14	122
Other Offences—						
Driving under the Influence	56	..	56	54	..	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving	109	1	110	108	1	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	248	9	257	241	12	253
Total	413	10	423	403	13	416
GRAND TOTAL	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1967

Offence*	Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—								
Murder	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	8
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	3	6	18	8	2	2	7	46
Assault .. .. .	..	4	16	1	1	..	..	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	4	78	106	9	1	2	1	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	5
Incest .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2	2	10	16
Rape .. .. .	..	4	7	2	4	..	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	..	3	11	3	3	2	10	32
Indecent Assault on Male	1	1	2	4	7	2	12	29
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	5	6	4	1	2	4	22
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	7
Total	10	104	180	39	26	15	56	430
Against Property—								
Robbery	4	26	54	9	6	..	8	107
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	9	69	80	32	16	12	23	241
Shops	2	8	19	7	8	5	8	57
Other	1	9	26	17	9	8	4	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	8	25	40	25	18	18	24	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	4	21	31	9	4	3	3	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	14
Other Offences against Property	..	18	22	17	9	10	16	92
Total	29	177	274	120	73	57	88	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	3	5	27	15	27	15	30	122
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	1	..	4	6	5	9	29	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving .. .. .	..	4	21	16	10	14	44	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	5	35	107	35	20	19	32	253
Total	6	39	132	57	35	42	105	416
GRAND TOTAL	48	325	613	231	161	129	279	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF
SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1967

Offence*	Result of Hearing							Total
	Fined	Im- prison- ed Twelve Months and under	Im- prison- ed over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence	Sen- tence Sus- pended on Enter- ing a Bond	Placed on Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	8
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	16
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	6
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	..	13	15	..	13	2	3	46
Assault	5	4	..	..	7	4	2	22
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	..	24	3	..	69	94	11	201
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	5
Incest .. .. .	..	2	8	..	5	..	1	16
Rape .. .. .	..	2	13	..	2	..	..	17
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	..	7	13	..	7	5	..	32
Indecent Assault on Male .. .. .	..	9	5	..	7	7	1	29
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	..	6	..	5	11	..	22
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	7
Total	5	66	85	4	122	125	23	430
Against Property—								
Robbery .. .. .	..	12	60	..	5	13	17	107
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	1	96	37	..	33	46	28	241
Shops .. .. .	..	17	18	..	11	7	4	57
Other .. .. .	..	32	15	..	11	12	4	74
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	1	56	12	..	46	37	6	158
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	1	30	12	..	10	15	7	75
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. .. .	..	3	..	..	9	2	..	14
Other Offences against Property	4	17	21	..	25	23	2	92
Total	7	263	175	..	150	155	68	818
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	..	31	18	..	48	21	4	122
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	32	15	..	..	6	..	1	54
Dangerous, etc., Driving	83	12	..	..	10	2	2	109
Miscellaneous Offences†	15	106	26	..	48	44	14	253
Total	130	133	26	..	64	46	17	416
GRAND TOTAL	142	493	304	4	384	347	112	1,786

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED**

Age Group (Years)	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 19	374	13	387	359	14	373
20—24	536	17	553	593	20	613
25—29	224	7	231	221	10	231
30—34	153	5	158	149	12	161
35—39	111	7	118	124	5	129
40—44	105	5	110	119	3	122
45—49	69	7	76	58	4	62
50—54	50	..	50	53	..	53
55—59	21	..	21	25	1	26
60 and over	21	..	21	16	..	16
Total	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing	1966			1967		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	164	1	165	141	1	142
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	76	2	78	76	6	82
3 Months and under 6	95	..	95	73	3	76
6 Months and under 12	138	5	143	190	4	194
12 Months ..	131	3	134	141	..	141
Over 12 Months and						
under 2 Years ..	74	1	75	88	1	89
2 Years and over ..	185	2	187	209	6	215
Death Sentence ..	5	1	6	4	..	4
Placed on Probation ..	255	19	274	317	30	347
Released on Recognizance						
or Bond	428	27	455	368	16	384
Other	113	..	113	110	2	112
Total	1,664	61	1,725	1,717	69	1,786

Licensing Legislation

General

After fifty years of 6 p.m. closing, the *Licensing Act* 1965 extended the hour of closing of hotels to 10 p.m. as from 1 February 1966. This Act was designed to incorporate the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Act, besides regulating the hours and conditons of trading for hotels and licensed restaurants, introduced two new types of licence—a Cabaret Licence and a Theatre Licence—and laid down the conditions under which these could be granted. It also provided for patrons to bring their own liquor to “unlicensed premises” for consumption there with a meal.

Until 30 June 1967, no application had been received for a Theatre Licence, and only one Cabaret Licence was granted. This was subsequently surrendered. Annual permits for unlicensed premises

numbered forty-four. Seven metropolitan hotels had hours varied to permit earlier opening and closing.

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown below :

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	6,950	7,005	7,525	8,031	8,961
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	72	68	65	67	65
Total	7,042	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	112	112	112	111	111
Compensation ..	16	5	4	5	3
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. ..	262	289	308	308	323
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,606	6,639	7,139	7,648	8,563
Total	7,042	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046

Number of Liquor Licences

The following table gives details of liquor licences of various types in force in Victoria for the years stated :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

Type of Licence	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hotel	1,572	1,567	1,552	1,548	1,539
Registered Club	255	265	275	293	301
Grocer	450	472	494	511	531
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	66	64	64	65	65
Australian Wine	51	36	31	28	25
Railway Refreshment Room	20	20	20	17	17
Vignerons	11	11	11	10	9
Brewer	6	6	6	6	7
Restaurant	49	59	79	90	94
Total	2,480	2,500	2,532	2,568	2,588

Further References, 1965-67

Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates matters dealing with horse, pony, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

The following table gives details of horse race and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31 July—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
RACING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	66	66	65	65	65
Other Courses	322	330	322	342	358
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	497	497	500	494	490
Other Courses	2,395	2,450	2,215	2,334	2,443
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	1,590	1,755	1,951	1,967	1,957
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	484	788	956	1,089	1,158
TROTTING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Course	36	37	36	37	37
Other Courses	155	175	183	189	188
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Course	252	259	252	259	272
Other Courses	1,030	1,090	1,241	1,427	1,419
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Course .. (\$'000)	284	377	382	440	482
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	158	236	322	438	463

Further Reference, 1966

Victoria Police

Introduction

Police Force responsibilities have remained virtually unchanged since they were listed on the formation of the first British police force in 1829. They are the preservation of the Queen's Peace, the protection of life and property, and the prevention and detection of crime.

Recruitment

The Force endeavours to maintain a ratio of one policeman to about 700 people. To keep recruitment at a high standard, cadetships are offered. The minimum age for the Force is now eighteen and a half years for recruits; cadets may join at sixteen and serve for two years before undergoing recruit training and being sworn in at eighteen and a half years. All recruits serve a strictly supervised probationary period of one year before beginning more intensive training.

Traffic

About 70 per cent of the work of a modern police force is connected with the supervision of traffic, and this is the position in Victoria. Registration of motor cars, testing of drivers for licences, enforcement of the traffic regulations and the Motor Car Act, including the checking of vehicles for roadworthiness are all within the sphere of police activity.

If these activities appear to be remote from primary functions—the protection of life and property—it must be remembered that 887 persons were killed and 20,636 others injured in road traffic accidents during 1967. Apart from the cost in human suffering, insurance company liabilities on accident claims (third party and comprehensive) averaged more than \$1m a week in Victoria in 1967.

A 6 per cent annual increase of road traffic means inevitable expansion of the Traffic Control Branch. At present there is one vehicle in Victoria for every three citizens—and although about three million miles were covered by Mobile Traffic Section cars in 1967, excluding three million miles travelled by members in their private cars on duty—there is an insistent demand from citizens' organisations for the provision of more police.

A new electronic aid, introduced to simplify the detection of speeding drivers, is the amphotometer, which consists of two rubber tubes placed across the roadway at right angles to the direction of oncoming traffic. As a car passes over these tubes an air pressure pulse electrically operates a device which measures the speed of the vehicle with absolute accuracy. The system is more selective, and less expensive, than radar speed detection or other devices.

Another instrument, relatively new in the forensic field, is the breathalyser, which enables police to measure, within certain known tolerances, the quantity of alcohol in the bloodstream of a driver at the time the test is taken. This must be done within two hours of the offence complained of, in order to comply with the provisions of the Crimes Act, which makes driving a motor car whilst under the influence of liquor (so that control is impaired) an offence. Approximately 87 per cent of drivers charged with this offence before Petty Sessions Courts are convicted; 32 per cent of those tried on indictment are found guilty by juries.

The creation of a new statutory offence in February 1966 of driving a motor car whilst having a blood-alcohol content greater than 0.05 per cent doubled the number of calls made on Breathalyser Squad members. The number of tests being made increases monthly.

A Police Lecture Squad visits schools and various public gatherings throughout the year speaking on road safety, mainly to children. The Squad explains traffic problems and invites co-operation.

Criminal Investigation Branch

This Branch represents about 10 per cent of the Force. All detectives are drawn from uniformed ranks, and must have at least four years' service for selection to attend the Detective Training School. This School has attracted students from South-East Asian countries, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Training emphasises the co-ordination of efforts by scientists and other specialists assisting in crime detection. Specialist sections of the Criminal Investigation Branch, such as the Homicide, Company, and Arson Squads, are manned by those who have shown special aptitude in these fields.

Training

The training programme is on three levels. Twenty weeks' primary training covers law, English, arithmetic, geography, social studies, physical training, unarmed combat, drill, use of firearms, first aid, and swimming. Primary training also includes practical work at Police Headquarters. An examination at the end of the first year determines whether an appointment is confirmed.

The secondary courses are at the Detective Training School, where officers are given ten weeks' instruction in the use of scientific methods of investigation. At the Sub-Officers' Training School, law, prosecution, and management of men and stations is taught.

The motor cycle riders and traffic schools teach fundamentals in these two fields. Specialist training is imparted by personal instruction in branches such as the Fingerprints and Forensic Science Laboratory.

For members about to be promoted to inspector rank, advanced training is provided for students who live-in at Airlie, the Officers' Training College in South Yarra. Lectures cover administration, social studies, and human relations. The aim is to fit policemen for administrative posts. This College attracts students from interstate and overseas.

Communications

Communications work is being continually widened. Thirty metropolitan police stations are now linked by a teleprinter system. Forty larger country stations are connected with D24 (Police Communications Headquarters) by two-way radios, which may be used to direct police cars. In addition, a telegraph system exists to all State capitals and Canberra. Direct telex communication with international capitals is part of daily routine, as Melbourne is the Australian Headquarters for Interpol.

Police also provide the communications for the State Disaster Organisation which co-ordinates the functions of Government departments, fire, ambulance, airport, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board services. The organisation directs rescue and similar work in major floods and bushfires and other such emergencies.

Motor Registration Branch

There has been a marked increase in Motor Registration Branch business in the post-war years. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 3,901,000 in 1967-68 and collections amounted to \$76m in the same period. A modern office building costing \$2.7m has been erected.

The following statement shows the authorised and actual strengths of the Victoria Police, and the actual strength of certain sections of the Force on the dates shown :

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Authorised Strength	4,264	4,409	4,470	4,572	4,620
Actual Strength*	4,223	4,330	4,405	4,402	4,577
C.I.B. etc.†	577	601	644	644	649
Police-women	58	60	58	61	61
Cadets	67	59	61	127	134
Reservists	155	150	135	119	106

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

† Criminal Investigation Bureau, Plain Clothes Police, and Scientific Section.

Further References, 1961 to 1968*Housing and Building***Building Development in the City of Melbourne 1967**

The estimated value of private and government building approved in the City of Melbourne during 1967 was \$46m. Most of the new private buildings are being erected by banks, insurance companies, or large corporations who are establishing their headquarters.

Major new buildings (of over \$1m each) completed in 1967 include :

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 54-62 Market Street.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd, (McEwan's Cnr), 119 Elizabeth Street.

Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), La Trobe Street.

Customs House, Cnr William and Flinders Streets.

Grand Central Car Park, 196-210 Little Collins Street.

Hammerson's Property and Investments (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 97-101 Queen Street.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd, Cnr Collins and Queen Streets.

Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulations Board, Lygon Street.

Muirfield Properties Pty Ltd, 189–203 William Street.

Princes Gate Development Pty Ltd, (Second Tower), Flinders Street.

Southdown Press Pty Ltd, 30–36 Walsh Street.

State Electricity Commission, 15–27 William Street.

University of Melbourne, (Union House), Royal Parade.

180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Boundary Road.

152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.

Major new buildings (of over \$1m each), in course of erection at the end of 1967 include :

Alfred Hospital, East Block, Commercial Road.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd—Stock Exchange, 351 Collins Street.

Australian Gypsum Ltd, 348–358 La Trobe Street.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 350 Collins Street.

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111–137 William Street.

Clunies Ross Memorial Foundation, 187–195 Royal Parade.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, 363–367 Little Collins Street.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets.

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd, 457–471 Bourke Street.

David Syme and Co. Ltd, 626–676 Lonsdale Street.

Gracechurch Holdings Ltd, 170–176 William Street.

Hoyts Cinemas Pty Ltd, 130–144 Bourke Street.

Law Courts, Cnr Lonsdale and William Streets.

Lonsdale Street Telephone Exchange, Lonsdale Street.

Melbourne Cricket Club, Grandstand, Brunton Avenue.

Mercy Maternity Hospital, Clarendon Street.

N.B.A. Properties Ltd, 16–20 Lansdowne Street.

Police Headquarters, Russell Street.

Queen Victoria Hospital, Cnr Swanston and Lonsdale Streets.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swanston Street.

Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston Street.

- S.L.B. Properties Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Bourke Streets.
 State Government, (Public Offices), Treasury Place.
 State Government, (State Laboratories), Treasury Place.
 State Savings Bank, Victoria, 235-243 Queen Street.
 United Freemasons Association of Victoria, 262 Albert Street.
 University of Melbourne, (Administration Block), Royal Parade.
 University of Melbourne, (Medical Centre), Royal Parade.
 Victoria Insurance Ltd, 42 Market Street.
 Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market, Footscray Road.
 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Debney's Meadows.
 152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Hotham Street.
 98 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Palmerston Street.

Further References 1961-68 : Development of Architecture in Victoria, 1962 ; Building Trends since 1945, 1963 ; Developments in Building Methods since 1945, 1964 ; Building Materials, 1966 ; Redevelopment of the Inner Residential Areas, 1967 ; Early Building in Victoria, 1968

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958 provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board, the procedure to be followed in the preparation of statutory planning schemes by responsible authorities, and other relevant information may be found on page 325 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961, page 370 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, and page 601 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

Since its inception early in 1946, the Town and Country Planning Board has been requested on many occasions to prepare planning schemes to guide and control the development of areas which were considered of State or national importance and vital to the protection of specific resources, as well as other schemes to protect and preserve the scenic beauty of certain areas consistent with their development as holiday resorts.

Two of the most important schemes prepared by the Board have been the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme 1949 and the Ocean Road Planning Scheme 1955.

The Board was also responsible for the preparation of the planning scheme for the new township of Tallangatta which had to be re-sited because of the extension of the Hume Weir. The Eildon Sub-Regional Planning Scheme, the Eildon Reservoir Planning Scheme (Shire of Mansfield), and the French Island Planning Scheme are other examples of the Board's use of planning powers to safeguard land which required protection from speculative subdivision and at the same time needed the advantages of planning schemes to ensure the co-ordinated development of the area. Planning schemes have also been prepared by the Board to control and guide the growth of the townships of Club Terrace, Tyers, and Yallourn North.

Planning Control of Foreshores and Inland Waterways

Following an examination of the need for the protection and proper development of the State's coastline, the Government decided in 1964 that planning schemes should be prepared for the 300 miles of the coastline not then under planning control. In 1965, schemes for the coastal areas from Lake Tyers to Cape Howe in the east (130 miles) and from Apollo Bay to the South Australian border in the western part of the State (170 miles) were commenced by the Board. Thus the whole of the 1,000 miles of Victoria's coastline is now subject to planning control.

It has also been found that tourism from the increasing mobility of the public has not been confined to the coastal areas but that it has spread to inland areas and particularly those which have natural lakes or man-made lakes, the result of water conservation schemes. While the protection of natural lakes and their surroundings generally comes within the scope of planning schemes prepared by local councils, the preparation of planning schemes in connection with the State's major reservoirs has been a task which has been undertaken by the Board.

Further Reference, 1968

Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. From 1 July 1966, there has been a slight break in the continuity of some of the series in several of the following tables but this should not materially affect

comparability. The break is caused by a variation in the treatment of alterations and additions to buildings. In the following tables, for periods prior to 1 July 1966, the figures *include* particulars of major additions (valued at \$10,000 and over) to buildings other than houses and *exclude* all alterations, all additions to houses, and all minor additions to other buildings. From 1 July 1966, however, the figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :

Building Approvals : These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental, or local government authorities.

Private or Government : Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

Owner-built : A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced : A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed : A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) : Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded*.

Numbers : The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values : All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1964	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710
1965	240,278	197,236	47,142	484,656
1966	225,170	233,438	47,922	506,530
1967	273,358	220,692	41,586	535,636
1968	309,080	207,259	41,469	557,808

In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68. It should be noted that prior to 1 July 1966 the figures include particulars of major additions (valued at \$10,000 and over) to buildings other than houses and exclude all alterations, all additions to houses and all minor additions to other buildings. From 1 July 1966, however, the figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE (\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	186,816	184,984	183,625	195,968	212,545
Flats	38,624	54,164	45,090	71,220	90,644
Shops	9,618	16,016	18,248	23,010	13,627
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	3,130	6,016	4,993	6,916	8,285
Factories	40,532	60,222	68,112	52,601	54,654
Offices	48,346	30,862	36,100	56,312	28,984
Other Business Premises	17,486	15,102	18,500	16,832	31,858
Educational	18,916	24,782	30,839	35,604	35,419
Religious	3,980	3,632	3,536	3,554	2,484
Health	14,952	7,084	18,703	15,646	9,538
Entertainment and Recreation ..	5,072	5,314	5,643	7,714	7,501
Miscellaneous	7,226	11,686	17,348	24,515	9,325
Total	394,698	419,864	450,737	509,892	504,864

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68. As with commencements, from 1 July 1966 the figures include particulars of alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or over but prior to that date additions only of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included. Renovations, repairs, and minor alterations and additions are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	175,846	185,692	184,060	203,556	208,097
Flats	23,734	47,564	52,663	55,958	80,541
Shops	9,456	11,518	14,629	21,810	16,701
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	2,754	3,398	5,982	5,103	7,965
Factories	46,212	54,612	58,876	66,199	55,096
Offices	18,042	34,082	24,590	46,420	48,716
Other Business Premises	12,324	18,596	13,176	16,198	13,493
Educational	21,396	17,394	29,127	26,968	37,140
Religious	3,532	5,380	3,492	3,262	3,518
Health	10,054	8,848	11,149	10,631	10,751
Entertainment and Recreation	4,620	7,858	4,668	4,691	4,778
Miscellaneous	6,860	7,338	12,963	11,147	10,574
Total	334,830	402,280	415,375	471,943	497,370

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$422,577,000 at 30 June 1967 to \$443,905,000 at 30 June 1968.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1963-64 to 1967-68. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Houses	180,342	186,452	183,444	202,166	211,611
Flats	28,772	53,872	49,964	63,752	81,592
Shops	10,946	12,582	19,676	19,387	18,764
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	2,864	4,942	5,566	5,413	7,869
Factories	48,362	51,962	65,875	58,953	59,446
Offices	28,204	31,948	44,122	48,343	41,849
Other Business Premises	15,320	17,106	14,956	15,216	21,108
Educational	21,660	21,558	26,735	29,053	40,202
Religious	3,680	4,732	3,837	3,674	3,072
Health	9,172	10,988	11,834	13,693	15,844
Entertainment and Recreation	5,190	6,382	4,198	5,942	7,420
Miscellaneous	8,228	10,972	12,195	21,810	16,973
Total	362,740	413,496	442,402	487,402	525,750

NOTE.—The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1963–64 to 1967–68. Due to the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (see pages 124–5), figures, other than “State Total”, subsequent to 30 June 1966 are not comparable with earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS :
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30 June—	Commenced		Completed		Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) at End of Period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION *						
1964	16,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
1965	14,071	9,362	15,170	8,077	6,224	5,923
1966	12,807	7,764	13,388	8,924	5,643	4,763
1967	14,899	11,174	15,448	9,372	6,478	6,649
1968	16,003	13,387	15,545	11,798	6,925	8,416
REMAINDER OF THE STATE *						
1964	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
1965	7,696	692	7,651	597	5,634	408
1966	7,723	785	7,541	582	5,816	611
1967	6,191	813	6,678	766	3,945	574
1968	5,905	812	6,047	888	3,788	498
STATE TOTAL						
1964	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951
1965	21,767	10,054	22,821	8,674	11,858	6,331
1966	20,530	8,549	20,929	9,506	11,459	5,374
1967	21,090	11,987	22,126	10,138	10,423	7,223
1968	21,908	14,399	21,592	12,686	10,713	8,914

* Figures for years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968 are not comparable with earlier years.

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in Victoria for government and private ownership for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses and Flats Erected for—						Total Houses and Flats
	Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			Total Private		
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders				
COMMENCED							
1964	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737		
1965	3,150	25,804	2,867	28,671	31,821		
1966	2,865	23,271	2,943	26,214	29,079		
1967	3,180	27,137	2,760	29,897	33,077		
1968	2,321	30,936	3,050	33,986	36,307		
COMPLETED							
1964	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069		
1965	2,830	25,388	3,277	28,665	31,495		
1966	2,935	24,233	3,267	27,500	30,435		
1967	3,488	25,799	2,977	28,776	32,264		
1968	2,367	28,967	2,944	31,911	34,278		
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD							
1964	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863		
1965	2,229	11,213	4,747	15,960	18,189		
1966	2,159	10,251	4,423	14,674	16,833		
1967	1,851	11,589	4,206	15,795	17,646		
1968	1,804	13,519	4,304	17,823	19,627		

* See definitions on page 620.

Number of New Houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY
MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses						Total
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other		
COMMENCED							
1964	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125	23,648	
1965	927	16,556	2,313	1,747	224	21,767	
1966	411	16,416	1,916	1,567	220	20,530	
1967	380	17,166	1,646	1,551	347	21,090	
1968	516	18,343	1,346	1,494	209	21,908	
COMPLETED							
1964	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124	22,799	
1965	910	16,925	2,901	1,854	231	22,821	
1966	650	16,232	2,233	1,678	136	20,929	
1967	419	17,805	1,913	1,614	375	22,126	
1968	444	17,934	1,522	1,433	259	21,592	
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD							
1964	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103	12,912	
1965	738	7,315	1,828	1,881	96	11,858	
1966	499	7,499	1,511	1,770	180	11,459	
1967	460	6,860	1,244	1,707	152	10,423	
1968	533	7,252	1,059	1,769	100	10,713	

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED 1957-58 TO 1966-67
For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons
(or Firms)

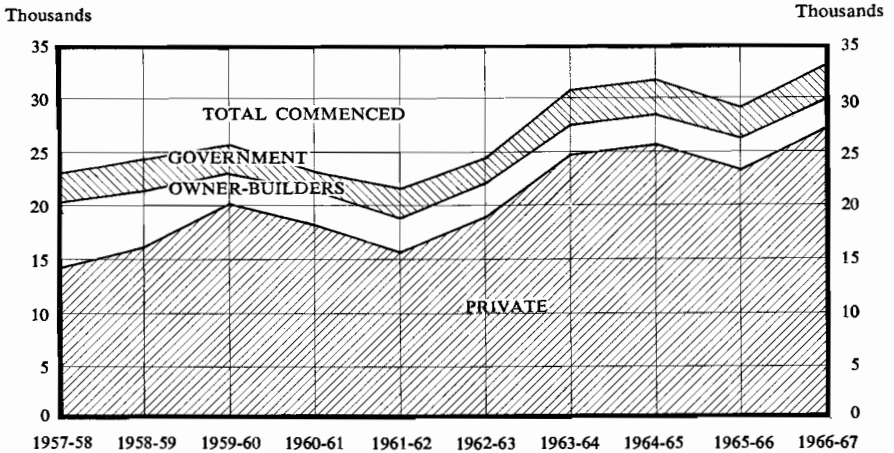


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS.
1957-58 TO 1966-67

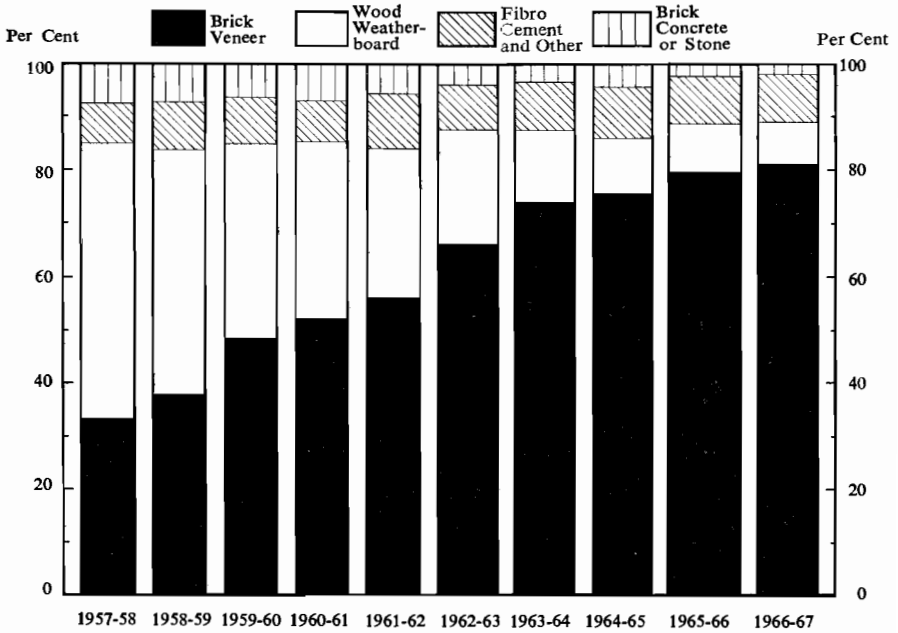


FIGURE 13.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Government Housing Activities*Commonwealth Authorities**Department of Housing*

The principal functions of the Commonwealth Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, the Home Savings Grant Scheme and the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme. It is also responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of flats made available by the Commonwealth as transitory accommodation for migrant families.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements

Since 1945, the Commonwealth has entered into a series of Housing Agreements with the State of Victoria (and all other States) under which the Commonwealth advances loan funds to the State for the construction of dwellings primarily for families of low or moderate means. Advances were made under the first (1945) Agreement until 30 June 1956. A new Agreement (1956) came into effect as from 1 July 1956 and advances have continued to be made under this Agreement ever since subject to minor amendments to its terms in 1961 and 1966.

The 1956-1966 Agreement requires the State to divide the advances of loan funds received from the Commonwealth each financial year into two parts. One part is to be used for the erection of dwellings by the State housing authority for rental or sale. The other part, which shall be not less than 30 per cent of the advances made, is to be used to provide loans for persons wishing to build or purchase a home privately through housing societies and other approved institutions. For the purpose of these loans the State is required to maintain a Home Builders' Account. Commonwealth advances of loan funds during 1966-67 (\$32,020,000) were \$22,414,000 to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and \$9,606,000 to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the "new" loan moneys of \$9,606,000, an amount of \$5,068,000 became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1966-67 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced \$15,140,205 from the Home Builders' Account during 1966-67.

Under the 1956-1966 Agreement the Commonwealth may also require the State to set aside for the erection of housing for serving members of the Defence Forces an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the loan funds allocated to the State Housing Commission. The Commonwealth must make supplementary advances to the State to match any amount so set aside. Supplementary advances of \$939,761 were made by the Commonwealth in 1966-67.

The Commonwealth advances the loan funds to the State at a concessional interest rate of 1 per cent below the long-term Commonwealth bond rate. Since 13 April 1965, the long-term bond rate has been $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum, so Housing Agreement advances have attracted interest at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1967 are summarised as follows :

1945 Agreement—1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956			
Loan Funds Advanced	..	..	\$171,562,000
Number of Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	..	..	30,925
1956-1966 Agreement—1 July 1956 to 30 June 1967			
\$			
Loan Funds Advanced	..	..	271,200,000
Loan Funds Allocated to State Housing Commission	..	..	193,780,000
Loan Funds Allocated to Home Builders' Account	..	..	77,420,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies			97,723,949
Supplementary Advances Made by Commonwealth for Housing for Defence Forces	..		17,473,921
No.			
Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	..	..	27,553
Dwellings Completed or Purchased under Home Builders' Account	..	..	16,155

War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1966, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1965. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of War Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the War Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person; sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$7,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in Victoria under the War Service Homes Act, the total amount advanced

under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last five years :

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided from Inception to End of Year	Annual Expenditure	Instalments Paid*	Loans Repaid
	By Erection	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
1963	562	1,823	443	2,828	69,315	\$'000 17,922	14,360	916
1964	499	1,752	520	2,771	72,086	18,227	16,415	1,237
1965	360	1,780	521	2,661	74,747	17,642	18,134	1,396
1966	373	1,956	461	2,790	77,537	18,394	18,681	1,395
1967	344	1,447	369	2,160	79,697	14,401	20,149	1,518

* Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964–1967*. Amendments made to the Act in May 1967 extended the original Scheme, which was introduced in 1964, to young widowed persons with dependent children ; raised the limit on the value of a home that may attract a grant from \$14,000 to \$15,000 ; and gave the Department of Housing wider discretionary powers to deal with certain types of hardship cases under the scheme. The Act authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The Scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made over a period of at least three years in an approved form. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed person, is \$500 on savings of \$1,500 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable for existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The home, including the land, the house itself and any other improvements, must not cost more than \$15,000 ; or \$14,000 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, before 28 November 1966. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from State housing authorities that have been built with money advanced by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of saving acceptable under the Scheme are Home Savings Accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks designated Home Savings Accounts, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1964-65 ..	10,723	7,621	3,583	470	3,536
1965-66 ..	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184
1966-67 ..	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of Acquisition	1965-66		1966-67	
	Applications Approved	Total Value	Applications Approved	Total Value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of House*	4,762	46,941	4,725	48,411
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit	18	190	35	352
Built under Contract	3,862	41,782	3,703	41,827
Owner-built	551	5,525†	466	4,917
Total All Homes	9,193	94,438	8,929	95,507

* Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

† Usually based on the cost of the land and the assessed value of the dwelling.

The average costs of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1965-66 and 1966-67 were \$10,273 and \$10,696, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING,
AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE FINANCE

Year	First Mortgage Loan Only	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other*	Total	Average First Mortgage Loan†	Average Second Mortgage Loan
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1964-65 ..	5,681	1,449	491	7,621	6,734	1,092
1965-66 ..	7,134	1,213	846	9,193	6,729	1,455
1966-67 ..	6,942	1,320	667	8,929	7,030	1,507

* Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

† Includes homes financed with first mortgage only and with first and second mortgage loans.

Transitory Flats for Migrants

In 1967, the Commonwealth Government decided to introduce, as an experiment, a scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for maximum periods of six months. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the standard

of transitory accommodation available to migrant families and to allow them to enjoy a normal family life during their settling-in period. The initial experimental scheme consists of 300 flats, of which about 100 will be provided in Melbourne. The Commonwealth Department of Housing is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the flats.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1966* to administer the Commonwealth Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a Chairman (who is also Managing Director) and a Deputy Chairman, who are full time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan, up to 95 per cent of valuation, for a house valued at \$15,000 or less. Where the valuation exceeds \$15,000 the maximum insurable amount may be 95 per cent of the first \$15,000 of valuation plus 70 per cent of the balance, or \$20,000, whichever is the lesser.

A once and for all premium of 1.5 per cent of the amount of the loan is charged by the Corporation on loans comprising 80 per cent to 95 per cent of the valuation of a home. On loans less than 80 per cent valuation, the insurance premium falls progressively down to 0.5 per cent on loans comprising 70 per cent and less of valuation. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for repayment by the borrower over the period of the loan. The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on insured loans is 7½ per cent per annum (July 1968) and the maximum period for re-payment is thirty-five years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies and mortgage management companies.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November 1965.

At 30 June 1967, 1,092 housing loans totalling \$8.2m, including premium amounts advanced, had been insured in Victoria.

State Authorities

Housing Commission, Victoria

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March 1938, to be the central housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes; the development of land for housing and related purposes; and the responsibility of maintaining housing standards.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was completed, the construction of dwellings by the Commission had been financed by loan funds provided by the State and by three specific debenture issues raised by the Commission. Since the signing of the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, finance for the construction of dwellings has been obtained from the Commonwealth Government.

Very few houses were sold by the Commission until 1954, but the added emphasis given to the construction of homes for private ownership by the amendments in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement in 1955-56 has had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold.

The following tables, which are compiled from annual reports published by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division* ..	1,427	1,552	1,674	1,530	1,685
Remainder of State*	595	772	1,014	1,156	1,431
State Total	2,022	2,324	2,688	2,686	3,116
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division* ..	1,222	1,452	1,419	1,168	1,276
Remainder of State*	640	1,026	1,179	1,007	603
State Total	1,862	2,478	2,598	2,175	1,879

* Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Rentals	11,410	12,024	12,360	12,983	14,241
Gross Surplus—House Sales	2,286	2,221	2,525	2,460	1,830
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	248	258	375	329	273
Interest—House Sales (Net)	1,540	1,672	1,756	1,762	1,806
Sundry	144	179	290	161	161
Miscellaneous	80	88	97	126	281
Total Revenue	15,708	16,442	17,404	17,822	18,592
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales	5,220	5,469	5,672	5,574	5,907
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	1,612	1,690	1,800	1,834	1,898
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	4	3
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	12	8	8
Administration— General	810	883	868	1,050	1,153
House and Land Sales	406	467	574	611	657
Rates—Less Amount Capitalised	1,962	1,990	2,026	2,057	2,255
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	1,928	2,104	2,222	2,463	2,507
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	32	15	44	21	13
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	478	482	479	485	477
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,540	1,649	1,711	1,561	1,190
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve .. .. .	..	991	1,090	992	1,000
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works.. .. .	..	..	300	300	300
Other	422	458	498	615	737
Total Expenditure	14,426	16,214	17,300	17,574	18,106
Surplus	1,282	228	104	247	486
Fixed Assets at 30 June	207,382	216,646	231,762	243,762	262,665
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*— Government Advances	270,792	288,815	313,478	335,849	357,184
Debenture Issues	868	864	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances	1,046	871	998	1,564	1,914

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

Under the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967*, the Minister is empowered to buy houses or land on which to erect houses for occupation by Aborigines. At 30 June 1967, ninety-four houses had been completed and five were still under construction.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March 1962 by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1966-67, thirty houses were erected. At 30 June 1967, a total of 3,269 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and fifteen were still under construction or not started.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of first and second mortgages.

Under the terms of the Act the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

Loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1967, and subsisting totalled 3,284 on the security of first mortgages and 1,643 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$21m and \$1.7m, respectively.

Further Reference, 1967

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security.

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1967, there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 249, the amount involved being \$427,067.

Further Reference, 1967

Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but from 1956 they have received a portion of the State's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June of each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	At 30 June—				
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Societies Registered ..	No.	740	797	871	902	1,070
Members Registered ..	No.	46,022	47,803	48,948	49,610	54,012
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	2,102,446	2,249,624	2,369,745	2,529,821	2,783,681
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	214	228	240	253	278
Advances Approved ..	No.	39,174	41,419	42,850	43,882	45,594
" " "	\$m	192	210	224	232	250
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	524	581	617	648	678
" " "	\$m	149	161	168	175	180
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,039	2,246	2,260	2,190	2,353
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	788	947	969	965	1,074
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	42	50	59	68	77
Dwelling-houses Completed to Date ..	No.	46,001	49,504	53,060	56,088	59,508
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	3,101	3,123	2,651	2,111	2,355

Further Reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Credit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1967 may be found on page 694.

Other State Authorities

State Government Authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other Lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS AS LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE

(\$'000)

Institution	Payments During Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies ..	90,385	85,994	78,224	80,024	89,737
Life Insurance Offices..	3,920	5,822	6,562	6,694	7,071
Friendly Societies ..	283	472	814	645	763
Building Societies ..	721	2,014	2,570	3,440	5,984
Government Instrumentalities ..	24,486	22,880	20,266	20,239	16,778
Total ..	119,796	117,182	108,436	111,043	120,332

Housing for Aged Persons*Housing of Elderly Persons by the Housing Commission*

Since 1965 the Housing Commission, Victoria, has been requested to provide accommodation for two categories of the State's elderly citizens—the lone female pensioner and the pensioner couple.

Requests for accommodation by female pensioners are numerous and out-number the second group by nine to one. In this field the Commission has sought and has received the co-operation of local council authorities and a standard set of conditions has evolved which provides the basis of a formal agreement between the Commission and a participating council. This is that :

- (1) The council shall make available to the Commission, by way of gift, a suitable area of land in close proximity to an established shopping area, churches, and transport.
- (2) The Commission will, from its own funds, defray the cost of erecting a building or buildings containing an appropriate number of specially designed flats.

- (3) The Commission will maintain the buildings and be responsible for their administration.
- (4) The council will charge and the Commission will pay normal municipal rates for the pensioner flats, and the council will make an annual donation to the Commission equal to one-half of the amount of rates received.
- (5) The council accepts responsibility for the maintenance of surrounding garden areas.
- (6) The council has the right to nominate tenants provided that any tenant nominated shall comply with the conditions about eligibility laid down by the Commission.

The Commission has developed a compact, self-contained bed-sitting room unit complete with individual kitchenette and bathroom for lone persons. For a pensioner couple the unit has a separate bedroom and a living room with a private balcony and kitchenette and bathroom.

Recently constructed buildings in the metropolitan area have included four blocks each twelve storeys in height. These are served by elevators and each flat is centrally heated and supplied with reticulated hot water. Each block has a community room which is available for tenant gatherings.

Construction of flats in the single storey or walk-up (two and three storey) categories is either brick-veneer or pre-cast concrete. Pre-cast concrete only is used in the high-rise blocks.

The rent charged to lone pensioners is \$2.10 per week and to pensioner couples \$3.25 with a service charge of 80 cents and \$1.05, respectively, where heating and hot water are provided.

At 30 June 1967, 2,274 lone person flats and 1,185 pensioner couple flats had been constructed by the Commission.

The Commission does not provide housing for lone male persons.

Housing for the Ambulatory Aged

An ambulatory aged person (a male of at least sixty-five years and a female of sixty years or more) able to attend to his or her personal needs, may look to one or other of the following agencies for assistance :

- (1) Church and voluntary organisations,
- (2) Hospitals and Charities Commission,
- (3) Commonwealth Department of Social Services (Aged Persons Homes Act), and
- (4) Housing Commission, Victoria.

In the geriatrics field, the Hospitals and Charities Commission is concerned with the professional care of the infirm person ; but it is also interested in and responsible for the supervision of all institutions registered with the Commission which provide housing and some measure of care for, or supervision of, aged persons. These organisations seek advice and assistance from the Commission in the matter of buildings, equipment, administration, and finance. The Commission

advises that low rental housing alone is insufficient for aged persons, and that other services, such as meals, supervision, and nursing care of eventual infirmities, are very important.

Officers of the Commission regularly visit all registered homes in Victoria and ensure that high standards of accommodation and services are maintained. In addition, the Commission arranges educational courses for supervisors and others working in this field so that all are well informed in current methods of care and supervision.

The types of housing built by church and voluntary organisations vary from single cottages and duplex cottages to self-contained motel-type units and hostel accommodation. All plans are submitted to the Commission for approval before commencement of building. The residents of self-contained units usually lead a completely independent life, doing their own catering, housework, etc. Some organisations combine this type of accommodation with a hostel where residents receive shelter and meals. The interest in the welfare of the residents varies with the organisation, but all are encouraged to provide some kind of diversional therapy and social events for the mental stimulation of the residents.

In some instances, infirmary sections are provided as an annexe to the home, where residents are nursed either as short or long-term patients.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Services under the *Aged Persons Homes Act* 1954 provides a building subsidy of \$2.00 for every \$1.00 provided by an approved organisation. As well as buildings, this covers assistance with fixed furnishings and fittings, and assistance towards the purchase of the land. The Commonwealth will provide maximum subsidy of \$4,000 for each single unit or \$6,000 for each double unit of accommodation.

Where no "in-going" donation is made to the organisation and where charitable relief is provided, the Hospitals and Charities Commission grants financial assistance for furnishings to approved organisations.

At 30 June 1967, housing-type accommodation for 942 males and 1,647 females was registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

At 30 June 1967, hospital ward or hostel-type accommodation for 2,783 males and 4,441 females was provided in hospitals for the aged, benevolent and other types of homes for frail or infirm elderly people, and 3,544 such patients were accommodated in private hospitals.

The Housing Commission of Victoria has also provided units for aged persons within its housing estates.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

FINANCE

Public Finance

Economic Importance of Government Financial Activity

Financial Transactions

During the last three or four decades, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where a large proportion of their actions is undertaken to achieve economic and social ends. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways :

Purchases of Goods and Services

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities ; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

Transfers of Income between Sections of the Community

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax-gatherers permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and Trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed

substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian Governmental Activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by :

- (1) The legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
- (2) semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (3) local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local government authorities are to be found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts of this *Year Book*. It is informative, however, in this Part to summarise the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Commonwealth and State transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in the *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The following summaries of the transactions of Victorian Public Authorities are on the same basis as to scope and classification as tables of the Current and Capital Accounts of State and Local Government Authorities published in the *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, and in the annual budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*. They are a consolidation (necessarily approximate) of the activities of the major funds and authorities in the State.

Particulars in the summaries were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which, in some instances, did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates only and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Loan Fund to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this Part were adopted for national income purposes.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	185.3	202.8	228.0	251.8	278.8
Interest, etc., Received	9.7	10.5	11.8	12.6	13.8
Public Enterprises' Income	88.8	95.5	109.2	114.1	122.9
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	172.6	183.3	187.4	209.1	229.2
Total Receipts	456.4	492.1	536.4	587.7	644.7
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	240.2	261.8	283.8	322.8	354.3
Subsidies	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.5
Interest, etc., Paid	120.5	128.8	139.8	149.4	160.9
Overseas Grants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Cash Benefits to Persons	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
Surplus on Current Account	92.1	97.3	107.6	109.4	122.9
Total Outlay	456.4	492.1	536.4	587.7	644.7

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances	27.3	34.9	37.8	47.5	48.9
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities Other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	55.6	77.0	87.6	103.8	118.0
Overseas	15.1	4.8	-5.1	-6.1	-16.7
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	64.2	62.3	66.2	74.2	85.5
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities	24.3	24.8	31.5	30.9	28.6
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	29.0	27.8	34.8	36.9	42.8
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	92.1	97.3	107.6	109.4	122.9
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions)	5.0	2.4	11.7	13.3	24.9
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	-13.4	1.9	1.5	10.0	-4.7
Total Sources of Funds	299.2	333.1	373.6	419.9	450.3

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	285.6	317.9	348.6	392.9	426.1
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	-5.6	-4.7	-1.4	-4.0	-2.0
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	-0.3	-1.0	2.0	2.3	0.9
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	18.5	17.9	22.7	25.4	24.9
Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises ..	1.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	0.3
Total Uses of Funds ..	299.2	333.1	373.6	419.9	450.3

Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

General

The Federal Constitution specifies the matters regarding which the Commonwealth Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence, external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalisation, immigration, invalid and old age pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Commonwealth of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Commonwealth, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Commonwealth and State Governments have concurrent powers, Commonwealth law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those specified in the Constitution remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State Departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :

- (1) Through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;
- (2) through the Financial Agreement of 1927, between the Commonwealth and State Governments, under which the Commonwealth became the borrowing agent for the States ; and
- (3) through the Commonwealth exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Commonwealth and the States, respectively, has given rise to a system of grants from the Federal Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads and universities. Important examples of the former are the financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States. At present, Tasmania is the only State receiving special grants under section 96, although Western Australia, which withdrew from claimancy as from the beginning of 1968–69, is to continue to receive for each of the years 1968–69 and 1969–70, a grant in lieu of the special grant.

Commonwealth fiscal superiority is supported by present-day acceptance of the role of governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions, the central government must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States

The Financial Agreement of 12 December 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Commonwealth. The following is a summary of the main provisions :

(1) Consolidation of Public Debt

On 1 July 1929, the Commonwealth took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of \$15,169,824 per annum which the Commonwealth agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Of this amount, Victoria receives \$4,254,318 annually. This payment is in compensation to the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

(2) Regulation of Government Borrowing

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Commonwealth and the States. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year, the Commonwealth and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for "temporary purposes" need not be included. Borrowing by the Commonwealth for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous decision, allocate such amount between the Commonwealth and the States. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined

by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Commonwealth arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions. However, the Commonwealth or a State may borrow for "temporary purposes" by way of overdraft or fixed deposit, subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council. In addition, the Commonwealth may borrow within the Commonwealth, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities, subject to Loan Council approval. Commonwealth securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way, and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year.

(3) *Sinking Fund Provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30 June 1927, or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these are made jointly by the Commonwealth and the States on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an Authority constituted under Commonwealth legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

(4) *Borrowing by Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Under a "Gentlemen's Agreement", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approved an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than \$200,000 in a year. In June 1967, the Loan Council increased this amount to \$300,000. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Prior to 1962-63, the Loan Council had approved overall borrowing programmes for authorities with individual programmes of \$200,000 or less. Since 1962-63, the Loan Council has placed no overall limits on the programmes of these smaller authorities. In keeping with the decision of June 1967 noted above, authorities may now borrow up to \$300,000 individually without any limit being placed on their aggregate borrowings.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

(5) *Commonwealth Influence on Supply of Loan Moneys*

The Commonwealth is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of Commonwealth policy on the banking system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings for each of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes (including redemptions),

Commonwealth support was needed in other years. From 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1967, out of loan programmes amounting to \$8,248m, the Commonwealth has provided \$2,157m from the Australian currency proceeds of overseas loans and from budget surpluses.

Grants to the States

General

The following table shows, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, particulars of grants paid to Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE* (\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	3,390	3,700	3,938	4,225	4,524
Financial Assistance Grants ..	152,268	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790.
Additional Assistance Grants ..	7,454	10,280	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	21,754	22,824	25,576	27,508	29,443
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, etc.	110	50	308	169	110.
Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..	..	..	712	1,567	1,192.
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave ..	‡	‡	1	..	..
Grants to Universities ..	9,310	9,926	10,386	12,496	14,461
Colleges of Advanced Education ..	..	..	..	..	2,213.
Research Grants ..	..	..	..	331	607
Science Laboratories ..	..	..	2,800	2,799	2,799
Technical Training ..	..	..	2,826	336	3,050.
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	16	16	..	..	..
Dairy Industry Extension Services	130	178	178	..	..
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	120	120	132	298||	508.
Minor Agricultural Research ..	§	14	12	..	..
Road Safety Practices ..	20	20	20	20	23
Housekeeper Services ..	8	8	8	8	8
Blood Transfusion Services ..	112	122	128	144	276
Water Resources ..	..	..	90	80	77
Total	198,946	210,994	223,118	246,157	272,335

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments for natural disasters, etc., and payments under the provisions of the *Railway Standardisation (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958*.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Under \$500.

§ Not available.

|| As from 1965-66 known as "Grants for Agricultural Extension Services".

The history of the principal payments to Victoria can be summarised as follows :

Financial Agreements

Commonwealth contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

Financial Assistance Grants

The States were supplanted by the Commonwealth as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Commonwealth needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime

obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme, the Commonwealth became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

The validity of the uniform tax legislation was challenged in the High Court in 1942 by Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia. The challenge was unsuccessful, the High Court finding that the Commonwealth could enforce priority in the collection of income tax and could make grants to the States under Section 96 of the Constitution on the condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Victoria made a further challenge to the validity of the uniform tax legislation in 1955 and was supported by New South Wales in 1956. In particular, the power of the Commonwealth to make tax reimbursement grants conditional upon the States not levying income tax and the absolute priority of payment of Commonwealth income tax over State income taxes was disputed. In 1957 the High Court ruled—

- (1) Unanimously, that the condition attaching to the tax reimbursement grants that the States should not levy income tax was valid ; and
- (2) by a majority of four to three, that Section 221 (1) (a) of the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936–1956*, which prohibited a taxpayer paying State income tax until Commonwealth income tax was paid, was invalid.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946–1948*, are given in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 37, pages 635 to 637 and No. 46, pages 837 and 838. Grants under the provisions of the 1946–1948 Act ceased after 1958–59.

The whole question of Commonwealth–State financial relations was reviewed in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *State Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964–65—see *Victorian Year Book 1965* and previous issues). These arrangements were again reviewed in 1965 and 1967 when certain modifications, which will apply to the period 1965–66 to 1969–70, were made. Under the new arrangements which are embodied in the *States Grants Act 1965–1967*, the grant for each State for each financial year during the period is determined by taking that State's grant for the previous year (with the addition of \$2m each year up to 1969–70 in the case of Queensland) and increasing it by the percentage change in the population of that State during the year ending 31 December of the year of payment ; the amount so obtained is increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the year ended 31 March of year of payment ;

and this amount is increased by a "betterment factor" of 1.2 per cent. In addition, the grant so determined for Victoria in 1965-66 was increased by \$1.2m. This addition, which had the effect of reducing the difference between Victoria's grant per head and that of New South Wales, has since formed part of the base used in calculating the grant paid to Victoria under the grants formula. A further adjustment was made as a result of the February 1967 Premiers' Conference at which it was decided to distribute in 1966-67 special assistance of \$5m in the same proportions as the grants produced by the formula (Victoria's share \$1.3m). At the June 1967 Premiers' Conference it was agreed that, for the purpose of determining the formula grants for 1967-68 and future years, the special assistance grant given in 1966-67 would be treated as part of the formula grant for that year.

Grants for Road Construction

The Commonwealth has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923-1925*), under which these payments were made, are given in the publication *Commonwealth Payments to or for the States* which is issued annually with the Commonwealth Budget.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1964*, which is to operate for a period of five years as from 1 July 1964, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to \$750m for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, \$660m will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from \$124m in 1964-65 to \$140m in 1968-69, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31 December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of \$90m takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from \$6m in 1964-65 to \$30m in 1968-69. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. In 1967-68, Victoria received \$31.3m by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

Grants to Universities

Commonwealth assistance to the States in respect of the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given in respect of capital expenditures. An outline of assistance prior to 1966 is given in previous issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

In its third report the Australian Universities Commission recommended that the Commonwealth make grants of \$199.4m to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1967 to 1969. In the main these recommendations were accepted and incorporated in the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1966 which provided for payments of \$175.6m to the States during the triennium.

Victoria's share of this assistance for 1967-68 was \$11m for recurrent expenditures and \$6.2m for capital expenditures.

Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education

The Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia recommended the establishment of a new type of educational institution to supplement universities and to be developed from, and around, segments of existing technical colleges.

