

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1970

No. 84

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The Great Hall
of the National
Gallery of Victoria

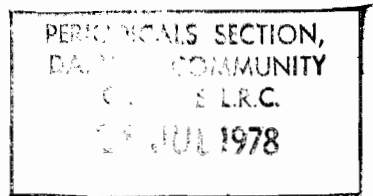
*[National Gallery
of Victoria*



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1970

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*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Victorian Government Statist*



No. 84

Melbourne

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Victorian Office

1970



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CORRIGENDUM

Page 124. "Population . . . as estimated at 30 June 1967 . . ."
should read "Population . . . as estimated at 30 June
1968 . . ."

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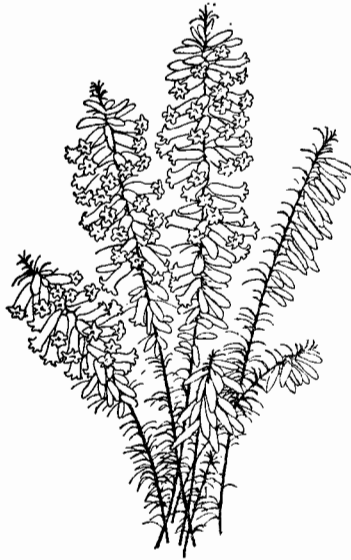
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill, was proclaimed on 11 November 1958 by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria. This plant was chosen as the result of a number 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-fourth 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 again 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 may be obtained from the Victorian Office of the Bureau which also provides library facilities where the public may consult a wide range of statistical 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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Melbourne
March 1970

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 Statisticians, 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 R. A. Hamilton, B.Com., 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.

Secondly, my thanks are due to the many persons and institutions listed below who either supplied basic information for the various articles or advised on their preparation. Their suggestions in many cases made possible a continual revision of the scope as well as the contents of various articles.

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

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

Part 1—Physical Environment

Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Institute of Applied Science of Victoria (Mr J. C. Liddy)
Mines Department (Mr G. Bell)
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne
 Department of Botany
 Department of Economic Geography
 Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Chief Electoral Officer
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
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Part 6—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wheat Board
Mr G. Bell
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Department of Mines
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture
Victorian Egg Board

Part 7—Manufacturing Industry

Australian Dairy Produce Board
Ministry of Fuel and Power
Gas and Fuel Corporation
State Electricity Commission
Department of Trade and Industry
Victorian Pipelines Commission

Part 8—Social Conditions

Age, The

Anti-Cancer Council

Australian Administrative Staff College

Australian Broadcasting Commission

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)

Baker Medical Research Institute

Cancer Institute Board

Catholic Education Office

Children's Court

Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies

Council of Adult Education

Council of Public Education

Education Department

Family Welfare Advisory Council

Department of Health

Health Benefits Council of Victoria

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

Liquor Control Commission

Lord Mayor's Fund

Melbourne City Council

Mental Health Authority

Monash University

National Gallery of Victoria

National Parks Authority

National Trust of Victoria

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court

Public Solicitor

Repatriation Department

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

Royal District Nursing Service

Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind

Department of Social Services

Social Welfare Department

State Library of Victoria

State Treasury

Sidney Myer Music Bowl Trustees

Town and Country Planning Board

University of Melbourne

Victoria Institute of Colleges

Victoria Police

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

Victorian Headmasters' Conference

Victorian Public Galleries Group

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

Mr A. P. Webb, Q.C.

Part 9—Finance

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Export Payments Insurance Corporation
Life Offices Association for Australasia
Public Trustee
Registrar of Probates
Registrar 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 Sea Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Postmaster-General's Department (Victoria)
Public Works Department—Ports and Harbors Branch
Town and Country Planning Board
Department of Trade and Industry
Traffic Commission
Transport Regulation Board
Victorian Railways Commissioners

APPENDIX A

Department of Agriculture
Mr L. J. Blake
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Country Roads Board
Education Department
Forests Commission of Victoria
City of Horsham
John Langlands & Sons Pty Ltd
Mines Department
Mr W. J. Murphy
Noske Flour Mills Pty Ltd
State Electricity Commission of Victoria
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria
Mr Trevor Wickham
Wimmera Base Hospital
Wimmera Regional Library
Shire of Wimmera
Mr Roy Withell

APPENDIX G

La Trobe Library

V.H.A.

1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Minerals in Victoria

History

General

Victoria owes its rapid settlement and increase in population to the rich gold discoveries in the early 1850s. The discovery of gold, which attracted migrants in large numbers and led to their permanent settlement, quickly reached its peak in 1856, with a production of 3 mill. oz. From the period 1851 to 1857, the population of Victoria rose from 77,345 to 408,998, and continued to increase until more than one million had settled by 1891. Between the years 1851 and 1967, Victoria produced over 78 mill. oz gross of gold or 40 per cent of the total for Australia, and the greater part of this production came from the Bendigo and Ballarat fields.

The effects of gold discovery were far reaching. One major consequence of the gold rushes was that Melbourne became an important financial centre—a position it retains to the present day. Exploitation of these deposits required improved transportation facilities and led to the rapid development of railways to serve the mining communities. At the same time, improved access to large areas of good land, aided by rapidly increasing population, allowed a considerable expansion of farming and pastoral industries.

Although for a long time gold production dominated the mining industry, more recently mining activities have been characterised by marked progress in open-pit mining, particularly of construction materials and brown coal. At the present time, the bulk of mineral production is accounted for by fuels and non-metallic minerals, production of brown coal having increased threefold between 1950 and 1967.

The spectacular discoveries in the metalliferous mining field have, however, had an effect of promoting exploration for base metals throughout the State, and large scale geophysical, geochemical and airborne surveys are being undertaken by companies, both large and small. Introduction of legislation, in 1964, giving mineral exploration rights over areas of up to 1,000 sq miles per licence, has given security of tenure to those who are prepared to undertake costly mineral exploration. The granting of exploration licences gives the licensee, at his election, prior rights to mining leases for mining a number of minerals within the area.

Gold

Before the official record of gold discovery by Louis Michel at Andersons Creek, Warrandyte, and by James Esmond at Clunes, both in July 1851, gold had been found in many places; the first, in Gippsland, was found in 1839 by Strzelecki and this information was published in London. For various reasons, gold prospecting and

mining were discouraged by the authorities, but the Californian and Bathurst finds, of 1849 and February 1851, respectively, brought about a revision of policy, and a reward of £200 (\$400) was soon offered for the discovery of gold within 200 miles of Melbourne.

On 1 July 1851, Victoria became a Colony in its own right; on 5 July, recognition was given to gold mining and finds of gold, previously made at Clunes and Warrandyte, were officially recorded.

It was not until 1854, however, that gold rewards were paid, when the Government Gold-Rewards Committee (set up to inquire into gold discoveries) awarded £1,000 (\$2,000) to Esmond for the Clunes discovery, £1,000 (\$2,000) to Michel for that at Warrandyte, while Dr Bruhn was awarded £500 (\$1,000) for discoveries at Mt Franklin, and William Campbell, £500 (\$1,000) for other discoveries at Clunes.

The gold rush began in July and August 1851 and was to alter completely the economy of the State from one based solely on agriculture to one based on mining. The rush which started at Clunes spread rapidly, and gold fever ran high through the population. Finds were made in and around the city of Melbourne. The Flagstaff Gardens were "salted" with brass filings, which caused a minor flurry. Gold was reported at Newtown, near Geelong, at Heidelberg, Bacchus Marsh, Kangaroo Ground, and Buninyong, and on 24 August, Ballarat saw a rush that, by late September, swelled the population to 6,000 miners, some of whom were reputed to have made £100 (\$200) a day. This pattern was followed at Spring Hill, Creswick, Daylesford, Mt Alexander, and Forest Creek, which was to develop into the Castlemaine Gold Field. In mid-October, two ladies were reported to be digging on Bendigo Creek, initiating work which was to develop the richest goldfield in the State.

By the end of 1851 there was a thriving economy, based on gold. By this time, gold had also been found on Smythes Creek, Broken River, the Upper Delatite, Mitta Mitta, Mitchell and Tambo Rivers, and at Omeo and Bendock. The year 1852 was marked by both discovery and development, particularly at Bendigo where 475,000 oz were produced. Some idea of the population increase can be gained from the fact that, in October of this year, some 6,000 men left Bendigo for Wedderburn.

In these early years, the mining of gold was confined to the accessible gravels in the gullies and creeks. Gold was readily recovered from material by washing in dishes or cradles. As the treatment of larger amounts of gold bearing material developed, the simpler methods gave way to more elaborate washing methods with larger and longer sluice-boxes, fitted with cross-bars or riffles. As water washed the gravel and clay along the sluice, the riffles served to retain the heavy gold.

It was not long before miners came to realise that the bottom of many of the gold-bearing gravel deposits did not represent the true bed of the old stream, and that alluvial gold could be expected to occur in lower horizons, down to the valley floor. The deposits of buried streams, or water-courses, came to be known as

“deep leads”, a local term which has persisted to the present day. Such buried placer deposits were to provide large quantities of gold, but many of the workings proved to be very dangerous, because the water saturated strata were unstable and the underground workings were subject to sudden flooding, by both mobile sand and water.

Bendigo developed rapidly in 1852, as did Ballarat in 1853. During the first rush at Ballarat the rich gravels of Golden Point were mined. Later, deposits were found at Prince Regent Gully, White Flat, Sailors Gully, Scotchmans, and New Chum. Early in 1853, miners from New South Wales arrived at Beechworth to take advantage of the discoveries that had hitherto received little attention. In May, the McIvor (Heathcote) field was discovered and gold was also found at Steiglitz, Mt Tarrengower (Maldon), and Stawell.

In 1854, attention was directed to the sources from which alluvial gold came, that is, the quartz reefs within older rocks. The first stamp battery, a mechanical form of the ancient mortar and pestle, was set up to crush gold-bearing reef quartz taken from the Specimen Hill reefs, at Bendigo. The erection of similar stamps, throughout the other fields, followed very quickly, and quartz-crushing soon became a dominant feature of the goldfields. Reef mining, necessitating hard rock underground methods, called for a different type of miner, while the heavy machinery necessitated the establishment of heavy industries. This caused demand for specialised labour. By the end of 1854, the population of Ballarat had reached between 30,000 and 40,000 persons. During this year also, grievances among the miners, regarding an unjust licensing system and the manner in which licensing fees were collected, led to meetings of protest and ultimately riot, in which the Eureka Hotel was burned. Finally on 29 November, open armed revolt flared and was only suppressed by 3 December after many were killed and injured. Although the revolt collapsed, it was instrumental in bringing about great changes in the goldfields administration.

The Stawell, Ararat, and Great Western fields were discovered in 1857, as were Bealiba, Wehla, Craigie, and Moliagul. Mt Hope in the Mallee was the scene of tragedy in the hot summer of 1857–58 when lack of water resulted in the loss of life of both men and animals. During 1858, the “Welcome” gold nugget, weighing 2195 oz, was found on ground in Yarrowee Creek at Ballarat. At this time, placer deposits were becoming exhausted and the total production of 686,230 oz for 1857 fell to 467,223 oz in 1859.

Demand for capital for extensive underground development of both buried placer and quartz-reef mines resulted in a Parliamentary Act, which provided for the formation of limited liability companies.

Further afield, gold was found at Gaffneys Creek and Enochs Point on the Big River and gold was mined actively in these areas for over a hundred years. One mine, the A 1 Consolidated, was taken over by a new company in 1969.

By 1860, Bendigo and Ballarat were settled cities. Quartz mining had become the norm. Gold mining in the swarm of dykes running through the Walhalla–Woods Point Belt opened up an area containing the richest mine of the State. Over their lives, the Long-Tunnel and Long-Tunnel-Extended Mines, on Cohen's Reef at Walhalla, produced 1,285,300 oz of gold, from 1,206,600 tons of ore. During 1860 also, the gold-antimony veins of Costerfield were discovered and became major producers of gold and stibnite (antimony sulphide). During the first decade, Victoria exported more than 23 mill. oz gross of gold, representing 34 per cent of the world's gold output for this period.

In 1862, the New Zealand gold rush, which had attracted many Victorians in 1861, ended and these men returned to steady employment at Ballarat, where development difficulties, associated with shaft sinking and de-watering of mines, had been overcome.

Although a number of finds opened up new fields between 1863 and 1906, these lacked the fervour and excitement of earlier days. The introduction of a Crown Leasing System, in 1866, gave security of tenure to companies which were obliged to raise increasingly greater amounts of development capital. A secure leasing system increased speculation and interest in mining with the result that a large number of shafts were sunk on many reefs which proved to be very rich. In 1870, however, a financial collapse resulted in share losses which were estimated to be over £2 m (\$4 m) in Ballarat alone. The population fell from 50,835 in 1869 to 44,650 in 1871.

The Garden Gully line of reefs at Bendigo was developed in 1873, followed by the Virginia and New Moon lines in 1900, and the Deborah in 1930. Exploitation of large volumes of low grade alluvial materials was made possible, at the turn of the century, by methods of hydraulic sluicing and dredging. Apart from the obvious advantages of large scale operations, the tailings from dredging operations were passed back into the pond on which the dredge floated and the areas later re-soiled. This method of gold winning was very productive, particularly in the Ovens Valley in north-east Victoria, where more than forty dredges, one of which was the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, were in operation.

After a peak production of about 3 mill. oz in 1856, gold production progressively fell to just over 500,000 oz in 1891. A slight revival occurred until 1902 but production again fell until it was negligible in the late 1920s. During the depression years of the early 1930s, the Government encouraged mining and prospecting, with the result that production increased until 1940, when the Second World War diverted men and materials to strategic industries. After the war, gold mining revived for a small production of gold, but by late 1968, the Wattle Gully Mine at Chewton was the only listed gold mining company in operation. During this post-war period, a pegged gold price was one factor contributing to the operations of a number of mines becoming uneconomic.

Victorian gold production for each decade is listed below :

VICTORIA—GOLD PRODUCTION
(Gross Oz)

1851-1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,334,263
1861-1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,276,566
1871-1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,156,297
1881-1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,103,438
1891-1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,476,038
1901-1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,643,275
1911-1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,297,628
1921-1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	652,178
1931-1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171,082
1941-1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	911,734
1951-1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	558,831
1961-1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,947
Total							..	78,763,277

Other Resources

Although other metallic minerals have been mined including (in order of value) tin, antimony, copper, molybdenite and wolframite, gold accounted for \$674m in a total of \$680m. Production of these metallic minerals, being mainly from small ore bodies, has generally depended on current metal price fluctuations.

The future of metalliferous mining in Victoria now depends upon renewed interest in the scarcer, higher priced metals, and the extent to which modern surface and sub-surface exploration methods are successful. In contrast to the gradual decline in production of metallics, non-metallic production has increased steadily. Brown coal operations in the Latrobe Valley rank amongst the world's major workings, and although coal had been mined from Yallourn North since 1889, major development was the direct result of strikes on the New South Wales coal fields shortly after the First World War. Since 1924, more than 350 mill. tons of coal have been mined from Yallourn and Morwell and total reserves are currently estimated at 20,000 mill. tons to 40,000 mill. tons, of which 10,000 mill. tons are economically recoverable. Lesser production is from Anglesea, where 115 mill. tons have been proven, while smaller quantities are mined at Bacchus Marsh.

Matching the increase in brown coal production is that of construction materials. The main products are road and concrete aggregates, sand for concrete, lime for Portland cement, clay for paper-filler, porcelain, brick and pipe, and gypsum for plaster and agricultural purposes.

Although construction materials form a most important part of the State's resources, these are not described in this article. Neither are the highly significant discoveries of oil and natural gas in Bass Strait which have been noted in detail in the 1968 and 1969 *Victorian Year Books*. Another omission, related to minerals, is that of salt. The section following describes the geological setting of the deposits under two headings. The first group, magmatic minerals, are those derived from hot, molten, deep-seated rocks (magmas), intrusive into the outer crust of the Earth, while the second group includes the sedimentary and residual deposits.

Sedimentary rocks are those derived from the erosion of pre-existing rocks, transported by rivers and deposited beneath the rivers themselves, in lakes, or in the sea. Residual deposits are those derived in place from the alteration of rock by external agencies such as the weather.

The third section of the article treats each mineral and describes its uses, properties, and occurrences.

Magmatic Mineral Deposits : Their Geological and Tectonic Setting

The Australian continent is divided into two major geological regions : the areas of relatively stable, old rocks of the central and western parts, and those of the east in which instability has been greater during Palaeozoic times. Geological activity, in the form of intense crustal movements, although somewhat reduced, has persisted to the present time. Within each of these regions, provinces may be recognised.

Victoria lies at the southern end of the unstable belt of the predominantly older group of Palaeozoic rocks of eastern Australia. Rocks of pre-Palaeozoic age are not exposed and the geological history of this belt has been one of crustal instability and intrusion of granitic rocks up to the Triassic period. Rocks of the oldest Palaeozoic period, the Cambrian, crop out as infaulted wedges along some of the narrow meridional belts of high angle thrust faulting, which are shown on geological maps of Victoria. These belts form boundaries of the structural units which control the distribution of Palaeozoic rocks of differing age.

In the mineral map of Victoria, the provinces shown are separated by fault belts, the most westerly running through Mt Stavely and Mt Drummond (Western), the second through Heathcote and Mt William (Central Victoria) and the third through Dookie, Mansfield, and Licola, bending from a south-easterly direction to south-west and extending on through Waratah Bay near Wilsons Promontory. The western and eastern-most provinces can be further subdivided. In the western, structural faults run south from Kerang, through Wedderburn, separating unfossiliferous sediments of possible Cambro-Ordovician age on the west from fossiliferous Lower Ordovician strata to the east. The eastern province is subdivided into an "Eastern Goldfields" and a Cobar sub-province, the latter being characterised by Lower Palaeozoic granitics, which extend from Cobar in Central New South Wales, south-east through the Beechworth-Yackandandah area on to Bullumwaal. If mineral occurrences and associations are considered, these structural units show certain regional differences, each province and sub-province exhibiting characteristic mineralisation.

These are shown on the accompanying mineral map and are as follows :

(1) *Western*

- (a) Western Victorian Goldfield Province of gold-pyrite-pyrrhotite association of deep-seated, shear stresses (Stawell).

- (b) West-Central Victorian Goldfield Province of gold-quartz association of fold and fissure structures (Bendigo-Ballarat).
- (2) *Central*
- Central Victorian Goldfield Province of gold-quartz-pyrite and antimony mineralisation of the fissure zones (Costerfield-Walhalla-Woods Point).
- (3) *Eastern*
- (a) Eastern Victorian Goldfield Province of gold-quartz fissure veins (Bright-Harrietville-Dargo).
 - (b) Cobar Province, within the Eastern Highlands, of lead-zinc-copper-gold mineralisation (Deddick-Buchan-Cassilis).

Western Victorian Goldfield Province

This province is bounded on the east by a faulted belt through Wedderburn running south to the west of Ballarat. No fossils have been found in the folded shales and sandstones and a considerable thickness of sedimentary rocks as far west as the Glenelg River may be of Cambrian to lowermost Ordovician age. The calc-silicate rocks, interbedded with greenstones, slates, and sandstones and intruded by basic rocks outcropping north of Casterton, and at depth at Stawell, are not matched by similar rocks in Central Victoria.

The gold occurrences of Stawell associated with quartzitic, talcose, and chloritic schists and greenstones, intruded by felspar-porphry dykes, show a great similarity to the older rock occurrences, west of Victoria, whereas later Palaeozoic gold mineralisation in West Central and Central Victoria tends to be an association of gold and quartz. Total production of gold from Stawell was nearly 1,284,000 oz. Some gold associated with galena and sphalerite was mined in the St Arnaud area from branching fissure veins. Most gold from the Wedderburn, Landsborough and Avoca areas was alluvial.

West Central Victorian Goldfield Province

This belt, which lies between the meridia through Wedderburn on the west and Heathcote on the east, is essentially an area of strongly folded and faulted marine Ordovician sandstones, shales, and slates. Detailed structure and age can often only be elucidated by use of zone fossils which, in places, are abundant. Age ranges from Lower to Upper Ordovician.

Intruded into these folded sediments are granodiorite and granite batholiths but no direct genetic link between mineralisation and igneous intrusion can be established. All that can be deduced is that minerals and quartz veins were introduced during the initial stages of tectonic activity and pre-date the final stage of intrusion.

All non-placer gold of this region has been mined from quartz veins, intruding rocks of Lower Ordovician age. Mineralisation tapers off in passing up the sequence until no gold is to be found in Middle Ordovician rocks. The association is one of free gold and quartz.

Commencing with the lowermost Ordovician, the Lancefieldian Stage, mineralisation is characterised by precipitation in favourable horizons. For example, gold enrichments are associated with thin graphite or pyrite laminae, called "indicators" by miners because of the persistence of occurrence, the ease with which they can be traced, and their apparent association with gold. Rich deposits of this type were mined at Wedderburn, Inglewood, Tarnagulla, Moliagul, Dunolly, Maryborough, Ballarat, Creswick, and Elaine.

From the next oldest stage, the Bendigonian Stage, gold was mined from saddle veins conformable with the fold structures of the sediments and associated fissure lodes, as at Bendigo.

From the Chewtonian and Castlemainian Stages, gold was mined from rich, spurry, quartz formations where west-dipping veins extend upward, intersecting east-dipping beds. Veins are generally developed along thin slate beds, the gold is coarse, and only a minor development of sulphides is apparent.

Central Victorian Goldfield Province

This province occurs as a down-faulted block of younger rocks of Silurian to Lower Devonian age, outcropping between the Heathcote-Mt William belt and the Dookie-Mansfield-Licola belt. Intruded blocks of Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian rocks along the eastern margin represent a complex fault system and intruded Cambrian and Ordovician rocks of the Dolodrook River area suggest that complex structures extend to the eastern edge of the Upper Palaeozoic (Carboniferous) sandstones and mudstones of the Tolmie Highlands-Mt Cobbler-Mt Kent belt.

Silurian and Lower Devonian sediments consist of marine sandstones, siltstones, shales, slates, grits, and conglomerates containing shell-graptolite and plant-graptolite fossil assemblages. These sediments form the bedrock of the Melbourne area but folding of the rocks is generally less intense than that of the Ordovician sediments. Eastwards, the intensity of folding increases until the belt of complex thrust faulting is reached.

Intruding these rocks are many dykes and their associated gold-sulphide-quartz veins. Very rich deposits of gold have been worked from veins intersecting dykes of Middle Devonian age. The latter form an arcuate swarm of sub-parallel dykes extending from Eildon, through Jamieson and Woods Point, to Walhalla. The Long Tunnel Mine, at Walhalla, yielded a recorded 815,570 oz of gold, being the largest single producer in Victoria, although the whole reef (Cohen's Reef) which was worked to a vertical depth of 3,375 ft, yielded a total of 1,285,300 oz of gold.

Widely dispersed throughout this province is stibnite (antimony sulphide) with one occurrence of cinnabar (mercury sulphide) situated on the Jamieson River. Gold-antimony deposits have been worked at Costerfield, Whroo, Coimadai, Steeles Creek, Hoddles Creek, and Ringwood, while metals of the platinum and nickel groups have been found in small quantities in altered basic intrusives at Walhalla, Matlock, and Dolodrook River. Copper also occurs at Walhalla.

Eastern Victorian Goldfield Province

This province occurs as a subdivision of the Eastern Highlands and lies between the belt of Upper Palaeozoic sandstone of the Mt Kent-Tolmie Highlands and the metamorphic rocks of the Eastern Highlands. Mineralisation is represented by gold-quartz fissure veins of the Bright, Harrietville, and Dargo areas. Fissure veins, spurry formations, and occasional saddle veins occur in slates and sandstones of Ordovician age, mostly at shallow depth. The Oriental Mine at Wandiligong, south of Bright, produced 60,000 oz of gold.

Cobar Province within the Eastern Highlands

This province is represented in far eastern Victoria by its southern termination. It is a fault-bounded block of Palaeozoic rocks with Upper Ordovician, Upper Silurian, and Upper Devonian granites and acid porphyry lavas. Copper, lead, and zinc mineralisation is widespread. Gold-copper mineralisation occurs at Bethanga; gold-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite at Cassilis; gold-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite-galena at Glen Wills and Towonga; tin at Eldorado, Walwa, and Cudgewa in the Eastern Highlands; and lead-zinc-silver mineralisation extends from Buchan to Mt Deddick.

The Palaeozoic sediments of Eastern Victoria consist of sandstones, shales, and slates, the age, where fossil evidence has been found, being Upper Ordovician. A large area of these rocks has been regionally metamorphosed forming a wide belt of phyllites, knotted schists, and gneisses, with which are associated foliated granites. Many boundaries between different rock types are faulted but some schist-shale boundaries may be gradational. The acid porphyries, or Snowy River Volcanics, consist of a great thickness of Lower to Middle Devonian rhyolitic and rhyodacitic lavas, pyroclastics and associated non-marine conglomerates outcropping from Limestone Creek in the north to Nowa Nowa on the Gippsland Lakes. Silver, lead, copper, wolfram, bismuth, and arsenic minerals appear to be widely dispersed. Iron-manganese occurrences are dominant along a fractured zone, within or below the Snowy River Volcanics extending from Nowa Nowa, northward to Buchan. Fluorite and barite are also scattered and may be associated with lead-zinc and copper mineralisation.

Sedimentary and Residual Mineral Deposits

Unlike the magmatic deposits, which are introduced into the crust as solutions or vapours from below, and localised by contemporaneous, tectonic events and rock structures, sedimentary and residual mineral deposits are formed or concentrated from pre-existing surface materials, or organic remains, and prevented from erosion and dispersion by barriers formed by subsequent tectonic, or other geological, events.

For example, coal is deposited in basins from luxuriant plant growth at times of warmth and high humidity. Such basins are later protected from erosion by down-warping or graben formation.

Limestones are formed from coral, shellfish, or polyzoa detritus; sedimentary clays are formed during times of rapid weathering of pre-existing rocks under climatic and topographic conditions which

favour the formation of kaolinite ; while residual clays and bauxite are formed in regions of low topography during prolonged periods of high temperature and humidity. Formation of gypsum deposits requires an arid or semi-arid climate and a continuing supply of water, rich in dissolved salts. Alluvial tin and gold deposits simply result from the erosion of mineral bearing rocks, and their concentration in drainage channels of stream beds is dependent upon the high specific gravity of the mineral or metal.

Metals and Compounds : Their Nature, Uses, and Mode of Occurrence

Aluminium

Aluminium is a soft, silvery, ductile metal with a specific gravity of 2.7 and a melting point of 660° C. Weight for weight, it is the most efficient conductor of heat and electricity, and is of the greatest importance to the aircraft industry. It is used extensively and because of its low density, high electrical and thermal conductivity, resistance to corrosion, non-toxicity, malleability, reflectivity, non-magnetic and non-sparking properties, and high strength-to-weight ratio, has come into direct competition with many metals, wood, plastics, and glass.

Most of the alumina (aluminium oxide) produced is used for the manufacture of the metal, the remainder being used as abrasives, refractories, and for chemicals in water and sewage treatment, dyeing, tanning leather, sizing paper, oil absorbents, catalysts, etc.

Although aluminium is a major constituent of many rocks, particularly clays and shales, the only commercial source is bauxite, formed by the weathering of rocks under humid, tropical conditions, coupled with maximum fluctuation of the water table. Bauxite, a mixture of aluminium oxides and hydroxides, may be white, greyish, ochre-yellow, pinkish, or brown and concretionary, oolitic, earthy or clay-like in form. Oolitic forms of bauxite are relatively easy to identify but clay-like forms are identifiable only by chemical methods of analysis or those employing measurement of heat absorption or exolution during thermal decomposition.

Bauxite occurs in small but commercial quantities in the Mirboo North-Boolarra areas of south Gippsland. Some forty occurrences exist, but only eight or so are of workable size. At present, one deposit at Boolarra is mined. The bauxite is largely overlain by clay, sand, and gravel with intercalated brown coal. Formation of bauxite may have taken place after block faulting of the area, since the location and shape of deposits appear to be controlled by fault structures which have displaced gravels against Eocene basalt, and tuffs.

Alumina content of the bauxites is generally greater than 50 per cent while silica and iron are generally less than 10 per cent.

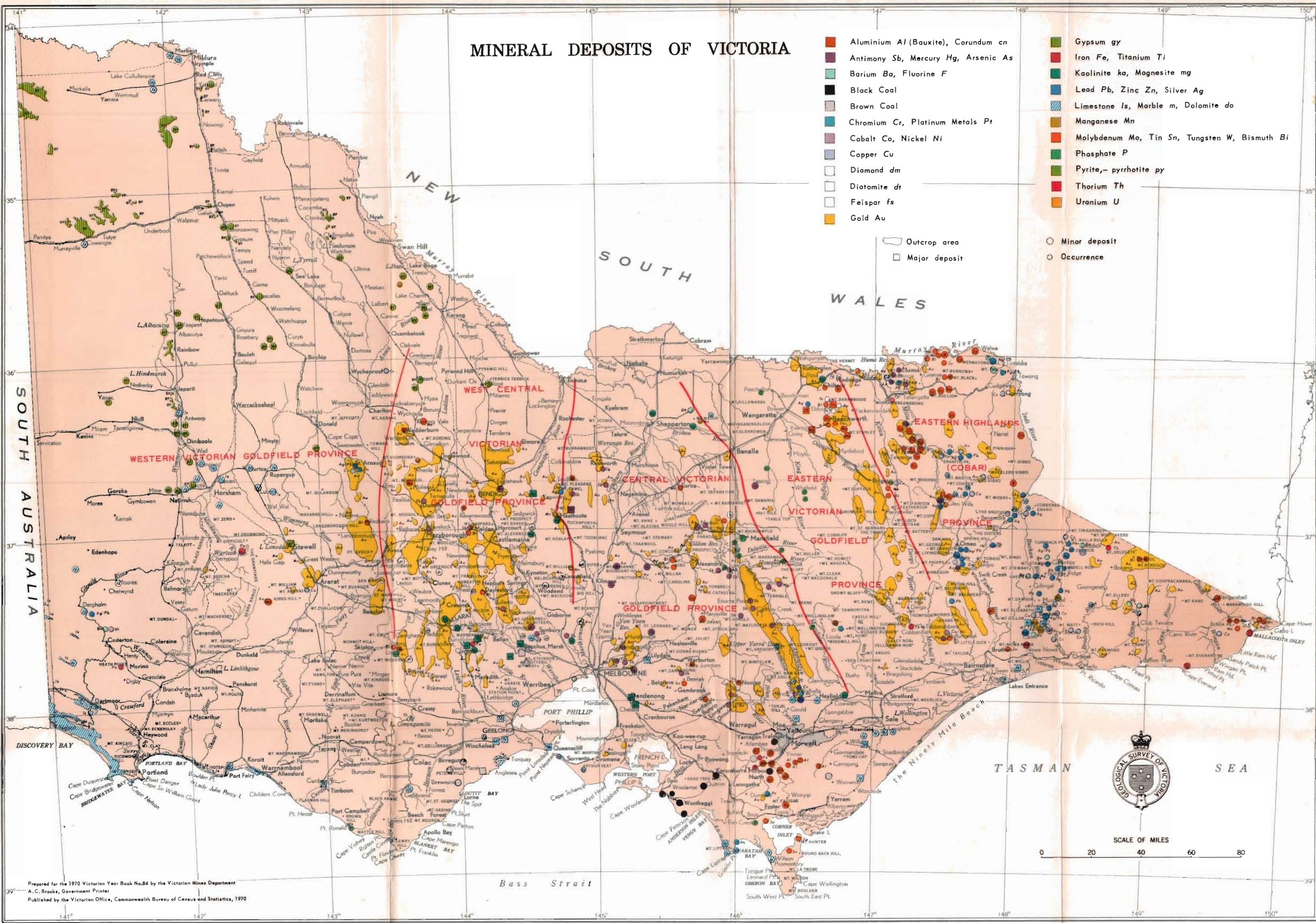
Antimony

Antimony is a brittle, soft, tin-white metal of specific gravity 6.68, melting point 630.5° C. Antimony alloyed with lead is used in battery plates, chemical pumps, tank linings, and power cable sheaths. In anti-friction bearings, antimony forms hard crystals of tin-antimony dispersed throughout a soft alloy or lead. Antimony increases hardness, minimises shrinkage, permits sharp definition, and lowers the melting point of printer's type metal.

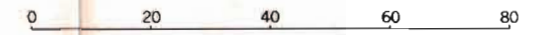
MINERAL DEPOSITS OF VICTORIA

- Aluminium Al (Bauxite), Corundum cn
- Antimony Sb, Mercury Hg, Arsenic As
- Barium Ba, Fluorine F
- Black Coal
- Brown Coal
- Chromium Cr, Platinum Metals Pt
- Cobalt Co, Nickel Ni
- Copper Cu
- Diamond dm
- Diatomite dt
- Felspar fs
- Gold Au
- Gypsum gy
- Iron Fe, Titanium Ti
- Kaolinite ka, Magnesite mg
- Lead Pb, Zinc Zn, Silver Ag
- Limestone ls, Marble m, Dolomite do
- Manganese Mn
- Molybdenum Mo, Tin Sn, Tungsten W, Bismuth Bi
- Phosphate P
- Pyrite, -pyrrhotite py
- Thorium Th
- Uranium U

- Outcrop area
- Major deposit
- Minor deposit
- Occurrence



SCALE OF MILES



Prepared for the 1970 Victorian Year Book No.84 by the Victorian Mines Department
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Antimony oxide is used in metal and ceramic enamels and white pigment in paints. Antimony sulphide produces infra-red reflecting paints and these are used extensively for camouflage. Antimony pentasulphide is used in the rubber industry as a vulcaniser while oxide compounds are used in the textile industry to prevent fibre damage by ultra-violet radiation. Antimony salts are used for flame-proofing fabrics, and for manufacture of tracer bullets.

Antimony occurs rarely as a native metal and the chief ore is the sulphide, stibnite (antimony sulphide). Stibnite is a soft, brittle blue-grey to steel-grey mineral with metallic lustre, highly splendent on cleavage or freshly fractured surfaces. Specific gravity is 4.52 to 4.62 and scratch hardness, 2. Crystals are prismatic with vertical striae and may occur as parallel or radiating groups of acicular, fibrous, columnar, or granular crystals. Near the surface, stibnite may be altered to the complex oxide, cervantite, which varies in colour from cream to yellow.

Victoria has been the principal source of antimony mineral in Australia, most of the output coming from operations at Costerfield. Production was more than 23,000 tons of antimony between 1862 and 1951. Auriferous stibnite deposits occur within a belt 10 miles long, but nearly all the production came from the Costerfield and Bombay Mines. Stopping in the Costerfield Mine was extended to a depth of 1,000 ft. Deposits occur in dense, uniform, broadly folded mudstones of Silurian age and consist of short, steeply dipping branching veins averaging 6 inches in width. The Costerfield Reef extended to a depth of 585 ft, was almost 2,000 ft long, and consisted of quartz, stibnite, and gold, the concentrate carrying 2 to 3 oz of gold to the ton. From 1862 to 1883, 21,460 tons of ore were produced, together with 14,700 oz of gold. Between 1905 and 1925, 25,362 tons of stibnite concentrates, averaging 49.8 per cent antimony, were produced, containing 2.36 oz gold per ton. Auriferous stibnite was also found at the Alison Mine, a mile south of Costerfield, and at Redcastle, seven miles to the north. Stibnite was mined at Coimadai, north of Bacchus Marsh, intermittently between 1887 and 1915 for 400 tons of picked ore and between 1942 and 1944 for 4,300 tons of low grade ore and 10 tons picked ore. Lodes consist of quartz-stibnite shear veins in sandstone and slate intruded by felspar porphyry. Small amounts have also been mined at Tallandoon, Kevington, Bailieston, Clonbinane, Ringwood, Whroo, Steeles Creek, and Hoddles Creek. Other occurrences are at Alexandra, Heathcote, Reedy Creek, and Yea. Stibnite is associated with gold at Ballarat, Blackwood, Dunolly, Gaffneys Creek, Maryborough, Steiglitz, Tatong, and Woods Point. Bournonite, a lead-copper sulph-antimonide, occurs in gold reefs at Gaffneys Creek, Steiglitz, and Woods Point.

Barium

Barite or barytes, because of its high specific gravity of 4.3 to 4.6, is commonly called heavy spar. It is white, inclining to yellow, grey, bluish, pink, or brown. It has a vitreous to resinous lustre with a scratch hardness of 2.5 to 3.5.

The most important use of barite (naturally occurring barium sulphate) is as a weighing agent in deep bore drilling muds. Barite, because of its weight, serves the purpose of increasing the specific gravity of the mud, so helping to prevent caving of the sides of the

well, and to confine high gas and oil pressures to their formations, thus preventing blowouts. Barite is also used in the glass industry to flux furnace froth, which prevents transfer of radiant heat from furnace gases to the hearth, and also to decolour and increase the brilliance of glass; it is also used as a filler or extender in paint, inks, oilcloth, linoleum, rubber, etc. Barium chemicals are used as white pigments for X-ray diagnoses, in ceramic glazes, and green signal flares. The metal is used in small quantities as a copper de-oxidiser and because of its high electron-emission rate when subjected to an electrical potential is used in electron-emission alloys for electronic tubes and in spark plugs. Barium titanate is extremely important in the manufacture of miniature electronic and communication equipment.

A number of barite occurrences are associated with the Snowy River Volcanics, in eastern Gippsland, and with those situated at Butchers Ridge, near Gelantipy, South Buchan, Gelantipy East, Canni Creek, and Mt Tara. Only the first has been mined to any extent. The Butchers Ridge deposit occurs as a vein 500 ft long with an average width of 4 ft and the quantity mined appears to be much greater than a recorded 69 tons. Other occurrences are at Dookie, Walwa, Errinundra, Deddick River, Accommodation Creek, the Upper Gellibrand River near Barramunga, and north of Casterton.

China Clay

China clay consists essentially of kaolinite, a hydrous aluminium silicate. Because kaolinite is altered to a mixture of mullite (aluminium oxide) and cristobalite (high temperature silica) at temperatures above 950° C, and does not soften until temperatures of the order of 1,785° C are reached, it is used in the ceramic industry for the manufacture of chemical ware, refractories, porcelain, electrical and thermal insulators, and pottery. The high-reflectivity, whiteness, and absorbent properties of high-grade, raw china clay, ensure its extensive use in the paper industry as a filler and surfacer.

Pure kaolinite is white, has a specific gravity of 2.60 to 2.63 and may vary in lustre from pearly to earthy. A small amount of impurities, chiefly iron, may impart a colour, varying from off-white to pinkish. Use of this material is restricted to rubber or linoleum fillers or white-ware. In contrast, brick and pipe-clays are essentially kaolinite-quartz mixtures, with more iron-oxide imparting red to brown coloration on burning, while associated complex clay minerals, such as halloysite and montmorillonite, tend to increase plasticity and lower fusion point. Brick and pipe plants occur throughout Melbourne and other parts of the State and form a major industry.

High grade Tertiary transported kaolinitic clays occur at Axedale, 13 miles east of Bendigo, and at Heyfield north-east of Traralgon. Those at Axedale are of uniform texture, 99 per cent being finer than 200 mesh and 32 per cent finer than a half micron. Here the clay seams vary in thickness from 5 to 64 ft and much of the area is overlain by a soil cover of only 12 in. Deposits are lenticular, grading into sands and gravels. At Darley, north of Bacchus Marsh, similar clays are mined underground for the manufacture of fire-brick. At Heyfield, a succession of crossbedded gravels, sands, and clays of

lacustrine origin occupies high land to the north of the Thomson River alluvial flats. Clays of varying quality occur as a number of lenticular horizons within the sedimentary sequence. Adits have been driven on the better clay seams, which are fine-grained, quartz-kaolinite clays, having 45 per cent of the material finer than a half micron.

Thick deposits of Lower Tertiary semi-refractory, transported clays occur in the Upper Parwan Valley, west of Rowsley. The down faulted sequence covers some 30 sq miles. The lower parts of the sequence are exposed in the western end of the valley while upper parts are exposed farther east near Rowsley.

The white refractory clays are used in the manufacture of fire-brick, and may be pulverised and sized for use as filler. Although the grain size of this material is relatively large, milling can produce a product in which about 20 per cent is finer than one micron.

At Gordon, Mt Egerton, and Ballarat a number of quartz-free dyke rocks have been altered to white kaolinite down to depths of many hundreds of feet below the surface. First-grade kaolinite from Mt Egerton has a reflectivity as high as 94 per cent of that of magnesium oxide, and is therefore used for china ware or as first-grade paper-filler. At Hallam, Bulla, Lal Lal, and Pittong, the feldspars and micas of granitic rocks have been altered to kaolinite. The kaolin is washed from the coarser, stable quartz grains, concentrated into a slurry or filtered and dried for use as paper-filler.

Chromium

Chromium is a hard, brittle, light blue-grey metal with specific gravity of 6.92 and melting point of 1,930° C. It is resistant to tarnish. Chromium is best known as decorative plating and is indispensable in a broad range of industrial applications. The metal is the chief alloying constituent of stainless steel, its compounds are important as chemical materials, and the raw mineral, chromite, is used as a major furnace refractory.

Chromium metal is used to refine grain size of alloy steels; it increases hardening qualities, inhibits graphitisation at elevated temperatures, and increases toughness. Nickel-base chromium alloys are resistant to heat and corrosion and are used in jet engines, gas-turbine blades, furnace equipment, etc. Chromium combined with iron, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, or columbium finds use in space and atomic energy applications. Cobalt-base chromium alloys are also used in applications calling for hardness, corrosion resistance, oxidation resistance, and strength at elevated temperatures. They are used as metal cutting tools, hard-facing materials and permanent magnets. Chromium chemicals are used in the manufacture of pigments, in leather tanning, textile processing, and electroplating.

Chromite, ferrous chromate, or iron-chrome spinel, varies in colour from brown-black to honey-yellow, depending on iron content. Most is brown-black. Specific gravity is 4.1 to 4.9, brittle, scratch hardness is 5.5, and the powder is typically milk chocolate brown.

The only chromite to be worked in Victoria has been found in serpentinite on the Dolodrook River, but occurrences are also found in altered Cambrian diabases on the Howqua River, at Tatong, south of Benalla, at Dookie, Mt Staveley, in the Black Range near Horsham, and near Limestone Creek, north-eastern Victoria. Material on the Dolodrook consists of small blocks in serpentinite, broken by subsequent shearing, while a fair amount of blocky material, some lumps 4 ft in length, have been found in soil overlying the chromite bearing serpentinite. Chromite in this area is of high quality, analysing from 45 per cent to 51 per cent Cr_2O_3 , the chrome-iron ratio being greater than 3 : 1. Chromite has also been found with quartz at Corryong and Heathcote and in gravels at Beechworth, Benalla, and Cann River.

Black Coal

Coal is a stratified carbonaceous rock formed by accumulation of vegetable matter and subsequent alteration to a compact solid fuel by decay, heat, and pressure.

Victoria has enormous reserves of Tertiary brown coal, but only a few small deposits of black coal. The latter occur in thick sequences of Lower Cretaceous sandstone and shale, and are known in three areas, South Gippsland, the Otway-Bellarine area south-west of Geelong, and the Casterton-Merino area near Hamilton. Seams in the latter two areas are thin, mostly less than 1 ft, and all of the State's production has come from the South Gippsland area. Here seams are narrow and lenticular and because of block faulting, production from the Wonthaggi, Korumburra, and Woolamai districts has shown a steady decline over recent years. These characteristics serve to limit scope for modern mechanised mining, and production at Wonthaggi ceased at the end of 1968.

Brown Coal

Brown coal is an intermediate stage between vegetable matter and bituminous coal of the type found in the Lower Cretaceous strata of South Gippsland.

Extensive Eocene-Oligocene coal measures in the Latrobe Valley contain some of the thickest brown coal seams in the world. Total thickness of seams, separated and subdivided by sandy clay beds, reaches a maximum of 1,000 ft. Thick seams also occur on the southern flanks of the Gippsland Hills, under the Werribee Plains between Melbourne and Bacchus Marsh, and on the eastern and northern flanks of the Otway ranges. Reserves of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley are very large and an almost unexploited field lies between Welshpool and Gelliondale in South Gippsland.

The reserves in the Latrobe Valley have been determined by boring over an area of approximately 235 sq miles, and production, which began in 1889, amounted to 339,359,581 tons by the end of 1967. Broad folding in the Yallourn, Morwell, and Rosedale areas has brought thick brown coal seams close to the surface. Mineable seams are the Yallourn (maximum thickness 320 ft), Morwell No. 1_o (150 ft), Morwell No. 1, a and b (543 ft), and Latrobe seam (480 ft maximum). Four open cuts operate in the area, these being the Yallourn North, Yallourn North Extension, Yallourn, and Morwell. Overburden average of the Yallourn and Morwell seams is 44 ft and 54 ft, respectively. The brown coals of the Latrobe Valley range in

moisture content from 50 to 70 per cent, calorific value varying from 2,500 B.Th.U. to 5,000 B.Th.U. per lb. Estimates of economically recoverable coal are in the region of 10,000 mill. tons.

Other deposits of Tertiary brown coal occur at Anglesea, where reserves have been proven to be about 115 mill. tons. Here, brown coal is used for firing the power house which provides power for the aluminium smelter at Point Henry, Geelong. Calorific value of this coal averages about 6,000 B.Th.U. per lb. Other deposits occur at Bacchus Marsh, where the seam is about 100 ft thick. At Lal Lal, brown coal has been preserved by subsidence of a small graben associated with the Parwan Valley. At Wensleydale, the coal seam is 110 ft thick, and relatively high-grade coal occurs at Dean's Marsh.

Copper

Copper was the first metal used by man. It is copper-red, highly ductile and malleable, and is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. It melts at 1,084° C. Its value from antiquity was related to its ease of working, its attractiveness, durability, corrosion resistance, and its availability. As a raw metal or alloy it was used for tools and weapons, but its ability to form numerous alloys has led to many applications.

The electric conductivity of copper was fundamental to the spectacular growth of the electric industry and more than half the copper metal produced is used for power transmission, electronics, and electrical equipment. Generation and utilisation of electric energy require extremely large quantities of copper for windings of motors, generators, transformers, heat exchangers, etc. The non-corrosive property of copper and its alloys accounts for its use in plumbing and building.

Copper may occur naturally as native copper, but its most important source is in copper sulphide ores where it may be associated with other base or precious metals. The most important primary copper mineral is chalcopyrite, but ore bodies may contain other copper sulphides. Chalcopyrite (copper iron sulphide), the common copper sulphide, is bright, brittle, metallic, brass-yellow in colour and may be tarnished or iridescent. Specific gravity is 4.1 to 4.3 with a scratch hardness of 3.5 to 4.0. The powder is characteristically greenish-black. Bornite (copper iron sulphide) is brown to black, fresh fracture surfaces speedily tarnishing to a beautiful iridescence, which gives the mineral the name "Peacock Copper Ore". Azurite (bright azure to berlin blue) and malachite (brilliant green) are basic copper carbonates and occur close to the surface in the upper, oxidised zones of copper deposits.

Although copper minerals have been reported from numerous localities in Victoria, few deposits have been worked and total production is estimated to be 3,580 tons of copper, most of which came from the Coopers Creek Copper Mine, 3 miles south-west of Walhalla. The outcrop of the ore body is 120 ft long and 25 ft wide. Copper mineralisation occurs along a fault zone, parallel to the western margin of a hornblende diorite dyke, and also occurs disseminated within the dyke itself. The fault zone mineralisation varies from a 4 to 10 ft width and is reported to have contained 16 per cent copper. Gold, silver, platinum, palladium, and nickel sulphide were also reported.

Eighty tons of copper were produced from fissure lodes at Bethanga, while fissure lodes from the Black Snake Copper Mine, on Accommodation Creek, 43 miles north of Orbost, produced 19,164 tons of ore up to 1965, and 28 tons of concentrate in 1966. Drought conditions have prevented production since that date. Azurite, malachite, and cuprite formed a lode 15 ft wide at Mt Camel, north of Heathcote. Native copper has been reported from alluvial deposits at Ballarat, Beechworth, Castlemaine, Creswick, and Majorca, while copper sulphides occur in small quantities on most goldfields.

Diatomite

Microscopic water organisms, called diatoms, secrete silica from the prehistoric seas or lakes in which they lived. More than 12,000 different, intricate, often symmetrical, skeletal patterns have been identified. On their death, their remains settled to the lake bottoms to form sedimentary deposits. The porous structure of the individual skeletons and their massed arrangement impart the unusual properties which make the material an ideal filter medium or filler for thermal or acoustical insulation. The primary industrial application of diatomite, however, is as an industrial filtration medium for liquids, ranging from water supplies to alcoholic beverages. It is also used as a porous extender for matt finish interior paint, as a fertiliser dust, and as a source of silica in ceramic glazes.

Diatomite, when dry, has the appearance of chalk but is much lighter and is chemically inert. The majority of diatomite occurrences in Victoria are of freshwater origin occurring in lakes associated with volcanic lava flows. The main deposits are those at Lillicur, Newham, Moranding, Redesdale, and Linton (Happy Valley). Production is probably considerably greater than a recorded 36,595 tons to 1967. In these deposits, diatomite occurs as layers between or beneath flows of basalt. Diatomite may be up to 8 ft thick and contains small clay lenses. Other occurrences are found at Allestrie, Ararat, Broadford, Cardigan, Daylesford, Glengower, Lake Corringale, Lancefield, Lismore, Portland, and Tallarook.

Fluorite

Fluorite, calcium fluoride, is used mainly in the steel, glass, and enamel industries, as hydrofluoric acid, for the manufacture of aerosols, refrigerants, and plastics, and artificial cryolite (sodium aluminium fluoride) flux in the electro-metallurgy of aluminium. In many parts of the world, sodium silicofluoride is used for fluoridation of town water supplies.

Fluorite is a vitreous, white, yellow, greenish, bluish, purple, or brown mineral of specific gravity 3 to 3.25. Scratch hardness is 4. Crystals form cubes or octahedra which fluoresce blue under excitation, by short-wave ultraviolet radiation.

Fluorite production in Victoria, to 1964, was 4,155 tons, and all of this came from Pine Mountain, east of Walwa. The deposit occupies a steeply dipping fissure lode, extending for the greater part of its length along the contact of Upper Ordovician schist with porphyritic granite. The lode is from 3 to 4 ft wide and more than 400 ft long and contains between 60 and 70 per cent fluorite.

Associated minerals are quartz, galena, and some sphalerite. Five miles north-west of Pine Mountain there is a second deposit of fluorite but little work has been done on this. Other occurrences are at Beechworth, Bright, Omeo, and Tintalra.

Gold

Gold is a golden-yellow metal of specific gravity 19·33 when pure, but in nature, is almost always alloyed with varying amounts of silver and traces of copper and iron. The metal when pure, is the most ductile and malleable of all metals. Melting point is 1,063° C.