In March 1965, the Commonwealth indicated its willingness to provide financial assistance for capital and recurrent purposes for these new institutions and agreed to provide grants amounting to about \$5m for the remainder of the 1964-66 triennium.

Subsequently the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education submitted proposals for grants for Colleges of Advanced Education in the 1967-69 triennium. These proposals, slightly modified, were embodied in legislation which provides for total grants of \$42.3m for the triennium. Victoria's share in 1967-68 was \$2.8m for recurrent expenditures and \$2.7m for capital expenditures.

Grants for Science Laboratories and Equipment in Secondary Schools

From 1964-65 onwards the Commonwealth has made grants to the States for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools.

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1968 extends the operation of this scheme for a further three years and provides for a total payment to the States of \$37.7m during the triennium.

The grants are applicable to both government and non-government schools. Victoria's share of this assistance for 1967-68 was \$3.5m of which \$2m was available for government schools and \$1.5m for non-government schools.

Grants for Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964, also introduced in 1964-65 grants to the States towards the building and equipment cost of technical schools or colleges conducted by the States. Continuation of these grants for the three financial years 1968-69 to 1970-71 was authorised by the *States Grants (Technical Training) Act* 1968. During 1967-68 Victoria received \$5.1m from this grant.

Grants for Teachers Colleges

The *States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act 1967* provided for the payment of unmatched grants to the States towards the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. For the triennium to 30 June 1970, a total payment of \$24m was authorised. For the year 1967-68, Victoria's share was \$0.5m.

Further information about Commonwealth payments to or for the States is set out on pages 617 to 621 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*.

Revenue and Expenditure*General*

The financial transactions of the State of Victoria are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Fund. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an annual Appropriation Act or by a permanent appropriation under a special Act.

In the following tables, details of Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in issues of the *Year Book* prior to 1961 (No. 75), in which the Public Revenue and Expenditure of certain special funds were added to Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure, while recoups by the Treasury to the Victorian Railways for specified purposes were excluded from the figures.

Consolidated Revenue Fund

The following table shows, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria, the surplus or deficit, and the accumulated deficit at the end of each year :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	Accumulated Deficit at End of Each Year (i.e., 30 June)
1963	414,151	414,149	+ 2*	52,765
1964	444,369	444,874	— 505	52,764
1965	480,668	480,668	..	53,269
1966	508,554	516,689	— 8,135	53,269
1967	559,595	559,595	..	61,404†

* Applied towards the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Accumulated Deficit.

† Of this amount, \$53,372,000 was provided from Loan Fund and \$8,032,000 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue: Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND: REVENUE
(\$'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Taxation*	90,772	101,515	115,642	123,454	134,926
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	87,128	92,376	102,027	99,673	104,989
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	1,356	1,743	2,408	2,037	3,160
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage ..	10,158	11,147	11,865	13,102	13,767
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, etc.)	8,588	9,334	9,964	11,051	16,765
State Coal Mine	516	504	461	404	392
Other	656	610	691	505	1,553
Total	108,402	115,715	127,416	126,773	140,627
Lands—					
Sales	672	423	430	526	402
Rents	1,200	1,302	1,416	1,609	1,739
Forestry	4,520	4,705	5,153	5,560	5,758
Other	346	468	933	959	1,074
Total	6,738	6,898	7,933	8,654	8,973
Interest, <i>n.e.i.</i>	15,984	17,289	19,064	20,735	22,694
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial Assistance	152,266	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790
Additional Financial Assistance	7,454	10,280	..	..	1,302
Colleges of Advanced Education	..	..	..	..	77
Water Resources Investigations	..	..	90	80	..
Total	163,974	174,017	176,094	196,256	214,424
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	2,666	2,868	2,739	3,013	3,240
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	314	132	237	280	110
Other	37	262	550	630	539
Total	3,017	3,262	3,526	3,923	3,889
Fees and Fines	4,840	5,639	6,998	7,754	8,983
All Other†	20,424	20,035‡	23,995§	21,004	25,078
Grand Total	414,151	444,369	480,668	508,554	559,595

* For details of total taxation collections see page 652.

† Includes repayments of advances by Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 repaid by State Superannuation Board.

§ Includes \$3,138,000 transferred from Police Pensions Fund.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue: The principal items of expenditure during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table. Public debt charges, pensions and gratuities, and pay-roll tax have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure, but are shown as separate items.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND :

EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	61,692	65,755	70,594	76,650	82,704
Exchange	2,166	2,380	2,529	2,344	2,238
Debt Redemption	13,476	14,364	15,564	16,514	17,602
Other	316	340	371	431	456
	77,650	82,839	89,057	95,940	103,000
Less Chargeable to Railways .. .. .	..	..	3,186	4,031	4,891
Total	77,650	82,839	85,871	91,909	98,109
Business Undertakings—					
Railways*	81,630	86,317	96,377	98,909	101,937
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights	1,090	1,341	1,408	1,395	1,459
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage	8,274	8,336	8,926	9,419	10,079
State Coal Mine	924	811	791	711	697
Other	452	423	449	436	339
Total	92,370	97,228	107,951	110,870	114,511
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	76,090	84,595	91,333	101,533	111,540
Technical Schools	16,426	18,822	20,803	23,770	27,711
Universities	4,266	6,209	8,908	10,527	12,480
Libraries, Art Galleries, etc.	2,014	2,106	2,200	2,412	2,763
Agricultural Education, Research, etc.	1,668	1,682	1,775	1,866	1,857
Other	154	190	180	180	365
Public Health and Recreation	5,488	6,375	6,964	7,425	8,121
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	33,604	34,205	36,865	40,650	44,800
Mental	15,320	15,865	16,914	18,506	19,819
Child Welfare	3,708	4,023	4,392	4,865	5,339
Other	1,052	942	966	1,030	1,042
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	4,120	4,567	4,752	4,956	5,376
Police	17,370	19,046	20,068	21,038	23,009
Penal Establishments	2,736	2,811	3,003	2,916	3,299
Public Safety	56	56	62	74	62
Total	184,072	201,495	219,184	241,748	267,585
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works, <i>n.e.i.</i>	3,944	3,849	4,126	4,446	4,768
Lands and Survey	3,316	3,533	3,522	3,775	4,094
Agriculture	4,838	5,104	5,464	5,772	6,397
Forestry	4,544	4,522	5,012	5,323	5,671
Legislature and General Administration	12,750	13,657	14,519	14,750	17,061
Pensions and Superannuation	9,486	9,773	10,338	11,294	12,184
Pay-roll Tax	4,506	4,883	5,197	5,592	6,034
Miscellaneous†	16,673	17,991	19,483	21,211	23,182
Total	60,057	63,312	67,661	72,163	79,390
Grand Total	414,149	444,874	480,668	516,689	559,595

* As from 1 July 1964, interest, exchange and sinking fund payments on Railways loan expenditure incurred since 1 July 1960 are charged against Railways.

† Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

Taxation

General

In this section, some particulars are given of the principal taxes collected in Victoria by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

As mentioned on page 642 the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. Sales and pay-roll taxes are other important sources of taxation revenue exploited by the Commonwealth exclusively. For the most part, the field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, and entertainments taxes. Estate duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the State Government are allocated by statute either to Consolidated Revenue or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—motor taxation—was formerly credited entirely to special funds. Since 1958-59, however, a proportion of motor taxation has been paid to Consolidated Revenue. (See page 653 for 1966-67 allocation.)

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government and the total amounts paid to Consolidated Revenue and to special funds are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes ..	22,300	24,495	28,204	39,392	41,453
Drivers' Licences and Fees ..	1,424	1,353	1,983	3,039	2,908
Other	8,447	9,435	9,860	10,511	11,580
Total Motor	32,170	35,283	40,048	52,942	55,941
Probate Duty	24,644	29,453	31,614	32,003	34,997
Stamp Duties, <i>n.e.i.</i>	25,678	29,176	34,398	36,443	40,546
Land	17,090	18,265	19,725	19,881	21,132
Income (Arrears)	2	*	1	*	..
Liquor	6,950	7,004	7,524	8,031	8,960
Tattersall Duty	6,404	6,609	6,717	6,294	6,410
Racing	7,470	9,014	10,425	12,190	14,075
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	732	†	†	†	†
Licences, <i>n.e.i.</i>	824	954	1,186	1,246	1,345
Grand Total	121,964	135,757	151,640	169,028	183,406
Paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	90,772	101,515	115,642	123,454	134,926
Paid to Special Funds	31,192	34,242	35,998	45,575	48,480
Per Head of Population	\$40.49	\$44.17	\$48.35	\$52.92	\$56.43

* Under \$500.

† As from 29 December 1962, entertainments tax was payable only on admissions to horse racing and trotting. (See "Racing" taxation collections.)

Motor Taxation

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of drivers' licences, etc. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, etc., and the amount collected under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

Further items of motor taxation, which are paid to Consolidated Revenue, are a surcharge of \$2 imposed on each third-party insurance premium under the authority of the *Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act 1959*, and a stamp duty, levied under the authority of the *Stamps (Motor Car) Act 1964*, at the rate of \$1 per \$100 of the market value of motor vehicles, payable when the vehicle is initially registered or when the registration is transferred. This latter Act came into force as from 14 December 1964.

The Motor Car (Hospitals and Charities Contributions) Act 1966, which came into force on 15 November 1966, provided that, from each third party insurance premium paid in respect of a motor car, an amount of \$1.40 shall be deducted and paid to the Hospitals and Charities Fund. The Act also provided that, whenever premium rates are varied in future, the deduction shall be an amount not greater than 5 per cent of the maximum amount of third party insurance premium payable on a motor car used for private purposes. Prior to the commencement of this Act, an amount of 18 cents was deducted from each third party insurance premium and paid to the Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund, as provided by the *Motor Car Act 1958*.

From 1 January 1965, as provided by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act 1964*, the triennial fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6. After allowing for cost of collection, one half of the fees collected is payable to Consolidated Revenue with the balance divisible equally between the Country Roads Board Fund and the Municipalities Assistance Fund.

Particulars of the total amount of motor taxation collected and credited to the various funds during 1966-67 were as follows :

Consolidated Revenue—		\$'000	
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax ..	2,388		
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	1,356		
Stamp Duty—Motor Vehicles ..	4,896		
			8,640
Country Roads Board Fund—			
Motor Registration Fees, etc. ..	25,985		
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	677		
Drivers' Test Fees ..	198		
Examiners' Licences ..	8		
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..	1,587		
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act ..	6,732		
			35,187
Level Crossings Fund—			
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..			793

Municipalities Assistance Fund—	\$'000
Drivers' Licence Fees (part)	677
Transport Regulation Fund—	
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees	12
Licences, etc.	918
Permits	850
	1,780
Hospitals and Charities Fund—	
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums	679
Roads (Special Projects) Fund—	
Increase in Registration Fees (Act No. 7283) ..	8,185
Total Motor Taxation, 1966-67	55,941

Probate Duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever situate if the deceased was domiciled in Victoria at the date of death. The Act provides for discriminatory rates of duty in favour of estates passing to close relatives. Categories of beneficiaries are :

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

A brief summary of the rates of duty payable, as from 17 December 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY

On that part of the final balance which—					The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
					A	B	C	D
					cents in \$			
Exceeds	\$	Does not exceed	but does not exceed	1,200 ..				
	1,200			3,000 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
"	3,000	"	"	10,000 ..	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	10,000	"	"	12,000 ..	Nil	10	15	10
"	12,000	"	"	13,000 ..	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	13,000	"	"	20,000 ..	10	15	15	17.5
"	20,000	"	"	30,000 ..	10	15	12.5	20
"	30,000	"	"	48,000 ..	10	12.5	17.5	17.5
"	48,000	"	"	50,000 ..	12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000	"	"	60,000 ..	12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000	"	"	70,000 ..	17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000	"	"	90,000 ..	20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000	"	"	110,000 ..	22.5	27.5	30	27.5
"	110,000	"	"	120,000 ..	25	30	30	37.5
"	120,000	"	"	130,000 ..	30	30	32.5	37.5
"	130,000	"	"	150,000 ..	35	35	37.5	37.5
"	150,000	"	"	170,000 ..	37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	170,000	"	"	189,334 (a) ..	37.5	..	..	..
"	170,000	"	"	194,332 (b) ..	..	40	..	..
"	170,000	"	"	227,580 (c) ..	..	..	42.5	..
"	170,000	"	"	233,250 (d) ..	..	..	..	45
When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of					\$22.50 per \$100	\$25.00 per \$100	\$30.00 per \$100	\$33.00 per \$100

The amount of probate duty assessed in Victoria during each of the five years to 1966-67 was as follows: 1962-63, \$27,455,242; 1963-64, \$28,321,264; 1964-65, \$33,179,802; 1965-66, \$32,128,887; 1966-67, \$35,289,408.

Recent amending legislation affecting deceased estates is contained in the *Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act 1967*. This Act makes the following provisions concerning the distribution of the residue of an intestate estate:

- (1) Where there is a surviving spouse but no issue, such spouse shall be entitled to the whole of such estate;
- (2) Where there is a surviving spouse and issue, such spouse shall be entitled to the personal chattels and, where the estate (other than personal chattels) does not exceed \$10,000, to the whole of such estate;
- (3) Where the estate (other than personal chattels) exceeds \$10,000, the spouse is entitled to \$10,000, and, in addition, to a share in the residue of such estate.

Commonwealth Estate Duty

The Commonwealth Government also levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1966-67 was: 1962-63, \$35,699,086; 1963-64, \$39,871,044; 1964-65, \$41,530,722; 1965-66, \$36,124,380; 1966-67, \$41,533,748.

Land Tax

The *Land Tax Act 1928* provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. This tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

The following is a brief summary of the rates of land tax payable in Victoria for the year 1968 under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Rates) Act 1967*:

(a) Land used for primary production purposes—

A tax of 0.42 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$30,000. On the excess over \$30,000, a progressive rate applies commencing at 0.62 cents in the dollar and reaching 1.88 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value exceeding \$140,000.

(b) Land used for other purposes—

A tax of 0.42 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 2.92 cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$170,000.

Land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land is not more than \$10,000, and a partial exemption is allowed up to \$20,000 while the exemption in respect of land used for other purposes is \$6,000, with a partial exemption to \$9,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of land tax assessments for 1966. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Rates and Exemptions) Act 1964*. The raising of the amount of the exemption from land tax is mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of taxpayers shown for 1965 and 1966 as compared with previous years.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX
ASSESSMENTS, 1966

(Based on Unimproved Value at 31 December 1965)

Unimproved Value of Holdings—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Value*	Tax Payable
\$				\$'000		
6,001 to	7,000	..	..	18,363	114,283	119
7,001 "	8,000	..	..	11,924	88,920	219
8,001 "	9,000	..	..	7,649	63,869	229
9,001 "	10,000	..	..	5,880	54,579	216
10,001 "	12,000	..	..	12,258	132,129	390
12,001 "	14,000	..	..	8,361	105,369	322
14,001 "	16,000	..	..	6,253	91,193	300
16,001 "	17,500	..	..	3,439	56,425	307
17,501 "	20,000	..	..	4,818	89,980	342
20,001 "	30,000	..	..	8,005	187,628	812
30,001 "	40,000	..	..	5,463	166,842	853
40,001 "	50,000	..	..	1,829	78,047	464
50,001 "	60,000	..	..	1,128	59,912	371
60,001 "	70,000	..	..	660	38,246	310
70,001 "	80,000	..	..	493	35,976	302
80,001 "	100,000	..	..	606	53,558	524
100,001 "	150,000	..	..	667	80,564	982
150,001 "	170,000	..	..	143	22,881	351
170,001 "	200,000	..	..	159	29,197	518
200,001 "	300,000	..	..	269	65,765	1,285
300,001 "	400,000	..	..	105	39,667	884
400,001 "	1,000,000	..	..	199	119,833	3,057
1,000,001	and over	..	..	89	245,101	7,239
Total				98,760	2,019,963	20,397

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Value*
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1962	151,205	14,990	99.13	1,677,224
1963	138,884	15,739	113.32	1,765,178
1964	185,694	19,836	106.82	2,280,940
1965	89,922	18,686	207.81	1,784,974
1966	98,760	20,397	206.53	1,953,974

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable, as from February 1968, on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table :

Dutiable Class	Duty Payable
RECEIPTS (including salaries and wages) \$10 or part	1c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—	
Payable on demand (cheque, etc.)	5c
Others (including promissory notes) not above \$50	5c
to \$100	10c
to \$150	15c
to \$200	20c
for extra \$100 or part	10c
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—Based on consideration	Up to \$100—per \$25 or part .. 10c Over \$100—per \$100 or part .. 40c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration	to \$7,000—for each \$100 .. \$1.25 above \$7,000—for each \$100 .. \$1.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	Variable scale according to nature
GIFTS AND SETTLEMENTS	\$ % up to 2,000 .. 2½ over 2,000 to 10,000 .. 3½ " 10,000 " 20,000 .. 4½ " 20,000 " 30,000 .. 5½ " 30,000 " 40,000 .. 6½ " 40,000 " 50,000 .. 7½ " 50,000 " 60,000 .. 8½ " 60,000 " 70,000 .. 9½ " 70,000 " 80,000 .. 10½ " 80,000 " 100,000 .. 11½ " 100,000 " 150,000 .. 14½ " 150,000 " 200,000 .. 19½ " 200,000 22
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Annual Licences	Each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income .. \$10

Dutiable Class— <i>continued</i>	Duty Payable— <i>continued</i>	
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured	Up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part Over \$2,000—\$1 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	10c 20c
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES AND COVENANTS—On amount secured ..	up to \$8,000 over \$8,000—\$4 for first \$8,000, plus per \$200 or part of remainder	\$4 50c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT .. .. .	.. .. .	\$2
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (Including hire purchase)	Purchase price \$20 or more ..	1½%
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES .. .. .	.. .. .	50c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	Based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	1½%
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—		
Partnerships, sale of business, etc. .. .. .	.. .. .	} \$3 each
Caveats .. .. .	.. .. .
Licence to use real property, etc. .. .. .	.. .. .
Transfer or discharge of mortgage .. .. .	.. .. .
Appointment of trustee .. .. .	.. .. .
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable .. .. .	.. .. .	\$3
MOTOR CAR—		
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—		
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car or trailer .. .. .	.. .. .	\$2
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—		
(i) Cattle Statement		
For every \$5 and part of \$5		
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly ; or	} 2c	
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot		
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents.		
(ii) Swine Statement		
For every \$2.50 and part of \$2.50		
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly ; or	} 2c	
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot		
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 32 cents.		

Note.—Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

Liquor Tax

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for compensation, administration, etc., have been met, the excess of receipts is transferred each year from the Licensing Fund to Consolidated Revenue.

The following table shows the amount of liquor tax paid into the Licensing Fund during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Licences—					
Victuallers	5,272	} 6,568	7,048	7,522	8,440
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	1,198				
Australian Wine	20				
Others	38				
Club Certificates	330	335	369	387	405
Permits—Extended Hours, etc. ..	92	100	108	122	114
Total	6,950	7,004	7,524	8,031	8,959

Lottery (Tattersall) Duty

With the object of providing additional finance for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, were granted a licence to promote and conduct sweepstakes in Victoria in accordance with the provisions of the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1953*.

The Act provides that, within seven days after the drawing of each consultation, duty equivalent to 31 per cent of the total amount of subscriptions to the consultation shall be paid to Consolidated Revenue. Each year, an equivalent amount is paid out of Consolidated Revenue, in such proportions as the Treasurer determines, into the Hospitals and Charities Fund, and the Mental Hospitals Fund.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to Consolidated Revenue, and the amounts allocated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund, are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES :

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Subscriptions to Consultations	Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
1963	20,684	6,404	6,104	300
1964	21,340	6,609	6,309	300
1965	21,675	6,717	6,427	290
1966	20,396	6,294	5,994	300
1967	20,580	6,410	6,000	410

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 13 per cent is made from all on-course investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage deducted is divided as follows: doubles and quinella investments, 5 per cent to revenue and 8 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 8 per cent to revenue and 5 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 3 per cent of the total investments is paid to revenue and 10 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (a) From doubles investments with respect to horse races (other than trotting races)—14 per cent (increased from 13 per cent from 1 July 1968 by the *Racing (Amendment) Act 1968*).
- (b) From all other investments—13 per cent.

The commission deducted is allocated in the following proportions:

From all off-course investments—

- (i) to Consolidated Revenue— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
- (ii) to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at State Treasury)— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
- (iii) to the Totalizator Agency Board—8 per cent.

From doubles investments on horse races (other than trotting races)—to the Racecourses Development Fund (held at State Treasury)—1 per cent.

The *Racing (Interstate Totalizators) Act 1964* empowered the Totalizator Agency Board, with the approval of the Minister, to enter into any agreement or arrangement for the provision of off-course totalizator facilities in any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth where such facilities may be provided.

Government receipts from the totalizator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, are specially appropriated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

The following table shows particulars of investments on the totalizator, investments with licensed bookmakers, and the amount of tax collected from racing for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Totalizator Investments		Investments with Licensed Book-makers*	Racing Taxation			
	On-course	Off-course		Totalizator	Book-makers' Turnover	Other†	Total
1963	29,122	51,136	151,082	3,926	2,758	786	7,470
1964	31,024	78,221	154,445	5,349	2,848	817	9,014
1965	34,019	108,939	159,723	6,678	2,917	831	10,425
1966	34,828	129,109	160,453	8,460	2,921	809	12,190
1967	36,627	143,984	168,381	10,184	3,058	833	14,075

* Estimated.

† Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers licences, etc.

Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31 August 1943, when legislation was passed making the Commonwealth Government the sole authority for levying the tax. In 1953, the Commonwealth vacated this field of taxation and the Victorian Government reimposed a tax on entertainments as from 8 October 1953, in accordance with the *Entertainments Tax Act 1953*.

Under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act 1961*, which came into operation as from 1 January 1962, the tax on live artist entertainments and on amateur sport was abolished, and a separate reduced scale of rates was applied to cinematograph films and dancing.

The *Entertainments (Partial Abolition) Act 1962* abolished tax on all classes of entertainments except horse-racing and trotting, as from 29 December 1962.

The amount of entertainments tax collected in Victoria during each of the five years to 1966-67 was as follows: 1962-63, \$1,222,549; 1963-64, \$512,241; 1964-65, \$516,226; 1965-66, \$502,000; 1966-67, \$519,685.

Commonwealth Income Tax

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

The tax, which is imposed on both individuals and companies, was known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution" until December 1965, when the citation of the Act was altered. Since that date the levy has been referred to as "Income Tax".

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. These include income from gold mining and uranium mining; war, invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; and unemployment and sickness benefits. The service pay of members of the defence forces engaged in war service in Borneo and Vietnam is also exempt from tax.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1967-68, Income Tax is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of \$417. However, certain limitations apply to the tax payable by aged persons, over 65 years of age in the case of a male and over 60 years in the case of a female.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, medical or hospital benefit fund payments, education expenses, etc., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 21 years of age, invalid child, brother or sister over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed for a housekeeper having the care of children under sixteen years of age or of an invalid relative where the taxpayer did not contribute to the maintenance of a spouse or daughter-housekeeper. The amount of concessional deduction allowable in respect of each type of dependant and housekeeper is :

	\$
Spouse	312
Parent or parent-in-law	312
Child under sixteen years of age—	
One child	208
Other children	156 each dependant
Student child 16 to 21 years of age ..	208 each dependant
Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age	208 each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper	312

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax for individuals for the income year 1967-68 :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS,
1967-68*

Total Taxable Income—		Tax on Amount in Column 1	Tax on Each \$1 of Balance of Income
Column 1 Exceeding—	Column 2 Not Exceeding—		
\$	\$	\$	cents
Nil	200	Nil	0.4
200	300	0.80	1.2
300	400	2.00	2.9
400	500	4.90	4.5
500	600	9.40	6.1
600	800	15.50	8.2
800	1,000	31.90	10.8
1,000	1,200	53.50	12.5
1,200	1,400	78.50	14.2
1,400	1,600	106.90	15.9
1,600	1,800	138.70	17.6
1,800	2,000	173.90	19.3
2,000	2,400	212.50	21.6
2,400	2,800	298.90	24.6
2,800	3,200	397.30	27.1
3,200	3,600	505.70	29.6
3,600	4,000	624.10	32.1
4,000	4,800	752.50	35.4
4,800	5,600	1,035.70	38.3
5,600	6,400	1,342.10	41.2
6,400	7,200	1,671.70	43.8
7,200	8,000	2,022.10	46.3
8,000	8,800	2,392.50	48.7
8,800	10,000	2,782.10	51.7
10,000	12,000	3,402.50	55.0
12,000	16,000	4,502.50	57.9
16,000	20,000	6,818.50	60.4
20,000	32,000	9,234.50	63.3
32,000	..	16,830.50	66.7

* Additional tax equal to 2½ per cent of the tax at general rates is also payable for the 1967-68 financial year.

Income Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if that income exceeds \$416.

Special concessional rates apply to incomes of \$417-\$429.

A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of the Commonwealth or its Territories, and to members of the Defence Forces who serve in certain overseas localities.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee will have paid the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

The following tables show the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax assessed during each of the years 1965-66 (based on incomes received during the year 1964-65) and 1966-67 (based on incomes earned during the year 1965-66). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1965-66*

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000			
417- 599 ..	40,363	16,525	3,454	19,979	381
600- 799 ..	51,750	27,887	6,019	33,906	1,069
800- 999 ..	61,774	42,359	8,764	51,124	2,227
1,000- 1,199 ..	71,861	58,587	13,140	71,727	3,906
1,200- 1,399 ..	77,503	74,680	16,174	90,853	5,924
1,400- 1,599 ..	83,383	92,638	19,147	111,784	8,332
1,600- 1,799 ..	78,558	95,442	21,966	117,408	9,719
1,800- 1,999 ..	75,717	99,600	23,780	123,380	11,093
2,000- 2,199 ..	81,972	117,137	26,127	143,265	13,781
2,200- 2,399 ..	81,943	123,953	26,120	150,072	15,196
2,400- 2,599 ..	83,089	137,908	26,819	164,727	17,835
2,600- 2,799 ..	80,635	143,661	26,577	170,238	19,460
2,800- 2,999 ..	73,574	140,106	26,296	166,402	20,089
3,000- 3,999 ..	234,575	509,305	115,476	624,780	86,250
4,000- 5,999 ..	123,171	305,667	148,360	454,027	80,263
6,000- 7,999 ..	29,918	81,718	83,493	165,211	38,318
8,000- 9,999 ..	12,203	35,881	54,660	90,541	25,232
10,000-19,999 ..	13,504	45,290	108,122	153,412	55,902
20,000-29,999 ..	1,639	9,082	26,115	35,197	16,624
30,000-39,999 ..	430	2,951	10,429	13,380	6,994
40,000-59,999 ..	265	2,441	8,950	11,391	6,381
60,000-99,999 ..	82	1,216	4,517	5,733	3,421
100,000 and over ..	38	460	5,227	5,687	3,214
Total ..	1,357,947	2,164,494	809,730	2,974,224	451,612

* Includes 6,721 taxpayers, resident in Victoria, who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual income is defined briefly as "Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income".

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1966-67*

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000			
417- 599 ..	41,018	16,588	3,420	20,008	480
600- 799 ..	49,105	26,394	5,697	32,090	1,054
800- 999 ..	59,629	41,115	8,255	49,370	2,224
1,000- 1,199 ..	68,657	55,762	12,644	68,407	3,828
1,200- 1,399 ..	77,018	74,763	15,284	90,047	6,006
1,400- 1,599 ..	83,251	93,223	18,503	111,725	8,545
1,600- 1,799 ..	80,379	100,085	20,820	120,905	10,315
1,800- 1,999 ..	74,768	100,396	23,043	123,439	11,486
2,000- 2,199 ..	77,126	112,216	25,130	137,345	13,733
2,200- 2,399 ..	80,261	126,366	25,521	151,887	16,160
2,400- 2,599 ..	82,640	142,327	26,567	168,894	19,176
2,600- 2,799 ..	82,525	150,257	27,135	177,392	21,036
2,800- 2,999 ..	76,586	149,006	26,759	175,765	22,036
3,000- 3,999 ..	246,657	542,583	118,898	661,481	94,268
4,000- 5,999 ..	147,272	388,512	154,037	542,550	98,891
6,000- 7,999 ..	34,588	102,517	86,776	189,294	45,083
8,000- 9,999 ..	13,011	41,127	54,668	95,795	27,363
10,000-19,999 ..	15,108	53,899	117,861	171,759	64,220
20,000-29,999 ..	1,913	10,164	30,799	40,963	19,781
30,000-39,999 ..	517	4,094	12,039	16,133	8,554
40,000-59,999 ..	261	2,865	8,801	11,665	6,676
60,000-99,999 ..	84	1,273	4,448	5,721	3,500
100,000 and over ..	34	230	4,363	4,593	2,930
Total ..	1,392,408	2,335,761	831,468	3,167,228	507,345

* Includes 7,004 taxpayers, resident in Victoria, who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual income is defined briefly as "Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income".

Australia—Withholding Tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on or after 1 January 1968.

The rate of tax on dividends is 30 per cent, except for dividends paid to residents of countries with which an agreement for the relief of double taxation has been completed, i.e., the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States of America, in which case the rate is 15 per cent. The rate of tax on interest is 10 per cent for residents of all countries.

Company Tax

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax payable by companies for the financial year 1967-68 (income year 1966-67) :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1967-68

Type of Company	Rate per \$1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to \$10,000	Balance
	cents	cents
Private	27.5*	37.5*
Non-private—		
Co-operative	32.5	42.5
Life Assurance—		
Mutual	27.5	37.5
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income	27.5	37.5
Other Income	37.5†	42.5
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income	27.5	37.5
Dividend Income	32.5†	42.5
Other Income	37.5‡	42.5
Non-profit§—		
Friendly Society Dispensary	32.5	32.5
Other	32.5	42.5
Other—		
Resident	37.5	42.5
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income	32.5	42.5
Other Income	37.5||	42.5
All Companies—		
Interest¶ (Section 125) Rate per \$1		42.5

* Further tax at 50c in the \$1 payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Incomes not exceeding \$416 are not liable to tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed \$1,188, the tax payable is limited to one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

|| Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less dividend income.

¶ Interest paid to non-residents. If the non-resident is not a company, tax is paid only on interest in excess of \$416.

State Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	4,656	4,797	4,870	4,945	5,073
Other	4,178	4,575	5,061	5,618	6,357
Total Superannuation Fund ..	8,834	9,372	9,931	10,562	11,431
Police Pensions Fund	130	100	100	380	380
Police Superannuation Fund	141	149	148	150	116
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	160	137	113	136	139
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	313	103	108	104	105
Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund	33	36	38	44	48
Other Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ..	11	21	43	63	77
Grand Total	9,622	9,917	10,482	11,440	12,295

Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act* 1925 to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Police Force of Victoria (see Police Pensions Fund, page 669), and in 1966 and 1967 amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

A summary of the main provisions of the current Superannuation Act is as follows :

- (1) Male and female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.
- (2) Officers are required to pay fortnightly contributions to the Fund according to the age next birthday at which they become entitled to contribute for each unit of superannuation.
- (3) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary.
- (4) A pension, according to the number of units for which contributions were paid, is payable to a "normal" contributor who attains the maximum age for retirement, or who retires on account of ill health.
- (5) A male contributor or pensioner (other than an ill health pensioner) may, within three months prior to his sixty-fifth birthday, elect to convert part of his pension entitlement to a lump sum entitlement. A female

contributor or a widow in receipt of a pension may also, in certain circumstances, convert part of her pension entitlement to a lump sum entitlement.

The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is entitled to five-eighths of the rate of the full pension for which the officer was contributing or five-eighths of the full pension which he would have been receiving had he not converted part of his pension.

- (6) A pension of \$156 per annum is payable in respect of each child of a deceased contributor or pensioner until the age of eighteen years, provided that, if both parents are deceased, this amount is increased to \$312.

The following table shows cash transactions of the Superannuation Fund and other particulars for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Receipts—	\$'000				
Contributions—					
Officers	5,952	6,638	7,639	8,332	13,344
Consolidated Revenue*	8,806	9,316	9,895	10,517	11,376
Interest	4,038	4,415	4,802	5,547	6,237
Transferred from Police Pensions Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	4,719†	..
Other	28	35	145	168	107
Total	18,824	20,404	22,480	29,283	31,064
Disbursements—					
Pension Payments	11,472	12,186	13,006	13,918	14,990
Lump Sum Payments	2	5	14	86	2,271
Contributions Refunded	618	723	885	1,062	1,218
Transfer to Pensions Supplement-ation Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	909
Other	66	1,258‡	§	6	2
Total	12,158	14,172	13,904	15,071	19,390
Balance in Fund at 30 June	83,940	90,173	98,749	112,960	124,635
Contributors at 30 June—	No.				
Males	39,157	43,736	43,622	44,200	47,160
Females	7,662	7,883	8,025	8,600	9,000
Total	46,819	51,619	51,647	52,800	56,160
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	8,197	8,151	8,293	8,415	8,700
Females	1,336	1,397	1,477	1,541	1,600
Widows	6,464	6,604	6,893	7,093	7,500
Children	796	832	862	889	910
Total	16,793	16,984	17,525	17,938	18,710

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 667, as the latter include Consolidated Revenue's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

† Includes accrued interest \$262,000.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 advance repaid to State Treasury.

§ Under \$500.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1 January 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25 November 1902. This legislation was embodied in the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, consolidating the law dealing with the Police Force in Victoria. A further amending Act was passed in December 1958.

The *Superannuation Act* 1963 amended the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1 February 1964 would be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could either remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer to the Superannuation Fund. The 1963 Act also provided for an actuarial investigation of the Police Pensions Fund and for the transfer of any surplus disclosed to the Consolidated Revenue.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1966-67 amounted to \$1,145,589, comprising deductions from pay, \$56,714; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, \$380,000; interest on investments, \$708,874. During the year, \$1,470,237 was paid in pensions, \$44,870 in gratuities and \$7,245 represented deductions from pay returned on resignation. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1967 was \$13,954,404. Of this amount, \$13,940,500 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30 June 1967 was 454 males and seven females.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions are payable out of this Fund on account of those who joined the Police Force prior to 25 November 1902.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of \$4,000 from Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Court of Petty Sessions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of the Licensing Act; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from Consolidated Revenue. Police contributions to the Fund ceased in 1940-41.

During the year 1966-67, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to \$115,827. Pension payments totalled \$24,225, while \$1,415,653 was transferred to the Pensions Supplementation Fund (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1967 was \$91,602.

Pensions Supplementation Fund

This Fund was established pursuant to the *Pensions Supplementation Act* 1966, to meet the cost of supplementing, as from 1 April 1966, the pensions of officers who retired on or before 1 April 1966 or the widows of such officers or of those officers who died prior to that date.

In terms of the Act, credits to the Fund will consist of :

- (i) transfers of money or assets which will equal in value the amounts debited to the Fund in respect of the supplementation of pensions and which are to be made from any surplus in the Superannuation Fund revealed at the preceding quinquennial actuarial investigation ;
- (ii) payments representing the amount standing at the credit of the Police Superannuation Fund at 30 June 1965 and at 30 June in each succeeding year ; and
- (iii) interest earned on investments made out of the Fund.

Total income of the Fund since its inception to 30 June 1967 was \$2,502,597, made up of statutory transfers from the Police Superannuation Fund and from the State Superannuation Fund, \$2,449,854, and interest on investments, \$52,743, while expenditure on pensions totalled \$1,149,383.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942. The *Coal Mines Act* 1958 consolidated the law relating to coal mines and coal mine workers, and, together with the amending Acts of December 1958, November 1959, June and December 1960, and December 1963, defines contributions and benefits in connection with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial valuation once in every three years. Mine workers contribute to the Fund at the rate of 90 cents weekly. Of the balance of the amount required, one-half is paid by the Treasurer of Victoria and one-half by the mine owners. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement (in most cases 60 years), provided that certain conditions as to length of service in the mining industry are satisfied. A pension is also payable to those qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by an injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment as mine workers. A widow of a pensioner, or a widow of a mine worker whose death was due to an injury as a mine worker, is entitled to the pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1966-67, the Government contributed \$66,539 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) \$72,531.

Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund

This Fund was established under authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act* 1946 to provide pensions for ex-members of the Victorian Parliament. The legislation affecting this Fund was subsequently embodied in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 which was amended by the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962.

This amendment, effective from 6 January 1963, restricted the application of the Fund to those ex-members of the Victorian Parliament who were entitled to benefits from the Fund on 5 January 1963, to their widows, and to the widows of ex-members

who had an entitlement to a widow's pension on that date. In each case, the pension payable is at the rate of the basic wage payable in Melbourne*.

As a result of the amending legislation the only credit in this Fund available for meeting benefits payable is that specially provided for the purpose from Consolidated Revenue. The amount so provided in 1966-67 was \$105,029.

Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962 which came into operation on 6 January 1963. Under the Act, the future liability for superannuation benefits of members of the Victorian Parliament at that date was transferred to this Fund from the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund.

As from 6 December 1964, the rate of contribution to, and benefits payable from, the Fund were increased under the Authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act* 1964.

Members now contribute to the Fund at the rate of \$24 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, etc., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension at the rate of twice the basic wage payable in Melbourne*. However, in certain circumstances, a person who has ceased to be a member and has served at least eight years may also receive a pension of the same amount.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension, and the payment of a pension to the widow of a deceased member or ex-member at the same rate as that paid to ex-members.

During 1966-67, receipts of the Fund totalled \$81,296, made up of members' contributions, \$62,712, and interest on investments \$18,584, while pension payments, etc., amounted to \$48,326. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1967 was \$418,670 of which \$397,992 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the provisions of the *Teaching Service (Married Women) Act* 1956 and came into operation on 1 July 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and are not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue.

* These arrangements were altered as from December 1968.

On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1966-67 amounted to \$126,794, consisting of teachers' contributions, \$47,214; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, \$46,024; and interest on investments, etc., \$33,556. Payments from the Fund during the year totalled \$16,321. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1967 was \$739,042 of which \$736,979 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Commonwealth and certain Authorities of the Commonwealth and for their widows or dependent widowers, and children. Pensions are on a contributory basis. On retirement, contributors are entitled to \$91 per annum in respect of each unit contributed for and contributions of members provide \$26 of this. Each widow is entitled to a pension equal to a minimum of one-half or a maximum of five-eighths of that for which her husband was contributing or (if a pensioner) receiving. A pension of \$208 per annum is paid in respect of each child under sixteen years or up to 21 years for children undergoing full time education, of a married contributor or pensioner on his death. For orphan children a minimum of \$520 per annum is paid.

In addition to the pension scheme, a Provident Account, established in 1937, provides a lump sum benefit to employees who for various reasons cannot become contributors for pension benefits. Contributions to the Provident Account are at the rate of five per cent of salary. The benefit payable is the total of the contributions actually paid plus compound interest, multiplied by three, or an amount equal to one-half of annual salary, if greater.

At June 1967, there were 137,000 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 15,105 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 24,060. At the same date, the assets of the Fund (including those applicable to the Provident Account) were \$291.9m.

State Trust Funds and Special Accounts

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to Consolidated Revenue with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of, the Commonwealth Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for government departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1965-66, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$571.9m, while credits totalled \$584.5m.

At 30 June 1967, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$126.7m. Of this total, \$48.8m was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$11.9m. The balance—\$66.1m—was at the credit of the Public Account.

Expenditure from Loan Fund

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from the Loan Fund and on account of loan. Details of such expenditure for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table. The total expenditure from all sources to 30 June 1967, regardless of whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence, was \$2,311m.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN

(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Public Works—					
Railways	15,618	15,620	15,501	16,300	16,466
Roads and Bridges	1,006	1,083	2,463	2,390	1,672
Harbours and Rivers	610	1,180	4,408	3,453	2,906
Water Supply	16,170	17,266	17,720	17,953	18,397
Sewerage	820	1,210	1,410	986	849
Electricity Supply	17,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	15,500
Gas and Fuel Corporation	100	60	80	60	60
Public Buildings—					
Schools	27,872	30,123	30,450	31,900	35,928
Hospitals, etc.	12,394	13,520	16,519	16,752	16,964
Other	5,272	7,970	7,847	9,834	13,049
Immigration	70	23	*	*	..
Municipalities—Loans, Grants, etc.	1,906	1,711	2,234	2,044	1,806
Housing	1,680	1,639	1,675	1,803	1,769
Other Public Works	658	594	632	552	583
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement	2,828	2,272	2,430	2,532	2,688
Soldier Settlement	182	185	78	64	13
Wire Netting Advances	2	1	1	*	1

* Under \$500.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)—					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, etc., Relief)	36	240	560	229	232
Forestry	2,020	2,025	2,092	2,077	2,152
Mining, <i>n.e.i.</i>	134	124	132	218	145
Cool Stores	136	176	194	180	184
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds	1,426	1,658	1,993	1,864	2,065
Other Primary Production ..	648	943	1,179	1,473	2,308
Other Purposes	2,076	2,125	2,258	3,181	1,823
Total	110,664	117,750	127,855	130,848	137,562

The figures in the table above do not include discounts and flotation expenses on loans for works and redemption purposes, particulars of which are as follows: 1962–63, \$1,592,534; 1963–64, \$1,000,497; 1964–65, \$610,698; 1965–66, \$1,036,344; 1966–67, \$817,319. The aggregate expenditure to 30 June 1967 was \$37,072,663.

Public Debt

General

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the State and is, to a large extent, represented by tangible assets.

Loan moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings, improvements to harbours and rivers, electricity supply, land settlement, and forestry.

A notable feature of the public debt of the State is that approximately 93 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago

when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

Advances made by the Commonwealth Government to Victoria, under the Commonwealth-State agreements relating to housing and soldier settlement, are not included in the public debt statements in this *Year Book*. The total of such advances owing at 30 June 1967, was \$435.5m, of which \$422.1m was for housing and \$13.4m for soldier settlement. These liabilities should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public Debt Transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each year, are shown. Separate particulars are shown for loans raised in Australia and London, while loans raised in New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are grouped under one heading.

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS

(\$A'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	1,246,406	1,320,866	1,411,589	1,518,481	1,626,901
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations	282,244	190,960	256,477	313,629	300,736
Domestic Raisings	1,640	2,101	4,391	2,228	1,444
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	194,226	87,042	139,519	191,394	163,111
Total New Debt Incurred	89,658	106,019	121,344	124,463	139,070
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	15,198	15,297	14,452	16,043	10,820
Net Increase in Debt	74,460	90,722	106,892	108,420	128,250
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	1,320,866	1,411,589	1,518,481	1,626,901	1,755,151

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued

(\$A'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	102,762	108,848	115,151	112,201	105,505
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	6,198	7,358	..	..	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	..	..	3,876	2,500
Total New Debt Incurred	6,198	7,358	..	-3,876	-2,500
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	112	1,054	2,950	2,820	8,300
Net Increase in Debt	6,086	6,303	-2,950	-6,696	-10,800
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	108,848	115,151	112,201	105,505	94,705
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	43,372	52,546	50,981	48,656	49,138
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	10,144	..	..	3,461	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	..	..	..	3,285
Total New Debt Incurred	10,144	..	..	3,461	-3,285
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	970	1,564	2,325	2,980	2,639
Net Increase in Debt	9,174	-1,564	-2,325	481	-5,924
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	52,546	50,981	48,657	49,138	43,213*
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	1,392,540	1,482,260	1,577,721	1,679,338	1,781,543
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	298,586	198,318	256,472	317,089	300,736
Domestic Raisings	1,640	2,101	4,391	2,228	1,444
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	194,226	87,042	139,519	195,271	168,896
Total New Debt Incurred	106,000	113,377	121,344	124,047	133,284
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund ..	16,280	17,915	19,727	21,842	21,759
Net Increase in Debt	89,720	95,461	101,617	102,205	111,525
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	1,482,260	1,577,721	1,679,338	1,781,543	1,893,069

* Includes New York, \$A35,658,000; Canada, \$A2,897,000; Switzerland, \$A2,600,000; and The Netherlands, \$A2,059,000.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1967, are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30 JUNE 1967
(\$A'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1967-68	175,249	20,795	..	..	196,043
1968-69	136,028	..	..	..	136,028
1969-70	218,380	19,063	1,656	..	239,098
1970-71	65,427	..	773	..	66,201
1971-72	68,313	..	2,962	..	71,275
1972-73	110,623	16,103	3,333	..	130,059
1973-74	65,267	..	..	..	65,267
1974-75	84,179	..	..	..	84,179
1975-76	103,432	700	..	2,600*	106,732
1976-77	57,166	..	..	..	57,166
1977-78	341	6,148	..	..	6,489
1978-79	357	23,790	2,796	..	26,943
1979-80	51,291	..	3,346	..	54,637
1980-81	41,815	..	3,447	2,897†	48,159
1981-82	55,939	7,358	5,423	2,059‡	70,779
1982-83	18,104	..	8,460	..	26,564
1983-84	80,286	750	..	..	81,036
1984-85	117,705	..	..	..	117,705
1985-86	72,179	..	3,461	..	75,640
1986-87	38,758	..	..	..	38,758
1987-88	98,790	..	..	..	98,790
1988-89	43,289	..	..	..	43,289
2001-02	48,305	..	..	..	48,305
Not Yet Fixed	3,927	..	..	..	3,927
Total	1,755,151	94,705	35,658	7,555	1,893,069

* Maturing in Switzerland.

† Maturing in Canada.

‡ Maturing in The Netherlands.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and The Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING IN
AUSTRALIA, LONDON, NEW YORK, CANADA,
SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS

At 30 June—	Amount of Loans Maturing in—						Total Debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per Head of Population
				SA'000				SA
1963 ..	1,320,866	108,848	44,404	3,484	2,600	2,059	1,482,260	487.45
1964 ..	1,411,589	115,151	42,964	3,359	2,600	2,059	1,577,721	508.04
1965 ..	1,518,481	112,201	40,729	3,269	2,600	2,059	1,679,338	530.70
1966 ..	1,626,901	105,505	41,407	3,072	2,600	2,059	1,781,543	553.24
1967 ..	1,755,151	94,705	35,658	2,897	2,600	2,059	1,893,069	578.14

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1967, and the portions of the debt at each rate in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively :

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30 JUNE 1967

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent	\$A'000				
6.0 .. ..	..	1,450	..	..	1,450
5.75 .. ..	..	..	3,461	2,897*	6,358
5.5 .. ..	..	53,398	13,883	..	67,281
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.25	295,075	..	6,794	..	301,869
5.0	759,770	..	5,758	2,059†	767,587
4.75	122,093	..	3,333	..	125,426
4.625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4.5	390,630	..	773	2,600‡	394,003
4.25	93,891	..	..	..	93,891
4.0	3,430	..	..	..	3,430
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.75 .. ..	..	..	1,656	..	1,656
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.25 .. ..	..	19,063	..	..	19,063
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,861	20,795	..	..	22,655
2.7125	227	..	..	..	227
2.325	1,178	..	..	..	1,178
1.0	4,879	..	..	..	4,879
Total	1,755,151	94,705	35,658	7,555	1,893,069
Average Rate of Interest	4.87	4.51	5.22	5.12	4.86

* Maturing in Canada.

† Maturing in The Netherlands.

‡ Maturing in Switzerland.

In the next table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year.

The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries, respectively, the total liability per head of population, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY

At 30 June—			Payable in Australia	Payable in Overseas Countries	Total	Per Head of Population	Average Rate
			\$A'000			\$A	%
1963	..	..	59,110	7,240	66,350	21.82	4.48
1964	..	..	63,361	7,529	70,890	22.83	4.49
1965	..	..	70,341	7,310	77,650	24.54	4.63
1966	..	..	77,879	7,144	85,023	26.40	4.77
1967	..	..	85,417	6,516	91,933	28.08	4.86

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT (\$A'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Interest Paid on Loans Maturing—				Total Interest	Exchange on Pay- ment of Interest Overseas	Commis- sion on Payment of Interest Overseas, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Grand Total*
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas				
1963 ..	57,120	3,432	924	214	61,690	2,166	254	64,110
1964 ..	60,729	3,782	1,029	214	65,755	2,380	272	68,407
1965 ..	66,189	3,963	998	210	71,361	2,398	300	74,059
1966 ..	72,058	3,877	1,007	209	77,150	2,344	353	79,847
1967 ..	78,450	3,566	984	205†	83,204	2,238	376	85,818

* Includes \$A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 643), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, \$A90,000; Switzerland, \$A45,000; and The Netherlands, \$A69,000.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the Public Debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following tables. The first table shows particulars of the receipts of the Fund, and the second table shows details of the expenditure on, and face value of, securities repurchased and redeemed.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	13,392	14,275	15,333	16,437	17,522
Commonwealth	3,390	3,700	3,937	4,225	4,524
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	16,782	17,975	19,271	20,662	22,046
Interest on Investments	Dr. 26	24	Dr. 12	5	Dr. 10
Special Contributions by Victoria	102	102	102	102	102
Total	16,858	18,101	19,361	20,769	22,138
Total to Date	191,834	209,934	229,295	250,064	272,202

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Australia—					
Face Value	15,198	15,297	14,452	16,043	10,820
Net Cost	15,192	15,289	14,447	16,027	10,807
London—					
Face Value	112	1,054	2,950	2,820	8,300
Net Cost	114	1,010	2,727	2,667	8,302
New York—					
Face Value	950	1,438	2,235	2,783	2,464
Net Cost	942	1,440	2,246	2,765	2,408
Canada—					
Face Value	20	126	90	197	175
Net Cost	20	126	90	197	172
Total—					
Face Value	16,280	17,915	19,727	21,842	21,759
Net Cost	16,268	17,866	19,511	21,656	21,689
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	190,820	208,686	228,197	249,853	271,542

Further Reference, 1964

*Private Finance***Commonwealth Banking Legislation**

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation will be found on pages 648 to 650 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Banking during 1967

At the beginning of 1967 deposits were rising quite strongly (even for that season of the year) and were supported by extensive credit made available through advance payments for the large wheat crop, and by an overall expansion of bank advances. The rise in advances was not strong enough to depress the liquidity of the banking system, which in fact improved in the early months of the year.

Australia's economic climate and the availability of resources were such that further expansion of the level of activity was being encouraged by credit availability through the banking system, as part of overall economic policy of the nation. This maintained the trends which had been established in the later part of 1966. The only official limitation on bank credit was in relation to bank borrowing in Australia by overseas controlled firms. The Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio had been reduced to 8.9 per cent of bank deposits late in 1966—the lowest level since the S.R.D. system was introduced—as a means of supporting a continued expansion of credit.

The response of business to this policy of credit availability was shown in the rapidly rising volume of overdraft limits being sought from, and granted by, the banks. This led to further expansion of actual advances—and subsequent spending and economic activity—in the months ahead.

The uptrend in advances and the rise in total overdraft limits outstanding, continued into the June quarter, but the liquidity of the system changed. International reserves declined quite sharply in the early months of the year, largely because of a much smaller volume of capital inflow. However, Australia's imports were rising only slowly, and this obviated a severe squeeze on bank liquidity and on the level of bank deposits. An aggravating factor arose in the field of Government finance, involving large loan raisings from the Australian market (exceeding the Budget anticipations for the year to June 1967), combined with heavy overseas spending on defence purchases, both of which tended to reduce bank deposits internally.

Although official policies were still supporting an expansion of economic activity in August, the Commonwealth Treasurer's Budget Speech in that month suggested that preparations should be made for a change in policy as the economic activity approached the optimum level, and that this could involve banking policies. He said: "Monetary policy can and will be used as necessary to help keep the economy on the right course".

The Budget itself proposed a larger Government deficit than in the previous year. However, much of the Government's planned spending for 1967-68 being abroad meant a smaller increase in domestic outlays than in 1966-67, thus lowering the stimulating effect of the Government sector on the economy generally and on bank liquidity, as compared with 1966-67. At the same time, the Treasurer

indicated that he proposed to reduce the rate of growth of public spending, as contrasted with previous years, and to facilitate growth in the private sector.

In view of the normal seasonal factors, it was consistent with national policy and the state of the economy that bank credit continued to expand in the September quarter, with advances rising through to the end of the year. As the normal seasonal increase of exports developed in the spring, deposits also rose, strongly supported by Government spending, which is usually in deficit in the early months of the financial year. In fact, the latter source of liquidity was stronger than expected, because Government spending rose more strongly than the Budget projections. Instead of a slower rate of growth of Government spending than in the past, the rate was actually faster.

The year 1967 witnessed a strong rise in bank deposits. But advances rose even faster, so that the advance-deposit ratio of the banking system increased over the year.

Some special features of the year contributed to the marked rise of advances. The drought generated a strong demand for carry-on finance from the banks. It also foreshadowed future increases in lending, when some farmers would re-stock their properties, and others endeavour to retrieve their losses by expanding their scale of operations after the drought, e.g., by sowing greater acreages to crops.

The Term Loan Fund and the Farm Development Loan Fund were utilised to an increasing extent during the year, providing longer term loans than were available on normal overdraft. This was especially useful for drought prevention measures, and to assist a variety of developmental and export yielding projects.

Two important changes in the pattern of financial institutions took place during the year. In March, it was announced that the banks were permitted to grant personal loans for moderate amounts, repayable in instalments, on conditions differing from those applying to normal overdrafts. Rates up to 6 per cent flat could be charged on wholly unsecured loans, with lower rates where some security was available.

The other important development was the evolution of the concept of the Australian Resources Development Bank, designed to assist in financing, and in preserving local ownership of, large-scale development projects—of which the mining ventures were the most important examples. After lengthy negotiation and discussion, the Bank received legislative authorisation in November, and proceeded to recruit staff and define its policies and procedures. Initially, there is provision for \$A5m capital, but much larger funds are to be borrowed by the Bank in the money markets as they are required. This was another step in widening the range of functions performed by the Australian banks.

Banking Services

Victoria is provided with a comprehensive range of both trading and savings bank facilities, the most important of which are :

Accounts : Current (cheque) accounts ; Savings accounts (including special purpose accounts) ; Interest-bearing term deposits ; Periodical payments ; Special arrangements for accounts of charitable and non-profit organisations.

Credit : Loans on overdrafts ; Discounting bills and promissory notes ; Loans for fixed periods for special purposes (exports, development, rural, etc.) ; Housing loans ; Personal loans.

Remittances (within Australia) : By drafts, mail transfers, and telegrams.

International Banking : Collection and negotiation of bills of exchange ; Commercial letters of credit ; Purchase and sale of overseas exchange ; Forward exchange.

Safe Custody : Deposit vaults and night safes.

Information : Banking assessment of individuals, firms and companies ; Information for immigrants ; Introductions ; Trade, industrial, and economic inquiries. Publications on economic conditions, trade, and industry are provided by some banks.

Investment Services : Nominee, registrar, and other services for investors, superannuation funds, and unit trusts.

Travel : Information ; Accommodation ; Currency and travel arrangements, including bookings, reservations, itinerary planning, travellers' cheques, letters of credit, baggage insurance, and passports.

History of Banking in Victoria, 1961

Trading Banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1965, 1966, and 1967 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June—					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	127	133	135	79	82	83
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd	190	199	203	123	125	105
The Bank of Adelaide	2	2	2	..	..	..
The Bank of New South Wales ..	163	167	168	21	23	18
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	164	166	166	67	67	65
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	125	129	133	40	40	40
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd	150	153	155	33	33	33
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	239	243	239	102	91	77
Total Private Trading Banks	1,033	1,059	1,066	386	379	338
Total Trading Banks ..	1,160	1,192	1,201	465	461	421
Metropolitan Area	656	668	678	229	224	208
Remainder of State	504	524	523	236	237	213

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1967. Comparable figures for the month of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE, 1967
(\$'000)**

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	100,256	103,244	203,500	116,035
Private Trading Banks— Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd	166,811	140,336	307,147	170,619
The Bank of Adelaide	2,761	5,051	7,812	3,719
Bank of New South Wales	108,996	96,178	205,174	117,277
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	114,839	105,965	220,804	139,334
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	65,967	75,605	141,572	68,659
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd	112,587	90,821	203,408	107,261
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	166,933	172,146	339,079	178,039
Total	839,150	789,346	1,628,495	900,943

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)**

Month of June—	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
1963	738,336	473,778	1,212,114	638,974
1964	813,276	574,108	1,387,384	657,138
1965	795,002	669,750	1,464,752	719,518
1966	793,819	742,308	1,536,129	798,639
1967	839,150	789,346	1,628,495	900,943

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67 is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES

(\$m)

Classification	At End of June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Resident Borrowers—					
Business Advances—					
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying ..	96.7	100.2	110.2	119.2	150.7
Manufacturing	177.0	163.4	196.6	212.6	225.7
Transport, Storage, and Com- munication	9.9	16.2	15.4	16.6	19.3
Finance	40.6	51.8	49.1	49.4	46.3
Commerce	132.6	126.2	136.0	151.9	164.9
Building and Construction	18.7	20.2	24.3	25.5	32.2
Other Businesses	51.6	52.8	55.5	75.5	88.2
Unclassified	5.2	5.6	6.8	7.3	12.6
Total Business Advances	532.3	536.4	594.0	658.1	739.9
Advances to Public Authorities	7.0	10.4	10.1	14.9	12.0
Personal Advances	98.0	106.4	110.0	119.4	140.3
Advances to Non-profit Organisations ..	10.5	10.8	11.0	12.9	14.2
Total Advances to Resident Bor- rowers	647.8	664.0	725.1	805.4	906.4
Non-resident Borrowers	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Grand Total	648.1	664.4	725.5	805.7	906.9

A classification of bank deposits is available only on a Commonwealth basis, and is to be found in the *Banking and Currency Bulletin* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1957–58 to 1966–67, the average weekly amounts debited by cheque paying banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operation of trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the tables on pages 683–4) together with the Bank of New Zealand, and the Banque Nationale de Paris (all of which are cheque paying banks) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank (prior to 14 January 1960, Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank). Debits to Australian Government accounts at city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—CHEQUE PAYING BANKS : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

(\$m)

Year Ended 30 June—	Average Weekly Debits	Year Ended 30 June—	Average Weekly Debits
1958	414.1	1963	650.5
1959	449.5	1964	733.2
1960	529.1	1965	825.3
1961	565.9	1966	847.7
1962	590.0	1967	939.2

Reserve Bank of Australia

General

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank and acts as banker and financial agent of the Commonwealth. The *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 (which came into operation on 14 January 1960) preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

Further information about the functions of the Reserve Bank, including its Note Issue and Rural Credits Departments, is set out on page 655 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Financial Statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following tables, together with net profits and their distribution :

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	57	61	65	70	74
Australian Notes on Issue	877	877	887	872	909
Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks	425	531	702	608	476
Other Deposits of Trading Banks	119	83	62	67	93
Deposits of Savings Banks	356	420	434	437	456
Other Liabilities	257	278	284	274	278
Total	2,091	2,250	2,435	2,328	2,286
Assets—					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,096	1,400	1,491	1,208	1,174
Australian Notes and Coin	18	19	16	22	24
Cheques and Bills of Other Banks	4	4	6	8	6
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	309	232	193	295	314
Other	515	429	534	539	440
Other Securities	5	3	†	..	..
Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit	15	18	19	24	29
Loans, Advances, and All Other Assets	129	145	176	232	300
Total	2,091	2,250	2,435	2,328	2,286

* Treasury notes were first issued on 16 July 1962, to replace seasonal securities; earlier figures include seasonal securities.

† Under \$500,000

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL
CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND
ASSETS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingen- cies)	111.1	119.1	133.9	167.7	215.7
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, etc.	133.4	143.7	159.6	195.8	245.7
Other Assets ..	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Total Assets ..	134.4	144.0	160.4	196.0	245.8

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS**
(\$m)

Department	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Central Banking ..	6.7	10.0	15.3	8.7	7.9
Note Issue	25.6	27.0	30.5	31.1	34.3
Rural Credits	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Total	33.2	37.9	46.8	41.0	43.6

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Commonwealth of Aus- tralia	28.9	32.0	41.0	35.8	38.8
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund	3.4	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.5
Rural Credits Depart- ment—					
Reserve Fund ..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Development Fund	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total	33.2	37.9	46.8	41.0	43.6

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959, came into being on 14 January 1960, and is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia.

The Corporation Board consists of three *ex officio* members, namely, the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Treasury, plus eight members (who include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) appointed from private enterprise other than the private banking industry.

It is the duty of the Board, within the limits of its powers, to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the Trading Bank, of the Savings Bank, and of the Development Bank are directed to the advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is one of the three member banks comprising the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and has a history of over fifty years' banking experience. It accepts interest bearing deposits and provides cheque account facilities, a wide range of loans and the usual trading bank services including the acceptance of safe custody lodgements.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is today one of the largest trading banks in Australia. At 30 June 1967, deposits totalled \$1,014m or 19.3 per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks, advances to customers were \$561m, customers' accounts numbered 972,000, and it had 1,083 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

On the international scene, the Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world, enabling it to handle all types of international monetary transactions. It has always helped the promotion of Australia's international trade and finances a large volume of export and import business. Its officers have been members of Commonwealth Government trade missions and its Trade Service is able to provide up-to-date information on economic conditions and market prospects in overseas countries.

Facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note and debenture registers for public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities are provided by the Bank's Stock and Share Department.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia having total assets of almost \$2,620m.

At the end of June 1967, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$2,493m and it was conducting 6,582,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$742m outstanding in June 1967, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,173m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$342m.

Between 1946 and June 1967, \$1,058m has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided to 225,000 families.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia commenced operations on 14 January 1960, taking over the assets and liabilities of the Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the former Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

The Development Bank is a source of development finance supplementary to the trading banks and other recognised sources of finance. It provides assistance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, where the funds sought are not otherwise available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions, and, in the opinion of the Bank, the provision of finance is desirable.

Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the basic stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas.

Further information on the Development Bank is set out on page 659 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

The following tables illustrate various activities of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK : DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Deposits Repayable in Australia (Average for Month of June)			Advances	Number of Accounts
	Bearing Interest	Not Bearing Interest	Total		
	\$m				'000
1963.. ..	246	390	636	360	773
1964.. ..	319	431	750	380	821
1965.. ..	403	443	846	440	878
1966.. ..	469	454	923	493	938
1967.. ..	517	497	1,014	561	972

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK : NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30 June—	Number of Active Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors	Loans and Advances Outstanding	Commonwealth and Other Securities Held
	'000		\$m	
1963	5,660	1,878	364	1,290
1964	5,860	2,063	452	1,367
1965	6,120	2,200	546	1,442
1966	6,346	2,318	640	1,475
1967	6,582	2,493	742	1,515

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14 January 1960 to 24 April 1968 are set out in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14 JANUARY 1960 TO 24 APRIL 1968

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Australia ..	19,228	207,850	2,004	62,164	21,232	270,014
Victoria ..	3,206	32,368	482	17,180	3,688	49,548

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, 14 JANUARY 1960 TO 24 APRIL 1968

Particulars						Number of Advances	Amount Advanced
							\$'000
Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	111,296	315,316
Victoria ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,616	65,011

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries outstanding in Australia at 30 June 1967 were as follows :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO RURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 1967

Rural Industries				Non-Rural Industries			
Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding	Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding
			\$'000				\$'000
Sheep			61,288	Chemical Products ..			1,572
Cattle			12,821	Electrical Manufacturing..			675
Dairying			13,669	Food Processing			4,953
Wheat and Other Grain				Engineering			5,190
Crops			16,443	Other Manufacturing .. .			7,034
Fruit			4,185	Transport			1,593
Poultry			3,423	Miscellaneous			7,654
Miscellaneous			8,235				
Total			120,064	Total			28,671

State Savings Bank of Victoria

General

The State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the General Manager. The business of the bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through pass book, school bank, and Christmas Club accounts and fixed deposit stock and provides cheque account, safe deposit, and a wide range of other banking services. The funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal, and other public authorities within Victoria; loans on the security of first mortgage over freehold land for houses and farms either directly or through investment in the debentures of the Credit Foncier Department; and in Commonwealth Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes and farms.

The State Savings Bank of Victoria is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$1,050m at 30 June 1967. The deposits of its 2.5 mill. operative accounts, held at 501 branches and 705 agencies, amounted to \$966m which represented approximately 50 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Economic Activities

The bank was established to offer a community service by providing a safe repository for the people's savings, and to channel these funds into the development of Victoria for the mutual benefit of its citizens. The manner in which the Bank carries out this role is illustrated by the way in which it invests its resources.

Housing

Of every 100 families in Australia, 79 either own or are buying the houses in which they live. In Victoria, the State Savings Bank has been the chief source of housing finance since it introduced low cost, long-term mortgage loans. These were first offered in 1894 to farmers and pastoralists to rescue them from the difficulties caused by the financial excesses of the 1880s and were extended to city home buyers in 1910. Since then, the Bank has helped about 190,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes. At 30 June 1967, 61,106 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$294.4m.

In less direct ways, the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to 109 co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1967, \$16.4m was owed to the Bank by the societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust to \$9.3m.

Loans for Housing Services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, near-by baby health centres and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1967 was \$317m.

Electricity for Country Areas

The Bank helps to bring the benefits of electricity to residents of remote country areas. Loans are granted to groups of depositors to finance the extension of power lines to their homes and properties, and the balance owing on these loans at 30 June 1967 was \$6.2m.

Farming Loans

As previously mentioned, the Bank's long-term low-cost mortgage loans were originally granted to farmers. The Bank continues to help them with loans up to \$20,000 to buy or improve properties, purchase livestock and implements, and to carry on farming. There were 1,440 farm loans current at 30 June 1967, with balances of \$14.6m outstanding.

Personal Loans

The Bank grants personal loans to depositors for a variety of purposes including the purchase, improvement and maintenance of real property, purchase of motor vehicles, the establishment, purchase or carrying on of small businesses; the purchase of farm equipment,

and the funding of farming; travelling expenses, and such urgent personal expenses as medical care. The loans are repayable by instalments over from one to five years. At 30 June 1967, 2,731 personal loan borrowers owed \$1.8m.

Help for Churches and Schools

Loans are also granted for the building of churches, schools, community halls, and the provision of associated amenities. At 30 June 1967, 618 such loans were in force and the balance owing was \$7.5m.

Christmas Club

In 1967, its third year of operation, the Bank's Christmas Club attracted over 125,000 members who received cheques totalling \$8.5m for the repayment of their contributions plus interest.

School Banking

Established in 1912, the State Savings Bank's school bank system was operating in 2,568 schools at 30 June 1967, and 437,978 operative accounts had total deposits of \$8.5m. The bank grants bursaries to selected student depositors who have studied to Intermediate level or its equivalent. In 1967, 120 such bursaries valued at \$90 each were granted, and a number of existing bursaries extended.

Other Services

The Bank's range of services includes provision of banking-at-work facilities, travellers' cheques, acceptance of payments due to certain public utilities, acceptance of cash and conversion applications for Commonwealth Government loans and for public loans raised by Victorian semi-governmental authorities. Depositors may arrange for payment from government departments (including child endowment, military payments, allotments, and war pensions), dividends on shares, interest on stocks and debentures, and other special credits to be made direct to their accounts.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS*

At 30 June—	Passbook and Cheque Accounts		Deposit Stock Accounts		School Bank Accounts	
	Number of Operative Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors	Number of Operative Accounts	Amount at Credit of Stockholders	Number of Operative Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1963 ..	1,774	649,520	17	57,422	393	6,742
1964 ..	1,805	704,073	20	68,644	403	7,152
1965 ..	1,839	740,806	25	89,516	415	7,671
1966 ..	1,860	772,914	31	109,736	422	8,046
1967 ..	1,912	820,102	37	133,187	438	8,471

* Excluding Christmas Club Accounts. At 30 June 1967, the amount at credit of 120,000 club members was \$4,547,000.

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS
('\$000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors
1963	877,418	847,578	20,174	713,684
1964	994,477	946,989	18,697	779,869
1965	1,170,668	1,132,970	22,008	839,575
1966	1,357,131	1,327,491	24,387	893,602
1967	1,390,326	1,343,254	25,633	966,307

The following table shows the amount advanced by the State Savings Bank during each of the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 and the balances outstanding at the end of each year :

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ADVANCES AND
BALANCES OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER
LOANS*, SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER
DEPARTMENTS**

(\$m)

Year Ended 30 June—	Advances					Balances Outstanding at End of Year	
	Savings Bank			Credit Foncier		Savings Bank	Credit Foncier
	Housing †	Farms	Churches, Etc.	Housing	Farms		
1965	21.1	2.7	1.2	30.8	0.3	64.6	183.7
1966	26.9	2.8	1.8	26.1	0.3	88.8	192.8
1967	39.3	3.7	1.5	19.3	0.3	123.2	193.4

* Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

† Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Savings Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1966-67 were : 1962-63, \$28.3m ; 1963-64, \$31.0m ; 1964-65, \$33.1m ; 1965-66, \$35.1m ; 1966-67, \$36.8m.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private Savings Banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nation-wide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the seven major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30 June in each of the years 1963 to 1967, together with the proportion which these deposits bear to the total Victorian savings bank deposits :

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30 June—							Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of Deposits with All Savings Banks in Victoria
							\$'000	per cent
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	273,134	21·0
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,946	23·7
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	401,458	24·8
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	447,865	25·7
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	517,608	26·9

At 30 June 1967, private savings banks had 1,066 branches and 922 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks

The next table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings Bank	Depositors' Balances at 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	\$'000				
State Savings Bank of Victoria*	713,564	779,728	839,390	893,410	966,056
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	311,364	349,294	379,560	404,704	443,049
Private Savings Banks— Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd ..	90,800	105,988	115,634	123,859	138,241
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	330	514	580	671	911
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd ..	76,536	90,854	100,660	109,993	123,892
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	15,126	26,946	34,938	41,840	50,896
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	39,096	46,332	50,102	53,743	59,669
E. S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd	25,100	35,394	43,098	49,474	59,977
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	26,146	43,918	56,446	68,285	84,022
Total Deposits ..	1,298,062	1,478,968	1,620,408	1,745,979	1,926,713
	\$				
Deposits per Head of Population	426.88	476.24	512.08	542.19	588.42

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

Life Insurance

The first purely mutual life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time. In 1966, there were forty-two companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$3,900m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act 1945-1965*. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable to collectors at intervals of less than two months.

In general, there are five main types of life policy: Whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before; "pure" endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946, the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,208,721 at the end of 1966, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$4,577m.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1962 to 1966:

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)

(\$'000)

Year	Premiums Received (Incl. Single Premiums)	Payments—			
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and Cash Bonuses	Total
1962	94,024	32,064	14,260	924	47,248
1963	104,869	33,735	14,390	1,287	49,412
1964	112,783	37,435	15,403	1,646	54,484
1965	126,574	42,583	18,946	1,807	63,336
1966	135,758	47,899	20,215	1,937	70,051

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	88,217	89,156	90,853	98,464	90,534
Sum Insured \$'000	358,844	383,841	434,089	509,373	477,124
Annual Premiums ..	8,310	8,719	9,292	10,986	10,180
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	17,598	16,119	18,045	20,125	19,295
Sum Insured \$'000	177,658	189,291	253,089	312,716	290,222
Annual Premiums ..	3,477	3,706	4,975	6,204	7,440
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	43,705	36,007	34,713	34,482	34,661
Sum Insured \$'000	31,068	30,181	32,811	33,610	35,866
Annual Premiums ..	1,232	1,176	1,245	1,273	1,350

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1966 averaged \$5,270 in the Ordinary Department, \$15,041 in the Superannuation Department, and \$1,035 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1964 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
OR REDUCED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of Discontinuance	1964		1965		1966	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	5,251	8,791	5,602	10,014	5,592	11,038
Maturity, Expiry, etc.	17,143	25,510	17,115	28,129	21,548	32,596
Surrender	22,475	53,766	30,512	119,358	23,233	65,138
Forfeiture	16,835	62,824	15,160	60,714	15,530	72,554
Other *	—963	561	501	4,752	332	2,209
Total	60,741	151,452	68,890	222,966	66,235	183,535
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	574	3,450	597	3,921	565	4,357
Maturity, Expiry, etc.	2,307	21,069	2,270	21,803	1,909	19,672
Surrender	7,488	49,203	7,178	64,914	6,712	67,908
Forfeiture	568	3,412	445	6,440	390	4,518
Other *	9,133	36,184	6,723	50,637	9,443	73,875
Total	20,070	113,318	17,213	147,716	19,019	170,331
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	4,021	664	3,930	733	3,804	761
Maturity, Expiry, etc.	39,822	4,860	40,483	5,168	47,578	6,204
Surrender	17,146	6,402	16,856	6,700	16,719	7,756
Forfeiture	7,651	7,247	7,434	7,540	7,521	8,952
Other *	289	176	—1,116	—467	665	328
Total	68,929	19,349	67,587	19,674	76,287	24,000

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1962 to 1966, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	976,756	1,002,610	1,032,722	1,062,297	1,086,596
Sum Insured \$'000	2,138,607	2,366,081	2,648,718	2,936,951	3,230,539
Annual Premiums ,,	60,094	64,902	70,432	76,272	82,189
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	132,883	120,975	118,939	121,849	122,125
Sum Insured \$'000	824,381	924,037	1,063,808	1,226,995	1,346,885
Annual Premiums ,,	19,297	20,954	23,553	26,823	33,777
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	938,393	897,899	863,683	830,578	788,952
Sum Insured \$'000	226,932	236,763	250,225	264,161	276,027
Annual Premiums ,,	10,036	10,250	10,601	10,979	11,261

In 1966, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary Department was \$2,973, in the Superannuation Department, \$11,029, and in the Industrial Department, \$350.

Further References, 1962, 1964, 1967

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance

Organisation

The insurance industry in Victoria, as in the whole of Australia, follows basic English underwriting principles and procedures which have been adapted over a century to meet local problems and conditions.

Today, in Victoria, over 230 companies, many with overseas affiliations, provide a range of policies and services comparable with those available in other countries. Organisation of the market may be summarised as follows :

- (1) Tariff companies
- (2) Non-tariff companies
- (3) Representatives of brokers at Lloyds
- (4) State Government insurance offices
- (5) Brokers operating in their own right in Australia.
- (6) Local representatives of overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of Insurance Cover Provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including amongst others :

All Risks	Motor Vehicle (Physical Damage)
Baggage	Motor Vehicle—Third Party
Boiler Explosion	(Compulsory)
Burglary	Personal Accident
Cash in Transit	Plate Glass
Crop (Fire and Hail)	Pluvius
Fidelity Guarantee	Public Liability
Fire and Loss of Profits	Tourists and Travellers Personal
Houseowners and House-	Accident
holders	Wool ("Sheep's Back to Store")
Livestock	Workers Compensation (Compul-
Marine	sory)

Compulsory Covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates for workers compensation and motor vehicle (third party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of fire, marine, and general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis :

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders.
- (2) Claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year.
- (3) Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.
- (4) Taxation consists of payments during the year for all forms of taxation including stamp duty, licence fees, and pay-roll tax as well as income tax.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no

adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following tables, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, should not be construed as "Profit and Loss Statements" or "Revenue Accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only :

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	22,352	23,132	24,597	25,728	27,182
Householders' Comprehensive ..	9,066	9,937	10,819	11,939	13,372
Sprinkler Leakage	68	69	69	77	74
Loss of Profits	2,768	2,797	3,293	3,555	4,031
Hailstone	812	837	945	820	1,011
Marine	6,098	6,427	7,286	7,692	8,653
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	36,540	40,350	44,944	47,797	53,011
Motor Cycles	36	31	43	39	47
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	14,464	16,857	18,214	20,848	24,654
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	28,768	30,231	35,744	49,064	54,315
Personal Accident	4,564	4,672	5,792	6,173	7,291
Public Risk, Third Party	2,312	2,593	2,864	3,049	3,848
General Property	330	337	331	295	286
Plate Glass	664	698	871	927	1,000
Boiler	78	80	128	122	232
Livestock	178	216	225	249	307
Burglary	2,172	2,251	2,719	3,005	3,623
Guarantee	358	346	330	386	420
Pluvius	54	51	48	51	46
Aviation	318	224	209	231	435
All Risks	1,132	1,297	1,475	1,793	1,866
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,127
Television	532	394	94	55	37
Others	1,824	2,003	2,368	2,509	2,652
Total	135,488	145,832	163,408	186,402	209,519
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Investments, etc.	8,098	8,807	8,635	9,511	11,482
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand Total	143,586	154,639	172,043	195,913	221,001

* See references pages 210 to 212.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
 (\$'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	7,964	6,925	7,677	10,351	10,356
Householders' Comprehensive ..	2,582	2,465	2,598	3,306	3,663
Sprinkler Leakage	38	34	71	51	40
Loss of Profits	278	467	716	1,292	1,034
Hailstone	652	553	701	489	1,701
Marine	2,904	3,266	4,037	4,711	4,930
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	23,300	27,458	33,148	34,681	36,284
Motor Cycles	24	27	33	27	27
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	15,034	15,932	18,721	21,497	24,192
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	21,854	24,110	26,173	31,007	32,960
Personal Accident	1,972	2,040	2,519	2,821	3,159
Public Risk, Third Party	1,106	1,221	1,343	1,600	2,303
General Property	158	145	171	268	153
Plate Glass	428	440	477	479	594
Boiler	6	103	Cr. 12	24	58
Livestock	76	72	148	115	153
Burglary	1,392	1,559	1,742	2,096	3,103
Guarantee	226	92	50	96	119
Pluvius	38	29	21	12	21
Aviation	112	116	157	208	259
All Risks	800	902	920	1,121	1,292
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	568
Television	332	227	27	18	12
Others	974	795	1,008	960	852
Total	82,250	88,977	102,443	117,228	127,833
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	3,182	3,430	3,680	4,168	4,842
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	13,850	14,731	16,870	18,232	20,227
Expenses of Management	22,672	24,400	26,193	29,004	33,073
Taxation	4,398	3,847	3,727	4,505	5,216
Total	44,102	46,408	50,470	55,909	63,358
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
Grand Total	126,352	135,385	152,913	173,138	191,191

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 in respect of various classes of insurance was as follows :

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME

Class of Business	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Fire	35·63	29·94	31·21	40·23	38·10
Householders' Comprehensive ..	28·49	24·81	24·01	27·69	27·39
Sprinkler Leakage	54·33	49·23	102·61	66·23	54·05
Loss of Profits	10·08	16·70	21·74	36·34	25·65
Hailstone	80·32	66·05	74·12	59·63	168·25
Marine	47·61	50·81	55·40	61·25	56·97
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	63·77	68·05	73·75	72·56	68·45
Motor Cycles	66·67	86·29	76·44	69·23	57·45
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	103·95	94·51	102·79	103·11	98·13
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	75·96	79·75	73·22	63·20	60·68
Personal Accident	43·20	43·66	43·49	45·70	43·33
Public Risk, Third Party	47·85	47·08	46·88	52·48	59·85
General Property	47·93	43·05	51·57	90·85	53·50
Plate Glass	64·34	63·08	54·71	51·67	59·40
Boiler	8·95	127·69	..	19·67	25·00
Livestock	42·70	33·28	65·80	46·18	49·84
Burglary	64·16	69·24	64·08	69·75	85·65
Guarantee	62·89	26·65	15·31	24·87	28·33
Pluvius	69·50	56·71	42·95	23·53	45·65
Aviation	35·14	49·90	75·06	90·04	59·54
All Risks	70·57	69·55	62·36	62·52	69·24
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50·40
Television	62·17	57·68	28·33	32·73	32·43
Others	53·40	39·67	42·56	38·26	32·13
All Classes	60·71	61·01	62·69	62·89	57·84

Motor Vehicle Insurance (Compulsory Third Party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

The number of vehicles insured during the year 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY
THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
INSURED, 1966-67**

Class of Motor Vehicle	Motor Cars Usually Garaged—		Total
	Within a Radius of 20 Miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne	Outside a Radius of 20 Miles of the Post Office, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne	
Private and Business ..	582,138	334,153	916,291
Goods Carrying Vehicles ..	82,241	114,449	196,690
Hire	4,169	2,638	6,807
Hire and Drive Yourself..	616	66	682
Passenger Transport ..	220	267	487
Miscellaneous	8,760	49,916	58,676
Motor Cycle	6,818	5,129	11,947
Total	684,962	506,618	1,191,580

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain from the State policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1966-67 represented 7·4 per cent of comprehensive and 39·1 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, etc.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1963 ..	6,470	294	5,870	468	162*
1964 ..	7,798	637	6,513	548	100
1965 ..	8,574	393	8,648	643	1,111*
1966 ..	11,154	1,428	10,195	771	1,240*
1967 ..	13,555	1,098	12,242	1,020	805*

* Loss.

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to Consolidated Revenue, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 53 years of operation and, for the year ended 30 June 1967, its premium income represented 17 per cent of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, etc.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1963 ..	5,946	-- 64	4,310	392	1,308
1964 ..	6,022	-- 156	5,114	435	629
1965 ..	6,780	164	5,372	449	794
1966 ..	9,200	694	6,949	558	999
1967 ..	9,250	546	5,680	651	2,373

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The amount transferred to consolidated revenue in 1966-67 was \$1,200,000, while the accumulated funds at 30 June 1967 were : General Reserve, \$6,800,000 ; Bonus Equalisation Reserve, \$2,003,710 ; and Building and Other Reserves, \$90,642.

Building Societies

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to effect registration. Current legislation regulating the activities of these societies is embodied in the *Building Societies Act 1958* and subsequent amending Acts.

Up to 31 December 1967, the number of societies that had been registered was 204 and of these, 36 societies were still operating in 1967.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1967

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	35	2	36*
„ „ Shareholders	7,108	2,770	9,878†
„ „ Borrowers	15,507	806	16,313
Transactions during the Year—	\$'000		
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	3,922	114	4,036
Other	335	6	342
Total	4,258	120	4,378
Expenses—			
Interest Payable	2,399	37	2,436
Administration, etc.	497	36	533
Total	2,896	73	2,969
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	16,011	482	16,492
Repaid	10,264	405	10,669‡
Deposits—			
Received	25,212	110	25,322
Repaid	20,797	62	20,858
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	10,828	1,094	11,923
Reserves, etc.	3,998	102	4,100
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	493	..	493
Other	22	..	22
Deposits	25,364	585	25,949
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	17,723	128	17,851
Other	1,069	142	1,211
Total	59,499	2,051	61,550
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	56,555	2,010	58,565
Land and House Property	913	..	913
Other Investments	889	25	914
Cash and Deposits	738	\$	738
Other	404	16	420
Total	59,499	2,051	61,550

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes 1,093 shareholders holding borrowers' shares.

‡ Includes payments made and interest accrued on borrowers' shares during the year.

‡ Under \$500.

Co-operative Organisations

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief amongst which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. In recent years, a number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered.

Further information about these organisations is set out on page 677 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the year 1966-67 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1966-67

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies	99	39	10	148
Number of Members	66,464	35,279	20,694	122,437
Transactions during the Year—	\$'000			
Income—				
Sales	83,647	10,785	55,410	149,842
Other Income	5,924	435	236	6,595
Total	89,571	11,220	55,646	156,437
Expenditure—				
Purchases	65,168	9,203	46,899	121,271
Working Expenses, etc.	21,195	1,791	7,471	30,457
Interest on Loans, etc.	732	87	107	926
Rebates and Bonuses	603	173	53	829
Total	87,699	11,254	54,531	153,484
Dividend on Share Capital	690	62	311	1,063
Liabilities—				
Share Capital	12,547	2,252	5,327	20,126
Loan Capital	3,608	1,324	1,528	6,460
Bank Overdraft	11,050	340	4,357	15,746
Accumulated Profits	1,319	518	424	2,262
Reserve Funds	12,728	818	4,254	17,800
Sundry Creditors	10,141	817	4,788	15,746
Other	2,417	322	1,589	4,329
Total	53,810	6,392	22,267	82,469
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	} 24,760	2,483	13,537	40,780
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery.. ..				
Stock	8,377	1,528	2,812	12,717
Sundry Debtors	13,969	1,049	5,321	20,339
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit	1,289	673	366	2,328
Profit and Loss Account	1,504	79	..	1,583
Other	3,911	580	230	4,721
Total	53,810	6,392	22,267	82,469

Co-operative Credit Societies

Since the passing of the *Co-operation Act 1954*, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table illustrates the growth of these societies during the period 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Societies	85	103	113	133	146
Number of Members	12,648	15,728	18,890	22,496	26,641
Transactions during the Year—		\$'000			
Income—					
Interest	105	151	222	318	421
Other Income	9	8	9	16	20
Total	114	158	231	334	440
Expenditure—					
Interest on Deposits	56	82	122	177	237
Working Expenses	39	49	75	106	146
Total	95	131	197	283	383
Liabilities—					
Share Capital	137	167	193	214	244
Reserves	17	29	44	61	63
Depositors	1,539	2,105	2,903	4,080	5,481
Sundry Creditors	42	48	76	47	53
Other	38	84	138	188	185
Total	1,773	2,433	3,354	4,590	6,027
Assets—					
Loans to Members	1,548	2,129	2,941	3,962	5,209
Cash at Bank or on Hand	171	223	306	378	346
Other	54	81	106	250	472
Total	1,773	2,433	3,354	4,590	6,027

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in

mental hospitals and of Infirm Persons. An Infirm Person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates in prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trustee's Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trustee's Office if he intends to appoint him his executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of any one dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the State Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in a Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee. In the following table, particulars of the Common Fund are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(**\$'000**)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Proceeds of Realisations, Rents, Interest, etc.	8,044	8,876	10,392	10,558	11,792
Investments, Distributions, Claims, etc.	6,754	7,678	8,752	8,850	9,344
Cash Variation	1,290	1,198	1,640	1,708	2,448
Balance at 1 July	11,798	13,088	14,286	15,926	17,634
Balance at 30 June	13,088	14,286	15,926	17,634	20,082

The number of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), etc., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1957-58 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.**

Year	No.	Year	No.
1957-58	1,130	1962-63	1,005
1958-59	1,066	1963-64	1,087
1959-60	919	1964-65	1,098
1960-61	1,084	1965-66	1,018
1961-62	994	1966-67	1,120

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 was as follows: 1962-63, 2,836; 1963-64, 2,785; 1964-65, 2,875; 1965-66, 3,145; 1966-67, 2,555.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorises the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, amongst other things, as executor; it also entitles them to apply for and to obtain probate of the will of a testator or, in appropriate circumstances, to obtain letters of administration, and to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Business Activities

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian Trustee Companies at 30 June 1962 and 1967 was as follows:

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUE OF ESTATES ADMINISTERED (\$m)

Particulars	Value at 30 June 1962	Value at 30 June 1967
Stock and Debentures	102.41	109.94
Advances on Mortgages	33.69	53.53
Property and Livestock	74.40	76.82
Shares	145.88	193.71
Fixed and Other Deposits	7.89	11.56
Cash at Bank	7.09	20.09
Other	21.75	19.97
Total	393.12	485.62

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the Trustee Companies. The figures do not include the very substantial value of debentures and notes where the companies have been appointed to act as trustees for the holders.

Further Reference, 1964

Probate

Under the general words of Section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, Section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958* for the sealing by the Supreme Court of Probates or Letters of Administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia (other than Victoria), New Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958* also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant Probate or Administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

The accompanying table shows the number and value of estates of deceased persons of each sex in connection with which probates or letters of administration, etc., were finally completed during each of the years 1963 to 1967. Particulars are excluded where liabilities equal or exceed the gross value of the estate.

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities	Net Value of Estates	Average Net Value per Estate
		Real	Personal			
		\$'000			\$	
MALES						
1963	.. 10,149	59,916	102,534	14,822	147,628	14,546
1964	.. 10,305	55,504	105,618	16,850	144,272	14,000
1965	.. 11,534	77,526	123,186	23,330	177,382	15,380
1966	.. 10,665	71,769	109,909	20,192	161,486	15,142
1967	.. 11,474	78,302	137,043	25,028	190,317	16,587
FEMALES						
1963	.. 7,395	32,486	53,348	5,164	80,670	10,908
1964	.. 7,468	30,046	51,384	5,199	76,231	10,208
1965	.. 7,960	40,746	63,662	6,731	97,678	12,272
1966	.. 7,613	37,175	59,482	5,397	91,260	11,987
1967	.. 8,294	42,262	69,057	7,423	103,896	12,527
TOTAL						
1963	.. 17,544	92,402	155,882	19,986	228,298	13,012
1964	.. 17,773	85,550	157,002	22,049	220,503	12,407
1965	.. 19,494	118,273	186,848	30,061	275,060	14,110
1966	.. 18,278	108,944	169,391	25,590	252,746	13,828
1967	.. 19,768	120,564	206,100	32,451	294,213	14,883

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1965 to 1967, grouped according to net value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, were as follows :

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Group	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
MALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	415	44	446	41	428	40
200 - 599 ..	790	305	781	303	785	305
600 - 999 ..	578	479	538	433	526	417
1,000 - 1,999 ..	1,181	1,735	1,117	1,625	1,194	1,775
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,646	4,806	1,579	4,581	1,607	4,686
4,000 - 5,999 ..	1,187	5,883	1,149	5,674	1,206	5,944
6,000 - 7,999 ..	1,019	7,120	920	6,507	969	6,771
8,000 - 9,999 ..	872	7,808	827	7,377	871	7,810
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,795	25,159	1,499	21,019	1,759	24,337
20,000 - 29,999 ..	652	15,892	544	13,312	640	15,896
30,000 - 49,999 ..	611	23,516	561	21,710	657	25,304
50,000 - 99,999 ..	530	36,482	483	33,987	541	38,300
100,000 - 199,999 ..	208	27,925	158	21,373	217	29,993
200,000 and over ..	50	20,228	63	23,544	74	28,741
Total Males ..	11,534	177,382	10,665	161,486	11,474	190,317
FEMALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	188	18	217	21	226	25
200 - 599 ..	523	206	565	222	561	218
600 - 999 ..	385	303	435	343	428	341
1,000 - 1,999 ..	808	1,194	840	1,253	868	1,277
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,133	3,357	1,019	3,085	1,248	3,688
4,000 - 5,999 ..	929	4,595	895	4,436	904	4,442
6,000 - 7,999 ..	803	5,605	788	5,518	808	5,621
8,000 - 9,999 ..	699	6,247	678	6,072	699	6,277
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,350	18,848	1,142	15,749	1,343	18,506
20,000 - 29,999 ..	443	10,750	405	9,800	451	11,049
30,000 - 49,999 ..	342	13,120	343	13,144	389	14,619
50,000 - 99,999 ..	258	17,604	200	14,307	262	18,129
100,000 - 199,999 ..	84	11,322	59	7,833	82	10,929
200,000 and over ..	15	4,509	27	9,476	25	8,775
Total Females ..	7,960	97,678	7,613	91,260	8,294	103,896
Grand Total ..	19,494	275,060	18,278	252,746	19,768	294,213

Transfer of Land

Transfer of Land Act

The "Torrens System", whereby a person becomes registered as the proprietor of land and is issued with a Certificate of Title, indefeasible and guaranteed by the State, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has simplified procedure in, and reduced the cost of, dealing in real estate, and gives a title to the registered owner free of any latent defect. The original Crown grant, or subsequent Certificate of Title in lieu thereof, issues through the Titles Office. Further information about the Torrens System is set out on page 684 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was alienated by the Crown prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made to the Registrar of Titles accompanied by the deeds in the chain of title or, if adverse possession is relied upon, strict proof of the applicant's interest in the land. During 1967, 187 such applications were submitted and the land actually brought under the Act was 5,139 acres valued at \$8,532,256. To the end of 1967, 3,363,621 acres valued at \$200,323,962 had been brought under the Act. The area of land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1967 was 1,778,700 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 714.

Assurance Fund

The Transfer of Land Act provides for an Assurance Fund out of which persons sustaining loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Act may be indemnified. This Fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every \$5 of the value of the land applied for or the price paid to the Crown, and by contributions levied by the Registrar on various other applications where any uncertainty or risk is involved.

During the financial year 1966-67, receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, \$28,430 and interest on stock, \$6,538. Claims of \$3,484 were met from the Fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act 1920* to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30 June 1967 was \$410,893. The total amount paid to 30 June 1967, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$33,424 in respect of 121 claims.

Further Reference, 1968 ; Subdivision of Land in Strata, 1968

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
1963	67,134	1,183	363	68,680
1964	67,908	1,434	523	69,865
1965	69,027	1,254	397	70,678
1966	53,660	1,063	315	55,038
1967	49,476	1,221	461	51,158

Land Transfers, Mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following table for each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS**

Year	Number of Transfers	Mortgages*		Number of—				
		Number	Amount	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor	Plans of Sub-division	Caveats	Other Dealings	Total Dealings
			\$'000					
1963 ..	101,066	54,011	356,108	13,134	3,553	20,167	57,822	249,753
1964 ..	115,860	63,657	478,167	13,628	4,435	18,843	64,979	281,402
1965 ..	107,572	57,727	462,754	14,617	4,476	17,477	62,546	264,415
1966 ..	107,331	58,388	451,264	14,370	4,254	17,759	67,152	269,254
1967 ..	110,950	58,109	501,511	16,414	4,131	18,060	70,659	278,323

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act 1958* are shown for each of the years 1963 to 1967 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1963	1,102	10,490	1,197	3,046	3,244	26,844
1964	1,255	12,480	1,397	4,754	3,453	27,331
1965	1,235	11,136	1,312	3,268	3,067	26,900
1966	1,113	9,786	1,359	2,167	3,060	27,880
1967	1,138	13,207	1,343	2,549	3,193	28,611

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Mortgages of Real Estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Acts and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available.

Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1965 to 1967, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of Mortgagee	Mortgages*					
	1965		1966		1967	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Banks	17,032	111,368	19,226	128,202	19,604	140,150
Building Societies	2,014	10,704	2,324	12,957	2,455	15,591
Co-operative Housing Societies	3,648	20,528	3,251	18,892	4,671	30,642
Insurance Companies	2,769	61,402	2,479	51,014	2,327	44,537
Government Institutions	4,987	44,960	4,457	32,991	3,837	29,274
Trustee Institutions	579	10,476	399	6,564	367	8,098
Hire Purchase and Finance Companies, etc.	6,162	60,432	6,968	56,531	7,811	89,142
Other Mortgagees	21,771	154,020	20,397	153,898	18,175	157,281
Total	58,962	473,890	59,501	461,050	59,247	514,717

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock Mortgages and Liens on Wool and Crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table. Releases of liens are not required to be registered as, after the expiration of twelve months, the registration of all liens is automatically cancelled. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

VICTORIA—STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS

Security	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Stock Mortgages—					
Number	422	404	370	301	468
Amount \$'000	1,080	1,127	1,064	790	1,366
Liens on Wool—					
Number	148	68	45	31	15
Amount \$'000	580	246	220	116	139
Liens on Crops—					
Number	80	100	97	87	71
Amount \$'000	92	52	296	195	174
Total—					
Number	650	572	512	419	554
Amount \$'000	1,752	1,425	1,580	1,101	1,679

Bills of Sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Bills of Sale—					
Number	6,550	6,408	6,390	9,360	17,248*
Amount \$'000	15,830	16,469	13,338	15,679	24,194

Companies*Company Legislation*

In recent years, the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a new Companies Act in Victoria in 1958, company legislation has been passed throughout the Commonwealth in substantially similar form. In Victoria, the current legislation is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

Under the Act, which is administered by the Registrar of Companies, companies may be incorporated either as limited companies, unlimited companies, or no liability companies. The most numerous are limited companies, namely, companies in which the liability of the members is limited (in the case of companies limited by shares) to the amount (if any) unpaid on their shares, or (in the case of companies limited by guarantee), to a specified amount which the members undertake to pay in the event of the company being wound up. Unlimited companies are companies in which the liability of the members is unlimited. No liability companies, which may be formed only for mining purposes, are companies in which members take no liability for calls on their shares. Companies limited by shares may be either public or proprietary (private) companies. All other companies are public companies.

As many companies seek to raise money from the public, the Act requires them to comply with particular conditions where public subscriptions are involved. No form of application for shares or debentures being offered to the public can be issued, circulated, or distributed until a prospectus has been registered.

There must be at least three directors of a public company and at least two directors of a proprietary company. In the case of a public company at least two of the directors, and, in the case of a proprietary company at least one of them, must ordinarily reside in Australia.

A company must hold a meeting of its shareholders at least once in every calendar year and must file an annual return with the Registrar. Except in the case of an exempt proprietary company, a copy of the annual accounts must accompany the annual return.

Corporations incorporated outside Victoria must register as "foreign" companies if they establish a place of business or carry on business within the State.

Further Reference, 1967

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	No.				
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	2,691	2,978	3,182	3,089	3,304
Other	255	310	283	285	333
Total	2,946	3,288	3,465	3,374	3,637
	\$'000				
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	161,610	201,357	121,051	130,379	122,276
Other	171,056	145,562	276,477	201,363	205,366
Total	332,666	346,919	397,529	331,742	327,642
	No.				
Existing Companies (At End of Year)—					
Victorian	38,144	40,894	42,968	44,371	46,854
Other	2,842	3,150	3,177	3,312	3,525
Total	40,986	44,044	46,145	47,683	50,379
	\$'000				
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	240,054	214,530	278,136	210,726	217,980

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

Introduction

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859. Over the years, there has been continuous growth in share ownership and large amounts of capital have been raised for public works and for the expansion of industry. In these ways, the Stock Exchange has fulfilled its functions in the economic development of the Commonwealth as well as of the State.

Functions

The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has varied over the years from the old "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

Membership

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne is an association of 164 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (twelve including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30 September 1967, 2,919 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of \$13,821m and a market value of \$22,927m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was an all-time record being nearly 25 per cent greater than that recorded at 30 September 1966. The market value of \$8,087m in Commonwealth loans represents 35 per cent of all securities listed.

In the following table, the number of issues (excluding options) and their nominal value are classified according to class of security. Particulars are shown as at 30 September for each of the years 1964 to 1967.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30 September—							
	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value	No. of Issues	Nominal Value
	\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m	
Commonwealth Loans ..	44	6,662	49	7,056	50	7,358	53	8,031
Semi-Government Loans ..	738	704	784	700	798	783	822	888
Foreign Government Loans ..	14	18	15	20	14	18		
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures ..	560	570	552	640	642	729	684	854
Unsecured Notes ..	311	260	294	248	265	216	211	222
Preference Shares ..	289	144	287	140	279	169	244	144
Ordinary Shares ..	811	2,788	825	3,086	815	3,248	775	3,237
Mining Company Securities ..	132	220	130	258	115	270	130	445
Total ..	2,899	11,366	2,936	12,148	2,978	12,791	2,919	13,821

* Excludes options.

Twenty-three companies were added to the official list during 1967 and their combined nominal capital was \$137m. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to \$294m. At 30 September 1967, the official list comprised 870 companies—772 commercial and industrial and 98 mining companies.

Because of take-overs and mergers, thirty-two companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

Value of turnover of all loan securities was 14 per cent lower at \$228.5m than in 1966, but was the second highest since 1959. Sales of Commonwealth loans declined by 20 per cent. Turnover of share securities rose by 39 per cent to a record of 235.1 million units: part of the increase was due to the splitting of shares associated with the conversion to decimal currency.

Sales of mining shares increased by 74 per cent to 81 million units, reflecting the revived interest by investors in oil, iron ore, and nickel shares.

The following table shows details of the turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67:

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF
STOCKS AND SHARES**
(Million Units)

Class of Security	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Commonwealth Loans	108.6	130.0	114.4	242.0	194.0
Semi-Government Loans	4.4	4.6	16.0	14.7	17.5
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	14.6	14.8	14.2	10.4	17.0
Total Loan Securities	127.6	149.4	144.6	267.1	228.5
Preference Shares	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.6	2.0
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	144.0	153.1	111.4	120.4	152.1
Mining	28.0	33.2	29.4	46.6	81.0
Total Share Securities	173.3	188.8	142.5	169.6	235.1

NOTE.—In the above table turnover of loan securities prior to 14 February 1966 has been converted to units of one dollar.

In the following table the number of transactions and value of turnover of stocks and shares are shown for each of the years 1963-64 to 1966-67:

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF
TRANSACTIONS AND VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS
AND SHARES**

Class of Security	Year Ended 30 September—							
	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
Commonwealth Loans ..	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Semi-Government Loans ..	17.7	133.7	15.5	98.7	16.5	241.5	14.5	195.2
Debentures, Notes ..	3.7	4.2	3.4	14.3	4.3	14.7	4.9	17.4
	6.3	7.8	4.3	8.8	8.2	9.5	8.4	16.4
Total Loan Securities	27.6	145.7	23.2	121.8	29.0	265.7	27.8	229.0
Preference Shares ..	4.3	4.7	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	2.5
Ordinary Shares, Rights, Options	408.9	261.7	290.0	190.8	272.2	179.1	297.8	236.5
Mining Shares ..	90.9	38.1	75.1	39.5	99.5	45.0	179.3	128.1
Total Share Securities	504.1	304.5	368.2	233.0	375.4	228.4	481.4	367.1
Grand Total ..	531.8	450.2	391.4	354.8	404.4	494.1	509.2	596.1

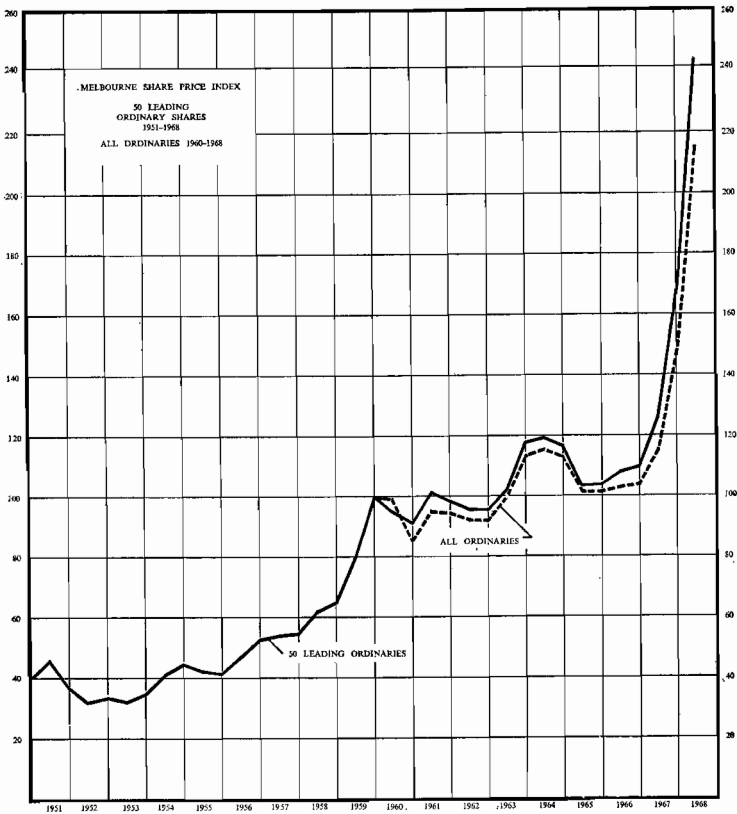


FIGURE 14.—Melbourne Share Price Index (Base: January 1960 = 100)

Underwriting

Member Firms of the Exchange have played a prominent part in Australia's underwriting activities for many years. During the year ended 30 September 1967, there were forty-four semi-government loans of which thirty-six were underwritten—twenty-nine by Member Firms; the amount sought by these loans was \$93.8m.