Most of the world's production is purchased by governments and central banks to provide stability for paper currencies and to settle international trade balances.

Gold may be alloyed for jewellery or used pure as gold leaf or in ceramic ware. Because of its stability in the metallic form it may be used in electric contacts or as coatings on aircraft engine shrouds or earth satellites.

The primary gold occurrences in Victoria are in the Lower Ordovician or Lower Devonian slates and sandstones which were strongly folded and intruded by granite and granodiorite in the upper Devonian period and are fully explained on pages 6 to 9.

The alluvial gold deposits of Victoria are largely related to events from the Eocene to the Pliocene periods when the eastern seaboard had a low relief, giving rise to considerable accumulation of gold bearing gravels in back-filled valleys. Some of these placer gravels were eroded away, while others were buried beneath lava flows to become buried placer deposits. About half the gold production of the State has been from alluvial sources, and at Ballarat probably more than three quarters of some 20 mill. oz came from such sources.

More spectacular aspects of placer deposits were the large nuggets that were discovered. The two largest were the "Welcome Stranger", weighing 2,284 oz, and the "Welcome", weighing 2,195 oz. Of 322 nuggets found weighing over 100 oz, twelve of these were over 1,000 oz in weight.

Gypsum

Gypsum was used for making works of art by the ancient Chinese, Assyrians, and Greeks. The first verified use was as plaster mortar in the pyramid of Cheops about 3000 B.C., and the Romans were familiar with the fact that the vapourisation of chemically combined water in plaster, when used in buildings, consumed heat in a fire, and tended to retard combustion.

Plaster of paris is made by calcining gypsum, and the building and construction industries consume the major proportion. Other important uses are as a vital constituent of Portland cement. Three to seven per cent by weight is added to cement clinker before grinding, and this acts as a retarder to setting. Ground gypsum is added to soils deficient in sulphur and also serves as a soil conditioner. Plaster is also used in the construction of moulds in the heavy and ceramics industries and is used as a binding agent in crayons and chalks, and for medical purposes.

The mineral gypsum is hydrated calcium sulphate. Specific gravity is 2.3 with scratch hardness of 2. Gypsum can be dehydrated or calcined to form plaster of paris which, with the addition of water, will rehydrate to form a compact, strong gypsum mass of small interlocking grains. This property is used in the production of moulded ornaments, and plaster or metal moulds. After setting, dried moulds have the ability to absorb water, which allows their use in what is known as slip-casting of ceramic products. If a slip or slurry of china clay is poured into a dried plaster mould, the mould will absorb water from the outer margins of the slurry, resulting in stability. The remaining slurry can be poured from the centre of the moulded ware, leaving the outer clay shape intact, when it can be removed, dried and fired.

Natural gypsum crystals are transparent, white, greyish, red, or brown. The mineral is widely distributed in the north-west of the State, where it may occur as wind-blown dunes rising above the level of the plains, as lacustrine accumulations in topographic basins, as shallow buried deposits, and as deposits forming at the present time in shallow lakes. Gypsum deposits result from deposition from solution, under arid or semi-arid conditions. All occurrences are within the hot Mallee and Wimmera regions in which annual rainfall is less than 20 inches.

Gypsum has been mined from Nowingie West, Cowangie, Swan Hill, Ouyen, Mildura, and Rainbow. Minor occurrences are mined at widely scattered places for use as a soil conditioner. At Nowingie West, up to 3 ft of gypsum underlies 1 or 2 ft of soil. At Cowangie, gypsum covers an area of 45 sq miles of low hills and flats to an average depth of 9 ft. Analyses of the deposits vary from 70 per cent to 99 per cent gypsum. It also occurs as far south as Dimboola and as far east as Lake Boga. To the end of 1964, Victorian production was approximately 1.5 mill. tons, about 12 per cent of the Australian total.

Lead—Zinc—Silver

Lead was one of the earliest metals utilised by man because of the ease of refining and fabrication. Lead is still used for corrosion-resistant sheets and piping, but principal uses are for storage batteries, tetraethyl lead in gasoline, cable coverings, solder, roof flashing, type, and bearing metals.

Zinc has been used as a component of brass for 2,000 years, but it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that the metal was produced commercially. Major uses of the metal in addition to alloying with copper for brass, is as a protective coating on iron and steel wire and steel sheet (galvanised iron), and as zinc-base pressure-cast products and zinc-oxide.

Although silver has been used for many centuries for coinage and the arts, its principal use is in the manufacture of photographic materials. Considerable quantities are also used in electroplated silverware, silver solders, and brazing alloys. Silver is also used in astringent and antiseptic pharmaceuticals, dental amalgam fillings, electric contacts, mirror surfaces, and silver-zinc and silver-cadmium batteries, as well as for scientific instruments, which require high power-output for minimum size and weight.



Boring alluvial gravels for gold and tin, Wodonga.

[North Broken Hill Ltd

Minerals in Victoria



Morwell brown coal open-cut from the air.

[State Electricity Commission of Victoria]



Limestone quarry at Batesford, near Geelong.

[G. Bell]



Argentiferous Galena (lead and silver sulphides)
from Mt Deddick.

[National Museum]



Malachite (hydrated copper carbonate)
from Mt Camel, near Heathcote.

[Institute of Applied Science]



Micaceous hematite (ferric oxide), Nowa Nowa.

[Mines Department]



Tarnished chalcopyrite (iron copper sulphide), Bethanga.

[National Museum]



Turquoise (copper aluminium phosphate) vein in slate, Edi.

[National Museum]

Stibnite (antimony sulphide), Steeles Creek, near Yarra Glen.

[Mines Department]



Metallic gold in quartz, A1 Mine, Gaffneys Creek.



[Mines Department]



Anglesea brown coal open-cut with powerhouse in the background.

[G. Bell



Salt pans, Corio Bay, near Geelong.

[G. Bell



Gypsum crystals (calcium sulphate), Pink Lakes, Linga. [National Museum



Aragonite (calcium carbonate) and ferrocalcite (iron calcium carbonate) from cavity in basalt (bluestone), Collingwood.

[National Museum



Large Citrine (quartz) crystal, Eldorado.

[National Museum



Molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide) in quartz, Everton.

[Mines Department]



Cassiterite crystals (tin oxide) in quartz, Walwa.

[Mines Department]

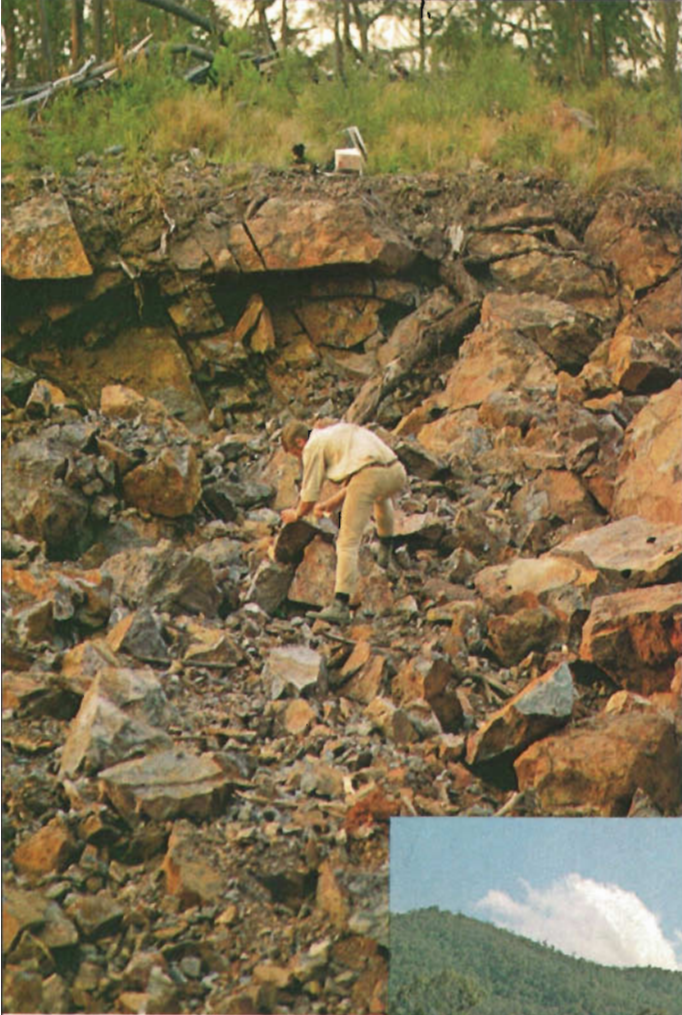
Metallic bismuth nugget, Wombat Creek, Glen Wills.

[Mines Department]

Wolframite (iron manganese tungstate), Mt Murphy.

[Mines Department]



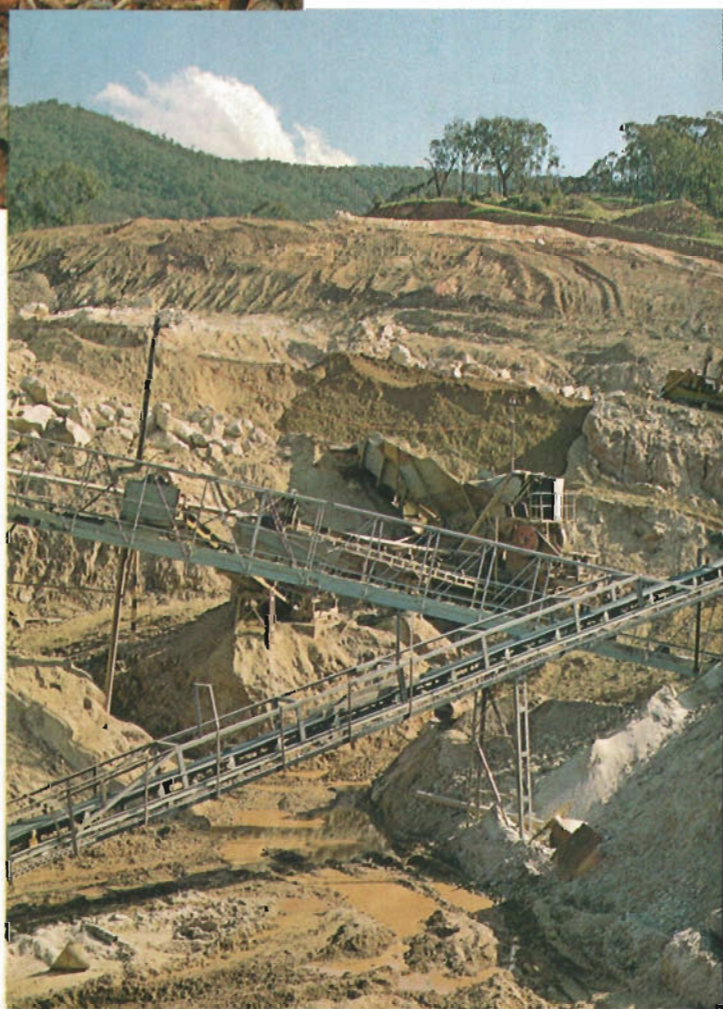


Iron ore (hematite) deposit,
north of Nowa Nowa.

[G. Bell

Open-cut tin mining operations,
near Walwa.

[G. Bell



Lead and zinc minerals are fairly widely dispersed in Victoria, but deposits are small and only 800 tons of lead ore were produced late in the nineteenth century. No zinc production has been recorded, although sphalerite, zinc sulphide, is the major constituent of some of the veins associated with shears in the granites of the Snowy River belt. Small but rich deposits of lead have been mined in east Gippsland, notably at Buchan, where small lenses and threads of galena, lead sulphide, with minor pyrite and gold, occur in limestone. They also occur at Mt Deddick where numerous parallel lenses of galena and sphalerite occur with quartz veins in crushed granite, and at Gelantipy where galena occurs with quartz in a vein. Other occurrences are at Pine Mountain, where most mining has been for the gangue fluorite, at Murrindal, Campbells Knob, north of Buchan, Wombat Creek, near Glen Wills, Omeo, Cassilis, Bethanga, and Redcastle. It is associated with gold at St Arnaud, Percydale, and the Pyrenees.

Silver generally occurs with lead sulphides in these areas, and silver assays of near surface material were often high. A number of assays of ore, taken from small veins on Livingstone Creek, just south of Omeo, gave silver contents as high as 420, 313, and 278 oz to the ton.

Galena, lead sulphide, is lead-grey in colour, the metallic mineral exhibiting perfect cubic cleavage. Scratch hardness is 2.5 to 2.75, and specific gravity is 7.4 to 7.6. Sphalerite, zinc sulphide, may contain iron, and the colour varies from honey yellow to black, with increasing amounts of iron. Its lustre may be adamantine to resinous, with a specific gravity of 3.9 to 4.1, and a scratch hardness 3.5 to 4.0. Silver is found alloyed naturally with gold, but also occurs as sulphides or in solid solution in galena.

Limestone

Although for centuries limestone and its derivative, lime, were used primarily for mortar, plaster, and disinfectant, it now constitutes a basic industrial chemical for use in the neutralisation of industrial wastes, in high temperature and dehydration processes, as a causticising agent in the sulphate process of paper-making, in water purification, and in the manufacture of petrochemicals and insecticides. It is used in the iron and steel industry, for ore fluxing in basic oxygen converters and electric furnaces. Lime is used for the removal of silica from bauxite ores in the production of alumina. Smaller quantities are used in the production of soaps, greases, glue, and gelatine, in the leather industry for removing hair, and in the production of calcium carbide, which on wetting produces acetylene gas.

In construction it is used in masonry mortars, plasters, sand-lime brick, cement, and soil stabilisation for road and aircraft runway beds.

Limestone is the main ore of the metal, calcium, which, although not produced here, is used as a reductant for the refractory metals such as chromium, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, and uranium.

Impure clay-bearing limestones have a major use in the manufacture of Portland cement and in 1967, more than 90 per cent of limestone production was used for this purpose.

Limestone is a sedimentary rock of chemical or organic origin composed largely of the mineral calcite. Younger limestones may consist of recognisable sea shell fragments or polyzoa, while older limestones are often metamorphosed to form recrystallised, hard, compact, impervious marble. Travertine is calcium carbonate, formed in semi-arid climates, at or near the surface, by evaporation of ascending lime-rich water. Chalk is a porous, incoherent rock composed of minute shells, set in a matrix of finely divided calcite. Cocquina is a poorly consolidated debris of larger shells or shell fragments, while marl is a calcareous clay.

Limestones of Cambrian age occur as lenses along the southern margin of the serpentinite belt of the Wellington–Dolodrook River. The Silurian–Devonian limestones, some of which are very pure, are confined to eastern Victoria with principal deposits at Buchan, Bindi, Toongabbie, Walhalla, Lilydale, Limestone Creek, Mansfield, Tyers River, Waratah Bay, Wombat Creek, and Dookie. Tertiary polyzoal limestones occur along the whole of the southern part of Victoria. Although extensive, these outcrop at the surface only as small areas at Bairnsdale, Nowa Nowa, Orbost, Sale, Woodside, Merrimans Creek, Longford, Darriman, Geelong, Batesford, Waurin Ponds, Fyansford, Maude, Curlewis, Tara, Mt Duneed, Kawarren, Timboon, Port Campbell, Moyne near Port Fairy, Curdies River, Warrnambool, Portland, Hamilton, Casterton and elsewhere on the Glenelg River, etc. Pleistocene dune limestones and Recent aeolian calcareous sands occur along much of the coast line. These are mined at Anakie, near Wilsons Promontory, at Warrnambool, and Port Fairy. Huge deposits occur along the coast from Port Fairy to Nelson.

Principal centres of limestone production are Geelong, Lilydale, and Merrimans Creek. Lower Devonian limestone is quarried at Cave Hill, near Lilydale, 25 miles east of Melbourne, for production of quicklime. The deposit consists of bedded limestone forming a steeply dipping lens at least 4,000 ft long and more than 800 ft wide. Quality varies from 70 per cent to better than 96 per cent calcium carbonate. Magnesium oxide content likewise is variable and patches may analyse as high as 17 per cent.

At Buchan, large reserves of limestone of Middle Devonian age occur. The Lower or Buchan Caves sequence consists of 800 ft of dolomite, dolomitic limestone, and almost pure limestone with practically no intercalation of non-carbonate rocks. The higher, Murrindal limestone, although containing intercalations of mudstone, is also of considerable thickness. Mineable reserves are probably more than 200 mill. tons for the Buchan Caves formation and 70 mill. tons for the Murrindal formation. Representative analyses show more than 20 per cent magnesia in the dolomites. At Tyers River and Coopers Creek, thin, steeply dipping, lenticular bodies of Lower Devonian limestones have been quarried, and calcium carbonate content ranges up to 93 per cent.

In the Rosedale–Sale area a number of Miocene limestone deposits outcrop on the flanks of the Baragwanath Anticline, these being notably at Longford, Merrimans Creek, and Darriman. Deposits generally consist of alternating beds of polyzoal limestone and sandy marls.

A thickness of the order of 60 to 80 ft of better than 78 per cent calcium carbonate material occurs at Merrimans Creek, where limestone is quarried for the manufacture of Portland cement. Dips generally range from 2° to 7° and limestone occurs at shallow depth for 12 miles along the strike west of Longford and for at least 3 miles on the south limb near Merrimans Creek. Calcium carbonate content ranges from 40 to 93 per cent.

In the Geelong area, more than 1 mill. tons per annum of Oligocene-Miocene polyzoal limestones are quarried at Fyansford and at Waurin Ponds, for the manufacture of Portland cement. Limestone deposits are extensive in south-western Victoria. Considerable quantities have been quarried on Curdies River near Timboon about 30 miles east of Warrnambool and an attempt at Portland cement manufacture was made at Aringa, 5 miles west of Port Fairy. Limestone has also been mined at Moyne, 10 miles north-east of Port Fairy, and investigation in the Portland-Nelson area reveals dune limestones and enriched dune material to be extensive, some of the material analysing up to 97 per cent calcium carbonate.

Magnesium

Both dolomite and magnesite are sources of magnesium. Dolomite is used in the steel industry as a flux, for repair of open hearth furnaces in the glass industry, as a fertiliser, and in metal polishes. Magnesia may be produced from magnesite (naturally occurring magnesium carbonate), or extracted from sea-water, and is used for basic refractories. Magnesia is also used in refractory cements, uranium processing, fertilisers, electric insulators, pigments, paint, glass, and ceramics.

Magnesium hydroxide is used in sugar refining and in pharmaceuticals. Magnesium chloride is used mainly for production of magnesium metal, which is used in light-weight alloys in the aircraft industry, for machinery, and for tools. Higher proportions of the metal are being used in cast alloys in consumer goods and motor vehicles. No magnesium metal is produced in Australia and the bulk of both dolomite and magnesite is used in the steel industry.

Magnesite, magnesium carbonate, is a brittle, vitreous, silky or earthy, white, yellowish or brownish mineral, generally opaque, and with specific gravity of 3.0 to 3.12. Scratch hardness is from 3.5 to 4.5.

Dolomite, calcium magnesium carbonate, is a brittle, vitreous to pearly mineral, white, pinkish, greenish, brown or grey in colour. Specific gravity is 2.8 to 2.9 and scratch hardness 3.5 to 4.0. It generally occurs as stratified deposits associated with limestones or shale and is a common constituent of mineral deposits. Only small quantities of magnesite and dolomite have been produced in Victoria. Total output of magnesite amounts to approximately 4,430 tons, but dolomite production is small. Most magnesite output has come from deposits near Heathcote and consists of veins and nodules in decomposed diabase. The material assays 46.5 per cent magnesia. At Redesdale, lenticular deposits occur in a belt of slates and sandstones about a quarter mile wide. Reserves are small and total production in 1951-52 was only 214 tons.

Tertiary dolomitic limestone containing between 6.7 to 16.2 per cent magnesia has been mined on a small scale at Coimadai, but large reserves of high quality Middle Devonian dolomite occur at the base of the Buchan Caves limestone. A representative analysis shows 20.85 per cent magnesia, 30.2 per cent lime, 0.72 per cent silica, and 1.87 per cent alumina and iron. The overlying limestone and the Murrindal limestone contain small areas, rich in magnesia, which do not appear to be mineable propositions.

Manganese and Iron

Manganese is a purplish-grey metal, of specific gravity 7.42, and melting point 1,245° C. It is generally produced as an alloy with iron, called ferro-manganese. Manganese in small amounts may be alloyed with steel to counteract the deleterious effects of sulphur, by the formation of harmless globules of a manganese-sulphide phase. Manganese as an oxide is used as a constituent of dry electric cells (batteries). Chemically it is used in the manufacture of potassium permanganate, manganese sulphate, manganous chloride, and manganous oxide. Manganese generally occurs as oxides, which are characteristically brown or black, with a powder colour of blue-black to brown. It frequently occurs with more or less limonite, hydrated iron oxide. Pyrolusite manganese dioxide is a soft iron-black, submetallic material of specific gravity 4.73 to 4.86.

Iron may occur as the hydrated iron oxide, limonite, but larger bodies of iron ore generally consist of hematite and magnetite. The only iron ore produced in Victoria for iron production was 5,400 tons from Lal Lal in the 1880s. Limonite, however, was produced until recently from South Buchan for use in gas scrubbers. The largest iron ore deposit occurs north of Nowa Nowa but has not been exploited. This deposit, containing 5.5 mill. tons, is concealed, apart from a few broken outcrops of hematite, along its western shear-margin. Bodies of a similar nature, some manganese rich, outcrop sporadically over a distance of ten miles along shear zones at the southern termination of the Snowy River Volcanic Belt. The ore at Nowa Nowa consists of massive and micaceous hematite at the surface, passing in depth to magnetite, with micaceous hematite, pyrite, and chalcopryrite. Iron content ranges from 45 to 68 per cent (average 50) with copper up to 0.59 per cent over 70 ft in one bore.

Farther north, higher manganese contents are encountered in iron ore deposits, from the "Iron Mask" assaying up to 13 per cent manganese. Limonite is associated with Middle Devonian limestone at South Buchan. The deepest bore sunk on the largest deposit shows pyrite at the bottom and this may represent the primary iron mineral. This deposit is one half mile long and 600 ft wide. Lateritic deposits at several localities around Casterton have been quarried for road metal and railway track ballast. Smaller, thin, ferruginous cappings occur throughout the State but are of minor importance. There manganese deposits have been worked for a total of 422 tons. Of this, 417 tons came from Heathcote.

Molybdenum

Not until the 1920s did molybdenum achieve importance. Since then it has been used widely as an important constituent of alloy steels and alloy cast irons. These account for most of its use.

Molybdate chrome-orange is a pigment used in paints, printing inks and plastics; molybdenum catalysts are used in desulphurising petroleum and in the hydrogenation of coal. Molybdenum disulphide, added to lubricating oils and greases, is widely used in applications requiring superior performance.

The principal ore of molybdenum is molybdenite, molybdenum sulphide. It is blue-grey of brilliant metallic lustre and its typical form is soft, sectile, flexible laminae having a greasy feeling. Scratch hardness is 1.0 to 1.5 with specific gravity of 4.7 to 4.8.

A major deposit of molybdenite was mined from the pipe-like ore body in porphyritic granodiorite at Everton near Beechworth. Almost all recorded production of 320 tons was from this source. The deposits, which are 2½ miles north-east of Everton, consist of several intrusions of porphyritic granodiorite intruding regionally metamorphosed slate and sandstone. Two molybdenite ore bodies occur in one of these intrusions, one close to the margin, and the other some distance from it. The form is one of steeply dipping annular mineralised zones, each surrounding a barren core of quartz-biotite porphyry, intrusive into the granodiorite. Gangue consists of quartz of the veins and granodiorite into which the veins have been intruded. Ore shoots encompass both veins and granodiorite, the granodiorite yielding the best ore. Molybdenite has also been produced from Mt Douglas near Korong Vale where it occurs in thin, widely separated veins in granite, and as a by-product from the Thologolong wolfram mines. Other deposits occur at Simmons Gap near Bright, Wangrabelle, and at Mt Moliagul.

Phosphate Ores

The major use of phosphate rock is for agricultural purposes but although ground phosphate rock may be applied to the soil in the untreated state, most is acid treated to form superphosphate and triple superphosphate. Phosphorus and phosphoric acid are used to make inorganic and organic chemicals, which are used as water softeners, cleansers, soaps, detergents, and insecticides. Elemental phosphorus is used in the manufacture of phosphor alloys and for military purposes. Phosphate rock does not have a definite chemical composition and the minerals concerned are of the apatite group, a fluor-chlor calcium phosphate. It occurs as nodular phosphate, residual phosphatic limestone, vein phosphates, consolidated and unconsolidated phosphatic sediments.

Calcium and aluminium phosphates (wavellite and turquoise), have been recorded from several places in Victoria, but all production, which to 1926 totalled 16,014 tons, came from Phosphate Hill, near Mansfield. At this locality, dark grey to green, medium to coarse textured phosphorite is associated with cherts and fossiliferous shales of Lower Ordovician Age, which have been folded, crumpled and faulted. The phosphorite is characterised by filaments of wavellite, turquoise, and quartz. Chemically, the ratio of alumina to lime varies considerably. Phosphorus pentoxide content varies from 1 to 23 per cent. Bulk sampling revealed an overall phosphoria content of 15 per cent, alumina content of 10 per cent, and lime content of 17 per cent.

Low grade phosphatic beds reappear farther south, on the Howqua River, and up to 11 per cent phosphoria was recorded from Cambrian tuffaceous beds on the Licola-Jamieson Road where it crosses Fullarton Spur. South of Wangaratta, at Edi and Whitfield, turquoise is associated with Upper Ordovician black shales. At Waratah Bay, small inliers of Lower Ordovician material on Hoddle Range showed low phosphoria analyses. In the Otway Basin, there are a number of minor phosphate occurrences in some of the Upper Cretaceous formations of the Wangerrip group.

Tin

Tin has been used by man for making bronze for 5,000 years. Cassiterite, tin oxide, is the only commercial mineral of tin, and although cassiterite may be dispersed throughout potash-rich granites, it is normally mined from tin-rich greisens or pegmatites (differentiates from potash granites), or from placer (alluvial) deposits, where weathering, water, and stream action have combined to concentrate the heavy mineral.

Low fusibility, malleability, corrosion resistance, fatigue resistance (ability to re-crystallise after working at atmospheric temperatures), and ability to alloy with other metals, accounts for the many uses for which tin is preferred. Tin is used in alloys such as solder (lead-tin), bronze (copper-tin), and brass (copper-zinc-tin). Phosphor-bronzes which have high strength, resistance to corrosion, and superior bearing characteristics contain 8 per cent tin and 0.2 per cent phosphorus. The largest use of tin is as a protective coating for copper and steel, the latter mainly in the form of tinplated steel (tin-plate) for cans. Copper wire used for power transmission is coated with tin to prevent corrosion and to facilitate soldering. Gun metal contains 10 per cent tin and 2 per cent zinc, and is used for gas-free, pressure-tight, corrosion resistant castings.

Cassiterite, tin oxide, contains 78.6 per cent tin, and when crystalline, is a brittle, resplendent, black, brown, red, grey, or honey-coloured mineral. It is most commonly black or deep red-brown. Scratch hardness is 6 to 7, specific gravity is 6.8 to 7.1. In spite of its similarity with other black, detrital minerals, particularly ilmenite, it can readily be identified after grains have been treated, with dilute hydrochloric acid, in a drilled hole in a zinc block. The hydrogen produced reduces the cassiterite to tin, which coats the surface of grains, and this becomes bright grey on rubbing. Primary tin oxide or cassiterite is generally deposited in roof zones of granitic intrusives or in veins around their periphery during the closing stages of crystallisation. These intrusives normally have a high potassium to calcium-magnesium ratio and hence tin tends to be confined to pegmatites, aplites, and greisens. Wolframite is a common associate in Victoria. Mineralisation is genetically related to acid granites intruded along structural highs during the late orogenic stages in the history of the Tasman Geosyncline.

Next to gold, tin is in terms of total production, the next most valuable mineral produced in Victoria. However, most of the Victorian output of 19,000 tons of tin concentrates, containing 73 per cent tin, to the end of 1961, was the by-product of gold-dredging of placer deposits in the Beechworth-Eldorado district, centred approximately 40 miles south-west of Albury. At Toora, 96 miles south-east of Melbourne, 363 tons of concentrates were produced from a Tertiary

placer preserved in a down-faulted graben. Small tonnages of tin concentrates have been recovered from alluvial deposits at Chiltern and Rutherglen, south-west of Albury, while low-grade primary, cassiterite-bearing aplites and pegmatites are mined at Walwa. Tin occurs in dykes, lenses, and pipes of pegmatite in the Mitta Mitta area and in greisens, which intersect schists at Mt Wills, Eskdale, Tallandoon, and Wombat Creek.

At Cudgewa, quartz veins, transecting schist-granite contacts, carry, in addition to tin, wolframite and tourmaline. Stanniferous deposits are also associated with the granites of the Gembrook, Marysville, Tarago River, and Wilsons Promontory areas.

Tungsten

Tungsten, because it has the highest melting point of all the metals, has become important in nuclear applications where resistance to extremely high temperatures is required. When alloyed with steels it imparts a toughness and resistance to high temperatures which enables its use in die and tool steels. Tungsten carbide is used for cutting edges and other applications where extreme hardness is required. Pure tungsten forms the filaments of light bulbs, electronic tubes and X-ray tube components, and is used in electric contacts. Tungsten derivatives, the phosphors, are used in luminescent pigments, X-ray screens, television picture-tubes, and fluorescent light tubes.

Wolframite, iron-manganese tungstate, and scheelite, calcium tungstate, are the two common tungsten minerals. Scheelite is rare in Victoria. Wolframite is a brittle, brown-black mineral of submetallic lustre. The powdered material is characteristically dark red-brown. Scratch hardness is 5.0 to 5.5 and specific gravity 7.0 to 7.5. All the wolframite occurrences are small deposits associated with quartz veins and reefs near the margin of granite bodies, or in pegmatites associated with tin. Mineralisation is associated with the middle Palaeozoic granites of Eastern Australia.

Most of Victoria's wolfram concentrates came from Mt Murphy, 36 miles north-east of Benambra, where wolframite is found in quartz veins up to 4 ft thick, in slate and metamorphosed sandstone, near the margin of a granitic intrusive. Two wolfram-quartz reefs in granite have been worked at the Womobi mine at Thologolong, east of Albury. Wolframite is the dominant mineral, but sulphides of iron, copper, molybdenum, and bismuth are associated. Ore treated averaged 1.0 per cent wolframite. Shoots probably extend well beyond the areas stopped below the prospecting adit. Other areas where wolfram has been mined include Wilks Creek, Marysville, Ensay, Fainting Range, Koetong, and Wedderburn.

Uranium

A few radioactive occurrences have been reported from Victoria, all being deposits derived from granites, mineral within granite, or within dykes transecting granite.

At Mt Kooyoora, near Inglewood, torbernite has been identified from a superficial ironstone overlying granite. Torbernite has also been identified from the mullock dumps of the Meerschaum and Gentle Annie Mines at Glen Wills. Other radioactive occurrences have been investigated in the Lake Boga granite and in dykes in or near the Dargo granite on Bulgoback Creek. The metamorphics around the Moliagul-Wedderburn areas are reported to show some anomalous radioactivity.

Glossary of Terms

- aeolian** .. Deposits, such as sand, transported by wind.
- alluvial** .. Deposits resulting from deposition by rivers or streams.
- anticline** .. A fold in rocks, arched upwards.
- aplite** .. A dyke rock of sugary texture composed of light coloured granitic minerals.
- basic (rock)** .. A dark coloured rock consisting of ferro-magnesian silicates, metallic oxides and less calcium-rich aluminosilicates (felspars).
- batholith** .. A large solidified mass of magma intruded into the Earth's crust.
- Cainozoic** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- Cambrian** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- Carboniferous** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- chert** .. Ultra-fine-grained, crystalline varieties of silica. Grey chert nodules in limestone are referred to as "flint".
- China-clay** .. A clay consisting predominantly of kaolinite, a hydrous aluminium silicate.
- concretionary** .. Consisting of nodules or particles of like composition and generally harder than the enclosing rock.
- Cobar** .. Gold-copper mining town of central New South Wales.
- conglomerate** .. A cemented sedimentary rock of rounded rock or mineral fragments varying in size from gravel to pebbles or boulders.
- coral** .. Tiny, bottom dwelling, sedentary, marine animal secreting an external skeleton of calcium carbonate.
- Cretaceous** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- deep leads** .. Victorian mining term for buried placer or buried alluvial deposit.
- Devonian** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- diorite** .. A coarse grained, light coloured, intrusive, igneous rock composed of white feldspar and a dark mineral.
- dyke** .. A wall-like intrusive rock, occurring along a fissure in the Earth's crust.
- Eocene** .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- fault** .. A fracture or fracture zone in the Earth's crust, along which there has been relative displacement of the two sides.
- feldspar** .. A group of abundant rock-forming minerals. Aluminosilicates of potassium, sodium, and calcium.
- fissure-vein** .. A crack or fault in the Earth's crust filled with mineral matter different from the wall rock.
- fire-brick** .. See refractory.
- fluorescence** .. Emission of visible light by a substance exposed to ultra-violet radiation.
- flux** .. Substance that reduces the melting point of a mixture to which it has been added.
- fossil** .. Remains or traces of animals or plants which have been preserved by natural causes in the Earth's crust.
- fusion** .. Melting or softening by the application of heat.
- geochemistry** .. Study of the abundance and distribution of elements in the Earth, particularly the Earth's crust, soil, and surface waters.
- geophysics** .. That branch of physics dealing with the Earth, with respect to its structure, physical properties, and composition.
- geosyncline** .. A large trough in the Earth's crust, that subsided throughout a long period of time, in which a thick succession of stratified sediments has accumulated. Subsequent lateral compression and folding of the sediments form mountain chains.
- gneiss** .. A coarse grained banded rock in which minerals have recrystallised in alternating bands.

- graben .. A block of the Earth's crust bounded by faults and down-thrown with respect to the surrounding rocks.
- granite .. A coarse grained, pale, white, grey, pink or green rock, intrusive into the Earth's crust consisting of quartz, potash-rich feldspars, and mica.
- granodiorite .. Similar to granite except that feldspars are soda rich. White and grey varieties only occur.
- graphitisation .. The crystallisation of graphite in cast irons and some steels. Uncontrolled graphite formation results in reduction of strength of these alloys.
- greenstone .. A common term applied to altered basic igneous rocks, which owe their colour to chlorite, serpentine or epidote.
- greisen .. A vein in granite, often altered by hot solutions, composed largely of quartz and mica. Accessory minerals include topaz, tourmaline, cassiterite, wolframite, etc.
- hardenability .. A measure of depth to which steel can be usefully hardened.
- infra-red .. Electro-magnetic radiation of long wave-length, just beyond the red end of the visible spectrum.
- lacustrine .. Pertaining to or formed by lakes.
- laterite, lateritic Residual surface soils or layers, developed under tropical or subtropical conditions. They are leached of silica and contain abundant iron, aluminium, and occasionally manganese hydroxides.
- Lower Tertiary See Time Scale, Geological.
- lustre .. The character of light reflected by minerals, e.g., metallic; vitreous (glassy), pearly, earthy, resinous, etc.
- magma, magmatic Hot, mobile rock material generated within the Earth and capable of intrusion into the crust or extrusion from volcanoes.
- marine .. Of the sea.
- mesh .. An opening in a screen. Mesh sizes are given as number of openings per linear inch.
- Mesozoic .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- metamorphism Process by which consolidated rocks are altered in composition or texture. Pressure, heat, or introduction of new substances are the principal causes.
- mica .. A group of rock-forming minerals, semi-transparent, characterised by perfect fissility in one plane. Essentially aluminosilicates of potassium.
- micron .. A unit of measurement, equivalent to one millionth of a metre and denoted by the Greek letter μ .
- mineral .. A homogeneous, naturally occurring, inorganic substance, having a characteristic molecular composition, structure and characteristic crystalline form.
- Miocene .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- nugget .. A waterworn piece of native gold of some size.
- Oligocene .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- oolitic .. Consisting of spherical particles from 0.25 to 2.00 millimetres in diameter, having a concentric or radial growth structure.
- Ordovician .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- orogeny, orogenic The process of forming mountains in the Earth's crust by folding or thrust faulting.

- Palaeozoic .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- pegmatite .. Granitic rocks of very coarse grain, representing the water rich, late stages of crystallisation of magma.
- phyllite .. A metamorphic rock intermediate in grade between a slate and a schist. Numerous, oriented mica crystals impart a silky sheen to the cleavage surfaces.
- placer .. A stream, coastal, or glacier deposit containing particles of gold or other valuable mineral.
- plasticity .. The property of a material that enables it, without the application of much work, to undergo permanent deformation without volume change, elastic rebound, or rupture.
- Pliocene .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- polyzoa .. Also called Bryozoa, a colony of tiny, marine animals which build calcareous structures.
- porphyry .. Rocks containing conspicuous crystals in a fine-grained ground-mass, e.g., quartz porphyry or felspar porphyry.
- pyroclastic .. Detrital volcanic material that has been ejected from a volcano.
- radioactive .. The property shown by some elements of spontaneously changing into others by the emission of atomic particles from their nuclei.
- reef .. See vein.
- refractory .. Property of a material to withstand the action of heat, heat-shock, or chemical attack.
- residual .. Remaining in place after all but the least soluble constituents have been removed.
- rhyodacite .. Volcanic equivalent of granodiorite. Generally a light to dark grey, finely crystalline rock containing free quartz.
- rhyolite .. Volcanic equivalent of granite. A grey to brown, very fine-grained rock which may show pronounced flow-banding.
- saddle-vein .. A vein bedded in an anticline, to form the general shape of a saddle.
- sandstone .. A cemented or compacted sediment composed predominantly of quartz grains.
- schist .. A finely banded metamorphic rock, with subparallel orientation of micaceous minerals.
- scratch hardness .. An empirical measure of hardness. Mohs scale ranges from 1 (talc) to 10 (diamond), with calcite designated as 4, and quartz as 7.
- serpentinite .. A rock composed of the serpentine group of minerals, which are derived from alteration of rocks rich in iron-magnesium silicates.
- shale .. A laminated, consolidated sediment in which the constituent particles are predominantly of clay size.
- Silurian .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- slate .. A fine-grained metamorphic rock possessing a well developed fissility (slaty cleavage).
- sluicing .. The washing of gold or mineral bearing soil or clay through long boxes or races provided with riffles or other mineral retaining devices (sluices).
- specific gravity .. Ratio of the weight of material to the weight of an equal volume of water, e.g., quartz, $SG = 2.6$, i.e., 2.6 times heavier than water.
- spurry veins .. Subordinate veins which break off at an angle from a main bedded or fissure vein.
- stope .. An underground excavation from which ore has been extracted.

- syncline .. A fold in rocks, arched downwards.
- tailings .. Those parts of milled and treated ore that are regarded as too poor or uneconomic to be treated further.
- tectonic .. Relating to major deformations of the Earth's crust, such as folding or faulting.

Time Scale, Geological

Era		Period	Age	Characteristics
CAINOZOIC	Quaternary	Holocene (Recent)	years	
		Pleistocene	12,000	Man appears
	Tertiary	Pliocene Miocene	1.5 million	
		Oligocene Eocene Paleocene	25 million	
		Cretaceous	67 million	Mammals appear Flowering plants appear
MESOZOIC	Jurassic	137 million	Reptiles	
	Triassic	195 million		
	Permian	235 million	Amphibians	
PALAEOZOIC	Carboniferous	285 million	Ferns, mosses, luxuriant plant growth	
	Devonian	350 million	Fishes	
	Silurian	405 million		
	Ordovician	440 million	Marine invertebrate life	
	Cambrian	500 million		
PROTEROZOIC	Pre-Cambrian		570 million	Primitive marine life
				"Dawn of Life"
ARCHEAN			4,500 million	Cooling of the planet

- Triassic .. See Time Scale, Geological.
- tuff .. A compacted rock composed of fine-grained volcanic fragments.
- ultra-violet .. Electro-magnetic radiation of short wavelength just beyond the violet end of the visible spectrum.
- vein .. An occurrence of ore disseminated through less valuable material and having a regular development in length, depth, but particularly width. See also fissure-vein and saddle-vein.
- volcanic .. Pertaining to a volcano.

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 sq 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 Indian 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 Wilsons 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) Wilsons Promontory

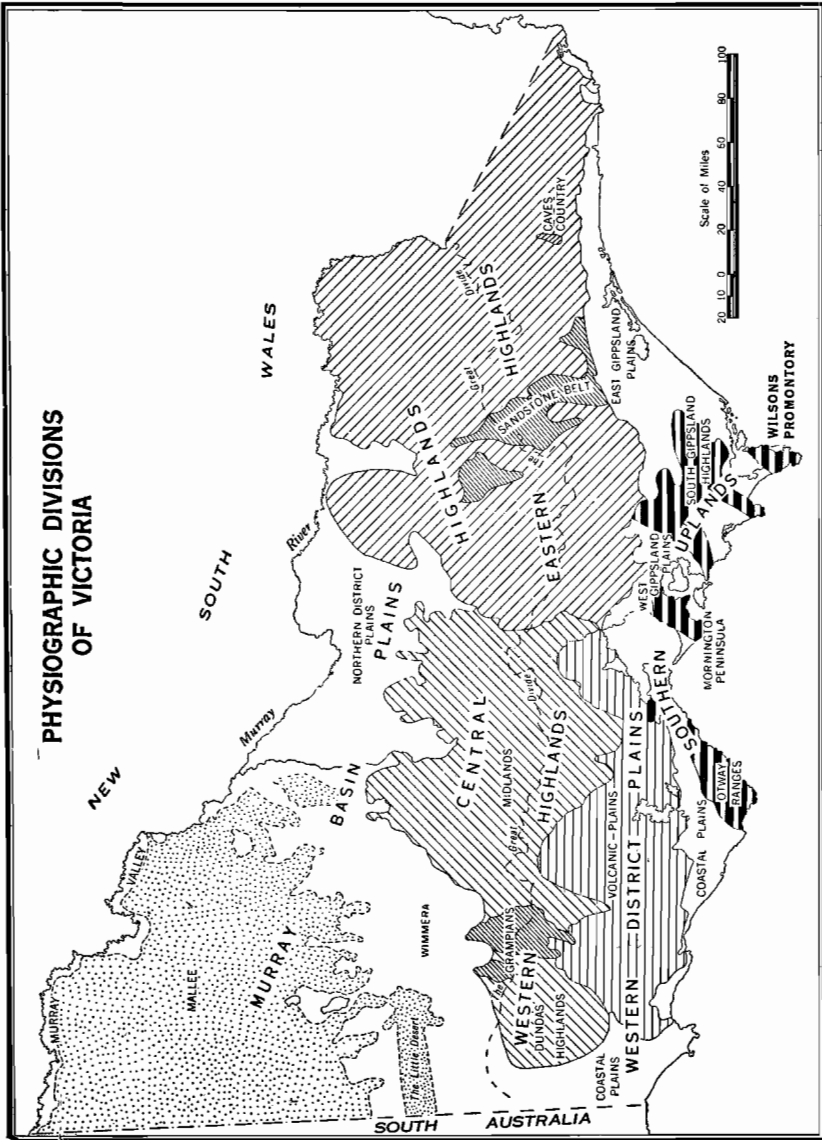


FIGURE 1.

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 periodic 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 Briargolong 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 offshore 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.

Further References

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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 air masses, giving rise to heavy orographic rainfall of over 50 inches 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 inches to 30 inches p.a., cool winters, warm summers, rolling topography, open dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands, and moderately fertile, although 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 inches p.a. in the southern Wimmera, but it decreases to under 10 inches 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 (See pages 801–804), 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 inches p.a. in the western part to over 30 inches 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 Murray and its tributaries, especially in the Kerang, Echuca–Rochester, Kyabram–Shepparton, and Cobram–Yarrawonga 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.

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. Melbourne, Geelong, and the developing Westernport provide port facilities in this region. 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 volcanic plain stretching westwards from the Port Phillip region. 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 inches 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 modern port facilities.

South of the Western District Plains lie the Otway Ranges, a sparsely populated region of rugged scenery and very high rainfall. The coastline between Anglesea 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 inch 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 inches p.a. between Traralgon and the 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 rural activity, and these are less intensively farmed than other parts.

Generally, Victoria's farmers practise progressive and productive agriculture. The State's 73,000 rural holdings produced \$810.1m in 1967-68 which was 24.2 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., 10 per cent wheat; 17 per cent oats; 7 per cent barley; 73 per cent dried vine fruit; 39 per cent mutton and lamb; 19 per cent wool; 25 per cent beef; 23 per cent pigs; and 56 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 Mt Bogong, 6,516 ft; Mt Feathertop, 6,307 ft; Mt Nelse, 6,181 ft; Mt Fainter, 6,157 ft; Mt Loch, 6,152 ft; Mt Hotham, 6,108 ft; Mt Niggerhead, 6,048 ft; Mt McKay, 6,045 ft; Mt Cobberas, 6,030 ft; Mt Cope, 6,026 ft; Mt Spion Kopje, 6,025 ft; and Mt Buller, 5,919 ft.

Further Reference, 1962

Marine Algae of the Victorian Coast

Environment

The Victorian coastline stretches for a distance of 980 miles and in the east abuts Bass Strait and in the west the Indian Ocean. The nature of the coastline is extremely variable, ranging from rocky cliffs to sandy beaches and muddy swamps. Along much of the coastline the characteristic pattern is of sandy bays alternating with rocky headlands. Rocky coasts show both a richer and more variable flora when compared to muddy, and more particularly, to sandy areas.

On the Pleistocene dune limestone, at Port Phillip Bay Heads and westward, low tide shore platforms are well developed; intertidal shore platforms are found in the Port Campbell area of Western Victoria; while on some parts of the coast there are no shore platforms at all, for example, at Wilsons Promontory where the granite cliffs plunge steeply into relatively deep water.

This section describes the plants growing in the strip of coast which lies between the upper limit of wave action and the depth to which sufficient light penetrates for plant growth. This is the *littoral* zone in its broadest sense. Its extent depends upon a number of factors, such as the slope of the shoreline, the range of tidal variation, the degree of exposure or shelter, and the turbidity of the water. In Victoria, when wave action and suspended matter are at a minimum, the depth of the illuminated zone is 30 to 40 ft. Tidal range varies from approximately 3 ft in the west of the State to 9 ft at Wilsons Promontory. Waves and wave action are difficult to measure, but waves have been recorded surging over 100 ft up cliffs in the Portland area.

The plants of this littoral zone draw no nutrients from the substrate, and the surrounding seawater provides all the nutrients essential to life. Salinity of seawater is regarded by convention as measurable in terms of the chloride ion concentration and this in large part is provided by sodium chloride (common salt). The salinity of the open ocean is relatively constant, about 3.5 per cent sodium chloride, but at river mouths fresh water inflow will cause the water to become brackish; in marsh regions, excessive evaporation may increase the salinity, and conversely rain water will lower it.

Sea temperature is much less variable than air temperature; Victorian coastal waters show an annual variation of only about 10° C. Considerable temperature variation can occur in rock pools exposed at low tide and temperatures of over 30° C are reached in rock pools during summer months.

Although the ocean itself represents a stable environment, the intertidal region is far from this. It is exposed for portion of the day to extremes of physical factors such as air temperatures, desiccation due to wind, and to dynamic factors, such as wave action and sand abrasion.

The sea and the intertidal fringe are inhabited by both plants and animals. These may be attached (*benthic*) or free living (*pelagic*) organisms. This article describes mainly the *benthic* plants of the littoral zone in its widest sense.

Algae

General

The plants consist primarily of algae, commonly called seaweeds. These are a mixed population of different plants all sharing the characteristics of lower or primitive plants; they do not show the complexities found in the higher land plants. The plant body or *thallus* of the algae is not differentiated into root, stem, and leaves; they do not have a vascular tissue transporting water, mineral salts, or manufactured food material; they do not form flowers, true fruits, or seeds. They are essentially water plants and have plant bodies and reproduction adapted for the aquatic environment.

The seaweeds are attached to a *substrate*, usually a rocky surface, or anchored in mud or sand. If attached to other plants they are called *epiphytic*, if growing on animals, *epizoic*. Some live in *symbiosis* with animals such as sponges, others with fungi. The latter group includes those algae which are partners in the *lichen* thallus. Lichens are well represented in the littoral zone in Victoria, and form conspicuous yellow, black or grey bands in the upper littoral and spray zones.

The thalli of algae vary in size from microscopic forms to large brown kelps up to 60 ft long. The simplest form of thallus is a single cell, which can be solitary or aggregated into a *colony*. *Filaments* consist of cells arranged end to end; and may be simple or branched, solitary or massed and intertwined, giving rise to a large number of different thallus forms. More advanced forms are membranous sheets, hollow tubes, or bladders; others are bushy tufts of cylindrical or flattened branches. Some algae have thick leathery or coriaceous flat thalli; these may be attached by a small *holdfast* or attaching disc which supports the free-floating blade; others have no localised holdfast and are attached by *rhizoids* on the entire surface of the blade forming a carpet-like layer on the substrate. The large brown kelps show the greatest differentiation in their morphology. They are attached by a holdfast composed of different branches or *haptera*. From these arises a *stipe* which supports and elevates the *fronds*, the extended photosynthetic areas of the plant body. These have the same function as the leaves of land plants. In smaller, less differentiated algae, the entire thallus acts as a photosynthetic area. It is as essential for the algae as for the land plants to have a maximum amount of their plant bodies exposed to sunlight, because they use solar energy for the conversion of carbon dioxide to carbohydrates. The site of the conversion is the *chloroplastids*, small diversely shaped *organelles* in the cytoplasm of the plant cell, which contain the green pigment *chlorophyll*.

All the land plants are green, but for centuries it has been observed that seaweeds have green, red, brown, and blue-green representatives. Their diverse colours are due to the presence of accessory pigments, yellow, red, and blue, which mask the ever present chlorophyll. There is not only a relationship between the colour of the algae and the assortment of pigments but also a co-ordination of their *photosynthetic products*, storage products, plastid structure, chemical constituents of the cell wall, and their mode of sexual reproduction. These characteristics are so fundamental that they are used to classify the algae into several large phyla. The main representatives of the benthic algae are placed in four phyla: the green algae *Chlorophyta* (Gk *chloros*, green; Gk

phyton, plant), the brown algae *Phaeophyta* (Gk *phaeos*, dark), the red algae *Rhodophyta* (Gk *rhodos*, rosy-red), and the blue-green algae *Cyanophyta* (Gk *cyanos*, blue). Although members of these phyla differ in fundamental characteristics they display similar, and even identical plant forms. The types of morphology, ranging from unicells to large differentiated plants, are found in all pyhla, and this is evidence for parallel evolution within the different phyla ; each distinct thallus form is adapted to a particular *microhabitat* of the overall environment.

The higher plants which live on the land have roots and a vascular system for the absorption and transport of water and mineral salts from the soil. In the algae, suspended in an aqueous environment, all essentials for plant growth, including oxygen, carbon dioxide, and mineral salts are taken directly into the cells of the plant thallus.