Share Price Index

On 1 July 1963, The Stock Exchange of Melbourne established a share price index which comprised 50 leading stocks. It has since been expanded and, in addition, includes an All Ordinaries Index comprising nineteen groups. At 30 September 1967, this Index had reached its highest point of 139.10—a gain of 37.5 per cent over 1966. The highest group was metals and minerals which rose 71.8 per cent for the year to 358.87. For the first time since the base date in 1960, increases were recorded in each of the nineteen groups.

The 50 Leaders Series moved up 44.9 per cent for the year to 153.50. In October 1966, the monthly averages showed a disparity of 4.8 points between the two indexes; this widened progressively to 13.5 points for September 1967, thus reflecting faster growth for the 50 Leaders group. The 50 Leaders Index is calculated three times each

day, thus covering the market every 90 minutes. At 30 September 1967, Aggregate Market Value of all companies included in the All Ordinaries Index and the Oil and Gas indexes at \$11,909m was 93 per cent of the Aggregate Market Value of all ordinary industrial shares on the official list. (\$12,758m).

The third edition of a chart book was published during the year, covering information to June 1967. The book gives a summary of the methods used in compiling the index, together with charts and statistics for the twenty groups over an eight year period. Features include international share price graphs, monthly value of turnover, average yields series, and weighted yields series.

New Building

Late in 1968 the Melbourne Stock Exchange moved to a new 27-storey building known as "Stock Exchange House". It was built in partnership with the A.N.Z Bank and is located at 351 Collins Street with an arcade through to Flinders Lane.

New Transfer System

Introduction of a new share transfer system took place on 1 July 1967. It is based on three new concepts :

- (1) The conversion of a transfer signed by the transferor into a valid document, which is achieved by the warranty of the selling broker ;
- (2) the elimination of the transferee's signature ; and
- (3) the elimination from the transfer of adhesive duty stamps, to be replaced by a weekly remittance by brokers.

The introduction of the new system coincided with greatly increased market activity and has expedited registration procedures.

Short-Term Money Market

The short-term money market in Australia in 1967 comprised nine dealer companies whose business is the borrowing of money and its investment in specified types of securities, and trading in those securities.

In February 1959, the central bank (now the Reserve Bank of Australia) announced that it had agreed to grant a line of credit to several dealer companies which had been established to operate in the short-term money market. Under the line of credit, the Reserve Bank, as lender of last resort, grants loans to dealer companies so that their liquidity can be assured.

The rate of interest at which the Bank is prepared to lend to the market is penal, its function being normally to discourage frequent borrowing by dealers. A perhaps more unattractive feature to the market of the Bank's last resort loans is that they cannot be repaid earlier than seven days from the date of drawing even though money may be readily available from ordinary lenders within a day or so of the drawing.

Because of the responsibilities for the market which the Reserve Bank has assumed, dealer companies are required to observe a number of conditions. Dealers accept loans overnight, at call or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000. The funds so borrowed are

used to purchase securities of a specified type. These securities may be lodged with lenders as cover for loans accepted or, as is mostly the case, the securities may be lodged by the dealer with the Reserve Bank for safe custody. The Bank then issues certificates in the dealer's name certifying that it is holding certain stated securities for safe custody on his behalf. These safe custody certificates are lodged by the dealer with the lender as evidence that securities are held against loans accepted; when loans are repaid, the lender returns the certificates to the dealer.

When loans are called, the dealer has three ways of obtaining funds to effect repayment. He can try to borrow the amount required from someone else, or he can sell securities from his portfolio and use the proceeds in repayment. Failing either of these two alternatives, he can approach the Reserve Bank as lender of last resort and borrow the amount required against lodgement of security.

The rate of interest paid by dealers for funds may vary from day to day and may indeed change during the day depending on the general supply of funds. The gross return to the dealer is the difference between the rate paid for money and the interest received on his portfolio of securities, together with the margin, if any, between the price paid for securities and the proceeds of sales.

Lenders to the market may be classified into four main groups: major trading banks and other cheque-paying banks, savings banks, public authorities, and private lenders (e.g., large companies). The following tables show dealers' liabilities and assets, interest rates charged, and a classification of liabilities by type of client:

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: LIABILITIES, ASSETS AND INTEREST RATES OF AUTHORISED DEALERS

Month of June—	Liabilities to Clients	Asset Holdings				Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month		Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding*
		Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value)			Commercial Bills	At Call	For Fixed Periods	
		Treasury Notes	Other	Total				
Average of Weekly Figures (\$m)				Per Cent per Annum				
1960 ..	159.8	164.6		164.6	..	2.75-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25
1961 ..	194.3	200.8		200.8	..	2.50-4.88	3.50-4.83	4.17
1962 ..	232.9	242.3		242.3	..	2.00-4.00	3.00-3.88	3.45
1963 ..	267.1	53.6	233.3	286.8	..	2.00-4.25	3.13-4.25	3.75
1964 ..	320.8	38.2	303.0	341.2	..	1.50-4.50	3.38-4.50	3.71
1965 ..	312.7	8.4	335.0	343.4	7.6	1.50-6.00	2.00-5.53	4.16
1966 ..	350.2	10.7	362.6	373.3	25.2	3.00-6.10	4.25-5.80	4.73
1967 ..	456.4	13.7	454.1	467.7	32.8	2.00-6.50	3.00-5.50	4.46

[Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

* From 1960 to 1963 inclusive, as at last Wednesday of month of June. For 1964 to 1967 inclusive, average of weekly figures for month of June.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET : AUTHORISED
DEALERS' LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT*
(\$m)**

Clients	30 June—	
	1966	1967
All Cheque-paying Banks	91.1	121.5
Savings Banks	35.6	56.2
Insurance Offices	12.5	10.8
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds ..	6.2	11.7
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Companies	6.3	5.9
Companies (<i>n.e.i.</i>)	95.1	120.2
Commonwealth and State Governments	30.4	57.4
Local Government and Semi-Governmental Authorities (<i>n.e.i.</i>)	51.0	56.5
All Other Lenders (Including Marketing Boards, and Trustee Companies)	18.4	33.6
Total	346.5	473.7

[Source : Reserve Bank of Australia

* Compiled from returns supplied by authorised dealers in the short-term money market. Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Further Reference, 1967

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

All types of Instalment Credit Schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include Hire Purchase, Time Payment, Budget Accounts, and Personal Loan Schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the sale of goods by retail, but do not retail goods themselves (called Non-Retail Finance Businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called Retail Businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with Retail Businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time even when the retailer sets up a subsidiary company to conduct the financing which was previously done by the retail business itself.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of Non-Retail Finance Businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from Retail Businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961-62. Because of this, the figures shown below for Retail Businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for Non-Retail Finance Businesses also may be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year ended 30 June 1967, in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30 June 1967, for each State and Australia.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(Retail Businesses plus Non-Retail Finance Businesses)
(\$m)

State	Amount Financed* for Year Ended 30 June 1967				Balances Outstanding at 30 June 1967 ||
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. †	Plant and Machinery ‡	Household and Personal Goods §	Total All Goods	
New South Wales ¶	208.8	33.7	143.9	386.4	562.4
Victoria ..	136.2	18.0	83.6	237.8	340.6
Queensland ..	92.2	14.1	50.3	156.7	236.8
South Australia °	48.1	4.7	26.9	79.7	128.7
Western Australia ..	60.3	14.2	23.3	97.8	126.9
Tasmania ..	19.4	2.7	8.5	30.5	45.9
Australia ..	565.0	87.4	336.5	988.9	1,441.3

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

|| Includes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

¶ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

° Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows the amounts financed during recent years in Victoria classified according to type of business and groups of commodities financed :

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS***

(\$m)

Year Ended 30 June—	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1963	5.7	0.7	75.7	82.2
1964	5.4	1.2	74.2	80.8
1965	5.9	1.0	77.3	84.1
1966	4.6	1.2	69.8	75.6
1967	5.0	0.9	69.1	75.0
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1963	113.1	11.8	15.5	140.5
1964	124.6	12.9	15.7	153.1
1965	140.9	14.9	15.3	171.1
1966	130.7	15.1	13.3	159.1
1967	131.2	17.1	14.5	162.8
ALL BUSINESSES				
1963	118.9	12.5	91.3	222.6
1964	130.0	14.1	89.9	233.9
1965	146.7	15.8	92.6	255.2
1966	135.3	16.3	83.2	234.7
1967	136.2	18.0	83.6	237.8

* Includes amounts financed on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Schemes valued at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

† Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

‡ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

§ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding in Victoria at 30 June 1963 to 1967, and the relationship between Retail and Non-Retail Finance Businesses in this respect :

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
BALANCES OUTSTANDING***

(\$m)

At 30 June—	Retail Businesses	Non-Retail Finance Businesses	Total All Businesses
1963	115.0	203.3	318.3
1964	106.7	227.8	334.6
1965	100.8	253.9	354.7
1966	91.1	253.6	344.6
1967	86.2	254.4	340.6

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30 June 1963, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit (\$318,326,000), Hire Purchase comprised 78.2 per cent and Other Instalment Credit 21.8 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30 June 1967, totalled \$165,484,000 or 48.6 per cent of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of \$340,608,000. This increase has continued.

Cross-classifications of the statistics by type of instalment credit (i.e., Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit) and type of business (i.e., Retail Businesses or Non-Retail Finance Businesses) are not available for publication.

Retail Hire Purchase Operations

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1967.

It should be noted particularly that these statistics cover hire purchase operations by all businesses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS

Class of Goods	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	98,529	89,502	72,357	58,257	51,739
Plant and Machinery†	10,836	10,941	10,570	10,539	9,246
Household and Personal‡	418,114	392,776	368,942	293,813	278,730
Total Agreements	527,479	493,219	451,869	362,609	339,715
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§					
(\$m)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	150.4	134.0	113.9	89.9	78.7
Plant and Machinery†	18.2	19.7	21.3	21.6	23.5
Household and Personal‡	62.4	57.9	55.8	46.1	45.5
Total Value	231.0	211.6	190.9	157.5	147.6
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||					
(\$m)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	99.5	88.8	75.2	60.0	53.7
Plant and Machinery†	12.5	13.7	14.5	14.7	16.5
Household and Personal‡	52.3	48.9	46.8	38.6	37.6
Total Amount Financed	164.3	151.3	136.5	113.2	107.8
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶					
(\$m)					
All Classes of Goods	248.8	240.6	215.2	189.9	175.1

* Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles commercial vehicles tractors, caravans, motor parts, and accessories.

† Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

‡ Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

§ Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

|| Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Includes hiring charges and insurance.

10

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

General

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, etc., have been excluded from this and previous Censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizers and agricultural supplies, and tractors have been excluded from the 1961-62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

In order to make a comparison between the 1956-57 and 1961-62 Retail Census results, it has been necessary to revise some figures for 1956-57 published previously to take account of the changes in scope in the 1961-62 Census mentioned above.

The first table of the two Censuses shows the number of establishments selling goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, the value of these sales, and the value of sales per head of population. The numbers shown for each commodity group represent the total number of Census returns which recorded sales in that particular commodity group. Some retailers selling small quantities of particular commodities may not show these sales separately in their returns. Therefore, the particulars of number of establishments which sold goods in each commodity group should not be regarded as more than an approximate indication of the pattern of retail outlets for those commodity groups. In general, this factor would not have a significant effect on particulars of the value of sales for each commodity group.

**VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
ESTABLISHMENTS AND SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS***

Commodity Group†	Number of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
			Total		Per Head of Population	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$'000		\$	
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	8,134	8,819	180,068	232,608	68.6	78.6
Butchers' Meat	2,589	3,674	100,528	123,854	38.4	41.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	3,683	4,429	45,726	56,748	17.4	19.2
Bread, Cakes and Pastry	6,127	7,725	43,652	54,898	16.6	18.6
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	8,634	10,434	55,806	75,484	21.2	25.6
Other Types of Food	3,952	5,606	26,850	38,418	10.2	13.0
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,119	2,106	126,992	151,702	48.4	51.2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	13,450	16,003	58,460	73,170	22.2	24.8
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing—Men's and Boys' Wear	2,303	2,376	66,872	78,082	25.4	26.4
Clothing—Women's, Girls', and Infants' Wear	3,589	3,502	110,586	126,298	42.2	42.6
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	1,796	2,327	41,978	54,310	16.0	18.4
Footwear—Men's and Boys'	1,509	1,724	12,518	15,774	4.8	5.4
Footwear—Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,306	1,453	22,352	31,328	8.6	10.6
Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, etc.	2,713	3,247	34,272	39,904	13.0	13.4
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,262	1,244	10,046	8,560	3.8	2.8
Television and Accessories	777	1,226	19,696	27,584	7.6	9.4
Musical Instruments, etc.	539	503	5,536	5,460	2.2	1.8
Domestic Refrigerators	1,160	1,175	14,242	18,828	5.4	6.4
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	2,142	2,303	20,976	34,058	8.0	11.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (Including Mattresses)	1,002	1,076	37,782	44,700	14.4	15.0
Floor Coverings	738	827	18,906	21,452	7.2	7.2
Other Goods—						
Chemists' Goods	2,871	3,990	42,562	73,688	16.2	24.8
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	3,026	3,524	43,002	51,708	16.4	17.4
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,197	1,275	8,584	11,140	3.2	3.8
Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks	1,254	1,396	15,886	17,576	6.0	6.0
Other Goods	2,997	3,500	38,554	49,828	14.6	16.8
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	\$	\$	1,202,432	1,517,160	458.0	512.6
Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—						
Motor Vehicles (Including Motor Cycles)—						
New	847	852	136,490	171,500	52.0	58.0
Used	1,068	1,130	74,198	114,990	28.2	38.8
Motor Parts, Accessories, etc.	2,763	3,795	38,890	50,696	14.8	17.2
Petrol, Oils, etc.	3,536	4,262	70,212	94,046	26.8	31.8
Total Motor Vehicles	\$	\$	319,790	431,232	121.8	145.8
GRAND TOTAL	34,754¶	37,268¶	1,522,222	1,948,392	579.8	658.4

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

† Only main commodities descriptive of the particular groupings are shown. For further details see Retail Census Bulletins.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies (such as tools of trade, paints, etc.).

§ Not available.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Total number of individual establishments. Many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group. Thus the number of establishments selling goods in each commodity group does not add down to the total number of individual establishments.

The second table shows the number of establishments and the value of retail sales for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62, and the value of stocks on hand at 30 June for each of these years. All establishments were classified according to type of business. For the purposes of such classification, reference was made to the type of goods sold as indicated by the commodity sales recorded on the Census

returns. In the case of some types of business, the descriptions given by the proprietors were also taken into account. For most types of business the procedures used in 1961-62 followed those used in 1956-57. Four types of business which were included in 1956-57 are not applicable in 1961-62 because of the change in scope. The types of business concerned are Builders' Hardware Stores, Grain and Produce Merchants, Business Machine Firms, and Tractor Dealers. In addition, a separate type of business classification has been included for department stores and figures for 1956-57 have been revised to incorporate this change in classification.

VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS ACCORDING TO
TYPE OF BUSINESS*

Type of Business	Number of Retail Establishments		Value of Retail Sales†		Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June—‡	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
			\$'000		\$'000	
Food Stores, etc.—						
Grocers	5,244	4,381	213,074	272,666	24,068	27,052
Butchers	2,242	2,628	100,240	122,210	1,046	986
Fruiterers	2,038	2,135	46,580	55,272	902	960
Bakers	1,371	1,350	34,032	40,904	768	1,044
Confectioners and Milk Bars ..	3,129	4,007	63,430	105,352	3,428	5,484
Cafés	693	675	7,084	5,516	422	444
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	504	730	7,996	11,386	72	176
Other Food Stores	467	811	12,206	26,424	546	1,038
Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. ..	1,845	1,798	131,796	154,754	4,082	5,062
Tobacconists	377	414	7,492	7,074	722	634
Tobacconists and Hairdressers ..	1,133	1,125	10,488	6,714	1,018	790
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—						
Department Stores	35	47	117,006	164,796	20,484	25,606
Clothiers and Drapers	4,162	4,123	179,234	196,686	44,454	51,376
Footwear Stores	711	818	24,610	31,638	8,544	9,874
Hardware, Electrical Goods and Furniture Stores, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	997	1,078	18,998	22,846	5,312	6,472
Electrical Goods, etc., Stores ..	1,057	1,108	55,876	72,988	9,950	14,190
Furniture, etc., Stores	710	739	50,876	54,838	12,554	13,374
Other Goods Stores—						
Chemists	1,174	1,390	35,572	62,336	6,684	10,484
Newspagents and Booksellers ..	931	922	38,400	45,292	4,660	5,762
Sports Goods Stores	181	234	6,022	7,686	1,506	1,970
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	561	528	13,080	12,996	6,398	6,156
Cycle Stores	208	156	2,626	1,956	562	434
Florists and Nurserymen	385	437	4,608	5,970	334	534
Other Types of Business	1,205	1,259	21,982	27,486	4,744	5,526
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers)	31,360	32,893	1,203,308§	1,515,786§	163,260	195,428
Motor Vehicle Dealers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations	2,887	3,717	265,040	355,766	27,726	34,052
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ..	258	308	39,606	58,696	4,384	6,468
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers ..	249	350	14,268	18,144	2,804	2,918
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.	3,394	4,375	318,914¶	432,606¶	34,914	43,438
GRAND TOTAL	34,754	37,268	1,522,222	1,948,392	198,174	238,866

* The figures refer to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

† Total value of all commodities sold by retail.

‡ Total value of all goods held for retail sale (including stocks of materials for use in repairs to customers' goods and foodstuffs for the provision of meals and refreshments).

§ Figures differ from those contained in the table on page 728 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods, other than motor vehicles, made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

¶ See note § above.

The third table shows a comparison of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in Statistical Divisions in Victoria for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 :

**VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
RETAIL SALES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS***

Statistical Division	No. of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$'000	
Metropolitan	21,932	23,781	1,027,448	1,339,066
Central	2,797	3,014	100,604	127,130
North-Central	1,010	1,031	28,630	32,582
Western	2,544	2,574	108,030	128,888
Wimmera	941	927	32,716	37,166
Mallee	835	900	35,146	44,370
Northern	2,159	2,241	79,750	102,820
North-Eastern	976	1,038	37,080	46,574
Gippsland	1,560	1,762	72,818	89,796
Total	34,754	37,268	1,522,222	1,948,392

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map inside back cover.

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

The table which follows shows, for the year 1961-62, the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales classified according to total retail sales size :

**VICTORIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62:
SIZE OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS ***

Total Retail Sales Size	Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	Number	Percentage in Each Group	\$'000	Percentage in Each Group
Under \$2,000 ..	997	2·7	1,444	0·1
\$2,000 and under \$6,000 ..	3,834	10·3	14,676	0·7
\$6,000 and under \$10,000 ..	3,439	9·2	27,058	1·4
Under \$10,000 ..	8,270	22·2	43,178	2·2
\$10,000 and under \$20,000	7,718	20·7	113,018	5·8
Under \$20,000 ..	15,988	42·9	156,196	8·0
\$20,000 and under \$40,000	10,053	27·0	288,380	14·8
Under \$40,000 ..	26,041	69·9	444,576	22·8
\$40,000 and under \$100,000	8,062	21·6	482,664	24·8
Under \$100,000 ..	34,103	91·5	927,240	47·6
\$100,000 and under \$200,000	1,896	5·1	258,032	13·2
Under \$200,000 ..	35,999	96·6	1,185,272	60·8
\$200,000 and under \$500,000	927	2·5	280,100	14·4
Under \$500,000 ..	36,926	99·1	1,465,372	75·2
\$500,000 and over ..	342	0·9	483,020	24·8
Total	37,268	100·0	1,948,392	100·0

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more.

Traders were also asked to supply details of the number of persons working at the establishment on the last pay day in June 1962. They were requested to provide separate details of persons working mainly on retail activities and others engaged on wholesaling, manufacturing, etc. Persons who were normally working in the business but were absent through sickness or on holidays were included in the figures. The following table shows the number of males, females, and the total number of persons working mainly on retail activities on the last pay day in June 1962, classified according to the main type of business and category of employment :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE 1962

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
	MALES					
Food Stores—						
Grocers	3,223	320	5,218	8,038	723	8,761
Butchers	2,103	85	5,636	7,449	375	7,824
Fruiterers	2,190	163	951	2,945	359	3,304
Bakers	881	63	2,381	3,180	145	3,325
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,082	523	882	3,466	1,021	4,487
All Other Food Stores ..	1,984	135	1,521	3,236	404	3,640
Hotels, etc.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	1,314	198	8,064	6,251	3,325	9,576
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—						
Department Stores	2	..	6,004	5,913	93	6,006
Clothiers and Drapers ..	1,560	96	4,765	5,572	849	6,421
Footwear Stores	417	22	869	1,197	111	1,308
Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	579	46	978	1,372	231	1,603
Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores	663	40	2,925	3,434	194	3,628
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	404	30	2,244	2,572	106	2,678
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Book-sellers	766	66	924	1,455	301	1,756
Chemists	1,138	24	1,328	1,882	608	2,490
Other	3,338	197	3,259	6,052	742	6,794
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.)	23,644	2,008	47,949	64,014	9,587	73,601
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.	3,484	299	18,791	20,401	2,173	22,574
Total	27,128	2,307	66,740	84,415	11,760	96,175

For footnotes see end of this table on page 733.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL
ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE 1962—*continued*

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
FEMALES						
Food Stores—						
Grocers	2,314	619	5,478	6,697	1,714	8,411
Butchers	420	171	1,083	1,125	549	1,674
Fruiters	1,072	477	2,457	2,347	1,659	4,006
Bakers	708	190	2,262	2,307	853	3,160
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,063	813	3,586	5,097	2,365	7,462
All Other Food Stores ..	1,181	376	4,103	3,697	1,963	5,660
Hotels, etc.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	1,022	342	6,587	5,967	1,984	7,951
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—						
Department Stores .. ..	..	..	8,393	7,357	1,036	8,393
Clothiers and Drapers ..	2,227	297	12,660	11,158	4,026	15,184
Footwear Stores	209	59	1,460	1,356	372	1,728
Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	345	85	776	895	311	1,206
Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores	193	79	1,419	1,450	241	1,691
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	138	41	970	1,009	140	1,149
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Book- sellers	515	128	1,694	1,865	472	2,337
Chemists	204	99	3,410	2,848	865	3,713
Other	1,215	444	2,557	3,149	1,067	4,216
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.)	14,826	4,220	58,895	58,324	19,617	77,941
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.	811	363	2,819	3,315	678	3,993
Total	15,637	4,583	61,714	61,639	20,295	81,934
PERSONS						
Food Stores—						
Grocers	5,537	939	10,696	14,735	2,437	17,172
Butchers	2,523	256	6,719	8,574	924	9,498
Fruiters	3,262	640	3,408	5,292	2,018	7,310
Bakers	1,589	253	4,643	5,487	998	6,485
Confectioners and Milk Bars	6,145	1,336	4,468	8,563	3,386	11,949
All Other Food Stores ..	3,165	511	5,624	6,933	2,367	9,300
Hotels, etc.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	2,336	540	14,651	12,218	5,309	17,527
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—						
Department Stores	2	..	14,397	13,270	1,129	14,399
Clothiers and Drapers ..	3,787	393	17,425	16,730	4,875	21,605
Footwear Stores	626	81	2,329	2,553	483	3,036

For footnotes see end of this table on page 733.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE 1962—*continued*

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
	PERSONS					
Hardware, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	924	131	1,754	2,267	542	2,809
Electrical Goods, Radio and Musical Instrument Stores	856	119	4,344	4,884	435	5,319
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores ..	542	71	3,214	3,581	246	3,827
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Book-sellers	1,281	194	2,618	3,320	773	4,093
Chemists	1,342	123	4,738	4,730	1,473	6,203
Other	4,553	641	5,816	9,201	1,809	11,010
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.)	38,470	6,228	106,844	122,338	29,204	151,542
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, etc.	4,295	662	21,610	23,716	2,851	26,567
Total	42,765	6,890	128,454	146,054	32,055	178,109

* Includes members of owner's family and friends assisting in the business but not receiving a definite wage for their work.

† Includes friends and relatives who are paid a definite wage.

The next table shows, for each State, particulars of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales for the year ended 30 June 1962, together with the value of stocks of goods on hand at 30 June 1962 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS* : ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS, 1961–62

State	Number of Retail Establishments	Value of Retail Sales			Value of All Retail Stocks at 30 June, 1962
		Excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.	Motor Vehicles, etc.†	Total	
		\$'000			
New South Wales	46,209	2,060,412	623,082	2,683,494	328,128
Victoria	37,268	1,517,160	431,232	1,948,392	238,866
Queensland	17,065	701,642	218,010	919,652	114,284
South Australia	11,812	451,564	143,144	594,708	75,406
Western Australia	8,559	360,304	133,854	494,158	61,184
Tasmania	4,270	166,060	53,872	219,932	30,130
Total	125,183	5,257,142	1,603,194	6,860,336	847,998

* Table refers to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more. Excludes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

† Includes new and used motor vehicles, motor parts and accessories, petrol, lubricating oils, tyres, tubes, etc.

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the period between Censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The following table shows the value of retail sales of goods in Victoria in each of the commodity groups specified for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES* (\$m)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Groceries	259.3	283.8	302.2	323.9	351.7
Butchers' Meat	139.4	153.9	168.4	175.2	187.0
Other Food†	244.5	258.5	265.4	282.6	296.6
Total Food and Groceries ..	643.2	696.2	736.0	781.7	835.3
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†† ..	167.4	178.9	198.4	217.7	240.6
Clothing and Drapery	290.0	310.3	316.1	331.1	356.5
Footwear	52.0	54.4	54.7	60.5	63.4
Domestic Hardware, China, etc.‡ ..	42.8	46.5	47.9	51.1	55.4
Electrical Goods§	103.6	110.7	108.9	112.5	119.5
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	77.0	84.5	86.7	90.6	96.3
Chemists' Goods	84.2	90.4	95.8	101.8	107.1
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	61.1	64.5	68.0	73.1	76.8
Other Goods|| .. .. .	171.4	183.1	199.6	210.4	212.6
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.)	1,692.7	1,819.5	1,912.1	2,030.5	2,163.5
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.¶	584.5	644.6	651.3	667.7	746.0
GRAND TOTAL	2,277.2	2,464.1	2,563.4	2,698.2	2,909.5

* Compiled on the basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

†† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators.

|| Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

Retailing in Victoria since 1957

The value of retail sales in Victoria (excluding motor vehicles, petrol, parts, etc.) has increased during the period 1957 to 1967 at an average rate of about 5½ per cent a year. During the same decade, retail sales in Melbourne rose by nearly 2 per cent a year and population by a little less than 2 per cent annually. The money value of retail sales has increased slightly more than the combined effect of population growth and price increases. Over the same period personal incomes in Victoria have risen by nearly 7 per cent annually, suggesting that consumers are tending to spend their rising incomes in more diverse ways. An increasing percentage of personal expenditure is going to the purchase of motor vehicles, petrol, etc.

Sales of food and drink account for a little less than half the total retail turnover. It is, therefore, not surprising that food retailing has made considerable progress in its methods. The modern supermarket illustrates the form of capital investment in retailing today. Most shopping centres, large or small, include a supermarket which concentrates mainly on food and groceries. The supermarket combines the function of the grocer, the greengrocer, the butcher, and the delicatessen under one roof. Other retail stores have accepted the necessity to modernise buildings, fixtures, and techniques, with the result that Victorian retailing in cities, suburbs, or country towns has become modern in method and presentation.

Since the establishment of the first regional shopping centre in Australia at Chermiside, Brisbane, in 1957, there has been a marked tendency towards planned development of all shopping facilities. Victoria, a small State in area and served by a good network of roads, has recognised that most shoppers use motor vehicles for their shopping excursions, and centres have been developed to cater for the automobile. Chadstone, the first regional centre in Victoria, provided parking space for 3,000 vehicles; Northland, opened in October 1966, provided for 4,000. Established shopping centres in the older suburbs and in country towns have found it necessary to acquire land convenient to the shops for the provision of off-street parking. Some hotels have also modified their bottle departments to provide a drive-in service for the sale of liquor.

While Chadstone, opened in a densely populated Melbourne suburb in October 1960, was the first regional centre established in Victoria, smaller neighbourhood centres had already been built at Heidelberg and Mentone. Following the success of Chadstone, a smaller regional centre was built at Forest Hill in Melbourne in 1964; this was followed

by further suburban development at Croydon and Glenroy. Other newer suburbs such as Mount Waverley, had planned central shopping areas close to the railway station and to various services.

A major regional centre was opened at Ringwood late in 1967, and another large regional centre was opened at Cheltenham (Melbourne) in September 1968. Plans are in hand for at least another thirteen smaller centres in various Melbourne suburbs.

Melbourne had a population of 2,110,336 at 30 June 1966 and the Metropolitan Area as such held approximately two-thirds of Victoria's population. Consequently the major capital expansion in retailing has been in the Metropolitan Area where a concentrated market exists. However, considerable re-development of retailing has occurred in the major provincial cities of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Warrnambool, and Shepparton, while other country shopping centres show the evidence of up-to-date facilities.

Apart from the planned centres there has been a rapid growth in the number of free-standing supermarkets. These vary in size up to 20,000 sq ft, and devote a large proportion of their selling space to food retailing. The selling principle is entirely self-service with cash check-outs. The supermarkets stock a small quantity of merchandise other than food, but they rarely venture into the department store type of merchandising. Most of the traditional grocery stores have also been converted to modern self-service units.

The most significant characteristic of retailing in the decade ended 1967 has been to bring the merchandise to the customer, rather than the customer to the merchandise. The central city area of Melbourne once commanded over 30 per cent of the total value of retail sales in Victoria; today decentralisation of shopping has reduced this to about 18 per cent.

Overseas and Interstate Trade

Overseas Trade : Legislation and Agreements

General

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Commonwealth Government.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1 January 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to certain imports from countries of the Commonwealth. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present tariff provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950. Australia has operated a "Brussels-type" tariff since 1 July 1965.

Preferential rates apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea, and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage Duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1965, *ad valorem* duties at 5 per cent or 10 per cent are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and their origin. Goods produced or manufactured by New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Tariff Board

The Tariff Board is set up under the provisions of the Tariff Board Act to advise the Commonwealth Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industry.

Bilateral Trade Agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries, the principal agreements being outlined below :

Country	Main Features of Agreement
United Kingdom..	Dated 1956. Preservation of security for Australian exports in United Kingdom markets. Lowering of obligatory margins of preference which Australia extends to the United Kingdom.
Canada ..	Dated 1960. Mutual accord of preferential tariff treatment with certain specified exceptions as for 1931 agreement plus concessions granted in 1932 and 1937.
New Zealand ..	Dated 1966. Provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for addition of items to the schedule. The 1933 Agreement continues in force as part of the 1966 Agreement except as superseded or modified by it.
Malaysia ..	Dated 1958. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Malaya and applies only to that part of Malaysia formerly comprising the Federation. Records exchange of preferential treatment with special protection for Australia's wheat and flour markets in Malayan States, and for Malayan rubber and tin in Australia.
Indonesia ..	Dated 1959. Records desirability of expanding trade between Australia and Indonesia. Gives recognition to importance of flour trade from Australia to Indonesia.
Japan	Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products.
Philippines ..	Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment while recognising existing preferences.
South Korea ..	Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences. Both Governments undertake to endeavour to increase volume of trade with each other.
U.S.S.R. ..	Dated 1965. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment and for consultation on request about any matter affecting the operation of the Agreement.
Poland	Dated 1966. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences. Both Governments undertake to endeavour to increase volume of trade with each other.
Romania ..	Dated 1967. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences.
Hungary ..	Dated 1967. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. At the end of January 1968, seventy-five countries, whose foreign trade represented over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, three had acceded provisionally, eight applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis, and one participated under special arrangements.

Six series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), wireless valves, and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March 1952, goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March 1952 the import restrictions were again intensified. The war-time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901-1954.

Between March 1952 and February 1960, import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February 1960, only about 10 per cent of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October 1962, for all commodities, with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Export Controls and Incentives

The Customs Act makes provision for the prohibition of exportation of certain goods from Australia either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless prescribed conditions are complied with. The *Banking Act* 1959 contains provisions to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received into the Australian banking system in the currency and in the manner prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. A special Income Tax allowance, equal and additional to the ordinary allowable deduction in respect of specified expenses, is designed to encourage firms to incur promotion expenditure in advance of export sales. Rebates of pay-roll tax are also granted to employers whose export sales have increased above their average annual level in a base period.

Australian Trade Missions

During the last decade, trade missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry's campaign to develop and expand Australia's export trade. They have proved successful in creating an awareness, especially in new markets, of Australia as a producer of quality primary and secondary commodities, in establishing Australia as a source of supply, in establishing a basis for long-term business, and in producing valuable export business from "on the spot" trading. Trade missions have been directly responsible for substantial and permanent increases in export earnings.

Trade missions may be of the survey or selling type. The general survey mission is designed to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain market information, and assess the market potential for Australian products. The specialised survey mission undertakes a market survey on behalf of a particular industry or for specific commodities. A survey mission usually comprises about five members. The Government selects suitable specialists and meets the full cost of the project. The mission reports back and recommends appropriate follow-up trade promotional activity.

The general selling mission is a planned "hard sell" overseas visit of a group of businessmen whose products have market prospects in the countries to which the mission will travel. Membership is usually about twenty although numbers have been as high as forty and as low as seven members. The specialised selling mission is similar to the general selling mission in relation to the responsibilities of members and the facilities provided by the Government but differs in that it is concerned with specific industries, normally is smaller, and sometimes is backed up by small displays at selected centres to give additional impact.

As members of a selling mission, businessmen pay their own fares and accommodation and contribute towards the cost of mission entertainment. The Government meets the costs of a leader and manager, determines the itinerary, makes all necessary arrangements in Australia, and through Trade Commissioners in the countries being visited, organises government and business contacts, press receptions, and supporting advertising and publicity for the mission while it is away. A report on the mission's findings and recommendations is published and distributed.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas three general and twelve specialised survey missions, seventeen general, and three specialised selling missions, and five trade ships. The areas visited include Africa and the Rhodesias, South-east Asia, New Zealand, India and Ceylon, North America and Canada, the Pacific Islands, the Middle East and Mediterranean, South America and the Carribean, and Britain and Northern Europe.

Victoria's Pattern of Trade, 1964**Overseas Trade : Recorded Value of Imports and Exports**

The recorded value of goods imported is the actual money price paid plus any special deduction or the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher, plus all charges ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board (f.o.b.) at the port of export. When

the invoiced value of the imported goods is in a currency other than Australian, the equivalent value in Australian currency is recorded. The recorded value of exports, if sold before export, is equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the goods. If shipped on consignment, the value recorded is the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are consigned for sale. With regard to wool shipped on consignment, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia approximates sufficiently to the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received. For information about the law relating to exports, see page 572 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968.

Overseas Trade of Victoria

General

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act, and are presented in the following series of tables.

The total values of the overseas trade of Victoria for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board overseas ships.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE : RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year Ended 30 June—	Imports	Exports			Excess of Imports
		Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	
1963 ..	780,058	588,210	8,670	596,880	183,178
1964 ..	833,847	736,388	10,252	746,640	87,207
1965 ..	1,026,834	708,395	14,652	723,047	303,787
1966 ..	1,017,360	753,514	14,549	768,063	249,297
1967 ..	1,072,514	785,462	15,725	801,187	271,327

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30 June—	Australian Trade			Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
		\$'000 f.o.b.			per cent	
1963 ..	2,162,670	2,151,812	4,314,482	36·1	27·8	32·0
1964 ..	2,372,658	2,782,460	5,155,118	35·1	26·8	30·7
1965 ..	2,904,703	2,651,449	5,556,152	35·4	27·3	31·5
1966 ..	2,939,492	2,720,953	5,660,445	34·6	28·2	31·5
1967 ..	3,045,341	3,023,925	6,069,266	35·2	26·5	30·9

Classification of Overseas Imports and Exports

From July 1965, imports have been classified according to the new Australian Import Commodity Classification. This classification is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff. A new Australian Export Commodity Classification based on S.I.T.C. was introduced in July 1966. The following table shows the value of imports for 1965-66 and 1966-67 and value of exports for 1966-67. Comparable figures for years prior to these are not available.

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Div- ision No.	Description	Imports		Exports
		1965-66	1966-67	1966-67
00	Live animals	909	781	823
01	Meat and meat preparations	230	221	89,664
02	Dairy products and eggs	1,449	1,636	80,127
03	Fish and fish preparations	8,941	8,376	4,138
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	730	1,053	89,466
05	Fruit and vegetables	6,011	6,264	56,227
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	772	916	535
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manu- factures thereof	18,186	17,967	243
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except un- milled cereals)	335	988	3,111
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	465	630	874
11	Beverages	1,470	1,658	1,292
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures ..	12,800	13,742	493
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed ..	1,589	1,138	39,022
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels ..	1,379	495	4
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	11,924	13,626	449
24	Wood, timber and cork	5,772	6,479	146
25	Pulp and waste paper	7,016	7,772	72
26	Textile fibres and their waste	21,927	21,721	260,798
27	Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones)	14,261	18,764	233
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ..	414	448	11,136
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,991	3,570	6,542
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	29	27	88
33	Petroleum and petroleum products ..	72,888	80,739	8,546
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	2	1	3
41	Animal oils and fats	117	86	6,523
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	3,629	3,422	21
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	533	591	279
51	Chemical elements and compounds ..	23,513	26,449	1,920
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas ..	2,025	1,881	9
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	7,557	9,134	682

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—
(continued)
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Div- ision No.	Description	Imports		Exports
		1965-66	1966-67	1966-67
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,058	10,645	3,442
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing pre- parations	3,305	3,659	680
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	2,126	2,820	8
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,522	1,008	1,706
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	35,253	38,012	3,736
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	11,336	13,531	10,484
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	2,439	2,833	1,954
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	7,812	8,863	952
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	3,781	3,776	453
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	28,646	30,627	2,385
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	95,736	100,188	4,699
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	17,793	18,329	1,229
67	Iron and steel	30,119	27,214	1,011
68	Non-ferrous metals	6,108	6,376	15,538
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	25,131	23,062	8,832
71	Machinery (except electric)	190,706	192,558	18,848
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	55,201	60,013	6,247
73	Transport equipment	142,322	156,934	25,627
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1,459	1,574	533
82	Furniture	1,393	1,079	168
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	835	1,021	27
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	8,127	8,906	1,503
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	1,811	2,367	92
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	28,853	29,318	3,970
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	34,630	38,852	3,943
9A	Commodities and transactions of mer- chandise trade, not elsewhere classi- fied	35,567	31,497	7,628
	Total Merchandise	1,011,935	1,065,637	789,158
9B	Commodities and transactions not in- cluded in merchandise trade	5,425	6,877	12,026
	Total	1,017,360	1,072,514	801,187

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1964-65 to 1966-67 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Arabian States						
Kuwait	14,415	10,165	16,578	1,214	1,210	1,580
Qatar	10,379	7,339	3,007	150	134	143
Saudi Arabia .. .	17,263	8,184	9,518	2,165	3,649	5,012
Other Arabian States	1,935	11,643	10,930	756	727	1,053
Belgium—Luxembourg	7,087	5,977	7,279	11,454	10,484	10,000
Canada	42,288	34,092	39,141	14,921	19,367	22,143
Ceylon	7,009	6,731	5,951	7,638	7,083	6,092
China Republic of (Mainland)	7,634	7,486	8,927	27,382	37,109	17,621
China (Formosa) .. .	1,186	1,496	1,722	4,720	6,549	6,020
Czechoslovakia .. .	2,276	2,451	2,528	3,536	2,506	2,135
France	30,089	53,339	48,968	42,788	47,344	40,988
Finland	5,034	4,500	5,484	232	360	358
Germany (Federal Republic)	75,214	73,844	68,661	23,096	23,658	22,977
Greece	771	942	1,149	6,486	3,609	4,220
Hong Kong	9,179	9,048	10,712	12,782	11,368	11,792
India	13,236	10,415	11,005	22,753	9,445	15,234
Indonesia	10,393	7,278	4,315	2,020	1,888	2,140
Iran	3,732	6,819	14,242	2,685	2,578	6,517
Iraq	11,217	13,870	11,924	707	757	837
Italy	17,727	17,925	19,133	24,308	33,484	38,403
Japan	81,570	94,028	113,249	96,911	105,703	137,841
Malaysia*	12,825	9,166	8,623	29,242	14,983	24,228
Mexico	1,173	1,590	1,870	6,474	5,450	6,720
Netherlands .. .	9,976	14,741	20,555	5,287	6,585	8,499
New Zealand .. .	15,951	15,180	15,354	44,025	51,135	47,785
Pakistan	4,674	5,591	6,106	5,165	4,604	8,588
Papua and New Guinea	3,956	3,511	3,553	7,229	9,740	11,215
Philippines .. .	683	630	510	8,562	8,311	10,260
Poland	950	886	795	4,680	5,216	8,675
Singapore*		758	1,381		11,795	19,741
South Africa (Republic)	5,806	5,427	5,368	10,447	9,331	11,761
Sweden	20,236	21,754	20,588	2,565	3,202	2,756
Switzerland .. .	11,237	13,356	14,382	568	833	962
Thailand	347	303	477	4,345	4,425	7,256
United Kingdom .. .	282,288	284,193	266,986	148,472	130,702	117,320
U.S.S.R.	672	583	525	18,934	16,303	3,677
U.S.A.	241,293	209,002	240,391	57,422	85,525	83,399
Yugoslavia .. .	139	230	247	5,182	7,101	9,384
Other and Unknown	44,995	42,887	50,380	55,744	63,810	65,855
Total	1,026,835	1,017,360	1,072,514	723,047	768,063	801,187

* Singapore included with Malaysia from 1 July 1964 to 30 September 1965.

Interstate Trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 793).

Interstate Trade by Sea

In relation to quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal, oils, steel, sugar, and timber. In addition, however, there is a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

The following tables show tonnages of the principal commodities of interstate origin or destination handled in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong, respectively, during the five years 1963 to 1967. Some cargoes, as indicated, are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in units of 40 cu ft, which measurement is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE EXPORTS**
(’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ale, Beer and Stout .. 40 cu ft	9	11	8	9	15
Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 cu ft	33	32	36	31	32
Groceries 40 cu ft	17	16	17	16	29
Malt ton	8	16	22	17	17
Machinery ton	19	22	12	16	22
Motor Vehicles .. 40 cu ft	113	133	131	116	126
Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 cu ft	24	18	11	6	2
Oils—					
Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft	14	12	14	12	4
Aviation Turbine Fuel (Bulk) 40 cu ft	6	..	3	1	8
Fuel Oil (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft	98	92	9	16	45
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft	114	36	83	67	152
Paper and Stationery .. 40 cu ft	22	20	19	20	21
Plaster ton	8	7	8	8	7
Scrap Metal ton	1	4	2	11	4
Steel ton	6	9	7	22	19
Tourists’ Cars .. 40 cu ft	89	75	89	106	118
All Other ton or 40 cu ft	561	535	531	544	627
Total	1,142	1,038	1,002	1,018	1,248

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE IMPORTS**
(’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Barley ton	16	15	15	55	38
Coal ton	423	453	363	357	295
Gypsum ton	121	127	119	116	115
Iron ton	43	42	58	31	35
Molasses ton	35	31	48	22	30
Oils—					
Fuel Oil 40 cu ft	253	229	176	169	7
Kerosene 40 cu ft	11	37	19	19	19
Motor Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 cu ft	281	273	305	123	114
Paper and Stationery .. 40 cu ft	134	132	144	143	158
Pyrites ton	37	62	48	73	56
Steel ton	237	216	245	189	239
Sugar ton	168	217	207	203	197
Timber 40 cu ft	143	126	179	148	171
Tourists’ Cars .. 40 cu ft	79	80	69	96	97
All Other ton or 40 cu ft	524	735	802	793	789
Total	2,505	2,775	2,797	2,537	2,360

**VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**

('000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
EXPORTS					
Bitumen ton	3	27	44	18	18
Explosives ton	5	4	4	5	5
Refined Oils 40 cu ft	803	839	760	476	557
Wheat ton	2	4	3	4	10
Wire and Steel ton	1	..	9	11	12
Other Cargo .. ton or 40 cu ft	*	*	1	1	*
Total Exports	814	874	821	515	602
IMPORTS					
Alumina ton	..	38	77	82	79
Cement Clinkers ton	70	74	57	28	..
Coal ton	215	224	222	206	205
Oils (Various) 40 cu ft	99	124	102	31	208
Pig Iron and Steel ton	64	130	147	126	155
Sulphate of Ammonia ton	6	7	9	14	8
Superphosphate ton	..	..	..	19	..
Other Cargo .. ton or 40 cu ft	3	1	*	*	9
Total Imports	457	598	614	506	664

*Under 500 tons.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade by sea with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For the year 1966-67, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$194.9m. Transport equipment (\$30.3m), Machinery other than electric machinery (\$22.4m), Clothing and clothing accessories (\$22.4m), Rubber manufacturers (\$9.5m), and Tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$8.3m) were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$35.7m. Iron and steel (\$7.2m), Petroleum and petroleum products (\$7.2m), Inorganic chemical elements and compounds (\$6.6m) were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publications *External Trade, 1966-67* and *Interstate Trade of Western Australia, 1966-67* issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

In 1966-67, exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$135.5. Transport equipment (\$20.8m), Petroleum products (\$11.4m), Tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$11.3m) were the main types of commodities. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in this total was approximately \$17m.

Imports from Tasmania during this period amounted to \$107.3m. Timber (\$10.9m) and Preserved vegetables (\$11.4m) were the main commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total was approximately \$16m.

Additional details of trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania are available from the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Hobart.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1964-65 to 1966-67 was \$104,780,390, \$104,786,642, and \$108,565,998, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth imposes excise duty are set out in the table below, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1964-65 to 1966-67. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

**VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED ON
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES**

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity on Which Duty Was Collected			Gross Excise Duty Collected		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	'000			\$'000		
Beer* gal	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spirits (Potable) proof gal	601	561	547	4,074	5,059	5,416
Tobacco lb	2,075	1,994	1,843	4,152	4,363	4,128
Cigars and Cigarettes lb	18,958	19,595	18,563	68,270	79,907	77,962
Petrol gal	467,501	487,784	527,357	45,644	57,492	64,865
All Other Articles .. .. .	..	..	..	79,843	95,095	102,062
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	201,983	241,916	254,433

* Not available. Excise duty collected on Beer included under "All Other Articles".

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE
COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1966-67
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Westernport	Total
Overseas Trade—					
Imports	985,371	60,188	13,906	13,049	1,072,514
Exports	720,660	79,025	1,502	..	801,187
Total	1,706,031	139,213	15,408	13,049	1,873,701
Gross Revenue—					
Customs	106,593	1,096	863	14	108,566
Excise	244,961	5,204	4,268	..	254,433
Total	351,554	6,300	5,131	14	362,999

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS
CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY
STATES, 1966-67
(\$'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	1,323,597	878,446	-445,151	140,386	309,192
Victoria	1,072,514	801,187	-271,327	108,566	254,433
Queensland	193,677	499,968	306,291	19,784	100,109
South Australia ..	196,771	325,170	128,399	16,763	66,219
Western Australia ..	159,390	421,325	261,935	13,569	58,176
Tasmania	85,572	88,835	3,263	3,430	21,070
Northern Territory ..	7,386	8,968	1,582	1,166	2,218
Australian Capital Territory	6,434	26	-6,408	66	14
Australia	3,045,341	3,023,925	-21,416	303,730	811,431

NOTE.—Minus (-) sign denotes excess of imports.

Transport

Shipping

Coastal Trade

In the post-war years, particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of goods by sea around the Australian coast. The Port of Melbourne, the principal sea terminal for Victoria which is the centre of the coastal trade routes around the mainland coast and to Tasmania, has been experimenting with new methods of cargo handling and "packaging" and the introduction of new specialised ships. In the years following the Second World War, Australian ship-owners revised their trading practices in the face of vigorous competition

from the land based transport operators. As a result the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade in which more goods (such as sugar and a variety of oils and oil products) began to be carried in bulk. Later, single bags, boxes, packages began to be packed into unit loads and containers which facilitated handling on ship and shore by means of new and improved mechanical cargo handling equipment. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet the requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on road vehicles which travelled in the vessel, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads. The first roll-on roll-off ship in Australia was introduced in 1959 between Melbourne and Devonport in northern Tasmania.

Australia's first specially designed container ship came into service between Melbourne and Launceston in 1961, and was followed in 1964 by a larger container ship for the Melbourne-Fremantle trade. By then, between 7,000 and 8,000 containers were in transit between all States on these ships as well as on conventional and specially modified ships. These new methods are now well established and are being extended to the ports of Sydney and Brisbane.

Efforts are continuing to improve the handling and carrying of general cargo in addition to bulk cargoes which are most suitably carried by sea. More specialised and larger ships in the bulk trades are also proving valuable.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast. These new concepts are also being extended to Australia's overseas trade.

Searoad Service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania :

VICTORIA—TASMANIA : SEAROAD SERVICE,* 1966-67

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles†	Mail Vans
"Princess of Tasmania" ..	87,440	21,384	2,971	312
"Bass Trader"	1,607	746	4,003	310
"South Esk" .. ..	..	..	274	..
Other A.C.S.C. Vessels ..	..	..	744	..
Total	89,047	22,130	7,992	622

* Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc., as well as powered commercial vehicles.

† Motor vehicles available for sale.

Vessels Entered and Cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Entrances No. '000 net tons	3,581	3,717	3,690	3,753	3,706
Clearances No. '000 net tons	15,183	16,137	16,534	16,380	17,439
	3,581	3,681	3,679	3,754	3,710
	15,187	15,940	16,448	16,384	17,427

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Australia	3,195	3,310	3,199	3,322
Belgium	8	21	8	21
Denmark	210	278	206	278
France	341	253	339	253
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	569	418	528	425
Greece	549	579	553	577
Hong Kong	233	206	215	209
India	109	131	116	131
Italy	730	797	732	797
Japan	717	889	722	886
Liberia	1,059	1,205	1,067	1,196
Mexico .. .. .	..	22	..	22
Netherlands	843	936	830	934
New Zealand	203	180	227	178
Norway	1,258	1,442	1,275	1,421
Pakistan .. .. .	..	42	..	42
Panama	189	206	180	206
Sweden	515	701	554	696
United Kingdom	5,322	5,438	5,327	5,443
United States of America ..	165	210	170	214
U.S.S.R.	54	17	66	17
Yugoslavia .. .. .	..	24	..	24
Other	111	134	70	135
Total	16,380	17,439	16,384	17,427

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Westernport	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
	Number							
Overseas—								
Direct ..	221	238	251	204	10	16	..	33
Other ..	1,574	1,588	166	214	79	95	..	9
Interstate ..	1,213	1,084	220	165	19	22	..	38
Total ..	3,008	2,910	637	583	108	133	..	80
	'000 Net Tons							
Overseas—								
Direct ..	983	902	1,969	1,765	53	85	..	500
Other ..	8,980	9,311	873	1,174	331	438	..	63
Interstate ..	2,304	2,105	772	709	115	130	..	256
Total ..	12,267	12,318	3,614	3,648	499	653	..	820

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1965-66 and 1966-67, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried :

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
('000 Tons)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Westernport	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Weight ..	1,718	1,466	558	490	79	88	..	57
Measure ..	830	677	1	..	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Weight ..	3,220	3,527	3,867	4,138	23	12	..	1,223
Measure ..	1,550	1,538	27	18	..	1	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Weight ..	440	389	758	593	1	1	..	389
Measure ..	702	789	2	3	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Weight ..	1,017	1,239	1,461	1,377	69	165	..	100
Measure ..	675	590	2	8	..	1	..	..

NOTE.— 1 ton measurement = 40 cu ft.

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND
SHIPPED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT**

('000 Tons)

Country of Origin or Consignment	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Arabian States	3,516	18	3,212	16	3,693	10
Canada	297	84	342	106	252	49
China (Mainland)	16	386	21	634	22	262
Christmas and Cocos Islands	248	5	233	4	300	3
Germany, Federal Republic of	307	134	278	113	108	68
Hong Kong	248	127	63	99	49	69
India	73	304	48	125	30	152
Indonesia	351	131	331	77	230	231
Iran	177	7	356	54	1,154	42
Iraq	897	10	984	11	1,224	1
Italy	16	17	34	23	45	96
Japan	295	362	334	296	393	527
Nauru	381	22	256	24	470	31
Netherlands	21	23	22	3	77	74
New Zealand	95	143	134	205	85	155
Pakistan	2	69	11	12	21	114
United Kingdom	532	448	570	389	429	327
United States of America	684	61	712	87	874	102
Other	605	1,056	744	948	999	1,167
Total	8,760	3,406	8,687	3,225	10,457	3,479

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND
SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS**

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Australia	57	9	3	49	8	1
Belgium .. ..	..	1	..	..	54	..
Denmark	237	55	100	40	286	44
France	396	9	647	7	454	18
Germany, Federal Republic of	607	150	500	128	310	78
Greece	70	280	122	322	247	298

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*
(’000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Hong Kong	44	131	85	67	127	84
India	55	21	45	26	78	65
Italy	432	53	224	4	73	5
Japan	209	120	314	134	438	180
Liberia	1,112	82	1,277	130	186	234
Mexico .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	2
Netherlands	498	342	418	244	611	429
New Zealand	94	124	93	182	85	123
Norway	1,176	489	1,308	437	1,802	338
Pakistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25	12
Panama	97	77	169	69	202	40
Sweden	326	157	231	142	333	252
United Kingdom ..	3,252	1,091	3,039	1,110	3,562	1,161
United States of America	50	34	37	27	46	39
Other	48	181	75	107	1,514	76
Total	8,760	3,406	8,687	3,225	10,457	3,479

NOTE.—In the two preceding tables tons measurement have been added to tons weight.

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-six former shipmasters are licensed by the Marine Board of Victoria to perform all pilotage duty within Port Phillip Bay. One is in charge of the Williamstown office as Secretary-Treasurer; the others, in turn, take a week in command of the pilot steamer cruising off Point Lonsdale to put pilots aboard incoming ships or take them off departing vessels.

Thirty-four pilots are rostered for the various pilotage duties: from the Heads to Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Geelong, and Westernport; between Geelong and Melbourne; in the Yarra River or Victoria Dock; or elsewhere as required. Pilots for inward ships are organised by the Pilot-in-charge of the steamer; those for departing ships and ships berthing by the Williamstown office staff.

Tide is the pilot's greatest hazard at the Heads. Flowing over an uneven, rocky bottom at a rate of up to 10 knots, it creates a steep and turbulent sea at the narrowest part of the entrance. These strong tides have scoured out a deep gutter round Point Nepean, and the main stream of the tide following this gutter has the effect of setting ships sideways, towards the dangerous reefs bordering Point Nepean.

Inside the Heads is the 12-mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower 8-mile long West Channel for ships under 17 ft draught. From the end of these channels, vessels may proceed either to the Port of Geelong or to the Port of Melbourne.

Vacancies in the Pilot Service are filled by shipmasters with a pilotage exemption certificate who have traded regularly to the Port. Each pilot must purchase a share in the pilot vessels and other necessary plant. Pilotage dues are set and collected by the Marine Board. Ten per cent of these are taken out for expenses and contributions to the Pilots Sick and Superannuation Fund, the balance of 90 per cent being paid to the pilots for disbursements, crew and staff wages, and for pilots' remuneration.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads during the years 1958 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH
PORT PHILLIP HEADS**

Year			No. of Ships	Year			No. of Ships
1958	..	..	3,311	1963..	..	..	4,333
1959	..	..	3,593	1964..	..	..	4,505
1960	..	..	3,768	1965..	..	..	4,738
1961	..	..	4,228	1966..	..	..	4,759
1962	..	..	4,177	1967..	..	..	4,606

Further Reference, 1963

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act of 1876, and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 10½ square mile port area are vested in the six Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act, must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and port labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the Port Authority and the Conservancy Authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self supporting, and does not receive any financial grants from the State Government. The Trust is financed by the users of the port, and it derives its income from a number of charges, principally wharfage rates, levied on each ton of cargo landed

in, or shipped out, of the port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spend in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of port owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus put back into port development. In 1966, the Trust had more than \$70m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which, mainly privately arranged, are raised and financed by the Trust itself, and which are guaranteed by the Trust's income from wharfage and tonnage. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Revenue of the State Government approximately one-fifth of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

Further References, 1961-1968 ; Changing Trends in Port Development, 1968
Port Facilities

Three distinctive types of facilities for the transfer of cargo between ship and shore have now become established in Melbourne. The first is for bulk cargo, i.e., cargo of a homogeneous nature handled loose and either wet, such as crude oil, and other petroleum products, and dry, such as phosphate, rock, sulphur, gypsum, sugar, and coal. The second is for specialised general cargo which is a heterogeneous variety of goods and products packed into containers, and unit-loads of multi-ton capacity. The third is for conventional general cargo which is cargo packed in a variety of packages, boxes, or bags each of which is handled individually on ship and shore.

Since 1958, methods of handling general cargo in the port's coastal trade with other Australian ports have undergone a transition from the conventional to the specialised methods which is now almost complete. Special port facilities have been in operation for many years to cater for these cargo handling methods. A similar transition in cargo handling methods has begun in the overseas general cargo trade through the port, and all future planning and construction of new berths and wharves is being directed towards catering for similar specialised methods.

Bulk Cargo

At Williamstown there are two berths for tanker ships handling crude oil, including one for ships up to 95,000 dwt and 950 ft in length ; on the lower reaches of the River Yarra, seven berths for petroleum products, petrochemicals, chemicals, raw sugar, phosphate, rock, soda ash, sulphur ammonia, molasses and lubricating oils ; at Appleton Dock, two berths for scrap metal, coal, and phosphate ; and on the upper reaches of River Yarra, two berths, one for bulk cement, and one for gypsum.

Specialised General Cargo

At the River Entrance there are two berths handling more than 1 mill. tons of unit load and container cargo a year in the Melbourne–Northern Tasmania trade. A third berth was being completed in 1968 to cater for an increase in existing services and an extension of specialised services to Queensland and the Northern Territory. Cargo is transferred by roll-on/roll-off and lift-on/lift-off methods.

On the Yarra River South Bank there are two berths: one catering for container and unit load cargo in the Launceston–Melbourne trade, and the other handling a variety of iron and steel, in unit loads and bulk.

On the Yarra River North Bank container and unit load cargo are transferred by roll-on/roll-off and lift-on/lift-off methods in the Hobart–Melbourne trade. A second berth, adjacent, was being completed in 1968 for the introduction of container, unit load cargo trade between Melbourne and New Zealand ports with cargo being transferred by the roll-on/roll-off methods.

On the Maribyrnong River facilities consist of a container unit load and livestock general cargo in the trade between King Island and Melbourne.

Passenger Traffic

In the Port Melbourne area there is a four berth dual purpose pier, the principal overseas passenger terminal with upper level facilities for passengers and lower level cargo and vehicular traffic and railway area. At the River Entrance area separate passenger facilities are available at the specialised cargo handling terminal for passengers on the Devonport–Melbourne service.

Conventional General Cargo

Yarra River North Bank : 12 berths.

Yarra River South Bank : 19 berths including two specially reconstructed for timber handling.

Victoria Dock : 23 berths including one used at regular fortnightly intervals for the all-container cargo trade between Fremantle and Melbourne, and three reconstructed berths which are used for both conventional and container, unit load cargo.

Appleton Dock : three berths which in the overseas cargo transition period are used for both unit load and container cargo as well as conventional cargo.

Port Melbourne area : one four-berth pier used exclusively for general cargo, and the passenger terminal.

Miscellaneous

The port also has a number of berths for use by small craft, such as fishing boats, yachts, etc., tugs, and dredging plant.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	5,442	7,145	7,058	6,393	6,692
Rent of Sheds	326	637	606	572	586
Special Berth Charges	428	456	431	317	381
Rent of Lands	662	666	725	949	965
Crane Fees	1,436	1,613	1,800	1,672	1,793
Other	676	796	814	792	796
Total Revenue	8,970	11,312	11,434	10,695	11,213
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and General Expenses	500	710	784	874	908
Port Operating Expenses	1,916	2,160	2,413	2,422	2,642
Maintenance—					
Dredging	846	1,326	508	265	203
Harbour	90	75	123	110	116
Wharves	494	502	648	638	581
Approaches	78	90	117	125	152
Railways	32	44	51	79	80
Cargo Handling Equipment ..	288	304	325	342	358
Other Properties	48	38	62	93	54
Interest	1,440	1,482	1,465	1,551	1,706
Depreciation and Renewals ..	1,386	1,647	1,486	1,584	1,427
Insurance	160	165	96	99	103
Sinking Fund	458	1,150	928	160	435
General Reserve .. .. .	..	..	800	900	1,037
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	1,100	1,437	1,420	1,287	1,346
Other	20	*	1	2	2
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	8,856	11,132	11,226	10,530	11,150
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property	82	253	224	106	201
Reclamation	56	23	32	312	408
Deepening Waterways	592	154	786	1,239	1,235
Wharves and Sheds Construction ..	970	1,423	1,709	1,760	2,095
Cargo Handling Equipment	116	294	359	1,252	91
Approaches Construction	142	361	464	303	355
Floating Plant	152	59	11	95	51
Other Works, etc.	306	253	768	675	769
Total Capital Outlay	2,416	2,821	4,352	5,742	5,205
Loan Indebtedness at 31 December	29,836	29,773	30,473	32,247	34,484

* Under \$500

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 1905. The Trust consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council.

Entrance to the port is by 15 miles of channel dredged to a depth of 36 ft and a width of 400 ft.

There are nineteen effective berths in the port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated

by the Commonwealth. Maximum water depths are 36 ft at eight berths, 32 ft at ten berths (all within the inner harbour), and three outer harbour berths of 30 ft. Special berths are provided for the handling of coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, oil, frozen meat, and alumina. The bulk grain terminal has a 26 mill. bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour.

Refinery Pier can accommodate simultaneously four oil tankers with maximum drafts of 34 ft. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cu ft. Adequate open coal storage is available. The port has good clearance facilities, with direct rail loading at seven berths and road clearance at all berths.

A modern dry bulk berth equipped with four 7½ ton kangaroo cranes giving an initial discharge rate of 1,000 tons per hour was commenced in 1966, the adjoining Kings Wharf having been strengthened in the meantime to accommodate the cranes which are now in operation. The new berth is expected to be in operation by March 1969.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes seven tugs, six barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	2,156	2,284	2,238	2,373	2,464
Shipping Services	517	615	722	838	851
Rents, Fees, and Licences	36	38	43	45	47
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	44	50	63	64	64
Other	79	115	159	120	53
Total Revenue	2,832	3,102	3,225	3,440	3,479
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management Expenses	252	272	344	366	382
Shipping Services	464	516	622	647	614
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	82	70	77	102	89
Harbour	78	78	85	71	81
Floating Plant	10	24	10	13	16
Other	22	22	18	17	26
Interest on Loans	320	344	390	401	400
Sinking Fund	60	72	77	76	77
Depreciation Provision	394	414	432	515	603
Port Development Fund .. ..	..	..	..	1,007	500
Other	54	102	72	62	66
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	1,736	1,914	2,127	3,277	2,854

VICTORIA—GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant	178	592	100	..	651
Land and Property	84	104	294	70	138
Deepening Waterways	636	228	500	69	1,942
Wharves and Approaches ..	498	898	2,332	431	553
Other	34	30	46	11	36
Total Capital Outlay ..	1,430	1,852	3,272	581	3,320
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
State Government	234	228	193	124	118
Public	5,878	6,958	7,490	7,404	7,618
Total Loan Indebtedness ..	6,112	7,186	7,683	7,528	7,736

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland has been administered by the Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners since 1951 and serves an area of about 40,000 sq miles of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few miles of the main overseas and coastal shipping routes with deep water approaches right up to the entrance of the harbour basin.

Two breakwaters enclose an area of 250 acres of sheltered water to form the harbour basin, while all cargo berths have rail and road access to main Victorian and interstate traffic routes.

The highlight of activity within the Port during 1966-67 was centred around negotiations with a major fertilizer company for the establishment of a multi-million dollar fertilizer complex on 23 acres of reclaimed land adjacent to the main shipping berths. By March 1967 reclamation of an initial area was completed and construction of the fertilizer complex commenced. Reclamation of the remaining area was virtually complete at the end of 1966-67.

Establishment of this new industry at Portland is expected to provide an added stimulus to a growing port trade through the importation of large tonnages of raw materials required for manufacturing purposes.

Construction of the Trust's new bulk shipping berth, designed primarily to handle imports associated with fertilizer manufacture, proceeded on schedule during 1966-67 and was completed early in 1968.

New records for the quantity of cargo handled and the number of vessels berthed in the Port were established during 1966-67, when the volume of imports and exports rose to 446,678 tons; an increase of 40.5 per cent over the previous year.

The number of ships using the Port for all purposes during 1966-67 was 291, an increase of 164 over the previous year. This major growth resulted largely from activity created through the off-shore search for oil and gas in the Otway Basin.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are set out in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	126	130	117	137	156
Tonnage Rates	22	22	24	21	26
Shipping Services	44	42	84	63	108
State Government Grant	498	646	711	576	615
Grain Terminal .. ..	..	..	5	82	207
Other	64	86	53	46	57
Total Revenue	754	926	994	925	1,169
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	64	58	59	68	76
Maintenance	80	60	67	78	66
Shipping Services	70	74	92	61	88
Depreciation	14	16	12	26	27
Interest on Loans	562	562	622	677	739
Sinking Fund	42	42	47	50	52
Loan Redemption .. ..	..	..	..	33	36
Grain Terminal (excl. Depreciation) .. ..	..	..	4	35	73
Other	2	2	8	4	2
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	834	814	911	1,032	1,159
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port Rail System .. ..	..	..	..	..	49
Reclamation	2	3	30	315	114
Grain Terminal .. ..	..	133	1,036	111	131
Deepening Waterways	50	30	..	51	51
Wharves and Sheds	302	68	173	386	395
Breakwater Construction	160	70	18	..	42
Other	46	48	131	185	196
Total	560	352	1,388	1,048	978
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June—					
State Government	4,092	4,092	4,083	4,083	4,083
Public	10,274	10,952	12,310	13,027	13,939
Total Loan Indebtedness	14,366	15,044	16,393	17,110	18,022

Westernport

Westernport is eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the nine-mile wide Mornington Peninsula. The port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its southerly end, and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the port. The entrance to the port contains some extensive sand banks; however, a deep water channel exists close in to the island with depths as great as 17 fathoms. This navigable channel extending from the Western Entrance to Crib Point is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long with low water depths of 47 ft in the Northern Arm and 49 ft in the Western Arm. Tidal rises are of the order of 9 to 10 ft springs and 7 ft 6 in neaps.

The Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act, passed by the Victorian Government in June 1963, gave effect to an agreement between the State and B.P. Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, for the establishment of a refinery and associated port facilities at Crib Port. A marine terminal capable of berthing tankers of 100,000 tons deadweight has since been established and during 1966-67 was used by some eighty tankers. The terminal provides two berthing heads, the northern one being capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight, and the southern one 40,000 ton tankers.

The Westernport Development Act, passed by the Victorian Government in December 1967, gives effect to an agreement between the State and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, and Esso Exploration and Production Inc. The agreement provides for the establishment of a fractionation plant to process petroleum recovered in waters adjacent to the State and the construction of additional port facilities.

A single berth marine terminal, which has been designed for the berthing of tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight, is at present under construction at Long Island Point abutting the site of the Esso fractionation plant. Channel dredging to 40 ft depth below datum is being provided in the first instance with 42 ft alongside the berth. It is anticipated that dredging to 47 ft in the channel and 52 ft alongside the berth to provide for 100,000 tons deadweight tankers will be carried out at a later date.

Port maintenance facilities are centred around the existing jetty at Stony Point (2 miles south of Crib Point). At the root of the jetty an area of 4 acres has been reclaimed providing an area for a depot for the servicing of buoys, navigation lights, tugs, and pilot launch. It also includes administrative offices and radio-telephonic equipment. Maritime V.H.F. radio is established at the maintenance depot at Stony Point, with remote control to the Harbour Master's quarters at Crib Point.

To facilitate berthing two ocean-going tugs—each of 1,500 h.p. and with a bollard pull of 20 tons—are provided. The tugs are fitted with fire-fighting equipment and lifting gear capable of handling the 6 ton navigation buoys in service at the port. A 200 ft extension to Stony Point Jetty provides a berth for these tugs and a new parallel jetty is used to berth smaller craft.

Pilotage for the port is undertaken by the Port Phillip Sea Pilots. Large tankers coming from the west generally take on their pilot at the Pilot Boarding Station off Port Phillip Heads; small coastal tankers from the east take on their pilot off Flinders, where a 36 ft pilot launch is provided.

Further Reference 1967, 1968

Railways

Geographical Factors

The Victorian transport system, generally, is centred around Melbourne, the capital of the State. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas like the spokes of a wheel.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west; and to the east, the Gippsland valley (between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges) provides a convenient path for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley.

In the north-western part of the State—the Mallee region—the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links the Metropolis with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

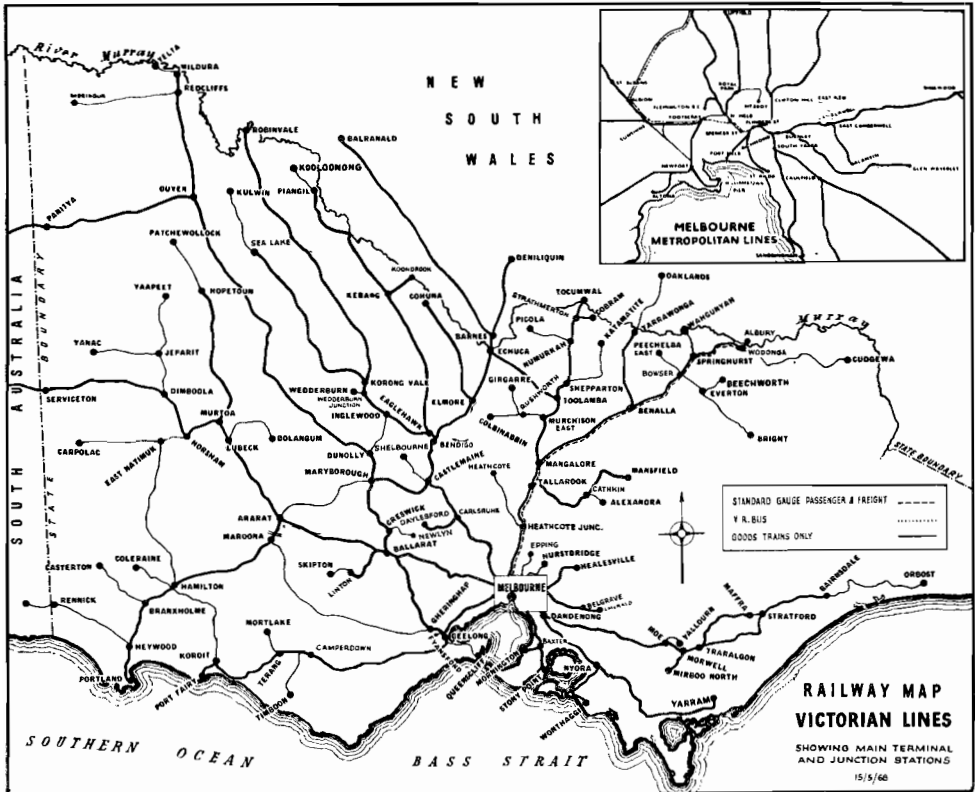


FIGURE 15.

Historical Development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at the Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 200 mile line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852–53, private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given Government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway was operated between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12 September 1854, and was opened by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway—Melbourne to Geelong—was opened on 25 June 1857, and private companies' lines were built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862, Government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong–Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building the main trunk railways. Through the 1870s, construction proceeded to the south-west from Geelong and to the south-east from Melbourne. In 1870, contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14 June 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which persisted to plague New South Wales and Victoria until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and Functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19 March 1856. It is administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. Each Commissioner gives special attention to particular branches of railway operation. They are also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main Locations of Tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft 3 in) and standard (4 ft 8½ in) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad

gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn Valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles—the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's new port (251½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles), in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne–Bendigo (101 miles—known as the “main line”) from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne–Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main Types of Rolling Stock and Services

Diesel-electric locomotives—the S class and X class (1,800 hp) and B class (1,600 hp)—haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The T class (950–1,050 hp) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. The Y class (650 hp) diesel-electric locomotive hauls branch line freight trains and is also used on freight yard work. The W class (650 hp) diesel-hydraulic locomotive and the F class (350 hp) diesel-electric are almost exclusively used on shunting and transfer work. The L class (2,400 hp) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line—Victoria's longest electrified track. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 hp, 153 hp, and 280 hp diesel, and 260 hp diesel-electric rail-cars. Only a small number of steam locomotives now haul freight trains. Modern multiple-unit saloon type suburban electric trains are progressively replacing obsolete swing-door compartment type trains on the suburban electric service.

Most carriages on interstate and many on mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned; but a number of excursion and corridor compartment-type, non air-conditioned carriages of wooden construction are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel or bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 57-ton capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 170 tons.

Suburban Tracks

Victoria's first section of 5 ft 3 in gauge suburban line was built from Flinders Street station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in 1854 for Australia's first train. Construction of other lines was as follows: Flinders Street to St. Kilda (1857); Footscray to Williams-

town (1859); Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859-61); Melbourne to Essendon (1860); Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872); South Yarra to Dandenong (1877-1879); Caulfield to Frankston (1881-1882); Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882); Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887); North Melbourne to Somerton (1884-1889); Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888); Ringwood to Upper Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889); Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Ashburton (1890); Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901); Heidelberg to Eltham (1902); Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912); Darling to Glen Waverley (1929-30); Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and reopened in 1948); Fawkner to Upfield (reopened in 1959); Upper Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962); and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

Australia's first electric train ran from Newmarket to Flemington Racecourse on Sunday 6 October 1918. However, electric traction for passengers did not start until the following year.

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was first converted from steam to electric traction, and four years later the electrification of Melbourne suburban railways, as originally planned, was completed. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria which was first with the steam train was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Passenger and Goods Traffic, Fares, and Freight Rates

The general conditions under which goods and livestock are carried by rail are published in the Goods Rates Book, and for rating purposes, goods are classified alphabetically into twenty main class rates, whilst special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries.

Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense.

Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods in specified wagon-loads between the capital cities and also for the carriage of goods in various containers, including Flexi-Vans.

The bulk of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service; traffic on this has fallen slightly in recent years. However, additional trains are needed to handle a growing long distance load. In 1946, the number of trains required for the peak service was 109; in 1968 it was 138. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains since April 1962, a significant gain has been recorded in passenger traffic between Melbourne and Sydney, and interstate passenger business generally has been active. Introduction of air-conditioned carriages on several country lines in recent years has also resulted in improved services.

The ordinary fares are competitive and attractive concessions are available, e.g., to students travelling on vacation, and party travel.

Parcels sent by passenger trains are a large revenue earner.

Standardisation of Gauge in Australian Network

The track mileage of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 243 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth, by an all standard gauge route when the existing gaps—Broken Hill to Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie to Perth—are filled, will not be to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connections give direct rail access to about three-quarters of the population of Australia.

Bogie Exchange

The exchange of bogies which was pioneered by the Victorian Railways, has proved of great assistance to standard gauge operation. It is now an essential part of interstate railway operation, whereby loaded rail wagons travel over different gauge lines of Australian railways—between Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) and Brisbane (Queensland).

Bogie exchange has been responsible for many improvements, such as: faster transport of freight, less chance of loss through pilfering (the contents of the vehicles do not require handling), better use of rolling stock, better use of existing staff, and improved customer relations.

Bogie exchange was a sequel to the completion in 1962 of the standard gauge railway from Wodonga to Melbourne that extended the New South Wales standard gauge network interstate to Melbourne. Passengers no longer need to change trains at Albury, nor does freight have to be transferred there.

However, a considerable tonnage of Victorian and overland broad gauge traffic still required transfer at either Albury, or Melbourne, to travel in New South Wales and through to Brisbane. As a result of investigations into methods of reducing this transfer time, it was decided to experiment with bogie exchange.

A temporary installation was established at Dynon freight terminal on the fringe of Melbourne, with a 3-rail section of dual-gauge. It was soon proved that bogie exchange was a practical and economic method of transfer, but it was obvious that a properly planned permanent centre was necessary if the available and new traffic stemming from the elimination of manual transfer were to be handled efficiently. Consequently, a bogie exchange centre was established on a 4½ acre site at South Dynon.

The bogie exchange operation itself is quick and simple. A vehicle coming in on its arrival gauge is raised off its bogies by four 25-ton electric jacks, simultaneously operated from one control point. The arrival bogies are wheeled out, and others of different gauge are then wheeled under the raised vehicle. After the bogies are in position, the jacks lower the vehicle, which, after final adjustments to brake gear, etc., is ready to depart on the chosen gauge.

Bogies can be changed under a loaded vehicle in much shorter time than that taken for transshipping goods from one wagon to another at break-of-gauge terminals. The South Dynon bogie exchange centre can handle 200 vehicles per day, allowing up to 7,000 tons of freight to move undisturbed over both gauges.

The success of the Dynon installation was responsible for a smaller bogie exchange centre being established at Wodonga to handle the traffic between the northern States and northern and north-eastern Victoria. A similar installation followed at Port Pirie, South Australia, to transfer vehicles between the South Australian and Commonwealth railway systems.

With direct loading of vehicles between Brisbane and Kalgoorlie, rolling stock of all four systems—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Commonwealth—can now be seen together in any of these States. Bogie exchange also gives the benefits of a direct multi-State link to both country and metropolitan districts in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

With bogie exchange, the tonnage of overland traffic handled by rail in Victoria is very much greater than that handled in 1962, and it continues to show a steady annual increase.

Gauge standardisation projects at present in course will give direct loading facilities from Brisbane to Perth, via Sydney and Broken Hill, but bogie exchange will still be required for vehicles dispatched from many New South Wales and Victorian stations to Adelaide and Perth.

Developmental Programme

The Victorian Railways are pursuing a policy within the limits of available finance, of modernising the system by purchasing more diesel-electric locomotives, suburban electric trains, and other rolling stock, and are continuing the programme of track relaying and duplication in suburban and country districts.

The current financial programme provides for further work to proceed on the Melbourne Goods Yard re-arrangement project (including an automated shunting hump), additional suburban track work, automatic signalling improvements, etc.

Money has been made available also to eliminate more level crossings by grade separation and protect other crossings with flashing light signals and boom barrier installations.

Additional amounts have been allocated for building vehicles for general merchandise and to handle specialised traffic, such as flexivans, steel sections, motor cars, bulk cement, and freight consignments of unusual length.

Further References, 1961-1968

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within the State. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 774.

Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment

The capital cost of all lines constructed and in course of construction, and of all works, rolling-stock and equipment of the Railway Department as at 30 June of each of the five years 1963 to 1967 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK (\$'000)

At 30 June—	Railways		Road Motor Services	Total Capital Cost*
	Lines Opened	Lines in Process of Construction		
1963	302,402	2,224	14	304,856
1964	312,512	2,478	47	315,172
1965	322,259	2,686	38	325,053
1966	332,956	2,693	61	335,710
1967	345,813	389	45	346,247

* Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation since 1 July 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30 June 1967, the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation was \$96.9m ; of the narrow gauge \$0.01m ; and of the uniform gauge \$6.6m.

Loan Liability and Interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to \$379.4m at 30 June 1967.

After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$50.5m.), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$328.9m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1967 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$441.1m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$72.1m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.2m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$368.8m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961 provided that interest and other charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 should not henceforth be included in the accounts of the Victorian Railways, but would be charged against the revenues of the State. However, the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 reimposed on the Railways, with effect from 1 July 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$368.8m at 30 June 1967, amounted to \$17.5m at an average rate of 4.758 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$5.3m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$3.2m at a rate of 4.50 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$50.5m at 30 June 1967, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of Consolidated Revenue, the National Recovery Loan, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts with the exception that interest at 5 per cent is payable to the Commonwealth on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Railways Staff

The number of officers and employees in the Railways Service (including casual labour and butty-gang workers), and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the five financial years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Employees at End of Year			Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses
	Permanent	Supernumerary and Casual	Total	
1963	18,047	11,202	29,249	\$'000 66,156
1964	17,848	10,349	28,197	69,087
1965	16,859	10,604	27,463	75,760
1966	16,158	11,473	27,631	77,980
1967	15,704	11,038	26,742	79,464

Railways Route Mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is given in the following table.

It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1967, the total length of these services was 204 route miles. This distance is included in the Single Track Broad Gauge Section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE MILEAGE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC					
	route miles				
Single Track—Broad Gauge* ..	3,756	3,700	3,694	3,671	3,711
Narrow Gauge ..	8	8	8	8	8
Double Track—Broad Gauge* ..	426	425	431	431	431
Other Multi-Track—Broad Gauge*	75	77	78	78	79
Total Route Mileage ..	4,265	4,210	4,211	4,188	4,230

* Broad gauge refers to 5 ft 3 in gauge track and includes 4 ft 8½ in gauge track and dual track.

Railways Rolling Stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling Stock in Service	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Locomotives—					
Steam	258	246	220	181	132
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel Electric	105	139	161	185	199
Other*	83	84	87	85	87
Total	481	504	503	486	453
Passenger Coaches—					
Electric Suburban	1,080	1,074	1,080	1,089	1,116
Other†	732	724	712	698	675
Total	1,812	1,798	1,792	1,787	1,791
Goods Stock ‡	21,761	21,792	21,891	21,914	21,725
Service Stock	1,667	1,660	1,676	1,659	1,625

* Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying rail tractors.

† Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

‡ All parcels and brake vans and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways Traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 is shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	During Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Traffic Train Mileage—Country '000	4,829	4,835	4,836	4,738	4,798
Suburban '000	8,303	8,369	8,480	8,458	8,504
Goods '000	6,345	6,909	7,172	6,949	6,733
Total .. '000	19,477	20,113	20,488	20,145	20,035
Passenger Journeys—Country '000	5,140	5,082	4,907	4,793	4,674
Suburban '000	147,587	148,313	144,846	144,332	141,593
Total .. '000	152,727	153,396	149,753	149,125	146,267
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	10,841	12,132	12,596	12,156	12,075

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(Excluding Road Motor Goods Services)
('000 Tons)**

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Butter	85	86	90	82	69
Grain—					
Barley	177	177	215	210	196
Wheat	1,887	2,368	2,235	2,035	1,869
Other	318	307	343	220	322
Flour	168	218	197	153	145
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps	67	82	76	53	51
Fruit—					
Fresh	111	109	110	92	86
Dried	65	67	71	74	103
Beer	119	124	129	134	140
Briquettes	1,526	1,586	1,594	1,571	1,487
Cement	468	573	731	782	807
Coal—					
Black	205	219	214	195	213
Brown	390	483	389	363	363
Galvanised Iron	80	111	111	104	116
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, etc., Un- prepared	404	448	473	424	462
Manures	818	951	1,077	1,154	1,171
Motor Cars and Bodies	140	175	192	182	197
Petrol, Benzine, etc.	207	195	155	133	145
Pulpwood	97	83	109	124	124
Pulp and Paper	141	128	129	125	135
Timber	234	264	292	272	252
Wool	115	132	136	133	141
All Other Goods	2,726	2,934	3,169	3,303	3,322
Total Goods	10,548	11,820	12,237	11,917	11,916
Total Livestock	293	312	359	239	158
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	10,841	12,132	12,596	12,156	12,075

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., Business—					
Passenger Fares	25,104	25,201	27,455	27,826	30,162
Parcels, Mails, etc.	2,894	3,044	3,376	3,630	4,135
Other	80	77	87	163	88
Goods, etc., Business—					
Goods	50,470	56,121	60,488	59,276	61,531
Livestock	1,988	1,941	2,158	1,478	1,026
Miscellaneous	628	677	722	692	769
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	3,004	2,964	3,058	3,345	3,464
Rentals	1,568	1,588	1,653	1,710	1,880
Bookstalls	828	828	920	1,054	1,053
Advertising	210	219	208	211	228
Other	206	219	201	234	241
Total Revenue	86,980	92,878	100,326	99,619	104,579
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	17,068	17,633	18,851	19,633	19,940
Rolling Stock	24,246	26,388	29,071	28,997	28,740
Transportation	27,958	28,857	31,743	32,939	34,611
Electrical Engineering Branch	4,234	4,328	4,471	4,563	4,427
Stores Branch	1,206	1,277	1,406	1,426	1,563
Pensions	4,658	4,797	4,870	4,945	5,073
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities	1,520	1,566	1,343	1,173	1,146
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,100	1,163	1,533	1,315	1,441
Pay-roll Tax	1,586	1,647	1,803	1,744	1,852
Long Service Leave	1,010	1,236	1,371	1,353	1,521
Other*	2,142	2,344	2,606	2,664	2,846
Total Working Expenses	87,128	91,636	99,470	101,151	103,560
Net Revenue	-148	+1,243	+856	-1,532	+1,019

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i>						
Debt Charges—						
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	}	}	2,918§	3,726	4,546	
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption			‡	131§	129	132
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund			‡	137§	176	213
Net Result for Year ..	..	..	-2,330	-5,563	-3,872
Per Cent						
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	100·2	98·7	99·1	101·5	99·0	

* Including interest paid to Commonwealth under Railways Standardisation Agreement viz., 1963, \$216,832; 1964, \$234,692; 1965, \$229,796; 1966, \$224,898, and 1967, \$220,000

† Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

‡ Under provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and other charges on borrowed moneys were not charged to Railways Accounts during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

§ Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964, interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed on and after 1 July 1960 became chargeable against Railway Revenue with effect from 1 July 1964.

Revenue for 1966-67 increased by \$4,960,295 compared with 1965-66. Total working expenses increased by \$2,408,448 as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, an account was created in the Trust Fund and called the "Railway Equalisation Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue and the payment into the Equalisation Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account were to be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in the event of its falling short of railway operating expenses. The amounts paid into the Equalisation Account were \$1,840,692 for the year 1960-61, \$7,318 for 1961-62, and \$740,758 for 1963-64. To offset deficits for the years 1962-63 and 1964-65, amounts of \$419,168 and \$2,169,601, respectively, were transferred to Railway Revenue from the Equalisation Account, the latter transfer extinguishing the balance in the Account. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the previous table.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and gross revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,265	4,242	4,211	4,189	4,218
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open \$	20,376	21,878	23,807	23,765	23,601
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open \$	20,398	21,572	23,590	24,112	24,519

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Commissioners :

**VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the Control of the Railways Commissioners)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Car Mileage	321,680	341,304	329,635	314,337	283,201
Passenger Journeys ..	1,252,167	1,243,820	1,154,104	1,060,324	1,033,774
Gross Revenue \$	73,648	72,800	73,274	68,925	70,287
Working Expenses \$	128,262	122,132	133,138	145,393	136,571
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. \$	14,452	46,962	38,156	60,859	44,990

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and Omnibus Services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of chairman, deputy chairman, and member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the Metropolitan Area, and a fleet of buses plying on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

Details of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for the years 1963-64 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	16,474	17,580	17,421	19,060
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts ..	166	171	177	176
Non-operating Receipts	297	290	356	312
Total Revenue	16,937	18,041	17,954	19,548
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs	7,819	8,311	8,430	9,096
Maintenance—				
Permanent Way	770	910	924	960
Tramcars	2,055	2,229	2,315	2,457
Buses	744	773	774	765
Electrical Equipment of Lines and				
Sub-stations	433	483	501	474
Buildings and Grounds	254	257	229	206
Electric Traction Energy	908	889	884	874
Fuel Oil for Buses	213	200	171	184
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees ..	21	25	27	25
General Administration and Stores				
Department Costs	996	1,172	1,183	1,178
Pay-roll Tax	297	320	326	346
Workers Compensation Payments ..	328	359	338	496
Depreciation	902	922	1,013	1,014
Non-operating Expenses	52	59	63	65
Provisions—				
Long Service Leave	225	240	318	290
Retiring Gratuities	434	436	587	527
Accrued Sick Leave	36	46	57	56
Public Risk Insurance	207	230	234	286
Interest on Loans	945	1,035	1,129	1,222
Obsolescence in Stores Stock ..	8	6	7	8
Total Expenditure	17,647	18,902	19,509	20,529
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ..	-710	-861	-1,555	-981
Capital Outlay	1,101	2,886	1,442	1,317
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June ..	18,497	20,950	22,396	23,397

Particulars relating to the tramway systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS

Year Ended 30 June—	Track Open at 30 June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30 June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling-Stock	Persons Employed
	miles		'000		\$'000		No.	
1963..	135	4	17,708	162,692	13,860	13,764	712	4,204
1964..	134	4	17,575	160,479	13,630	14,011	712	3,968
1965..	134	4	16,920	147,891	14,552	15,047	703	3,793
1966..	134	4	16,609	140,556	14,727	15,636	693	3,786
1967..	134	4	16,571	131,876	15,921	16,440	693	3,745

In the following table, the operations of the motor omnibus systems of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

Year Ended 30 June—	Route Miles	Bus Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30 June—	
						Rolling-Stock	Persons Employed
		'000		\$'000		No.	
1963 ..	123	7,341	32,634	3,036	3,544	238	918
1964 ..	123	7,283	32,426	3,010	3,583	232	869
1965 ..	123	7,267	29,812	3,199	3,797	223	842
1966 ..	123	6,763	25,120	2,871	3,809	231	828
1967 ..	126	6,931	25,107	3,315	4,024	223	817

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC.

Year Ended 30 June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	%
1963	13,860	78.27	8.52	13,764	77.73	99.31
1964	13,630	77.55	8.49	14,011	79.72	102.80
1965	14,552	86.01	9.84	15,047	88.93	103.40
1966	14,727	88.67	10.48	15,636	94.15	106.17
1967	15,921	96.08	11.96	16,440	99.21	103.11

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC., PER MILE, ETC.

Year Ended 30 June—	Operating Receipts			Operating Expenses		Ratio Operating Expenses to Operating Receipts
	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	Per Passenger	Amount	Per Vehicle Mile	
	\$'000	cents	cents	\$'000	cents	%
1963	3,036	41.36	9.30	3,544	48.28	116.73
1964	3,010	41.33	9.28	3,583	49.20	119.04
1965	3,199	44.02	10.73	3,797	52.24	118.69
1966	2,871	42.45	11.43	3,809	56.32	132.67
1967	3,315	47.83	13.10	4,024	58.06	121.23

Private Motor Omnibus Services

The following table contains particulars of the operations of Victorian private omnibus services. In addition to details of route operations, charter, school and other special services are included. In the year 1966-67, route operations accounted for 61 per cent of total mileage travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 10, 27, and 2 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Vehicles	2,195	2,376	2,549	2,843	2,701
Mileage—Petrol Vehicles ('000 miles)	31,361	33,024	35,355	35,669	35,114
Diesel Vehicles ('000 miles)	10,954	12,998	14,196	16,461	16,713
Total Mileage	42,315	46,022	49,551	52,130	51,826
Revenue	13,769	15,513	\$'000 17,364	18,476	19,628
Expenditure—					
Drivers' Wages	4,460	4,965	5,531	6,068	6,273
Repairs and Maintenance	1,999	2,093	2,182	2,268	2,431
Depreciation	1,300	1,550	1,758	1,887	1,910
Other	4,523	5,096	5,653	6,203	6,620
Total Expenditure	12,282	13,704	15,124	16,426	17,234
Assets—					
Motor Vehicles	3,977	6,583	4,680	5,403	5,199
Other Assets	4,517	5,105	6,136	7,081	7,444
Total Assets	8,495	11,688	10,816	12,484	12,643
Liabilities	2,537	2,842	3,896	4,417	4,534
Capital	5,958	6,926	6,920	8,068	8,110

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities

The cities, other than the Metropolis, having electric tramway systems are : Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) and Bendigo, with 8·64 miles of lines (2·43 double and 6·21 single track). Both of these systems are operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are summarised in the following table :

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

Year Ended 30 June—	Track Open		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	Rolling Stock	Persons Employed
	Double	Single						
	miles		'000		\$'000		No.	
1963..	5	18	839	5,583	210	558	46	183
1964..	5	18	840	4,945	244	605	46	191
1965..	5	18	828	4,728	230	661	46	184
1966..	5	18	830	4,333	248	720	46	187
1967..	5	18	836	3,861	282	755	48	184

Further References, 1961-1963

Motor Vehicles*Registration, Licences, etc.*

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. All trailers (except certain small trailers for private use and agricultural implements), fore-cars, and sidecars drawn by or attached to motor cars or motor cycles must also be registered.

The following is a brief summary of the annual fees applicable at 1 March 1968, in respect of the principal types of registration and for the licensing of drivers and riders :

Type of Registration or Licence	Annual Rate
REGISTRATION—	
Motor Cycle (without trailer, etc.) ..	\$4.10
Motor Cycle (with trailer, etc., attached)	\$6.10
Motor Car (private use)	\$0.60 for each power-weight unit*
Motor Car (private and business use) ..	\$0.75 for each power-weight unit*
Trailer (attached to motor car) ..	From \$2.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor Car (Commercial Passenger Vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence.	\$15.00
Motor Car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade).	From \$1.10 to \$2.30 for each power-weight unit* according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres
Motor Car (constructed for the carriage of goods owned by primary producers and used solely in connection with their business).	From \$0.30 to \$1.30 for each power-weight unit* according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres. (When more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only.)
Mobile Crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles).	\$27.10 (Unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable.)
LICENCE—	
Driver or Rider Licence	\$6.00 issued for a three year period (An additional fee of \$2.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences.)
Instructors' Licences	\$20.00 issued for a three year period

* The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

NOTE.—The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$12.00.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of each of the years 1955, 1962 (census years), 1965, 1966, and 1967. Particulars of Commonwealth-owned vehicles with the exception of Defence Service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER
ACCORDING TO TYPE**

Type of Vehicle	At 31 December—				
	1955	1962	1965	1966	1967
Cars*	422,543	611,496	706,067	731,647	763,585
Station Wagons	5,690	69,528	131,128	146,032	159,915
Utilities	75,721	94,470	93,414	92,216	91,615
Panel Vans	19,913	31,328	33,648	34,253	35,300
Trucks†	70,362	79,482	87,870	89,713	90,606
Omnibuses	2,580	3,409	3,979	4,145	4,266
Total (Excluding Motor Cycles)	596,809	889,713	1,056,106	1,098,006	1,145,287
Motor Cycles§	26,406	15,802	12,095	11,811	13,601
GRAND TOTAL	623,215	905,515	1,068,201	1,109,817	1,158,888

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

The following tables show, for each of the years 1962–63 to 1966–67, the number of drivers' and riders' licences in force, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :

**VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE
AT 30 JUNE**

Type of Licence	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Drivers'	1,084,931	1,133,387	1,185,050	1,227,990	1,280,459
Riders'	27,819	29,061	30,385	31,487	32,832
Total	1,112,750	1,162,448	1,215,435	1,259,477	1,313,291

**VICTORIA—GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED BY MOTOR
REGISTRATION BRANCH
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Registrations and Tax ..	23,792	26,038	29,714	41,052	43,299
Drivers' Licences	1,288	1,222	1,824	2,872	2,746
Other	252	356	605	581	612
Total	25,332	27,616	32,143	44,505	46,657

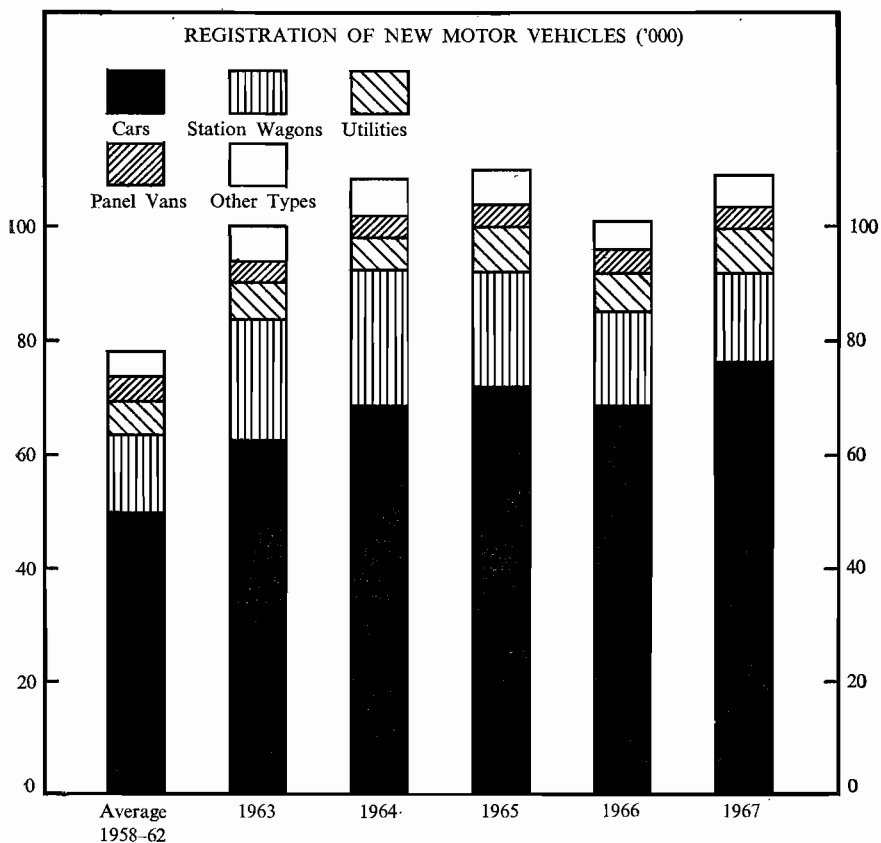


Figure 16—New Motor Vehicle Registrations 1958 to 1967

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Make	Motor Cars			Station Wagons		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Austin	669	2,724	3,033	51	2	..
Chevrolet	569	507	417	9	2	3
Chrysler	7,162	7,557	7,935	2,706	2,265	2,268
Datsun	581	788	2,234	148	175	551
Fiat	388	238	328	19	6	6
Ford	13,108	13,928	17,424	3,278	3,527	3,799
Hillman	1,190	1,143	1,852	171	140	85
Holden	22,673	20,777	21,365	12,760	9,431	8,490
Humber	1,063	432	126	1	..	..
Isuzu	536	382	288	..	..	..
Mercedes Benz	410	512	543	..	..	1
Morris	8,779	5,973	5,939	6	3	..
Peugeot	426	347	453	74	45	54
Rambler	407	383	369	46	37	28
Studebaker	344	411	9	27	44	1
Toyota	2,653	3,936	5,348	625	622	541
Triumph	371	291	355	..	..	..
Vauxhall	2,091	1,546	848	29	27	2
Volkswagen	5,952	4,048	3,775	619	288	334
Wolseley	540	264	8	..	..	..
Other	2,322	2,185	3,505	371	151	107
Total	72,234	68,372	76,154	20,940	16,765	16,270

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES
OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND
MOTOR CYCLES ACCORDING TO MAKE**

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the
Defence Services)

Make	1966				1967			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin ..	1	2	354	357	..	3	325	328
Bedford ..	8	113	1,668	1,789	3	80	1,582	1,665
Chrysler ..	910	..	..	910	646	1	..	647
Commer ..	14	248	213	475	5	212	234	451
Dodge ..	123	36	514	673	261	38	537	836
Ford ..	1,424	523	718	2,665	1,841	1,003	701	3,545
Holden ..	3,081	1,594	..	4,675	2,994	1,606	..	4,600
International ..	183	48	1,116	1,347	164	59	1,226	1,449
Land Rover ..	326	6	2	334	328	1	9	338
Morris ..	167	608	123	898	152	703	109	964
Toyota ..	423	24	309	756	448	70	484	1,002
Volkswagen ..	63	396	54	513	77	384	72	533
Other ..	347	95	630	1,072	323	130	637	1,090
Total ..	7,070	3,693	5,701	16,464	7,242	4,290	5,916	17,448

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, etc.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The Transport Regulation Board is a statutory authority charged with the task of regulating the operation of road transport in Victoria (see page 698 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961). The Board derives its authority from the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958.

Any person who operates or intends to operate a vehicle for the carriage of goods or passengers for hire or reward or for any consideration or in the course of any trade or business whatsoever, must in addition to registering the vehicle as a commercial vehicle, have it licensed by the Transport Regulation Board. Licences issued by the Board are designed to meet the requirements of road transport needs. They may be grouped into two broad categories :

- (1) Those licences issued at the discretion of the Board ; and
- (2) those licences issued " as of right ".