Chlorophyta

The Victorian coastline displays a wide range of green marine algae, particularly in sheltered bays and rock pools. Some of these are perennial, others are seasonal. The majority are found in the intertidal belt, and rarely in the lower regions. They are grass-green in colour as their pigment complex, with a predominance of chlorophyll, is similar to that of land plants. The chloroplastids frequently contain a *pyrenoid*, a colourless but highly staining organelle of unknown function. They utilise the same wave lengths of the light spectrum as do land plants and grow best when not too deeply submerged. The food reserve is starch ; the cell wall is generally of cellulose. All marine chlorophyta reproduce sexually. The gametes are motile unicells, produced and released in large quantities ; they swim with the aid of two *flagella*. The gametes fuse in pairs to produce a *zygote*, which gives rise to a new alga.

Ulva lactuca, the sea lettuce, is a cosmopolitan alga occurring widely from high tide to low tide mark on rock platforms, in rock pools, and growing between sand and mud. The size of the thin membranous sheet varies from 2 to 3 inches on open rock platforms to very large sheets 5 to 6 ft diameter in most favourable areas. *Ulva* may be present under submerged conditions in all seasons of the year, but on open rock platforms it develops during the winter months and covers large areas during spring and early summer. It is killed by desiccation in the summer when low tide coincides with a hot windy day, and is then left bleached until washed away by the tide. It is heavily grazed by sea-snails so that leafy fronds are perforated or eaten to the basal holdfast. Closely related to *Ulva* is *Enteromorpha*. Species of *Enteromorpha* form thin walled hollow tubes attached by scarcely differentiated holdfasts. *Enteromorpha* is often found intermixed with *Ulva* but generally frequents more sandy coasts. It is used and sold commercially as "baitweed" for vegetarian fish. The mermaid's necklace,

Chaetomorpha darwinii, is an unbranched filament up to 1 ft long composed of small pea-size cells attached by a single cell. It grows as an epiphyte and is found on exposed rocky coasts. The genus *Caulerpa* is represented by almost twenty species and has strong affinities with tropical and sub-tropical regions. The thallus consists of a rhizome, attached by rhizoids to the rocky substrate, which sends up green photosynthetic fronds of diverse shapes and sizes. It is a siphonous alga; the entire elaborate thallus being a tube with continuous cytoplasm, many chloroplasts, and nuclei. There are no separate cells because there are no cross walls. Another siphonous alga with tropical affinities is *Codium*. It appears in three different growth forms, round balls (e.g., *Codium pomoides*, the sea apple), upright pencil to finger thick dichotomising thalli (e.g., *Codium fragile*, the branching seaweeds), and cushiony or felt-like flat growths. In Asiatic and Pacific countries, *Codium* is dried and used as a noodle-like food.

Phaeophyta

The abundance of the brown algae makes them a conspicuous feature on the Victorian rocky coast, and they are often washed up on sandy beaches as drift. They are brown to black in colour, because in the chloroplasts the chlorophyll is masked by a yellow-red pigment called *fucoxanthin*. Their food reserve is a sugar alcohol, *mannitol*. Their cell walls contain *algin*, the raw material for the production of *alginates*. This is extracted commercially in Tasmania from the giant brown kelp *Macrocystis*. *Macrocystis angustifolia* occurs in Victorian waters below the intertidal belt. It is anchored by an enormous holdfast from which arise several stipes up to 60 ft long. These bear the fronds which float on the water surface buoyed by gas-filled bladders. The giant bull kelp, *Durvillea potatorum*, is attached by sucker-like holdfasts and its large leather-like blades mark the lower region of the intertidal zone. The *Cystophora* and *Sargassum* groups characteristically form conspicuous bands in the lower intertidal region. Neptune's necklace, *Hormosira banksii*, is perhaps Victoria's commonest alga, and forms a dense cover on rocks in the mid-intertidal zone.

Rhodophyta

The red colouration of the Rhodophyta comes largely from the accessory pigments *phycoerythrin* (red) and *phycocyanin* (blue). The cell wall is chiefly composed of pectic substances. *Porphyra*, the red laver, is a red membranous sheet similar in appearance to *Ulva*. It is gathered in Wales and commercially farmed in Japan for human consumption. In Victoria it is found only during winter months. *Corallina* has a stiff coral-like thallus impregnated with calcium carbonate. It is found during all seasons of the year and is often associated with *Hormosira banksii*. Also associated with *Hormosira* is the turf-forming *Gelidium pusillum*. Larger species of *Gelidium* are found in Victoria, and such forms are commercially harvested in New Zealand for the production of *agar agar*, used for medical research.

Cyanophyta

The most ubiquitous though inconspicuous group of the algae are the blue-greens. They commonly form slippery growths on rocks in the upper intertidal region, and crusts on salt marshes. Plants are only visible when amassed to form a colony.

Zonation

In every littoral environment a large number of environmental factors are present and active along a gradient. The adaptation of the different plants to varying conditions such as light, temperature, and exposure along these gradients results in a more or less distinct *zonation* of the plants. Zonation is abrupt on steep surfaces as at Wilsons Promontory, but if the rocks are gradually sloping and much dissected, then the pattern of the zonation is broken and less easily recognised.

The characteristic zone forming plants along the Victorian coast are shown in the following table :

Zone	Characteristic Plants
Spray	Lichens ; <i>Lichina</i> , <i>Caloplaca</i>
Upper- } Intertidal	<i>Porphyra</i> , <i>Splachnidium</i> , <i>Rivularia</i>
Mid- } Intertidal	<i>Hormosira banksii</i> , <i>Corallina</i> mat.
Lower- } Intertidal	<i>Cystophora</i> species
	<i>Durvillea potatorum</i> (rarely exposed at low tide)
Sub-littoral (never exposed)	<i>Macrocystis angustifolia</i>

Hydrography of Coast, 1966 ; Coastal Physiography, 1967 ; Plant Ecology of Coast, 1968 ; Marine Animal Ecology, 1969

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 have 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 '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	
		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 inches to 20 inches. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

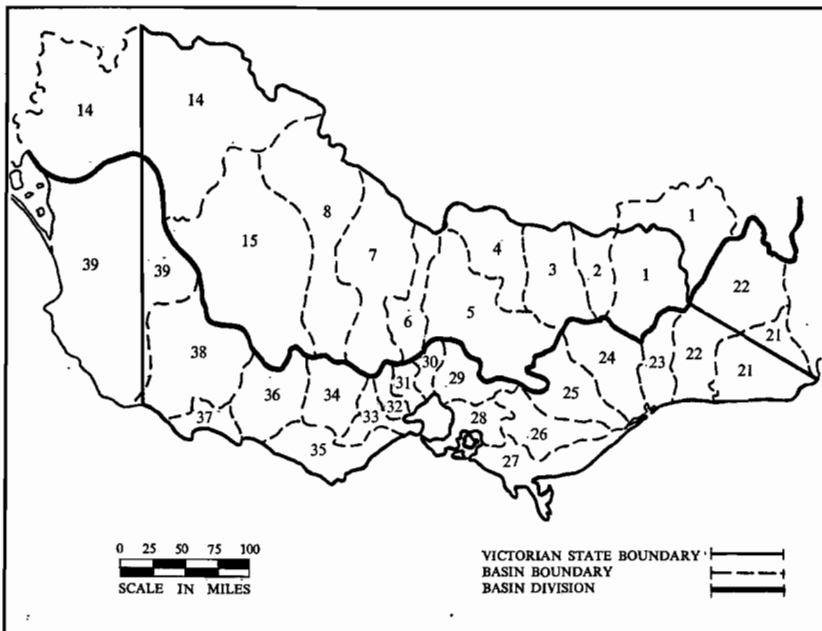


FIGURE 2.—Relevant Basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The Basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources*, published by Department of National Development, 1965.

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 Crown 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 inches 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 also makes similar provision 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 inches over the State is crude, but is 3 inches more than the next highest figure of 35 inches for 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 Conesevation League, 1965; Survey and Mapping, 1969

*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 southern waters 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 53.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 10 inches for the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 inches for parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 140 inches has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 25 inches, with over 40 inches on the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and South Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 12 and 20 inches. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 10 inches have been recorded rarely 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 inches 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 1967 and 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (In)	Area ('000 Sq Miles)		
	Average	1967	1968
Under 10	Nil	32.1	1.5
10-15	19.7	21.7	8.8
15-20	13.4	13.7	16.6
20-25	15.7	8.3	17.1
25-30	15.8	7.0	15.9
30-40	14.2	4.7	14.8
Over 40	9.1	0.4	13.2

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 281 to 286.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS (In)

Year	Districts							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North-Central	North-Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
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
1968	13.68	19.68	20.93	34.66	39.51	33.54	28.84	34.04
Averages* ..	12.93	18.09	18.50	27.83	34.57	28.48	29.33	33.70

* Averages for 53 years 1913 to 1965.

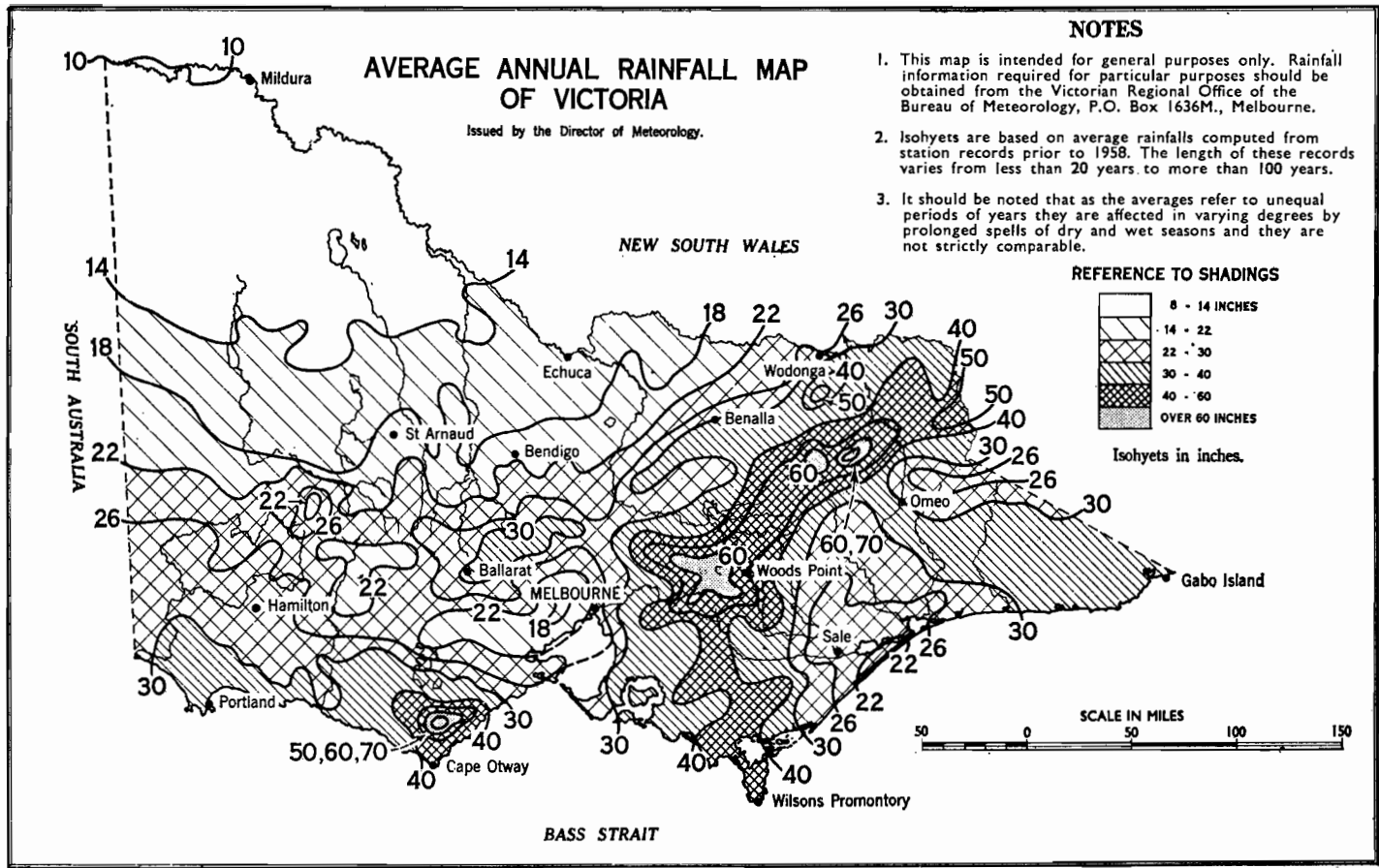


FIGURE 3.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL :
AVERAGE AND 1968

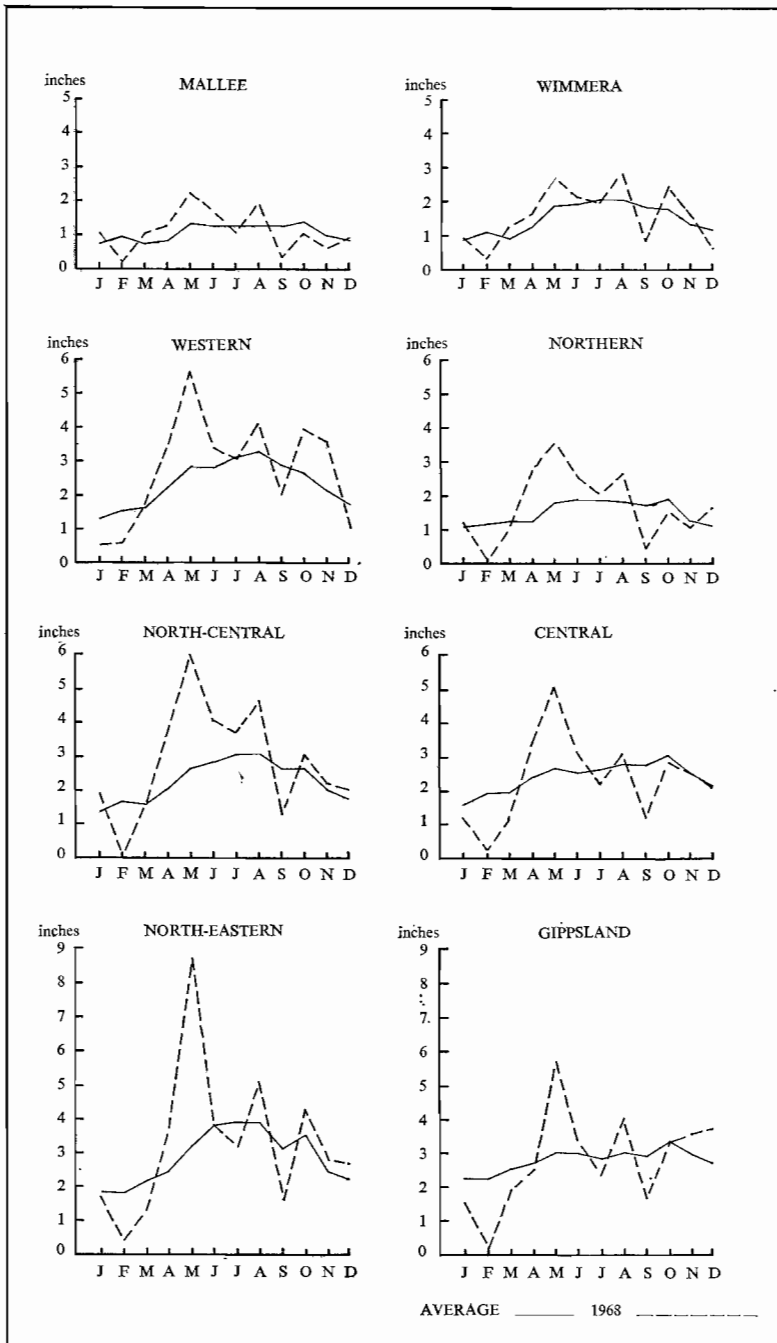


FIGURE 4.

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 5) for the 53 years 1913 to 1965 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 to 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.

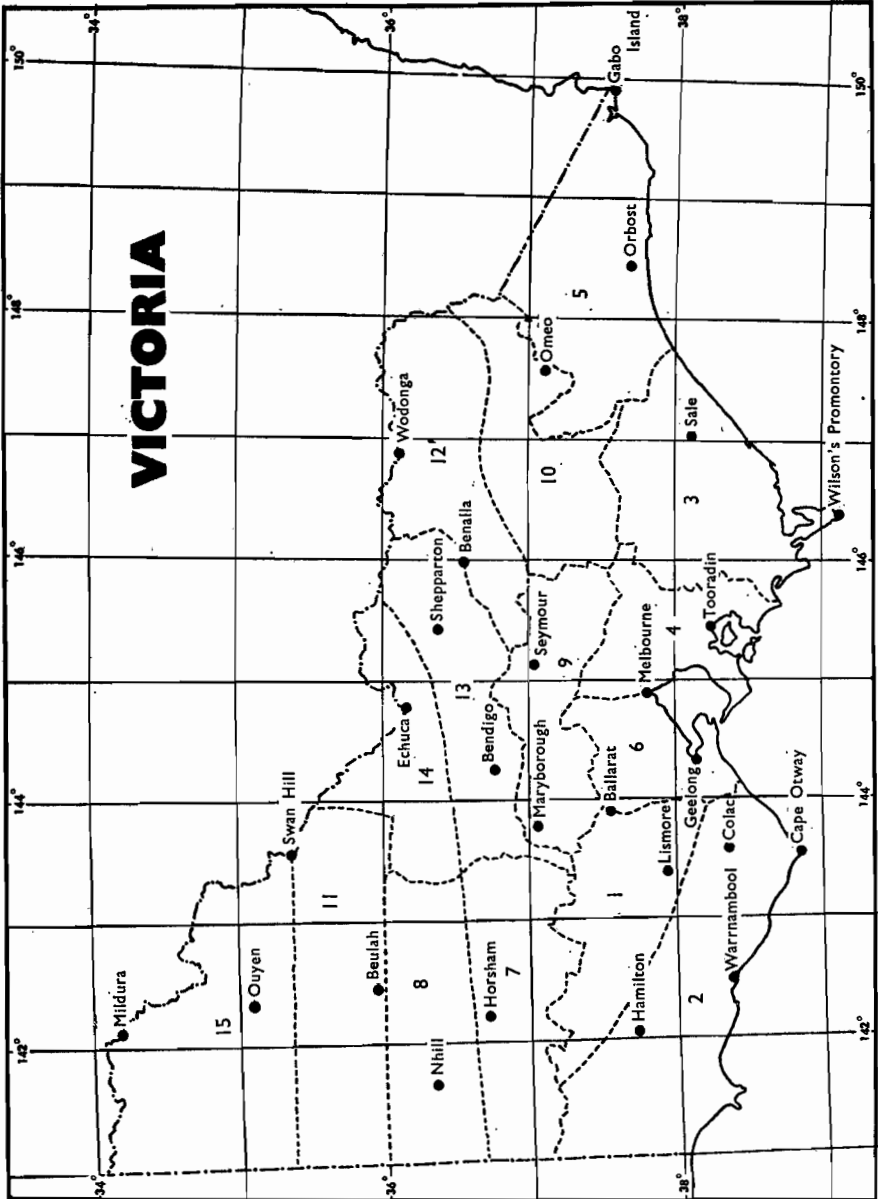


FIGURE 5.—Relative rainfall variability based on district annual rainfall. Names of districts are shown in table on previous page.

Most of the elevated areas of eastern and southern Victoria normally receive over 40 inches and in some wetter sections over 60 inches. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0.01 inches or more in 24 hours) is over 150, with an average rainfall below 30 inches. The average number of wet days a year is reduced to 100 at a distance of approximately 100 miles inland from the coast.

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

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 recorded 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 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969 and other effects noted on pages 309 to 312 of this book.

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.

1967-68 Droughts, 1969

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

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS : SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
MALLEE	Mildura ..	{ 1	71	79	71	63	103	119	90	102	91	107	79	74	1,049
		{ 2	89·6	88·0	83·4	73·9	65·7	61·9	59·0	62·6	68·2	74·9	81·4	85·3	74·5
		{ 3	61·7	60·9	56·9	49·9	45·2	41·4	39·9	41·8	45·0	49·9	54·0	58·3	50·4
	Ouyen ..	{ 1	77	94	81	81	128	127	122	128	125	146	100	98	1,307
		{ 2	90·1	87·2	83·1	73·1	65·2	60·1	58·6	62·1	68·4	74·1	80·4	86·1	74·0
		{ 3	58·8	58·3	54·4	48·1	44·5	41·1	39·7	41·1	43·7	47·8	52·1	55·8	48·8
WIMMERA	Horsham ..	{ 1	85	104	99	131	186	207	175	188	179	170	129	115	1,768
		{ 2	85·5	85·6	79·8	70·4	62·7	56·9	55·8	58·9	64·1	69·7	77·0	82·2	70·7
		{ 3	55·9	56·1	52·4	47·2	43·3	40·3	38·9	40·3	42·3	45·4	49·8	53·5	47·1
	Nhill ..	{ 1	82	93	88	119	163	196	174	184	172	158	113	108	1,650
		{ 2	85·2	84·5	79·5	70·4	63·0	57·5	56·5	59·2	64·3	70·0	76·9	82·3	70·8
		{ 3	55·0	55·3	51·6	46·7	43·0	39·9	38·1	39·4	41·7	44·9	48·8	53·0	46·5
Ballarat ..	{ 1	142	193	182	215	269	262	274	293	294	273	218	210	2,825	
	{ 2	76·8	76·4	71·4	63·0	56·0	51·0	49·8	52·4	57·2	61·9	67·2	72·6	63·0	
	{ 3	51·0	52·4	49·8	45·5	42·5	39·6	38·2	39·1	41·0	43·5	45·8	49·0	44·8	
WESTERN	Hamilton ..	{ 1	132	126	168	216	269	297	285	300	289	261	196	178	2,717
		{ 2	78·0	77·8	73·2	65·5	59·2	54·7	53·4	55·6	59·6	63·6	69·0	73·9	65·3
		{ 3	52·3	53·3	50·8	47·2	44·3	41·4	40·0	41·0	42·8	44·8	47·1	50·0	46·3
	Warrnambool ..	{ 1	127	137	184	226	294	296	318	306	272	245	198	166	2,769
		{ 2	71·3	71·4	69·5	65·0	60·5	56·7	55·6	57·0	59·8	62·8	65·8	68·8	63·7
		{ 3	54·8	55·5	53·7	50·5	47·4	44·4	43·1	44·0	45·8	47·9	50·0	52·7	49·2
NORTHERN	Bendigo ..	{ 1	128	133	144	155	210	246	216	215	207	205	147	126	2,132
		{ 2	85·1	84·4	78·8	69·7	61·1	55·2	53·8	56·9	62·2	68·6	75·6	81·3	69·4
		{ 3	57·2	57·7	54·1	48·4	43·6	40·7	38·7	39·9	42·8	46·5	50·6	54·4	47·9
	Echuca ..	{ 1	100	109	129	132	162	181	161	164	154	173	121	110	1,696
		{ 2	87·5	86·8	81·0	71·6	63·3	57·4	55·9	59·2	64·9	71·7	78·9	84·4	71·9
		{ 3	59·5	59·4	55·5	49·1	44·1	41·0	39·4	41·0	43·8	48·1	52·5	56·8	49·2

NORTH-CENTRAL	Alexandra	2	162	146	200	202	250	293	278	290	258	282	224	187	2,772	
			3	84.7	84.6	78.7	68.7	60.7	53.7	53.1	56.9	62.8	68.5	74.8	81.3	69.0
			1	52.1	53.0	48.8	43.3	39.6	37.2	36.5	37.3	40.0	42.9	46.5	50.0	43.9
NORTH-CENTRAL	Kyneton	2	152	159	187	215	290	359	317	322	288	276	206	190	2,961	
			3	81.1	80.3	74.6	65.0	57.1	51.2	49.9	52.9	58.9	64.6	71.4	77.0	65.3
			1	49.6	50.3	47.2	42.1	38.4	36.1	34.8	35.5	37.9	40.6	44.0	47.5	42.0
CENTRAL	Geelong	2	122	148	163	174	197	198	178	183	204	206	188	155	2,116	
			3	77.0	76.7	73.8	67.5	61.8	57.3	56.4	58.7	62.5	66.7	70.5	73.9	66.9
			1	55.6	56.6	54.4	50.4	46.5	43.3	41.6	42.5	44.6	47.2	50.2	53.4	48.9
CENTRAL	Mornington	2	174	158	190	242	271	286	275	270	280	281	232	203	2,862	
			3	76.6	76.4	73.5	66.3	60.8	56.0	54.6	56.5	60.6	64.3	68.4	73.2	65.6
			1	55.6	56.3	54.8	51.0	48.2	44.9	43.2	44.1	46.3	49.0	51.2	53.7	49.9
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	2	205	215	214	182	208	230	207	213	245	282	235	239	2,675	
			3	79.3	78.5	73.6	65.6	57.5	51.3	50.2	53.9	59.6	65.3	71.4	76.3	65.2
			1	48.8	49.1	46.1	40.7	35.9	33.8	31.9	33.2	36.9	40.2	43.7	47.0	40.6
NORTH-EASTERN	Wangaratta	2	144	153	188	187	221	296	252	250	229	245	181	166	2,512	
			3	87.7	87.0	81.0	71.6	63.3	56.5	54.8	58.1	63.8	69.9	77.8	84.0	71.3
			1	58.9	58.6	53.8	46.9	41.8	39.1	38.0	39.4	42.6	46.7	51.5	56.1	47.8
WEST GIPPSLAND	Wilson's Promontory	2	199	190	280	336	423	487	446	446	380	373	284	247	4,091	
			3	68.2	68.7	66.8	63.0	58.7	55.3	53.9	55.0	57.5	60.3	62.9	65.9	61.4
			1	56.6	58.1	56.9	54.4	51.3	48.3	46.6	46.7	47.7	49.4	51.7	54.4	51.8
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	2	194	272	198	241	419	360	344	399	364	380	344	266	3,781	
			3	76.9	74.6	72.3	65.2	58.0	54.6	52.9	55.2	59.8	63.5	67.3	71.8	64.3
			1	54.5	55.3	53.7	49.0	45.6	43.0	40.6	41.6	44.1	47.0	49.0	52.2	48.0
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	2	256	221	248	243	207	244	190	186	222	284	237	251	2,789	
			3	76.3	76.2	73.4	68.4	62.6	57.8	56.9	59.4	63.4	67.2	70.8	74.2	67.2
			1	53.9	54.6	52.1	47.2	42.7	39.6	38.3	39.6	42.7	46.0	49.1	52.2	46.5
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	2	279	236	272	285	275	329	268	229	274	311	254	296	3,308	
			3	77.1	76.5	74.4	68.7	63.3	58.9	57.9	59.9	63.8	64.6	70.1	74.4	67.5
			1	54.6	55.3	52.9	48.3	43.9	41.0	39.1	40.0	42.5	46.4	49.6	52.6	47.2

* Legend : 1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points : 100 Points = 1 inch. (For all years of record to 1963)
2. Average Daily Maximum Temperature (°F.) (For all years of record to 1966)
3. Average Daily Minimum Temperature (°F.) (For all years of record to 1966)

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 46-7.)

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 while January is only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 75° F. along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-Eastern 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 Mt 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., while 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

Since 1967, the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were fifteen at the end of 1968.

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

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 occur. 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 mph. 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 mph. It is considered that any place in Victoria could feasibly experience at some time a local gust of 100 mph 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 twenty 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 Observations

The basis of meteorological service and research is the regular and accurate observation of the atmosphere by a wide variety of methods.

The most easily measured element, as well as the most variable in space and time, is rainfall. There are over 7,000 voluntary rainfall observers in Australia who make daily observations of the amount of rain. Almost 1,000 of these observers are situated in Victoria. About 700 part-time observers in Australia make more frequent observations of pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, cloud, and atmospheric phenomena. These part-time observers come from a wide cross-section of the community—for example, a power station at Geelong, a monastery at Ballarat, a prison at Bendigo. Some of these observers telegraph their observations to the Bureau for forecasting purposes

and public information. A figure code is used, which is the same the world over, and enables an entire description of weather at a certain place to be relayed in the space of one or two lines. All observers send a monthly return to the Bureau, where the data is placed on punch cards and magnetic tape. The data can then be analysed by computer for a great variety of purposes.

Weather observations from other countries such as New Zealand, Indonesia, Malayasia, the Philippines, and the Pacific islands are also regularly received by cable, radio-teletype, or radio broadcasts. Observations are also received from ships at sea and from aircraft. With the development of Melbourne as a World Meteorological Centre, observations will eventually be received from most countries in the world.

Upper wind observations are made at sixty Bureau field offices four times daily. In Victoria, there are offices at Essendon, Laverton, Mildura, and East Sale. Wind speed and direction are found by tracking a hydrogen filled balloon.

Observations of pressure, temperature, and humidity of the upper air are made once or twice daily at about thirty of the Bureau's field offices. This is done by the use of radiosondes which are small packages containing instruments linked to a small radio transmitter. The package is borne aloft by a large hydrogen-filled balloon and the signals from the transmitter are received at the ground station. Eventually the balloon bursts and the package then descends, supported by a small parachute. In Victoria, a radiosonde is released from Laverton at 9 am each day.

Other observations which supplement the more conventional network are sferics and radar weather. A network of radio-direction finding stations can detect lightning flashes or atmospheric (sferics) anywhere over the continent or surrounding oceans. The Bureau's radar stations can trace rain up to 150 miles from the station. In Victoria, radar is installed at Laverton and Melbourne.

Pictures from satellites, received at the Bureau's read-out station at Melbourne, cover an area from New Zealand to Perth and from Cape York Peninsula almost to the Antarctic. Other read-out stations have been established at Perth and Darwin. These pictures have already contributed to the knowledge of weather by identification of storm systems in ocean waters adjacent to the continent. Further developments will include measurement of temperature and water vapour by satellite and the tracking of balloons floating at a constant high level.

The knowledge of the atmosphere is far from complete and some of the associated theoretical problems have defied solution until the present time. Nevertheless, improvements in forecasting, warning, and other services will only result from persistent scientific research. This research must be based on reliable observations, not only in Australia, but in the remoter parts of the world only now being reached by satellite and balloon sounding techniques. For this reason, the World Meteorological Organisation has inaugurated a global atmospheric research programme as well as the more operational world weather watch.

Agricultural Meteorology, 1964; Maritime Meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical Meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in Fire Prevention, 1968; Meteorological Services for Commerce and Industry, 1969

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., while 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 25.84 inches over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of 2 inches ; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2.67 inches in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to 7 inches, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range

between practically zero and over 8 inches. The number of wet days, defined as days on which a point or more of rain falls, exhibits marked seasonal variation ranging between a minimum of eight in January and a maximum of fifteen each in July and August. This is in spite of approximately the same total rainfall during each month and indicates the higher intensity of the summer rains. The relatively high number of wet days in winter gives a superficial impression of a wet winter in Melbourne which is not borne out by an examination of total rainfall.

The 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 inches. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 35·95 inches a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges and at Sassafra the annual average is 53·83 inches.

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 3 inches 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 inches during 24 hours been recorded in the cooler months.

Fogs

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.

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 over 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 mph, while means exceeding 20 mph 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 mph. At Melbourne, gusts exceeding 60 mph have been registered during every month with a few near or over 70 mph, and an extreme of 74 mph on 18 February 1951. At Essendon a wind gust over 90 mph 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.

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) ..	7.31	6.03	6.60	5.88
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 1964 to 1968. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Mean Atmospheric Pressure (millibar)	1014·2	1017·3	1017·2	1018·1	1014·5
Temperature of Air in Shade (° F.)—					
Mean	58·6	59·3	59·3	59·5	60·2
Mean Daily Maximum	66·5	67·8	67·5	68·1	68·2
Mean Daily Minimum	50·7	50·9	51·1	50·9	52·1
Absolute Maximum	103·3	106·9	102·8	105·2	110·6
Absolute Minimum	36·0	32·4	32·9	34·2	35·2
Mean Terrestrial Minimum Temperature (° F.)	47·7	47·9	48·4	48·6	53·5
Number of Days Maximum 100° F. and over	4	7	5	5	8
Number of Days Minimum 36° F. and under	1	10	7	4	3
Rainfall (inches)	27·80	23·24	26·81	13·06	20·96
Number of Wet Days	166	122	157	106	141
Total Amount of Evaporation (inches)*	35·54	44·87	47·08	55·15	59·56
Mean Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100)	66	62	63	63	58
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)†	5·1	4·4	4·8	4·4	4·8
Mean Daily Hours of Sunshine‡	5·4	6·2	6·0	6·5	6·4
Mean Daily Wind Speed (mph)	8·4	7·2	6·9	5·9	6·2
Number of Days of Wind Gusts 39 mph and over	97	62	47	46	79
Number of Days of Fog	12	21	6	24	3
Number of Days of Thunder	12	9	6	3	12

* Since 1967 evaporation has been measured by Class A Pan.

† Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

‡ For 1968 sunshine has been measured at Laverton.

Victorian Weather Summary 1968

Summer

The rainfall in January was above average in the north, but in the south it was only between one half and one quarter of the normal. Temperatures were above average and a heat wave at the end of the month gave Melbourne a maximum temperature of 110·6 F., the highest since 13 January 1939.

In February, the first major bushfire of 1968 occurred and 40,000 acres were burnt in the Myrtleford area. Outbreak of fires was frequent during February as dry warm conditions prevailed. For many stations, mainly in Gippsland, it was the driest February on record. Temperatures above the century were recorded on five days in Melbourne, the greatest number of days ever recorded for this month, and the mean temperature for the month was the second highest on record.

Autumn

Although some useful rains fell in all districts, drought conditions continued in March. The fire danger remained high ; however, only one major outbreak occurred when 1,000 acres burnt near Sassafras. April rainfall was above average in all districts except East Gippsland. Most of the rain fell in the second half of the month with the passage of successive cold fronts and their accompanying depressions. Light snow, the first for the year, fell on the higher ranges on 22 and 23 April.

This trend continued in May when many stations experienced their wettest May on record. Melbourne had twenty-three rain days, equalling the highest number of rain days recorded for that month. In contrast to the preceding months, May temperatures were below average and strong winds were a feature of the latter half of the month. A severe thunderstorm with hail on 24 May caused much damage to buildings in the metropolitan area.

Winter

June was wet, except in the far east. Much of the rain was due to thunderstorms in the first week of the month. Temperatures were below average and scattered fogs occurred on most days of the month ; on 18 June at Swan Hill, fog persisted most of the day and the maximum temperature was only 49° F. Fairly widespread frosts were recorded in the middle of the month with snow falls on the highlands in the last two weeks. Minor flooding occurred early in the month in eastern Victoria.

Almost average rainfall fell in July, but temperatures remained below normal. For the first time in 20 years, the temperature in Melbourne did not reach 60° F. during the month. August was a cool, wet month and on 20 August, Melbourne had its lowest August maximum (48° F.) since 1951.

Spring

Strong winds approaching gale force occurred in September, which was a cool, dry month. In many places it was the driest September on record, contrasting with August. This was the first September since 1913 when the temperature in Melbourne did not exceed 71° F.

Rainfall in October was below average in a broad band orientated north-west to south-west across the State. However, in the upper north-east and along the south-west coast, it was the wettest October for ten and twenty years, respectively, resulting in minor to moderate flooding. This rainfall distribution pattern continued in November. Temperatures were again below average for the eighth successive month in all districts except the Mallee and East Gippsland, which did experience some warm days during October.

Summer

Apart from two brief warm periods early in the month, December was a wet, cool month for most areas. Widespread rain, thunderstorms, frosts, and strong to gale force winds were a feature of the last week of the year in the eastern half of the State. On Christmas Day, snow fell on the higher ranges of the north-east, while Boxing Day was the coldest (only 62° F.) in Melbourne since 1922 and minor flooding occurred in East Gippsland on 26 and 27 December.

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 pro-rogues 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 1969, 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.,	Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests,
E.D.	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 1969 :

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

Judges of the County Court

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

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 586 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, while 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 1969) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the thirty-five members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and nine to the Country Party. (See pages 75, 92, and 98.) Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-four belong to the Liberal Party, sixteen to the Australian 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 Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while 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; Hansard, 1969

Houses of Parliament

The Building

The design of Messrs P. Kerr and J. G. Knight for the construction of a two-house legislature for Victoria was accepted early in the 1850s, and was later described as "a magnificent classic design for a building of colossal proportions, with a façade to Spring Street 422 ft long, the whole surmounted by a tower 256 ft high." Now, more than 100 years after the first stone was placed in position, the building is still incomplete and the bluestone foundations which have long been in place for the north wing, remain as they were. No foundations have ever been put down for the south wing.

Standing in Spring Street at the top of the Bourke Street hill, the Victorian Houses of Parliament are approached by forty-one bluestone steps, rising in two flights to the colonnade with its ten high columns. The colonnade is paved in tiled mosaic in brown and white tonings, from which entrance through the main doors gives access to the vestibule. The vestibule itself is 44 ft square, with a floor of Minton encaustic tiles, made in England and specially designed for Parliament House. Mainly in blue and gold, the tiles are set in a circular design whereby the Royal Coat of Arms is surrounded by a legend from the Book of Proverbs: "Where no counsel is the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety".

Beyond the vestibule is Queen's Hall (originally called the Grand Hall and constructed as nearly as possible in length and width to the size of the House of Commons at Westminster) named after Queen Victoria, the Sovereign who signed the Act creating Victoria a separate

colony. The Hall is 85 ft long, 45 ft wide, and 54 ft high to the centre portion of the domed ceiling. Used as a central meeting place for members and visitors, it is also the scene of State dinners and receptions, Governor's levees, investitures, and other functions. Its central feature is the statue of Queen Victoria, sculptured by Marshall Wood in 1876, which faces the entrance door.

The door leading off the north side of Queen's Hall gives access to the Legislative Assembly Chamber. Although incomplete at the time, the Chamber was first used at the Opening of the two-house Parliament of the Colony of Victoria on 21 November 1856.

Members entering the Chamber pass beyond the Bar of the House, a brass rail which slides across the gangway at the entrance, facing the Speaker's Chair. No person who is not a member or officer of the House may enter within the Bar during the sitting of the House, nor may any member speak unless he is within the Bar. Persons summoned to answer charges of offences against the dignity of the House are brought to the Bar by the Serjeant-at-Arms, carrying the Mace, and stand there while answering questions put to them by the Speaker. On rare occasions a chair is placed within the Bar for persons whom the House wishes to commend for their services to the Parliament and people of Victoria.

The Speaker's dais, on which his Chair is placed, is reached by three steps, raising him to a position of eminence in the Chamber. From his Chair at the far end of the Chamber, he commands a view of all the members present.

The Mace

The Mace is the symbol of the Speaker's authority and has attained an almost mystical significance. When entering and leaving the Chamber at the beginning and end of a day's sitting, Mr Speaker is preceded by his Executive Officer, the Serjeant-at-Arms, bearing the Mace on his right shoulder. While Mr Speaker is in the Chair the Mace rests upon a bracket at the end of the Table. When the Speaker leaves the Chair and the House goes into Committee, it is lowered and rests on brackets under the Table. When not on the Table, but on the Serjeant's shoulder, no member except the Speaker is allowed to speak. If the Serjeant were sent out of the House with the Mace, no business could be done until he returned.

The Mace now in use in the Legislative Assembly was made in Melbourne. It was first used at the Opening of the first Session of the Parliament of Victoria held in the western annexe of the Exhibition Building on 18 June 1901, during the occupancy by the Commonwealth Parliament of the State Parliament Building. From 1901 until the opening of the Houses of Parliament at Canberra in 1927, the Federal Parliament occupied the Victorian Parliament Building.

When a Bill or other matter is ordered to be dealt with in Committee, Mr Speaker leaves the Chair, the Mace is lowered on to the brackets under the Table, and the Chairman of Committees occupies a chair at the Table between the Clerk and the Clerk-Assistant. His function is similar to that of the Speaker in that he is required to "see" members in order that they may speak, and to maintain orderly debating in the Chamber.

Legislative Assembly

Seated below and in front of Mr Speaker, with their backs to him, are the three Clerks at the Table (technically, the Clerk's Table). These Officers record the proceedings of the House and advise the Speaker, and any other member seeking advice, on the procedures in connection with the various stages of Motions and Bills under discussion.

The Minister leading for the Government occupies a chair along the right of the Table and from there addresses his remarks to Mr Speaker. At the Minister's right hand is a dispatch box which, along with the one on the opposite side of the Table, was presented to the Victorian Parliament on 21 November 1956, by the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to mark the first 100 years of responsible government in Victoria. The oaken lid of the box is carved with the Portcullis and Crown device of the House of Commons and the Arms of the State of Victoria, both resting on Maces. Between the two is the British Lion on the Crown of England above the Royal Sceptre, the whole implying that the Parliament of the State of Victoria, equally with that of the United Kingdom, owes allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

Seated immediately behind the Minister leading for the Crown are the remaining Ministers of the Government in the Legislative Assembly. The front bench is reserved for Ministers and is usually referred to as the Treasury bench. The two rows of benches behind the Treasury bench are occupied by Government supporters not holding ministerial rank.

Seated at the Table opposite the Minister leading for the Government is the Leader of the Opposition, or any member whom he has deputed to act for the Opposition in the matter currently under discussion. Further along the Table on the same side, seated between the second dispatch box and the Mace, a Hansard reporter takes verbatim notes of the speeches made on the subject matter under discussion. Immediately behind the Leader of the Opposition is the front Opposition bench, occupied by ex-Ministers and shadow Cabinet Ministers.

Also on the left side of the Chamber, and seated immediately before the Bar in a position similar to that occupied by his counterpart in the House of Commons, is the Serjeant-at-Arms. His location in the Chamber is a strategic one, designed to ensure that he can intercept strangers attempting to pass within the Bar, receive the Usher of the Black Rod when bearing Messages to the Assembly from the Legislative Council, and lower and raise the Mace as the House goes into Committee or reconstitutes itself as a House.

Immediately in front of the Bar of the House, on both the right and left of Mr Speaker, are the cross (or corner) benches. The third party in the Assembly currently occupies the right corner benches.

Galleries

The Press Gallery is immediately above and behind Mr Speaker. At the opposite end of the Chamber, and behind the Bar, are galleries reserved for strangers who wish to listen to the debates. The front seat of the lower gallery on the right side of the Chamber is reserved for Mr Speaker's guests, and the similar seat on the opposite side of the Chamber is reserved for Members of the Legislative Council

who may wish to hear a debate proceeding in the Legislative Assembly. The remaining seats in these galleries and the upstairs gallery are available for strangers generally.

Legislative Council

The doorway leading off the right side of Queen's Hall gives access to the Legislative Council Chamber which, although of the same outer dimensions as the Legislative Assembly (being 72 ft long by 40 ft wide), is of a more elaborate architectural design than the Assembly, being of the Roman Corinthian order with a vaulted, coffered, and enriched ceiling. The Assembly is constructed in the more severe Roman Ionic order.

Entrance to the Council Chamber is through carved gates (the Bar of the Legislative Council) corresponding in position to the brass rail in the Assembly Chamber. As in the Assembly, the Presiding Officer's dais faces the Bar, but unlike that of the Assembly it is placed within a richly ornamented canopy carrying the Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom. It is from this position, and in a chair surmounted by a gold crown, that His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Monarch, delivers his speech on the occasion of a formal Opening of the Parliament. The speech was delivered by Her Majesty in person at the Opening of the second Session of the 39th Parliament on 25 February 1954.

The duties and functions of the President are similar to those of the Speaker, and the Clerks at the Table are, as in the Assembly, seated immediately in front of him and perform duties similar to their Assembly counterparts. The Usher of the Black Rod (the President's Executive Officer) is also seated at the Table as, while the Council is sitting, he acts as the third Clerk at the Table. In a bracket alongside the Usher's seat stands the Black Rod, the symbol of his office.

The Government supporters, led by the Ministers of the Crown, are on Mr President's right and, except at the Committee stage of a debate, the Ministers speak from the front bench. On Mr President's left are the Opposition party members who, like the Government representatives, speak from the Table only in Committee. Members of the third Party occupy the cross benches on the Opposition side of the House, the reverse of the Party's practice in the Legislative Assembly.

The reporter recording the debates in this Chamber sits, as in the Assembly, on the left side of the Clerk's Table, while the Press are accommodated in the first row on the right of the raised galleries immediately behind the Bar of the House. The front row of the left gallery is reserved for Members of the Council, while the remaining rows of these galleries and the high gallery around the four walls of the Chamber provide for strangers interested in hearing debates.

Library

Immediately behind the statue of Queen Victoria in Queen's Hall is the Parliament Library, comprising a central hall 41 ft square, a northern and southern wing, and a gallery on the first floor level. The architecture is carried out with much ornamentation. Containing 135,000 volumes, it is, after the State Library of Victoria, one of the

largest single collections of books within the State. The collection embraces all fields of knowledge, with particular emphasis on political science, law, social welfare, economics, and education. The Library is controlled by the Library Committee, which was constituted on 14 November 1851, and thus was the first library authority in Victoria.

Conclusion

Parliament is of a threefold character, consisting of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor of Victoria), the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. Historically the Sovereign is the oldest part of Parliament, as originally all acts of government were the personal acts of the Sovereign. Through the centuries the powers have been gradually transferred to, or shared with, other persons or bodies—the two Houses of Parliament, the Executive Council, the Judiciary, and the Public Service. Yet the Sovereign remains a part of Parliament, and most governmental acts are done in the Queen's name.

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, O.C. (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	120,893	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

* The Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack died on 12 February 1968. At a by-election on 6 April 1968, The 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, E.D. (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 : Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

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

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

‡ See Supplement.

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.StJ. (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 (ALP)	Footscray ..	24,947	23,640	94.76
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (LP)	St Kilda ..	26,927	24,077	89.42
Doyle, Julian John, Esquire (LP)	Gisborne ..	19,902	18,464	92.77
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana ..	19,515	18,368	94.12
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Moonee Ponds ..	26,189	24,675	94.22
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (LP)	Ballaarat North	23,510	22,729	96.68
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (CP)	Gippsland East	18,687	17,580	94.08
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (ALP)	Brunswick East	24,394	22,606	92.67
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (ALP)	Williamstown ..	26,582	24,985	93.99
Ginifer, John Joseph, Esquire, (ALP)	Deer Park ..	29,969	28,386	94.72
Goble, Mrs Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham ..	26,570	25,297	95.21
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip, Esquire (LP)	Scoresby ..	29,242	27,762	94.94
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (ALP)	Richmond ..	23,610	21,549	91.27
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (CP)	Gippsland South	18,788	17,548	93.40
*Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Reservoir ..	25,668	24,610	95.88
Jona, Walter, Esquire (LP)	Hawthorn ..	24,932	23,194	93.03
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (ALP)	Sunshine ..	25,628	23,867	93.13
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (LP)	Prahran ..	26,053	23,338	89.58
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (LP)	Glen Iris ..	25,129	23,666	94.18
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (CP)	Rodney ..	18,662	18,082	96.89
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (LP)	Dundas ..	18,449	17,828	96.63
McKellar, Donald Kelso, Esquire (LP)	Portland ..	18,215	17,600	96.62
McLaren, Ian Francis, Esquire, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood ..	25,753	24,489	95.09
Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (LP)	Ringwood ..	26,666	25,181	94.43
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston ..	29,381	27,725	94.36
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (CP)	Benambra ..	18,579	17,722	95.39
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (CP)	Murray Valley	18,847	17,810	94.50
Mutton, John Patrick, Esquire (IND LAB)	Coburg ..	23,869	22,792	95.49
Phelan, William, Esquire (CP)	Kara Kara ..	17,343	16,697	96.28
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (LP)	Sandringham ..	25,372	23,722	93.50
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (LP)	Glenhuntly ..	26,067	24,401	93.61
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, Esquire (LP)	Moorabbin ..	26,147	24,692	94.44

* See Supplement.

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)	Warnambool ..	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 Champion, Esquire (CP)	Benalla ..	17,939	17,239	96.10
Trezise, 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

* See Supplement.