All licences issued to owners of commercial passenger vehicles are issued at the discretion of the Board ; the bulk of licences issued to owners of commercial goods vehicles are issued " as of right ". The holder of a discretionary licence must operate the vehicle in a manner set down in the conditions of licence. These conditions of licence are

set by the Board. The holder of an "as of right" licence must also operate under the terms of his licence but here the terms of licence are written into legislation.

There was an increase of 3,529 in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during 1966-67; of these, 3,149 were issued "as of right".

Omnibus services were relatively stable during 1966-67, although there were further increases in costs, particularly wages, petrol and insurance. There were no general increases in fares nor were there sufficient reductions of service to bring about any notable change in the pattern of omnibus operations.

The number of permits—temporary authority to operate vehicles outside conditions of licence—issued during 1966-67 was 141,672—a decrease of 1,675 from the previous year.

Motor Boats

The Board was appointed under the *Motor Boating Act* 1961 as the registration authority for motor boats, and at 30 June 1967, 36,275 boats were registered. Registration fees collected by the Board are paid, less cost of collection, to the Tourist Development Authority for use "in the provision of facilities for motor boating in Victorian waters".

Tow Trucks and Drivers' Certificates

At 30 June 1967, there were 699 tow trucks specially licensed in Victoria. During the year, 512 applications were received from tow truck drivers wishing to be issued with driving certificates. A number of these was refused because the applicants were under the required minimum age of 21 years and not fully employed by or apprenticed in some capacity to a tow truck operator, or the Board did not consider the applicants "fit and proper" persons within the meaning of the Transport Consolidated Regulations.

Drivers of all types of commercial passenger vehicles must be in possession of a driver's certificate. This certificate is a separate and additional authority to the motor car driver's licence issued by the police. The test for a driver's certificate includes as well as a medical and eyesight test a suitable character and traffic record which is subject to police check.

A total of 2,535 applications for drivers' certificates were received during the year.

The following table shows the number of passenger vehicle licences and the discretionary goods vehicle licences current at the end of each year, the number of goods vehicle licences issued "as of right", and brief details of the financial activities of the Transport Regulation Board during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES
ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Temporary Licences—			No.		
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	172	192	223	221	214
Commercial Goods Vehicles	1,187	1,224	1,502	963	756
Permanent "Discretionary" Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,832	5,871	6,101	6,269	6,576
Commercial Goods Vehicles	8,044	8,516	10,333	10,995	11,582
Licences Issued "As of Right"—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	13,140	13,466	14,067	14,798	14,831
Ballarat	} 1,527	1,594	1,618	1,537	1,512
Bendigo					
Geelong					
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong					
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	7,066	7,171	7,018	6,714	6,821
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	15,857	16,680	17,086	17,080	17,414
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorised to carry goods in connection with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt capacity)	915	787	758	708	694
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—	40,756	42,108	45,756	47,218	49,498
Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods ..	} 9,930	10,857	11,434	12,203	12,548
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Wagons for carriage of petroleum products					
Commercial Travellers' Cars					
Commercial Goods Vehicles operated by authorised decentralised industries .. ..	..	223*	507	679	768
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	72	64	56	52	46
Total Licences Issued	104,498	108,753	116,459	119,437	123,260
Financial Transactions—			\$'000		
Revenue	1,542	1,680	1,749	2,025†	2,383
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	1,296	1,390	1,475	1,636	1,860
Balance	246	290	274	389	523
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	4,924	5,630	5,927	6,378	6,733
Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	110	134	163	179	193
Log Book Fees‡ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5

* Amendment to Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, December 1963.

† Includes amount recouped from Country Roads Board for road charges collected.

‡ As from 15 May 1967, all collections paid to Country Roads Board.

Traffic Commission

General

The Traffic Commission is constituted by the provisions of the *Road Traffic Act 1958* and consists of three Members—one nominated by the Police Department, one by the Country Roads Board, and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The function of the Commission is to advise the Governor in Council on any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions and control of traffic and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit in that behalf.

The Commission draws up the Road Traffic Regulations and recommends them to the Governor in Council. These Regulations not only prescribe rules to be observed by persons using roads, but also require highway authorities to obtain the Commission's approval before erecting any major traffic control item such as a stop sign, traffic signal, pedestrian crossing, etc.

The Commission keeps the State traffic accident records and uses information obtained from these to recommend the improvement of traffic conditions.

Clearways

In 1965, a scheme to create "clearway" conditions on 108 miles of kerbside on arterial routes throughout Melbourne was begun. Previously, kerbside parking had been banned at peak periods on the worst traffic bottlenecks on arterial roads throughout Melbourne. There were, however, many long stretches of busy arterial roads on which parking was permitted, and with increasing traffic, congestion on these lengths was becoming intolerable.

Investigations carried out by the Commission showed that wherever the one-way traffic volume on one chain streets with trams exceeded 800 vehicles per hour, traffic congestion became unreasonable. On one chain streets without trams, the critical figure was found to be 1,200 vehicles per hour. The Commission, therefore, proposed that kerbside parking on the busy side of a street should be banned during peak periods whenever the one-way volume exceeded 800 vehicles per hour on one chain streets with trams and exceeded 1,200 vehicles per hour on other one chain wide streets. Higher volumes were required before a ban was required in wider streets.

Surveys carried out by the Commission showed that banning of kerbside parking in accordance with these principles would lead to an additional 108 miles (one side) of kerbside being freed of parked vehicles during peak hours. All municipal councils concerned were asked to erect the signs necessary to implement these parking prohibitions. The signs erected consisted of normal "No Standing" signs together with 2 ft by 3 ft special "Clearway" signs at half-mile intervals along the length of road on which parking was to be prohibited.

The Commission's proposals affected twenty-two councils and if the estimated cost of erection of the signs exceeded \$200, each council was offered a 4 to 1 subsidy towards meeting the cost of their erection. All municipalities affected, except one, agreed to erect route marking signs throughout their municipal district. By June 1967, some 90 per cent of all signs required had been erected and the metropolitan route scheme was for practical purposes in effective operation. In June 1966, the Road Traffic Regulations were amended to make it an offence to drive a horse-drawn vehicle on a clearway.

Major Traffic Control Items

At 30 June 1967, the following major traffic control items were installed in Victoria : Intersection Control Signals, 392, Pedestrian-operated Signals, 258, Pedestrian Crossings, 296, and School Crossings, 1,260.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority was formed in October 1965. Two months later it was given power under the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act* 1965 to construct and operate a toll crossing on the Lower Yarra between Graham Street, Port Melbourne and Williamstown Road, Spotswood.

The estimated cost of the eight lane bridge and traffic interchanges is \$42m. The overall length will be 8,472 ft, including a five span cable-stayed girder bridge of 2,782 ft. The main span will be 1,102 ft in length and at its highest point, the bottom of the girder will be 176 ft above the low water mark of the navigational channel.

Work on the project commenced on 9 April 1968 and is expected to be completed in early 1971.

Road Traffic Accidents

The following tables include particulars of all road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions :

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident ;
- (2) that it involved :
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion ; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel ; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public ; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in :
 - (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident ; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with those shown on page 169.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Per 100,000 of Mean Population		
				Number of Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1953 ..	10,098	515	12,564	428	22	532
1954 ..	10,537	569	13,351	435	23	551
1955 ..	10,217	528	12,833	405	21	509
1956 ..	10,606	582	13,483	414	23	525
1957 ..	10,804	589	14,120	409	22	535
1958 ..	11,233	571	15,015	418	21	559
1959 ..	12,462	661	16,784	449	24	605
1960 ..	12,267	698	16,595	430	24	582
1961 ..	12,140	773	16,757	420	27	579
1962 ..	11,639	818	16,074	393	28	543
1963 ..	12,330	803	17,149	408	27	568
1964 ..	13,067	838	18,401	423	27	595
1965 ..	14,432	907	20,482	455	29	646
1966 ..	14,110	933	20,277	442	29	636
1967 ..	14,077	963	19,994	433	30	616

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of Motor Vehicles	349	7,722	356	8,005	343	7,858
Motor Cyclists ..	10	423	16	356	12	381
Passengers (Any Type) ..	253	8,386	274	8,314	300	8,201
Pedestrians	234	2,757	246	2,543	265	2,570
Pedal Cyclists	52	1,105	39	985	37	939
Other	9	89	2	74	6	45
Total ..	907	20,482	933	20,277	963	19,994

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 are shown according to age in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	25	780	26	725	43	709
5 and under 7 ..	12	434	12	392	11	412
7 and under 17 ..	66	2,497	72	2,371	74	2,283
17 and under 21 ..	133	3,911	154	4,182	150	4,163
21 and under 30 ..	141	4,422	165	4,397	191	4,301
30 and under 40 ..	104	2,670	99	2,590	115	2,411
40 and under 50 ..	99	2,180	109	2,201	104	2,130
50 and under 60 ..	122	1,640	93	1,587	90	1,636
60 and over	196	1,621	203	1,510	183	1,532
Not Stated	9	327	..	322	2	417
Total	907	20,482	933	20,277	963	19,994

Australian Road Safety Council, 1966; Melbourne Transportation Committee, 1968

Civil Aviation

Control of Aviation

The *Victorian State Air Navigation Act 1958* prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :

- (1) The registration and marking of aircraft ;
- (2) the determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
- (3) the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
- (4) the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;

- (5) the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
- (6) the establishment and operation of Air Traffic Control, Aeronautical Information, and Search and Rescue Services ; and
- (7) the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Essendon and Moorabbin), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Corryong, Grovedale, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Latrobe Valley, Mildura, Nhill, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Yarram, Portland, Birchip, Orbost, St Arnaud, and Wycheproof.

Construction of a new \$40m airport for Melbourne to accommodate international and domestic aircraft is nearing completion at Tullamarine. This is now officially titled Melbourne Airport.

All the licensed aerodromes, except the Grovedale aerodrome, are licensed to the local government authority. Under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Similar assistance is given the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Corryong, Horsham, Mildura, Portland, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1969, amounts to \$136,817 for development and \$64,000 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the growing numbers of light aircraft users throughout the State.

Private Operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within the State may be gauged from the fact that there are 214 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 2,253 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria.

Aerial Work Operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and flying for government purposes are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 793) and flying training. In 1967, 98,700 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria. In the interests of

encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, training organisations receive financial assistance from the Commonwealth. They receive direct assistance in the form of subsidy payments and provision of facilities and indirect assistance through the Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme under which, in 1966-67, 35 Victorian resident pilots commenced flying training.

Charter Operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is now an increasing use of the modern small twin engine "executive" aircraft. There were eighty Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours have increased, over an eight-year period, from 1,825 in 1959 to 28,400 in 1967.

Commuter Services

Country or feeder air services within Victoria since the Second World War have been conducted by several organisations. These intra-state operations, mainly between Melbourne and the major country centres, have tended to prove uneconomic. This has been due largely to low traffic volume, competition from surface transport, and the short distances involved. Many of the routes were in the order of between 130 and 150 miles. Two airlines operated in competitive services on a number of Victorian routes during 1957 and 1958. These operations proved uneconomic and one of them, which operated 15-passenger Heron and 8-passenger Dove aircraft, finally ceased commercial operations in November 1958.

In a bid to improve the economics of Victorian intra-state services and stimulate traffic, the other airline introduced special "coach services". These were operated by high-density seating DC3 aircraft with a basic cabin service. Fares were set deliberately low to be competitive with surface transport. However, apart from one or two routes, the service failed to win sufficient support.

The Victorian Air Coach Service as it was known was discontinued but services to some of the centres were maintained. This has been achieved by operating normal type airline services using Fokker Friendship aircraft with fares set at the level charged by most intra-state airlines throughout Australia. Services have tended to concentrate in the western, south-western, and northern area of the State. The towns served have been Mildura, Warrnambool, Portland, Warracknabeal, Hamilton, and Swan Hill. There have been attempts to provide services to the Gippsland area, but once again, due to the short distances between the major Gippsland towns and Melbourne, they were short lived. Areas which between 1957 and 1966 experienced the convenience and desirability of an air service were then left with either none or one that was a financial liability to the company concerned.

In 1966, the Commonwealth Government felt the need for a fresh approach to providing an air service to many towns in Victoria and other parts of the Commonwealth. Normal, regular public transport services having failed, it became evident that it would be necessary for an operator to provide a service that not only bore close resemblance to an airline type operation but also maintained that high degree of safety in keeping with other sophisticated branches of aviation. There would also be the overriding factor that such services must prove economical. It was felt that this standard of service could be provided by charter operators but the Air Navigation Regulations would prevent them operating to a fixed schedule. It was decided that by granting an exemption under the Regulations a charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis.

Standards and procedures were promulgated by June 1967 and interested operators were invited to submit their proposals for consideration. A number of operators within Victoria did this and submitted plans for services linking the capital and numerous country centres.

By October 1967, exemptions under the regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, Latrobe Valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 with the others to follow as local and company arrangements were finalised.

Soon after these services commenced, applications had been made for new services by these operators and additional operators had submitted details of proposed services. Thus, in fact, a new era in Victorian aviation development has been reached.

Tullamarine Airport

A major aviation development affecting Victoria is the transfer of airline operations from Melbourne's existing airport at Essendon to the new airport now under construction at Tullamarine. The Federal Government is spending over \$40m at Tullamarine which is scheduled to be in use for international services in late 1969 and for domestic services in late 1970. The new airport will replace Essendon which is incapable of extension because of topography and surrounding residential development.

The Tullamarine project involves the construction of an entirely new airport on 5,300 acres of land about 12 miles from the city centre. The new airport will have two runways of 8,500 ft and 7,500 ft and a combined international-domestic terminal supported by the latest air safety aids and long range radar. There will be emphasis on domestic operations because of Melbourne's position as the centre of Australia's domestic airline network, but there will be adequate provision for international operations. International services into Melbourne during the past few years have been limited mainly to turbe-prop Electra services across the Tasman to New Zealand, because the present airport's runways (5,500 ft and 6,100 ft) cannot

accommodate commercial operations by large jet transport aircraft of the Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8 type. This situation will be remedied by the change to the new airport at Tullamarine.

It is not expected that Melbourne will supplant Sydney as Australia's major international terminal (because of Sydney's geographic position as the logical entry point for international services) but Melbourne will undoubtedly become a major international air terminal in the 1970s as it is certain that a number of the international airlines now serving Australia, principally through Sydney, will also run some services to Melbourne.

It is estimated that international traffic at the new Melbourne airport will exceed 150,000 passengers by 1970 and 250,000 passengers by 1980. (These estimates do not take into account the recent cuts in fares on international services and the stimulus these will give to traffic).

The corresponding forecasts for domestic traffic are 1,750,000 passengers by 1970 and 2,500,000 by 1980. The Department of Civil Aviation intends to retain the present Essendon Airport "as long as it has a legitimate aviation use" and its role in the system of airports serving the Melbourne Metropolitan Area will be more clearly defined when Melbourne's new airport is commissioned.

Passenger movements which represent the total number of passengers embarking on and disembarking from regular public transport services are given below for 1967 for each Victorian aerodrome to which a regular public transport service operates :

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, 1967

Airport	Passenger Movements	Airport	Passenger Movements
Essendon—		Mildura ..	19,181
Domestic ..	1,961,690	Portland ..	8,273
International ..	48,445	Swan Hill ..	756
Corryong ..	5,172	Warracknabeal ..	2,650
Hamilton ..	9,117	Warrnambool ..	8,620
Horsham ..	3,864		

Essendon Airport continues to be unique in having the only regular public transport helicopter service between a capital city airport and the city area.

Gliding Clubs

Gliding is carried out mainly by clubs which operate at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Colac, Horsham, and Mildura. A Commonwealth subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air Traffic Control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Air Traffic Control organisation. This embraces the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control which concerns each individual flight ; Airport Control which applies to all movements on or within 20 miles of an aerodrome ; and Area Control which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure collision

avoidance. In conjunction with Air Traffic Control, the Department maintains a wide range of Air Navigation Aids and a comprehensive Search and Rescue Organisation. This is described in detail on pages 773-775 of the *Victorian Year Book 1965*.

Aircraft Parts and Materials

There are about 130 organisations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

Aerial Agricultural Operations

As shown in the following table, aircraft are being increasingly used for appropriate agricultural operations. These include the spreading of fertilizer, seed, and insecticides. The table shows Victorian statistics for the period 1963 to 1967.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Superphosphate ('000 acres) ..	817	1,232	1,510	1,690	} *
Seed Sown ('000 acres) ..	19	148	55	17	
Insecticides, Herbicides ('000 acres) ..	291	359	717	386	
Other Treatment ('000 acres) ..	63	75	130	106	
Total Area ('000 acres) ..	1,190	1,814	2,412	2,199	
Aircraft Hours Flown ..	10,400	12,490	18,797	18,020	19,343

* Not available.

Civil Aviation Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1967 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1967

Particulars	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles Flown '000	21,417	207	21,624
Paying Passengers '000	2,208	21	2,229
Passenger Miles '000	860,506	3,424	863,930
Freight—			
Short Tons '000	46,888	52	46,940
Ton Miles '000	19,603	9	19,612
Mail—			
Short Tons '000	4,708	19	4,727
Ton Miles '000	2,167	3	2,170

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Department of Civil Aviation in Victoria, and the second with details of Essendon Airport activities :

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Registered Aircraft Owners ..	210	238	236	332	370
Registered Aircraft ..	387	395	510	630	742
Student Pilot Licences ..	1,005	1,500	1,726	2,574	2,672
Private Pilot Licences ..	866	1,210	1,271	1,927	2,253
Commercial Pilot Licences ..	214	266	259	481	515
Airline Pilot Licences ..	591	506	510	501	533
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences ..	651	662	728	757	864

VICTORIA—ESSENDON AIRPORT

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	46,918	47,938	48,243	49,939
Domestic Passengers Embarked ..	743,352	856,536	890,043	976,779
Domestic Passengers Disembarked ..	753,155	849,203	898,493	984,911
International Aircraft Movements ..	1,085	1,201	1,120	1,036
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	37,929	43,306	42,784	48,445

History of Civil Aviation, 1962; Classification of Flying Activities, 1964; Radio Aids to Air Navigation in Victoria, 1965; Aerial Agricultural Operations, 1966; Flying Training in Victoria, 1967; Regular Public Transport, 1968.

*Communications***Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television :
Australian Post Office***Introduction*

In 1837, Mr E. J. Foster, Clerk to the Bench at the Port Phillip Settlement, was officially permitted to act as Postmaster in addition to performing his normal duties. Since that date, the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has developed from a staff of one in a crude bark hut to an organisation employing about 29,500 persons located throughout the State.

The complexity of modern communications requires specialisation in activities, and to meet these requirements the Victorian Administration is divided into six major sectors: the Postal Services Division, Engineering Division, Telecommunications Division, Personnel Branch, Supply Branch, Finance and Accounting Branch. Each of these sectors has numerous sections and sub-sections.

At 30 June 1967, approximately 26,000 permanent officers and 3,500 part-time employees were employed by the Department in Victoria. There were 332 official and 1,702 non-official post offices, 473 small country automatic telephone exchanges, 102 large country automatic and 824 country manual exchanges, and 103 metropolitan automatic exchanges. These offices and installations ensure that departmental services were within the reach of all but the most isolated homes.

To maintain the operating staff at desirable levels, large numbers of trainees are recruited each year. In 1967, 429 technicians-in-training began their five year course at the Departmental training schools in Tooronga, Wendouree, and Bendigo; 164 linemen-in-training commenced a two year period at their training schools in Port Melbourne and Wendouree; 98 Postal Clerks-in-training were trained for eight months at the Postal Training School in Melbourne and thirty-four apprentices commenced the first year of their five year course in Melbourne.

As well as providing postal, telephone, and telegraphic services, the Department also makes available transmitting and other technical facilities to the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations,

however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and National Television Service.

The following information is mainly devoted to those branches and divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department that are associated with services directly available to the public.

Post Offices Branch

During the financial year 1966-67, new post office buildings were opened at Murchison, Northcote, Richmond, Doveton, Warragul, and Ferntree Gully. Modern and attractive in appearance, yet strictly functional and planned to meet future needs, they provide facilities for the latest mail handling techniques as well as improved amenities for staff. The two storeyed building at Waragul has accommodation not only for the post office on the ground floor, but also offices for the District Postal Manager and his staff on the upper floor.

For the convenience of travellers, an automatic postal sales unit was installed on the main pedestrian concourse at Spencer Street Railway Station.

Mail Exchange Branch

The ever-increasing volume of mail passing through Melbourne, led, in 1964, to the commencement of a programme to modernise, and extend, the use of mail handling machinery. This programme was completed during 1966-67, and was largely responsible for the handling of some 911 million postal articles that passed through the Melbourne Mail Exchange in the twelve months ending 30 June 1967. A further development in mail handling systems began in mid-1967 when the Postmaster-General introduced Postcode.

Postcode

Postcode is designed to ensure the speedy and efficient sorting of mail by electronic processes. Electronic sorting equipment was first installed in the Redfern Mail Exchange, New South Wales, and similar machinery will be progressively installed in all Mail Exchange Branches throughout Australia. Although the equipment and the method are based on overseas systems, the Australian-named Postcode is an improved version. The electronic machinery was designed and built in Australia, and modifications were made after prolonged testing under normal working loads in the Redfern Mail Exchange. The advanced design of the equipment has aroused the interest of many countries abroad whose representatives are studying the first installation in Sydney with a view to adopting the Australian Postcode system themselves.

Postcode is a new four digit postal address code which will provide a fast and reliable mail service, notwithstanding the increasing volume of mail handled each year. The Postcode system is a nation-wide scheme, and all post towns and localities in the Commonwealth have

been allocated a particular code. The first digit indicates the State in which the place name is located, i.e., 2000 series—New South Wales (including A.C.T.); 3000 series—Victoria; 4000 series—Queensland; 5000 series—South Australia and Northern Territory; 6000 series—Western Australia; and 7000 series—Tasmania.

In mid-1967, all householders and business organisations in Australia were given a copy of the Postcode Directory which lists the Postcode number of locations where there is reasonable mail traffic. Lists of all other locations are held in the Postcode Advisory Centre, a section of the Mail Exchange Branch, from whom further information can be obtained either personally or by a free telephone call.

At present, mail sorters are required to know thousands of place-names, and in many cases mail must be handled several times. Postcode eliminates both this and the uncertainty of postal locality boundaries. The success of this new and faster mail handling depends largely on the widespread use of Postcode numbers by all sections of the community, both in the addressing of mail and in the return address usually shown on all letterheads and on envelopes.

Whilst all the electronic equipment has not yet been installed in Melbourne, the employment of the Postcode numerical system on all letters to New South Wales is essential in order to use fully the equipment already operating there. It has been found that even the old manual sorting system has been simplified and hastened by the use of Postcode, so that this system is already helping to expedite the mails in Victoria.

Electronic Sorting

Small and medium sized letters, already faced-up and postmarked, arrive at the coding units by high speed conveyor belts which feed them automatically, as required, to each of the 150 coding units which are arranged in suites of thirty. Each coding unit incorporates a keyboard and a visual panel at eye level, in which the letters appear one at a time with the address side of the envelope in the correct reading position. Each unit works at its operator's speed, and another letter does not appear in the presentation panel until the operator has processed the previous one.

For suburban and country mail, the operator presses keys which register either the numeric code address shown on the letter or an alphabetical code which is mentally extracted from the address. When the code is keyed, it is translated by a central electronic memory unit into a combination of bar impressions which are printed in a luminescent material on the back of the envelope. As these letters are coded, they are deposited automatically into the correct one of thirty conveyor belts, running under the coding suites, and carried outside the coding area to one of the twenty electronic decoding machines where the luminescent code marks on the back of each envelope are scanned by ultra violet light. According to the coding impressions thereon, which are identified by the electronic memory unit of the decoder, the letters are then directed automatically to the correct final collection points from which they are placed in bags ready for dispatch.

Letters for city, interstate, and overseas destinations are directed by the coding operator, who presses a key or keys, to the appropriate section of the mail exchange, where they are sorted on existing types of mail handling equipment.

A small proportion of letters cannot be processed by the coding operator and must be diverted, by pressing the appropriate key, to the "reject" collection point at the end of each coding suite. The operator is required to use the reject key in cases where the placename or the numeric code is indecipherable or the letter, presented for coding, is re-addressed to another placename. Mail reaching the "reject" collection point is placed in containers and transferred outside the coding area where it is sorted manually.

Transport Branch

This Branch has a fleet of 427 vehicles and a staff of 379 officers. This includes 319 motor drivers who are employed largely on rostered shifts and who transport mails, clear public telephone coin boxes, and street letter receivers throughout the Metropolitan Area. The Transport Branch also provides a pool of sedan cars for authorised Departmental staff, and undertakes the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cable, and poles by semi-trailer or truck to specified locations. In some areas mails are conveyed by private contractors. There are 1,196 of these services operating in Victoria at a cost of \$1,419,164 per annum. They travel an annual mileage of 12,701,703 miles—equivalent to half the total mileage covered annually by the combined fleet of 3,200 vehicles belonging to the Department in Victoria. The majority of the services operated under private contract serve the more sparsely populated areas.

Telecommunication Services

These services are the joint responsibility of the Engineering Division and the Telecommunications Division. The Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks. It allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services. The Telecommunications Division makes telephone and telegraph facilities available to the public, orders new services, provides customer advice, issues telephone directories, and deals with a host of other telecommunications administrative matters.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.)

S.T.D. facilities which enable a telephone subscriber to dial distant subscribers direct, without the assistance of a Post Office operator, have continued to expand rapidly. During the year ended 30 June 1967, ninety-five exchanges in Victoria provided 300,227 services with access to S.T.D. This represents 43·31 per cent of the total services in operation in the State. Additional centres to which S.T.D. became available included Adelaide, Launceston, Belgrave, Colac, Warburton, and Warrnambool.

Automatic Telex

Automatic Telex is basically similar to S.T.D, but the typewritten message from the teleprinter and not the spoken word is communicated. During the year ended 30 June 1967, an additional

216 Telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 924. Victorian Telex subscribers now have access to more than 3,100 services in Australia, and to some 100 countries overseas.

Telephone Services—Development

Telephone service connections to Victorian exchanges increased by 32,160, and brought the total at 30 June 1967, to 693,134. Connections made during the year totalled 96,824.

In keeping with the Department's policy, steady progress is being made towards a totally automatic telephone network. By 30 June 1967, 88 per cent of Victoria's telephone services were connected to automatic exchanges.

South-East Asian Commonwealth Cable (SEACOM)

On 30 March 1967, the SEACOM section of the Commonwealth cable was opened, providing direct links with Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Madang.

Radio Telephone Facilities

From the commencement of Bass Strait survey work and oil drilling operations a few years ago, much use has been made of private telephone communication systems by the companies carrying out these operations. Such systems provide communication between the floating rigs, work ships, and land-based headquarters of the major oil companies concerned. Radio telephone facilities licensed by the Department will be used extensively in co-ordinating activities in the laying of pipe lines for conveying natural gas between the production platforms and gas terminals in the Metropolitan Area. It is expected that radio telephone facilities will be used also for tele-metering purposes when production is established. Until 30 June 1967, the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria had granted licences to 19,828 private radio telephone stations.

Melbourne—Launceston Radio Relay System

In September 1966, commissioning tests were completed on the Melbourne—Launceston radio relay system which came into operation in November of the same year. This system, 335 miles long, features one of the world's largest microwave radio paths across water and comprises radio equipment providing the equivalent of 960 telephone channels or one television channel. It operates in the 4,000 megacycles band across land, and 2,000 megacycles band across water. To counteract the expected deep fading caused by the long transmission paths, high power transmitters, and space and frequency diversity receivers, as well as unusually large parabolic aerials 28 ft in diameter were used. The terminal points are at Surrey Hills (Melbourne), and at Launceston (Tasmania), with four repeater stations in Victoria, two in Tasmania, and one on Flinders Island.

Television

Low-power translator stations were installed in some areas during the year. These stations relay a programme from a main television station and, by amplification, improve the reception to areas where difficulties would normally be experienced.

Master Group Modulating Equipment

To extend the traffic-handling capacity of the Melbourne–Sydney co-axial cable system, the first master group modulating equipment to be installed in Australia was placed into service between Melbourne and Wangaratta during 1966. This equipment enabled the capacity of the co-axial cable system to be increased to 1,260 channels, 200 more than it was designed to carry.

Re-arrangements of Departmental Plant

To relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of St Kilda Junction, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is carrying out a major programme of road re-arrangement in that area. This has necessitated the Postmaster-General's Department spending an estimated \$420,000 on alterations to its plant. The project requires, amongst other things, that the Department re-route the Melbourne–Morwell co-axial cable, carry out large conduit and cable jointing works, and make extensive adjustments to existing plant.

Radio Communications

All civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Engineering Division, where rigid technical standards for equipment design and performance are enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks. As a member of the International Telecommunications Union, the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. Results of these observations are forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland. The Radio Branch investigates complaints from broadcast listeners and television viewers concerning interference to reception. On behalf of the Department of Shipping and Transport, its staff also inspect the radio installations aboard vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

Recording of Telephone Conversations

Authority was given from 17 April 1966 to record telephone conversations if an approved tape recorder was connected to the telephone through the Department's recorder-connector unit. This unit may be rented from the Postmaster-General's Department.

When a telephone call is being received the recorder-connector transmits a recording tone on to the line. This tone is a single "beep" which is repeated every fifteen seconds during the conversation and is heard by both parties on the telephone. It protects the person on the other end of the line warning him that his conversation is being recorded. If a caller objects to being recorded, he should request the other party to stop recording. If the recording is stopped, the "beep" tone will also stop. If recording continues, despite the request, the caller should terminate the call by replacing the receiver. This is the only lawful method of recording telephone conversations. Any other form is prohibited by Telephone Regulations and the Telephonic Communications (Interception) Act.

Melbourne–Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964; Victorian National Television Network, 1965

Post Office Statistics

Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
REVENUE					
Postage	26,050	27,838	29,549	30,293	30,860
Money Order Commission					
Postal Note Poundage, Postal Order Fees	628	654	672	695	706
Private Boxes and Bags	138	144	152	158	166
Total Postal	26,816	28,636	30,373	31,146	31,732
Telegraph	3,574	3,900	4,129	4,292	4,537
Telephone	52,706	58,735	68,027	75,800	82,709
Miscellaneous*	144	221	209	123	88
Total Revenue	83,240	91,492	102,737	111,361	119,066
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	27,762	29,302	32,209	34,720	38,654
Administrative Expenses	3,440	4,135	4,785	5,543	4,093
Stores and Material	888	936	953	1,341	3,061
Mail Services	1,994	2,098	2,214	2,535	2,670
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	19,280	20,499	23,409	24,857	27,427
Rents, Repairs and Maintenance	1,150	1,539	1,971	2,166	2,194
Furniture and Fittings	†	†	†	194	241
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless	31,524	34,273	39,612	43,895	48,845
New Buildings, etc.	2,808	3,371	3,260	3,760	4,296
Total Expenditure	88,846	96,153	108,413	119,012	131,481

*In respect of the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

†Included under New Works.

Activities

The number of post offices and telephone offices and the number of persons employed by the Postmaster-General's Department in each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES, TELEPHONE OFFICES, PERSONS EMPLOYED

At 30 June—	No. of Post Offices	No. of Telephone Offices	Persons Employed					Total
			Permanent	Temporary and Exempt	Semi- and Non-Official Postmasters and Staffs	Mail Contractors	Other*	
1963	2,197	159	16,405	8,121	2,545	1,097	723	28,891
1964	2,174	141	16,462	8,467	2,489	1,096	705	29,219
1965	2,136	129	16,385	9,007	2,427	998	783	29,600
1966	2,094	109	16,160	9,555	2,387	942	813	29,857
1967	2,044	91	16,571	9,990	2,341	1,021	812	30,735

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time temporary and exempt employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, etc., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 were as follows :

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
(’000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH				
1963	519,132	2,961	78,411	4,773
1964	555,636	2,498	84,536	4,789
1965	542,554	2,313	89,312	5,183
1966	577,379	2,414	99,611	4,943
1967	604,213	2,475	104,711	5,168
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH				
1963	56,794	932	13,415	448
1964	62,816	982	14,379	477
1965	71,489	1,059	16,348	544
1966	76,393	1,062	16,102	625
1967	82,866	1,087	16,137	672
TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED				
1963	575,926	3,893	91,826	5,221
1964	618,452	3,480	98,915	5,266
1965	614,042	3,372	105,660	5,726
1966	653,773	3,476	115,714	5,568
1967	687,079	3,562	120,848	5,840

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS*

Year Ended 30 June—	Money Orders				Postal Orders			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1963	2,829	82,430	2,721	82,324	4,145	4,218	5,730	5,282
1964	2,943	89,614	2,800	90,068	4,029	4,167	5,589	5,256
1965	3,031	100,446	2,922	99,174	3,818	4,019	5,334	5,056
1966	3,230	107,608	2,980	107,197	3,846	3,863	4,918	4,747
1967	3,070	112,445	2,883	111,563	3,239	4,343	4,472	5,147

* From 1 June 1966 Postal Orders replaced Postal Notes.

Of the money orders issued in 1966-67, 2,931,617 for \$111,557,720 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 138,369 for \$886,853 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,830,916 for \$110,667,568 issued in the Commonwealth, and 51,959 for \$895,763 in other countries.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 :

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Telephone Exchanges	1,723	1,680	1,625	1,565	1,506
Public Telephones	6,829	7,121	7,279	7,292	7,344
Services in Operation	568,946	601,714	631,950	660,974	693,134
Instruments Connected	772,565	819,037	860,438	904,925	957,668
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	252.8	261.6	268.2	281.2	292.7

The number of radio communication stations authorised in Victoria at 30 June in each of the years 1964 to 1967 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only.

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED

Class of Station	At 30 June—			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
Transmitting and Receiving—				
Fixed Stations* —				
Aeronautical	4	4	4	4
Services with Other Countries ..	13	13	13	12
Other	221	222	241	216
Land Stations† —				
Aeronautical	16	20	23	27
Base Stations—				
Land Mobile Services ..	1,061	1,158	1,279	1,453
Harbour Mobile Services ..	18	24	22	21
Coast‡	14	15	15	16
Special Experimental ..	135	135	150	141
Mobile Stations§ —				
Aeronautical	274	316	362	422
Land Mobile Services ..	11,049	13,128	14,655	16,633
Harbour Mobile Services ..	142	162	150	159
Ships	370	407	473	526
Amateur Stations	1,454	1,511	1,567	1,648
Total Transmitting and Receiving	14,771	17,115	18,954	21,278
Receiving Only—				
Fixed Stations*	177	193	198	197
Grand Total	14,948	17,308	19,152	21,475

* Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

† Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

‡ Land stations for communication with ocean going vessels.

§ Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

Broadcast and Television Licences in Force

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences in Victoria at the end of each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown below :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE

Class of Licence	At 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	6	6	8	9	9
Broadcast Receiver.. ..	607,036	622,663	512,205	141,639	114,778
Television Receiver	530,256	581,286	488,583	87,640	92,822
Combined Broadcast and Television Receiver‡ .. ..	..	..	132,413	574,955	598,035
Amateur	1,414	1,454	1,511	1,567	1,648

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of eight television stations operated by the National Television Service.

‡ Combined Licences were introduced on 1 April 1965.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission

General

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is the authority responsible for Australia's external telecommunication services by cable and radio.

The Commission was established in August 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act. This Act implemented, in Australia, a recommendation of the 1945 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference for national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the British Commonwealth countries concerned and for establishment of a representative advisory board, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides telegraph, telex, phototelegraph and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, telephone services with overseas countries and Australian territories. Leased one-way and two-way circuits are also provided for large commercial users. In addition, it operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters and high frequency radio services in communication with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain services to a number of remote stations within Australia and its territories.

To meet Australia's increasing demand for overseas communication channels, and because of limitations to performance and capacity inherent in current forms of telegraph cables and high frequency radio systems, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunications authorities of Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, has installed a large capacity co-axial cable across the Pacific Ocean connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Honolulu.

The cable (COMPAC) was opened in December 1963, and forms part of a British Commonwealth large capacity cable scheme in which a complementary cable between Britain and Canada was opened late in 1961. The Commonwealth cable system feeds into the United States of America network at Hawaii and into the European network at London.

The last stage of the system, the South-East Asia cable project (SEACOM), extends the large capacity telephone cable from Sydney to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Cairns, Madang, Guam, Hong Kong, and Jesselton. It was opened for service on 30 March 1967.

The Commonwealth Cable Management Committee, comprising representatives of the partner Governments, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, administers COMPAC and SEACOM.

Two years of international discussion and negotiations were climaxed by the signing in August 1964, by a number of countries, including Australia, of agreements to establish the first global commercial communications satellite system, of which the "space segment" is estimated to cost \$U.S.200m. "Space segment" is a broad description

of the communications satellites and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support operation of the satellites. Australian ground stations, owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, have been built at Carnarvon, Western Australia, and Moree, New South Wales at a cost of almost \$7m. These stations operate into communications satellite INTELSAT II launched in January 1967 and positioned in geo-stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the equator at longitude 175° E.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's overseas radio-telephone services, and overseas cable and radio telegraph services over a five-year period. Statistics of services with the Australian Territories are not included.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEAS RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES : NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES

(‘000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	260	431	774	935	1,246
To Australia	338	557	893	1,114	1,381
Total	598	988	1,667	2,048	2,628
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	131	184	371	503	679
To Australia	135	204	350	468	580
Total	266	387	722	972	1,260
All Countries—					
From Australia	391	615	1,146	1,438	1,926
To Australia	473	761	1,243	1,582	1,962
Total	864	1,376	2,389	3,020	3,888

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED ('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	25,588	23,978	24,370	27,948	28,662
To Australia	26,723	27,039	29,706	26,870	26,075
Total	52,311	51,016	54,076	54,817	54,737
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	14,789	16,191	17,671	19,434	21,912
To Australia	12,844	13,830	15,724	17,259	19,037
Total	27,633	30,021	33,395	36,693	40,949
All Countries—					
From Australia	40,377	40,168	42,041	47,382	50,574
To Australia	39,567	40,869	45,430	44,128	45,112
Total	79,944	81,037	87,471	91,510	95,686

**Further References, 1962
Commonwealth Year Book, 1946**

Appendix A

Mildura

History

In the early 1880s the pastures along the river where Mildura now stands were well regarded by pastoralists, and the history of Mildura dates back to March 1847 when a Mr Frank Jenkin swam a mob of cattle across from New South Wales, establishing himself at what was then known as *Yerre Yerre*. He failed to secure his tenure before Mr Armourer Forster obtained the land for Mr Hugh Jamieson, of Murray Downs (opposite Swan Hill on the New South Wales side of the Murray) station.

Mr Jamieson established himself and his brother Bushby there with 6,000 sheep. They built a homestead on the river bank above the red rock and called it Mildura. This was gazetted as the official name on 20 March 1858. An aboriginal word, *Mildura* is said to mean red rock. In 1878, the Jamiesons sold the property to Mr A. McEdward, and the Mildura run continued to flourish until the rabbit plague and the drought of the 1880s which reduced the country to such an extent that the Tapalin Pastoral Company took over the run in 1884. It subsequently passed into the hands of liquidators.

In late 1886, Mr George Chaffey came to Mildura. He had been successful in his model irrigation colonies in California and was attracted by the challenge of conditions he considered similar to those in California. He had heard of the possibilities of the River Murray from the Hon. Alfred Deakin, then Commissioner for Public Works and Water Supply in Victoria, and on investigating, was sufficiently impressed with the soil, sun, and water at Mildura to send for his brother William Benjamin to join him. The latter was the agriculturalist of the partnership. After many delays in registrations with the Victorian Government, an indenture was signed on 31 May 1887 by Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the Governor of Victoria, and the Chaffey brothers. The terms of this provided that they were granted 250,000 acres of land, an allotment of 50,000 acres to be first granted and then a right to be exercised of purchasing the adjoining 200,000 acres at £1 (\$2) per acre. Channels, pumping plants, roads, bridges, and other necessary improvements were to be constructed within twenty years. Water facilities were to be extended for a consideration to be paid by the settlers.

After the land was thrown open for selection in August 1887, the trek to Mildura began. A world-wide advertising scheme in newspapers and the famous "Red Book" eulogising the Mildura Irrigation Colonies resulted in the arrival of colonists from many lands, even including a future Governor of New Zealand (Lord Ranfurly). He cultivated citrus and sent the first consignment of oranges from Mildura to London in 1892.

Selectors arrived on the river bank at Mildura by paddle steamer, spring carts, bullock drays, on bicycles, and on foot. Within months the Chaffey Engineering Works, the town pump, and a store were erected on the river bank not far from the present wharf. Steam traction engines arrived by barge for clearing the land, and the river flats were dotted with tents and bush houses. Men were employed grubbing out the mallee; channels were excavated; flats ringbarked; and fencing commenced. First to plant their land were Mr Charles Trevatt, from the Wimmera, and Mr A. B. Skene, a Californian nurseryman.

The township of 1,000 acres was laid out on a similar plan to the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies in California. Deakin Avenue, the main thoroughfare, extended five miles to the south-west, with its double row of gumtrees down the centre, many of which flourish today.

By August 1888, the population was 550, and 400 of these had planted land with vines (mainly gordos and Zante currants), lemon and orange trees, apricots, and figs. In January 1889, there was a resident population of 1,000 persons. The large pumping engines designed by George Chaffey and made by Tangyes of Birmingham were installed at vantage points seven miles upstream to raise water from the river into irrigation channels which carried it to the blocks (of 10 acres or more) throughout the settlement. These units served the district for almost seventy years.

The first Shire Council met in April 1890 following the severance of Mildura from the Shire of Swan Hill.

To justify his faith in the young irrigation settlement W. B. Chaffey built a substantial two storeyed home in the mallee scrub overlooking the river. Shows of district fruits were held locally from 1890 onwards and W. B. Chaffey crushed the first vintage from his wine grapes in 1891.

Mildura prospered and in 1893 had a record harvest of fresh fruit. Unfortunately the river closed to shipping at the crucial moment, and the fruit had to be carried to Swan Hill by teams of horses and railed from there to Melbourne. When it arrived in the city markets it proved to be uneatable. By this time, Mildura settlement comprising Irymple Valley and Koorlong, had a population of 3,500 persons, and there were 8,225 acres of land under irrigation.

Following the advice of experts, currants, gordos and sultanas were dried in the sun on trays. In 1893, economic crises which crippled most of Victoria almost ruined Mildura. Many settlers left their properties. These were very difficult years for those who remained in the irrigation colony with salt seepage showing on blocks (killing trees and vines), yabbies (small crayfish) undermining the channels, banks closing, and men being paid in promissory notes. George Chaffey returned to California, while his brother remained to devote his life and work to saving the colony they had both established. In 1898, the salt menace was controlled in a primitive manner by the sinking of shafts on holdings. Federation in 1901 did

away with heavy interstate duties, and after the coming of the railway in 1903, Mildura began to prosper once more. Many settlers left to go to the West Australian goldfields in the mid-1890s but eventually returned to their homes in Mildura.

The Australian Dried Fruit Growers Association, an association of dried fruit growers to control the marketing of their produce, was formed in 1907. This proved a very important event as it gave the district some economic stability. Wire netting racks were introduced to facilitate the drying of fruit, and in 1909 a new area at Merbein, 7 miles downstream from Mildura, was opened. In 1911, the citizens of Mildura and district showed their confidence in W. B. Chaffey by presenting him with a motor car, to mark the silver jubilee of his choice for an irrigation colony. During the First World War markets for the district's produce were readily found in Great Britain.

These markets proved harder to hold afterwards and in 1920 a wide publicity campaign was organised for the A.D.F.A. to instruct Australians in the value of Mildura's dried fruit. The name "Sunraysed" was adopted for Mildura's products, and the whole of the irrigation settlement became known as "Sunraysia". This included Red Cliffs, the new soldier settlement established in 1920 10 miles upstream from Mildura, Irymple, Koorlong, Merbein and Birdwoodton (also a soldier settlement) and later Coomealla and Curlwaa. In 1920, Mildura was declared a borough, two years later the borough became a town, and in 1934, Mildura was declared a city. The industry was greatly assisted by the introduction in 1922 of the cold dip process which gives the dried fruit its golden colour. This process replaced the previous hot dip.

The depression which reached its peak in the 1930s affected the dried fruits industry much earlier. In 1924, the price of sultanas decreased from \$118 a ton to \$46. The Red Cliffs, Birdwoodton, and other soldier settlements along the Murray in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia were beginning to increase tonnage, and available markets could not take it all. Most soldier settlers were under lien to the Soldier Settlement Commission. At the end of the 1920s, because of over-production and low return, the Australian price level tended to be broken and it became necessary to seek government aid to assist with disposal of increased tonnage in overseas markets. In 1933, the Ottawa Agreement with Canada gave Australia preference in the Canadian market, and this became very important. Preferential tariff was also granted in the United Kingdom market. From 1933, stabilised markets and favourable trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand helped the industry, but the outbreak of war in 1939 saw all stocks in Britain controlled and the price level fixed. Eventually a satisfactory price was agreed to annually, and there were no disposal problems. At the end of the Second World War, new

soldier settlements were established, such as Robinvale in Victoria, Coomealla in New South Wales, and Loxton in South Australia. Once again there was an increase in production, for which additional markets were sought.

Since the 1950s, there has been much development in mechanisation, automatic handling of work on blocks, packing sheds and transport overseas, and the improvement of quality and quantity of products. The programme of promotion of dried fruits at home and abroad is being helped by growers who pay about \$6 a ton each year for industry publicity.

By 1967, the city had a population of some 13,000 persons, and the settlement around Mildura about 17,000. An area of 42,000 acres (i.e., Mildura, Red Cliffs, Merbein, Irymple, and Koorlong) was under irrigation. The Merbein Research Station, established in 1917 largely to combat blackspot, has developed into the Horticultural Research Section of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. "Rio Vista" for so long the home of the Chaffey family, is now a Museum, and part of Mildura Arts Centre.

Climate

Mildura has a dry climate with hot summers and mild winters. The average annual rainfall is only 11 in which is fairly evenly distributed through the year. However, there is great variability in the actual rainfall from month to month and from year to year; in some years, less than half the annual average has fallen, in other years almost double the normal rainfall.

All months of the year except July, August, and September, have been rainless on at least one occasion, and there have been several occasions when no rain has fallen for two successive months.

In summer the days are hot, the average maximum temperature being 90°F, and the nights are warm, with an average minimum temperature of 61°F. The highest temperature ever recorded in Victoria, 123.5°F, occurred at Mildura in 1906. However, the humidity is considerably lower than in southern Victoria, and there is usually a breeze in the afternoon.

In winter, the average maximum temperature is 60°F, but winter nights can be cold, the average minimum temperature being 40°F. Frosts (temperatures below 36°F) occur on an average of ten days a year, and have been known to occur as late as October.

Being situated in almost flat country, Mildura is well exposed to prevailing winds, and afternoons are rarely calm. On the other hand, strong winds (average speed over 25 m.p.h.) are infrequent, occurring about ten times per year. Strong winds in summer may occasionally cause duststorms, with greatly reduced visibility. Mildura is one of the sunniest places in Victoria, averaging eleven hours of sunshine a day in summer, and six hours a day in winter.

City of Mildura

The city is situated on the Victorian bank of the River Murray, but because of its elevated nature in relation to the river, it is not subject to risk during flood periods. It has good internal drainage facilities and almost all of the streets are fully constructed—full width, concrete curb and channel, attractive tree bays in the centre of the roads, and nature strips adjoining footpaths.

The city covers an area of 5,405 acres and at the 1966 Census the population was 12,900. There are 3,540 dwellings within the city, giving valuations of : Net annual value \$1,757,650, unimproved capital value \$10,980,806, capital improved value \$35,153,000.

There are nine councillors, and elections are held annually in August.

The nine city councillors comprise the members of the Mildura Sewerage Authority, which was formed in 1930. There are two major pumping stations and two minor ones. For all practical purposes, the whole of the city area is fully sewered and the average daily flow is 500,000 gals.

At the outfall the sewage is treated and irrigated on to pastures covering 200 acres and these in turn are the basis of a sheep breeding project for fat lambs and wool. An average of 2,500 sheep are fed, on dry land, from the pastures through the method of forage harvesting. All profits are used to offset the general rating structure.

The nine city councillors also comprise the trustees of the Mildura Cemetery Trust.

Shire of Mildura

Before 1886, the area now known as "Sunraysia" consisted of station country and large areas of uninhabited Crown lands in the Lower Murray Riding of the Shire of Swan Hill. In 1885, land in the area was valued by the Surveyor-General at twenty cents (20c) per acre. There were few people who elected to live there. The Shire of Mildura was created in 1890 as a result of the irrigation settlement, and its population in 1891 was 2,321.

In 1967 some 17,000 people lived in the Shire of Mildura. About 42,000 acres are under irrigation and the modern townships of Red Cliffs, (pop. 2,500), Merbein, (pop. 1,700) and Irymple, (pop. 1,100) form the nuclei of the various settlements.

The extensive dry farming areas in the west and south of the Shire do not rely on irrigation. Before the First World War, dry farming had been confined mainly to the Yatpool-Carwarp area, south of the irrigation settlement but, during the 1920s, the County of Millewa, in the west, was opened up and the railway constructed from Red Cliffs to Morkalla, near the South Australian border—a distance of some 60 miles.

Over 200 farms, most of them with an area of 640 acres, were surveyed and taken up. These were later found to be too small. In 1951 the Government resumed all of the land and re-allocated it in larger holdings, from between 2,000 to 4,000 acres each. From that time, improved soil conservation was introduced, better farming methods were devised, and slowly the Millewa prospered.

Water Resources and Utilisation

Historical

Mildura and its surrounding district are almost completely dependent on the water of the River Murray for their existence.

The average annual rainfall of the area is about 11 in.

In 1965-66, approximately 200,000 acre ft of water was pumped from the river for the irrigation of 55,810 acres of land for stock and domestic use, on 1,100 sq miles of dry farms, and for the supply of domestic and industrial water for the City of Mildura and the other townships of the area.

Prior to 1887, the whole area was leased by the Crown as poor grazing country (how poor is indicated by the annual rental of 1d per 14 acres for Mildura Station). In that year G. and W. B. Chaffey were granted part of the area as a concession of 50,000 acres to develop as an irrigation settlement. Financial difficulties encountered by both the promoters and the settlers in the first years resulted in the establishment by the Government in 1896 of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust with the responsibility, as a local government body, to operate and develop the irrigation area established by the Chaffeyes. (See also page 814.)

At this time an area of 8,000 to 9,000 acres was being irrigated. This area increased during the next ten years to 12,000 acres and remained substantially at this level for the next 40 years. Of recent years, the area of irrigated land served by the F.M.I.T. has increased to 16,700 acres.

In 1909, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established an irrigation settlement of 5,000 acres at Merbein, originally as a dairy settlement, but within two or three years it had followed the lead of Mildura and changed to the production mainly of dried grapes and citrus. Two years later, in 1911, two of the channels serving Merbein Settlement were extended to bring water to fill dams for domestic and stock use into 100 sq miles of dry country in the parishes of Yelta and Wargan to the west of the settlement. This enabled poor grazing land to be made available for dry farming. This development was followed, in 1917, by a domestic and stock scheme for supply to dry farms that had been selected in the Carwarp area. It served an area of 140 sq miles and was supplied by a small pumping station that was built on the River Murray a short distance upstream of the present Red Cliffs pumping station. This year also saw the commencement of the First World War Soldier Settlement in Sunraysia with the beginning of the extension of Merbein District. By 1920, this district had reached its full developed area of 8,400 acres.

Between 1921 and 1924 the main Victorian Sunraysia irrigation soldier settlement of Red Cliffs and Red Cliffs township were built. Red Cliffs District, with an area of 11,700 irrigable acres, was established for the production of dried vine fruits, water being pumped from the river at the eastern boundary of the settlement. Arrangements were made at this time to supply the Carwarp System through the Red Cliffs channel reticulation.

By the early 1930s, widespread damage to irrigated properties had occurred through rising water tables. In 1934, the construction of drainage outfall systems to serve the F.M.I.T., Merbein, and Red Cliffs irrigation areas was begun. These systems consisted of underground pipe mains which discharged onto river flats or into evaporating basins. The work was completed in 1938.

Between 1924 and 1927, an area of about 940 sq miles in the Millewa area was opened for closer settlement. As allocation of blocks proceeded a domestic and stock channel system was constructed to keep pace. Water was obtained from the Murray at Lock 9 and was distributed to farm dams through a system of about 600 miles of earthen channels. The dry period of 1935 to 1945 resulted in many settlers leaving their farms culminating, in 1951, in the re-subdivision of the area into much larger holdings and a reduction in channel mileage to 400 miles. Produce of the area is practically confined to wheat and wool.

Since 1946 there has been a large increase in the area in Victorian Sunraysia which is irrigated by private diverters. The main areas of development have been upstream of Red Cliffs and north of Merbein.

In 1966-67, the area irrigated by private diversion was 5,800 acres and a part of the total area of 42,200 acres of irrigated lands in Victorian Sunraysia. Robinvale with an irrigable area of 5,638 acres is not included in this total.

Although irrigation in New South Wales was first authorised in 1890, it was not until 1904 that the first irrigation was carried out at Curlwaa. This area developed slowly until 1920 when 750 acres were being irrigated. Soldier settlement resulted in the settlement growing to 1,600 acres by 1926 when Coomealla Settlement commenced with the irrigation of 350 acres. The present irrigated area of Curlwaa is 1,800 acres. Coomealla had grown to an area of 2,700 acres by 1946 but since then the irrigated area in New South Wales Sunraysia has trebled to a total of approximately 13,500 acres. Of this area, about 3,500 acres are irrigated with water privately pumped from the Murray, whilst 10,000 acres are irrigated in areas controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water Supply Works

The construction of the Hume Dam (Lake Hume) completed in 1936, and Locks 9, 10, and 11 (at Lake Cullulleraine, Wentworth, and Mildura, respectively) in the late 1920s has resulted in a regulated and dependable supply of water in contrast with the large fluctuations from season to season and year to year that is the pattern of natural River Murray flows.

In all constituted irrigation areas the method of supply of water to blocks is similar. Water is pumped from the river into a concrete-lined channel situated in a commanding location. From the channel the water is gravitated through further channels or is reticulated through pipelines to the irrigation blocks.

First Mildura Irrigation Trust.—Water for F.M.I.T. is first lifted 9 ft from the river to King's Billabong by a pumping station of 390 cusecs capacity and is then lifted 90 ft from the billabong to the channel system. The output of the pumping station is 200 cusecs. The area to which water right has been apportioned is 16,759 acres.

Red Cliffs.—In the primary lift from the river 160 cusecs are lifted 90 ft to the main channel which commands approximately one-half of the settlement. The second pumping station lifts 80 cusecs from the main channel a further 20 ft to command practically the whole of the remainder of the settlement. Two small areas of high land require further lifts of 15 ft. The total area to which water rights are apportioned is 11,582 acres. The area is served by 84 miles of concrete-lined channels and 37 miles of pipelines. There are 87 miles of pipes in the drainage outfall system.

Merbein.—The district is served by one lift of 100 cusecs of 90 ft from the river. Distribution is through 31 miles of concrete-lined channels and 31 miles of pipelines. There are 71 miles of pipelines in the drainage outfall system. Water rights are apportioned to 8,062 acres.

All pumping stations in F.M.I.T., Red Cliffs, and Merbein systems are electrically powered.

Millewa Domestic and Stock District.—Water is lifted from the pool of Lock 9 with a steam powered 100 cusecs pump into an earthen channel which gravitates to Lake Cullulleraine on the edge of the flood plain of the Murray. A main pumping station at the lake with 55 cusecs capacity and two other stations located within the area lift water to five different levels—the highest 270 ft above Lake Cullulleraine—from which it is distributed through 400 miles of earthen channel. One of the stations is steam powered and the other two powered by diesels. The conversion of the method of supply from earthen channels to a pressured pipe supply will commence in the near future.

The 200,000 acre ft of water pumped from the river in 1965–66 was used in the following manner: for use in urban areas 4,500 acre ft; for the filling of farmers' dams in the Carwarp, Millewa, and Yelta districts, 9,600 acre ft; and for irrigation, 186,000 acre ft.

First Mildura Irrigation Trust

The administration of water supply and drainage for the 16,000 acres of irrigated land in the immediate vicinity of the City of Mildura is the responsibility of the Mildura Irrigation Trust, which is the only Irrigation Trust not taken over by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission when the Commission was established in 1906.

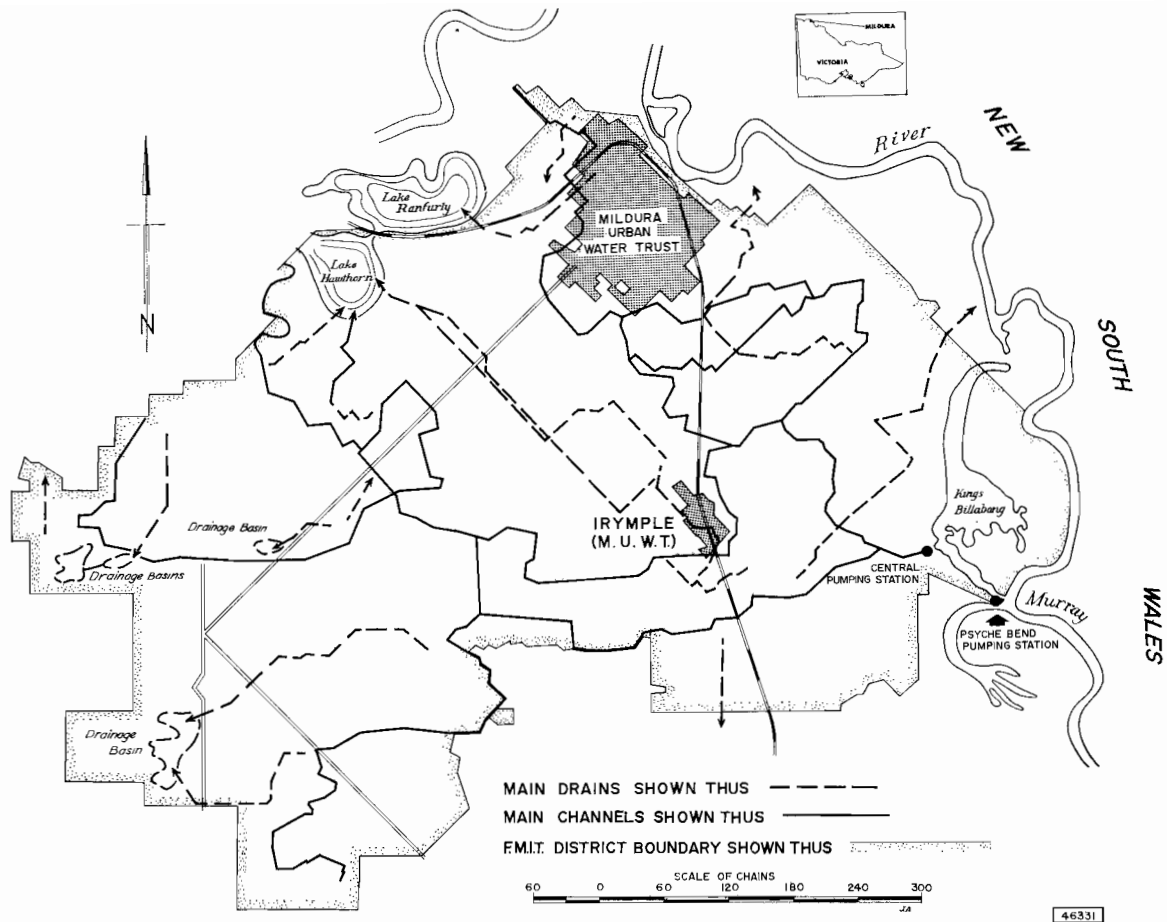


FIGURE 17.—Area covered by First Mildura Irrigation Trust and Urban Water Trust

Since then the Commission has established and administered the neighbouring irrigation districts of Red Cliffs (11,700 acres) and Merbein (8,400 acres). There is also a substantial area of land in the district irrigated by private diverters who pump direct from the River Murray.

The Trust was established by an Act of 1896 to maintain the water supply system which had been operated by the earlier Mildura Irrigation Company formed by the Chaffey Brothers. Shares in the Company had been issued to settlers co-extensive with water rights from the time the settlement began in 1887. However, the financial crisis of 1893, together with other factors such as channel seepage and inadequate communications, caused difficulties for the Chaffey Brothers and the settlers and finally led to the winding up of the Company.

The Mildura Irrigation Trust now has two pumping stations, capable of supplying an ultimate area of some 19,000 acres through a water distribution system consisting of 170 miles of channel and pipeline. One station pumps water from the River Murray to a billabong from where the other station pumps to a delivery point for the irrigation system.

Drainage is an essential counterpart to irrigation in the Mildura area and the Trust operates a sub-surface drainage scheme, consisting of 130 miles of pipeline and twenty-two drainage pumps.

Products of the irrigated area are predominantly dried vine fruits and the yields for the 1966-67 season in the Mildura Shire were : sultanas 52,349 tons, currants 3,477 tons, raisins 4,572 tons, and lexias 2,622 tons.

In the Mildura Irrigation Trust district, a water rate is struck each year to cover the cost of the four general irrigations essential to produce the crops. In addition, at least four special irrigations are supplied each year at cost to those growers requesting them. All charges for water or drainage in the Trust district are levied in proportion to the area served.

The volume of water pumped in 1966-67 was 43,063 acre ft in general irrigations, representing an average depth of 6.9 in per irrigation, over the total area supplied. In special irrigations 15,653 acre ft were pumped, giving an average depth of 8.7 in over the area watered.

Mildura Urban Water Trust

Until 1896, the duty of supplying water to the urban as well as the rural areas of the Mildura Settlement was discharged by the Mildura Irrigation Co. Ltd. After the First Mildura Irrigation Trust came into being in 1896, it took over the functions of the company, together with its assets and liabilities, and was in consequence charged with the supply of water to the rising township of Mildura, a duty it continued to discharge until 1921.

There was a change in the method of control of the town water supply in 1909 when the townspeople were given a voice in the matters that concerned them. This was brought about by the passing of an Act empowering the Governor in Council at any time to proclaim an urban section of the irrigation district of the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, and the necessary proclamation was made in May 1909. The urban section was controlled by three Commissioners appointed by the Irrigation Trust, and three elected by the ratepayers of the urban section district. The secretary of the Irrigation Trust acted as secretary of the urban section until 1912, when the urban section opened its own offices.

In 1921, the Mildura Urban Water Trust was divorced from the Irrigation Trust and constituted in its present form. Under the above Act, the Trust is controlled by six commissioners elected by the ratepayers. The Trust draws water from the River Murray and until December 1961, the only treatment available was that of chlorination which had been practised by the Trust since 1928.

In 1962, the Trust completed the construction of a 6.5 mill. gals per day water treatment plant on the same site as its office, workshop, stores, and pumping plant are located. This plant as constructed was the largest installation in one stage of water treatment undertaken in Victoria and over recent years the development by the Trust in extending its system to serve local fruit-growing properties saw the first stage of extensions completed in April 1967 which now allows the total output of the plant to reach 10.5 mill. gals per day. The ultimate capacity of the plant will be about 15 mill. gals per day. The present reticulation system extends to a radius of 6 miles and includes 110 miles of pipelines ranging through all sizes from 24 in to 3 in. Because of the flat terrain of Mildura, water must be stored in an elevated storage (water tower) to produce the necessary pressure. In September 1957, the Trust completed its large elevated storage built entirely of reinforced concrete and holding 600,000 gal with a top water level of 125 ft above ground.

Annual consumption of the Trust is 1,084.62 mill. gals with a maximum monthly figure of 151 mill. gals and a daily maximum of 7.25 mill. gals.

Land Use and Agricultural Development

Soils and Topography

The soils of the area belong to the Mallee group. They are formed from marine deposits left behind when the large inland sea covering this area retreated about one million years ago. Over time the winds have formed these deposits into a series of east-west dunes which range from 10 to 30 ft in height and are 10 to 20 chains apart.

A north-south section through one of these dunes shows that there have been a series of dry and wet periods when denudation, deposition, and soil formation have occurred; that the soils vary from deep sands on the ridges to shallow clay loams in the depressions or hollows; and that invariably a dense, relatively impermeable, clay layer is found in the deep subsoil and it is on this clay that perched water tables form under irrigation.

Whilst the types of Mallee soils vary greatly they have a number of features in common. The surface soils range from grey brown to red brown in colour, while the subsoils are lighter in colour because of the presence of lime.

The soil profile is distinctly layered with the clay, lime content and pH generally increasing with depth. The soils are alkaline throughout and in the virgin state contain substantial quantities of salt. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has surveyed intensely the soils of all the Mallee horticultural areas and has prepared coloured soil maps with accompanying details relating to each soil type. These maps have proved useful for land usage, land valuation, drainage and irrigation recommendations, and in defining soil management practices.

Vegetation

There is a close relationship between soil type, topography, and vegetation. The very light soils on the crest of the ridges originally carried whip stick mallee and spinifex (porcupine grass) while the heavier sands on upper slopes carried a mixed vegetation of pine, belar, and sandalwood often associated with Cassia and Acacia species.

The brown and grey brown sandy loam soils on the lower slopes and some of the flatter areas were dominated by mallee trees and various species of Hakea, Myoporum, Acacia, and Eremophila. The heavier soils in the depressions between the ridges supported an open vegetation consisting mainly of large belar trees, a few shrubby species, and native grasses.

Crops in Relation to Soil Types

Generally, citrus is confined to the soils on the sandy ridges and upper slopes, which are free draining to a depth of 6 ft or more and have at least 30 in of lime-free top soil.

Although vines are being successfully grown on a range of soils extending from the light sands down to heavy clay loams, the best soils are the sandy loams which have 12 to 18 in of lime-free top soil and are free draining to a depth of 4 ft 6 in to 6 ft.

Crops in the Mildura Area

Vines

In the Mildura area and the surrounding districts of Red Cliffs, Irymple, Merbein, and Nangiloc there are about 42,000 acres of horticultural plantings. Approximately 90 per cent of the area is devoted to dried vine fruits comprising sultanas, gordos, waltham cross, and currants. Over 70 per cent of the dried vine fruits consist of sultanas and the present trend is for sultana plantings to increase further at the expense of currants and old citrus plantings on shallow marginal soil types. About 60 per cent of the Australian dried vine fruit pack is produced in the Mildura district.

The most important markets for dried vine fruits are the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, and West Germany which collectively take 80 per cent of the pack ; the remaining 20 per cent is consumed in Australia.

Yield of dried vine fruits ranges from 25 cwt to over 3 tons of dried fruit per acre, with a district average of about 33 cwt per acre. As well as grapes for drying, there is a small acreage of table grapes which are mainly sent to Melbourne and Sydney and a small but increasing acreage of wine grape varieties to meet the growing demand for table wines.

The main management factors affecting vine production are the efficiency of irrigation and drainage, the extent of nematode infestation, the type of trellising used, pest and disease control, and the soil management practices used. Possibly the biggest step forward in recent years has been the release of high yielding sultana clones by CSIRO and the introduction of nematode resistant rootstocks for vines.

Citrus

There are about 3,500 acres of citrus in the area, the main varieties being valencia and navel oranges, mandarins, grapefruit, and lemons.

A trend toward larger holdings specialising in citrus production is evident, particularly in the Nangiloc and Colignan areas where growers pump their own water direct from the river.

There are three main outlets for citrus, namely, a developing export market, a well established home market, and an increasing outlet for citrus juices.

The need for increased production per acre has resulted in closer plantings of citrus, greater interest in better budlines and rootstocks, conversion to efficient forms of sprinkler irrigation, and better overall cultural techniques.

Vegetables

Whilst there are only a few growers concentrating entirely on vegetable production there is nevertheless a considerable acreage of vegetables grown each year as inter-row crops in young developing citrus groves. Improved transport facilities have greatly contributed to the interest in vegetable production in the district.

The main vegetables grown are cantaloups, beans, peas, carrots, lettuce, pumpkins, onions, red beet, and spinach. Most of these crops are grown to take advantage of early or late markets when supplies from other areas are limited in Melbourne and Sydney.

In addition there are over 800 glasshouses in the Mildura area mainly concentrating on early production of tomatoes and capsicums.

General Trends in District Horticulture

Rising costs and the need to produce more economically have resulted in greater mechanisation, a trend toward increased farm size, and greater crop specialisation and farming efficiency. This in turn has resulted in an increased grower demand for up to date technical information and research into current problems and possible future developments.

There has also been a general move to more organised and orderly marketing of produce in the area possibly prompted by increased competition and more exacting consumer requirements.

Advisory and Research Services

The Victorian Department of Agriculture provides an advisory service in the area which is supported and serviced by research in the field, a Plant Research Laboratory, and a Horticultural Research Station, both of which are located at Irymple.

In addition the Horticultural Research Division of CSIRO has a Research Station at Merbein studying the more fundamental problems of horticultural crops, while at Red Cliffs a number of irrigation and drainage problems are being investigated by the Irrigation Research Section of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Millewa Settlement

Following the successful establishment of the Chaffey irrigation settlement and, later, the return of servicemen from the First World War, demand for land west of Mildura increased.

Land was allocated in 640 to 800 acre blocks to each settler who then had to set about clearing the dense Mallee, Belar, and Murray Pine timber. Many problems soon became evident, usually as a result of insufficient knowledge of the environment and farming experience. It was soon found that the areas allotted were too small and frequent droughts tended to dissipate capital. When good seasons prevailed, (and these produced, on occasions, very high yields) prices received were often below costs of production. These factors and the depression of the 1930s brought about an exodus from the district. Many of those who stayed departed after the 1943 to 1945 drought.

In 1946, the Government appointed the North West Mallee Facts Finding Committee to investigate conditions and recommend ways of improving conditions for the remaining farmers.

As a result of its findings the area was re-allocated between 1947 and 1952 into larger holdings of from 3,000–5,000 acres, some even larger. The Wheat Stabilisation Plan which came into being during this period gave to the farmer satisfactory prices for his wheat and the high wool prices of the early 1950s together with a marked improvement in seasons made consolidation feasible since 1950. During this period debts on land and machinery could be paid off and formerly uncleared or regenerated scrub land produced cereals, wool and meat.

Since 1960 there has been development in management techniques, pasture improvement, better layout of subdivision, water supply and better farm practices. Farmers are now in a position where they can better withstand the stresses of the harsh environment.

This period of improvement and relative security led farmers to press for the opening up of Crown land adjacent to the existing settlement. The Government subsequently requested the State Development Committee to examine the development of Crown land to the south, west, and north of the settlement and to replace the existing open channel method of supplying water to farms with a piped system. The Committee's findings were that no major extension of the settlement should take place at this stage, but that the channel system should be replaced by pipelines. This latter decision, if implemented, would give even greater impetus to internal development of farms.

Dry Farming West of Mildura

The climate which admirably suits the dried fruit and citrus industries of Sunraysia poses considerable problems to the dry farmer west of Mildura in the area known as the Millewa.

Rainfall is low (10–11 in), often extremely uneven in distribution, both throughout the year and within short distances throughout the district. Although there are no topographic features of consequence it is quite common to have a difference of 2 in or 20 per cent of the average received within 10 miles of two given points. Reliability is also poor. Strong winds are often experienced in summer, early autumn, and July. The summer winds are strong and often occur in association with high temperatures. It is during these periods when most erosion of fallows occurs. July winds can and often do, cause considerable damage by sand blast to young seedlings.

Soils, while amongst the most fertile in the Mallee are more heavily textured than is desirable for cropping under this rainfall, particularly in the east section of the Millewa. Towards the west the soils are generally sandier but limestone is more abundant, increasing the depreciation rate of machinery. Topography is undulating, with soils being lighter as elevation increases. In some sections a regular pattern of east-west rises is found. The rises of a sandy to sandy loam nature are usually sharply defined from the sandy clay loam flats and not as fertile.

Land use in the area is cereal growing, (wheat, oats, and barley), fat lamb and wool production, and, to a lesser degree, vealer production.

Erosion of the sand rises by wind has been severe in the past but most are now reclaimed. Wind erosion still occurs during fallow periods when the land is prepared for sowing to wheat. Erosion control and reclamation of the land rises are achieved by first levelling drift accumulations either with a bulldozer or farm implements. Cereal rye is then sown as a primary stabiliser followed by the introduction of lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) and harbinger medic (*Medicago littoralis*) under a cover crop of either rye, oats, or wheat.

Erosion control of the flats is largely a matter of the employment of correct cultivation practices. The land is ploughed in July-August and subsequently cultivated to eradicate weeds, so conserving moisture to supplement the natural rainfall the following year. Wheat is sown from early May as rainfall permits.

The Soil Conservation Authority is actively engaged in assisting farmers in erosion reclamation and in advising on correct techniques to prevent further erosion.

Vine Fruits

Introduction

Considerable expansion of the industry took place after the First World War and again at the end of the Second World War. Red Cliffs and Merbein are prime examples of closer settlement following the First World War, and in these districts closer settlement has developed pleasant towns with modern amenities and a strong community spirit.

Owing to the ease with which some varieties of drying grapes can be diverted to wineries or to the fresh fruit market, it is difficult to assess accurately the number of vineyards and their acreage which are devoted solely to the production of dried fruits. The 1964 figure of 38,173 acres in Victoria gives a fairly close assessment. Since 1957 the acreage of currants has declined while that of sultanas and raisins, with a higher yield per acre, has increased.

Production

Because of the increasing cost and the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour, continued research is being carried out to mechanise cultivation and to improve vineyard management. However, much of the work must still be done by hand.

Irrigation is still largely by the furrow method, although some growers are experimenting with sprays. Drainage problems have been overcome by laying tile drains and this has improved soil conditions and helped increase production per acre.

Cinturing, which is the pruning of a thin layer of bark at the base of the trunk of the currant vines, is required to ensure setting of the fruit. The tedious hand work is, however, giving way to the use of hormone sprays. Giberellic acid, and other hormones, give promise of increased vine yields, and more efficient pesticides and fungicides are continually being evolved to combat insects, mould, and fungoid diseases.

The two greatest weather problems facing the producer are late frosts after bud-burst, and summer and early autumn rainfall. The first problem has been largely overcome by improved irrigation methods and the co-operative efforts of "frost clubs". While science can do nothing to prevent the summer rains, better forecasting and more frequent meteorological reports help to give the growers sufficient warning to allow protective measures to be taken. In addition to physical damage to the berries, summer rains bring high humidity which increases the incidence of mould attacking the fruit.

Currants being of relatively small size, can dry out naturally on the drying racks, but sultanas and raisins have to be dipped. The sultana grape is covered with a "bloom", a film of surface wax which inhibits the loss of water from the grape. The purpose of the dip is to remove the "bloom" or to open it up sufficiently to allow dehydration to take place.

Early dips were of a caustic solution which was heated, but over the years these have been gradually modified and today the usual sultana dip is a cold solution of oil and chemicals which opens up, but does not entirely remove, the "bloom". The hot dip is still preferred for raisins.

Marketing

In the early years of the industry, marketing was haphazard and growers were at the mercy of speculators. Prices fluctuated from season to season, and no grower could be assured of a reasonable return for his fruit. In 1907, the Australian Dried Fruits Association was formed by the amalgamation of the Mildura and Renmark Dried Fruits Trusts. These Trusts had earlier been established by growers to attempt to achieve some uniformity and price stability in marketing and to lessen the insecurity which had developed within the industry.

The Australian Dried Fruits Association is a voluntary and co-operative body of growers, packers and selling agents and, through its Board of Management now controls marketing within Australia and with the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board establishes quotas for export marketing. Although Australia has the highest home consumption rate of any producing country only some 20,000 tons of dried vine fruits are used locally each year. The balance has to be exported. The Association is engaged in a continuous programme of promotion to maintain and increase local sales. Expenditure on promotion for the year 1966-67 exceeded \$400,000.

To ensure that all growers will share equally in all markets, the Association conducts an equalisation scheme. The proceeds from all sales of a variety of dried fruit are pooled and, subject to quality grade variations which are set by the Association, are spread over the total seasonal pack of the appropriate variety. The Association controls the marketing of over 99 per cent of the Australian pack.

The United Kingdom is the most important of the export markets and takes a large percentage of the annual pack. Canada and New Zealand are also consistent and developing buyers, taking some 17,000 tons and 6,000 tons, respectively, each year.

Prior to 1962, prices for dried vine fruits fluctuated in the United Kingdom and on the Continent according to the production and marketing techniques of Greek and Turkish suppliers. Australia, in order to maintain its share of these markets, was forced to market at prices close to those quoted by the Greeks and Turks. In a year of high production in all three countries prices dropped and, at times, the returns received by Australian growers fell short of the cost of production.

In 1962, the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board agreed to an International Sultana Agreement between Australia, Greece, and Turkey and this has brought some stability to those export markets in which the countries compete.

Stabilisation

The Australian Dried Fruits Association has long been aware that the effect of the ever rising cost of production could, if coupled with a fall in export prices, result in growers' average realisations falling below the cost of production. The stability of export prices is largely dependent on the International Sultana Agreement, and as this is an agreement which must be negotiated and renewed each year, no long term price stability can be guaranteed.

In 1964, the Commonwealth Government agreed to a guaranteed price scheme for currants, sultanas and raisins based on the separate average cost of production of each variety. This scheme will run for a period of five years and will then be subject to renewal, if growers so desire.

Forestry

Nearly the entire north-western part of the State was clothed with dry-climate forests before settlement began, but extensive areas have since been cleared for cultivation under various land settlement schemes. The principal forest types are Mallee Scrub and Riverine.

The Mallee Scrub is a distinctive plant formation which gave the area its name. It consists of eight species of low-growing (mostly 10–12 ft, but up to 30 ft high) multi-stemmed eucalypt trees in mixed stands. Though much of this scrub has been cleared for cereal growing and grazing, there are still extensive areas remaining in the Sunset Desert (1,400,000 acres, west of Hattah) and in the Big Desert (1,600,000 acres, west of Hopetoun). Though of minor commercial value, these Mallee forests are very useful in protecting the sandy soil from erosion by wind.

Associated with the Mallee eucalyptus, but occupying the better quality land, are pure stands of Murray Pine (*Callitris* sp.), Belar (*Casuarina* sp.), Buloke (*Casuarina* sp.), and Sandalwood (*Myoporum* sp.). The original stands have been largely cleared for agriculture, but remnants are to be found in isolated pockets. The most extensive areas of these forests are now in the Kulkyn Forest (74,000 acres) and in the Yarrara Forest (6,000 acres). The original Murray Pine and Belar forests were extensively exploited for their durable timber, being required by the vine-growing industry for the construction of trellises and drying-racks.

The Riverine forests consisting of River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and Black Box (*E. largiflorens*), are confined to the flood plain of the River Murray and its anabranches. These are now the main source of supply for farm fencing and vine trellises, posts, poles, railway sleepers, saw-logs, and firewood. In the early days

of settlement, these forests yielded large quantities of firewood for the steam-powered irrigation pumps and for the many river steamers which plied the River Murray. They are mostly re-growth forests now, and are managed for a sustained yield of forest products.

The total area of reserved forest in the north-west is 150,000 acres. The Forests Commission of Victoria is responsible for managing these reserved forests and for the timber and fire protection aspects of the "protected forests" of which the Sunset and Big Deserts are the principal areas.

Grazing of cattle in forest areas is an important sideline of forestry in this arid climate, where access to water and additional fodder are always in keen demand. Honey production from eucalypts is another minor industry of the forests.

The forests of the north-west play their part in the conservation of the native habitat, and as refuges for native fauna and flora. The Kulkyne Forest is a proclaimed sanctuary where numerous kangaroos and emus are readily seen, along with a variety of plants and birds. The forests generally are open for public recreation, but it is the Red Gum forests bordering the river which are frequently used for camping, fishing, and water sports.

CSIRO Division of Horticultural Research

The Merbein laboratory of the Division of Horticultural Research of CSIRO is situated about nine miles east of Mildura on a property of 86 acres.

This laboratory was founded in 1920 as the Merbein Viticultural Station and was financially supported by the Mildura Vineyards Protection Board. In 1927, it was taken over by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and became known as a Commonwealth Research Station. In 1962, together with a new laboratory at Adelaide, the Merbein Station became the Horticultural Research Section of CSIRO. In August 1967, the status of the Section was raised to that of a Division of CSIRO, with headquarters in Adelaide, South Australia.

In its early stages the Station was concerned with investigating the local problems that were of importance to irrigation farmers producing dried fruit. Some practical problems to which effective answers were found included the control of fungus diseases on vines by using copper-Bordeaux sprays, the development of dipping materials which accelerate the drying of grapes, the control of insect pests in dried grapes using ethyl formate, the development of a bud examination technique which permits the fruit production potential of sultana vines to be known in the autumn before cropping, and the development of ways to improve irrigation and drainage practices—the latter to overcome the salinity problems that occur when Mallee soils are irrigated.

In the present programme of investigations attention is being given to understanding and improving the performance of some of Australia's vines and fruit trees. The experimental work has been programmed under five headings :

(1) **Vine Improvement.**—By using the clonal selection method in which vine cuttings are propagated in families from single parents, it has been possible to obtain clones of sultana that have higher yields than unselected vines. Experiments are continuing to reveal the highest of the high yielding vines and to test whether the differences that exist are due to genetic origin or if susceptibility to disease has any effect. Other projects include direct breeding experiments of vines seeking earlier maturity in drying grapes, seedlessness in table grapes and improvement in the yield and quality in some of the wine varieties.

(2) **Grape Biochemistry.**—This programme aims to improve the standard of Australian dried grapes. In the processing work attempts are being made to find improved ways to wash the sand off the dried grapes and to seek alternative ways to dry and process grapes and other fruit crops. Sugar accumulation studies are designed to determine whether the time of ripening of grapes can be controlled.

(3) **Vine Physiology and Yield Forecasting.**—The study of the vine is undertaken to learn how to manipulate its critical phases of development which include the vegetative growth, the flowering and its subsequent development of small flower primordia into bunches, the setting of these grapes as firmly attached fruit in bunches and their development into fully ripe fruit. The effect of the use of growth regulators or plant hormones is being examined as these in some measure control the critical phases of development of all plants. The difficult problem of forecasting the yield of wine grapes is also being investigated. This work involves measuring the number and size of bunches on representative vines and correlating these figures with the final yield. Ultimately it is hoped that these investigations will serve to give much needed and helpful information both to the grower and the wine industry.

(4) **Orchard Ecology.**—In these investigations deciduous and evergreen tree fruit species (such as peach, apple, and citrus) are being used to determine the ideal orchard layout for maximum production. The efficiency of closely planted small trees is being investigated as is the development and use of dwarf rootstocks. New crops to southern Australia such as avocados and the nuts, pecans, pistachios, and macadamias, are being evaluated.

(5) **Nematology.**—Nematodes, one of the biggest single factors limiting horticultural production in this country, are under study. Included in their control are field trials with soil fumigation and the use of rootstocks for vines and peach trees that are resistant to attack from these predators. Studies are directed to ascertain the life cycle of the parasite, the factors that influence infection, and the precise nature of the infection process in the plants.

Economic Aspects

As the irrigation settlements developed, new towns were established six to ten miles from Mildura. These towns supplied most of the goods and services required and Mildura did not develop to any great degree until the middle 1920s, when motor transport changed many social patterns. By the middle of the 1930s, Mildura was growing as a centre, but until the Second World War, Mildura's economy was based on dried vine fruits and, to a lesser degree, citrus fruits.

Though vines and citrus still provide a living for most of the people in the area, Mildura, due to the changes in transport and development of new fields in primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, has since become the social and economic centre for the most densely populated large primary production area in Australia, parts of which have as many as 500 persons to the square mile.

Application of science and technology in primary industry has led to the development of new crops, increased yields, and the use of a variety of machinery. Better systems of irrigation and sub-surface drainage have contributed to bigger yields and better fruit. New crops include vegetables of many varieties, glasshouse tomatoes, and melons. Poultry is a new industry supplying meat and eggs. Expansion has occurred in the production of dried fruit vines and wine grapes and, to a larger degree, citrus.

The total requirement of whole milk for local consumption has recently been supplied by local dairy farmers and weekly livestock sales have been a great asset to farmers and graziers. In the field of secondary industries, processing of local materials includes limestone for roadworks, building construction, ready mix concrete, gypsum into plaster and plaster sheet, fruits into jam and juices, wine and spirits, clay products and meatmeal. The biggest industry is the processing and packing of dried vine fruits, citrus, and seeding and packing lexias.

For a city of its size, Mildura has not many industries which depend on outside sales for its markets, but there are a few firms making agricultural machinery and structural steel units for local and export trade. The number of secondary industry workers is low when compared with other cities of a similar size.

The main tertiary industries concern various aspects of tourist activities. Due to the pleasant autumn, winter, and spring weather, good communications, accommodation, and high civic standards, Mildura is well known as a tourist and convention city. The tourist trade is catered for by three hotels, three caravan parks, sixteen motels, numerous flats, and guest houses. Many sports clubs providing facilities attract many visitors. Mildura has a spacious Olympic swimming pool, golf courses, tennis courts and bowling greens; the latter provide for hundreds of bowlers who come annually in May to play in Australia's largest single club carnival.

The Mildura Arts Centre, licensed restaurants, clubs, and catering establishments, provide a high standard of amenities. Department stores, supermarkets, and other stores handle commodities for modern living. Specialists are available in most businesses and professions.

Wholesale warehouses are being established and most large finance and insurance firms have offices. Many State and Commonwealth service departments have offices; the latter group will soon be housed in a new two storey office block.

The Mildura City and Shire Councils have played a very important role in Mildura's development. Both have encouraged, and helped materially in the establishment and maintenance of the many facilities and amenities for the cultural, welfare, social, sporting, and entertainment requirements of the district and for the tourist trade.

For many years there has been a policy of street beautification. Thousands of trees and shrubs, indigenous and exotic, line the streets on the nature strips and in centre plantations.

Sunraysia is a prosperous district established in an arid and isolated part of the State. The average living standard is high which, to a large extent, is made possible because it is such a densely populated farming area. It is natural, therefore, that Mildura has become the education, shopping, service and social centre, not only for north-west Victoria but for south-west New South Wales and part of the Upper Murray in South Australia.

Electricity Supply

Electricity supply was first provided in 1909 by the Mildura Shire Council. The undertaking passed to the Borough on its formation in 1920 and so to the Town and eventually the City. The supply was changed from direct current to alternating current in 1927 when two generating sets, having a total capacity of 125 kVA, were installed. The Council extended supply to the nearby townships of Merbein, Irymple, and Red Cliffs. Meanwhile the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission erected a power station at Red Cliffs which commenced operation in 1922 to supply their pumping stations at Red Cliffs and Merbein.

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria acquired the City's undertaking in 1953, continuing to operate the power station until 1962. Following the erection of a 10,000 kVA steam power station at Red Cliffs by the State Electricity Commission in 1954, arrangements were completed by this body to acquire the adjacent State Rivers and Water Supply Commission station in 1956. The State Electricity Commission further augmented the supply with a 5,500 kVA diesel station which commenced operation in 1957.

In November 1962, completion of a 220,000 volt line from Kerang to the new Red Cliffs Terminal Station joined Mildura to the State system and assured adequate supply to the whole of Mildura and district, thus providing the means to continue extensions throughout Sunraysia and the north-western Mallee area.

Extensions to the Millewa were undertaken in 1959, supplying an area of over 1,000 sq miles of wheatlands. Other extensions and reinforcement works ensured that the whole of the closer settlement portion of Sunraysia was supplied with electric power. By December 1965, supply had been extended to Ouyen and the four electrical undertakings of the Shire of Walpeup were acquired. Also in 1965, supply from Red Cliffs Terminal Station was extended to Robinvale, where in August 1967, the Swan Hill Shire's undertaking was acquired thus providing the basis for the extension of supply to the remaining areas of the north-west part of the State.

The availability of an adequate supply of electricity provided a decided impetus to the development of the irrigated horticultural areas. There are now three major electrically operated pumping stations in the area: the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's at Red Cliffs (2,500 hp) and Merbein (2,175 hp), and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust at Mildura (4,600 hp). Another major pumping station of 1,900 hp, located at Robinvale, is already partly powered by electricity and will in due course be completely converted.

In the Sunraysia district there are also several hundred private electrically-driven pumping plants either directly on the River Murray, providing relifts to higher ground, or operating the increasingly popular overhead spray irrigation systems. These smaller pumps in aggregate amount to approximately 8,000 hp.

Supply has also been extended to Murrayville which is situated on the Murray Artesian Basin where there is an enormous pumping potential from the extensive underground water. Electricity extensions throughout this area are providing a stimulus to bore pumping.

Electricity is used for farming, transport, refrigeration, air-conditioning, and domestic purposes, as well as for all urban water supply pumping, the Mildura Urban Water Trust having installed plant totalling 1,450 hp for this purpose and obtaining its water from the River Murray.

Educational Facilities

Mildura and its surrounding districts are provided with facilities for education for the kindergarten through the primary, secondary, and technical school stages and on to adult education. The W. J. Christie Centre caters for the special needs of handicapped children. A university was opened between 1947 and 1949 to accommodate the large number of students, particularly ex-servicemen, who wished to begin courses in medicine, dentistry, engineering, and architecture.

A bus system operates within a 40-mile radius to convey secondary and technical school students to Merbein, Red Cliffs, and Mildura.

The Victorian Education Department has set up centres and appointed specialist itinerant staff for in-service teacher training and for pupil instruction in primary schools in music, singing, physical education, and visual education.

Advisory councils and school committees have co-operated with the Education and Public Works Departments in developing school grounds and facilities. Mothers' Clubs assist through their fund-raising efforts in financing the purchase of a wide range of school equipment.

Primary Schools

Within 12 miles of Mildura are sixteen State primary schools. Enrolments in these schools in 1967 were Mildura (1,005), Mildura West (550), Mildura South (260), Irymple (245), Irymple South (80), The Lake (95), Merbein (350), Merbein South (95), Merbein West (65), Nicholl's Point (115), Stewart (78), Koorlong (45), Sunny Cliffs (80), Cardross (145), Red Cliffs (390), and Red Cliffs East (115). Another State school, City Gate Park, was due to be built in Mildura.

A Seventh-day Adventist School (28), and the three Catholic schools at Mildura (505), Merbein (85), and Red Cliffs (180) which are conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, follow the primary school courses initiated by the Education Department.

Secondary Schools

Established in 1961, Red Cliffs (340) and Merbein (225) are "Type 300" high schools, providing a common course in the first two years and allowing students to specialise in professional, commercial, and general education in Forms III, IV, and V.

Mildura High School set in 40 acres of ground is a co-educational school with an enrolment of 845 pupils. Its courses are designed to provide a wide range of subjects in the commercial, practical, and professional streams. For example, nineteen subjects are offered at the Leaving level and fifteen at the Matriculation stage. The school is the Matriculation centre for the neighbouring high schools and, in 1967 had an enrolment of 72 pupils in Form VI. A girls' hostel provides limited accommodation (eighteen students) for pupils in outlying areas of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. About 100 students from New South Wales border areas receive their secondary education at Mildura High School.

Mildura High School has been closely linked with the founding of Mildura in the 1880s by the Chaffey Brothers. In 1891, on land specially set aside by the Chaffeyes, Lord Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, laid the foundation stone of what was to be the Chaffey

Agricultural College but, because of financial difficulties the College was not built. However, in 1911, the Victorian Education Department agreed to erect a high school on the Chaffey College site and, in September 1912, the present school was opened with an enrolment of 43 pupils. Until 1955, when the Mildura Technical School was opened, Mildura High School was a multi-purpose school giving both secondary and technical education for students within a 30-mile radius.

Numbers in the senior classes show an upward trend which will continue to meet the demands of the community for further education and higher qualifications. In 1967, the Form V-VI enrolment was 180 compared with 97 in 1961. Broad general courses are designed to meet the needs of all students, not just those proceeding to tertiary institutions. To this end, courses are offered in the humanities, the sciences (including agricultural science), the commercial subjects, art, and at Form V level, in woodwork, domestic science, and needlecraft.

Conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, St Joseph's College (300) is the only registered secondary school in Mildura. A staff of eleven religious and lay teachers provides courses in the humanities to Matriculation and in science to Form IV level.

Technical Schools

Mildura Technical School, which occupies 20 acres of land in Deakin Avenue, Mildura, was opened in 1955 with an enrolment of 350 boys but became co-educational in 1964 when 80 girls were enrolled. The school caters for four stages—secondary, diploma, apprenticeship, and evening classes. The 1967 enrolment in each section was 850 boys and 320 girls, 45 boys and 5 girls, 160 boys, and 550 students, respectively. Due to this growth a second technical school, Mildura South, was to be established for boys.

In the first two years general secondary courses are followed with appropriate manual or domestic subjects. Girls may embark on commercial or professional courses in the third year and, for boys, art or commercial courses are available in the fourth year. Beginning at Form III level the school also offers a special course in agriculture.

Qualified students may gain the Intermediate and Leaving Technical Certificates in the fourth and fifth years of study. The school also offers the first two years of courses in Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil Engineering, Applied Chemistry, Art, and Business Studies. The trade section caters for apprenticeship courses in carpentry, plumbing, fitting and machining, motor mechanics, and the electrical trades.

The school conducts evening classes in a wide range of subjects for adults seeking to foster and develop interests in art, crafts, and subjects of a cultural or useful nature. Where there is a local demand for a particular course the school is empowered to establish it.

Mildura Base Hospital

The foundation stone for the first hospital was laid on 9 March 1892. The first building comprised four rooms and was occupied in June 1892.

In 1901, a new ward for male patients was constructed but with the continued growth of Mildura following the advent of the railways in 1903, the need for more beds became urgent and in 1909 an additional ward unit was added.

Following the First World War and the establishment of new settlements, more space was required for a surgical ward and separate accommodation for children.

The Hospital Committee appealed to the public for assistance, and as a result of the appeal was able to add "The Chaffey Ward", opened in 1920. In 1924, with assistance from the Shire Council, Borough Council, and the Victorian Government, the Infectious Diseases Wards were completed.

Existing facilities were becoming outdated and inadequate as Mildura expanded and consequently a new air-conditioned building was completed in August 1934 with 244 available beds. The Department of Health also constructed accommodation for the treatment of T.B. patients about this time. The hospital included an outpatients department and ancillary medical departments such as pathology, X-ray, and physiotherapy. A new nurses home was built in 1951.

Since 1955, new buildings have included a new pathology department, mortuary, blood bank, and outpatients facilities. In June 1967, the hospital had a total bed capacity of 260, a daily average of 175 inpatients, and expenditure for the year of more than \$1m.

Mildura Arts Centre

"Rio Vista", the mansion built in 1890 by W. B. Chaffey has, since 1956, become the Arts Centre of the City. An art collection given to Mildura in the 1940s by Senator R. D. Elliott inspired the City Council to establish, with the aid of a Government subsidy, a cultural project.

"Rio Vista" was purchased and renovated in the 1950s and opened to the public as Mildura's Art Gallery and Museum.

Between 1956 and 1966 various organisations such as a Gallery Society, Film Club, Historical Society, Ballet Guild, Field Naturalists Club, Little Theatre Group, met at "Rio Vista" and were involved in its annual festival: Gallery Week. The first national Australian Sculpture Competition was organised there in 1961 and repeated again in 1964 and 1967.

As the collections of paintings and sculpture grew and the needs of these organisations developed, it became apparent that larger premises were needed. The City Council launched a public subscription campaign, obtained another Victorian Government grant and eventually a new art gallery, nearly twice the size of the old building, and a modern 400-seat theatre was built alongside "Rio Vista". The new additions were opened by the Premier of Victoria on 12 November 1966.

Displays of local history and the indigenous properties of the region were set up in "Rio Vista", when the paintings and sculptures were moved into the new gallery. The transition from "Rio Vista's" 19th century decor into the spacious but nearly windowless art gallery next door was achieved with architectural taste and discretion. The art gallery, in fact, serves as a common entrance for both buildings: but it is set back from the facade of "Rio Vista" and its two storeys echo the verandahed levels of the old brick home. The exhibition programme for the art gallery is vigorous. Its own collection comprising the Senator Elliott gift and recent acquisitions (mainly modern Australian sculpture) are alternated with temporary loan exhibitions that range from modern European tapestries and industrial design to 18th century English paintings, furniture, and silverware. The Art Gallery and "Rio Vista" Museum of Local History are open to the public on seven days a week and during 1966-67, 51,000 visitors attended the exhibitions and functions there.

At the rear of the Gallery, above the workshop and storage areas, is a rehearsal studio. The theatre is professionally equipped, seating 400 patrons and providing optimum conditions for seeing and hearing. A Performing Arts Group has now been formed for the twelve or thirteen local companies using the theatre. Theatre attendances average 300 per night.

Apart from the various local users of the theatre, many distinguished companies and artists have performed there.

It would be difficult to assess the impact which this cultural project has had upon Mildura and its economically important tourist population. Professional teachers of ballet and drama have been engaged by the theatre users to improve the talents of the children and adults in Sunraysia. New cultural organisations have been formed to present or promote theatre productions in it and at least twelve special exhibitions each year have been seen in the art gallery which usually sponsors lecturers for the official openings. Three thousand school students visited the galleries during 1967. The annual celebration of the arts and entertainment, the Mildura Wintersun Festival, is organised by the Arts Centre each August and the triennial Sculpture Competitions are also held there.

Eighty thousand seven hundred and twenty-two people used the Museum, Art Gallery or theatre during 1967, and the Mildura Arts Centre has developed into an important part of the cultural and social life in north-west Victoria.

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, 1953–54 to 1966–67*, 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 1966-67 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :

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

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

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

- (6) *The 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, 1966-67

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	11,509	Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—	
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises—		Personal Consumption	.. 13,504
Companies	.. 3,249	Financial Enterprises	.. 317
Unincorporated Enterprises	3,888	Public Authorities	.. 2,684
Dwellings Owned by Persons	1,044	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—	
Public Enterprises	.. 700	Private	.. 3,692
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	.. 20,390	Public Enterprises	.. 1,204
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies	.. 2,392	Public Authorities	.. 926
Gross National Product	.. 22,782	Increase in Value of Stocks	.. 451
Imports of Goods and Services	.. 3,690	Statistical Discrepancy	.. 219
National Turnover of Goods and Services	.. 26,472	Gross National Expenditure	22,997
		Exports of Goods and Services	.. 3,475
		National Turnover of Goods and Services	.. 26,472

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances	.. 1,871	Gross Operating Surplus	.. 8,881
Interest, etc., Paid	.. 1,052	Interest, etc., and Dividends Received	.. 154
Company Income—		Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	.. 17
Income Tax Payable	.. } 2,152		
Dividends Payable	.. }		
Undistributed Income	.. }		
Unincorporated Enterprises Income	.. 2,922		
Personal Income from Dwelling Rent	.. 558		
Public Enterprises Income	.. 497		
Total Outlay	.. 9,052	Total Receipts	.. 9,052

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1966-67—continued

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Depreciation Allowances ..	29	Interest, etc., Received ..	1,371
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	317	Dividends Received and Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas ..	36
Interest Paid ..	476		
Company Income—			
Income Tax Payable ..	} 139		
Dividends Payable ..			
Undistributed Income ..			
Public Enterprises Income ..	130		
Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc. ..	316		
Total Outlay ..	1,407	Total Receipts ..	1,407

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Personal Consumption ..	13,504	Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	11,509
Interest Paid ..	197	Interest, etc., Received ..	616
Income Tax Payable ..	1,869	Dividends ..	388
Estate and Gift Duties Paid ..	154	Unincorporated Enterprises Income ..	2,922
Remittances Overseas ..	78	Income from Dwelling Rent ..	558
Saving ..	1,595	Remittances from Overseas ..	133
		Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	1,271
Total Outlay ..	17,397	Total Receipts ..	17,397

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services ..	2,684	Indirect Taxes ..	2,551
Subsidies ..	159	Income Tax, Estate, and Gift Duties ..	2,879
Interest, etc., Paid ..	579	Interest, etc., Received ..	115
Overseas Grants ..	152	Public Enterprises Income ..	627
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	1,271		
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure ..	54		
Surplus on Current Account ..	1,273		
Total Outlay ..	6,172	Total Receipts ..	6,172

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1966-67—*continued*

6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Exports of Goods and Services	3,475	Imports of Goods and Services	3,690
Interest, etc., Received from Overseas	} 110	Interest, etc., Paid and Dividends	
Dividends Receivable from Overseas		Payable and Profits Remitted	
Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	17	Overseas	353
Personal Remittances from Overseas	133	Undistributed Income Accruing to Overseas Residents	110
Overseas Balance on Current Account	648	Personal Remittances Overseas	78
		Public Authority Grants and Contributions	152
Total Debits to Non-Residents	4,383	Total Credits to Non-Residents	4,383

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—		Depreciation Allowances	1,900
Private	3,692	Increase in Dividend and Income	
Public Enterprises	1,204	Tax Provisions	28
Public Authorities	926	Undistributed Company Income	
Increase in Value of Stocks	451	Accruing to Residents	678
Total Use of Funds	6,273	Retained Investment Income of Life Insurance Funds, etc.	316
		Personal Saving	1,595
Statistical Discrepancy	219	Public Authority Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	54
Total Capital Funds		Public Authorities Surplus on Current Account	1,273
Accruing	6,492	Overseas Balance on Current Account	648
		Total Capital Funds	6,492
		Accruing	6,492

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, 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	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	2,369	2,576	2,881	3,104	3,386
Farm Income*	330	413	415	370	354
Income from Dwelling Rent	150	158	165	168	177
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	246	270	288	306	333
All Other Income	637	706	764	808	861
Total	3,732	4,123	4,513	4,756	5,111

* Unincorporated farms only.