† 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 : John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

Between 1856 and 1967 there have been forty-four 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 *Victorian 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 *Victorian 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 1965 to 1969. 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 1 December 1968. 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 †			
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
1969 ..	20	231	116	1,039	1,052	164	66	2,688

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

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

State Acts Passed during 1968

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1968 :

No.		No.	
7656	The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958 is amended to provide for an increase in the Governor's salary	7664	Road Traffic (Infringements) Act amends the Road Traffic Act 1958
7657	Victorian Limbless Soldiers' Provident Fund (Closing) Act provides for the closing of a Patriotic Fund abovenamed	7665	Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Transport Regulation Act 1958
7658	Country Roads (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958 to increase borrowing powers of the Country Roads Board	7666	Commercial Goods Vehicles (Amendment) Act amends the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958
7659	Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the Hairdressers Registration Act 1958	7667	Tyabb to Long Island Railway Construction Act authorises the construction of a railway line connecting Long Island to the Frankston—Crib Point line
7660	Evidence (Attestations) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7668	Marriage (Liability in Tort) Act amends the Marriage Act 1958
7661	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958	7669	La Trobe University (Amendment) Act amends the La Trobe University Act 1964
7662	Cheltenham Cemetery Lands Exchange Act revokes the reservation of land in Moorabbin in exchange for other land in Moorabbin as a site for a cemetery	7670	Children's Court (Procedure) Act amends the Children's Court Act 1958.
7663	Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7671	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
		7672	Cemeteries (Exhumation Licences) Act amends the Cemeteries Act 1958
		7673	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7674	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958	7692	Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act enables provision for special trading hours upon application by municipal councils
7675	Drought Relief Act makes provision for defraying part of the cost of cattle and sheep feed during the 1967-68 drought	7693	Justices (General Sessions Jurisdiction) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7676	Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act amends the Town and Country Planning Act 1961	7694	Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act repeals part of the Latrobe Valley Act 1958
7677	Sunday Entertainment (Amendment) Act amends the Sunday Entertainment Act 1967	7695	Liquor Control Act establishes a Commission to control the industry and amends the law relating to the sale, disposal and consumption of liquor
7678	Police Offences (Publications) Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958	7696	Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958, the Crimes (Driving Offences) Act 1967, and the Motor Car Act 1958
7679	The Constitution Act Amendment Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958	7697	Country Roads (Amendment) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958
7680	Portland Harbor Trust (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Portland Harbor Trust	7698	West Moorabool Water Board Act provides for the constitution of a Board to construct, maintain, and operate water storage works on the West Moorabool River
7681	Acts Interpretations (Prior Convictions) Act amends the Acts Interpretation Act 1958	7699	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of that Board
7682	Aerial Spraying Control (Amendment) Act amends the Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966	7700	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958 and the Teaching Service (Teachers Tribunal) Act 1967
7683	Shearers Accommodation (Amendment) Act amends the Shearers Accommodation Act 1958	7701	Children's Welfare (Amendment) Act amends the Children's Welfare Act 1958
7684	Racing (Amendment) Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7702	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1968-69
7685	Health (Amendment) Act amends the Health Act 1958	7703	Abolition of Bailiwicks Act provides that Victoria shall cease to be divided into bailiwicks
7686	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958 and the Electricity Light and Power Act 1958	7704	Footscray (Recreation Ground) Lands Act authorises the granting of leases of certain parts of land in the City of Footscray
7687	Kyneton Cattle Market Lands Exchange Act revokes the reservation of land at Kyneton for a cattle market and provides for a part of that land to be exchanged for the surrender of other land	7705	County Court (Jurisdiction) Act abolishes Courts of General Sessions and vests the jurisdiction thereof in the County Court
7688	Swine (Application of Fund) Act amends the Swine Act 1958 and the Swine Compensation Act 1967	7706	Shrine of Remembrance Trustees (Powers) Act extends the powers of the Shrine of Remembrance Trustees
7689	Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the Local Government Act 1958 and the Local Government Act 1891		
7690	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act relates to the incorporation and administration of the Society		
7691	Racing (Trotting Meetings) Act amends the Racing Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7707	Margarine (Amendment) Act amends the Margarine Act 1958	7722	Police Assistance Compensation Act provides for payment of compensation to persons and their dependants if injured while assisting police officers in the execution of their duty
7708	National Parks (Amendment) Act includes additional land in certain National Parks and amends the National Parks Act 1958	7723	Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act provides increases in salaries, allowances and superannuation of members of Parliament
7709	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands	7724	Stock Diseases Act consolidates and amends the law relating to diseases in stock
7710	West Melbourne Lands Act relates to the extension of the site for a market at West Melbourne, revokes the Crown grant of certain lands to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board to allow a Crown grant to the City of Melbourne while divesting lands from the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners to allow a grant of part of those lands to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and for use as a public highway	7725	Juries (Amendment) Act makes further provisions for bringing the Juries Act 1967 into operation
7711	Kew Lands (Grant Amendment) Act revokes revocation of certain Crown lands	7726	Stock Medicines (Amendment) Act amends the Stock Medicines Act 1958
7712	Agricultural Education (Amendment) Act repeals sections of the Agricultural Education Act 1958	7727	Parliamentary Committees Act consolidates and amends the law relating to committees of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly and to joint committees of the same bodies
7713	Melbourne Sailors' Home (Powers of Trustees) Act amends the Melbourne Sailors' Home Act 1964	7728	Bread Industry (Legal Proceedings) Act amends the Bread Industry Act 1959
7714	Margarine (Penalties) Act increases certain penalties in the Margarine Act 1958	7729	Sewerage Districts Act amends the Sewerage Districts Act 1958
7715	State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act makes provision for the closing of certain coal mines and repeals part of the Coal Mines Act 1958	7730	Municipalities (Commutation of Licensing Payments) Act makes provision for capital payments to certain municipalities in lieu of annual payments formerly made under the Licensing Act 1958
7716	Property Law (Amendment) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958	7731	Housing (Amendment) Act amends the Housing Act 1958
7717	Auction Sales (Night Auctions) Act prohibits night auctions of lands	7732	Second-hand Dealers (Amendment) Act amends the Second-hand Dealers Act 1958
7718	Coal Mines (Pensions) Act amends the Coal Mines Act 1958	7733	Fences Act consolidates and amends the Land Act 1958 and the Wire Netting Act 1958
7719	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7734	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Exchange of Yarraville Lands) Act provides for the exchange of lands between the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners and Mobil Oil Australia Limited
7720	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions use of loan money for works relating to State forests	7735	Inflammable Liquids (Petrol Service Stations) Act exempts service stations from the provisions of the Inflammable Liquids Act 1966
7721	Aboriginal Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967	7736	Tomato Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7737	Marketing of Primary Products (Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board) Act amends the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958	7754	Liquefied Gases Act regulates the storage, handling and transportation of certain liquefied gases
7738	Children's Welfare (Prosecutions) Act amends the Children's Welfare Act 1958	7755	Labour and Industry (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7739	Consumers Protection (Amendment) Act amends the Consumers Protection Act 1964	7756	Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the Pounds Act 1958 and the Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961
7740	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958	7757	Aerial Spraying Control (Security) Act amends the Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966
7741	State Electricity Commission Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958	7758	Melbourne University (Council) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958
7742	Settlement Grants and Mortgages Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959	7759	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends and inserts provisions in the Act
7743	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works and purposes relevant to water	7760	Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act enables establishment of a wholesale market in West Melbourne, closes the Queen Victoria Market for wholesale trading, and constitutes a Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee
7744	Door to Door (Sales) (Amendment) Act amends the Door to Door (Sales) Act 1963	7761	Mines (Amendment) Act amends the Mines Act 1958
7745	Medical (Organ Transplants) Act amends the Medical Act 1958	7762	Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act amends the Valuation of Land Act 1960, and other Acts relating to the value of land
7746	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works	7763	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act amends the Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963
7747	Pesticides (Proclamations) Act amends the Pesticides Act 1958	7764	Melbourne Harbor Trust Land Act vests certain land in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, dedicates other land as a highway and amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958
7748	Stock (Artificial Breeding) (Amendment) Act amends the Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962	7765	Chiropodists Act makes provision for the registration of chiropodists and for other purposes
7749	National Parks (Little Desert and Mount Richmond) Act declares land to be the Little Desert National Park, includes additional land in the Mount Richmond National Park, and amends the National Parks Act 1958	7766	Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act relates to the stabilisation of the industry, the resultant marketing thereof and is complementary to the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilisation Act
7750	Perpetuities and Accumulations Act effects reforms in the Rule of Law commonly known as the Rule against Perpetuities and abolishes the Rule of Law commonly known as the Rule against Accumulation	7767	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money to railways purposes
7751	Road Traffic (Crown Land) Act relates to the parking of vehicles on Crown land and amends the Road Traffic Act 1958	7768	Poultry Processing Act regulates and controls the processing of poultry for sale
7752	Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Penalties) Act amends the Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966		
7753	Liquor Control (Amendment) Act amends the Liquor Control Act 1968		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1968—*continued*

No.		No.	
7769	Country Roads (Declarations) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958	7777	Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958 and the Stamps Act 1958
7770	Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958	7778	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958
7771	Goods (Textile Products) Act amends the Goods Act 1958	7779	Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958
7772	Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act repeals the Inebriates Act 1958 and makes further provision for the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug-dependent persons	7780	Fisheries Act re-enacts with amendments the law relating to fisheries
7773	Land Tax Act amends the Land Tax Act 1958 and declares the rates of land tax for the year 1969	7781	Water Act amends the Water Act 1958
7774	Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the Public Lands and Works Act 1964	7782	Crimes (Evidence) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7775	Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Board Act 1958	7783	Land (Special Land) Act amends the Land Act 1958
7776	Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act establishes the superannuation fund, makes provision on a contributory basis for benefits, and amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7784	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1967-68
		7785	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply for the year ending 30 June 1969 and appropriates supplies granted in this and the last preceding session of Parliament

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1968-69 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 1967-68—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1967-68, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1967-68.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B. 6. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1968-69.
- B. 7. Supplementary Estimates 1967-68.
- B.39. Supplementary Estimates 1968-69.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Company Law Advisory Committee—Report to the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General on Disclosure of Substantial Shareholdings and Takeovers.

Reports from Select Committees :

- D. 1. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Future of the City Abattoirs at Newmarket together with an Appendix.
- D. 2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Public Works Department together with an Appendix.
- D. 3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals Contained in the Perpetuities and Accumulations Bill.
- D. 4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Arrest Without Warrant and Related Matters.
- D. 5. Road Safety Committee—Progress Report upon the Roadworthiness of Motor Vehicles.
- D. 6. Road Safety Committee—Second Progress Report upon the Points Demerit System together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D. 7. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Sixth Progress Report.
- D. 8. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Seventh Progress Report.

Reports from Select Committees—*continued* :

- D. 9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Proposals for the Amendment of Section 399 of the *Crimes Act* 1958 together with Appendices.
- D.10. *
- D.11. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Victorian Government Light Motor Transport System together with Appendices.
- D.12. Standing Orders Committee—Report upon Questions and Reference to Debate in the Other House.
- D.13. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on Report on Unpaid Accounts 1966–67 together with Summary of That Report.
- *D.10. was a report of the Legislative Council Royal Botanic Gardens Committee upon the Present and Future Use of the Royal Botanic Gardens and was not ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 21. Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1967–68.
- No. 18. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 18A. Consumers Protection Council—Supplementary Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 2. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1966–67.
- No. 3. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1966–67.
- No. 25. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 19. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1967–68.
- No. 24. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1966–67.
- No. 16. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 29 June 1968.
- No. 8. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 28. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1966–67.
- No. 33. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 11. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1967–68.
- No. 35. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 31. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 20. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 26. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1968.
- No. 34. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 1. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1966.
- No. 36. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1966–67.
- No. 22. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1967–68.
- No. 37. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1967–68.
- No. 6. Police Department—Report for the year 1967.
- No. 27. Port Phillip Authority—Report for the period ending 6 September 1968.
- No. 10. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 30. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 4. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1966–67.
- No. 38. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 14. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 23. State Coal Mines—Report of the General Manager for the year 1967–68.
- No. 13. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 9. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
- No. 5. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1967–68.
- No. 15. State Superannuation Board—Report for the period 1 July 1965 to 30 June 1968.

Papers presented to Parliament—*continued* :

- No. 29. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 7. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 32. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1967.
 No. 12. Victorian Pipelines Commission—Report for the year 1967–68.
 No. 17. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1967–68.

*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 facing page 94.)

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 facing page 96.)

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, each 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 Doutta 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 seventy-three 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. This number was further increased, by administrative action on 17 March 1969, to 386.

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	1966 ..	1,681,514
1963 ..	1,596,807	1967 ..	1,745,919
1964 ..	1,650,042	1968 ..	1,759,803
1965 ..	1,657,798	1969 ..	1,789,153

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.

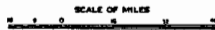
This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council 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.

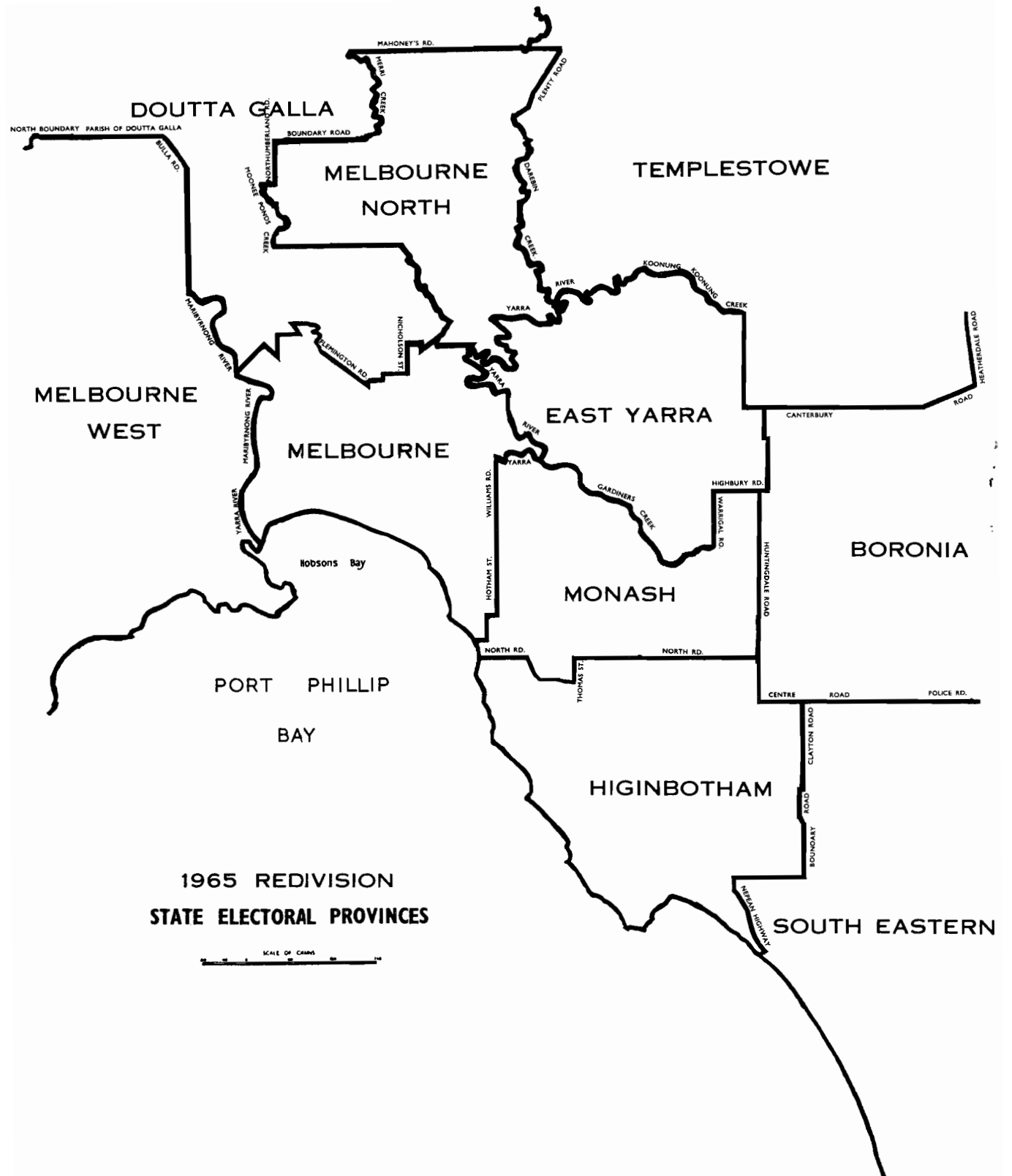
Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of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



VICTORIA
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES
1965 REDIVISION



* See Melbourne area over page.



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 (Sq 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 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq 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.

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 :

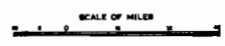
VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(Sq Miles)

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 sq miles. The difference of 266 sq miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

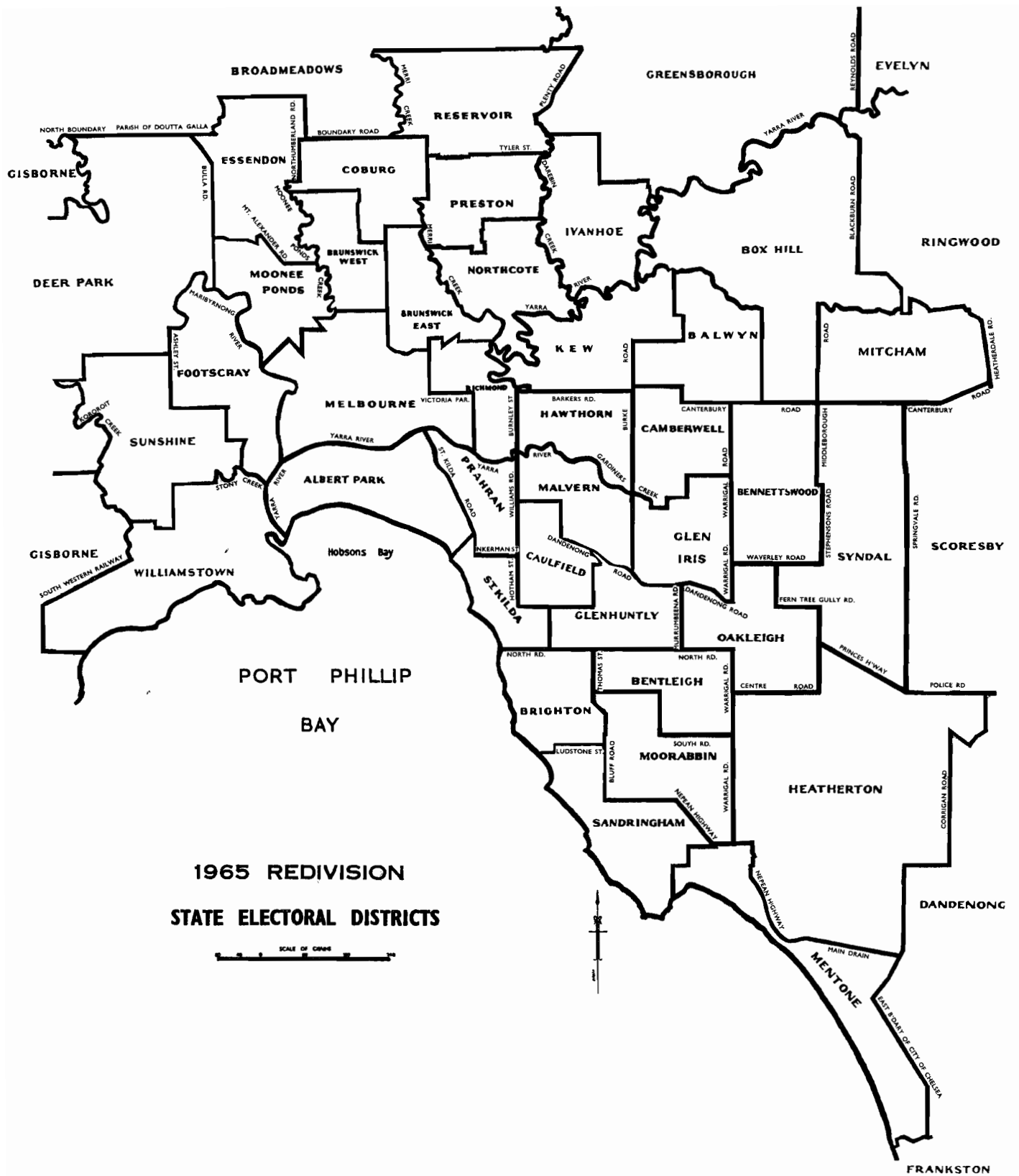


VICTORIA
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
1965 REDIVISION



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

SCALE OF KILOMETERS

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

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-election

The following are details of the only by-election held between 30 June 1968 and 30 June 1969 :

Legislative Assembly :

On 14 September 1968, Mr Henry George Broad elected for Swan Hill District.

Further References

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

NOTE. See Supplement for later by-elections.

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

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

(ADLP) Australian Democratic Labor Party

(ALP) Australian Labor Party

(CP) Australian Country Party

(IND) Independent.

(LP) Liberal Party of Australia

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1969 :

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

* Died 7 October 1969. Casual vacancy filled by William Walter Charles Brown (ALP).

† Filling casual vacancy consequent upon the election of the Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton to the House of Representatives.

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1969 are shown below :

Member	Constituency*
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, The Hon. George Dudley	(LP) Ballarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron	(LP) Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm	(LP) Wannon
Gorton, The Rt Hon. John Grey	(LP) Higgins
Haworth, The Hon. Sir William Crawford	(LP) Isaacs
Holtzen, Rendle McNeillage	(CP) Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter	(LP) Fawkner
Jarman, Alan William	(LP) Deakin
Jess, John David	(LP) La Trobe
Kennedy, Andrew David	(ALP) Bendigo
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, C.H.	(CP) Murray
McIvor, Hector James	(ALP) Gellibrand
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) Ballaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1966 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament and came into effect at the House of Representatives Election in 1969. (See Supplement for 29 October 1969 election results.)

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, Ministries, and Public Corporations.

Victorian Government Departments*Introduction*

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier, Public Works, and Treasury, and the Ministries of Aboriginal Affairs and Transport. (The Forests Commission and State Rivers and Water Supply Commission are regarded as Departments for the purposes of personnel administration, their staffs having been made subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.) These are the instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department, although this is sometimes the method used. All but three of the departments are organised so that all their activities are related in some way to a general function. The exceptions are Premier's, Chief Secretary's and Treasury, which each embrace a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

*Departments***AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production, prevention and control of disease, direct assistance and advice to primary producers, education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures, and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock diseases, and pests.

The various branches are :

Animal Health ; Animal Industry ; Agriculture ; Horticulture ; Dairying ; Agricultural Education ; Victorian Plant Research Institute ; Analytical ; and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent Head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes and survey work in this connection ; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds ; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State ; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100 to 102.)

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent Head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria (for the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100 to 104). Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs.

The various branches are :

Electoral Branch ; Fisheries and Wildlife ; Government Statist ; Police (including Motor Registration) ; Government Shorthand Writers ; Social Welfare (comprising Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Training, Prisons, Probation and Parole, and Research and Statistics Divisions) ; State Immigration ; State Insurance ; State Library ; National Gallery ; National Museum ; and Institute of Applied Science.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, racecourse licensing, totalisator inspection, declaration of public holidays, etc. The Department also provides administrative services for the Traffic Commission and Liquor Control Commission.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent Head : Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of six and fifteen years receive efficient and regular instruction in general educational subjects and to provide higher education for children over fifteen years of age. The planning of State education is the responsibility of the Director-General of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Education Department being responsible for the general administration, including the provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, the payment of teachers' salaries, housing of teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries, and other general administrative functions. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107 to 110.)

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated on page 475 and following of this *Victorian Year Book*.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department of Health is required to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, implementation, and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases and the avoidance of

fraud in connection with alleged remedies ; the treatment of physical defects and mental diseases and disorders ; the training of persons for health services ; the control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics ; the initiation and direction of research ; and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of these matters.

These functions are carried out by the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The main functions of the Department are concerned with wages and conditions of employment generally, including industrial safety, health and welfare ; the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of various trades ; industrial relations including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ; training within industry ; and statistical research in the industrial field.

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch ; Apprenticeship Commission ; Industrial Branch ; and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, and Lifts and Cranes.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent Head : Secretary

The substantial function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100 to 104.)

The various branches are :

Solicitor-General ; Titles Office and Registrar-General ; Companies Registration ; Public Solicitor ; Crown Solicitor ; Parliamentary Draftsman ; Courts ; Court Reporting ; and Public Trustee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. The Department is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of Government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State Weights and Measures legislation.

The Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, is included in this Department.

MINES DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent Head : Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for the administration of legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases and inflammable liquids.

It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and with the mapping of Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information and financial assistance to the mining industry.

A history of the Department follows this article in this *Victorian Year Book*.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : The Premier

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

Within the Department some responsibility is delegated by the Premier to other Ministers.

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department extend over the whole area of the State and are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81 to 84.)

The various branches are :

Audit ; Agent-General ; Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor ; State Development ; State Film Centre ; Public Service Board ; Ministry of Fuel and Power ; National Parks Authority ; Tourist Development Authority ; and Soil Conservation Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head : Secretary for Public Works

The Department's activities relate mainly to the construction, maintenance, supply, and furnishing of premises for departments, agencies, and government institutions including schools. Although the various departments provide for the expenditure involved in their estimates and accounts, the actual responsibility for performing these functions lies with this Department, including purchase of the land and the plans and specifications.

The Department is also responsible for the shore protection works on the Victorian coast and the construction and maintenance of all Victorian ports, except the Ports of Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98 to 100.)

TREASURY

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent Head : Director of Finance

The Treasury is the State's central department of financial administration and control, and its prime functions relate to the raising of revenue and control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority. The Treasury co-ordinates government policy in so far as that policy has a financial aspect. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97 to 100.)

The various branches are :

State Taxation ; Stamps ; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies ; Registry of Co-operative Societies ; Registry of Estate Agents and Money Lenders ; Government Printer ; State Tender Board ; State Superannuation Board ; and Housing Commission.

*Ministries***MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS**

Minister : Minister of Aboriginal Affairs

Permanent Head : Director of Aboriginal Affairs

Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Ministry was created by Act of Parliament on 1 January 1968. Its functions are to promote the social and economic advancement of Aborigines in Victoria, including assistance with housing, health services, employment, and school books and uniforms for Aboriginal children.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent Head : Co-ordinator of Transport

Created by the *Transport Act* 1951, this Ministry is concerned with the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of rail, tram, road, and air transport in Victoria.

NOTE. The Ministry of Fuel and Power functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

Victorian Public Corporations

The functions of the following public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this *Victorian Year Book* :

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

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.

Government Instrumentalities, 1969

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), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), and the Education Department (1969). The following article gives a brief history of the Mines Department.

Mines Department

In spite of the importance of the goldfields in the early history of Victoria, there was no Minister of Mines until 1863. The Chief Secretary carried out the administration of the mining law, first through Gold Commissioners, and later through wardens who were police magistrates, with registrars and clerks.

John Humffray was the first member of a Government responsible for mines, and was appointed Commissioner of Mines in November 1860. Brough Smyth was appointed the first Secretary for Mines in December 1860. The Ministry resigned a year later, and there was no corresponding appointment in the one which succeeded it, but Brough Smyth retained his position. On 17 June 1862, Humffray moved in the Legislative Assembly for a Commission to inquire into mining matters. He was especially concerned with the necessity for, and proper organisation of, a distinct Mining Department under the charge of a responsible Minister. A year later John Forrester Sullivan was appointed the first Minister of Mines, taking over the existing organisation based on wardens, with elected Mining Boards on the respective fields.

The duties and scope of the Department, as defined by the Mining Statute of 1863, included the administration of miners' rights, leases of reservoirs, business licences, mining leases, licences to search for metals and minerals other than gold, and licences to cut water-races. The

elected Mining Boards could decide sizes of claims, rights and obligations of claim holders, use of water, and conditions of miners' rights ; determine questions of forfeiture and abandonment of claims, assignment and transfer, drainage, disposal of sludge, etc.; and generally regulate the use of water races, drainage channels, etc. Later Acts extended and modified these provisions according to developments in mining, prescribing conditions for mine safety, ventilation, drainage, use of machinery, labour conditions, tribute agreements, dredging, and other matters as they arose.

The Department was frequently under the control of a Minister who had other departmental responsibilities, and, in 1871, there was an unsuccessful attempt in Parliament to end its separate existence. However, it gradually accumulated staff, including mining and underground surveyors. The Geological Surveyor was transferred to it from Crown Lands and Survey in 1870, but within a few years there was a decline in mining activity and despite the appointment of diamond drilling crews, a steady reduction in staff. An effort was made, through the *Mining Development Act* 1896, to encourage mining by authorising advances to mining companies, and by other measures to assist in the development of mines. Later Acts provided for additional assistance and extended it to coal, metals, and minerals other than gold.

The Mining Boards were reconstituted in 1904 to consist of representatives of the Department and of various mining interests. They were finally abolished in 1914, when their duties devolved on the Minister of Mines.

The development of coal mining was regulated by a series of Acts laying down conditions under which it might be carried on, conditions of employment, and vesting in the Victorian Railways all mines opened by the Government. These Acts were consolidated in 1929. A different situation arose in 1951 when a brown coal mine at Winchelsea was taken over by the Government, and a special Act of Parliament was required.

As the search for oil assumed importance, the *Mines (Petroleum) Act* 1935 was introduced to provide for Petroleum Prospecting Licences and Petroleum Mineral Leases, as well as royalties. Later petroleum Acts made some amendments to the original Act and also introduced a new searching title, the Petroleum Exploration Permit. In 1967, the Commonwealth and the State of Victoria introduced parallel legislation providing for the search for, and exploration of, offshore oil and natural gas.

During the life of the Department, a number of related issues have brought it responsibilities for matters often only indirectly connected with mining. One was the administration of the occupation of residence areas, which was one of the privileges conferred by a Miners' Right, and of sites for business purposes on goldfields. Under the *Residence Areas Act* 1881, the Minister of Mines, in the early 1890s, became responsible for the sale of land held under residence area or mining lease, although the Board of Land and Works was responsible for the valuation of improvements on the land.

The Department's responsibility for the use of water on the gold fields led it to undertake a number of water supply schemes beside those which were under municipal control. They were designed to supply water for mining purposes, but were used for town supply and even irrigation. These were included in the Victorian Water Supply, in which the senior administrative positions were held by officers of the Mines Department, although most water supply schemes were under the jurisdiction of another department. This situation lasted about ten years, during which the Mines Department carried out important work in preparation for later water conservation schemes. A separate Secretary for the Victorian Water Supply was appointed in 1890, and the two organisations were separated until 1903, when they were re-united for a further four years.

Forestry was another marginal interest. When the first efforts were made during the late 1860s to foster timber production by the reservation of State Forests, the Mines Department was responsible for a short time. It resumed charge of forestry from 1891 until 1907.

Sludge and similar waste products of mining were a constant problem. At first they were dealt with by normal departmental methods but, in 1904, a Sludge Abatement Board was set up and the organisation was expanded by setting up Sludge Abatement Trusts in 1907.

Inspection of boilers, which began as part of the normal precautions for safe working of mines, expanded gradually until all industrial boilers were under the jurisdiction of the Mines Department. With the decline in mining, the number of boilers in mines decreased and, eventually, in 1962, the responsibility for boilers was transferred to the Department of Labour and Industry. In 1965, the Explosives Branch, until then a part of the Chief Secretary's Department, was transferred to the Mines Department. Gold buying was administered by the Treasury until 1928, when the responsibility was transferred to the Mines Department. An Act of 1938 consolidated all previous enactments, defining who might buy gold in various forms, and under what conditions.

After a mining accident at Creswick in 1882 a relief fund was raised and surplus money formed the Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund which was administered by the Department until it was abolished some fifty years later.

At present, the Department's general responsibilities are to investigate the State's geological structure, mineral wealth, and underground water resources ; provide technical services and information to the mining industry ; supervise the safe working of mines, quarries, pipelines, and onshore and offshore petroleum installations ; license mining activity and give financial assistance to the mining industry ; regulate the manufacture, transportation, and storage of explosives, and the transportation and storage of inflammable liquids and liquefied gases ; and to test gas meters and gas for calorific value, purity, and pressure.

It is divided into the following branches ; Administration (including Coal Mine Workers Pensions, Leasing, Licensing, etc.), Drafting, Drilling, Explosives, Geological Survey, Laboratory, Mines Inspection, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Workshop and Store and Core Laboratory.

Statutory bodies under its direction, with the Acts under which they are constituted, are : the Boards of Examiners for Engine Drivers and Mine Managers (*Mines Act 1958*), Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Coal) (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), Sludge Abatement Board (*Mines Act 1958*), Victorian Coal Miners Accident Relief Board (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), Coal Mine Workers Pension Tribunal (*Coal Mines Act 1958*), and Extractive Industries Advisory Committee (*Extractive Industries Act 1966*).

Statutes which it administers are : *Mines Act 1958*, *Mines (Aluminium Agreement) Act 1961*, *Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963*, *Mining Development Act 1958*, *Gold Buyers Act 1958*, *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, *Coal Mines Act 1958*, *Petroleum Act 1958*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Pipelines Act 1967*, *Explosives Act 1960*, *Gas Regulation Act 1958*, *Inflammable Liquids Act 1966*, *Liquified Petroleum Gas Act 1958*, and *Liquefied Gases Act 1968*.

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 and 1968.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1968 was 3,356,881.

Census Populations 1933 to 1966

General

The following table shows the census populations, excluding Aboriginals, 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	4,233,822
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	371,435
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	11,550,462

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 1968 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									
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
1968.. ..	39,893	40,261	19,112	11,291	12,071	5,033	1,541	2,155	131,357

* For the period September 1939 to June 1947, natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

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‡									
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
1968.. ..	9.09	12.10	11.02	10.03	13.26	13.17	23.97	19.10	10.91

* For the period September 1939 to June 1947, natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

† Rates affected by special local features.

‡ Rates from 1966 onwards are subject to revision.

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 122 and 123. 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 period of thirty-two 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	99,133	15·12	776,556	116,596	17·67			
1933 ..	1,820,261	288,981	18·87	903,244	148,520	19·68	917,017	140,461	18·09			
1947 ..	2,054,701	234,440	12·88	1,013,867	110,623	12·25	1,040,834	123,817	13·50			
1954 ..	2,452,341	397,640	19·35	1,231,099	217,232	21·43	1,221,242	180,408	17·33			
1961 ..	2,930,113	477,772	19·48	1,474,395	243,296	19·76	1,455,718	234,476	19·20			
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 122-3), 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 *Victorian 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.

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 Melbourne, 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.

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.

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	5,832	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 ..	5,986	5,018	11,004	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 of 1966 :

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census 1966			Percentage 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 (n.e.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			Percentage of Work Force		
	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			Percentage 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			Percentage 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			Percentage 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 Conference in August 1965 and follow closely a set of recommendations made by Dr G.J.R. Linge 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	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	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 122-3.

† 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 131 to 136.

Urban Centres

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 122-3. 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 town 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, and 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
Other Urban—<i>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 1,000 .. (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	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, 32,032.

† Includes that part of Urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria (Population 7,043). Total population of Echuca-Moama—1961, 7,253 ; 1966, 8,010.

‡ Includes that part of Urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria (Population 3,163). Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1961, 3,770 ; 1966, 3,990.

§ Includes that part of Urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria (Population 604). Total population of Barham-Koondrook—1961, 1,736 ; 1966, 1,743.

¶ 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 131 to 136.

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 Population	1966 Census		Urban Centre	1961 Census Population	1966 Census	
		Popula- tion	Total No. of Dwell- ings			Popula- tion	Total No. of Dwell- ings
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 128.

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
Prahran ..	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 128.

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-Mulwala (Part)††	3,022	3,163	945
Ouyen ..	1,628	1,645	414	Yea ..	1,113	1,084	337
Pakenham East ..	1,324	1,680	485				
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 Albury-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 1968.

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 1968

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31 December 1968	Persons to the Square Mile	Percentage of Population in Each State or Territory
New South Wales .. .	309,433	4,430,240	14·32	36·39
Victoria	87,884	3,356,881	38·20	27·57
Queensland	667,000	1,751,828	2·63	14·39
South Australia	380,070	1,136,387	2·99	9·34
Western Australia	975,920	930,756	0·95	7·65
Tasmania	26,383	386,031	14·63	3·17
Northern Territory	520,280	63,955	0·12	0·52
Australian Capital Territory† ..	939	117,221	124·84	0·97
Australia	2,967,909	12,173,299	4·10	100·00

* Including Aboriginals.

† Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 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
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	1,655,935	1,647,696	3,303,631
1968	1,683,474	1,673,407	3,356,881

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 1968, together with the area of the municipality at 30 June 1968. 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 of Australia*, issued on 16 April 1969.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.1968 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1968	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1968	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Altona Shire ..	25,020	26,800	6,252	6,937	15.52
Berwick Shire (Part)†	19,880	21,300	4,913	5,442	108.94
Box Hill City ..	54,534	55,400	15,284	15,596	8.30
Brighton City ..	40,618	40,700	13,355	13,562	5.28
Broadmeadows City ..	88,080	91,800	20,403	21,818	27.33
Brunswick City ..	52,018	51,600	15,286	15,656	4.10
Bulla Shire ..	5,711	6,300	1,145	1,392	163.00
Camberwell City ..	99,913	100,200	32,011	32,559	13.57
Caulfield City ..	76,119	77,300	26,598	28,772	8.49
Chelsea City ..	24,789	25,600	7,669	7,979	4.72
Coburg City ..	68,577	68,600	19,257	19,357	7.21
Collingwood City ..	22,469	21,700	6,373	6,455	1.84
Cranbourne Shire (Part)†	9,307	10,000	3,023	3,337	153.69
Croydon Shire ..	21,769	23,600	6,106	6,815	13.00
Dandenong City ..	31,700	34,300	8,410	9,393	14.00
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	27,000	5,852	7,392	32.94
Doncaster and Temple- stowe City§	38,087	44,400	10,719	13,154	34.52
Eltham Shire ..	20,211	21,400	5,828	6,289	116.01
Essendon City ..	58,258	58,600	17,894	18,542	6.36
Fitzroy City ..	27,227	26,900	7,484	7,591	1.41
Flinders Shire ..	12,525	13,500	11,409	12,419	125.00
Footscray City ..	58,832	59,100	16,790	17,250	6.94
Frankston City§	42,085	46,700	12,759	14,505	27.28
Hastings Shire ..	7,280	7,800	2,847	3,151	112.00
Hawthorn City ..	36,728	37,000	13,749	14,448	3.77
Healesville Shire (Part)†	5,136	5,300	1,612	1,663	108.88
Heidelberg City ..	63,932	66,000	16,813	17,610	12.50
Keilor City ..	43,398	47,000	11,146	12,548	37.91
Kew City ..	32,819	32,900	9,827	10,071	5.62
Knox Shire ..	36,514	41,600	10,089	12,072	42.50
Lillydale Shire ..	24,494	27,000	7,746	8,842	153.50
Malvern City ..	50,061	50,800	17,133	17,625	6.15
Melbourne City ..	76,006	76,200	21,554	22,895	12.13
Melton Shire ..	2,559	3,100	734	931	173.91
Moorabbin City ..	103,787	107,000	28,778	30,031	19.77
Mordialloc City ..	28,078	29,500	8,530	9,294	4.71
Mornington Shire ..	10,217	11,200	4,201	4,744	35.00
Northcote City ..	56,213	57,100	17,078	18,040	6.60
Nunawading City ..	74,578	80,400	20,086	22,255	16.05
Oakleigh City ..	52,769	54,700	14,011	14,732	11.70
Port Melbourne City ..	12,591	12,600	3,487	3,473	4.11
Prahran City ..	54,658	56,600	21,537	23,369	3.69
Preston City ..	89,775	92,300	23,202	24,146	14.30
Richmond City ..	32,532	32,000	9,913	9,911	2.36
Ringwood City ..	29,141	30,900	7,943	8,640	8.79
St Kilda City ..	58,138	59,600	24,511	25,552	3.31
Sandringham City ..	36,672	36,800	11,241	11,425	5.78
Sherbrooke Shire ..	17,674	18,100	6,636	6,821	74.50
South Melbourne City ..	30,233	29,400	9,918	9,904	3.44
Springvale City ..	39,431	45,700	10,512	12,923	37.68
Sunshine City ..	69,264	71,600	16,605	17,829	30.89
Waverley City ..	69,845	76,900	18,303	21,037	22.61
Werribee Shire ..	18,380	20,200	4,035	4,761	258.00
Whittlesea Shire ..	16,713	19,000	4,372	5,263	231.00
Williamstown City ..	30,449	30,600	8,819	9,217	5.60
Total Division ..	2,230,793	2,319,700	661,788	707,435	2,368.25

For footnotes see pages 135 and 136.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1968 (sq miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bacchus Marsh Shire ..	4,674	4,820	1,319	1,382	218·60
Ballan Shire ..	2,349	2,330	909	912	355·00
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,213	2,220	692	694	272·00
Barrabool Shire ..	2,914	3,110	1,963	2,173	229·00
Bellarine Shire ..	14,523	15,650	5,425	6,042	128·00
Bungaree Shire ..	2,207	2,280	599	626	88·00
Buninyong Shire ..	4,836	4,940	1,345	1,392	300·00
Corio Shire ..	36,222	38,160	8,689	9,554	270·00
Geelong City ..	18,129	18,190	5,598	5,718	5·19
Geelong West City ..	17,538	17,520	5,569	5,661	2·03
Gisborne Shire ..	2,311	2,360	914	946	107·40
Kilmore Shire (Part) ..	720	710	220	228	99·00
Newtown City ¶ ..	11,700	11,680	3,553	3,652	2·31
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,788	2,870	1,531	1,609	3·28
Romsey Shire ..	2,516	2,500	885	904	239·00
South Barwon Shire ..	22,056	23,460	7,026	7,692	63·84
Total Division ..	147,696	152,800	46,237	49,185	2,382·65
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire ..	4,484	4,460	1,648	1,677	735·00
Broadford Shire ..	1,978	1,960	633	661	222·50
Castlemaine City ..	7,103	7,080	2,220	2,250	9·00
Creswick Shire ..	3,540	3,530	1,117	1,137	213·00
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire ..	4,398	4,390	1,832	1,849	235·27
Kilmore Shire (Part) ..	2,019	2,040	483	515	97·50
Kyneton Shire ..	5,970	5,980	2,033	2,059	280·00
Maldon Shire ..	1,953	1,930	729	734	216·00
Maryborough City ..	7,707	7,790	2,365	2,428	9·00
McIvor Shire ..	1,896	1,880	580	585	558·00
Metcalfe Shire ..	2,163	2,150	747	756	228·00
Newham and Woodend Shire ..	1,995	1,970	707	718	95·00
Newstead Shire ..	1,781	1,770	667	679	158·00
Pyalong Shire ..	456	460	129	129	233·00
Seymour Shire ..	11,272	11,540	2,550	2,785	366·65
Talbot and Clunes Shire ..	1,514	1,490	534	531	206·00
Tullaroop Shire ..	1,277	1,260	424	423	246·00
Yea Shire ..	2,620	2,620	927	941	528·35
Total Division ..	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,857	4,636·27
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City ..	8,246	8,350	2,116	2,208	7·36
Ararat Shire ..	4,644	4,660	1,382	1,394	1,411·92
Ballaarat City ..	41,661	41,910	12,133	12,282	13·36
Ballaarat Shire ..	12,246	12,670	2,876	3,164	184·00
Belfast Shire ..	1,857	1,850	477	473	200·00
Camperdown Town ..	3,540	3,560	1,060	1,078	5·61
Colac City ..	9,499	9,610	2,732	2,838	4·20
Colac Shire ..	6,959	6,920	1,960	1,952	563·00
Dundas Shire ..	3,923	3,920	1,183	1,206	1,337·60

For footnotes see pages 135 and 136.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.1968 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1968	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1968	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Glenglg Shire ..	5,838	5,840	1,735	1,756	1,383·00
Grenville Shire ..	1,692	1,690	581	598	326·00
Hamilton City ..	10,062	10,160	2,774	2,836	8·36
Hampden Shire ..	8,773	8,740	2,598	2,584	1,011·00
Heytesbury Shire ..	8,182	8,280	2,129	2,211	574·00
Koroit Borough ..	1,416	1,400	375	375	8·90
Leigh Shire ..	1,402	1,390	394	395	379·00
Lexton Shire ..	1,375	1,360	373	378	317·00
Minhamite Shire ..	2,824	2,800	769	775	527·00
Mortlake Shire ..	4,400	4,390	1,215	1,217	825·00
Mount Rouse Shire ..	3,042	3,040	905	926	548·00
Otway Shire ..	3,908	3,910	1,486	1,550	746·30
Port Fairy Borough ..	2,579	2,590	849	854	8·88
Portland Town † ..	6,697	7,190	2,063	2,300	13·17
Portland Shire † ..	6,875	6,550	2,152	2,108	1,421·17
Ripon Shire ..	3,520	3,510	1,104	1,122	592·00
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,966	5,030	1,261	1,312	2·73
Wannon Shire ..	4,059	4,040	1,199	1,206	763·40
Warrnambool City ..	17,500	17,980	4,839	5,085	11·08
Warrnambool Shire ..	7,506	7,540	2,032	2,052	613·00
Winchelsea Shire ..	4,241	4,220	1,743	1,754	495·70
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) ..	..	..	..	..	3·30
Total Division ..	203,432	205,100	58,495	59,989	14,305·04
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Arapiles Shire ..	2,142	2,140	589	592	768·00
Avoca Shire ..	2,133	2,130	719	725	434·00
Dimboola Shire ..	5,907	5,890	1,745	1,745	1,899·00
Donald Shire ..	2,947	2,960	852	860	559·00
Dunmunkle Shire ..	3,952	3,930	1,162	1,165	597·00
Horsham City ..	10,562	10,900	3,024	3,252	9·28
Kaniva Shire ..	2,371	2,370	708	720	1,191·00
Kara Kara Shire ..	1,360	1,360	411	414	885·25
Kowree Shire ..	5,362	5,370	1,535	1,563	2,080·00
Lowan Shire ..	3,824	3,830	1,218	1,241	1,036·00
St Arnaud Town ..	3,004	2,990	948	953	9·81
Stawell Town ..	5,909	5,980	1,846	1,889	9·30
Stawell Shire ..	2,345	2,360	792	807	1,009·75
Warracknabeal Shire ..	4,714	4,720	1,478	1,502	710·00
Wimmera Shire ..	3,485	3,470	912	914	1,009·00
Total Division ..	60,017	60,400	17,939	18,342	12,206·39
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire ..	1,919	1,940	503	509	567·00
Karkaroc Shire ..	4,247	4,260	1,186	1,200	1,436·00
Mildura City ..	12,934	13,120	3,755	3,898	8·45
Mildura Shire ..	16,315	16,330	4,980	5,022	4,071·00
Swan Hill City ..	7,398	7,730	2,007	2,199	5·27
Swan Hill Shire ..	13,000	13,190	3,451	3,496	2,530·00
Walpeup Shire ..	4,431	4,430	1,208	1,237	4,168·00
Wycheproof Shire ..	4,777	4,800	1,263	1,286	1,589·00
Total Division ..	65,021	65,800	18,353	18,847	14,374·72

For footnotes see pages 135 and 136.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1968 (sq miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City ..	30,806	31,350	9,500	9,857	12.55
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,975	1,950	682	674	358.00
Charlton Shire ..	2,499	2,500	697	696	454.00
Cobram Shire ..	5,261	5,350	1,375	1,427	170.00
Cohuna Shire ..	4,658	4,720	1,271	1,308	192.00
Deakin Shire ..	5,705	5,780	1,546	1,584	371.00
Eaglehawk Borough ..	5,230	5,290	1,602	1,638	5.60
East Loddon Shire ..	1,722	1,740	486	503	461.00
Echuca City ..	7,044	7,290	2,017	2,118	7.84
Gordon Shire ..	3,320	3,360	936	956	781.00
Goulburn Shire ..	1,842	1,850	653	676	398.00
Huntly Shire ..	2,323	2,370	699	726	339.00
Kerang Borough ..	4,164	4,240	1,175	1,222	8.83
Kerang Shire ..	5,264	5,260	1,468	1,475	1,278.17
Korong Shire ..	3,663	3,640	1,186	1,183	921.00
Kyabram Borough ..	4,645	4,850	1,303	1,406	8.05
Marong Shire ..	6,488	6,650	1,847	1,946	575.00
Nathalia Shire ..	3,225	3,310	928	959	478.00
Numurkah Shire ..	6,242	6,310	1,661	1,698	279.00
Rochester Shire ..	7,428	7,570	2,141	2,219	749.00
Rodney Shire ..	11,891	12,150	3,159	3,280	397.00
Shepparton City ..	17,488	18,250	4,906	5,267	10.31
Shepparton Shire ..	6,183	6,310	1,564	1,645	357.06
Strathfieldsaye Shire ..	6,703	6,940	1,749	1,891	239.00
Tungamah Shire ..	3,237	3,250	812	821	441.00
Waranga Shire ..	4,506	4,530	1,313	1,336	638.00
Yarrawonga Shire ..	3,805	3,890	1,180	1,238	243.00
Total Division ..	167,317	170,700	47,856	49,749	10,172.41
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire ..	4,806	4,790	1,110	1,128	297.90
Benalla City ..	8,224	8,230	2,336	2,420	6.77
Benalla Shire ..	3,728	3,740	1,056	1,069	896.53
Bright Shire ..	4,526	4,630	1,655	1,716	1,146.00
Chiltern Shire ..	1,522	1,500	492	495	192.10
Euroa Shire ..	4,589	4,560	1,470	1,497	545.00
Mansfield Shire ..	4,275	4,280	1,709	1,797	1,508.00
Myrtleford Shire ..	4,374	4,480	1,140	1,211	275.00
Ormeo Shire ..	2,026	2,020	627	646	2,232.00
Oxley Shire † ..	5,362	5,370	1,486	1,508	1,079.57
Rutherglen Shire ..	2,556	2,530	821	822	205.00
Towong Shire ..	4,079	4,060	1,243	1,264	1,602.00
Upper Murray Shire ..	3,337	3,420	952	1,002	949.00
Violet Town Shire ..	1,236	1,210	436	438	361.00
Wangaratta City † ..	15,181	15,640	4,139	4,365	9.30
Wangaratta Shire † ..	1,957	1,880	588	580	353.49
Wodonga Shire † ..	11,878	12,310	2,779	3,003	134.00
Yackandandah Shire ..	3,063	3,050	879	881	429.00
Total Division ..	86,719	87,700	24,918	25,842	12,221.66

For footnotes see pages 135 and 136.

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

Local Government Area	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30. 6. 1968 (sq miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1968	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire ..	5,844	5,830	1,861	1,895	721·00
Avon Shire† ..	3,236	3,160	838	840	976·50
Bairnsdale Town‡§ ..	..	8,290	..	2,469	10·50
Bairnsdale Shire‡ ..	11,566	3,460	3,550	1,241	879·50
Buln Buln Shire ..	8,700	8,810	2,525	2,620	486·00
Maffra Shire ..	8,510	8,500	2,463	2,528	1,611·00
Mirboo Shire ..	2,116	2,130	586	599	98·00
Moe City ..	16,555	16,690	4,221	4,322	8·26
Morwell Shire ..	20,829	21,620	5,257	5,839	259·00
Narracan Shire ..	9,045	9,030	2,616	2,677	892·00
Orbost Shire ..	6,434	6,650	1,999	2,089	3,700·00
Rosedale Shire ..	4,904	4,980	1,719	1,813	879·00
Sale City‡ ..	8,643	9,000	2,317	2,497	9·88
South Gippsland Shire ..	5,407	5,520	1,725	1,829	553·00
Tambo Shire ..	5,558	5,610	2,038	2,175	1,356·00
Traralgon City ..	14,080	14,420	3,662	3,833	7·70
Traralgon Shire ..	1,264	1,280	336	346	180·30
Warragul Shire ..	9,928	10,100	2,783	2,899	136·00
Woorayl Shire ..	8,927	9,080	3,039	3,212	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	158,400	44,631	46,814	13,387·67
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bass Shire ..	3,857	3,860	1,505	1,566	203·00
Berwick Shire (Part) ..	8,909	8,950	2,907	2,996	280·06
Cranbourne Shire (Part) ..	3,793	3,810	1,101	1,142	133·31
Healesville Shire (Part) ..	1,299	1,290	482	489	239·12
Korumburra Shire ..	7,354	7,310	2,171	2,189	237·00
Phillip Island Shire ..	1,408	1,440	1,468	1,686	39·00
Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,456	5,440	2,112	2,201	612·00
Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,026	4,010	1,419	1,448	20·45
Not Incorporated (French Island) ..	210	190	34	38	65·00
Total Division ..	36,312	36,300	13,199	13,755	1,828·94
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Melbourne ..	2,230,793	2,319,700	661,788	707,435	2,368·25
West Central ..	147,696	152,800	46,237	49,185	2,382·65
North Central ..	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,857	4,636·27
Western ..	203,432	205,100	58,495	59,989	14,305·04
Wimmera ..	60,017	60,400	17,939	18,342	12,206·39
Mallee ..	65,021	65,800	18,353	18,847	14,374·72
Northern ..	167,317	170,700	47,856	49,749	10,172·41
North Eastern ..	86,719	87,700	24,918	25,842	12,221·66
Gippsland ..	155,796	158,400	44,631	46,814	13,387·67
East Central ..	36,312	36,300	13,199	13,755	1,828·94
Migratory ..	2,988	2,977	..	..	..
Total Victoria ..	3,220,217	3,324,177	953,741	1,010,815	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 and Doveton Ridings, 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 1968, 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.

Oxley Shire to Wangaratta City—1 June 1968, 0·23 sq miles.

Portland Shire to Portland Town—31 May 1968, 3·83 sq miles.

Wangaratta Shire to Wangaratta City—1 June 1968, 0·51 sq miles.

§ Bairnsdale Town was created on 31 May 1967. The following Shires were declared Cities : Frankston (24 August 1966), Doncaster and Templestowe (28 February 1967).

¶ The City of Newtown and Chilwell was renamed Newtown City (14 November 1967).

|| The population of the Shire of Wodonga includes residents at Bonegilla Migrant Centre. 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 1968, 3,008,403 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 1,468,177 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 1967-68 immigration programme provided for 148,000 settlers. During this period, arrivals against this programme totalled 137,525.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :

- (1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see page 137);

- (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, Lebanon, Turkey, Kenya, and Yugoslavia.

Assisted Migration

Australia has assisted migration agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Turkey. 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 and the Special Passage Assistance Programme. The General Assisted Passage Scheme applies to nationals of non-Communist European countries (living outside Europe), nationals and former nationals of European Communist countries (also living outside Europe), nationals of the United States of America, non-British Europeans in Central America, and citizens of the Republic of South Africa.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme is available to selected applicants (who are not eligible under national or refugee assisted passage schemes) resident in Britain, Eire, Malta, and continental Europe, excluding Communist countries and Luxembourg ; to selected applicants resident in South America ; and to selected British and European applicants in Central America and Mexico.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to December 1968 have been as follows :

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April 1947	825,942
Refugee	November 1947	222,316
German	August 1952	86,389
Netherlands	April 1951	74,982
Italian	August 1951	45,166
Greek	August 1952	52,564
Maltese	January 1949	39,740
General Assisted Passage Schemes	September 1954	38,030
Special Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	22,790
Austrian	August 1952	20,553
Spanish	August 1958	8,778
Belgian	February 1961	2,435
Other Schemes	.. ..	28,492
Total	.. ..	1,468,177

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 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 for assisted European migrants, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fishermans Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

Additionally, 100 self-contained flats are to be provided in Melbourne as transitory accommodation for Commonwealth sponsored assisted passage migrants. These flats represent Melbourne's share out of a total of 350 flats being provided as an experiment in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, and four centres in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service administers a scheme under which migrant families arriving as Commonwealth nominees and electing to settle in country areas may be accommodated in selected private establishments for periods of up to twenty-six weeks. While in private accommodation the difference between board and lodging charges and prevailing tariffs in Commonwealth hostels is met by a Commonwealth subsidy of up to \$10 weekly per capita.

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 1968, the State approved 56,161 personal nominations involving 141,357 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 137,460 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 State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,219,526—an increase of 1,164,825. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30 June 1947, totalled 565,431 in 1966, representing just under half—48·5 per cent—of the increase in the population of Victoria during that time. (This gain is augmented when births to migrant parents are taken into consideration.)

Of all 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 1964 to 1968, 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	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS									
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 ..	428,797	95,852	51,874	6,963	47,536	281	5,418	449	637,170
1968 ..	558,512	82,452	60,264	7,175	56,360	421	6,393	215	771,792
DEPARTURES									
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 ..	386,130	60,393	51,668	8,222	32,697	346	5,480	325	545,261
1968 ..	493,290	58,956	51,698	7,912	40,213	310	6,128	232	658,739

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.

* Included with New South Wales.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia					Victoria*			
	Permanent and Long Term Movement†		Short Term Movement		Total	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors			Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
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
1968 ..	159,270	59,860	252,773	299,889	771,792	44,443	22,029	15,980	82,452
DEPARTURES									
1964 ..	7,828	61,298	133,248	150,641	353,015	16,890	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
1968 ..	23,814	71,864	251,880	311,181	658,739	19,096	23,845	16,015	58,956

* 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 residential qualifications were made in 1966 in respect of persons who either volunteered for service in the Permanent Forces of the Commonwealth or who were called up for National Service); (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 1964 to 1968 :

**VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS
NATURALISED**

Nationality	Number of Naturalisation Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1964 to 1968	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	No.	Per Cent
Albanian	13	15	15	20	10	73	0.11
Austrian	272	207	175	269	183	1,106	1.75
Belgian	5	7	13	40	12	77	0.12
Bulgarian	13	15	14	18	14	74	0.12
Byelorussian	13	10	15	16	5	59	0.09
Chinese	107	59	106	332	237	841	1.33
Czechoslovak	80	84	56	52	45	317	0.50
Danish	52	46	26	40	29	193	0.31
Dutch	1,646	1,503	1,047	1,495	1,138	6,829	10.80
Estonian	47	16	27	21	16	127	0.20
Finnish	51	54	36	64	67	272	0.43
French	36	32	35	52	39	194	0.31
German	1,138	1,062	890	1,320	990	5,400	8.54
Greek	1,664	1,579	1,322	2,853	2,852	10,270	16.24
Hungarian	696	599	446	564	328	2,633	4.17
Israeli	212	128	67	160	148	715	1.13
Italian	3,088	3,209	3,296	5,742	3,549	18,884	29.86
Japanese	15	16	11	10	8	60	0.10
Latvian	164	108	122	147	72	613	0.97
Lebanese	41	35	31	70	70	247	0.39
Lithuanian	73	66	63	48	35	285	0.45
Norwegian	20	15	16	15	12	78	0.12
Polish	1,065	903	626	1,028	734	4,356	6.89
Romanian	33	29	24	57	23	166	0.26
Russian	112	72	98	152	137	571	0.91
Spanish	21	16	22	40	68	167	0.26
Swedish	11	6	13	15	5	50	0.08
Swiss	35	33	31	56	51	206	0.33
Turkish	17	12	11	15	6	61	0.09
Ukrainian	195	199	160	158	71	783	1.24
United Arab Republic	1	4	8	21	94	128	0.20
U.S. American	25	16	20	38	26	125	0.20
Yugoslav	1,024	1,120	946	1,907	1,591	6,588	10.42
Other Nationalities	21	26	22	75	75	219	0.35
Stateless	90	97	59	122	92	460	0.73
Total	12,096	11,398	9,869	17,032	12,832	63,227	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 1,799 children in 1964, 1,670 in 1965, 1,330 in 1966, 1,974 in 1967 and 1,523 in 1968 affected by grant of certificates.

Aboriginals 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 eighty-five houses have been provided by the Government for Aboriginal families in the period from June 1957 to June 1969. An additional one hundred and seventy-one families were housed by the Housing Commission at 30 June 1969.

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 an approximate population of seventy-five and Framlingham fifty persons.

In 1968-69, Government expenditure on Aboriginal affairs was \$751,034, in addition to funds allocated by the Commonwealth Office of Aboriginal Affairs.

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 1964 to 1968 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
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
1968	29,724	70,228	29,967	1,010	8.93	21.10	9.00	14.4

* Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1968 numbered 29,724, an increase of 1,720 on the number registered in 1967. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1968 was 8.93, compared with a rate of 8.55 in 1967. 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 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968..	39,213	29,724	14,860	9,652	8,086	3,426	419	965	106,345

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory*	Australian Capital Territory*	Australia
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
1968	8.94	8.93	8.57	8.57	8.88	8.96	6.7	8.6	8.83

* 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 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1968

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	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	10	11	15	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
18	3	88	143	137	70	34	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	512
19 ..	1	5	131	255	287	246	140	99	7	..	..	..	..	..	1,171
20	3	88	231	428	445	333	376	14	1	..	..	..	..	1,919
21 to 24..	1	6	177	478	1,135	1,997	2,670	6,703	562	36	3	2	..	..	13,770
25 to 29..	39	89	246	515	789	3,717	1,337	209	39	12	1	2	6,995
30 to 34..	6	19	41	76	86	714	653	326	89	32	7	3	2,052
35 to 39..	1	9	10	19	164	256	215	162	66	32	13	947
40 to 44..	2	5	5	38	99	120	146	144	71	41	671
45 to 49..	1	1	1	10	26	65	94	109	93	72	472
50 to 54..	1	..	1	..	..	2	11	16	43	67	78	128	347
55 to 59..	1	1	10	18	38	59	135	262
60 to 64..	1	1	7	21	30	166	226
65 and over	1	..	2	1	7	26	292	329
Total Brides	2	17	540	1,227	2,303	3,373	4,079	11,864	2,969	1,001	602	498	397	852	29,724

* The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961. See pages 143 and 144.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1968, 768 were older and 126 were younger than their brides, and 106 were of the same age. In 1968, the oldest bridegroom was aged 85 years and the oldest bride aged 89 years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1968

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
14 ..	..	*	30 to 34 ..	6.9	3.3
15 ..	..	*	35 to 39 ..	3.2	2.1
16 ..	*	1.8	40 to 44 ..	2.2	1.6
17 ..	..	4.2	45 to 49 ..	1.6	1.4
18 ..	0.1	7.7	50 to 54 ..	1.2	1.1
19 ..	1.7	11.4	55 to 59 ..	0.9	0.7
20 ..	4.0	13.7	60 and over ..	1.9	1.1
21 to 24 ..	6.4	39.9			
25 to 29 ..	46.4	10.0		100.0	100.0
	23.5				

* 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages
BRIDEGROOMS										
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
1968	1	50	512	1,171	1,919	3,653	12·29
BRIDES										
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
1968	..	2	17	540	1,227	2,303	3,373	4,079	11,541	38·83

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 1968, these percentages were 12·29 and 38·83, respectively, and in 10·5 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides
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
1968	25·1	57·1	41·6	26·9	22·3	50·7	37·7	24·0

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 and spinsters were married at 21 years (the modal age) 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 1964 to 1968, 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	
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
1968 ..	27,248	899	1,577	27,192	954	1,578	29,724

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1968 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1968

Marriages Between—	1968		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1968
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	26,068	87·7	Bachelors	92·3	90·5	89·5	91·6
Bachelors and Widows ..	310	1·0	Widowers	5·5	4·9	4·5	3·0
Bachelors and Divorced Women ..	870	2·9	Divorced	2·2	4·6	6·0	5·4
Widowers and Spinsters ..	273	0·9	Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and Widows ..	416	1·4					
Widowers and Divorced Women ..	210	0·7	BRIDES				
Divorced Men and Spinsters ..	851	2·9	Spinsters	94·4	91·4	89·2	91·5
Divorced Men and Widows	228	0·8	Widows ..	3·4	3·9	4·4	3·2
Divorced Men and Divorced Women ..	498	1·7	Divorced	2·2	4·7	6·4	5·3
Total Marriages ..	29,724	100·0	Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1968, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 27,387 representing 92 per cent of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,337 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 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1968

Category of Celebrant	Number	Proportion of Total Marriages
Ministers of Religion :		
Recognised Denominations*		
Roman Catholic Church	8,626	29·02
Church of England in Australia	6,838	23·00
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,558	15·33
The Methodist Church of Australasia	3,150	10·60
Orthodox Church†	1,458	4·91
Churches of Christ in Australia	550	1·85
The Baptist Union of Australia	502	1·69
Congregational Union of Australia	364	1·22
Lutheran Church†	287	0·97
Jewry	244	0·82
The Salvation Army	169	0·57
Unitarians	105	0·35
Seventh-day Adventist Church	66	0·22
Jehovah's Witnesses	54	0·18
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	40	0·14
Christian Brethren	27	0·09
Other Recognised Denominations	133	0·45
Other Ministers	216	0·72
Total Ministers of Religion	27,387	92·13
Civil Officers	2,337	7·87
Total Marriages	29,724	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 1964 to 1968. 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
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
1968	2,337	7·87	1,942	83·10

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 1968. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1968

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	1,118*	1,669†	2,787	1,048	1,465	2,515‡
Nullity of Marriage ..	5	5	10	4	6	10
Judicial Separation ..	..	6	6	..	..	..
Total	1,123	1,680	2,803	1,052	1,471	2,525‡

* Includes six petitions for dissolution or nullity.

† Includes ten petitions for dissolution or nullity.

‡ Includes two 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 1964 to 1968 :

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
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	..
1968 ..	2,787*	10	6	2,515	10	..

* Includes eleven petitions for dual relief in 1964, fifteen in 1965, nine in 1966, fourteen in 1967, and sixteen in 1968.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1968 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1968

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	355	317	..	..	..	..
Adultery and Desertion	5	2	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	1	35	..	..	..	..
Desertion	467	754	..	..	..	..
Separation	208	304	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	1	3	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	11	50	4	6	..	..
Total	1,048	1,465	4	6	..	..

NOTE. In addition to the above there were two instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1968, 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, 1968

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 ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
20-24 ..	18	109	..	1	..	..	16	98
25-29 ..	175	277	1	1	..	..	125	308
30-34 ..	169	249	..	1	..	..	242	444
35-39 ..	147	230	..	1	..	..	237	432
40-44 ..	181	217	2	..	..	..	348	404
45-49 ..	128	177	1	..	..	..	197	186
50-54 ..	95	119	..	1	..	..	79	75
55-59 ..	68	59	..	1	..	..	19	17
60 and over ..	67	27	..	..	..	..	10	6
Total ..	1,048	1,465	4	6	..	..	1,273	1,972

* Of the total of 3,245 children shown above, seven children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition to the above there were two instances involving a total of three children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

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 1968 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1968

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total* Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
2	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
3	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	44	16
4	65	34	2	..	1	..	..	106	50
5	69	52	7	..	1	1	..	131	78
6	57	45	17	5	1	..	..	125	98
7	57	51	33	10	1	..	..	152	151
8	43	37	46	7	..	..	..	133	150
9	28	28	44	10	4	2	..	116	172
10	21	33	22	15	4	..	..	95	138
11	24	22	31	17	2	..	..	86	113
12	25	23	32	14	11	3	1	109	194
13	27	17	27	14	7	4	1	100	168
14	19	23	33	21	7	..	..	106	196
15-19	90	68	129	78	36	15	12	428	858
20-24	77	64	97	54	30	9	5	336	624
25-29	125	68	39	10	4	..	..	246	192
30-34	88	16	7	2	..	..	..	113	36
35-39	32	3	1	..	..	..	..	36	5
40 and over	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	931	594	572	257	108	34	19	2,515	..
Total Children ..	..	594	1,144	771	432	170	130	..	3,241

* Of the total of 3,241 children, three 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 1968 :

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1968

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	9	52	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
25-29	6	122	221	11	5	..	1	..	..	..	366
30-34	1	18	208	158	22	3	..	..	..	..	410
35-39 .. .. .	..	1	44	165	151	32	5	1	..	..	399
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	13	53	145	146	44	4	..	1	406
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	3	12	51	130	110	32	4	1	343
50-54 .. .. .	..	..	2	2	10	35	86	87	17	3	242
55-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4	16	22	55	47	8	153
60 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	20	29	64	131
Total Wives ..	16	193	494	402	388	366	282	199	97	77	2,514*

* Excludes one petition where the age of wife was not stated but where the age of husband was 36 years at time of dissolution.

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1968 was 70,228.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 734 and correspond to a ratio of 10·34 per 1,000 births live and still in 1968. The compulsory registration of stillborn 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 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968.. ..	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory*	Australian Capital Territory*	Australia
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
1968.. ..	18·62	21·10	20·30	18·83	21·47	21·76	33·3	23·4	20·00

* 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 1964 to 1968 :

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
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
1968 ..	36,145	34,083	70,228	106·00	30·3	27·0

* 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 1968 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1968

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 ..	3,667	764	76	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,512
20-24 ..	12,447	7,258	2,178	515	93	15	1	..	..	..	..	22,507
25-29 ..	5,691	7,444	5,005	2,114	758	232	76	24	4	2	..	21,350
30-34 ..	1,438	2,498	2,838	1,972	1,010	497	237	101	45	23	11	10,670
35-39 ..	482	753	954	919	645	437	251	177	100	57	60	4,835
40-44 ..	123	151	205	219	211	160	101	88	62	36	45	1,401
45-49 ..	12	7	13	10	15	7	10	11	8	4	5	102
Age Not Stated ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	23,864	18,877	11,269	5,754	2,732	1,348	676	401	219	122	121	65,383
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	36.49	28.88	17.23	8.80	4.18	2.06	1.04	0.61	0.33	0.19	0.19	100.00

The average issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1968 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1968

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue	Average Issue
Under 20 ..	4,512	5,471	1.21
20-24 ..	22,507	36,306	1.61
25-29 ..	21,350	50,242	2.35
30-34 ..	10,670	34,241	3.21
35-39 ..	4,835	19,794	4.09
40-44 ..	1,401	6,822	4.87
45-49 ..	102	561	5.50
Age Not Stated ..	6	8	1.33
Total ..	65,383	153,445	2.35

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1968 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1968

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 ..	667	134	4	..	..	..	..	..	805
20-24 ..	3,084	8,377	728	33	2	1	..	..	12,225
25-29 ..	641	10,916	10,139	821	72	5	..	1	22,595
30-34 ..	100	2,511	7,888	4,641	432	29	2	3	15,606
35-39 ..	16	449	2,055	3,844	2,108	202	5	..	8,679
40-44 ..	1	70	415	1,080	1,645	631	28	..	3,870
45-49 ..	1	18	79	184	432	373	40	..	1,127
50 and over ..	1	11	32	64	138	157	27	..	430
Not Stated ..	1	21	10	3	6	3	..	2	46
Married Mothers	4,512	22,507	21,350	10,670	4,835	1,401	102	6	65,383

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1968 :

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1968

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	98	142	238	400	723	732	247	89	144	139	93	476	77	10	4	..	3,667
20-24 ..	39	51	93	167	292	636	715	330	359	722	576	511	4,092	2,462	991	300	111	12,447
25-29 ..	14	14	19	22	47	77	74	65	108	224	182	153	1,296	1,116	947	622	711	5,691
30-34 ..	3	4	5	5	10	19	19	23	28	68	56	43	333	186	127	95	414	1,438
35-39 ..	1	2	4	5	7	3	8	8	8	28	14	12	110	67	45	21	139	482
40-44 ..	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	2	1	3	3	1	30	21	13	7	33	123
45-49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	12
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Total	112	170	263	439	756	1,461	1,551	675	593	1,189	971	813	6,341	3,930	2,135	1,049	1,414	23,862

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 1964 to 1968 were as follows :

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS*

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1964	719	4	723	11·25
1965	639	12	651	10·35
1966	714	7	721	11·39
1967	691	11	703†	10·85
1968	730	5	735	10·57

* Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.
 † Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1964 to 1968, mothers of twins were one in 93 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 8,337, and mothers of all multiple births one in 92 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 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968.. ..	6,622	4,166	3,756	1,558	2,014	657	312	86	19,171

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
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
1968.. ..	8·11	5·93	10·67	7·35	10·31	7·90	14·97	3·25	7·96

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
12 .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1
13	4	1	4	..	1
14	15	20	21	11	10
15	67	80	79	70	66
16	209	167	178	207	200
17	295	276	328	320	396
18	350	376	381	417	477
19	325	335	413	401	475
20	280	282	271	373	386
21-24	671	673	778	823	952
25-29	500	416	478	502	553
30-34	320	303	290	283	320
35-39	249	204	219	179	194
40-44	79	80	93	56	81
45 and over ..	7	5	6	12	10
Not Stated ..	..	..	..	3	1
Total	3,371	3,218	3,539	3,658	4,123

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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1964	995	895
1965	1,005	946
1966	835	786
1967	1,011	1,057
1968	939	893

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 533 in 1968.

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 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968 ..	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,470	3,284	543	488	109,549

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory*	Australian Capital Territory*	Australia
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
1968 ..	9.53	9.00	9.27	8.81	8.21	8.59	8.7	4.3	9.10

* Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of Death

Classification

The Eighth (1965) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was used for the first time in 1968, replacing the Seventh (1955) Revision which had been used from 1958 to 1967. Owing to the change in classification, figures for 1968 are not always comparable with figures for previous years.

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1968, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Eighth (1965) Revision, 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,
1968

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
4. Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	008,009	41	0·14	12
5. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	010-012	58	0·19	17
6. Other Tuberculosis, including Late Effects ..	013-019	10	0·03	3
9. Whooping Cough ..	033	1		
10. Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever ..	034	1		
11. Meningococcal Infection ..	036	2	0·01	1
14. Measles ..	055	2	0·01	1
17. Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	090-097	9	0·03	3
18. All Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	†	84	0·28	25
19. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,752	5·85	526
Lung ..	162	804	2·68	242
Skin ..	172,173	105	0·35	32
Breast ..	174	447	1·49	134
Genital Organs ..	180-187	662	2·21	199
Urinary Organs ..	188,189	216	0·72	65
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	204-207	218	0·73	66
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	‡	851	2·84	256
20. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	55	0·18	17
21. Diabetes Mellitus ..	250	696	2·32	209
22. Avitaminoses and Other Nutritional Deficiency ..	260-269	19	0·06	6
23. Anaemias ..	280-285	88	0·29	26
24. Meningitis ..	320	23	0·08	7
25. Active Rheumatic Fever ..	390-392	6	0·02	2
26. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	393-398	287	0·96	86
27. Hypertensive Disease ..	400-404	489	1·63	147
28. Ischaemic Heart Disease ..	410-414	9,097	30·36	2,733
29. Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	420-429	1,263	4·22	379
30. Cerebrovascular Disease ..	430-438	4,164	13·90	1,251
31. Influenza ..	470-474	133	0·44	40
32. Pneumonia ..	480-486	741	2·47	223
33. Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma ..	490-493	983	3·28	295
34. Peptic Ulcer ..	531-533	167	0·56	50
35. Appendicitis ..	540-543	17	0·06	5
36. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	550-553, 560	103	0·34	31
37. Cirrhosis of Liver ..	571	227	0·76	68
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	580-584	180	0·60	54
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	600	63	0·21	19
40. Abortion ..	640-645	3	0·01	1
41. Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium ..	630-639	11	0·04	3
42. Congenital Anomalies ..	650-678	316	1·06	95
43. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and Other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions ..	740-759	258	0·86	78
44. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ..	764-768 772-776 760-763 769-771 773-775 777-779	293	0·98	88
45. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ..	780-796	88	0·29	26
General Arteriosclerosis ..	440	900	3·00	270
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	441-458	464	1·55	139
46. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	460-466	205	0·68	62
All Other Diseases ..	500-519	1,177	3·93	354
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	Residual E810-E823	904	3·02	272
48. All Other Accidents ..	E800-E807 E825-E949	776	2·59	233
49. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury ..	E950-E959	370	1·23	111
50. All Other External Causes ..	E960-E999	138	0·46	41
Total All Causes ..	..	29,967	100·00	9,003

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1968 : 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid Fever (001), 3. Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Small Pox (050), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084).

† 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

‡ 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

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

Deaths in 1968 comprised 16,427 males and 13,540 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1968, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1968

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	PerCent*
	Under 1 Year	1,010	100·0	..	..
740-759	Congenital Anomalies	213	21·1	316	67·4
776	Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions n.e.c. ..	203	20·1	203	100·0
760-763, 769, } 773, 777-779 } 470-493	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ..	196	19·4	196	100·0
	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	89	8·8	1,857	4·8
764-768, 772	Birth Injury and Difficult Labour	55	5·5	55	100·0
770, 771	Conditions of Placenta and Cord	55	5·5	55	100·0
776	Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	42	4·2	42	100·0
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	29	2·8	2,188	1·3
000-136	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	24	2·3	208	11·5
	Other Causes	104	10·3	..	..
	1-4 years	187	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	76	40·6	2,188	3·5
740-759	Congenital Anomalies	27	14·4	316	8·5
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	18	9·6	5,055	0·4
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	17	9·1	1,857	0·9
000-136	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	15	8·0	208	7·2
	Other Causes	34	18·3	..	..
	5-14 Years	238	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	105	44·1	2,188	4·8
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	48	20·1	5,055	0·9
740-759	Congenital Anomalies	18	7·6	316	5·7
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	12	5·0	1,857	0·7
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	6	2·6	10,967	0·1
	Other Causes	49	20·6	..	..
	15-19 Years	251	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	184	73·3	2,188	8·4
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	22	8·7	5,055	0·4
740-759	Congenital Anomalies	7	2·8	316	2·2
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	3	1·2	1,857	0·2
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	3	1·2	10,967	†
	Other Causes	32	12·8	..	..

For footnotes see page 161.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1968—
continued

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	PerCent*
	20-24 Years	300	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	209	69·6	2,188	9·6
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	20	6·7	5,055	0·4
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	12	4·0	10,967	0·1
740-759	Congenital Anomalies	8	2·7	316	2·5
471-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	7	2·3	1,857	0·4
	Other Causes	44	14·7	..	..
	25-34 Years	425	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	230	54·1	2,188	10·5
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	76	17·9	5,055	1·5
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	23	5·4	10,967	0·2
430-438	Cerebrovascular Disease	21	5·0	4,164	0·5
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	10	2·4	1,857	0·5
	Other Causes	65	15·2	..	..
	35-44 Years	956	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	236	24·7	2,188	10·8
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	220	23·0	5,055	4·4
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	203	21·2	10,967	1·9
430-438	Cerebrovascular Disease	73	7·7	4,164	1·8
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	38	4·0	1,857	2·0
	Other Causes	186	19·4	..	..
	45-54 Years	2,306	100·0	..	..
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	776	33·6	10,967	7·1
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	629	27·3	5,055	12·4
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	250	10·8	2,188	11·4
430-438	Cerebrovascular Disease	171	7·4	4,164	4·1
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	87	3·8	1,857	4·7
	Other Causes	393	17·1	..	..
	55-64 Years	4,723	100·0	..	..
391, 393-398, } 402, 404, 410- } 414, 420-429 }	Diseases of the Heart	2,017	42·7	10,967	18·4
140-209	Cancer (All Forms)	1,156	24·5	5,055	22·9
430-438	Cerebrovascular Disease	454	9·6	4,164	10·9
800-999	Accidental and Violent Deaths	265	5·6	2,188	12·1
470-493	Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	234	5·0	1,857	12·6
	Other Causes	597	12·6	..	..

For footnotes see page 161.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1968—
continued

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	PerCent*
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410- 414, 420-429	65-74 Years	7,263	100.0	..	..
	Diseases of the Heart	3,104	42.8	10,967	28.3
	140-209 Cancer (All Forms)	1,422	19.6	5,055	28.1
	430-438 Cerebrovascular Disease	1,030	14.1	4,164	24.7
	470-493 Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	416	5.8	1,857	22.4
	440-448 Disease of Arteries, Arterioles and Capillaries	240	3.3	1,290	18.6
	Other Causes	1,051	14.4	..	..
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410- 414, 420-429	75 Years and over	12,308	100.0	..	..
	Diseases of the Heart	4,817	39.1	10,967	43.9
	430-438 Cerebrovascular Disease	2,404	19.6	4,164	57.7
	140-209 Cancer (All Forms)	1,441	11.7	5,055	28.5
	470-493 Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Emphysema and Asthma	944	7.7	1,857	50.8
	440-448 Diseases of Arteries, Arterioles and Capillaries	939	7.7	1,290	72.8
	Other Causes	1,763	14.2	..	..

* Deaths in this age group expressed as a percentage of all deaths from this cause.

† Less than 0.1.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1968 was sixty-eight, the rate per million of mean population being twenty.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1968 numbered fifty-eight and equalled a rate of 17 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 1968, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 85 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the forty-eight males and ten females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1968, two males and one female were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 527-9.

Malignant Neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1968 numbered 5,055, and represented a rate of 1,519 per million of mean population.

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 1968 were at ages 45 years and over.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1968 according to the site of the disease and in age groups :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1968

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-149)	M	..	4	34	38	76
	F	1	..	8	27	36
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	4	22	46	72
	F	..	2	5	39	46
Stomach (151)	M	..	10	99	197	306
	F	..	6	45	162	213
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	..	15	79	152	246
	F	2	14	88	202	306
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction (154)	M	..	6	49	60	115
	F	1	1	22	69	93
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung (162)	M	..	23	294	364	681
	F	..	7	61	55	123
Breast (174)	M	..	..	3	4	7
	F	..	41	202	197	440
Cervix Uteri (180)	F	..	19	51	42	112
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (181, 182)	F	1	4	20	41	66
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (183)	F	1	16	75	47	139
Prostate (185)	M	..	..	28	278	306
Bladder (188)	M	..	1	25	54	80
	F	..	1	11	34	46
Other and Unspecified Urinary Organs (189)	M	2	4	28	26	60
	F	1	..	12	17	30
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (191, 192)	M	12	8	50	15	85
	F	10	2	33	6	51
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	28	10	25	51	114
	F	16	6	28	54	104
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 208, 209)	M	8	22	68	65	163
	F	5	10	31	66	112
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	12	39	177	240	468
	F	11	21	112	215	359
Total	M	62	146	981	1,590	2,779
	F	49	150	804	1,273	2,276

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1968, diabetes was responsible for 312 male and 384 female deaths, representing a rate of 209 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 173 in 1967, 181 in 1966, 166 in 1965, and 163 in 1964.

Cerebrovascular Disease

In 1968, 1,789 male and 2,375 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,251 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 159 to 161 shows that cerebrovascular diseases 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 20 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 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1968**

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (430)	M	30	23	26	7	4	90
	F	28	29	37	23	21	138
Cerebral Haemorrhage (431) ..	M	18	42	93	140	153	446
	F	13	34	78	142	270	537
Cerebral Infarction (432-434) ..	M	1	18	56	144	302	521
	F	5	5	24	164	539	737
Acute but Ill-defined Cerebrovascular Disease (436) ..	M	4	9	68	164	317	562
	F	4	7	51	164	495	721
Other and Ill-defined Cerebrovascular Diseases (435,437,438)	M	1	2	12	45	110	170
	F	1	2	9	37	193	242
Total	M	54	94	255	500	886	1,789
	F	51	77	199	530	1,518	2,375

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1968, there were 10,967 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 6 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 287 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 314 to hypertensive heart disease, 6,286 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,811 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,263 to other forms of heart disease. The total

of these causes in 1968 represented a rate of 3,295 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 159 to 161 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 39 per cent of deaths at ages 75 and over.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1968 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1968

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 (391)	M	2	..	..	..	..	2
	F	1	1	1	1	..	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (393-398)	M	18	21	29	30	25	123
	F	12	23	43	44	42	164
Hypertensive Heart Disease (402,404)	M	1	3	22	37	51	114
	F	1	1	14	57	127	200
Acute Myocardial Infarction (410)	M	89	363	994	1,268	1,127	3,841
	F	11	98	340	775	1,221	2,445
Other Ischaemic Heart Disease (411-414)	M	59	189	359	424	623	1,654
	F	6	39	120	223	769	1,157
Other Forms of Heart Disease (420-429)	M	31	21	62	136	308	558
	F	22	17	33	109	524	705
Total	M	200	597	1,466	1,895	2,134	6,292
	F	53	179	551	1,209	2,683	4,675

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1968, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,062 which represented a rate of 619 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1968, 133 were due to influenza, 70 to other acute respiratory infections, 741 to pneumonia, 983 to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, and 135 to other diseases.

The 133 deaths from influenza in 1968 represented a rate of 40 per million of the mean population. Ninety-two per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1968, there were 434 male and 301 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 221 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1968 were : 167 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 4 from gastritis and duodenitis, 17 from appendicitis, 103 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 17 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 227 from cirrhosis of the liver, 44 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 156 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1968, there were 508 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 153 per million of the mean population. In 1968, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 180 deaths, infections of the kidney for 165, calculi of the urinary system for 9, hyperplasia of prostate for 63, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 91.

Deaths from External Causes

Deaths in 1968 from external causes, including suicide and homicide, represented approximately 7 per cent of total deaths. Accidents and violence 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.

In 1968, male deaths from external causes were 64 per cent of the total deaths in this category.

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 1964 to 1968 :

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
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
1968	1,193,536	904	7.6	272

*Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 254, 238, 242, 260, and 238, respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1968, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 948, as against 1,052 in 1967, 968 in 1966, 957 in 1965, and 895 in 1964.

During the year 1968, deaths connected with transport represented 56 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Injury Undetermined whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide.

Before 1968, these deaths had been included with accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death a separate category was created. Deaths allocated to this category in 1968 totalled 88.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In 1968, registrations of deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 233 males and 137 females. These deaths represented a rate of 111 per million of the population.

Of the 233 male deaths in 1968, 75 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 59 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 95 of the 137 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1968 was 49 (20 males and 29 females).

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

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 to 1889 to seventeen in 1964 to 1968 (a reduction of 87 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only thirteen 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 1964 to 1968 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968 ..	1,525	1,010	716	345	397	143	101	45	4,282

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1968 ..	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.3	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.77

* 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 1964 to 1968, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the Census, 1966 (see pages 122-3).

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
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
1968 ..	685	13.9	325	15.4	1,010	14.4

NOTE. Birth 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 1968, the rate was 14.4, 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 for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-14 to 1.4 in 1964-68, a decrease of 87 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 1964-68. The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 to 11.1 in 1964-68. In 1968 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 67 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1964 to 1968 :

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			
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	
1968 ..	9.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	14.4	16.1	12.6	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1968

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	392	44	45	58	43	582
Rate*	10.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	16.1
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	67.35	7.56	7.73	9.97	7.39	100.00
Females—						
Number	286	24	42	41	35	428
Rate*	8.4	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	12.6
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	66.82	5.60	9.82	9.58	8.18	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 1964-68 exceeded the female rate by 23 per cent.

With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death in 1968, the method of classifying infant deaths by cause has been completely changed. Whereas formerly the emphasis was on the disease or condition in the child which led to its death, the new classification often places emphasis on the maternal condition, or complication of pregnancy or labour, which led to the death of the child. Deaths from these causes were responsible for 28 per cent of the infant deaths in 1968 and deaths from congenital malformations for a further 21 per cent.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1968 :

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1968**

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	
Chronic Circulatory and Genito-urinary Disease in Mother (760)	2	..	..	..	..	2
Other Maternal Conditions Unrelated to Pregnancy (761)	20	..	..	..	..	20
Toxaemias of Pregnancy (762)	19	1	..	..	..	20
Maternal Ante- and Intrapartum Infection (763)	12	..	..	..	..	12
Difficult Labour (764-768)	33	1	..	..	..	34
Other Complications of Pregnancy and Childbirth (769)	77	2	..	..	..	79
Conditions of Placenta (770)	48	1	..	..	..	49
Conditions of Umbilical Cord (771)	6	..	..	..	..	6
Birth Injury and Termination of Pregnancy without Mention of Cause (772, 773)	21	1	..	1	..	23
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn (774, 775)	39	1	..	..	2	42
Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions n.e.c. (776)	196	3	4	..	..	203
Immaturity, Unqualified (777)	45	1	..	..	..	46
Other Conditions of Newborn (778, 779)	13	1	1	..	..	15
Congenital Anomalies (740-759)	110	35	32	22	14	213
Infections (000-136) .. .. .	..	5	5	8	6	24
Pneumonia (480-486)	12	9	20	25	20	86
Other Diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	21	5	23	33	25	107
Inhalation or Ingestion of Food or Other Object Causing Obstruction or Suffocation, and Accidental Mechanical Suffocation (E911-E913) .. .. .	..	1	..	5	3	9
Other External Causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	4	1	2	5	8	20
Total All Causes	678	68	87	99	78	1,010

* Figures in parenthesis are in respect of the Eighth 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 2 lb 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 1964 to 1968 :

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)
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
1968 ..	734	10·34	746	10·51	1,480	20·86	1,744	24·58

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 1964 to 1968 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year						Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
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
1968	..	..	..	..	..	10,939	29,967	36·50

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRICES

Industrial Conditions

Industrial Arbitration

General

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

In addition, 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. 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 depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the States.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The High Court of Australia has also ruled 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.

The Act also provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails, with the inconsistent portions of the State law becoming inoperative. An award by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, in certain circumstances awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals override those made by State tribunals.

Despite the limitations of its jurisdiction 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.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904 established the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and 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, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1968* defines an industrial dispute 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 Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and four other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, seven Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, thirteen Commissioners and three 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*.

Wages Boards

In Victoria the regulation and arbitration of industrial matters is carried out by Wages Boards, which are statutory bodies under the State Department of Labour and Industry for purposes of administration.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling conditions of employment was instituted in Victoria by an Act of Parliament in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

Wages Boards are established for specific industries or occupations, and a General Board deals with certain trades not covered by Determinations of other Wages Boards. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it, and 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. 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 (in general, a consolidation of the previous Acts) requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piece work prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Act 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.

Industrial Appeals Court

An Industrial Appeals Court was first set up in 1903 by the Victorian Parliament. Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board 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.

Intervention by Minister

The Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1960 empowers the Minister of Labour and Industry to intervene in the public interest in any appeal to the Industrial Appeals Court against a determination of a Wages Board. Further, as consumers are not represented on Wages Boards, the Act also authorises the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

The Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1965 further 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 added to 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.

Action to Prevent or Minimise Industrial Disputes

Section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act provides that—“Any interested organisation of employers or employees shall inform the chairman of the appropriate Wages Board of any threatened probable impending or actual strike or industrial dispute in any trade subject to such Wages Board, and thereupon the Chairman shall immediately call a meeting of the Board to consider the matter.” During 1968, there were 43 meetings of Wages Boards called under Section 41 (2) to deal with 42 disputes. Of these, 41 were settled by the Boards at the first meeting.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, and May 1968, surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered industrial agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

Returns were collected from: (a) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (b) practically all Commonwealth and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, ETC.

Date	Males				Females			
	Employees Represented in Estimates	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees	Employees Represented in Estimates	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees
		Commonwealth	State			Commonwealth	State	
	'000	per cent			'000	per cent		
April 1954	509	59.4	27.4	13.2	194	47.7	45.2	7.1
May 1963	588	57.3	27.9	14.8	244	44.3	47.0	8.7
May 1968	667	57.7	24.6	17.7	312	39.9	50.8	9.3

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC., MAY 1968

(Per Cent)

Particulars	Males			Females		
	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees
	Common- wealth	State		Common- wealth	State	
Private Employees	51.9	25.0	23.1	40.4	50.3	9.3
Government Employees ..	70.6	23.8	5.6	37.5	52.9	9.6
Total Private and Government	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY
AWARDS, ETC., INDUSTRY GROUPS, MAY 1968

(Per Cent)

Industry Group	Males			Females		
	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees	Employees Affected by Awards, etc.		Other Employees
	Common- wealth	State		Common- wealth	State	
Manufacturing Groups ..	65.9	17.5	16.6	65.6	26.1	8.4
Non-Manufacturing Groups..	51.4	30.1	18.5	20.9	69.1	10.1
All Industry Groups ..	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

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 the 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 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
December 1967	44.59	44.95	157.9	159.2
December 1968	48.67	48.71	172.3	172.5
March 1969	48.92	49.06	173.2	173.7
June 1969	49.34	49.48	174.7	175.2
ADULT FEMALES				
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
December 1967	32.04	32.53	160.9	163.4
December 1968	34.47	34.77	173.2	174.7
March 1969	34.52	35.35	173.4	177.6
June 1969	34.58	35.52	173.7	178.4

* Weighted average minimum weekly rates, all groups, shown as rates of wage and in index numbers; excludes rural industry.

† 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 1969

Industry Group	Rates of Wage† (\$)		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
Mining and Quarrying§	49.59	57.10	175.6	202.2
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	48.84	48.75	172.9	172.6
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	45.31	45.46	160.4	161.0
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	48.64	47.80	172.2	169.2
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	46.90	47.30	166.1	167.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	54.43	53.43	192.7	189.2
Other Manufacturing	48.00	48.03	170.0	170.1
All Manufacturing Groups ..	48.41	48.39	171.4	171.3
Building and Construction ..	54.25	51.08	192.1	180.9
Railway Services	45.37	47.70	160.7	168.9
Road and Air Transport	48.79	49.01	172.7	173.5
Shipping and Stevedoring|| ..	53.06	52.35	187.9	185.4
Communication	59.04	58.80	209.0	208.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	48.76	48.91	172.6	173.2
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	47.42	48.55	167.9	171.9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	44.36	45.23	157.1	160.2
All Industry Groups	49.34	49.48	174.7	175.2
ADULT FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	34.45	35.15	173.0	176.5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	32.20	32.55	161.8	163.5
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	33.59	34.44	168.7	173.0
Other Manufacturing	34.01	34.84	170.8	175.0
All Manufacturing Groups ..	33.02	33.75	165.9	169.6
Transport and Communication ..	37.62	38.23	189.0	192.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	37.56	37.90	188.7	190.4
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	36.65	37.00	184.1	185.9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	33.61	34.77	168.8	174.7
All Industry Groups	34.58	35.52	173.7	178.4

* Weighted average minimum weekly rates shown as rates of wage and in index numbers ; excludes rural industry.

† 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.

Standard Hours of Work

General

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the 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. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) 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.

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—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) : ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Industry Group	Hours of Work†			Index Numbers‡		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1968	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1968
Mining and Quarrying§ ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	44·05	40·00	40·00	110·2	100·1	100·1
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	44·40	40·03	40·00	111·1	100·2	100·1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	44·82	40·12	40·00	112·2	100·4	100·1
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	44·37	40·00	40·00	110·0	100·1	100·1
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	43·68	39·94	39·94	109·3	99·9	100·0
Other Manufacturing ..	44·02	39·97	39·96	110·2	100·0	100·0
All Manufacturing Groups ..	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·7	100·1
Railway Services ..	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication ..	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	45·47	40·11	40·00	113·8	100·4	100·1
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	42·75	38·93	38·93	107·0	97·4	97·4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	45·86	40·03	40·00	114·8	100·2	100·1
All Industry Groups* ..	44·46	40·03	39·97	111·3	100·2	100·0

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

Industry Group	Hours of Work†			Index Numbers‡		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1968	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1968
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	39·87	39·87	39·87	100·5	100·5	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	40·00	40·00	40·00	100·8	100·8	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	40·00	40·00	40·00	100·8	100·8	100·8
Other Manufacturing ..	39·94	39·94	39·94	100·7	100·7	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups	39·97	39·97	39·97	100·8	100·8	100·8
Transport and Communication	37·94	37·94	37·94	95·6	95·6	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	40·00	40·00	40·00	100·8	100·8	100·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	39·25	39·25	39·25	98·9	98·9	98·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	39·94	39·94	39·94	100·7	100·7	100·7
All Industry Groups* ..	39·81	39·81	39·81	100·3	100·3	100·3

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

* Excludes Rural Industry, Shipping and Stevedoring for males and females, and also Mining and Quarrying and Building and Construction for females.

† The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

‡ Base : weighted average for Australia, 1954 = 100.

§ For Mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

Average Weekly Earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of male units, i.e., total male employees plus 55 per cent of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. As it was not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States the same ratio has been used in each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made.

Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT*

\$

Period							Victoria	Australia
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
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.20	68.90

* Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc. See explanatory notes above.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the weekly wage rates shown on page 189.

AUSTRALIA: INDEXES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS*
(Base of Each Index : Year 1953-54 = 100)
Seasonally Adjusted

Period	All Industries†	Manufacturing‡
1957-58	120·8	122·0
1958-59	124·5	125·6
1959-60	134·3	135·4
1960-61	140·6	141·1
1961-62	144·7	143·4
1962-63	148·3	147·7
1963-64	155·9	154·8
1964-65	167·3	167·1
1965-66	174·6	173·1
1966-67	186·0	184·3
1967-68	197·0	194·9
1968-69	211·7	208·7

* See explanatory notes above.

† Average earnings per employed male unit. Based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data.

‡ The index for manufacturing industries for the years 1957-58 to 1966-67 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses. The figures for periods subsequent to June 1967 are interim estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns and are subject to revision when the Factory Census for 1967-68 is tabulated.

NOTE. The index numbers for "All industries" and "Manufacturing" show the movement in average earnings for each group over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups.

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 *Victorian Year Books* from 1966 onwards.

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 recent years 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.

Since the surveys are based on samples the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers is surveyed. The extent of detail published is determined after considering estimated

measures of sampling variability. In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards is that used for the 1961 and 1966 Population Censuses.

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in the bulletin, *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours*, October 1968, 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 GROUPS,
OCTOBER 1968†

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. ..	70.60	35.80	§	§	43.7	41.3	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	67.60	34.20	§	§	43.6	41.1	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total Manufacturing	68.90	34.90	37.80	26.20	43.6	41.1	39.4	38.9	1.58	0.85	0.96	0.67
Non-manufacturing ..	69.00	34.20	41.90	27.40	42.3	40.6	38.8	38.7	1.63	0.84	1.08	0.71
All Industry Groups‡ ..	69.00	34.60	39.20	26.90	43.1	40.9	39.2	38.8	1.60	0.85	1.00	0.69

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)*
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1966, 1967,
AND 1968†

(\$)

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings											
	Adult Males			Junior Males			Adult Females			Junior Females		
	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968
Manufacturing— Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc. ..	63.20	65.10	70.60	29.50	33.01	35.80	§	§	§	§	§	§
Other	61.60	65.80	67.60	30.10	32.40	34.20	§	§	§	§	§	§
Total Manufacturing	62.30	65.50	68.90	29.90	32.70	34.90	34.20	36.50	37.80	24.30	24.40	26.20
Non-manufacturing ..	61.80	64.70	69.00	29.50	31.20	34.20	36.90	39.50	41.90	25.20	26.60	27.40
All Industry Groups‡ ..	62.10	65.20	69.00	29.70	32.00	34.60	35.10	37.60	39.20	24.90	25.70	26.90

* 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 GROUPS, OCTOBER 1966, 1967, AND 1968†

(\$)

Industry Groups	Average Weekly Earnings					
	Males			Females‡		
	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968
Manufacturing Groups ..	101.40	107.50	110.60	54.10	60.50	60.60
Non-manufacturing Groups ..	99.10	105.50	112.00	55.20	58.90	63.50
All Industry Groups‡ ..	100.20	106.50	111.30	54.80	59.40	62.50

* 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.

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". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.)

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings, and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the "secondary wage", where prescribed, made up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term "minimum wage" (as distinct from basic wage) is currently used to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

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. (For further information on industrial arbitration, see "Industrial Conditions", page 171.) 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.

Commonwealth Wage Determinations

(1) *Early Judgments.*—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a “family of about 5” was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was “fair and reasonable” it became popularly known as the “Harvester Judgment”.

The “Harvester” standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until 1913.

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.

Sporadic adjustments were made for a number of years but in 1921 the system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index (“A” Series) was introduced.

Because the new method of adjustment would have resulted in a basic wage lower than that to which employees would have been entitled had the previous practice continued, in 1922 the Court added a general loading of 30 cents (known as the “Powers 3s”) to the weekly basic wage. The “Powers” loading continued until 1934 and the practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments continued until 1953.

(2) *Basic Wage Inquiries, 1930–31, 1932, 1933.*—No alteration was made to the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until 1 February 1931, when due to the severity of the economic depression, the Court, after hearing an application for wages to be reduced to a greater extent than in accordance with falling retail prices, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In 1932 and 1933, the Court refused applications by employee organisations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent reduction in wage rates, but in 1933, because the existing method of adjustment in accordance with the “A” Series had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent, decided to rectify this and adopted the “D” Series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.*—In 1934 the 10 per cent special reduction in wages and the “Powers” loading, both referred to above, were discontinued upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred to the “C” Series Retail Price Index.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937.*—The main features of this judgment were: (a) For adjustment of the “needs” portion of the wage the Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers known as the “Court” Series, based on and directly related to the Bureau’s “C” Series Index. (b) Provision was made for the addition to the basic wage of a “fixed loading” known as a “prosperity” loading (60 cents for Melbourne). (c) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 10 cents per week instead of 20 cents. (d) Rates for females and junior males were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

(5) *Judgment, December 1939.*—To overcome the “lag” in adjustments and so bring them nearer to the period upon which variations were based, the Court directed that such adjustments in future be made operative from the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August, or November—one month earlier than the current practice.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1940.*—Although the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by combined organisations of employees for an increase in the basic wage, it was refused mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook during war-time. The Court however was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30 June 1941. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

(7) *“Interim” Basic Wage Inquiry, 1946.*—Pending the hearing of the adjourned Inquiry of 1940 and a number of fresh cases put before the Court since 1941, including an application by the A.C.T.U. for an “Interim” Basic Wage, an increase of 70 cents was granted to the adjustable portion of the wage and all loadings were retained at their existing amounts. A new “Court” index was adopted, designated the “Court Index (Second Series)”, for automatic quarterly adjustments.

(8) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1949–50.*—This finalised the case adjourned in 1940 and continued in 1946. The basic wage for adult males was increased by \$2 per week and for females by 75 per cent of the male rate. At the same time the “prosperity” loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform rate of 50 cents throughout Australia and declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage, the “War” loadings were declared to be not part of the wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be generally paid as a separate entity. The declaration provided that the whole of the basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments. A new “Court Index (Third Series)” was adopted.

(9) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952–53.*—The Court decided to refuse the employers’ application for a reduction of the basic wage and an increase in the standard hours of work. The unions’ applications for increases of basic wages were refused and it was decided to discontinue automatic adjustments to the wage.

(10) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1956.*—The Court rejected each claim made by the unions but increased the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week. The wage for adult females and juniors and apprentices of both sexes was proportionately increased.

(11) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1956-57.*—The Commission heard claims for alterations of the basic wage prescribed in the Metal Trades Award. The judgment declared an increase in the basic wage of adult males by \$1 a week with proportionate increases for adult females, juniors and apprentices. It was also decided that the increases would be uniform for all basic wage rates. The Commission refused restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage but considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded that an annual review of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

(12) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1958.*—The basic wage for adult males was increased by 50 cents a week. The claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused. The claim of the South Australian Government for special treatment because of disparities in the cost of living between States was rejected and the Commission indicated that the issues involved in inter-city differential wage rates were complex and could not be decided after a brief hearing.

(13) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1959.*—The basic wage for adult males was increased by \$1.50 per week and that for adult females, juniors and apprentices proportionately. The restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was again refused and applications for a reduction of the basic wage in the Pastoral Award rejected. It was again indicated that the question as to whether the Commission had power to decide a different basic wage remained “undecided and open”.

(14) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960.*—An application for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage were refused.

(15) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1961.*—An increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage for adult males was granted. Applications for an increase in standard hours of work and the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments were refused.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that although the Consumer Price Index enabled 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 and it would assume each year that the effect of movements in the Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. Furthermore it considered that a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer intervals of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

(16) *Basic Wage Inquiries 1962 and 1963.*—No alterations were made to the amounts of existing basic wages. In its judgment of 1963 the Commission felt that it was not the appropriate time to deal with matters concerning the various methods by which changes in the rates of basic wage could be calculated on a national basis. If submissions were made before benches of the Commission differently constituted from the present one, then these benches were the ones to deal with their relevance, admissibility, or otherwise.

(17) *Basic Wage Inquiry 1964 and Employers' Total Wage Case, 1964.*—A decision on the Basic Wage Inquiry 1964 was not handed down until the Employers' Total Wage Case was heard.

Basic Wage Inquiry, 1964. The Commission decided to : (a) refuse the unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments; (b) abolish the disparity of 10 cents per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award; (c) increase the basic wage of adult males by \$2 per week (females by 75 per cent of male rate).

Employers' Total Wage Case, 1964. The Commission rejected an application of employers for the abolition from the Commission's Awards generally of the basic wage and margin components and their substitution by a total wage.

The 1964 wage hearings reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases; they were in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision (see above).

(18) *National Wage Cases 1965.*—Claims by the employers and trade unions were held concurrently and three separate judgments were handed down. The employers' application for the abolition of the concepts of the basic wage and margins and the introduction of a total wage expressed in terms of the basic wage and a margin, plus an amount equivalent to 1 per cent of each sum, were refused. No alteration was made to the basic wage. However, with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1965, each of the margins in the Metal Trades Award was increased by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage and that margin.

(19) *Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Cases 1966.*—Two benches in joint session were nominated to hear the claims of trade unions and employers. A Presidential Bench was nominated to deal with the trade unions' basic wage claims and those portions of the employers' total wage claims seeking alteration of the basic wage. A Reference Bench was nominated to deal with the trade unions' margin claims and those portions of the employers' claims not seeking alteration of the basic wage. The following decisions were made :

For the Presidential Bench. (a) The basic wage for adult males in the Metal Trades Award and the Pastoral Industry Award was increased by \$2 a week. (b) The increase was to operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 11 July 1966 and remain in force until 31 December 1966 (pending further investigations into marginal rates). (c) Proportional increases were granted to adult females, junior employees, and apprentices. (d) The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustment to the basic wage was refused.

For the Reference Bench. (a) The Bench was concerned about the state of the Metal Trades Award and concluded that it would be unwise to award any general increase 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 a member of the Reference Bench, but pending his report it was decided to grant some relief to low wage

earners. (b) An interim provision of \$3.75 per week was made, payable to adult male employees only who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payments. (c) Although the Bench indicated in their reasons the extent to which they favoured a conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage, it was decided to defer this question pending further considerations of the present structure of marginal rates and further argument.

Interim Margin. 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.

(20) *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. First, whether there should be an increase in award rates of pay, and second, 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.

(21) *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.

(22) *Equal Pay Case, 1969.*—Details of this judgment are given under item headed *Commonwealth Wage Rates for Females* on the next page.

(23) *National Wage Case, 1969.*—See Supplement.

More detailed particulars of all wage inquiries and judgments may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

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		
1928	8.60	1942	9.70	1957—May ..	25.50
1929	9.00	1943	9.80	1958—May ..	26.00
1930	8.30	1944	9.80	1959—June ..	27.50
1931	6.34	1945	9.80		
1932	6.17	1946	10.60	1961—July ..	28.70
1933	6.28	1947	10.90		
1934	6.40	1948	12.00	1964—June ..	30.70
1935	6.60	1949	13.00	1966—July ..	32.70
1936	6.90	1950	16.20	1967—July ..	†

* 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.

MELBOURNE—MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION
(Adult Males)
(\$)

Date Operative *	Amount
1966 11 July	36.45
1967 1 July	37.45
1968 25 October	38.80

* Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

Commonwealth Wage Rates for Females

In its judgment of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1934, the Court considered that it was not necessary or desirable to declare a basic wage for female employees, but the proportion of the male minimum wage rate in each award paid to females was to be preserved.

Generally speaking, this proportion varied between 54 and 56 per cent of the male rate and this practice continued until superseded by war-time and post-war developments. During the Second World War the percentage in some industries was as high as 75 per cent of the corresponding male rate.

The Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1947 provided, amongst other things, that a Conciliation Commissioner was not empowered to make an order or award altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry, but following an inquiry in 1948 it was held that Commissioners had jurisdiction to "fix" the basic wage component in any prescribed female rates.

A further amendment in 1949 empowered the Court to determine or alter a "basic wage for adult females" which was defined as "that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed".

The first major post-war declaration of policy came with the judgment in the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, when a new basic weekly wage for adult females was fixed at 75 per cent of the corresponding male rate.

In the *Equal Pay Cases*, 1969, two branches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission jointly decided in June 1969 that there was no real bar either "conceptual or economic" to a consideration of "equal pay for equal work".

However, the view of the Commission was that the equality of the work must be first determined and principles have been set out in the judgment to be applied in deciding applications. Where an Arbitrator or Commissioner is satisfied that equal pay should be awarded the implementation should be spread over a period according to the following scales :

<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>Amount of Female Rate</i>
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(1) If a final decision was made prior to 1 October 1969.

Beginning of first pay period to on or after :

1 October 1969 ..	85 per cent of the male rate at that date.
1 January 1970 ..	90 per cent of the male rate at that date.
1 January 1971 ..	95 per cent of the male rate at that date.
1 January 1972 ..	100 per cent of the male rate at that date.

(2) If an application was made on a decision after 1 October 1969.

From 1 October 1969 and up to 1 January 1970	85 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation.
From 1 January 1970 and up to 1 January 1971	90 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation.
From 1 January 1971 and up to 1 January 1972	95 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation.
From 1 January 1972	100 per cent of the male rate.

In both instances no female rates were to be reduced by operation of the formulas.

Where an award prescribes that irrespective of the rates elsewhere fixed by it an adult male shall not be paid less than a certain rate prescribed by the award for work in ordinary hours, the Commission held that it would not be appropriate for females to be awarded that rate but only the rate for the specific classification as the Commission dealt with applications for equal pay and not with the principles of fixation of female rates generally.

In the *Meat Industry* case the Commission decided that the applications should be implemented according to the principles laid down and the matter was referred back to the Commissioner.

Because the issues in all the matters under the *Public Service Arbitration Act* differed somewhat from those in the private case, these were referred back to the Public Service Arbitrator for determination.

Implementation of this decision was not considered in regard to the *Bank Officials (Federal)* (1963) award, having regard to the terms of that award and the fact that applications concerning it were already the subject of a reference pursuant to Section 34 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The equal pay decision for teachers in Victoria was handed down by the Teachers Tribunal on 15 December 1967. The decision came into operation on 1 January 1968, with the female salaries being upgraded over a three year period to end on 1 January 1971, when male and female teachers will be paid on the same basis.

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 (now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(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*. 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.

All award rates (i.e., total wages) for adult males and adult females in Victorian Wages Board Determinations have been increased as set out below since basic wages and margins were eliminated from these awards. Details for periods prior to this are available in *Wage Rates and Earnings Bulletins and Labour Reports*.

VICTORIA—VICTORIAN WAGES BOARD DETERMINATIONS (£)

Date Operative *	Adult Males	Adult Females
1967 1 July	1.00	1.00
1968 25 October	1.35	1.35

* Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

General

Wage Margins

Until June 1967, wage margins were 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". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.)

The total wage decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth Awards and Victorian Wages Boards Determinations.

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.

Metal Trades Case 1954

In its judgment the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the current amount of the margin to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases where the resultant calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin, the existing margin was to remain unaltered.

The Court also stated that while the decision immediately related to one particular industry it was expected to afford general guidance where the wage or salary could properly be regarded as containing a margin.

Margins Cases 1959

Metal Trades Award, Part I

The Commission increased the existing margins by 28 per cent, and stated that the increases expressed as a percentage of current margins were not to be taken as an endorsement of that method of fixing margins, and although in the past margins fixed in the Metal Trades Award had been used as standards for other awards, the use of the increases as a guide in other disputes would be a matter for the parties to decide.

Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award

The margin for the miner was increased from \$3 to \$4.25 a week and subsequently other classifications in the award were increased in the same proportion (i.e., 41.7 per cent).

Metal Trades Award, Part II and Aircraft Industry Award Part II

A 20 per cent increase in margins was granted to graduates and diplomates in engineering or science.

Bank Officials' Award

A 20 per cent increase was granted to adult males and females with proportionate increases for juniors.

Professional Engineers' Cases 1961 and 1962

In its determination the Commission prescribed scales of annual standard salaries. The increases granted ranged from \$170 to \$1,440 per annum.

Margins Case, 1963

The 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 Commission again made it clear that the decision about margins in the metal trades should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades.

Equal Margins for Female Shop Assistants (1964)

A 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 that females affected were granted the same margin, (\$7), as that provided in the Determination for males in equivalent classifications.

National Wage Cases 1965, and Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases 1966

Particulars of the marginal increases granted by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the above cases are given on pages 187-8.

National Wage Case 1967

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from its awards and introduced the total wage concept.

Annual Leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave and full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

A number of inquiries into annual leave have been conducted and a summary of the most recent follows.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal Awards. As a result, Victorian Wages Boards altered provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. A fuller treatment of this judgment is given on pages 436-7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1965*.

The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order, made under authority of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*, became operative from 1 April 1967 and granted three weeks annual holidays on ordinary pay to those employees not provided for by any determination of a Wages Board or Industrial Appeals Court.

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.

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	
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
1968	327	169,272	3,531	172,803	243,924

* 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†							
1964 .. ..	..	96	24	72	7	7	206
1965 .. ..	..	108	22	60	8	9	207
1966	1	114	30	17	11	6	179
1967	2	119	39	29	6	17	212
1968	1	122	76	101	12	15	327
WORKERS INVOLVED							
1964	210	76,975	14,585	46,408	44,513	7,384	190,075
1965 .. ..	..	38,346	3,531	60,683	10,738	8,470	121,768
1966	1,069	55,116	19,347	1,164	15,854	8,940	101,490
1967	54	55,129	6,092	14,288	2,651	6,307	84,521
1968	48	71,632	31,834	41,031	17,699	10,559	172,803
WORKING DAYS LOST							
1964	210	237,556	22,981	49,374	45,164	4,282	359,567
1965 .. ..	..	111,010	10,176	48,936	22,565	21,570	214,257
1966	2,344	123,161	41,225	604	41,811	10,460	219,605
1967	603	75,687	12,804	8,566	1,614	8,038	107,312
1968	240	128,891	40,947	35,023	18,024	20,799	243,924
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES							
\$'000							
1964	3.2	2,344.4	203.4	491.4	351.0	34.6	3,428.0
1965 .. ..	..	1,039.2	121.1	499.7	206.5	194.7	2,061.2
1966	23.4	1,163.1	394.8	6.4	414.9	94.6	2,097.2
1967	8.1	774.7	147.9	92.4	19.2	64.4	1,106.6
1968	2.5	1,395.0	553.8	359.1	215.9	205.1	2,731.3

* 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.

Industrial Safety

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. 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.

The most important Acts and Regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been dealt with in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Workers Compensation

Legislation has been provided by all State Parliaments, in Commonwealth Territories and for Commonwealth Government employees, for compensation to be paid to injured workers. The details which follow refer to the legislation in force in Victoria.

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 general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, while travelling to and from work, during recess periods, or from injury by the recurrence, aggravation or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

As the law now stands any worker is covered who is not an outworker or whose remuneration does not exceed \$6,000 a year (excluding overtime).

It is compulsory for 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.

Judicial administration is carried out by a County Court Judge, sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as the Workers Compensation Board.

The extent of the principal benefits obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* are :

(1) *Where death results from the injury—*

(a) If the worker leaves full dependants, compensation payable is \$9,000 plus \$200 for each child under 16 years.

(b) If the worker leaves partial dependants, the amount of compensation shall be a sum reasonable and proportionate to the injury, but not exceeding the sum of \$9,000, as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

(c) If the worker has no dependants, reasonable medical and burial expenses are payable.

(d) If the worker was a minor leaving no dependants but had contributed towards the maintenance of the home or of members of his family, such members are deemed to be partial dependants.

(2) *Where total incapacity for work results from the injury—*

The weekly payment during the total incapacity is \$20 for an adult worker (\$18 for a minor) or his average weekly earnings, whichever is the least, plus \$6 for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children, if the wife or relative is fully or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The combined total weekly payment is limited to the worker's average weekly earnings or \$31 for an adult (\$26 for a minor), whichever is the least, and the whole maximum amount payable is limited to \$10,000 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

(3) *Where partial incapacity results from the injury—*

(a) The worker is paid an amount which is calculated according to the variation between his average weekly earnings before injury and the average weekly amount he is earning or is able to earn after injury.

(b) Where the worker is unable to obtain employment for which he is fit, the Board may order that he be treated as totally incapacitated.

(4) *Other miscellaneous benefits—*

(a) In addition to compensation, legislation provides for the payment of the reasonable cost of hospital, medical, nursing and ambulance services, payable whether or not the worker is incapacitated. Reasonable funeral expenses are also payable.

(b) Coverage is provided where a worker contracts an industrial disease and the definition of "injury" specifically includes a disease contracted during the course of work which contributed to the disease.

(c) Lump sum payments in redemption of weekly payments in respect of total or partial incapacity may be made at any time upon application by either party but at the absolute discretion of the Board which fixes the amount.

Further Reference

More detailed particulars of Workers Compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea* published by the Department of Labour and National Service and the *Labour Report*.

The following table shows details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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	
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
1967-68	2,943,388	53,712	709 *	201,436	29,396	54,865

* The rise in the number of Fatal Accidents arising during 1967-68 is due partly to a change in recording methods of an insurer.

The amount paid in claims during 1967-68 was allocated as follows :

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—			
(a) Compensation		\$'000	\$'000
1. Weekly Compensation ..	..	8,789	
2. Lump Sum—Death ..	..	4,109	
3. Lump Sum—Maim ..	..	3,155	
			16,053
(b) Medical, etc., Services—			
1. Doctor ..	..	3,795	
2. Hospital ..	..	2,340	
3. Chemist or Registered Nurse ..	..	190	
4. Ambulance ..	..	124	
5. Other Curative, etc., Services ..	..	387	
			6,836
(c) Legal Costs, etc. ..	..		2,842
B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law,			
Damages, etc. ..	..		3,665
		Total ..	29,396

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 698-700 of the Finance section of the *Year Book*. In that section most 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.

Industrial Accidents

General

Official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken when Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Benefits to be obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* are set out on page 197.

Source

The *Workers Compensation Act 1958* requires all insurance companies which insure against workers compensation and organisations with approved workers compensation schemes to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation, when the claim is closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim is unclosed at the end of that time.

Scope

(1) Each original claim is considered to be a separate "industrial accident" and although reports are received of re-opened claims details are not included in published statistics.

(2) At present the collection is restricted to fatal cases, and those where the worker is incapacitated for work for a period of one week or more.

(3) Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds \$6,000 (the amount specified in the Act), it is not mandatory to do so and consequently some employees in this category may not be included in the tabulations.

(4) Commonwealth Government employees are exempt from the State Act and are covered exclusively by the *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1968*. Consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all while coverage is reduced in some instances (e.g., Defence Services and Communications).

(5) Self employed persons, with the exception of certain contractors as defined in the Act, are also not covered and therefore industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in published statistics. This is likely to have considerable effect when considering, for instance, rural industries.

Definitions

(1) *Industrial Accident*—A compensated work injury causing death, permanent disability, or absence of the injured person from work for one week or more, excluding journey cases, cases occurring during a recess period, and all disease cases except where the disease is considered to be precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event.

(2) *Industry Group*—In Victoria, employers are rated for the purpose of workers compensation premiums according to the type of business conducted, a premium being fixed for each "trade", and all employees, regardless of occupation, take the "trade" classification of their employer with the exception of clerical workers and domestics. When the list of "trades" was compiled by insurers, it was allied closely with the industry classification used for the 1947 Census. This has been brought up to date from time to time and accordingly,

the industry groups shown here approximate those used for Census purposes. However, as "Communication" employees are almost exclusively employed by the Commonwealth, and are consequently exempt from the provisions of the State Act, the remaining small numbers are included with "Transport". Also "Finance" employees, whose work is normally of a clerical nature are included with "Other" industry together with clerical workers generally, who are subject to a special premium rate distinct from that charged for the industry in which they are employed. It should be noted that accidents to employees of the Gas and Fuel Corporation, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are included under the "Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other" industry group, as are employees of certain other State bodies.

(3) *Accident Factor*—This should not be interpreted as "Cause of Accident". In general it is defined as "that underlying agency, other than human failing, which appears to contribute most materially to an accident, and which would be most likely to receive attention in efforts to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents".

(4) *Injury Site*—In most cases the injury has been allocated to that part of the body affected by the injury. However, since effects of poisons, electrocutions, weather, etc., cannot be assigned in most cases to any particular site, they are included in the heading "General and Unspecified".

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	4	1,617	6	1,746	4	1,569
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	..	160	..	173	1	127
Manufacturing	9	12,663	10	12,952	16	11,798
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. .. .	..	266	..	296	1	275
Building and Construction	4	3,850	6	4,013	3	3,560
Transport, Storage, and Com- munication	8	1,969	2	1,928	1	1,596
Commerce	7	3,920	3	3,726	2	3,477
Community Services, etc.,	2	1,442	2	1,535	1	1,483
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	2	761	..	764	..	690
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	14	4,357	14	5,020	11	3,621
Total	50	31,005	43	32,153	40	28,196

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 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Cost of Claims (\$'000)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Primary	7,781	7,569	7,467	434	465	418
Mining and Quarrying	685	672	767	35	78	63
Manufacturing	45,673	49,339	45,859	3,356	3,925	3,852
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	980	1,161	1,012	56	100	74
Building and Construction	14,234	17,969	14,696	919	1,466	1,291
Transport, Storage, and Communication	7,536	7,514	6,045	387	379	382
Commerce	12,782	13,135	11,519	757	840	762
Community Services, etc.	5,594	6,203	6,624	290	349	419
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	3,680	3,228	2,809	182	139	169
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	16,312	20,928	15,313	929	1,362	1,142
Total	115,257	127,718	112,111	7,345	9,103	8,572

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1967-68

Industry Group	Accident Factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, etc.*	Harmful Substances	Falling, Slipping	Stepping on Objects †	Handling Objects ††	Handtools §	Other and Unspecified	
Primary	133	138	29	8	306	79	543	150	183	1,569
Mining and Quarrying	11	6	3	1	17	5	64	16	4	127
Manufacturing	1,637	295	411	115	1,751	605	5,554	1,016	414	11,798
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	3	22	4	2	77	21	119	16	11	275
Building and Construction	192	99	55	14	879	176	1,748	272	125	3,560
Transport, Storage, and Communication	26	156	16	8	420	66	813	32	59	1,596
Commerce	180	234	99	16	631	178	1,482	506	151	3,477
Community Services, etc.	50	134	40	7	347	73	664	103	65	1,483
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	27	21	34	7	146	35	188	39	193	690
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	105	265	82	14	1,028	141	1,511	218	257	3,621
Total	2,364	1,370	773	192	5,602	1,379	12,686	2,368	1,462	28,196

* 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 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1967-68

Industry Group	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck*	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Primary	59	30	39	351	220	349	359	148	14	1,569
Mining and Quarrying ..	2	5	5	44	19	27	20	5	..	127
Manufacturing	291	299	233	3,334	1,419	3,537	1,479	1,133	73	11,798
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	9	4	9	91	42	41	50	25	4	275
Building and Construction ..	99	98	93	1,077	440	778	641	314	20	3,560
Transport, Storage, and Communication	69	24	51	508	216	197	368	153	10	1,596
Commerce	114	80	81	992	440	999	506	244	21	3,477
Community Services, etc. ..	38	37	35	560	165	246	255	131	16	1,483
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	35	11	19	171	108	135	144	66	1	690
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	129	84	106	1,226	399	539	811	298	29	3,621
Total	845	672	671	8,354	3,468	6,848	4,633	2,517	188	28,196

* 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 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1967-68

Industry Group	Type of Injury											Total
	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	
Primary	612	36	255	43	507	21	11	3	5	..	76	1,569
Mining and Quarrying ..	40	2	18	5	52	2	..	1	..	..	7	127
Manufacturing	4,546	537	1,471	228	4,321	195	54	30	36	14	366	11,798
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	91	5	35	5	117	..	2	1	3	..	16	275
Building and Construction ..	1,298	73	518	65	1,372	36	16	7	3	3	169	3,560
Transport, Storage, and Communication	493	23	215	32	710	5	20	6	1	1	90	1,596
Commerce	1,410	132	355	72	1,325	21	24	8	5	4	121	3,477
Community Services, etc. ..	449	45	184	33	666	10	5	9	2	2	78	1,483
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	231	41	144	13	214	4	12	5	..	..	26	690
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	1,156	98	416	68	1,634	16	30	17	4	6	176	3,621
Total	10,326	992	3,611	564	10,918	310	174	87	59	30	1,125	28,196

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1967-68

Accident Factor	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck†	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and Un-specified	
Machinery	37	77	6	101	224	1,710	117	90	2	2,364
Vehicles	161	14	59	269	193	281	259	124	10	1,370
Electricity, etc.* ..	85	37	7	43	99	180	95	183	44	773
Harmful Substances ..	14	52	..	7	12	30	9	19	..	192
Falling, Slipping ..	151	4	133	1,549	910	320	2,175	349	11	5,602
Stepping on Objects* ..	72	12	9	136	254	290	421	185	..	1,379
Handling Objects* ..	205	175	388	5,800	1,352	2,341	1,022	1,378	25	12,686
Handtools*	34	97	17	155	269	1,460	206	124	6	2,368
Other and Unspecified ..	86	204	52	294	155	236	329	65	41	1,462
Total	845	672	671	8,354	3,468	6,848	4,633	2,517	188	28,196

* For footnotes see page 201.

† 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 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1967-68

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)							Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over		
Machinery	336	716	462	429	303	118	2,364	
Vehicles	147	358	290	275	213	87	1,370	
Electricity, etc.* ..	111	253	163	119	92	35	773	
Harmful Substances ..	18	55	44	30	35	10	192	
Falling, Slipping ..	375	1,191	1,306	1,269	1,008	453	5,602	
Stepping on Objects* ..	129	320	305	317	223	85	1,379	
Handling Objects* ..	808	2,796	3,013	3,025	2,181	863	12,686	
Handtools*	361	732	474	416	293	92	2,368	
Other and Unspecified ..	146	350	375	304	203	84	1,462	
Total	2,431	6,771	6,432	6,184	4,551	1,827	28,196	

* For footnotes see page 201.

Labour Organisations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—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.

(2) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1967*, 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 1968, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 74. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1968 was 147, with a membership of 1,836,000 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
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
1968	153	417·6	133·0	550·7	53	36	47

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1967 and 1968. 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	1967		1968	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
		'000		'000
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. ..	2	11·6	2	11·4
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	8	83·0	8	82·0
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	5	53·6	4	52·7
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	25·7	14	23·9
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	3	8·2	3	7·7
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	5	18·2	5	19·2
Other Manufacturing ..	13	29·7	12	31·3
Total Manufacturing ..	48	218·4	46	216·9
Building and Construction ..	9	33·8	9	34·7
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	24·4	5	24·6
Road and Air Transport ..	7	19·5	7	19·2
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7·3	7	7·3
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	9	32·9	9	34·0
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	20·9	3	20·6
Public Authority (n.e.i.), etc.* ..	37	101·3	38	105·0
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	8	13·5	9	14·5
Other Industries† ..	16	61·9	18	62·5
Total ..	151	545·5	153	550·7

* 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 1968 there were in Victoria nine trades and labour councils and 277 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.

Control of Labour Conditions

Department of Labour and Industry

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.
- (6) Consumer Protection, including measures to achieve truthful description of goods (generally), correct labelling, branding or stamping of textiles, leather goods, footwear and furniture, and measures to prevent false or misleading advertising, deceitful sales practices, and other methods of selling or providing services which place the consumer at a disadvantage.

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 in respect of Good Friday when they are required to be kept closed all day, and Christmas Day and Anzac Day, when they are required to be kept closed until 2 p.m.

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, aquarium fish, aviary and cage birds, 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 thirty-eight trades committees functioning for 143 apprenticeship trades in which more than 29,000 apprentices are employed.

The Apprenticeship Act also provides for the appointment of advisory committees to assist the Commission in its work 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 first three months of employment is called the probationary period. This period enables the apprentice and employer to assess whether each will be satisfied in the coming years of employment. At or towards the end of the probationary period the Commission will prepare indentures free of cost.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30 June in

each of the years 1965 to 1969 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	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,860	1,962	2,151	2,368	2,400
Carpentry and Joinery	2,483	2,620	2,923	3,009	3,085
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting	399	422	459	445	474
Plastering	42	44	56	56	73
Fibrous Plastering	195	190	217	225	204
Bricklaying	136	151	196	208	238
Tile Laying .. .. .	..	..	3	12	19
Stonemasonry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Total Building, etc. ..	5,115	5,389	6,005	6,323	6,494
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	4,354	4,484	4,659	4,454	4,606
Electrical	2,670	2,818	2,983	3,184	3,468
Motor Mechanic	3,284	3,458	3,655	3,825	3,857
Moulding	119	116	122	109	115
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction	710	741	801	834	954
Sheet Metal	426	420	437	456	482
Electroplating	32	33	28	37	38
Aircraft Mechanic	155	186	201	205	193
Radio Tradesman	302	322	313	331	339
Instrument Making and Repairing	148	178	181	197	200
Silverware and Silverplating	12	13	14	14	13
Vehicle Industry	1,264	1,406	1,525	1,567	1,643
Refrigeration Mechanic	110	121	135	145	179
Optical Tradesmen .. .. .	..	..	..	29	63
Total Metal Trades ..	13,586	14,296	15,054	15,387	16,150
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	58	63	114	156	144
Pastrycooking	76	82	137	143	179
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making	764	729	691	732	693
Cooking	112	131	172	207	263
Total Food Trades ..	1,010	1,005	1,114	1,238	1,279
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	401	301	263	221	173
Printing	1,677	1,707	1,765	1,774	1,792
Hairdressing	1,874	1,937	2,204	2,447	2,570
Dental Mechanic	48	50	59	59	69
Watchmaking	32	36	44	48	53
Furniture	626	747	798	886	956
Glass	3	44	47	54	63
Gardening .. .. .	..	..	2	28	77
Waiting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
Total Miscellaneous ..	4,661	4,822	5,182	5,517	5,760
Total	24,372	25,512	27,355	28,465	29,683

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-two 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* 1947–1968. 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 1969 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Applications for Employment* ..	200,707	237,026	251,065	271,994	261,537
Number Placed in Employment ..	95,796	96,974	101,611	108,748	116,477
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	166,447	151,345	156,488	154,682	165,493
Vacancies at 30 June	17,901	13,751	11,459	9,411	11,777

* Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Work Force

Introduction

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 a week.

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 the person is 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					Unem- ployed	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 February 1969, 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 is being revised in the light of the 1966 population Census results, and will be published on the revised basis in future *Year Books*.

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. Conceptual differences between bench-mark and pay-roll 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 unrevised monthly series is similar 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 1965 to 1968 and at February 1969. The number of employees of government bodies and private employers is also shown. 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 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	February 1969
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4
Manufacturing † ..	235.2	259.1	305.1	304.7	310.3	312.6	320.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	23.9	29.8	30.1	30.8	30.9	31.2	31.2
Building and Construction	65.8	72.3	74.4	76.2	76.0	79.7	79.8
Road Transport and Storage ..	16.6	18.9	21.0	21.1	21.4	22.1	22.5
Shipping and Stevedoring	9.7	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.6
Rail and Air Transport ..	16.7	18.0	18.9	19.4	19.0	19.4	19.7
Communication ..	17.9	21.7	23.1	23.3	24.0	24.6	24.8
Finance and Property ..	16.7	23.6	28.0	29.2	30.6	32.1	33.5
Retail Trade ..	45.2	52.8	56.8	56.9	57.1	58.3	58.7
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	36.9	44.9	50.0	51.0	50.9	52.1	53.4
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	23.5	24.5	27.1	28.2	29.8	31.0	31.6
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	6.8	8.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.5
Education ..	10.7	16.1	21.4	23.0	23.8	25.8	27.1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ‡ ..	17.6	19.1	21.0	22.2	22.8	24.0	24.9
Other § ..	16.3	21.1	23.5	24.3	25.2	27.0	27.2
Total ..	563.4	643.6	723.5	733.4	744.8	763.1	778.6
Private ..	404.5	463.8	534.7	538.8	546.0	559.5	574.7
Government || ..	158.9	179.8	188.8	194.6	198.8	203.6	203.9
Total ..	563.4	643.6	723.5	733.4	744.8	763.1	778.6
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing † ..	85.5	91.6	116.4	117.5	120.6	123.3	128.8
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7
Building and Construction	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
Road Transport and Storage ..	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Shipping and Stevedoring	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rail and Air Transport ..	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Communication ..	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7
Finance and Property ..	9.2	16.1	18.6	19.6	20.5	21.4	22.6
Retail Trade ..	34.4	41.2	45.1	47.1	50.0	50.6	52.1
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	9.9	12.3	14.1	14.9	15.0	15.4	15.8
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	8.2	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.6	13.2	13.8
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	19.9	27.8	32.6	33.7	34.2	34.8	35.2
Education ..	12.9	20.6	25.7	27.9	29.8	31.9	34.0
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ‡ ..	16.5	19.8	21.8	23.2	24.1	25.3	25.9
Other § ..	8.6	13.2	15.8	16.4	17.3	18.0	19.0
Total ..	216.7	266.2	316.3	328.4	340.9	350.9	364.6
Private ..	184.9	223.2	266.3	274.8	285.2	292.3	301.5
Government || ..	31.8	43.0	50.0	53.6	55.7	58.6	63.1
Total ..	216.7	266.2	316.3	328.4	340.9	350.9	364.6

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT :
INDUSTRY GROUPS*—*continued*
(’000)

Industry Group	June 1954	June 1961	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	February 1969
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7
Manufacturing † ..	320.7	350.7	421.5	422.2	430.9	435.9	449.5
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	25.6	32.0	32.6	33.4	33.5	33.7	33.9
Building and Construction	66.7	73.9	76.3	78.2	78.1	82.0	82.2
Road Transport and Storage ..	18.0	20.7	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.4	24.7
Shipping and Stevedoring	10.1	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.3
Rail and Air Transport ..	18.8	20.2	21.1	21.8	21.5	21.9	22.1
Communication ..	22.8	27.0	29.1	29.4	30.4	31.1	31.5
Finance and Property ..	25.9	39.8	46.6	48.8	51.1	53.5	56.1
Retail Trade ..	79.6	94.0	101.9	104.0	107.1	108.9	110.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	46.8	57.2	64.1	65.9	65.9	67.5	69.2
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	31.7	34.2	37.8	39.9	42.4	44.1	45.4
Health, Hospitals, etc. ..	26.7	36.4	42.2	43.4	44.2	45.0	45.7
Education ..	23.6	36.7	47.1	50.9	53.6	57.7	61.1
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, etc. ‡ ..	34.1	38.9	42.8	45.4	46.9	49.3	50.7
Other § ..	24.9	34.3	39.3	40.7	42.5	44.9	46.0
Total	780.1	909.8	1,039.8	1,061.8	1,085.7	1,114.0	1,143.2
Private	589.4	687.0	801.0	813.6	831.2	851.8	876.2
Government || .. ..	190.7	222.8	238.8	248.2	254.5	262.2	267.0
Total	780.1	909.8	1,039.8	1,061.8	1,085.7	1,114.0	1,143.2

* 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	Commonwealth Government			State and Semi-Government			Local Government			Total Government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954 June ..	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
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
1969 Feb. ..	65.2	20.2	85.4	122.2	40.3	162.5	16.5	2.6	19.1	203.9	63.1	267.0

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 before 1960 is set out on pages 510 to 513 of the *Victorian Year Book 1964*.

Consumer Price Index

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 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.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households since 1950 have been such as to require the construction of 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).

The Consumer Price Index is, therefore, a chain of "fixed weight aggregative" indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting having previously been effected at the links of June Quarter 1952, June Quarter 1956, March Quarter 1960, and December Quarter 1963. Details of the principal changes made at these points of time are shown in the *Victorian Year Books* 1964 and 1968.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter 1968. Changes from the previous (fifth) linked series were :

- (1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, generally, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 ;
- (2) poultry, rented privately owned flats, the cost of tradesmen's labour for household repairs and maintenance, heating oil and briquettes in some cities, services by dentists, doctors, hospital and health insurance funds, and some other new items of less significance were added to the list of items, and some items of minor significance were deleted ;
- (3) the weights for housing took account of data derived from the population Census of 1966, and the weight of "house price" was adjusted to reflect a rate of acquisition over the period between the population Censuses of 1947 and 1966 ;
- (4) special household surveys were undertaken in 1968 in each city to revise the weights for repairs and maintenance and fuel (other than gas and electricity) ;
- (5) the weights for gas and electricity, and fares are based on the estimates of the pattern of consumption in 1966-67 ; and
- (6) potatoes and onions are priced each week and the average of the relevant weekly prices are used in the Index as the representative price for each month.—Other food items continue to be priced as at the middle of each month. Local weights for individual cities are now used for soft drink.

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

Until the December Quarter 1968, the Index had been compiled for each quarter from the September Quarter 1948 and each financial year from 1948-49, the reference base year being 1952-53=100·0. As from the March Quarter 1969, the reference base year has been changed to that of 1966-67=100·0. Index numbers for past periods have been re-calculated on the new base year. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods have exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

“All Groups” index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities about differences in degree of price movement, but not about differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movement of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

Consumer Price Index numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table:

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base of Each Index : Year 1966-67 = 100·0)

Year Ended 30 June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscell- aneous	All Groups
1960	85·7	91·9	73·8	92·2	82·2	85·3
1961	92·4	93·6	82·2	93·6	84·6	89·5
1962	90·7	94·6	85·6	94·9	84·7	89·8
1963	89·4	94·9	87·6	94·8	84·9	89·7
1964	90·3	95·5	89·4	93·6	85·7	90·4
1965	95·1	96·9	92·0	95·8	90·6	94·0
1966	99·0	98·0	96·3	98·7	95·1	97·5
1967	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1968	106·3	102·1	103·8	101·4	102·5	103·7
1969	107·3	104·2	107·9	102·9	107·3	106·2

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 fifteenth day of each month in the years 1946, 1956, and 1966 to 1968.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES*

Item	Unit	1946	1956	1966	1967	1968
cents						
Groceries, etc.—						
Bread (Delivered) ..	2 lb	4.6	12.6	17.0	17.8	19.0
Flour—Self Raising ..	2 lb pkt	6.2	16.0	16.4	17.2	18.3
Tea† ..	lb	22.5	68.8	31.6	31.6	31.7
Sugar‡ ..	lb	3.3	8.0	36.7	39.5	42.4
Jam, Plum ..	1½ lb	9.6	22.6	28.6	29.6	32.0
Peaches, Canned†† ..	29 oz	12.0	29.3	28.3	28.4	28.9
Pears, Canned†† ..	29 oz	12.9	30.7	28.5	28.7	29.5
Potatoes ..	7 lb	7.0	77.0	34.4	46.2	57.8
Onions ..	lb	2.1	11.1	11.5	10.7	14.0
Dairy Produce, etc.—						
Butter ..	lb	17.1	45.0	49.8	49.8	50.2
Eggs, New Laid§ ..	doz	21.1	57.5	68.6	65.2	65.0
Bacon Rashers|| ..	lb	18.9	69.3	50.4	52.2	51.5
Milk—Condensed ..	tin	8.6	18.8	20.5	21.2	22.0
„ Fresh, Bottled¶	quart	6.2	15.0	17.9	18.2	19.0
Meat—						
Beef, Sirloin ..	lb	11.1	35.0	59.4	61.0	62.5
„ Ribs** ..	lb	9.1	34.6	55.3	59.5	61.9
„ Steak, Rump ..	lb	17.2	49.7	89.2	98.4	107.6
„ „ Chuck ..	lb	8.3	29.3	47.3	50.7	51.9
„ Sausages ..	lb	6.9	19.6	28.3	31.4	31.8
„ Corned Silverside ..	lb	10.0	34.2	54.5	59.9	63.1
„ „ Brisket ..	lb	7.5	24.4	39.5	42.8	45.0
Mutton, Leg ..	lb	9.4	23.5	27.5	29.9	28.8
„ Forequarter ..	lb	5.6	15.2	19.5	20.7	20.1
„ Chops, Loin ..	lb	9.0	23.3	26.6	28.4	27.5
„ „ Leg ..	lb	9.6	24.7	30.1	32.0	31.8
Pork, Leg ..	lb	13.2	52.2	57.0	64.4	65.2
„ Loin ..	lb	13.9	53.0	59.2	65.8	67.7
„ Chops ..	lb	14.7	52.6	58.7	65.6	67.5

* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† From 1962 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".

†† Prior to 1956 30 oz tins.

Wholesale Price Indexes

Since 1928, the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Through the years the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the Index have become increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structures. For this and other reasons, new indexes of wholesale price movements are being prepared which will ultimately replace the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. The first of these, which refers to materials used in building other than house building, has been issued (see below). Others to follow in due course will cover, respectively, materials used in house building and in manufacturing industry.

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth Statistician is continuing the monthly publication, in abbreviated form, of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Index figures for each group of commodities contained in the Index may be found for years up to 1967-68 in the 1969 *Victorian Year Book* and previous issues.

Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This Index was introduced in April 1969 and to a considerable extent provides an up-to-date replacement for the Building Materials Group of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. It is issued monthly.

The Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general those up to three storeys). It includes seventy-two items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an "All Groups" Index. Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in "engineering construction" work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighing pattern of the Index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned above, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area (building other than house building), the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

The Index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia, and is applied (with minor exceptions) in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

Prices are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the Index refers, or as near thereto as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. There are, however, some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each capital city. The main exception is that, for each city, the whole of the group Electrical Installation Materials and the majority of the items in the group Mechanical Services Components are based on Sydney and Melbourne price series.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for "All Groups" have been compiled for the six State capital cities separately and combined for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67 = 100·0.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities about differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not about differences in price level.

Index numbers for Melbourne are shown in the following table :

**MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING**

(Base of Each Index : Year 1966-67 = 100·0)

Group	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Concrete Mix, Cement, Sand, etc. ..	100·0	99·9	101·1
Cement Products	100·0	101·0	103·1
Bricks, Stone, etc.	100·0	102·4	107·3
Timber, Board and Joinery	100·0	100·8	104·0
Steel and Iron Products	100·0	102·4	106·2
Aluminium Products	100·0	100·9	104·0
Other Metal Products	100·0	105·8	106·7
Plumbing Fixtures	100·0	102·4	103·4
Miscellaneous Materials	100·0	102·8	104·3
Electrical Installation Materials	100·0	100·9	102·1
Mechanical Services Components ..	100·0	101·4	108·0
All Groups	100·0	101·7	105·0

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 1946, 1956, and 1966 to 1968 :

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1946	1956	1966	1967	1968
cents						
Agriculture—						
Wheat	bushel	39.4	134.9	153.6	157.3	165.9
Barley, English ..	"	60.8	142.0	146.6	150.8	154.4
Oats, Milling ..	"	37.9	65.1	90.4	87.3	102.0
Maize	"	85.0	166.7	270.0	190.0	264.6
\$						
Bran	ton	12.00	43.38	42.22	43.35	46.02
Pollard	"	12.00	43.38	45.22	46.35	49.02
Flour (First Quality) ..	"	25.80	64.15	84.09	85.36	88.31
Chaff	"	13.50	32.87	52.17	47.33	64.50
Potatoes	"	15.00	165.22	45.95	71.42	90.82
Onions	"	29.25	146.65	115.63	95.03	132.80
cents						
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	lb	14.9	42.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Bacon	"	12.9	46.7	52.8	55.4	58.6
Ham	"	15.4	54.8	68.3	72.8	70.2
Cheese (Matured) ..	"	13.8	32.1	35.3	37.0	37.0
Honey	"	6.3	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.4
Eggs*	doz	18.1	50.6	60.4	56.8	57.3
\$						
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, Prime	100 lb	6.11	14.27	25.51	26.96	27.04
cents						
Mutton	lb	4.6	11.0	12.3	12.0	10.3
Veal	"	5.0	19.4	27.8	31.5	32.1
Pork	"	8.1	33.2	31.3	37.4	36.3
Lamb	"	7.8	22.8	20.7	23.2	20.0

* Extra large grade 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, while, for other commodities, average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis free on board (f.o.b.) at the main Australian ports of export.

There are twenty-nine items in the Index with weights based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61. During that period these items constituted approximately 83 per cent of the total value of Australian exports. In 1966-67 and 1967-68, this proportion has decreased to less than 75 per cent of the total value, and, because of this, a review of the content and weighting pattern of the Index is proceeding.

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	67	67	120	104	100
1968-69 ..	99	131 *	72	104	96 *	72 *	73	123	117	102 *

* Subject to revision.

Further Reference

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS—*Labour Reports*.
Canberra, Government Printer.

5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administration

Local Government Department

General

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 1968 to 30 June 1969 no new municipalities were created, but the Shire of Altona was proclaimed a City from 21 December 1968.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

A Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuation and with councils on the general levels of values to be used, and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered to make valuations on request for all Government Departments and public authorities, for probate duty and stamp duty and, by agreement, for settling disputes as to the value of property.

The Valuers' Qualification Board may either conduct examinations of persons desiring to qualify as valuers or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for the purpose. A four year certificate course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Successful candidates must also have four years' practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Valuations) Act* 1964. The purpose of the legislation was the provision of an informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property whether for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of compulsory acquisitions.

In rating and taxing matters appeals are heard by a Board 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 those cases the appellant may have the appeal heard by a Board or the Supreme Court, at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition the hearing is before a Board when the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$10,000 the hearing may be before either the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

Each Board of Review is composed of a chairman and two valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land.

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

This body was provided for by the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act* 1968. The Tribunal hears and determines all appeals against responsible authorities with respect to applications for permits under interim development orders and planning schemes. It comprises three persons one of whom—the chairman—is required to be a barrister and solicitor. The members of the Tribunal are not officers of the Department. Appeals must be lodged with the Registrar of Town Planning Appeals. He and his staff are officers of the Department under the Public Service Act.

Weights and Measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration. The Weights and Measures Branch under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for central administration. Local administration is carried out by municipal councils or groups of councils known as Weights and Measures Unions. The *Commonwealth (Weights and Measures) National Standards Act 1960* also affects administration in Victoria. That Act established a National Standards Commission which is responsible for national standards and also examines and approves patterns of weighing and measuring instruments proposed to be used for trade.

Inspection of Scaffolding

The Local Government Act makes municipal councils responsible for the inspection of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or in carrying out other works. Councils administer the Scaffolding Regulations made by the Governor in Council. Draft regulations are prepared by a Scaffolding Regulations Committee comprising representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The work of councils in this field is supervised by a Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistant Supervisors who are officers of the Local Government Department. There is a Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors' Board which examines and issues certificates of qualification to municipal scaffolding inspectors. The Board is also empowered to issue certificates of competency to scaffolders. From January 1971, it will be 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 concerned 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. Legislation is referred to on page 224 of the *Victorian Year Book 1968*.

Municipalities*General*

At 30 June 1969, 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	..	..	..	60
Towns	..	..	..	5
Boroughs	..	..	..	8
Shires	..	..	..	137
				<u>210</u>

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 sq miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1·02 sq miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1·51 sq miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 sq miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2·28 sq 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 known as 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 moneys 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 a net annual value of less than \$25, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there.

Plural voting was abolished by legislation enacted in 1969. Each person enrolled on the municipal roll now receives only one vote. A person may, however, be enrolled in more than one subdivision of a municipality and may vote once at any election of councillors for each such subdivision. In the case of polls under Part II of the Local Government Act (i.e., on severances, re-subdivisions, and the constitution of new municipalities, etc.), polls on changes in the basis of rating, and polls on proposed borrowings, each voter has only one vote whether enrolled in more than one subdivision or not.

Voting is compulsory in 67 municipalities.

Officers

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is known as the town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the 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 260-1). 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 outside the metropolitan area, 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 271-6). 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 1969, only 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 override 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. 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. Subsequent to 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.

Legislation enacted in 1969 to amend the Town and Country Planning Act provided for a State Planning Council and for the establishment of regional planning authorities. The State Planning Council will co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities for future works and development and will act as a consultant and advisor to the Town and Country Planning Board on planning at the State level. Regional planning authorities may be constituted for the purpose of preparing planning schemes for areas extending beyond the boundary of one municipal district and may also subsequently administer such schemes. The same legislation also made substantial additions to the Melbourne metropolitan area to enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to prepare a planning scheme for the extended area.

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 1968 :

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 \$70,400.

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 1967 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$51m.

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.

Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made 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 proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The amending legislation which provides for a combination rate also provides 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 1968, 153 were rating on net annual value and fifty-seven 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, since the Second World War, an amount (currently \$500,000) is 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. Subsequent legislation increased this amount in 1959 to \$300,000, in 1961 to \$400,000, and in 1967 to \$500,000.

For the year ended 30 June 1968, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$417,385, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$953,338.

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 258.)

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 pages 719–721.)

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 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. Before 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 before 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.

Before 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
INCOME					
Premium Income	1,867	1,906	2,094	2,502	2,807
Interest, Dividends and Rents	531	610	712	828	955
Total	2,398	2,516	2,806	3,329	3,761
EXPENDITURE					
Contributions, Refunds, Death and Withdrawal Benefits	485	688	736	1,168	1,318
Contributions to Management	98	145	168	198	210
Total	583	833	904	1,366	1,528
Operating Surplus for Year	1,815	1,683	1,902	1,963	2,234
Accumulated Funds at End of Year	9,102	10,785	12,686	14,649	16,883

The accumulated funds at 29 February 1968 consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

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 1967-68) of \$42.6m, rate income of \$6.2m, other revenue of \$22.4m, 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 resident population of 76,200 at 30 June 1968 ranked only eighth among 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 2,079 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, 108,000kW. 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 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, while 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, while 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, Gardens and Recreations, 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, Gardens and Recreations Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Town Hall and Properties Committee	No specific links. Departmental services available as required.

* Abattoirs leased to private enterprise in 1969

Further References, 1961 to 1969

Financing of Major Works

Since 1954, the Melbourne City Council has undertaken capital works for the community's benefit to the extent of \$47.6m. This commitment has extended the resources of the Council. New loan money has been about \$2m per annum, so that other internal funds

have had to be fully utilised. Loan monies are obtained by private treaty rather than by public subscription and are repayable over thirty years, usually by means of a 1.5 per cent cumulative sinking fund. On 30 September 1968, the Council's loan indebtedness amounted to \$47.5m offset by a sinking fund of \$9.3m.

In essence, the Australian Loan Council, through the State Treasury, exercises control over the extent of the Council's loan raising and, therefore, controls the rate of growth of the municipality. This is done by yearly allocation. In an endeavour to bring the concept of long term planning into the capital works programme, the Council's works schedule is prepared on a three year basis, necessitating the preparation of a capital budget for the period. This involves assessment of proposed projects, the allocation of priorities to them, and a determination of financial resources, i.e., what funds will be available from what sources. Control over the programme is exercised by the Council's Finance Committee, which places a limit over each Committee's loan expenditure for each year of the three year period, such limit being reviewed annually in the light of changing circumstances, particularly the amount of the allocation by Loan Council.

The Council's capital works programme for the year 1968-69 covered an expenditure of \$9.1m, which was in addition to the above total figures. A broad analysis of the expenditure indicates the following major works undertaken or areas of emphasis given to the various community needs.

Among the major works undertaken by the Council, and possibly the most expensive project to date, was the new Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market. Standing on a 54 acre site in Footscray Road, West Melbourne, the market replaces the present 16.5 acre Victoria Market site in North Melbourne. When opened for business in August 1969, the new market will have cost approximately \$10m. This is closely followed by the development of the civic square on the block bounded by Swanston Street, Collins Street, Regent Place, and Flinders Lane, to provide an uninterrupted vista between the Town Hall and St Paul's Cathedral as well as a "breathing space" in the heart of the City. This will cost over \$6m when all properties have been purchased.

The problems of traffic have also involved the Council in heavy expenditure. Since 1954, a sum of \$15.2m has been spent on roads, bridges, and traffic control devices. The new Dynon Bridge, adjacent to the North Melbourne Railway Station, was built to replace the old narrow 2-lane bridge with a 4-lane, 22-span bridge on an improved alignment, and was officially opened to traffic on 8 August 1968, at a cost of approximately \$2m. Off-street car parking has also been a major item of investment. With a total expenditure to date of approximately \$4m on the purchase of suitable sites, the Council has provided, in association with private enterprise, off-street parking space for nearly 13,000 vehicles in the central city area alone. Several sites on the fringe of this area have been reserved for future development.

A town planning project currently being undertaken is the widening of Flinders Lane between Spencer and William Streets. Following the construction of the Flinders Street overpass, which reduced Flinders Street, for the length of the overpass, to the status of a rear access lane, the Council resolved to redevelop the area bounded by Spencer, Flinders, William, and Collins Streets, by constructing an alternative thoroughfare of such width as would provide an attractive frontage for development. The estimated cost of this project is \$1.8m. Altogether some \$5.8m has been expended on town planning matters.

In the field of health, social services, and recreational needs, approximately \$3.7m has been absorbed. This covers establishment of baby health centres, crèches, kindergartens, playgrounds, elderly citizens' clubs, libraries, community recreation centres, and playing arenas for almost all types of organised sport.

Improvements and developments in the supply and reticulation of electrical power cost about \$21m since 1954.

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 1966-67 which follow, municipalities have been divided as follows:

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 131 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 1967, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,313 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 645 in 54 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,635 in 155 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 and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. 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 Properties Rated	Value of Rateable Property		Receipts All Funds	Expenditure All Funds	Loans Out- standing
		Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value			
	'000	\$'000				
1963 ..	1,231	370,135	7,364,185	189,763	182,346	125,506
1964 ..	1,252	393,462	7,786,666	201,416	200,919	140,357
1965 ..	1,290	559,247	10,995,815	227,146	225,849	156,012
1966 ..	1,306	593,250	11,716,929	235,206	240,932	169,060
1967 ..	1,344	634,352	12,373,547	262,161	256,839	189,147

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1963 to 1967 the general revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria on account of ordinary services, together with similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 September—	Ordinary Services		Business Undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
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
1967	124,354	124,307	50,884	50,963

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 toward 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 1967 are given below:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1966-67
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	5,896	48,210	26,698	80,804
Penalties	6	238	87	331
Licences—				
Dog	4	234	119	358
Other	16	104	41	160
Total Taxation	5,922	48,786	26,945	81,653
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains	135	2,098	2,487	4,720
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and				
Other Recreational Facilities	150	1,059	1,045	2,254
Markets	1,025	327	494	1,846
Halls	56	330	266	652
Libraries	3	34	54	92
Sale of Materials	2	104	598	705
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	1,970	5,416	7,386
Rents, n.e.i.	588	246	289	1,123
Other	26	642	446	1,115
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage ..	143	2,323	1,127	3,594
Other	34	752	252	1,037
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	727	203	517	1,447
Building Fees	106	796	191	1,094
Supervision of Private Streets	..	1,162	139	1,300
Other	26	448	394	868
Total Public Works and Services	3,022	12,495	13,717	29,233
Government Grants—				
Roads, etc.	13	240	461	714
Parks, Gardens, etc .. .. .	..	243	831	1,075
Infant Welfare	25	424	216	665
Pre-school	46	189	212	448
Home Help	21	535	144	699
Libraries	30	613	365	1,009
Other	26	240	462	729
Total Government Grants	162	2,485	2,692	5,339
Transfers from Business Under-				
takings	90	558	135	783
Transfers from Other Council Funds	1,602	1,833	1,367	4,802
Interest on Investments, etc. ..	205	295	81	581
Fines (Traffic, etc.)	752	408	76	1,236
Other Revenue	129	336	262	727
Total Revenue	11,883	67,196	45,276	124,354

* See definition on page 244.

After exclusion of \$4,802,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1966-67 was \$119,552,000. Of this total 68.3 per cent was derived from taxation (67.9 per cent from rates and penalties, and 0.4 per cent from licences); 24.4 per cent from public works and services; 0.7 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 4.5 per cent from Government grants; and 2.1 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$81,653,000) was equivalent to \$25.02 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1967 are set out below:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1966-67
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration	1,591	8,628	6,121	16,340
Debt Charges (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	1,832	3,336	1,653	6,820
Overdraft .. .. .	..	316	228	543
Redemption	201	4,338	3,140	7,679
Sinking Fund	374	353	86	813
Other	4	77	6	87
Total Debt Charges	2,409	8,419	5,113	15,941
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, etc.	813	14,777	17,057	32,646
Cleaning and Watering	515	2,315	464	3,294
Street Lighting	†	1,924	480	2,404
Other	13	1,066	188	1,267
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities..	1,177	5,249	3,251	9,677
Markets	456	184	342	981
Halls	294	1,321	812	2,427
Libraries	106	1,845	847	2,798
Land, Property Purchases, n.e.i. Materials .. .. .	..	814	178	992
Plant (Excluding Road Plant) ..	197	21	132	153
Elderly Citizens' Centres	9	1,129	177	1,504
Other	167	309	105	423
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	442	984	947	2,098
Infant Welfare	90	4,872	1,490	6,804
Pre-school	134	1,176	582	1,848
Home Help	36	392	313	839
Other	101	1,152	249	1,437
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	687	1,236	503	1,840
Building Inspection	26	1,255	430	2,372
Other	18	550	77	653
Total Public Works and Services	5,283	43,863	29,130	78,276

* See definition on page 244.

† Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY
SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1966-67—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board .. .. .	..	707	1,056	1,763
Metropolitan Fire Brigades	203	1,606	..	1,809
Hospitals and Other Charities	65	151	136	352
Superannuation	113	746	532	1,391
Other	313	145	76	535
Total Grants	695	3,355	1,800	5,850
Transfers to Other Council Funds	1,186	1,920	1,448	4,553
Pay-roll Tax	122	616	371	1,108
Insurances	177	892	767	1,836
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	230	173	403
Total Expenditure	11,463	67,922	44,922	124,307

* See definition on page 244.

Excluding \$4,553,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1966-67 was \$119,754,000. Of this total 13·6 per cent was for administration ; 13·3 per cent for debt charges ; 10·7 per cent for health services ; 17·6 per cent for parks, gardens and other council properties ; 33·1 per cent for roads, streets, etc. ; 4·0 per cent for other public works and services ; 4·9 per cent for grants and contributions ; and 2·8 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during each of the years ended 30 September 1963 to 1967, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Salaries*	8,325	9,324	10,021	11,773	12,747
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	242	257	271	289	317
Audit Expenses	89	92	111	120	129
Dog Registration Expenses	162	167	190	195	210
Election Expenses	69	92	113	107	112
Legal Expenses	244	264	311	316	356
Printing, Advertising, Postage, Telephone, etc.	1,254	1,375	1,539	1,772	1,837
Other	211	228	346	509	632
Total	10,597	11,800	12,900	15,079	16,340

* 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 1966-67, fourteen 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 260.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1967, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1966-67
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, etc. ..	..	82	575	657
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	15,251	31,894	633	47,778
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	703	226	477	1,406
Other †— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, etc.	37	429	576	1,042
Total Revenue ..	15,991	32,631	2,261	50,884

* See definition on page 244.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1966-67
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses	67	400	467
Depreciation	1	54	56
Debt Charges	6	131	137
Other Expenditure	2	1	3
Total Water Supply	77	586	663

* See definition on page 244.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1966-67—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	13,835	29,466	487	43,789
Depreciation	764	664	5	1,432
Debt Charges	453	1,193	75	1,720
Other Expenditure	90	512	102	704
Total Electricity	15,142	31,836	668	47,645
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	686	125	404	1,215
Depreciation	28	35	13	76
Debt Charges	86	..	112	197
Other Expenditure	81	56	21	157
Total Abattoirs	880	216	550	1,646
Other†—				
Working Expenses	42	336	476	854
Depreciation .. ..	..	..	29	29
Debt Charges .. ..	..	..	32	32
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	79	15	94
Total Other	42	415	552	1,009
Total Expenditure	16,064	32,544	2,356	50,963

* See definition on page 244.

† 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 1962-63 to 1966-67. The second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1967, 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 Under- takings	Other (Non- works)	Total
	Ordinary Services	Business Under- takings						
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
1967	23,136	3,032	2,318	28,486	19,855	4,013	192	24,060

* Included with Ordinary Services.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
 LOAN RECEIPTS, 1966–67
 (Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	5,450	10,922	6,764	23,136
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. .. .	..	5	201	206
Electricity .. .. .	..	2,060	260	2,320
Abattoirs .. .. .	..	..	495	495
Pipe Works .. .. .	..	..	11	11
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, etc., to Loan Fund) ..	1,052	747	519	2,318
Total Receipts	6,502	13,734	8,250	28,486

* See definition on page 244.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
 LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1966–67
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	1,171	4,757	3,403	9,330
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	129	2,315	753	3,196
Halls	4	1,259	1,092	2,355
Plant†	105	185	131	421
Markets	393	6	273	672
Libraries	47	333	60	440
Land, Property Purchase, n.e.i.	127	352	326	805
Other	124	497	493	1,114
Infant Welfare, Pre-school	‡	231	72	303
Off-Street Parking	130	915	63	1,107
Other	1	15	95	111
Total Ordinary Services	2,232	10,863	6,760	19,855
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. .. .	..	5	245	250
Electricity	1,198	1,676	273	3,148
Abattoirs .. .. .	..	..	591	591
Other .. .. .	..	..	24	24
Total Business Undertakings	1,198	1,681	1,134	4,013
Other (Non-works) .. .. .	..	153	38	192
Total Expenditure	3,431	12,697	7,932	24,060

* See definition on page 244.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains".

‡ Under \$500.

At 30 September 1967, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to \$20.8m.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1962-63 to 1966-67, 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	Accumulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			\$'000			\$
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
1967 ..	5,705	183,442	189,147	11,836	177,311	53.94

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 forty or, if the council so directs, sixty 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 1967, 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., 1966-67 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	5,319	243	5,562
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	1,796	353	2,149
Owners' Contributions	15,457	1,779	17,237
Other	495	169	664
Total	23,068	2,544	25,612
Expenditure—			
Works	15,874	1,496	17,370
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	1,306	219	1,525
Debt Charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,075	106	1,182
Overdraft	573	45	618
Redemption	2,148	278	2,426
Sinking Fund	166	14	180
Other	1,168	216	1,383
Total	22,309	2,375	24,684
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30 September 1967	4,918	550	5,469
Bank Overdraft at 30 September 1967	10,736	1,604	12,340
Loan Liability at 30 September 1967	21,673	2,089	23,762

* See definition on page 244.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Receipts—					
Loans	5,068	5,111	2,901	2,812	5,562
Bank Overdraft (Increase) .. .. .	..	15	2,371	2,130	624
Owners' Contributions	11,174	14,066	16,025	17,235	17,237
Other	354	388	514	652	664
Total	16,596	19,580	21,811	22,829	24,087
Expenditure—					
Works	11,212	14,159	17,935	19,514	17,370
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	331	..	..	..	..
Debt Charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	799	1,086	1,112	1,207	1,182
Overdraft	155	154	125	365	618
Redemption	1,236	1,624	1,894	2,123	2,426
Sinking Fund	79	121	166	138	180
Other	880	1,176	1,144	749	1,383
Total	14,692	18,320	22,377	24,097	23,159
Loan Liability at 30 September	15,482	18,970	19,950	20,626	23,762

Country Roads Board Account

Financing of works on main roads and unclassified roads carried out by municipalities on behalf of the Country Roads Board is done by means of a Country Roads Board bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Revenue to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 20,000 miles of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of council's proportion of the cost (which is charged to General Account), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Expenditure by a council on State highways, by-pass roads, tourists' roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

The following table summarises the receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account of Victorian municipalities for the year ended 30 September 1967 :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT, 1966-67
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division*	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Refunds from Country Roads Board ..	7,725	14,801	22,526
Direct Payment by Country Roads Board ..	941	4,711	5,652
Council's Proportion of Works on Unclassified Roads	1,354	2,235	3,589
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	506	531	1,037
Other	17	5	22
Total	10,542	22,283	32,825
Expenditure—			
Main Roads	5,556	9,826	15,382
Unclassified Roads	4,367	11,858	16,225
Other Roads (State Highways, etc.)	362	341	702
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	150	239	389
Other	107	20	127
Total	10,542	22,283	32,825
Bank Overdraft at 30 September 1967 ..	801	1,581	2,382

* See definition on page 244.

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in the State in 1968. The mileages of State highways, by-pass roads, main roads, tourists' roads, and forest roads, were 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 1968 (Miles)

Type of Road or Street	State Highways, By-pass Roads	Main Roads	Tourists' Roads, Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Portland Cement, Concrete, etc. ..	3	2	..	214	219
Bituminous Seal	4,270	8,099	509	16,268	29,146
Water-bound Macadam, Gravel, Sand, and Hard Loam Pavements Formed, but Not Otherwise Paved	227	967	435	27,989	29,618
Surveyed Roads (Not Formed) Which Are Open for General Traffic ..	..	22	..	20,584	20,606
	..	7	..	21,326	21,333
Total	4,500	9,097	944	86,381	100,922

Semi-Governmental Authorities*

Country Roads Board

Introduction

The Country Roads Board was constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912 and commenced operations in 1913. There are now about 100,000 miles of trafficable public roads in Victoria of which 14,541 miles constitute the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared and proclaimed roads.

Under the Country Roads Act, any road in Victoria may be declared or proclaimed 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 districts through which they pass as arterial routes also carry much long distance traffic. By-pass roads are controlled access roads which normally have no "at grade" intersections. 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 borne partly by municipal councils, form what may be described as the

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

secondary system of important roads in the State. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, 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 road system at 30 June 1968 comprised 4,460 miles of State highways, 40 miles of by-pass roads, 483 miles of tourists' roads, 461 miles of forest roads, and 9,097 miles of main roads.

Balanced Road System

One of the principal functions of the Country Roads Board is the development of a balanced system of primary, secondary, and tertiary roads throughout the State. The needs of the State as a whole are, therefore, taken into consideration by the Board in apportioning its resources.

When the Country Roads Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in 1912, the Board's duties were outlined, including its first duty which would be "to make a thorough investigation into existing highways so that it may have the materials on which to exercise sound judgement". The investigation revealed that a wide diversity of constructional methods operated throughout the State and that the design standard varied from shire to shire. One of the main needs was to provide a network of roads to carry traffic between towns and from one district to another and from rural production areas to the railway.

Over the years the demands on the road system have changed. Roads are now required to cater for access to tourist areas, including snow resorts, heavy over-dimensional loads for industrial purposes, the expanding urban population, and, above all, the very marked increase in the number and speed of vehicles using the roads.

One of the most significant developments in recent years to meet the increased demands on the road system has been the construction of dual carriageways on substantial lengths of the State highways radiating from Melbourne. 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.

During the financial year 1967-68, the Board opened to traffic 4.5 miles of the Tullamarine Freeway between Lancefield Road at the north-west of Essendon Airport to the Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport entrance and constructed a total of 30 miles of dual carriageways including :

Hume Highway—Construction of 4.1 miles from Kalkallo to Beveridge.

Nepean Highway—Construction of 2.0 miles between Old Mornington Road, Frankston City and Woralla Drive, Mornington Shire.

Burwood Highway—Construction of 2.1 miles from east of Blackburn Road to Morack Road, Nunawading City.

Maroondah Highway—Construction of 2·3 miles between Mt Dandenong Road and Stirling Road, North Croydon.

Western Highway—Construction of 3·0 miles from Rockbank to Melton East.

In each financial year work commences on the construction of about 150 new bridges under the supervision of the Board's staff or municipal staff.

Over fifty of the more important railway level crossings in the State have been eliminated over the past ten years.

Bituminous surfacing is an important feature of the Board's work and, during 1967-68, 3,078 miles of road were surfaced at a total cost of \$9.6m. The work included 343 miles of widening existing pavements, 30 miles of dual carriageways, 472 miles of restoration of seal coats on reconstructed sections, 1,292 miles of maintenance retreatment, and 120 miles sealed on behalf of other authorities.

The design standards used by the Board have been developed to provide uniform conditions for the various manoeuvres which may be required of drivers. For example, if the curvature of a road is designed to enable vehicles to negotiate a curve at, say, 60 mph, the other elements such as visibility for emergency stopping are designed consistently with this.

Finance

To enable the Board to carry out its responsibilities, two main sources of finance are available, namely, State and Commonwealth funds. Funds derived from State sources are :

- (1) Motor registration fees less cost of collection. (Bus registration fees and the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads (Special Projects) Fund 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) One half of driving instructors' licence fees, less one half cost of collection.
- (7) Examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations.
- (8) All fees on the issue of authorised commercial vehicle drivers log books, less cost of collection.
- (9) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (ton mile tax).
- (10) Municipal repayments on account of main road works.

(11) Government Special Grant.

(12) 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 a specified proportion of each motor registration fee and each trailer registration fee. 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 is allotted to the Board for road works in rural areas. Amounts expended by the Board on behalf of the State Treasurer since the establishment of the fund are as follows :

	\$
1965-66	1,654,000
1966-67	3,311,000
1967-68	2,652,000

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are as follows :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)*	23,427	23,378	24,690	25,866	26,784
Municipalities Contributions—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	1,579	1,690	1,691	1,824	1,845
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	22,431	25,182	27,175	29,050	30,895
Roads (Special Projects) Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,654	3,311	2,652
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	5,638	5,926	6,379	6,732	7,248
State Loan Funds	666	762	1,020	834	987
Grants under Public Works Loan Application Act .. .. .	..	700	768	715	700
Other Receipts	223	889	971	464	402
Total	53,964	58,527	64,348	68,796	71,513

* 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, and in 1967-68 was \$768,000.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	49,041	50,556	53,076	57,503	61,078
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	150	196	238	252	240
Plant Purchases	1,193	697	1,149	1,388	1,234
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments	1,950	1,988	2,056	2,140	2,190
Payment to Tourist Fund	427	469	468	494	517
Payment to Transport Regulation Board .. .. .	..	..	178	383	404
General Expenditure*	3,996	4,619	6,113	5,416	6,780
Total	56,758	58,525	63,278	67,575	72,443

*Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, etc., at Kew: \$378,000 in 1963-64; \$71,000 in 1964-65; \$12,000 in 1965-66; \$31,000 in 1966-67; and \$8,000 in 1967-68.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
State Highways—					
Construction	15,225	13,000	13,408	14,984	13,654
Maintenance	3,925	4,080	4,296	4,689	5,349
By-pass Roads—					
Construction	2,626	4,805	3,690	5,059	7,840
Maintenance	15	48	55	112	129
Main Roads—					
Construction	11,419	11,490	12,301	12,416	12,303
Maintenance	3,471	3,699	4,268	4,350	4,466
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction	8,451	9,366	10,654	10,892	11,550
Maintenance	1,656	1,764	2,055	1,907	2,189
Tourists' Roads—					
Construction	1,021	959	911	1,753	2,430
Maintenance	404	463	599	559	427
Forest Roads—					
Construction	500	486	408	442	424
Maintenance	242	227	291	295	234
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	87	167	140	45	82
Total Construction	39,241	40,107	41,372	45,547	48,202
Total Maintenance	9,800	10,449	11,704	11,956	12,876
Total Expenditure	49,041	50,556	53,076	57,503	61,078

Further References, 1962 to 1968

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1968 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 (175)	
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	
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Local Government Act 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	
West Moorabool Water Board	
	West Moorabool Water Board Act

The West Moorabool Water Board was constituted in May 1968 for the purpose of constructing and operating water storage works on the West Moorabool River. Its general expenses are reimbursed by the Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in the proportions of one third from the former and two thirds from the latter.

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 297 to 302. 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 649, 650, and 670 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 responsible 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 for a four-year term. This appointment, formerly made by the Board, is to be made in future (under an amendment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act dated December 1968) by the Governor in Council after consultation between the Minister and a committee appointed by the Board.

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: water supply, 485 sq miles; sewerage, 453 sq miles; drainage and river improvements, 437 sq miles. Its town planning commitment extends over 1,942 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, forty-seven service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 369 mill. gals, and 6,791 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 1963–64 to 1967–68, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1968 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					Total Cost to 30 June 1968
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Yan Yean System ..	Cr. 74	6	3	4	48	1,805
Maroondah System ..	13	19	120	946	263	4,920
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	4,017	1,146	146	117	2,868	51,496
Service Reservoirs ..	108	220	268	359	616	5,827
Large Mains	2,113	2,669	3,689	2,309	1,438	51,687
Reticulation	2,800	4,130	3,562	3,683	3,977	46,583
Afforestation	35	4	2	2	10	666
Investigations, Future Works	16	32	42	22	161	381
Total Outlay	9,028	8,226	7,832	7,442	9,380	163,363

Output of Water

Output of water from the Board's storages rose gradually from 44,000 mill. gals in 1956–57 to 69,000 mill. gals in 1966–67. However, there was a substantial fall in output in 1967–68. This was due to extreme drought conditions experienced during that year and consequent restrictions on consumption by all users.

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER
(Mill. Gals)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Yan Yean Reservoir	4,726	2,786	4,130	5,650	2,461
Maroondah Reservoir	13,650	15,496	12,953	13,245	9,788
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	41,233	43,150	48,117	49,929	38,628
Total Output	59,609	61,432	65,200	68,824	50,877

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30 June 1968, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 198·8 mill. gals on 19 February 1968, and the minimum consumption was 88·5 mill. gals on 30 December 1967.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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 served :

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
1963-64	572,431	443,291	59,621	162.90	80.60
1964-65	595,727	453,078	61,409	168.24	80.93
1965-66	612,844	467,705	65,218	178.68	84.28
1966-67	626,690	484,798	68,815	188.53	87.98
1967-68	642,039	509,185	50,876	139.00	64.06

Sewerage System

There are now one major and five minor systems collecting, purifying, and disposing of wastewater 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 2.25 miles through a 9 ft 3 in diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the wastewater 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 wastewater 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 has been extended north to include Monash University

and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the wastewater 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.

South-Eastern Sewerage System

Since 1834, the population of metropolitan Melbourne has risen to 2.3 million persons and is likely to double within the next 25 years. The increase during the last decade alone has been some 600,000 persons. To cater for this growth the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has under construction the south-eastern sewerage system, the first major extension to the disposal facilities, for the Melbourne sewerage system, since the 1890s.

This new scheme will virtually permit the division of the metropolitan area into a western system and an eastern system for sewerage purposes. The former will continue to collect and convey wastes to the Board's Farm at Werribee; the latter will relieve the existing systems by the interception of wastewater flow at eighteen different points and will also serve the rapidly developing eastern and south-eastern areas of metropolitan Melbourne. The three major components of the south-eastern scheme are the collecting system, the purification plant, and an outfall.

The collecting system comprises several major pumping stations to be developed in stages, and intercepting sewers connecting to the main trunk sewer, which extends for more than 20 miles from Kew to Carrum and will range in diameter from 8 ft 6 in to 13 ft.

The purification plant is located 3 miles east of Port Phillip Bay, near Carrum, within a tree-edged 1,400 acre site. It will employ the activated sludge process and will be constructed in two stages, capacity at the first stage being 64 mill. gals average dry flow a day. The plant could be extended, in due course, to serve the whole of the Dandenong Valley and relieve the present Dandenong plant, the proposed Rowville plant, and the Chelsea/Frankston plant.

Wastewater will reach the plant in the trunk sewer some 40 ft below ground level and will be lifted by pumps to the treatment units. The wastewater, after passing through fine screens, will flow to pre-aeration and grit removal tanks, and then into the primary sedimentation tanks. Grit and material from the removal tanks will be incinerated and disposed of as land fill. Settled sludge from the bottom of the primary sedimentation tanks will be pumped to the digestion tanks. Effluent from the primary sedimentation tanks will be introduced into aeration tanks where it will be in contact with the biological organisms which make up the activated sludge (i.e., activated with oxygen). In the presence of an adequate supply of oxygen blown into the tanks, these organisms utilise organic material in the wastewater effluent as a food or cell building material, and settle readily in quiescent water. Flow from the aeration tanks will pass to the secondary sedimentation tanks where the activated sludge will settle and be drawn off from the bottom of the tanks—part to be returned to the aeration tanks for mixing with

incoming effluent from the primary sedimentation tanks and part to thickening tanks before being pumped to the digestion tanks. Clear water, drawn off from the top of the secondary sedimentation tanks, will be chlorinated to a residual, and is then reconditioned water, ready to be discharged from the plant, or to be reclaimed by tertiary treatment processes, for which its quality is well suited. The reconditioned water would not contain more than 20mg/litre suspended solids and have a Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 15 mg/litre.

Methane gas produced in the sludge digestion tanks will be used for the generation of electric power at the plant. Waste heat from this power generation will be used to provide heat for the digesters and to other points where required in the plant. For maximum reliability a connection will also be made to the supply system of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Sludge, after digestion, is an inert and innocuous material. It will be pumped to holding lagoons whence the residual material could be used for soil conditioning.

Effluent balancing ponds are included at the site to regulate, if necessary, the rate of discharge of purified wastewater. In the case of extreme emergency these can be used to store inadequately treated wastewater temporarily. In this event the partially treated wastewater would be returned to the incoming trunk sewer for further treatment.

A fully equipped chemical and biological laboratory will be established at the plant with resident chemists and bacteriologists. The laboratory will be used for routine process control and testing, for the supervision of industrial wastes entering the system, and will be used in developing the optimum operating conditions.

The outfall planned for the scheme is to Bass Strait near Boag's Rocks, west of Cape Schanck, some 35 miles south of the plant.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1968 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 1968
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	337	457	388	416	464	10,776
Treatment Works	31	291	909	1,829	1,667	5,737
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	287	101	158	185	164	3,887
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant	672	406	1,297	686	184	14,490
Main and Branch Sewers	10,077	10,950	9,643	10,533	12,584	80,304
Reticulation Sewers	4,915	4,672	6,418	5,306	7,828	83,532
Cost of House Connections Chargeable to Capital	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary Depots	*	14	6	..	Cr. 24	766
Investigations	21	51	72	71	137	659
Total Outlay	16,341	16,941	18,893	19,026	23,004	200,945

* Under \$500.

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial wastewaters 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 up to \$500,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of wastewater purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1968 are as follows :

Total area of farm	26,809 acres
Area used for wastewater disposal	16,991 acres
Average rainfall over 75 years	18.94 inches
Net cost of wastewater purification per head of population served	67c
Profit on cattle and sheep	\$415,748

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 1967-68, working expenses were \$123,174 and interest \$39,129, making a total of \$162,303. Revenue was \$177,113, giving a surplus of \$14,810.

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, 1969

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1968 was \$33m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1968 was 240 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1967-68 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :

	\$m
Water Rate	379.3
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services) ..	315.5
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate	355.8
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	390.6

Finance For 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.

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 1968 was \$385m. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarised in the table on page 270.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

('\$000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	11,674	12,160	13,701	14,559	14,957
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	9,802	10,160	12,736	13,378	15,167
Trade Waste Charges	517	554	789	1,212	1,170
Sanitary Charges	203	212	232	241	253

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>REVENUE—continued</i>					
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, etc. ..	13	10	9	8	7
Balance, Live Stock Account ..	461	468	569	526	416
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	1,690	1,729	2,112	2,170	3,600
River Water Charges	14	14	14	17	17
Total	24,373	25,307	30,165	32,111	35,588
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,512	1,540	1,790	1,830	2,096
Maintenance	2,286	2,384	2,682	2,829	3,409
Water Supply Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,421
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,191	1,186	1,451	1,532	1,780
Maintenance	1,284	1,480	1,792	2,051	2,217
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	84	84	93	99	110
Maintenance	731	760	831	845	882
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	219	210	270	275	318
Maintenance	197	178	267	365	507
Drainage Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	355
Pensions and Allowances	238	313	264	297	267
Loan Flotation Expenses	132	263	303	457	333
Interest (Including Exchange)	13,342	14,856	16,526	17,835	19,258
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	928	971	1,046	1,131	1,206
Loans Redeemed Reserve	765	988	1,228	1,420	1,479
Renewals Fund	551	610	663	968	749
Depreciation	84	82	77	352	59
Superannuation Account	150	152	201	285	336
Municipalities—					
For Road Maintenance	34	34	34	..	..
Valuations .. ..	..	33	44	96	101
Rates Equalisation Reserve	620	Cr. 817	600	Cr. 609	Cr. 1,278
Other .. ..	..	..	..	50	50
Total	24,350	25,307	30,162	32,111	35,655
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	(+) 23	..	(+) 3	..	(—) 67
Capital Outlay at 30 June—					
Water Supply	130,482	138,708	146,540	153,983	163,363
Sewerage	123,082	140,023	158,915	177,941	200,945
Drainage and River Improvement Works	22,289	24,983	27,964	31,436	33,149

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, 1966.

Highways, Bridges, and Freeways

A complete network of highways and freeways 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; St Kilda Junction improvements; and the Tullamarine Freeway. The second section of the South-Eastern Freeway extending from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern, is scheduled for completion in 1970.

The Board proposes to build the Eastern Freeway from Alexandra Parade and Hoddle Street, Collingwood, to Thompsons Road, North Balwyn, to serve the rapidly developing eastern suburbs. The 5.4 mile long freeway will have six lanes as far as the Chandler Highway and four lanes to Thompsons Road. These will be expanded to eight lanes throughout as traffic demand increases. The freeway is planned for completion in 1973 at an estimated cost of \$24m. Provision has been made for a railway to be built in the freeway's central median.

Further References, 1967 to 1969

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Metropolitan Improvement and Sundry Income	3,703	3,909	4,914	5,136	6,022
EXPENDITURE					
Management	630	553	623	633	721
Maintenance	72	60	66	67	108
Interest	48	50	51	51	52
Contributions to Sinking Fund ..	24	24	24	24	24
Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve	2,929	3,188	4,114	4,311	5,064
Other .. .. .	..	34	36	51	53
Total	3,703	3,909	4,914	5,136	6,022
Capital Outlay at 30 June ..	13,118	15,131	19,598*	26,724*	38,152*

* Includes contributions by the Treasurer of Victoria from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund : \$1,346,000 in 1965-66, \$3,639,000 in 1966-67, and \$7,098,000 in 1967-68.

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 supplying 75,000 persons in fifteen centres. 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 ninety-six centres which had operated through local authorities now came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks 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.

Today, the commission directly administers the water supply to 148 towns with a population of 225,000. The major urban systems directly involving 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, with 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 most of the urban population in these areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

At 30 June 1968, local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 194, of which 190 had works in operation serving 252 towns. The remaining authorities had works under construction. In all, about 653,000 persons in 252 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 as 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 1968 was: water supply \$17.92m; sewerage \$12.66m; and sewerage installation, \$1.20m, of which \$0.18m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1968 was \$1.66m on account of waterworks and \$1.08m 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 1968, the amount so appropriated was \$1.81m and, of this sum, \$0.96m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At 30 June 1968, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 115,094, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 32,016, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 28,497.

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 15,000 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 1968, the sewerage system consisted of 338·4 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.

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, Traralgon, and 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 inch pipeline.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$11.43m to 30 June 1968. Liabilities amounted to \$12.02m at 30 June 1968, including loans due to the Government totalling \$11.34m. The income for the year 1967-68 was \$0.72m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.59m, including interest on loans \$0.34m. Redemption payments made during the year absorbed \$0.11m.

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 1968 totalled 10,814 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 1967-68, sewerage construction works were confined mainly to the township of Yallourn North. The total capital cost of sewerage construction works to 30 June 1968 was \$6.65m.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans at 30 June 1968 totalling \$5.92m. Income during 1967-68 was \$0.33m and expenditure, which included interest on loans of \$0.11m, was \$0.42m. Redemption payments made during the year amounted to \$0.06m.

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.

The 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 65 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, the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust, the Smythesdale-Scarsdale Waterworks Trust, and to the Bungaree-Wallace Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 63,000. 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 21,255 tenements.

The total consumption of water for the year 1968 was 1,837 mill. gals, and the average per capita consumption was 71·8 gal per day. Approximately 83 per cent of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31 December 1968, the capital cost of construction was \$6.25m, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$3.90m. During 1968, revenue amounted to \$0.49m and expenditure to \$0.52m.

Further Reference, 1961

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 1968, there were 20,654 assessments in the sewerage districts and 18,543 in declared sewerage areas, where 15,926 tenements were connected.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to 31 December 1968 was \$5.53m. Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31 December 1968 amounted to \$4.74m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$0.93m. Revenue during 1968 amounted to \$0.49m, and expenditure, which included \$0.32m on interest and redemption, was \$0.49m. During 1968, 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 ninety-two local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1968 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), sixty-six authorities had systems in operation. A further eleven authorities had systems under construction.

The following table shows particulars 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 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of Systems in Operation ..	54	56	57	61	63
No. of Systems under Construction	3	2	6	6	5
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year)	457,471	495,785	522,885	544,248	572,001
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	125,860	138,654	147,537	156,863	167,071
Income—	\$'000				
Rates	3,069	3,392	3,666	4,061	4,556
Other	1,351	1,568	1,810	1,923	1,963
Total	4,420	4,960	5,476	5,984	6,519
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	1,444	1,593	1,841	2,077	2,192
Other	2,911	3,356	3,516	3,844	4,290
Total	4,355	4,949	5,357	5,922	6,482
Loan Account—					
Receipts	7,177	4,902	4,818	7,165	10,783
Expenditure	5,885	4,362	4,989	7,038	12,631
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	43,788	47,990	51,677	56,844	65,612

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 1967-68, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 56 cents in the \$1 of the annual value of property amounting to \$360m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$17.75 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1966 amounted to \$22.7m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are as follows :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities	1,293	1,421	1,569	1,734	2,026
Insurance Companies ..	2,587	2,843	3,139	3,468	4,027
Charges for Services ..	465	487	510	515	527
Interest and Sundries ..	512	300	301	350	324
Total	4,857	5,051	5,519	6,066	6,904
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	3,012	3,261	3,710	4,117	4,345
Administrative Charges, etc.	513	509	612	704	646
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances	240	268	294	306	313
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	299	349	330	416	532
Interest	38	37	36	35	34
Repayment of Loans	21	22	23	24	25
Superannuation Fund	184	196	213	229	243
Motor Replacement Reserve	82	86	91	96	103
Pay-roll Tax	86	93	105	115	122
Miscellaneous	221	66	320	111	98
Total	4,696	4,887	5,734	6,153	6,461
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(+) 161	(+) 164	(—) 215	(—) 87	(+) 443
Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June)	691	669	646	622	597

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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Fire Stations	45	45	44	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	1,052	1,051	1,088	1,124	1,153
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff ..	98	114	113	104	105

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Authority are situated in Malvern where an Operations Centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout the State. At 30 June 1968, there were sixty-seven permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Dandenong, with a total of fifty-one permanent brigade officers at

these stations and Chelsea, Doveton, Frankston, North Geelong, Geelong West, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Springvale, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Early in 1969, permanent officers were appointed to the Traralgon Fire Brigade.

With the establishment of a Training Wing in 1967, increased emphasis on training is now placed on study periods attended by selected officers who in their turn pass on the experience gained to other brigade members at regional schools of instruction. Study periods are held for officers of urban brigades, officers of rural brigades, and for group communications officers. Permanent officers of the Authority are given courses in teacher training.

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 191 insurance companies so contributing during the year 1967-68.

Up to 30 June 1968, the Authority had raised sixty-five loans, representing a total of \$4.34m, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	522	568	691	835	953
Insurance Companies ..	1,045	1,136	1,382	1,669	1,907
Other	64	69	67	77	93
Total	1,631	1,773	2,140	2,581	2,953
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages ..	623	658	823	995	1,101
Depreciation	73	78	85	102	115
Insurance	52	73	92	99	108
Interest	84	87	94	116	136
Maintenance	232	247	408	482	640
Motor Replacement Fund ..	154	168	184	208	229
Other	270	293	272	342	435
Total	1,488	1,604	1,958	2,344	2,764
Net Surplus	142	169	182	236	189
Loan Expenditure	122	243	431	433	554
Loan Indebtedness (At 30 June)	1,665	1,719	1,870	2,286	2,630

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	205	205	206	208	208
Rural	1,040	1,043	1,048	1,051	1,048
Personnel—					
Professional	139	147	162	169	180
Volunteer	109,420	111,599	112,984	114,730	117,333
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	55	59	63	67	70
Fire Service	934	958	996	1,036	1,079

Further Reference, 1969

**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 1964–65 to 1967–68, 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—			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	147	261	279	436
Due to Public Creditor	23,269	23,207	28,926	31,955
Total Local Government	23,416	23,467	29,205	32,391
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.				
Due to Government*	48,728	45,614	43,763	53,317
Due to Public Creditor	100,452	93,793	101,210	102,617
Total Semi-Governmental, etc.	149,180	139,408	144,973	155,934
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government*	48,875	45,874	44,042	53,753
Due to Public Creditor	123,721	117,000	130,135	134,572
Total	172,596	162,875	174,178	188,325

*Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement : \$26,260,000 in 1964-65, \$24,229,000 in 1965-66, \$23,354,000 in 1966-67, and \$23,866,000 in 1967-68.

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was created by an Act of Parliament in 1966 to co-ordinate control over the Port Phillip area. The Authority became effective in September 1967 when the *Port Phillip Authority Act 1966* was proclaimed. It comprises a chairman and representatives of four Government departments concerned with the administration of the Port Phillip area. Its jurisdiction extends over a belt approximately 40 chains wide around the foreshores of Port Phillip Bay and a small part of the Bass Strait beach frontages. These areas mainly comprise broad sandy beaches on the eastern side, interspersed with sand dunes and rock cliffs, and the few sandy beaches on the western shores, which tend to be narrower and more shallow.

The necessity to preserve and improve the foreshores of Port Phillip Bay has arisen from the pressure of population increases in the metropolitan area, the increasing mobility of the population, and the greater leisure time available to residents. Before the creation of the Port Phillip Authority, various bodies with statutory powers administered specific parts of the Bay or foreshore, and the task of the Authority is to co-ordinate these various activities. This entails advice to the Minister for Lands on correct land use, planned conservation and preservation of all natural assets, and plans for the improvement and development of the foreshore areas. Within this policy framework, the Authority plans to study means to prevent further deterioration of foreshore areas, pollution of all types, problems related to parking of motor vehicles, proposals for the zoning of inshore waters, and the use of foreshore land for building and recreational purposes.

To further this policy, a Joint Committee was formed in 1968 to investigate solutions to the pollution problems in the West St Kilda area. Recommendations were also made by the Authority on possible uses of treated effluent and the desirability of its discharge into Port Phillip Bay. A consultative committee comprising members of the Port Phillip Authority and representatives of other interested bodies, investigated the extent of existing structures on the Port Phillip foreshore, and recommended the restriction of further building, particularly of private bathing boxes and boat sheds. The Minister for Lands decided that building applications should be considered in the light of overall public benefit and facilities afforded. A further study by the Sub-Committee into the problem of parking facilities on, or in the vicinity of, the foreshores is proceeding.

During 1967-68 the Port Phillip Authority granted fifty-four consents for various types of works and denied a further twelve consents. The Authority also considered and approved plans for the first stage of a boat marina and restaurant on the St Kilda foreshore.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilisation

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 49 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 286).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 314). 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 7·7 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 is usually 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 6.3 mill. acres are used for agricultural purposes. Rainfall in the north is about 16 inches per year, increasing in the south to 20 inches. 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 normal 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 inches in the north-west and increases to 25 inches 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 usually about 23 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 inches, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 inches. 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 inches in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 inches over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 inches 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 inches 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 inches. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 inches. 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 6·8 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 inches within the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 35 inches 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 4.5 mill. acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Rainfall varies from just under 25 inches within the rain shadow area near Maffra and Sale to 60 inches and above in the highlands. Average annual rainfall over the most part of the settled area is about 34 inches 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 inches 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 to 30 inches 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 1967, this comprised :

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	32,248,697
Lands in process of alienation	2,099,926
Crown lands	21,897,137
Total	56,245,760
Crown lands comprise :	
Reserved forest	5,645,803
State forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	150,088
Water reserves	313,922
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	698,628
Roads	1,702,385
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, etc., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs ..	3,844,876
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	143,508
Leases of former agricultural college lands ..	11,815
Other leases and licences	1,435
Temporary grazing licences and leases ..	*5,759,800
Unoccupied	3,214,877
Total	21,897,137

* In addition, 76,265 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 1963 to 1967. 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		\$
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
1967.. ..	18,120	48,239	66,359	40,780	566,717

Information regarding the Assurance Fund is found on page 712 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 and provides technical advice and assistance to landholders regarding water resources. 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.

Extractive Industries

The *Extractive Industries Act* 1966 requires field inspections and submission of reports within 30 days by the Authority to the Secretary of Mines of those localities within proclaimed Water Supply Catchments for which applications have been made to the Department of Mines for lease or licence to carry on an extractive industry. The Extractive Industries Act amended the Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act so that Authority approval must be obtained to extract soil, sand, or other material to a depth not exceeding 6 ft from areas aggregating in excess of one half acre. The Authority is responsible for the necessary inspection, reporting, and notifying of applicants whether permission is granted and, if so, the conditions to be observed.

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, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, and Department of Mines. 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; Group Conservation, 1969

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 while 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. (See also page 293.)

Revenue, expenditure, etc., for each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Interest	1,145	1,237	1,346	1,447	1,559
Other	20	21	34	30	42
Total Revenue	1,165	1,258	1,380	1,477	1,601
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	134	143	169	185	247
Interest	797	947	1,021	1,108	1,169
Sinking Fund	50	53	56	59	61
Other	108	63	61	49	92
Total Expenditure	1,089	1,206	1,307	1,402	1,569
Net Surplus	76	52	73	75	32
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30 June	21,168	22,388	24,113	25,123	27,641
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30 June	20,208	21,050	22,128	22,881	24,451
Government Agency Advances Made	144	428	260	252	3,144
Part III Advances Made	3,706	4,051	3,559	4,236	5,289
Government Agency Advances Outstanding	957	1,096	1,215	1,353	4,291

General Settlement

Before 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 \$12,558,333 has been advanced to settlers and at 30 June 1968, \$12,531,052 has been repaid and \$31,944 has been written off, leaving an outstanding balance of \$53,537. 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 1968 :

VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF DEVELOPMENT, 1945 TO 1968

Particulars	Land Acquired and Total Expenditure to 30 June 1968		Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1968
	acres	\$'000	
Freehold Land	1,193,171	39,448	—
Crown Land	51,536		
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. .. .	..			53,877
	Total Realisations to 30 June 1968		
	acres	\$'000	
Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement	65,046	3,303*	316*

* 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 1968

Act	Total Advances to 30 June 1968		Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1968	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Soldier Settlement Act— Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability*	3,033	57,406	2,135	37,137
Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single Unit Farms	2,878	23,917	1,189	8,271
Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, etc. .. .	†	12,318	108	54
Advances for Shares in Co- operatives	327	250	..	..
Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act— Advances to Assist Rehab- ilitation in Farming Industry	2,970	3,594	138	25

* 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 1968, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on four developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilsons 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 1968, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act 1959* was as follows :

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1968

Particulars	Land Acquired and Total Expenditure to 30 June 1968		Balance Outstanding at 30 June 1968	
	acres	\$'000	\$'000	
Land Acquired—				
Freehold Land Purchased ..	24,409	2,047	13,163	
Crown Land ..	106,681			
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. ..	..	22,757		
	Total Realisations to 30 June 1968			
	acres	\$'000		
Sales of Land Not Required for Settlement	6,282	635*	334*	
	Total Advances to 30 June 1968		Advances Outstanding at 30 June 1968	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act ..	†	1,271	139	303
Liability of Settlers Granted Purchase Leases	326	10,287	325	9,972

* Sale price of land not required for settlement ; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

†Not available.

Relief Lending

In addition to its ordinary lending under the Rural Finance Act, the Commission is empowered to carry out special lending as Agent of the Treasurer. Under these Agency provisions it administers relief lending to the rural community in times of adversity such as bushfires, floods and droughts. It was directed to do this during the 1967–68 drought. Special funds were provided to Victoria by the Commonwealth for various drought relief measures including lending to drought affected farmers for carry-on and re-stocking purposes where the farmers had exhausted their capacity to borrow through normal sources of finance. Advances were made at an interest rate of 3 per cent per annum with a repayment term of up to seven years. As at 30 June 1968, loans totalling \$4,835,468 had been approved in 1,278 cases and of the total sum approved, \$2,708,813 had been paid out to farmers at 30 June 1968.

Other forms of drought relief carried out with the special funds provided by the Commonwealth were subsidies on the transport of fodder and water to farms and on the transport of livestock to agistment and later back to the home farm ; provision of emergency communal water points in a number of country areas ; and grants to municipalities and Government authorities to allow for works undertakings to alleviate unemployment arising from the drought.

In addition the Victorian Government passed legislation which allowed subsidies to be paid to farmers for purchasing fodder to maintain livestock and to buy wheat on terms under which farmers could use it as stock food. As at 30 June 1968, applications which were then increasing steeply, already numbered 2,612 and \$640,490 had been paid out at that date. In addition 756 farmers sold 371,345 bush of wheat on terms.

Other Rural Finance Facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. The maximum loan is \$20,000 and is repayable over a period of approximately twenty years. Interest is charged at the rate ruling from time to time—at present ranging from 6.25 to 7 per cent per annum depending on the amount of the loan and whether the property is worked by the applicant. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1968 may be found on page 692.

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 barely, 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 fertilisers.

The interest rates for advances to 28 February 1968 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 loans outstanding at 30 June 1968, may be found on pages 686-7. 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. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30 June 1968 are given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF
AUSTRALIA : RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED,
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1968
(\$'000)**

Type of Rural Activity	Value of Rural Advances Approved
Sheep	2,173
Dairying	2,168
Cattle	580
Wheat	260
Fruit Growing	314
Poultry	339
Other	281
Total	6,115

The average loan approved for rural purposes during 1967-68 was \$11,038.

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 1964 to 1968 :

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Sheep Grazing	39.8	45.6	49.2	61.5	76.4
Wheat Growing	8.4	12.2	15.2	18.6	27.5
Dairying and Pig Raising	31.8	31.2	31.9	40.8	51.0
Other Rural	20.2	21.2	22.9	29.8	38.1
Total	100.2	110.2	119.2	150.7	193.1

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 22.8 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1968, and 18.5 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1968 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE
COMPANIES
(\$m)

At End of June—						Advances Outstanding
1964	..	..	..	..	..	39.0
1965	..	..	..	..	..	43.9
1966	..	..	..	..	..	40.9
1967	..	..	..	..	..	50.2
1968	..	..	..	..	..	54.8

* 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 and applications received are dealt with by a Local Land Board.

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 reside in person or within twenty-five miles of the leasehold during the first six years.

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 except where the lease contains a soil erosion prevention condition. The period is then twelve years or such further period as is provided in the lease.

Since the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 and up to 31 December 1967, 768 allotments comprising 266,836 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 ninety 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 301.)

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	„ „
	Greens Lake ..	26,550	„ „
	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 Goulburn-Loddon System
Broken ..	Lake Nillahcootie ..	32,260	Broken River Valley ; private diverters
Murray ..	Lake Hume ..	1,240,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs ..	111,570*	„
	Kow Swamp ..	40,860	„
Macalister ..	Lake Glenmaggie ..	154,300	Macalister
Ovens ..	Lake Buffalo ..	20,000	Wangaratta town supply ; private diverters ; Ovens Valley
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	13,900	Werribee District
		5,196,400†	

* 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 1967-68:

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1967-68

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District (Acres)	Area Irrigated (Acres)								Water Deliveries acre ft
		Pastures		Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total	
		Native	Sown							
Goulburn-Loddon System	1,353,721	19,241	462,863	33,237	368	24,691	3,267	40,097	583,764	827,669
River Murray System—										
Torrumbarry System* ..	377,815	21,692	224,602	11,660	4,896	1,528	707	9,620	274,705	290,548
Murray Valley Area ..	301,653	545	105,041	8,102	59	6,727	280	2,365	123,119	205,141
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,585	382	387	1,149	39,520	3,159	215	1,495	46,307	156,672
Total River Murray	760,053	22,619	330,030	20,911	44,475	11,414	1,202	13,480	444,131	652,361
Macalister District ..	130,506	2,815	61,115	575	..	..	71	53	64,629	87,511
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh ..	16,342	..	5,644	1,062	..	722	3,573	358	11,359	7,946
Other Northern Systems ..	‡	1,865	9,667	1,190	..	2,660	443	46	15,871	25,741
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	..	..	1,562	280	1,842	..
Private Diversions ..	‡	3,136	117,248	15,738	2,691	7,129	24,051	9,716	179,709	383,742
Grand Totals ..	2,260,622§	49,676	986,567	72,713	47,534	46,616	34,169	64,030	1,301,305	1,984,970

*Includes 31,406 acres irrigated by private diversion.

†Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (16,937 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡Not available.

§Incomplete.

Private Irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942–43 to 1967–68, the area watered privately increased from 23,462 acres to 179,709 acres, the latter being 14 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1967–68 was 12,358 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, the Westernport towns from Hastings to Flinders, and 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 148 and their total population is 225,350. (For other town supplies and sewerage see page 231.)

Finance

Acting as a Government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament—amounting at 30 June 1968 to \$303m including contributions by the State of Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. A further \$73m 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 \$13m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5.5m 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 \$2.5m; from its ten rural waterworks districts about \$1m; and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000—the total annual revenue, including other sources, being nearly \$9.2m.

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

1,700 casual employees. Together they are engaged in planning, building, maintaining, and operating waterworks vital to the prosperity of rural Victoria.

Irrigation, 1962 ; Wimmera—Mallee Region Water Supply 1963 ; 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 ; Water Conservation, 1969

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 was transferred 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 then offer an Associate Diploma in Agricultural Science, but it is anticipated that this will not be effected before February 1971. The opening of a third agricultural college at Glenormiston, possibly in 1970, 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 prerequisite 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 originally 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 and agricultural economics. 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 almost 1,000 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of seventy is now placed on the numbers in the first year course, and the number of graduates is about fifty per annum. There are now twenty-four students working for higher degrees (M.Agr.Sc. and Ph.D.) 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 and dairy cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep and wool, and wheat.

Further Reference, 1969

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, when there are 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 now 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, wool, or dairying ; others are specialists in crops such as cereals, fruit, or 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.

Application of Scientific Research to Agriculture

Introduction

Primary production in Victoria has reached its present high standard of efficiency largely because of the application of modern technology based on scientific research. However, Victoria's agriculture originally was largely developed by skilled farmers, most of whom came from Britain and who had little scientific help in establishing their farms. Their skill and contribution to agricultural productivity deserves recognition.

The need for scientific assistance in solving the new problems of a hard and challenging environment was recognised within eight years of the proclamation of the State with the establishment of the Board of Agriculture in 1859. In 1868, the Land Act ended the squatting era and four years later the Department of Agriculture was formed with a staff of wheat, dairy, stock, and horticultural advisers, a vegetable pathologist, an entomologist, and a chemist. In 1874, the Stock Act was passed and by 1905, the Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act, the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act, and the Agricultural Colleges Act had all been passed, and the *Journal of Agriculture* established.

By 1969, the Department of Agriculture had more than 400 professional officers among a staff of more than 2,000 persons ; it also controlled twenty research stations and laboratories in the State. Scientific services to agriculture are also provided by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Soil Conservation Authority, and other State organisations, universities, commercial firms, and private consultants.

Before 1920, tractors, milking machines, and mechanical harvesters were uncommon ; fertilisers were not generally used ; pests and disease control measures not always effective ; and crop and livestock losses often became very serious. Only the leading farmers actively sought scientific advice ; generally speaking, farming methods were exploitive, wind and water erosion serious problems, and droughts major disasters.

Although in the past fifty years Victoria's total population has more than doubled, a smaller number of primary producers, with the advantages of mechanisation and scientific technology, now produces several times the quantity of primary produce. From a little more than 3 per cent of the total area of Australia, Victoria produces one quarter of Australia's rural production. Apart from the natural advantages of rainfall, the application of fertilisers, the control of pests and diseases, the sowing of improved pastures and of new wheat varieties, the development of irrigation areas, the control of weeds, rabbits, and other vermin, the appreciation of the conservation of natural resources and good farm management practices have all contributed to agricultural productivity.

In spite of the rapid expansion of agricultural scientific services since 1950, the demand for such services is still increasing. Increased State and Commonwealth financial support has been supported by finance from levies on primary produce.

Primary producers, through their organisations, are now requesting information on the latest research findings, in Australia and overseas, and for regional research to fit such findings to the specific conditions in their region. There is a demand for trained specialist and district officers who can provide, on a personal basis, informed answers to problems; for farm management and other agricultural economic services; and for advice on technical aspects of the use of agricultural machinery. The diagnosis of plant and animal pests and diseases, soil deficiencies and other problems on the farm, advice on the corrective measures, and the provision of Government services such as tuberculosis control programmes, are now considered essential by primary producers.

The assumption behind these requests is that the scientist, provided with the necessary resources and time, can provide an answer to many of the problems preventing maximum rural efficiency. However, there are many successful research findings which are not always readily adopted; extension services have consequently been developed to encourage their adoption.

The scientist is a man who has expert knowledge of some branch of science and devotes himself to its investigation. Not all problems are solved by trained scientists and William Farrer bred new wheat varieties without knowledge of Mendel's laws of heredity and James Harrison, who invented modern refrigeration, was editor of the *Geelong Advertiser*. Scientists today operate from a broad base of demonstrated truths and observed facts, which they try to enlarge by patient research.

Agricultural science faculties in Australia encourage a thorough training in their disciplines and the percentage of persons working in agricultural science with postgraduate qualifications is high. A number of world congresses and conferences have been held in Australia including the World Poultry Congress, International Dairy Congress, International Grasslands Congress, International Congress of Soil Science, World Conference on Animal Production, International Biometrics Conference, and the International Conference on Agricultural Economics.

The Australian Agricultural Council, through the Standing Committee on Agriculture, sponsors more than forty committees and conferences for the exchange of scientific knowledge throughout Australia and many scientists travel overseas each year to keep up to date with overseas advances.

Scientific research is becoming increasingly specialised and expensive. Electron microscopes, automatic analysers, gas chromatographs, and spectrophotometers are some of the new tools now available to scientists to supplement the microscope. Computers are used not only for statistical analysis but also to control experiments. Radioactive isotopes are used to trace the movement of elements within plants. In general, no new technique is developed without consideration of its application to agriculture. The contribution of scientific research to the improvement of agricultural productivity and efficiency in Victoria can be illustrated by some of the results noted below.

Animal Industries

There are many scientific fields which have contributed to agricultural technology. Advances in medical science usually have an application in the control of animal diseases, while the control of animal diseases, such as tuberculosis and brucellosis, are important for human health. Veterinary scientists use antibiotics and other drugs also prescribed for humans. Knowledge from basic research into biochemistry, physiology, and nutrition is as applicable to animals as to humans. Poultry and pig farmers now feed balanced rations containing the optimum amounts of proteins, sugars, fats, vitamins, and minerals to ensure health and growth. The primary producer benefits from more efficient production and the general public from lower food prices.

It is now possible to use scientific research designed to overcome the factors limiting optimum production in the animal industries.

In the dairying industry, herd recording services enable the dairy farmer to select the highest producing cows in his herd. Artificial insemination services enable bulls, with proven records for producing daughters with higher production than their dams, to pass on their good qualities to greater numbers of progeny. A cow population with an increasing inherited capacity for milk production is an objective which can be achieved. The increasing financial pressure from increasing costs and lower prices is stimulating research into the production of dairy beef as a sideline for additional income; stocking rate trials are being conducted to determine the optimum carrying capacity of pastures; and the milking machine is being studied intensively.

The sheep industry is still the most important industry in Australia in terms of export income. Not all scientific research has been to the advantage of agriculture and the development of synthetic fibres has produced competition in fields which once belonged exclusively to wool. In helping primary producers to meet the challenge by increasing efficiency, scientists are investigating species, establishment, production, and disease and pest control of pastures; the utilisation of pastures by sheep; optimum stocking rates; the possible role of feeding conserved fodder; the survival of lambs; and improved methods of selection and other problems.

Competition has also stimulated scientific research into wool technology and scientists have made outstanding discoveries in overcoming problems of shrinking, creasing, and washing of wool fabrics. The competition of synthetics with natural products such as wool, leather, meat, butter, etc., will increase the applications of scientific knowledge sought by primary producers.

Plant Industries

Scientific research has encouraged farming practices which have improved the natural resources of Victoria. The sowing of medics or clovers in rotation with wheat and other cereals, under the system of ley farming, in association with the application of fertilisers and

the sowing of new wheat varieties, has produced record wheat yields. Improved practices have changed the Mallee from an area of drifting sands and economic hardship to a stable and prosperous area.

Wheat farmers now use aerial spraying contractors to spray crops with chemicals for the control of weeds, while the tractor and bulk harvesting methods have relieved them of much of the heavy labour.

In the intensive, high cost horticultural industries, scientists have also investigated many traditional practices including new methods of pruning, mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, optimum harvest dates to improve cool storage life, and pre-cooling for fresh produce. The death of fruit trees, which take some years to produce a payable crop, is a serious economic loss and exhaustive studies are made of the soil and roots, while experiments are conducted to determine the best rootstocks and soil management practices.

New chemicals developed during and since the Second World War have revolutionised disease and pest control, particularly in orchards and vegetable gardens. The need for the responsible use of chemicals, to guard against excessive residues of chemicals in food products, has also been recognised. Sophisticated chemical analytical techniques have been developed to analyse minute residues and scientific research continues to discover safer chemicals.

Extension and Farm Management Services

Extension services have the function of conveying the results of research to the farmer and, where basic research results are involved, extension includes the applied, developmental or regional research which will enable the results to be adopted by primary producers. The social sciences help to understand farmers' attitudes so that effective communication can take place. Ineffective communication, which limits the adoption of research findings, is a waste of the investment in expensive research work. Research is conducted into extension methods using such mass media as publications, radio, television; demonstrations and personal contact are also becoming increasingly important. Opportunities for higher education for farmers, in the provision of courses at agricultural colleges and in other ways, is one way of improving the adoption of the results of scientific research.

Farm management economists aim to assist the farmer to make the right decisions in using the resources available to him with maximum efficiency. Economic surveys and research provide the information necessary to reach correct decisions in technical and economic matters.

Conclusion

Agricultural scientific research services aim to solve the problems faced by primary producers which limit the efficiency of their operations. The primary industries are of vital importance to the Australian economy, in particular, in relation to export income, and in the role of feeding and clothing the increasing world population. An efficient

agricultural industry, which can compete on world markets and provide high quality produce at reasonable prices, is essential for the maintenance of the standard of living which the Australian community has come to expect. The allocation of finance and resources and the recruitment and training of scientists of high calibre, to continue the development of effective scientific research services, is essential to maintain and improve the efficiency of Australian primary production.

**Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1966 ; Farm Management, 1967 ;
Agricultural Extension Services, 1968 ; Size Distribution of Rural
Holdings, 1969**

Farming

Drought 1967-68

Introduction

By the end of winter 1967, it became evident that drought would result if substantial spring rains did not fall. On 8 October 1967, State Cabinet appointed the Minister of Lands to be responsible for drought administration. The Victorian Government's aim was to enable the primary producing industry to carry on, through the period of drought, with as little disruption as possible and, when rains came, to return to normal production quickly.

The Commonwealth Government indicated that it was willing to consider special financial assistance to the State and, on 25 October 1967, the Prime Minister announced that arrangements would be similar to those made with New South Wales and Queensland. The Commonwealth would provide an interest free State loan so that finance would be available for primary producers. The State was authorised to charge interest to cover losses and administrative costs, and the rate was fixed at 3 per cent a year. A non-repayable grant was also made available. It was to be used to subsidise, or pay rebates for, fodder and water transfer, by rail, to drought areas ; for the transport of starving stock, by rail or road from drought areas to agistments, and later, for their return to the home farm ; to provide emergency water supplies from communal water points ; and to relieve unemployment in both the primary producing community, and in dependent industries. The State Government also offered to pay subsidies on wheat, oats, and barley fed to starving stock and, in April 1968, the Commonwealth agreed to assist with a contribution of \$1m.

Drought Relief Lending

The Treasurer directed the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission to administer drought relief lending. This was to be done under the Commonwealth provision that loans were available for carrying-on requirements, and also for restocking purposes, if the farmer had exhausted his capacity to borrow through the normal sources of finance, such as the banks and pastoral houses. Advances were made at 3 per cent a year interest rate with a repayment term of up to seven years. Each case, however, was to be determined on its merits, the object being to facilitate a return to normal production. By 1 December 1968, loans totalling \$5.9m had been approved in 1,512 cases. In addition, assistance was granted by the Commission to settlers and borrowers

who, because of their margin of equity, had to be regarded as credit-worthy, and were therefore not eligible for the Commonwealth loans. Six hundred and eight farmers were assisted in this way, with advances bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, and by December 1968, these totalled \$2.2m.

Freight Concessions

Freight concessions for fodder transported by rail to declared drought areas, and for livestock moved to agistment, were handled by the Railways Department, in conjunction with State Treasury. Where rail transport was not available or its use was impracticable, the Commission subsidised 50 per cent of the cost of each mile, up to a maximum of 25c a mile for the journey, less the first forty miles. The Commission's role was to approve stock movements, and, when applications for subsidies, in the form of statutory declarations, were furnished, to certify them, ready for Treasury payment. Rebates in respect of livestock moved by road totalled \$828,000 to 1 December 1968.

Employment

At the direction of the Minister in Charge of Drought Administration, a co-ordinating committee, consisting of senior officers of various government departments, was set up to determine and recommend priorities for individual employment projects. The level of unemployment, as stated by the Commonwealth Employment Service and by the local municipal councils, was taken into account. To 30 September 1968, the date on which Commonwealth funds ceased to be available, municipalities, government departments and authorities had submitted projects which provided work opportunities for over 5,000 men and grants totalling \$7.2m. The projects undertaken included relaying of railway tracks, installation of underground drainage in country towns, erosion control of foreshores, re-forestation, construction of footpaths and curbing, vermin and noxious weeds eradication, river improvement works, road construction and maintenance, and harbour trust installations.

Drought Relief Act

This Act provides subsidies for wheat, oats, and barley purchases, and prescribed processed foods, which had been fed to starving stock. Purchases eligible fell broadly into two categories: those made between 1 July 1967 and the commencement of the Act on 18 April 1968, and those effected after the commencement of the Act. The Act also authorised the Commission to purchase wheat from the Australian Wheat Board and to sell it for drought affected livestock, credit being available for twelve months, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent a year. In terms of an agreement with the Australian Wheat Board, payment by the Commission was not required for twelve months from the date of purchase, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a year.

The subsidy payable for wheat was 40c a bushel, except for that purchased between 1 July 1967 and 1 December 1967 (when the price of wheat rose by 9c a bushel), on which the subsidy was 31c a bushel. The subsidy on oats and barley was 25c a bushel. The subsidy payable for prescribed stock foods was payable at the above rates according to the wheat, oats, or barley content. The closing dates for application for these subsidies were 1 September 1968 for purchases made between 1 July 1967 and 18 April 1968, and 30 October 1968 for purchases after the commencement of the Act. On 1 December 1968, \$2,733,477 had been paid in subsidies for purchases of prescribed grains and stockfoods purchased between 1 July 1967 and 18 April 1968, and \$745,229 was paid for purchases made after the commencement of the Act. In addition, 371,345 bushels of wheat were purchased on terms by 756 farmers. This form of drought assistance, which was not subject to any means test, helped a considerable number of farmers.

Emergency Water Supply

To provide emergency town water supplies and communal water points, 227 bores were drilled, of which 116 were successful. These bores were drilled by Mines Department equipment (113 bores), and by private contractors' rigs (114 bores). Expenditure on this measure amounted to \$434,815.

Effects of Drought

Wheat production fell from 70.9 mill. bush in 1966-67 to 28.3 mill. bush in 1967-68; oat production from 31.2 mill. bush to 6.9 mill. bush; and barley from 5.4 mill. bush to 2.7 mill. bush. In each case, the average yield an acre was about 40 per cent of the average yield for the previous five seasons. Total wheat production was the lowest since 1944-45 and oats and barley the lowest since 1946-47. Similar losses were sustained by other annual field crops. Many wheat and oat crops were abandoned for grain and grazed off or cut for hay, thereby helping to offset loss of income from the crop.

Although some fruit growers sustained considerable losses of fruit because of lack of rain and shortage of irrigation water, the main result of the dry conditions was a reduction in the size of marketable fruit, leading to a lowered income for many orchardists. Vegetable crops, too, suffered from reduced yield and lower quality.

All grazing industries felt the impact of reduced pasture growth in the spring. The area cut for meadow hay was a little less than half that cut the previous year. The total quantity of hay of all types conserved was 1,580,000 tons, compared with an average production of 2,337,000 tons for the previous five years. The hay reserves on hand after the 1967 harvest were insufficient to carry livestock through

the summer. Fodder reserves were supplemented by the importation of 0·58 mill. bush of oats from Western Australia and the use of 2·86 mill. bush of wheat for drought feeding.

Some stock, mainly cattle, were sent interstate on agistment, and there was an increase in slaughterings of adult sheep. Stock numbers at 31 March 1968 showed a decrease of 10·7 per cent in sheep and 1·5 per cent in cattle, compared with the same time the previous year. The chief source of loss was a reduction in the normal net imports of sheep from New South Wales. The main effect of the drought on the pig and poultry industries was an increase in feed prices.

General

Collection of Statistics

Before 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 Bureau made an intensive coverage check of its listings of land holdings used in the collection of agricultural and pastoral statistics in Victoria, and these were reconciled with lists of rateable land of one acre or more in extent, as recorded by municipalities for rating purposes. As a result, 6,975 holdings totalling 1,462,229 acres were added to the annual collection as from the 1967–68 season. This change in coverage should be kept in mind when comparing figures for 1967–68 with those for previous years.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are mainly compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 73,000 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 fertiliser 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 1967-68 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1967-68

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	76,225	72,802	43,694	29,058	23,116	10,631	501	256,027
Area ('000 acres)	171,767	39,564	380,993	160,765	275,334	6,579	174,735	1,209,737
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	8,215	3,224	1,477	2,864	6,647	12	2	22,441
Production ('000 bush)	87,323	28,317	27,417	26,899	106,975	316	42	277,289
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	907	723	31	525	1,158	35	1	3,380
Production ('000 bush)	8,235	6,859	450	3,299	19,759	1,014	12	39,628
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	367	305	342	1,157	416	24	..	2,611
Production ('000 bush)	4,834	2,708	8,965	12,379	7,027	884	..	36,798
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres)	586	1,165	119	429	318	179	4	2,800
Production ('000 tons)	806	1,556	295	418	421	309	5	3,811
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	1,831	8,664	12,472	..	..	..	..	22,967
Production (dried leaf '000 lb)	2,075	7,625	15,021	..	..	..	..	24,721
Onions—								
Area (acres)	1,116	3,617	2,951	1,682	340	146	*	9,852
Production (tons)	9,535	11,339	14,882	16,635	4,633	1,462	*	58,486
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	24,334	40,329	17,347	6,527	6,149	10,960	22	105,668
Production (tons)	122,795	215,941	106,429	63,331	70,469	79,058	89	658,112
Other Vegetables—Area (acres)	42,061	49,133	45,550	9,256	8,980	22,313	305	177,598
Fruit—Area (acres)	95,798	71,158	51,391	45,113	25,598	21,762	135	310,955
Vineyards—Area (acres)	22,155	48,725	3,400	58,129	7,665	..	..	140,074
Grapes for Table (tons)	7,783	13,236	5,009	1,031	2,177	..	..	29,236
Wine Made ('000 gals)	8,350	5,180	31	30,130	616	..	..	44,307
Currants (tons)	585	3,166	..	3,112	1,668	..	..	8,531
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	12,463	59,222	..	5,200	40	..	..	76,925
Livestock Numbers, 31 March 1968—								
Sheep ('000)	67,786	27,909	19,948	16,405	30,161	4,428	276	166,912
Cattle ('000)	4,555	3,474	7,361	695	1,427	564	1,143	19,218
Pigs ('000)	645	377	520	242	183	87	2	2,056
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	5,965	9,183	1,962	2,497	2,009	600	52	22,269
Lambs ('000)	6,134	5,815	529	1,521	1,164	525	51	15,740
Cattle ('000)	1,033	1,088	1,343	166	309	123	82	4,145
Calves ('000)	414	624	320	78	24	48	..	1,511
Pigs ('000)	908	700	735	310	242	143	12	3,049
Wool Production ('000 lb)	650,420	332,427	226,822	218,951	300,410	38,308	2,350	1,769,688
Whole Milk Production—								
All Purposes ('000 gals)	312,801	740,551	215,237	88,060	54,420	90,640	1,095	1,502,804
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	86,999	81,766	70,249	36,590	35,158	12,664	556	323,982
Shearing Machines (Stands)	73,434	43,596	18,791	29,786	24,799	4,824	312	195,542
Milking Machines (Units)	41,002	109,137	38,208	18,399	9,317	16,968	131	233,162
Gross Value of Production—								
Agriculture (\$'000)	328,564	221,960	308,922	127,288	234,484	47,309	929	1,269,456
Pastoral (\$'000)	431,411	355,318	273,438	129,504	158,754	30,821	15,983	1,395,231
Dairying (\$'000)	157,733	181,541	75,996	37,163	24,120	26,862	635	504,050

* Not available for publication.



FIGURE 6. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.

Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1967-68

For the season 1967-68, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 72,802, the area devoted to agriculture 7,849,231 acres, and the total area occupied 39,563,750 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 1967-68 (Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical District	Total Area of Districts (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres Occupied				Total
			For Agricultural Purposes*	For Pasture		Unproductive	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne†	Natural Grasses		
	'000						
Central ..	4,065	16,103	277	1,679	565	177	2,698
North-Central ..	2,930	4,619	111	1,094	821	86	2,112
Western ..	8,775	13,143	436	4,897	1,126	322	6,781
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,176	2,212	2,360	1,329	420	6,321
Mallee ..	10,784	6,169	3,179	1,371	2,479	674	7,704
Northern ..	6,337	11,887	1,382	2,478	1,609	136	5,604
North-Eastern ..	7,220	5,249	153	1,445	1,825	374	3,797
Gippsland ..	8,739	9,456	99	1,840	2,006	602	4,546
Total ..	56,246	72,802	7,849	17,163	11,761	2,791	39,564
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central ..	..	..	10.27	62.23	20.94	6.56	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.26	51.80	38.87	4.07	100.00
Western ..	..	..	6.43	72.22	16.60	4.75	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	34.99	37.34	21.03	6.64	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	41.27	17.80	32.18	8.75	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	24.66	44.21	28.71	2.42	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	4.03	38.06	48.06	9.85	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2.18	40.46	44.12	13.24	100.00
Total ..	..	..	19.84	43.38	29.72	7.06	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central ..	7.23	22.12	3.53	9.78	4.80	6.34	6.82
North-Central ..	5.21	6.35	1.41	6.37	6.98	3.08	5.34
Western ..	15.60	18.05	5.56	28.53	9.58	11.54	17.14
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.48	28.18	13.75	11.30	15.05	15.98
Mallee ..	19.17	8.47	40.50	7.99	21.08	24.15	19.47
Northern ..	11.27	16.33	17.61	14.44	13.68	4.87	14.16
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.21	1.95	8.42	15.52	13.40	9.60
Gippsland ..	15.54	12.99	1.26	10.72	17.06	21.57	11.49
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. Since this date the check of rural holdings has resulted in an increase as mentioned on page 312.

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

NOTE. Individual holdings may appear in more than one category.

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	26	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 Fertilisers

Fertilisers 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 fertilisers 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 1 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 fertiliser 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 1967-68 artificial fertilisers were used on 3,210,255 acres of wheat; 1,425,865 acres of other cereal crops; 82,072 acres of vegetables; 81,882 acres of orchards; 160,549 acres of other crops; and 11,358,673 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1967-68 amounted to 225,084 tons of single strength equivalent or 78.0 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops and 680,231 tons or 87.2 per cent of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilised, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilisers were used is shown below for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilised	Quantity Used	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilised	Quantity Used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
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
1967-68* ..	30,253	4,961	289	39,636	11,359	780

* Not strictly comparable with previous years due to changing coverage as mentioned on page 312.

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.

Before 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31 March—				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Area Treated	'000					
* † ..	acres	1,513	1,896	2,472	2,424	1,803
Topdressed or Seeded ..	acres	1,165	1,429	1,630	1,945	‡
Sprayed or Dusted	'000 acres	281	386	702	‡	266
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate ..	tons	71,382	92,213	110,550	‡	‡
Seed ..	'000 lb	39	162	56	139	310
Aircraft Utilisation (Flying Time) ..	hours	11,190	14,649	19,832	19,109	15,124

* Areas treated with more than one type of material on one operation are counted once only.

† Includes 66,305 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1964, 81,200 acres in 1965, and 139,910 acres in 1966. Figures for 1967 and 1968 not available for publication.

‡ 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 1964 to 1968 are given in the table below:

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31 March—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
Milking Machines—Units ..	98,321	101,994	105,004	108,664	109,137
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	39,433	41,112	41,689	43,510	43,596
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	68,954	71,950	73,668	76,678	78,721
Crawler Type ..	2,451	2,574	2,493	2,888	3,045
Rotary Hoes ..	10,205	11,757	12,016	12,305	13,112
Fertiliser Distributors and Broadcasters ..	28,757	29,212	28,219	30,948	30,560
Grain Drills—Combine ..	28,785	19,442	19,604	20,392	20,380
Other ..		9,846	9,586	9,574	9,187
Maize Planters ..	*	756	762	747	750
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters	14,131	14,177	13,963	14,319	14,556
Pick-up Balers ..	10,789	11,405	11,972	12,965	13,173
Forage Harvesters ..	1,284	1,305	1,625	1,913	1,951

* Not collected.

† Not strictly comparable with previous years—see page 312 for explanation.

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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856 to 1965, and Actual Area Each Year 1964 to 1968, under—		
	Crop*	Fallow	Total Cultivation*
		acres	
1856 to 1865	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866 to 1875	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876 to 1885	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886 to 1895	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896 to 1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906 to 1915	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916 to 1925	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926 to 1935	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936 to 1945	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946 to 1955	4,635,982	2,311,401	6,947,383
1956 to 1965	4,222,393	2,191,000	6,413,393
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
1968	5,202,729†	2,646,502†	7,849,231†

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956 to 1965 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is excluded in the above table.

† Includes 135,574 acres under crop and 55,814 acres under fallow resulting from change in coverage referred to on page 312.

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 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS,
1967-68**

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		\$'000
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2-row	287,013	2,550,225 bush	3,131
6-row	18,000	158,494 bush	129
Maize	917	31,975 bush	48
Oats	722,928	6,859,360 bush	6,723
Rye	9,578	42,351 bush	57
Wheat	3,223,880	28,317,203 bush	43,856
Hay—			
Barley an Rye	14,974	16,648 tons	387
Lucerne.. .. .	78,436	158,561 tons	6,445
Meadow	567,465	867,074 tons	28,585
Oaten	393,087	419,624 tons	11,310
Wheaten	110,990	94,555 tons	2,360
Green Fodder	106,934	.. .. .	3,022
Grey and Other Field Peas	14,640	58,221 bush	148
Grass and Clover Seed	11,232	13,735 centals	659
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet	465	544 cwt fibre	14
		421 cwt seed	3
Linseed	9,365	16,088 bush	104
Hops	761	9,922 cwt	908
Mustard	1,103	2,146 cwt	28
Tobacco	8,664	68,076 cwt	7,915
Vegetables—			
Onions	3,617	11,339 tons	1,427
Potatoes	40,329	215,941 tons	18,566
Other	49,133	206,854 tons	22,536
Stock Fodder—			
Pumpkins and Root Crops	9,698	.. .. .	708
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	2,871	13,236 tons	2,414
Wine	6,071	26,359 tons	1,106
Drying	35,860	259,161 tons .. ..	..
		54,171 tons of sultanas	16,665
		5,051 tons of raisins	1,473
		3,166 tons of currants	1,138
Vines, Unproductive	3,923	.. .. .	..
Orchards—			
Productive	55,940	.. .. .	34,462
Unproductive	15,218	.. .. .	..
All Other Crops	9,248	.. .. .	5,633
Total Crops	5,812,340	.. .. .	221,960

* 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 1967-68.

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
1967-68**

Crops Grown	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	509	279	561	3,735	2,688	3,376	455	47	11,650
Oats ..	329	377	1,146	2,183	1,027	2,420	633	37	8,152
Barley ..	443	67	265	711	752	928	80	86	3,332
Maize ..	5	..	2	..	..	2	13	59	81
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	317	36	197	3	..	9	31	380	973
All Other ..	880	345	1,430	82	134	415	314	797	4,397
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,523	377	503	5	18	21	114	458	3,019
Onions ..	243	..	209	3	21	10	2	9	497
Other									
Vegetables	1,363	27	329	35	378	408	40	188	2,768
Orchards ..	1,686	145	59	75	1,121	970	114	51	4,221
Vineyards ..	6	2	1	4	2,316	139	22	..	2,490
Grass and									
Clover Seed	5	40	11	2	10	46	89	1	204
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	322	..	342*

* Excluding share-farmers

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1967-68 is given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1967-68
(Acres)**

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	35,647	20,087	41,326	983,456	1,471,248	614,752	53,902	3,462	3,223,880
Oats ..	15,567	16,695	87,787	211,969	157,649	201,825	29,235	2,201	722,928
Barley ..	37,219	1,892	11,579	65,794	111,821	68,736	2,857	5,115	305,013
Maize ..	25	..	13	..	..	15	192	672	917
Field Peas ..	4,910	432	2,091	3,249	3,395	202	140	221	14,640
All Hay ..	148,652	62,882	242,450	110,753	43,595	316,286	94,014	146,320	1,164,952
Green Fodder	19,677	7,618	45,566	2,389	2,994	8,798	5,493	14,399	106,934
Grass and Clover									
for Seed ..	134	1,862	314	31	1,433	2,828	4,240	390	11,232
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	352	8,312	..	8,664
Potatoes ..	21,369	5,570	6,111	16	173	51	926	6,113	40,329
Onions ..	1,174	..	2,252	3	55	65	2	66	3,617
All Other									
Vegetables ..	22,028	119	13,000	146	3,366	3,778	289	6,407	49,133
Vines ..	22	70	116	849	45,398	835	1,435	..	48,725
Orchards ..	22,295	2,039	526	2,258	8,226	33,683	1,672	459	71,158
All Other Crops	5,463	530	13,416	628	10,086	3,402	1,708	4,985	40,218
Total Area under									
Crop	334,182	119,796	466,547	1,381,541	1,859,439	1,255,608	204,417	190,810	5,812,340
Land in Fallow	41,034	16,281	52,540	839,126	1,333,265	312,967	16,526	34,763	2,646,502
Total Area under									
Cultivation ..	375,216	136,077	519,087	2,220,667	3,192,704	1,568,575	220,943	225,573	8,458,842

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1967-68

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush	568,650	258,870	330,751	7,181,115	9,706,871	9,195,305	1,015,669	59,972	28,317,203
Oats "	268,364	274,510	818,248	1,449,535	357,145	2,892,641	781,630	17,287	6,859,360
Barley "	650,467	33,521	91,954	245,153	510,331	1,058,810	47,850	70,633	2,708,719
Maize "	862	..	..	..	..	95	705	30,313	31,975
Field Peas "	11,651	1,446	3,907	309	1,201	79	268	546	19,407
All Hay tons	199,701	79,226	255,954	88,703	34,363	508,207	156,062	234,246	1,556,462
Grass and Clover for									
Seed centals	58	1,469	558	57	2,828	5,031	3,681	53	13,735
Tobacco cwt	..	..	..	..	..	2,503	65,572	..	68,075
Potatoes tons	112,049	33,581	30,267	87	915	174	3,116	35,752	215,941
Onions "	5,306	..	5,063	4	348	340	2	276	11,339
Wine Made gal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,180,157
Dried Vine Fruit—									
Raisins ton	..	..	..	..	5,051	..	..	..	5,051
Sultanas "	..	..	..	..	54,171	..	..	..	54,171
Currants "	..	..	..	..	3,166	..	..	..	3,166

* 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. bush of which about 65 per cent was exported. Grain yields during these 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. However, in the 1967-68 drought, wheat production fell to 29 mill. bush and the average yield to 8.8 bush per acre.

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 inches in the north-west of the State to about 20-23 inches 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. Nitrogenous fertilisers are used in particular circumstances, viz., on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Mallee and on heavily cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but heavy losses occur due to foot rot and cereal cyst nematode in some seasons. 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 limited areas of a semi-hard variety are 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, 226 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$28,759,000. 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 receivals.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 107·9 mill. bush of wheat. In comparison with the 1967-68 season when 26,850,000 bush of bulk wheat and 825,000 bush of bulk barley were delivered to the Board, in the 1968-69 season a record 93,675,000 bush of bulk wheat and 5,800,000 bush of bulk barley were received into the Board's storages.

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	1,726	1,763	1,731	1,974	1,435
Capital Facilities Allowance	1,258	1,946	2,205	2,401	2,544
Interest on Investments	326	358	373	437	482
Other	13	..	..	..	3
Total Revenue	3,324	4,067	4,309	4,812	4,464
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	1,023	1,362	1,317	1,517	1,093
Administration Expenses	336	400	414	457	342
Depreciation and Renewals	392	421	504	544	571
Interest on Loans	826	1,058	1,230	1,348	1,420
Sinking Fund Charges	158	212	231	255	269
Appropriations to Reserves	637	293	493	788	762
Other .. ..	..	3	45	2	6
Total Expenditure	3,372	3,749	4,234	4,911	4,463
Net Surplus	-48	318	75	-99	1
Fixed Assets (At 31 October)	19,157	23,880	26,611	28,909	30,700
Loan Indebtedness (At 31 October)—					
State Government	1,780	1,755	1,729	1,706	1,683
Public	15,099	20,424	22,202	23,723	24,899

*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. Before 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 1968. This Act authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1975 (seven seasons) but limits the application of the revised guaranteed price provisions to wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1973 (five seasons). Negotiations between the growers and the Government will be held before September 1973 to review the guarantee provisions.

Constitution

The Board comprises fourteen members, two growers from each of the five mainland States together with the Chairman, a finance member, a millers' representative, 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, having due regard to the provisions of the International Grains Arrangement to which the Australian Government is a signatory.

The current five year Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan commenced with the 1968-69 crop and provides for a guaranteed price to wheat growers on up to 200 mill. bush of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price is no longer linked with the cost of production but, for the 1968-69 season, was set at \$1.45 per bush f.o.b.; at the commencement of each of the remaining four seasons this price may be varied according to changes in relevant costs associated with the production, transport, handling or storage of wheat.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during the 1967-68 season were 27,819,000 bush including 3,516,000 bush of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages at railway sidings operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 640,000 bush of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages in Victoria.

The 1967-68 crop was grown under adverse conditions due to inadequate rainfall throughout 1967. The most affected areas were in the western half of the State, namely, the Mallee and Wimmera, which received a record low rainfall and sowed 75 per cent of the State's acreage. The northern and north-eastern sectors performed reasonably well due to fair rains in May and well timed—but below normal—falls in the winter and spring.

The State yield per acre from the 1967-68 crop was only 8.8 bush—the lowest since 1959-60. The f.a.q. standard was set at 65 lb per bush.

Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is determined 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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
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	63½
1967-68 ..	11,056	3,224	28,317	8·78	43,856	65

* 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 cereal cyst nematode (eelworm), stem rust, leaf rust, septoria, 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 and the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham where the hybridisation is carried out, the early generations raised, and the initial quality and disease testing done. This work is supplemented by regional selection centres in other 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. After the early generation quality testing, which is done at the State Research Farm, Werribee, and the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham, 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), Raneë 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 continuing 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 1965–66, 1966–67, and 1967–68. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (In Order of Popularity). Season 1967–68	1965–66		1966–67		1967–68	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	1,465,356	47·06	1,531,146	48·34	1,562,248	46·84
Olympic ..	722,294	23·19	744,798	23·51	823,033	24·68
Pinnacle ..	583,162	18·73	522,294	16·49	473,854	14·21
Heron ..	82,306	2·64	112,102	3·54	152,488	4·57
Emblem ..	57,114	1·83	87,421	2·76	110,491	3·31
Summit ..	..	..	1,684	0·05	63,371	1·90
Insignia 49 ..	66,537	2·14	61,729	1·95	55,226	1·66
Sherpa ..	46,922	1·51	33,426	1·06	30,864	0·93
Falcon ..	13,077	0·42	15,557	0·49	15,212	0·46
Beacon ..	20,384	0·65	16,257	0·51	14,969	0·45
Quadrat ..	18,269	0·59	12,546	0·40	9,415	0·28
Stockade ..	10,384	0·33	7,623	0·24	4,640	0·14
All Other Varieties ..	28,069	0·91	20,899	0·66	19,059	0·57
Total ..	3,113,874	100·00	3,167,482	100·00	3,334,870	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 normally 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. While the average annual grain production is about 20 mill. bush (40 lb per bush), it was 31 mill. bush in 1966-67, and 6.9 mill. bush in 1967-68.

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 bush 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 in normal seasons with an average production of about 335,000 tons. About double the normal acreage was cut for hay during the 1967-68 drought and production increased by about 100,000 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 1967-68) for hay was 393,087 acres, and for grain 722,928 acres, which produced 419,624 tons of hay, and 6,859,360 bush of grain, respectively. The area of oats sown for

grazing purposes amounted to 274,987 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			'000 acres	'000 bush	bush	\$'000
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
1967-68	..	..	723	6,859	9·49	6,723

* 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. bush (50 lb per bush), but, after that, area and production declined until the mid 1960s when acreage increased from 187,000 in 1964-65 to 305,000 in 1967-68. 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 wheaten stubble land. The variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area until recently. Now a smaller area in the northern Mallee is also sown to Noyep. A new variety, Weeah, produced by the Department of Agriculture, was introduced in 1968. Superphosphate is the standard fertiliser applied. Average district yields are about 19 bush 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, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1962, is now being grown to an increasing

extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the newer varieties have slightly superior quality characteristics. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 32 bush per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are much 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, has 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 most 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 1963–64 to 1967–68 :

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
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	23.19	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
1967-68 ..	287	18	2,550	158	8.89	8.81	8.88	3,261

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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
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
1967-68 ..	4,723	825	92	917	29,252	2,723	31,975	34.87	48

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bush		\$'000
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
1967-68	9,578	42,351	4.42	57

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 346-8.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1967-68

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
Wheaten	110,990	94,555	0·85
Oaten	393,087	419,624	1·07
Lucerne	78,436	158,561	2·02
Barley, Rye, etc.	14,974	16,648	1·11
Meadow	567,465	867,074	1·53
Total	1,164,952	1,556,462	1·34

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1967-68 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31 March 1968 :

**VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)**

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1967-68	Stocks at 31 March 1968	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	49,384	14,238	134,264
North-Central	3,776	3,460	44,484
Western	6,915	6,361	144,377
Wimmera	1,133	4,118	48,606
Mallee	1,153	4,032	24,938
Northern	11,167	12,118	364,623
North-Eastern	18,787	16,645	133,836
Gippsland	68,456	21,167	208,906
Total	160,771	82,139	1,104,034

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production*	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
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
1967-68	..	..	40,329	215,941	5.35	18,566

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows : 22,897 tons in 1963-64 ; 23,795 tons in 1964-65 ; 27,851 tons in 1965-66 ; 26,394 tons in 1966-67 ; and 28,783 tons in 1967-68.

† Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1967-68, these areas were responsible for 98 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
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
1967-68	..	..	3,617	11,339	3.13	1,427

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 inch rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period up to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and because of their susceptibility to disease.

Greater stability has been given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season		Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
		acres		bush	\$'000
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	18.51	302
1967-68	.. ..	9,365	32,176	3.44	104

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 also 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 28·5 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	cwt (dry)		\$'000
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
1967-68	..	..	8,664	68,076	7·86	7,915

Further Reference, 1963 ; Marketing of Tobacco, 1969

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and about 120,000 acres are used for orchards or vineyards. The three most important districts are the area within 50 miles of Melbourne (apples, dessert tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn Valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee region (dried vine fruit and citrus).

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 25 and 35 inches. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas additional irrigation is essential from January to March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 inches, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 19 inches and in the Mallee only 10 inches. In these districts elaborate irrigation schemes of the Lower Murray Valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected mainly by gravity except for small areas of citrus under spray irrigation.

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 cultivation. 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Growers	4,769	4,486	4,435	4,563	4,221
Area acres	76,796	75,509	75,001	73,519	71,158
Gross Value of Fruit Produced (\$'000)	26,396	28,433	34,977	32,327	34,462
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples bush	3,298,851	4,394,197	4,206,028	4,356,989	3,874,995
Pears "	4,771,604	4,025,455	5,453,339	4,700,818	5,341,706
Quinces "	29,909	19,915	21,946	25,089	15,935
Apricots "	352,557	293,497	545,547	529,551	503,965
Cherries "	109,783	117,721	140,207	120,731	178,410
Nectarines "	21,717	28,910	33,323	36,723	37,372
Peaches "	1,827,910	2,362,620	2,602,822	2,731,525	3,344,333
Plums "	137,431	144,069	154,453	147,643	145,202
Prunes "	19,332	28,360	20,397	21,421	15,892
Lemons and Limes "	105,115	148,237	120,554	147,881	169,596
Oranges—					
Navels "	479,580	541,371	437,318	454,929	452,903
Valencias "	605,916	662,585	537,940	660,194	638,522
Other Oranges "	48,879	40,337	36,389	28,647	29,849
Mandarins "	36,410	46,668	41,207	64,350	80,286
Grapefruit "	88,596	83,650	82,399	73,273	86,954
Figs "	2,462	1,362	1,314	1,127	602
Passion-fruit "	5,762	3,844	3,520	3,914	5,356
Olives "	36,367	11,004	36,471	15,030	38,070
Gooseberries cwt	606	722	735	872	599
Loganberries "	1,451	1,193	1,098	909	819
Raspberries "	3,018	2,827	3,268	2,859	3,091
Strawberries "	16,817	20,112	19,947	24,387	30,464
Youngberries "	3,607	4,221	4,711	4,044	4,403
Other Berries "	978	657	666	903	771
Almonds lb	69,366	45,750	51,322	32,522	34,484
Filberts "	14,750	11,420	12,060	11,680	5,840
Walnuts "	150,982	99,270	138,930	69,606	158,272

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 342-3.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb)

Year Ended 31 March—	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
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
1968	18,407	3,628	4,313	230,560	481	257,389

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially; the latest figures available are for the season 1967-68. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts of holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1964-65 and 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS**

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, etc.					
	1964-65			1967-68		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples	1,622,392	642,444	2,264,836	1,637,939	523,087	2,161,026
Pears	1,269,225	491,594	1,760,819	1,437,252	356,080	1,793,332
Quinces	8,269	716	8,985	5,680	549	6,229
Plums	125,662	41,901	167,563	112,911	39,143	152,054
Prunes	21,652	6,086	27,738	15,496	2,642	18,138
Cherries	121,270	94,184	215,454	140,106	81,752	221,858
Peaches	1,176,184	291,910	1,468,094	1,140,965	279,718	1,420,683
Apricots	298,434	37,010	335,444	265,826	52,367	318,193
Nectarines	21,937	14,593	36,530	28,076	13,224	41,300
Oranges—						
Navels	180,459	82,914	263,373	202,853	64,590	267,443
Valencias	226,765	123,886	350,651	281,834	68,917	350,751
Other Oranges	13,751	6,453	20,204	10,153	1,105	11,258
Mandarins	29,611	28,032	57,643	48,965	16,638	65,603
Grapefruit	20,988	5,640	26,628	25,795	6,940	32,735
Lemons and Limes	71,284	26,531	97,815	71,497	30,266	101,763
Figs	1,830	842	2,672	1,733	916	2,649
Raspberries	221,900	30,000	251,900	200,000	46,000	246,000
Loganberries	72,146	1,590	73,736	24,645	795	25,440
Strawberries	8,302,500	495,000	8,797,500	8,475,000	1,350,000	9,825,000
Gooseberries	28,500	5,100	33,600	31,200	10,800	42,000
Youngberries	64,883	3,536	68,419	62,115	10,455	72,570
Other Berries	10,106	10,106	20,212	13,650	1,950	15,600
Olives	86,032	51,830	137,862	62,847	20,174	83,021
Passion-fruit	8,484	4,282	12,766	20,085	7,150	27,235
Almonds	15,307	1,264	16,571	8,148	1,070	9,218
Walnuts	5,895	1,623	7,518	5,061	1,574	6,635
Filberts	4,876	282	5,158	2,280	259	2,539

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 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,
SEASON 1967-68

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Growers .. No.	1,686	145	59	75	1,121	970	114	51	4,221
Area .. acres	22,295	2,039	526	2,258	8,226	33,683	1,672	459	71,158
Apples .. trees	1,470,581	146,890	52,717	11,571	17,366	328,958	100,289	32,654	2,161,026
Pears .. "	161,573	53,186	515	4,539	3,029	1,567,638	751	2,101	1,793,332
Peaches .. "	233,612	2,588	268	10,726	19,285	1,150,598	878	2,728	1,420,683
Apricots .. "	21,010	3,091	577	6,104	66,153	220,460	303	495	318,193
Plums .. "	67,048	3,465	209	864	33,514	46,515	234	205	152,054
Prunes .. "	411	61	17	5,816	4,272	7,542	9	10	18,138
Cherries .. "	194,306	3,318	9	1,151	888	14,405	6,916	865	221,858
Quinces .. "	3,773	43	13	131	216	2,037	12	4	6,229
Nectarines .. "	21,230	264	92	200	12,680	6,295	344	195	41,300
Figs .. "	639	2	8	43	77	1,856	14	10	2,649
Olives .. "	286	380	..	43,426	35,509	866	2,494	60	83,021
Oranges .. "	153	2	2	53	500,172	126,472	1,280	1,318	629,452
Mandarins .. "	5	..	1	6	62,862	2,672	56	1	65,603
Grapefruit .. "	84	..	1	1	22,733	9,877	33	6	32,735
Lemons and Limes .. "	56,781	8	2	262	21,190	21,887	1,255	378	101,763
Passion-fruit .. vines	8,475	270	..	..	2,174	3,235	4,785	8,296	27,235
Strawberries .. plants	9,562,728	82,396	56,250	15,000	3,750	18,750	44,918	41,208	9,825,000
Raspberries .. bushes	239,032	..	..	..	..	983	..	5,985	246,000
Loganberries .. "	24,651	..	..	..	..	789	..	..	25,440
Gooseberries .. "	37,500	3,600	..	..	..	900	..	..	42,000
Youngberries .. "	71,336	..	773	..	..	461	..	..	72,570
Other Berries .. "	15,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,600
Almonds .. trees	588	102	2	1,519	1,778	1,589	3,624	16	9,218
Walnuts .. "	689	35	2	9	413	319	4,440	728	6,635
Filberts .. "	173	..	..	..	9	1	2,346	10	2,539

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 1967-68 amounted to 54,171 tons of sultanas, 3,166 tons of currants, and 5,051 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.

Growing of Grapes for Wine, 1964; Dried Fruits Industry, 1967; Wine, 1968

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons, 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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		
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
1967-68 ..	2,490	44,802	3,923	5,975	5,180	101,014	1,083,418	63,314

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 50,000 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 inches. 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 335-6.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1967-68

Type	Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
	acres	tons	\$'000
Potatoes	40,329	215,941	18,566
Onions	3,617	11,339	1,427
Carrots	2,048	27,581	3,356
Parsnips	635	8,055	1,405
Beetroot	222	1,962	258
Tomatoes	4,338	54,715	4,919
French Beans	3,934	4,344	932
Green Peas—			
Sold in Pod	5,593	5,053	1,386
Canning, etc. (Pod Equivalent)	19,251	16,509*	1,479
Cabbages	1,712	21,383	978
Cauliflowers	2,357	30,535	1,982
Brussels Sprouts	717	2,699	691
Lettuce	2,108	7,796	1,510
Pumpkins	1,986	8,885	913
Other Vegetables	4,232	17,337	2,728
Total	93,079	434,134	42,530

* Shelled weight 7,421 tons.

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 321-3. 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 1964 to 1968. 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
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
1968 " " ..	†	3,474‡		27,909‡	377‡

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years before 1943 or for 1964 onwards.

† Not collected.

‡ Includes 122,000 cattle, 842,000 sheep and 19,000 pigs resulting from coverage check—see page 312.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March 1966 appears on page 316. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March 1962 appear on pages 577 to 589 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.

Before 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 1968, set out in the following table, are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH 1968
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land	
Cattle—									
Bulls for Service—									
Bulls, 1 Year and over—									
Dairy Breeds	6	1	8	1	1	9	2	11	39
Beef Breeds	6	2	10	1	1	4	6	7	37
Bull Calves—Under 1 Year—									
Dairy Breeds	2	*	3	*	*	3	1	4	15
Beef Breeds	2	1	4	1	*	2	2	2	15
Cows and Heifers for Milk and Cream—									
Cows in Milk ..	116	11	112	6	10	237	28	216	737
Cows Dry ..	67	10	148	4	3	39	51	140	463
Heifers—1 Year and over ..	53	7	72	3	4	81	23	95	338
Heifer Calves—Under 1 Year	47	6	71	3	5	89	22	102	345
House Cows and Heifers ..	4	2	5	4	2	4	3	3	26
Other Cattle and Calves for Meat Production—									
Cows and Heifers ..	120	46	179	17	11	79	141	150	741
Calves—Under 1 Year ..	70	29	74	12	10	73	81	99	449
Other ..	41	15	33	4	3	43	57	74	270
Total Cattle ..	535	129	720	55	51	664	418	903	3,474
Pigs	64	10	30	24	21	130	39	59	377
Sheep	2,413	2,435	9,787	3,798	1,220	3,956	2,106	2,193	27,909

* More than nil but less than 500.

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, with closure of some of the smaller factories and transport of supplies from their districts by tanker to larger factories.

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 103 dairy manufacturing establishments in Victoria, these being in the hands of about fifty-nine 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 and cream, reduced cream, milo, 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.

Further information may be found on pages 431 to 437 of this *Year Book*.

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
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
1968	..	..	‡	1,200	734,451	181,541

* Includes subsidy.

† Details of cow-keepers and dairy cows from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. Before 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 346.

‡ 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
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
1968	..	..	241,245	75,553	95,064	24,258	37,399

* 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 349.

Further Reference, 1964

Eradication of Tuberculosis, 1962; Sharefarming in the Dairying Industry, 1967

Pig Industry

Victoria is one of the major pig producing States of Australia, but has a lower than average ratio of pigs to people, and therefore draws a substantial part of her supplies of pig meat from other States.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters but eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides only about 10 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. That is due partly to traditional eating habits, and partly to the relative costs of sheep and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrate foods such as grain. Pigs have a limited capacity for consuming pasture. Pigs have always been used to salvage waste and by-products from the production, processing, and eating of human foods. The low cost of such foods enables pigs to be raised and sold profitably. When the supply of salvage fed pigs is insufficient to satisfy demands, grain and other foods are fed to pigs in increasing quantities, either with the salvaged foods or separately. Such pig production is more costly and is therefore sensitive to variations in the selling price of pigs. The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk and whey, the by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture, and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s, more milk was used for human food and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became based more on grain feeding and depended less on milk. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter of eight pigs when she is twelve months old, her pigs can be ready for pork when four months old, or for bacon when six months old, and then the sow can produce her second litter. There are large variations in the annual production of pigs and they cause more violent fluctuations in the prices farmers receive for their pigs. The variations

in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions. There is usually ample grain to maintain pig production. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, over one third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported.

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 1968 was 376,990. About 75 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 1968

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig-keepers
Central	929	9,533	53,659	64,121	931
North-Central	215	1,499	8,405	10,119	351
Western	637	4,482	24,422	29,541	795
Wimmera	586	3,954	19,550	24,090	987
Mallee	540	3,200	16,931	20,671	808
Northern	1,959	19,655	108,683	130,297	1,487
North-Eastern	793	6,022	32,200	39,015	828
Gippsland	969	8,486	49,681	59,136	976
Total	6,628	56,831	313,531	376,990	7,163

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 1968 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS),
31 MARCH 1968
(‘000)

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Romney Marsh	Border Leicester	South-down	Merino Comeback	Crossbred	Other	Total
Central	591	424	140	58	26	61	26	156	895	35	2,413
North-Central	1,287	272	28	33	13	53	12	153	568	16	2,435
Western	4,245	2,209	689	60	442	74	22	711	1,287	48	9,787
Wimmera	2,973	340	7	20	33	55	2	64	288	16	3,798
Mallee	603	62	4	35	2	50	*	54	400	11	1,220
Northern	1,437	317	32	121	17	106	18	181	1,676	50	3,956
North-Eastern	799	236	72	50	19	49	8	137	716	20	2,106
Gippsland	875	222	10	32	47	61	20	128	774	24	2,193
Total	12,810	4,082	982	410	598	509	109	1,584	6,605	220	27,909

* More than nil but less than 500.

The following table shows the breeds of rams in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31 March 1968 :

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31 MARCH 1968

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Border Leicester	South-down	Other	Total
Central	4,521	5,345	1,554	9,044	1,508	5,434	4,669	32,075
North-Central	7,822	3,013	390	5,498	3,137	2,419	2,383	24,662
Western	50,984	31,199	9,712	7,802	2,967	3,954	19,081	125,699
Wimmera	23,778	5,814	73	2,932	4,454	82	3,069	40,202
Mallee	3,846	961	34	5,678	4,416	53	2,346	17,334
Northern	9,775	3,319	314	20,483	9,100	1,806	5,733	50,530
North-Eastern	4,540	2,082	678	8,762	3,354	1,351	3,739	24,506
Gippsland	6,433	2,493	152	4,475	2,420	3,672	5,252	24,897
Total	111,699	54,226	12,907	64,674	31,356	18,771	46,272	339,905

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 345. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 346.

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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
		'000		per cent
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
1968	11,797	11,557	9,255	80

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 1967-68

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb		lb	
Central ..	2,448	561	21,378	1,461	8.73	2.60
North-Central ..	2,567	509	23,627	1,292	9.20	2.54
Western ..	10,573	2,413	90,303	5,944	8.54	2.46
Wimmera ..	3,933	912	38,249	2,326	9.72	2.55
Mallee ..	1,170	328	11,946	934	10.21	2.84
Northern ..	3,650	1,076	35,235	2,896	9.65	2.69
North-Eastern ..	2,097	531	18,456	1,267	8.80	2.38
Gippsland ..	1,868	609	17,849	1,667	9.56	2.74
Total ..	28,304	6,940	257,042	17,787	9.08	2.56

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	
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
1967-68 ..	28,304	6,940	257,042	17,787	9.08	2.56

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
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
1967-68 ..	274,829	57,598	332,427	133,213	40.07

Sheep and Wool Growing Districts, 1967; Wool Marketing, 1963; 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 this State.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry since the United States is interested mainly in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy and beef cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle are close to the prices paid 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 lamb is irregular largely because of variations in quality and supply affecting price. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where lambs can be carried through for marketing from February to September. The supply of lambs is less from areas where the season favours marketing from February to September and growers have more control over lamb selling at prices above export parity.

Boneless mutton exports mainly to the United States and Japan have provided a good market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods.

Pig production varies every few years but the trend is generally upward, in line with the human population. Almost all the pig meat produced is eaten in Australia. Although the consumption of pig meat per head of population in Australia is increasing slowly, it is only 10 per cent of the total meat consumption and is low in relation to that of other nations. There is considerable interstate trade in pig meat, as Victoria and New South Wales are net importers from the other States.

The American influence on Victoria's standard of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Few people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase in broilers, turkeys, and ducks.

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 2.5 lb of poultry feed to produce 1 lb of poultry meat, and a 3.5 lb chicken is grown in ten 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 as 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. Turkey meat is also cheap and plentiful.

The main broiler 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, while considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 to 15,000 broilers, about four times a year. Chickens are stocked at a rate of 0.5–0.8 sq ft of floor space per bird. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 120,000 to 160,000 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 4,000 to 6,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms, employing labour, with up to 20,000 layers, and a smaller number of much larger farms.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. 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 grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their 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 210 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 when 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, chicken drugs and equipment, and the University of Melbourne.

Egg Marketing

Official marketing authorities, operating under State and Federal laws, are mainly responsible for the marketing of eggs in Australia.

In Victoria, the Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board, also known as the Victorian Egg Board, is an organisation owned and financed by the poultry farmers and is incorporated, in common with several other agricultural marketing boards, under the