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

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
New South Wales	4,942	5,449	5,942	6,107	6,824
Victoria	3,732	4,123	4,513	4,756	5,111
Queensland	1,653	1,864	1,969	2,078	2,248
South Australia	1,109	1,263	1,378	1,434	1,559
Western Australia	778	861	914	1,080	1,173
Tasmania	360	391	424	447	484
Total Australia	12,574	13,951	15,140	15,902	17,399

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Food	688	730	790	835	890
Cigarettes and Tobacco	99	102	111	122	126
Alcoholic Drinks	166	179	191	215	234
Clothing, etc.	317	343	367	373	387
Chemists' Goods	80	85	92	97	103
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	95	107	116	127	141
Rent	351	375	400	425	454
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	96	103	111	120	128
Household Durables	215	238	259	264	270
Newspapers, Books, etc.	52	60	63	66	70
All Other Goods <i>n.e.i.</i>	94	96	102	110	116
Travel and Communication	400	443	485	495	528
All Other Services	300	324	349	373	406
Total	2,954	3,184	3,437	3,622	3,853

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

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
New South Wales	4,080	4,362	4,698	4,961	5,328
Victoria	2,954	3,184	3,437	3,622	3,853
Queensland	1,343	1,465	1,573	1,659	1,770
South Australia	903	995	1,088	1,140	1,201
Western Australia	690	743	799	873	958
Tasmania	311	328	348	366	394
Total Australia	10,281	11,077	11,943	12,621	13,504

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Gross Value of Farm Production—					
Wool	158	209	176	194	} 923
Other Pastoral Products	161	173	197	220	
Wheat	99	108	109	90	
Other Grain Crops	24	18	22	20	
Other Crops	130	147	164	153	
Farmyard and Dairy Products	204	226	243	242	
Total	776	881	911	919	923
Less Costs—					
Marketing Costs	85	83	96	96	} 563
Seed and Fodder	82	93	83	105	
Depreciation	72	79	86	91	
Wages and Salaries	50	51	53	54	
Other Costs	151	154	172	197	
Total	440	460	490	543	563
Total Farm Income	336	421	421	376	360
Less Company Income	6	8	6	6	6
Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises	330	413	415	370	354

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOMES* BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
New South Wales	353	434	404	189	415
Victoria	330	413	415	370	354
Queensland	229	284	230	205	235
South Australia	96	150	136	106	136
Western Australia	67	75	58	118	111
Tasmania	31	34	40	31	31
Total Australia	1,106	1,390	1,283	1,019	1,282

* Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

Principal Events from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968

1967

- July 17* The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will begin detailed planning of four major road projects to cost \$48m.
- July 27* The Department of Civil Aviation's \$1m HS-125 jet aircraft became the first jet to land at the new airport at Tullamarine.
- July 29* Dr James Robert Knox, Melbourne's new Roman Catholic Archbishop, arrived at Essendon Airport.
- July 31* State Cabinet has appointed an investigation committee to study effects of automation.
- August 15* Melbourne's rainfall of 7.72 in between January and August 1967 is the lowest on record for the year.
- October 4* The State Government has approved works to begin a \$45m project for completion in 1983 to provide extra water for Melbourne.
- October 6* New State Government legislation for Victoria will abolish the option of trial by a judge and jury for motorists on certain serious driving charges. Drivers on some major charges will be dealt with by magistrates in courts of petty sessions.
- October 13* Hastings Shire Council has announced details of its large scale plan for shore reclamation and construction of port facilities at Westernport Bay. The plan involves extending the shoreline out to the deep water channel, enabling wharves to be built.
- October 13* The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Sato, arrived at Essendon Airport for a short visit to Melbourne.
- November 16* Legislation introduced in the Legislative Council will give greater autonomy to the Victoria Institute of Colleges including the responsibility for technical and technological tertiary education diploma courses.
- December 17* The Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt, C.H. was lost while swimming at Cheviot Beach, Portsea.
- December 22* Leaders and representatives of twenty nations were among mourners at a memorial service in St Paul's Cathedral, for the late Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Harold Holt, C.H.
- 1968
- January 10* Victorian Senator Hon. John Grey Gorton became the first Senator in Australia's history to achieve the office of Prime Minister. He subsequently resigned from the Senate and successfully contested the seat of Higgins in the House of Representatives.
- January 31* Melbourne had its hottest day since Black Friday on 13 January 1939. The temperature rose to 110 degrees and stayed there for two hours.

1968

February 9 The Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced that Victoria would receive almost \$11m extra aid from the Federal Government this financial year because of the drought.

February 19 More than thirty houses were destroyed when fire ravaged the Dandenong Ranges.

February 26 The Yarra River in Melbourne was at its lowest level ever recorded. At Warrandyte, the level was only 3 in.

March 6 Melbourne's historic Cliveden Mansions has been sold at public auction for \$440,000. A \$5m convention centre will be built on the site in East Melbourne.

April 2 Three tenders totalling \$22.4m to build Melbourne's Lower Yarra Bridge were approved by the State Executive Council.

April 2 The Minister for Public Works, Hon. M. V. Porter, opened the first stage of 4.5 miles of the Tullamarine Freeway.

April 9 Under new legislation hotels and licensed restaurants in Victoria will soon be able to apply for cabaret licences to stay open until 3 a.m. The legislation will also, for the first time, allow hotels to have bar facilities without accommodation.

April 22 Health and welfare organisations supported the State Government's Bill to give courts power to order alcoholics and drug addicts convicted of offences to receive treatment at Government centres.

April 30 The State Executive Council gave final approval to the Master Plan for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

May 3 Victoria's drought is now considered to have ended, according to the Minister for Drought Relief, Hon. Sir William McDonald. Thousands of cattle which were moved to New South Wales to escape the drought have begun the long trek back to Victoria.

May 15 The Ethiopian Emperor, His Majesty Haile Selassie, landed at Essendon Airport to commence a short visit to Victoria.

May 23 The Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Ghandi, flew from Canberra to Melbourne for a one day State visit.

May 29 The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Philip, was welcomed at Essendon Airport for the occasion of the Third Commonwealth Study Conference session in Melbourne.

May 30 Prince Philip opened the \$1.3m Australian National Science Centre, Clunies Ross House, in Melbourne.

June 28 The Royal Mint in Melbourne ceased its operations which have been transferred to Canberra.

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	Company Law in Victoria ..	1967
Agricultural Extension Services	1968	Country Roads Board, History of	1961
Alfred Hospital	1963	Criminal Law	1963
Aluminium Industry	1967	Crown Lands and Survey	
Animal Husbandry	1963	Department, History of ..	1968
Apprenticeship Commission ..	1968	Crown Law Department ..	1965
Architecture in Victoria,		Currency, History of ..	1961
Development of	1962	Decimal Currency, Introduction	
Assurance, Life	1962	of	1968
Audio-Visual Education ..	1964	Drama, Opera and Ballet ..	1968
Austin Hospital, Heidelberg ..	1966	Dried Fruits Industry ..	1967
Australian Administrative Staff		Economic Aspects of Forests ..	1967
College	1961	Education—	
Australian College of Education	1961	Australian College of ..	1961
Australian Road Safety Council	1966	Handicapped Children ..	1968
Automation and Technical		History of Catholic ..	1961
Development in Industry ..	1967	History of Primary ..	1963
Aviation, Civil, History of ..	1962	History of State ..	1961
Ballarat	1963	Technical	1965
Bank, State Savings of Victoria,		in Victoria, 1945-60,	
History of	1961	Secondary	1962
Banking, History of	1961	University	1966
Bendigo	1964	Educational Broadcasts to	
Birds of Victoria	1966	Schools	1968
Broadcasting, History of ..	1961	Electricity Commission, State,	
Broadcasting and Television		History of	1961
Standards	1965	Employers' Associations ..	1964
Brown Coal Production : State		Epidemics	1967
Electricity Commission of		Export Trade, Law Relating to	1968
Victoria	1962	Farming Industry, Government	
Building—		Assistance	1964
Developments in Methods		Farm Management in Victoria ..	1967
since 1945	1964	Farming, Mechanisation of ..	1962
in Early Victoria	1968	Fish of Victoria	1967
Materials	1966	Flora of Victoria	1962
Chemical Industry	1963	Geelong	1962
Children's Welfare Department,		Geology	1961
History of	1961	Glass Industry	1965
Civil Defence and the State		Gordon Institute of Technology	1962
Disaster Plan	1966	Governors, List of	1961
		Health, History of Public ..	1961
		History of Victoria	1961

APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Hospitals—		Music	1965
Alfred	1963	Nursing, History of	1961
Austin	1966	Oil Refining Industry	1961
Dental	1965	Old People's Welfare Council	1966
Fairfield	1961	Painting in Victoria to 1945	1964
Geelong	1962	Palaeontology of Victoria	1965
in Victoria	1964	Parliament—	
Prince Henry's	1964	Administrative Machinery of	1968
Queen Victoria Memorial	1967	Deadlock between Houses	1965
Royal Children's	1964	Presiding Officers of	1967
Royal Melbourne	1962	Parliamentary Committees	1964
Royal Victorian Eye and		Parliamentary Privilege	1966
Ear	1968	Pastoral Industry, History of	1963
St Vincent's	1965	Pastures, Development of	
Housing Commission of Victoria	1965	Victoria's	1962
Industrial Development in the		Petrochemical Industry in	
Post-War Period	1962	Victoria	1964
Irrigation	1962	Planning, Regional	1962
Lakes	1965	Planning, Town and Country	1961
Land Settlement, History of	1961	Plant Ecology of the Coast	1968
Lalrobe Valley	1965	Port Phillip Pilot Service	1963
Law of Contract in Victoria	1965	Premier's Department, History of	1964
Law, Function of	1961	Private Legislation	1962
Law of Retail Sales and Hire		Post Office in Victoria, History of	1961
Purchase in Victoria	1966	Public Works Department,	
Law of Torts in Victoria	1964	History of	1967
Legislation, Private	1962	Publishing, Book	1965
Libraries, Victoria's Special and		Quarrying	1966
Research	1964	Research in Victorian	
Library Services, Regional	1965	Universities	1968
Lighthouses	1964	Retailing in Victoria	1962
Mammals	1963	River Improvement and Drainage	
Management Techniques in		Trusts	1968
Manufacturing Industry	1963	Rivers and Water Resources	1963
Manufacturing, History of	1961	Royal Society of Victoria	1963
Marine Meteorology	1966	Rural Finance	1965
Medical Research at Monash		St. Vincent's School of Medical	
University	1966	Research	1965
Medical Research at the Royal		Sanctuary, Sir Colin MacKenzie	1965
Women's Hospital	1965	Scallop Fishery	1967
Medical Research at the		Sculpture in Victoria	1964
University of Melbourne	1964	Secondary Industry, Development	
Medical School, University of		of	1965
Melbourne, 1862 to 1962	1963	Secondary Industry and Its	
Medicine, Developments from		Educational Requirements	1964
1910 to 1960	1963	Shepparton	1967
Melbourne City Council	1961	Short Term Money Market	1967
Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961	Social Services, Voluntary	1965
Meteorology in Fire Prevention	1968	Soil Conservation Authority	1961
Metropolitan Transportation		Soils of Victoria	1964
Committee	1968	Sport in Victoria	1964
Mines Department, History of	1961	State Electricity Supply, History	
Ministers of the Crown,		of	1961
1851-1855	1961	State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Ministries and Premiers,		Subdivision of Land in Strata	1968
1855-1955	1961	Teacher Training	1967
Molluscs of Victoria	1968	Telecommunications, Overseas,	
Money Bills	1963	History of	1962
Motor Vehicle Industry	1962	Television and Broadcasting	
Mountain Regions	1962	Standards	1965
		Television Programme Research	1966

APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Television Technical Planning ..	1967	Victorian Railways, History of	1962
Tertiary Agricultural Education	1966	Voluntary Social Welfare Work	
Textile Industry	1968	for the Physically Handicapped	1968
Tourist Attractions in Victoria ..	1966	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute	
Trade, Victoria's, Pattern of ..	1964	of Medical Research ..	1968
Traffic Control in Melbourne ..	1968	Wangaratta	1968
Tramways, 1930-1961 ..	1963	Warrnambool	1966
Treasury, The	1966	Water Research Foundation ..	1966
TRESS System, P.M.G. ..	1963	Water Supply and Sewerage in	
University Development in		Country Towns	1968
Victoria	1966	Wildlife in Relation to Natural	
Victorian Provincial Gardens ..	1967	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	Physiographic Divisions of	
Annual Rainfall	1965	Victoria	1968
Average Annual Rainfall ..	1968	Port of Melbourne	1966
Chief Physiographic Divisions		Radio Navigation	1965
of Victoria	1968	Railway Lines of Victoria ..	1968
Civil Air Services	1963	Rainfall (Annual)	1965
Coal Deposits Located in		Rainfall Variability	1968
Victoria	1963	Regional Planning Boundaries	1962
Coastal Vegetation	1968	Regular Air Services	1964
Coastline of Victoria	1967	Rivers, Lakes, and Catchments	1965
Counties and Statistical Districts		Roads of Victoria	1966
of Victoria	1968	Shepparton Irrigation Area ..	1967
Dandenong Valley Authority	1968	Soils of Victoria	1964
Distribution of Beef Cattle ..	1964	State Electoral Provinces for	
Distribution of Dairy Cattle ..	1964	Legislative Council	1968
Distribution of Pigs	1964	State Electoral Districts for	
Distribution of Sheep	1964	Legislative Assembly	1968
Fishing Grounds of Victoria ..	1967	Statistical Divisions of Victoria	
Geological Features of Victoria	1961	(Annual)	1968
Lake Systems	1965	Town and Country Planning ..	1968
Latrobe Valley	1965	Wangaratta and Surrounding	
Melbourne and Surrounding		Shires	1968
Area as Defined by the		Warrnambool and Surrounding	
Greater Melbourne Plan ..	1962	District	1966
Melbourne and Surrounding		Water Resources and River	
Area: Boundary of P.M.G.'s		Basins	1966
"Extended Local Service		Water Supply System	1964
Area"	1962	Westernport	1967
Melbourne Statistical Division	1968	Wildlife Reserves	1966
National Television Network ..	1965	Vegetation Provinces of Victoria	1962
Natural Gas and Oil		Victoria's Main Power Trans-	
Exploration	1968	mission System	1968
Ornithological Regions of		Zones of Natural Occurrence of	
Victoria	1966	Principal Forest Types ..	1962

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

Appendix F

A Select Bibliography of Books about Victoria

- BASSET, 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.
- 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.
- BRIDE, T. F.—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.
- CARBONI, R.—The Eureka Stockade. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 182 pages.
- CASEY, M. and others. Early Melbourne architecture : 1840 to 1888. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1963. 184 pages.
- CAVANAUGH, 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.
- 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.
- DEAKIN, A.—The crisis in Victorian politics, 1879–1881 : a personal retrospect. Melbourne University Press, 1957. 94 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.
- 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.
- 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.

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- KIDDLE, M.—Men of yesterday : social history of the Western District of Victoria, 1834–1890. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 574 pages.
- 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.
- PASTORALISTS REVIEW.—Pastoral homes of Australia : Volume 1, Victoria. Melbourne, Pastoralists Review, 1910.
- 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.
- SANDS AND McDUGALL's directory of Victoria. Melbourne, Sands and McDougall, 1966. 2716 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.
- SERLE, G.—The golden age : a history of the colony of Victoria 1851–1861. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 456 pages.
- SHILLINGLAW, J. J.—Historical records of Port Phillip : the first annals of the Colony of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1879. 142 pages.
- SMYTH, R. B.—The Aborigines of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1878. 2 vols.
- 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. 17th *ed.*, 1966–67. South Melbourne, Directory House, 1966. 3 vols. *Contents* : Melbourne, city and suburbs ;—West Victoria;—East Victoria.
- VICTORIAN MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY : also Commonwealth and State guide and water supply record for 1966. Annual. Melbourne, Arnall and Jackson, 1966. 1150 pages.
- VICTORIAN STATE PARLIAMENTARY AND CIVIC GUIDE. 6th *ed.* Melbourne, Eric White Associates, 1966. 136 pages.
- WALKABOUT ; Australian way of life magazine. Melbourne, National Travel Association ; monthly ; 1934 to date.
- WHO'S WHO IN AUSTRALIA. 18th *ed.*, 1965. 952. 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 1967-68 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.—The first Australians; prehistory-1810. Illustrated by G. Melrose. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1968. (Seeing History, 1.) 98 pages.
- THE AGE (Newspaper), *Melbourne*.—The Holt report; a full investigation into the death of the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Harold Holt, on December 17, 1967. Written by J. Larkin and G. Barker. Melbourne, 1968. (An "Age" Insight Book.) 121 pages.
- ALEXANDER, F.—Australia since federation; a narrative and critical analysis. Melbourne, Nelson (Australia), 1967. 352 pages.
- ANGUS, J. C.—A story of the districts included in the Shire of Wangaratta; published by the Shire Council to mark its centenary. Wangaratta, Shire Council, 1967. 105 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH—Research into education, improving its value to the practice of education; papers presented at a conference convened . . . 18-23 May, 1967. Hawthorn, 1967. 154 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK—Australian Resources Development Bank Limited. Melbourne, 1967. 8 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION THROUGH ART—Collection of photographs of buildings of historical interest in Victoria. Melbourne, The Society, by courtesy of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1967. 15 photographs 46×59 cm., 15 photographs, 26×21 cm.
- BACH, J.—William Bligh. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. 30 pages.
- BARNARD, M. F.—Miles Franklin. Melbourne, Hill of Content, 1967. 174 pages.
- BILLOT, C. P., *ed.*—Poets and poetasters of Geelong. Compiled and edited by C. P. Billot from the collection of Roy H. Holden. Geelong, Regional Library, 1967. 107 pages.
- BLAINEY, G. N.—Across a red world. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1968. 215 pages.
- BLAINEY, G. N.—The tyranny of distance; how distance shaped Australia's history. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1968. 365 pages.
- BLAINEY, G. N.—Wesley College, the first hundred years, by G. Blainey, J. Morrissey and S. E. K. Hulme. Melbourne, Wesley College in association with Robertson and Mullens, 1967. 240 pages.
- BORCHARDT, D. H.—Senescence and fertility. Melbourne, Cheshire for La Trobe University, 1967. 16 pages.
- BRASS, A. J. D.—Bleeding earth; a doctor looks at Vietnam. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1968. 189 pages.
- BROWN, I. F., *ed.*—The Australian Ballet, 1962-1965; a record of the company, its dancers and its ballets. Melbourne, Longmans, 1967. 154 pages.
- BULL, J. C.—Story of Gippsland shipping; discoveries of the early navigators, lakes, steamers, coastal windjammers, shipwrecks and famous captains, by J. C. Bull and P. J. Williams. Metung, The Authors, 1967. 110 pages.
- BUXTON, G. L.—The Riverina 1861-1891; an Australian regional study. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 338 pages.
- CAMERON, B. D.—National income; an introduction. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. (Australian Economics Handbooks.) 76 pages.

APPENDIX G—*continued*

- CAMPBELL, D. G.—Drought ; causes, effects, solutions. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 135 pages.
- CANTLON, M.—Homesteads of Victoria 1836–1900. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1967. 108 pages.
- CARTER, I. R.—God and three shillings ; the story of the Brotherhood of St Laurence. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1967. 173 pages.
- CARTER, O. V.—Walter Zumstein ; pioneer. Horsham, Horsham and District Historical Society, 1967. 12 pages.
- CHAPMAN, T.—Six views of Hobart Town ; from sketches by T. Chapman ; lithographed, printed and published by T. Bluett, Hobart Town, V. D. L. Melbourne, Evans, 1967. Facsimile reprint of Hobart Town Views first published in 1844. 7 plates.
- CLARK, C. M. H.—A history of Australia ; II. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, 1822–1838. Melbourne University Press, 1968. 364 pages.
- CLARK, G. J.—In fear of China. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1967. 219 pages.
- CORDEN, W. M.—Australian economic policy discussion ; a survey. Melbourne University Press, 1968. 71 pages.
- CUNNINGHAM, K. S.—An Australian school at work, by K. S. Cunningham and D. J. Ross. Hawthorn, Australian Council for Educational Research, 1967. 160 pages.
- DALZIEL, A. J.—Evatt the enigma. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1967. 186 pages.
- DAVIDSON, F. G.—Economics and economic policy. Melbourne, Cheshire for La Trobe University, 1967. 15 pages.
- DUTTON, G. P. H.—The hero as murderer ; the life of Edward John Eyre, Australian explorer and Governor of Jamaica, 1815–1901. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 416 pages.
- DUTTON, G. P. H.—On my island ; poems by Geoffrey Dutton. Illustrated by John Perceval. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 40 pages.
- DUTTON, G. P. H.—Poems soft and loud. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 79 pages.
- ELLIOTT, B. R.—The landscape of Australian poetry. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967. 346 pages.
- FINN, E.—Garryowen's Melbourne ; a selection from *The chronicles of early Melbourne 1835–1852* by Garryowen. Edited by Margaret Weidenhofer. Melbourne, Nelson (Australia), 1967. 197 pages.
- FISHER, J. A.—History of Yaapect, 1898–1966. Compiled by J. and F. Fisher for the occasion of the "Back to Yaapect", Easter, 1966. Yaapect, The Author, 1966. 31 pages.
- FITZGERALD, R. T.—The printers of Melbourne, the history of a union. Melbourne, Pitman in association with the Printing and Kindred Industries Union, 1967. 173 pages.
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Appendix H

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Printed Publications

Victorian Year Book (Price \$1.50 plus postage)

Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 20c plus postage)

Mimeographed Publications

(Free on application)

General

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review

General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

Building

Building Approvals (Monthly)

Building Approvals by Local Government Areas (Quarterly)

Building Statistics (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

APPENDIX H—*continued*

Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas
 Hospital Morbidity Statistics
 Industrial Accident Statistics
 Vital Statistics : Preliminary

Factory Production

Factory Statistics : Preliminary
 Factory Statistics
 Production Statistics (Monthly)

Finance, Local Government, and Transport

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

Mining

Mining and Quarrying Operations

Rural

Agricultural Statistics
 Apicultural Statistics
 Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : March to November)
 Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughterings 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 Production
 Oats and Barley : Acreage
 Onions : Acreage and Production
 Pick-up, Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties
 Potatoes : Estimated Acreage
 Rural Holdings : Classified by Type of Activity (Irregularly)
 Rural Statistics
 Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
 Vegetables : Acreage and Production
 Viticultural Statistics
 Wheat : Acreage and Varieties
 Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

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

INDEX

NOTE.—Where there is more than one reference to a subject, the chief reference is given in bold numerals. Where there are two important references to a subject, both appear in bold print.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
A		Banks, Private	695
Aboriginal Affairs, Ministry of ..	633	Total Deposits in	695-696
Aboriginals in Victoria	144-145	Trading	683-685
Accident Insurance Office, State ..	705	Barley	336-337
Accidental Deaths	168-169	Basic Wage	179-184
Accidents, Industrial	205-210	Benefits, Hospital and Nursing Home ..	558-559
Road Traffic	786-788	Medical	559-560
Transport	169	National Health	558-563
Acts, State, Passed during 1967 ..	86-91	Pharmaceutical	560
Adoption of Children	158	Unemployment and Sickness ..	556-557
Aerial Agriculture	323-324, 793	Bills of Sale	716
Work Operations	789-790	Births	154-158
Aerodromes	789	Books about Victoria	847-848
Age Pensions	553	Books Published, Select Bibliography ..	849-853
Agricultural Colleges	311-312	Boots and Shoes	438
Education, Research, and ..	311-315	Boundaries and Area of Victoria ..	27
Extension Services	311-315	Breeding, Stock	353
Machinery and Implements	431	Bridges and Roads	232, 271
Agriculture, Aerial	323-324, 793	Broadcasting	466-468
Victorian Department of	312-313	Commercial	467
Airport, Essendon	794	Broiler Industry	364-365
Tullamarine	791-792	Building Approvals	621-622
Alienation of Land	294-295	Control	234
Ambulance Services	536	Development in City of Mel- bourne	616-618
Annual Leave	196	Grants, Infant Welfare	529
Anti-Cancer Council	547-548	and Housing	616-638
Applied Science, Institute of ..	464-465	Societies	706
Apprenticeship Commission	197-199	Statistics	619-626
Arbitration, Industrial	175-179	Supervision and Control of	618
Area and Boundaries of Victoria ..	27	Buildings, New	622-626
Arrivals from and Departures ..	142-143	Bursaries and Scholarships	484-486
Overseas	142-143	Bush Nursing Association, Victorian ..	540-541
Articles in Previous Victorian Year ..	844-846	Butter and Cheese	440
Books	844-846	C	
Artificial Fertilizers	322-323	Cabinet	71-72
Arts Centre	460-461	Cancer Institute Board	544-547
Assurance Fund	713	Services in Operation	546-547
Asthma Foundation of Victoria ..	550	Canning of Foods	432-435, 439
Australian Broadcasting Commission ..	466-467	Care of the Elderly	582-584
Broadcasting Control Board ..	466, 469	Cargoes Discharged and Shipped ..	751-753
National Accounts	834-841	Catchments, Water	41
Post Office (<i>see</i> Postmaster- General's Department)	331-332	Catholic Education	495
Wheat Board	331-332	Census of 1966	119-130
Aviation, Civil	788-794	Populations 1933 to 1966 ..	112-119
B		of Retail Establishments	727-733
Baby Health Centres (<i>see</i> Infant Welfare)	439	Charitable Institutions	536-539
Bakeries	439	Charter Operations, Aerial	790
Ballarat Sewerage Authority	277-278	Chief Justice	74
Water Commissioners	277	Child Endowment	555-556
Banking during 1967	681-683	Citizenship and Naturalisation ..	143-144
Legislation, Commonwealth	681	Civil Aviation	788-794
Bankruptcies	600	Climate of Melbourne	62-66 , 68
		of Victoria .. .. .	..47-62

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Clothing	437	Deaths	159
Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund..	670	Accidental	168-169
Production	383	Causes of	159-173
Colleges, Agricultural	311-312	Debt, Public	674-680
Commercial Broadcasting	467	Sinking Fund, National	679-680
Television	470-471	Decentralisation of Manufacturing	
Commonwealth Banking Corpor-		Industries	394-395
ation	687-691	Department of Agriculture, Victoria	
Banking Legislation	681	of Education	312-313
Conciliation and Arbitration		of Health	107-110
Commission	178-179	of Housing	518-529
Development Bank 302-303, 689-691		of Labour and Industry	626
Employment Service	212-214	and National Service	175
Grants	645-649	of Local Government	212
Industrial Court	178-179	Postmaster-General's	227-230
Savings Bank	688-689, 690	of Trade and Industry, Common-	794-803
Scholarship Schemes	485-486	wealth	395-396
Scientific and Industrial Re-		Departments, History of State	
search Organisation	396	Government	107
Social Services	551-558	State	101
and State Taxation Law	590-594	Departures and Arrivals from	
Trading Bank	688	Overseas	142-143
Communications	794-806	Deposits in Savings Banks	659-696
Companies Registered	716-717	Diabetes Mellitus	166
Company Tax	666	Diseases of Digestive System	168
Compensation, Workers	210-212	Genito-Urinary System	168
Consolidated Revenue Fund	649-651	the Heart	166-167
Constitution of Victoria	69-72	Infective and Parasitic	163
Consumer Price Index	220-222	the Respiratory System	167
Consumption Expenditure, Personal	840	Dispensaries, Friendly Societies	584-586
Containers	442	Disputes, Industrial	199-200
Cool Storage, Fruit	349-350	Districts, Statistical	289-294, 319
Co-operative Housing Societies		Divorce	151-153
Organisations	707-708	Drainage, Stormwater	267
Societies	586-587	Driving Licences	779-780
Coroners, Committals by	607	Drought	53-55, 58
Corporations, Public	101	Duties, Probate	654-655
Correspondence School	477	Stamp	657-658
Council of Adult Education	516-517	Duty, Lottery	659
of Public Education	490	Dwellings, New, Number of	624-625
Councils, Municipal	231		
Country Fire Authority	280-281	E	
Roads Board	257-261	Earnings, Average Weekly	191
Sewerage Authorities	278	and Hours, Survey of Weekly	192-194
County Court	597	Education	475-518
Court, Children's	600-604	Agricultural	311-312
County	597	Catholic	495
Industrial	178-179	Council of Adult	516-517
Licensing	611-612	Council of Public	490
Supreme	595-596	Development of Curricula	479-481
Courts	594-599	State Expenditure on	487-489
of Petty Sessions	598-599, 605-606	System	475-479
Cremation	174	Technical	486-487
Crime Statistics	605-611	Egg Industry	365-366
Crops and Growers	326-328	Elections, Municipal	231-232
Minor	353	Parliamentary	98-99
Principal	328-343	State, Voting Features of	95-96
Crown Lands, Alienation of	295	Electoral System	93-99
Cultivation, Progress of	325	Electors, Number Enrolled	94-95
Customs Regulations	739	Electric Light and Power	444
Revenue	747-748	Electrical Machinery, Cables, and	
		Apparatus	430
D			
Dairying Industry	356-358		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Electricity Commission, State	446-451	Fire Authority, Country ..	280-281
Generated	451	Brigades Board, Metropolitan	279-280
Employment and Unemployment	212-220	Marine, and General Insurance	699-705
Civilian	216-220	Fires, Forest	371-372
Control of	212-214	Fisheries Statistics	376-377
in Factories	408-412	and Wildlife	374-377
in Industry Groups	218-219	Flats, New, Number of	624-625
Service, Commonwealth	212-214	Floods	43-45, 58-59
Ensilage	340	Fodder Conservation	354-356
Entertainments Tax	661	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	.. 438
Epidemiological Research	549-550	Retail Prices	223
Essendon Airport	794	Foreshores, Melbourne	271
Estate Duty, Commonwealth	.. 655	Forest Fires	371-372
Events, Principal, from 1 July		Forestry	368-374
1967 to 30 June 1968	842-843	Founding and Casting	432
Examinations Board, Victorian		Freeways	272-273
Universities and Schools	496-498	Friendly Societies	584-586
Examinations, Matriculation	.. 498	Fruit, Cool Storage	349-350
Excise Revenue	747-748	Industries	346-351
Executive Council	71	Fuel and Power, Ministry of	444-446
Expenditure State	649-651	Furniture	440-441
Export Controls and Incentives	.. 739		
Frozen Meat	367-368	G	
Price Index	225-226	Gallery, National	459-463
Exports	742-744	Gaols	568-569
		Gas Industry	452-454
F		Works	451
Factories, Child Labour in	412	Geelong Harbor Trust	757-759
Classification of	398-406	Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	275-276
Cost of Materials Used	415	Geographical Features .. ..	.. 27-36
Employment in	408-412	Gordon Institute of Technology,	
Government	456	Geelong	512-514
Land, Building, Plant and		Government Administration	101-110
Machinery	420-423	Employees	219
Power, Fuel, and Light Used	413-415	Factories	456
Relation of Costs to Output and		Financial Activity	639-642
Production	417-419	Grants, Municipalities	238-239
Salaries, Wages, and Other Costs		Housing Activities	626-633
.. ..	412-413	Instrumentalities	102-106
and Shops	196-197	Ministries .. ..	.. 73-74
Summary of	401	Governor of Victoria .. ..	.. 69-70
Value of Output and Production		Grain Elevators Board	329-330
.. ..	416-417	Grants to the States	645-649
Factory Development	401	Gross National Expenditure	.. 835
Products, Principal	423-425	Product	834
Statistics, Definitions in	397-398	Groundwater in Victoria	384-386
Family Welfare	563-566, 575-576		
Farm Development Loan Fund	.. 302	H	
Income	841	Harbor Trust, Geelong	757-759
Machinery	324	Melbourne	754-757
Farming	311-368	Portland	759-760
Collection of Statistics	317-318	Hay	339
Principal Items	318	Health Benefits, National	558-563
Federal Parliament, Victorian		Department of	518-529
Members of	100-101	Heart, Diseases of	166-167
Fertilizers, Artificial	322-323	Highways and Roads	257-259
Finance, Private	681-726	Hire Purchase Operations	.. 726
Public	639-680	Holdings, Rural, Classification of	314-317, 320-322
Rural	297-304		
Financial Relations with the Com-			
monwealth	642-649		
Transactions, Government	639-642		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Home Finance Trust	634	Interstate and Overseas Trade	736-748
Savings Grant Scheme	629-630	Invalid Pensions	553-554
Homes, War Service	628	Irrigation and Land Settlement	289-310
Homicide	169		
Honey Industry	368	J	
Hosiery	436	Judiciary	74
Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits		Justice and Administration of Law	588-616
Hospitals and Charities Commission	558-559		
Private	532-535	K	
Public	535	Knitted Goods	436
Regional Planning	534, 536-539		
Hours and Earnings, Survey of		L	
Weekly	192-194	Labour and Industry, Department	
Hours of Work, Average Weekly	195	of	175
Standard	194-195	and National Service, Depart-	
Houses, New	625-626	ment of	212
Housing Activities, Government	626-633	Organisations	200-213
for Aged Persons	636-638	Lakes	45-46
Agreements, Commonwealth-		Lambing	361-362
State	627-628	Land, Alienation of	294-295
and Building	616-638	Settlement and Irrigation	289-310
Commission of Victoria	632-633	Tax	655-657
Department of	626	Transfer of	712-713
Finance Statistics	636	Transfers, Mortgages	714-715
Institutions Approved	634	Utilisation	289-294
Loans	635-636	Utilisation Advisory Council	296-297
Loans Insurance Corporation	630-631	Valuation	229-230, 236-238
Housing Societies, Co-operative	634-635	La Trobe University	507-509
		Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage	
I		Board	276-277
Immigration	138-144	Law	588-589
Imports	742-744	Administration of, and Justice	588-616
Income, Farm	841	Leave Annual	196
Personal	839-840	Long Service	196
Tax	661-666	Legal Departments and Officers	588-589
Industrial Accidents	205-210	Profession	588
Arbitration	175-179	Legislation, Banking	681
Awards, Incidence of	191-192	Industrial	394
Conditions	175-212	Licensing	611-612
Disputes	199-200	Overseas and Interstate Trade	736-740
Legislation	394	Legislative Assembly	82-85
Safety	203-205	Council	81-82
Industries, Details of	427-456	Letters, Posted and Received	801
Individual	427-456	Library Council of Victoria	457-458
Infant Mortality Statistics	169-173	State	458-459
Welfare, Building Grants	529	Licences, Broadcast and Television	803
Expenditure on	529	Driving	779-780
Services	525-529	Licensing Court	611-612
Inquests	606-607	Legislation	611-612
Insects of Victoria	1-25	Liens on Wool and Crops	715
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	723-726	Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria	70-71
Institute of Applied Science	464-465	Life Insurance	696-699
of Colleges	509-510	Linseed	341-342
Insurance, Fire, Marine, and General	699-705	Liquor Tax	658-659
Life	696-699	Livestock	353-354
Motor Vehicle	704	Loan Fund, Expenditure from	673-674
Types of Cover	700	Local Authorities Superannuation	
of Workers	210-212	Board	242-243

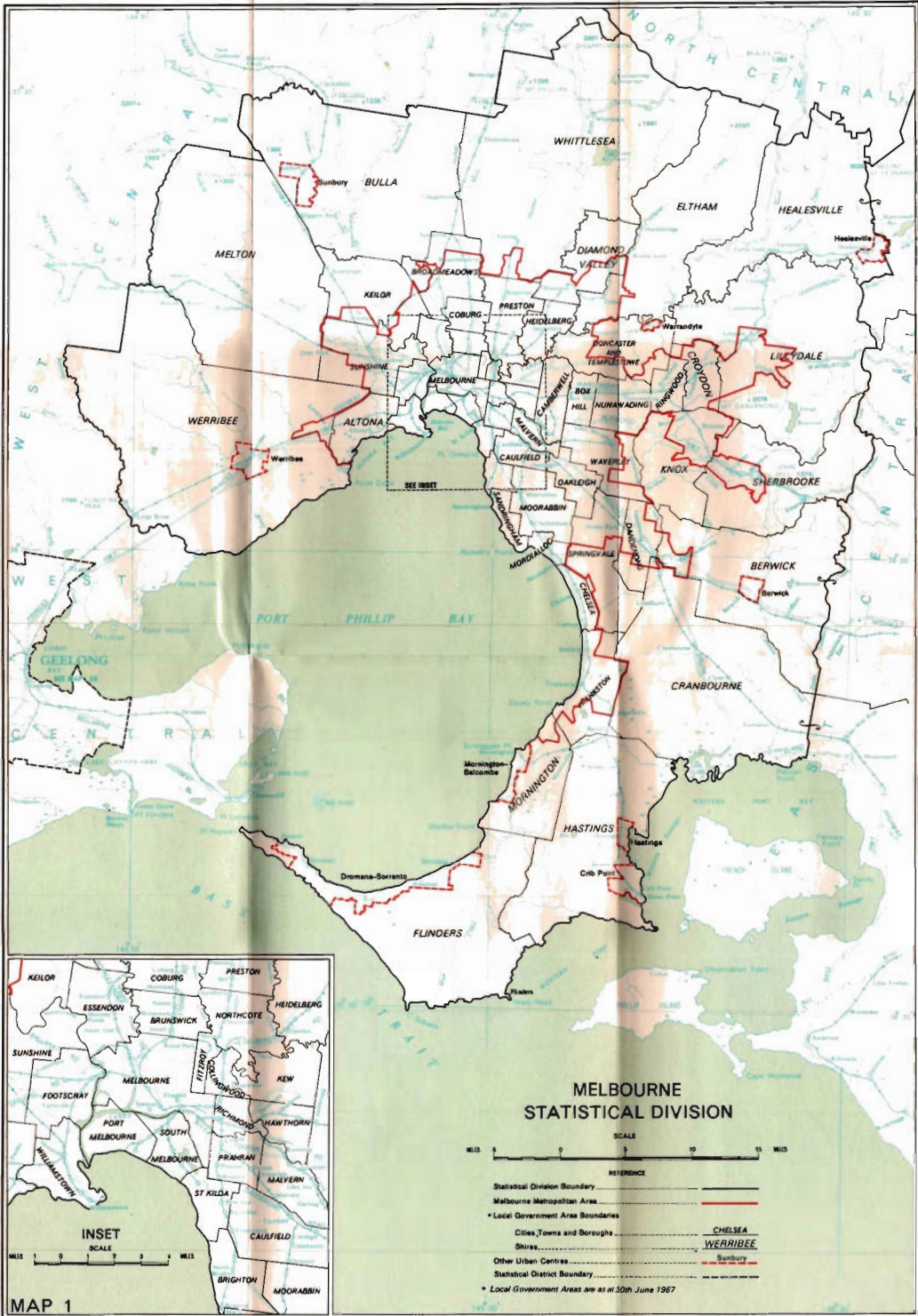
	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Local Government Administration		Migration	138-144
Department ..	227-247	Mildura	807-833
Properties Rated, Loans	227-230	Mineral Production ..	383
Outstanding ..	247-248	Mining	378-383
New Money Loan Raisings ..	282	Ministries	73-74
Statistics of ..	247-256	Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs ..	633
Long Service Leave ..	196	of Fuel and Power ..	444-446
Lord Mayor's Children's Camp,		Monash University ..	502-506
Portsea	582	Money Market, Short Term	241,721-723
Fund	543	Orders and Postal Orders ..	801
Lottery (Tattersall) Duty ..	659	Mortgages of Real Estate ..	714-715
Lower Yarra Crossing Authority ..	786	Stock	715
		Motor Boats	783
		Motor Car Insurance Office, State	
		704-705	
M		Motor Vehicle Insurance ..	704
Machinery, Agricultural ..	431	Taxation	653-654
Electrical	430	Motor Vehicles	431, 779-782
Farm	324	Drivers' Licences ..	779-780
and Plant, Factories ..	421-422	Registration	779-782
Machines and Conveyances ..	429	Mountain Regions	35-36
Magistrates, Stipendiary ..	598	Mountains, Heights of ..	36
Mail Services	795-797	Municipal Administrative Costs ..	251
Maintenance Subsidies, Pre-School	528	Association of Victoria ..	241-242
Maize	338	Borrowing Powers ..	240-241
Malignant Neoplasms	163-165	Business Undertakings ..	252-253
Manufacturing Activity	393-426	Elections	231-232
Development during 1967 ..	393-394	Loan Finance	253-255
Maps in Previous Victorian Year		Officers	232
Books, List of	846	Revenue and Expenditure ..	248-251
Margins, Wage	187-188	Municipalities	230-243
Marine Animal Ecology of Victoria's		Boundary Changes, 1 July 1966	
Coastline	36-40	to 30 June 1967	138
Marriages	146-150	Constitution of	227-229
Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School		Government Grants	238-239
Services	525-529	Powers and Duties of ..	232-236
Maternity Allowances	555	Museum, National	463-464
Matriculation Examination ..	498		
Meat, Frozen, Exported	367-368	N	
Industry	364	National Accounts, Australian ..	834-841
Medical Benefits	559-560	Association of Testing Author-	
Research	549-550	ities	396
Service, School	522-523	Debt Sinking Fund	679-680
Melbourne Building Development in		Gallery of Victoria	459-463
1967	616-618	Museum of Victoria	463-464
City Council	243-247	Parks and Gardens	472-475
Climate of	62-63, 66, 68	Television	472
Harbor Trust	754-757	Trust of Australia (Victoria) ..	638
Port and Cargo Facilities ..	755-756	Natural Gas in Victoria ..	378-382
and Metropolitan Board of		Naturalisation and Citizenship ..	143-144
Works	262-273	Newspapers and Periodicals ..	441-442
Farm at Werribee	266	Nursing	535
Revenue and Expenditure ..	269-270, 272		
and Metropolitan Tramways		O	
Board	774-777	Oats	335-336
Sewerage System	265-266	Occupational Status	214-216
Water Supply	263-265	Oil and Natural Gas	378-382
Members of State Parliament ..	81-85	Oils, Mineral	428
Mental Health Authority ..	530-532	Omnibus Services	776-778
Metals, Machines and Conveyances	429	Onions	341
Non-Ferrous	432	Orchards, Fruit Trees in ..	348
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	279-280		
Rivers and Streams	267-268		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Overseas and Interstate Trade	736-748	Potatoes	340-341
Overseas Telecommunications Com- mission	803-806	Poultry Slaughtered	367
P		Power, Fuel, and Light Used in Factories	413-415
Paramedical Services	548-549	Stations, Electric	451
Parklands, Melbourne	272	Pre-Natal Service	527
Parliament, Federal, Victorian		Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies	528
Members of	100-101	Services	527-529
Members of State	81-85	Press, The	465-466
of Victoria	75-92	Price Index, Consumer	220-222
Parliamentary By-Elections	99	Export	225-226
Debates (Hansard)	77-81	Share	720-721
Elections	98-99	Price Indexes, Retail	220-223
Government, Cost of	85-86	Wholesale	224-225
Papers	91-92	Prices	220-226
Procedure	76-77	Primary Industries Other than Farming	368-387
Retirement and Superannuation Funds	670-671	Production, Value of	387-390
Parliaments, Number and Duration of	85	Primary Schools	476, 482-484
Parole, Adult	570-574	Principal Events from 1 July 1967 to 30 June 1968	842-843
Youth	570-574	Printing	442
Passenger and Goods Rail Traffic		Prisons and Prisoners	568-569
	765-766	Private Streets, Construction of 233,	255-256
Pastoral and Dairying	353-368	Probate	710-712
Finance Companies, Advances	303	Duties	654-655
Pensioner Medical Service	561	Probation, Adult	571-572
Pensions, Age	553	Children's Court	572-573
and Gratuities	667-672	Production Statistics, Monthly Value of	426
Invalid	553-554	Properties Rated	387-390
War and Service	577-578	Protection of Industry	247-248
Widows	554	Public Debt	396
Personal Consumption Expenditure Income	840 839-840	Health Engineering	674-680
Petty Sessions, Courts 598-599, 605-606		Solicitor	520-521
Pharmaceutical Benefits	560	Trustee	589
and Toilet Preparations	428	Publications Issued by the Victorian Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics	708-710
Pharmacy, Victorian College of	514-515	Pupils, Enrolments at Registered Schools	853-854
Physical Divisions	28-31		492-494
Environment and Land Use	31-35	Q	
Pig Industry	358-359	Quarrying	386-837
Pilots, Port Phillip Sea	753-754	R	
Plant and Machinery, Factories Plastics	421-422 443	Racing	613
Poisons Information Centre	542-543	Taxation	660-661
Police, Pensions and Superannuation Victoria	669-670 613-616	Radio Communications	799
Population	111-145	Stations	802
Estimates	131-138	Railway Gauge Standardisation	766
Historical	111	Railways	762-774
Populations, Census 1933 to 1966	112-119	Bogie Exchange	766-767
Port of Geelong	746-751	Rolling Stock	430, 764, 770
Melbourne	745-751	Staff	769
Portland	751, 759-760	Traffic	771
Westernport	751, 761-762	Rainfall in Districts	49-52
Port Phillip Authority	282-284	Variability	55-58
Sea Pilots	753-754	Rating of Land and Property	236-238
Portland Harbor Trust	759-760	Real Estate, Mortgages of	714-715
Post Office Statistics	800-803	Red Cross Society	580-582
Postal Services	794-799	Registered Schools	490-494
Postmaster-General's Department	794-803		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Registrations of Motor Vehicles	779-782	Sheep, Breeds of	360-361
Rehabilitation	557	Industry	360-363
Repatriation	576-580	and Lambs in Statistical Districts	362
Research, Agricultural	312-313	Sheet Metal Working	435
Scientific	396	Sheltered Employment	561-563
Reserve Bank of Australia	301-302, 686-687	Shipping	748-753
Retail Establishments, Census of	727-733	Shoes and Boots	438
Survey of	734	Shops, Closing Hours	196-197
Price Indexes	220-223	and Factories	196-197
Prices of Food	223	Short Term Money Market 241,	721-723
Sales, Instalment Credit for	723-726	Sickness Benefits	556-557
Trade	727-733	Slaughtering of Stock	367
Retailing in Victoria since 1957	735-736	Social Security Benefits	551-553
Revenue and Expenditure, State	649-651	Social Services, Commonwealth	551-558
River Improvements, Melbourne	267	Social Welfare Department	563-576
Rivers	40-43	Family Welfare Division	563-566
and Streams, Metropolitan	267-268	Finance	575
Road Motor Services, Railways	774	Prisons Division	568-569
Traffic Accidents	786-788	Probation and Parole	570-572
Roads and Bridges	232	Division	570-572
and Highways	257-259	Research and Statistics	569-570
and Streets, Length of	257	Training Division	570
Rounding of Figures	Preface	Youth Welfare Division	566-567
Royal District Nursing Service	541-542	Societies, Co-operative	586-587
Melbourne Institute of	510-512	Friendly	584-586
Technology	443	Soil Conservation Authority	295-296
Rubber Goods	297-304	Soldier Settlement	299
Rural Finance Facilities	298-300, 634	Solicitor, Public	589
and Settlement Commission	314-317, 320-322	Stamp Duties	657-658
Holdings, Classification of	338	Standards Association of Australia	396
Rye	338	State Development and Regional	284-288
		Planning	446-451
		Electricity Commission	517-518
		Film Centre	458-459
		Library	304-310
		Rivers and Water Supply Com-	304-310
		mission	304-310
		Savings Bank of Victoria	301, 635, 691-694
		Statistical Districts, Land Occupied ..	320
		Stillbirths	173
		Stipendiary Magistrates	598
		Stock Breeding	353
		Mortgages	715
		Slaughtered	367
		Stock Exchange of Melbourne	717-721
		Streams	40-43
		Streets, Private, Construction of	233, 255-256
		and Roads, Length of	257
		Suicide	169
		Superannuation Fund, Common-	672
		wealth	671
		Parliamentary	669-670
		Police	667-668
		State	242-243
		Local Authorities	74, 595-596
		Supreme Court	46-47
		Survey and Mapping	734
		of Retail Establishments	192-194
		Surveys of Weekly Earnings and	192-194
		Hours	192-194

S

	Page		Page
T		V	
Tariffs	739	Value of Production ..	387-390
Tattersall Lotteries	659	Vascular Lesions	166
Taxation	652-666	Vegetables	351-352
Law, Commonwealth and State	590-594	Victoria, Books about	847-848
Teacher Training	481	Published in	849-853
Teachers' (Married Women) Pensions		Victoria Institute of Colleges	509-510
Fund	671-672	Victorian College of Pharmacy	514-515
Registration of	490	Pipelines Commission	445, 455-456
Teaching Service	478-479	Universities and Schools Exam-	
Technical Education	486-487	inations Board	496-498
Schools	477, 480	Vine Fruits	350-351
Telecommunications Commission	803-806	Vital Statistics	145-174
Telephone Offices	800		
Services	797-798, 802	W	
Television	469-472	Wage, Basic	179-184
Telex Facilities	797-798	Cases, 1964 to 1968	184-186
Tertiary Agricultural Education	311-312	Margins	187-188
Timber	369-371	Rates of	188-190
Titles of Land Issued	713	Rates, Weekly Minimum	189-190
Tobacco	342-346	and Salary Earners in Civilian	
Town and Country Planning		Employment	216-220
Planning	234-235, 618-619	Wages	179-193
Trade Agreements	270-271	Boards	176-178
Coastal	748-749	Boards Determinations	183-184
Commonwealth Department of		War Pensions	577
with Countries	395-396	Service Homes	628
Interstate	744-747	Water Catchments	41
Legislation and Agreements for	736-740	Conservation	309-310
Missions	740	Consumption of, in Melbourne	
Overseas and Interstate	736-748	Supply Authorities	264-265
Recorded Value of Imports and		and Land Settlement	304-310
Exports	740-741	Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage	
Retail	727-733	Authorities	273-278
Trade Unions	201-203	Weather, Selected Victorian Towns	64-65
Trades Hall Councils	202-203	Summary for 1967	67-68
Trading Banks	683-685	Westernport, Port of	751, 761-762
Rural Advances	303	Wheat	328-329
Traffic Commission	784-786	Board, Australian	331-332
Training Centres, Youth	567	Breeding	333-334
Tramcars	430	for Grain	333
Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan		Standard	332
Cities	778	Varieties	334
and Omnibus Services	774-778	Wholesale Price Indexes	224-225
Transport	748-794	Widows' Pensions	554
Accidents	169	Wool Carding, Spinning, and	
Regulation Board	782-784	Weaving	436
Trust Funds and Special Accounts	672-673	Production of	363
Trustee Companies	710	Work Force	214-216
Public	708-710	Workers Compensation	210-212
Tuberculosis	523-524	Writs Received by the Sheriff	598
Tullamarine Airport	791-792		
U		X	
Unemployment Benefits	556-557	X-ray Surveys, Mass	523-524
Unions, Trade	201-203		
University, La Trobe	507-509	Y	
of Melbourne	498-502	Youth Welfare	566-567
Monash	502-506		





**1986 CENSUS
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
OF
VICTORIA**



- REFERENCE**
- Statistical Division Boundary
 - Statistical Subdivision Boundary
 - Local Government Areas
 - Cities, Towns and Boroughs
 - Urban Centres
 - Major Urban Centres
 - Other Urban Centres
 - Metropolitan Melbourne
 - Other Localities
 - Unincorporated Areas
 - Kingston's Trail

1 Local Government Areas as at 30th June 1987
 2 Urban centres are concentrations of 1,000 persons or more, or higher population than 1,000 persons in other than the Metropolitan Melbourne, Geelong or Ballarat Urban Centres. 3 For a detailed description of other localities used in the 1986 Census.
 4 Non-Sea boundaries.
 5 See legend for regional and subdivision numbers on Local Government Areas.



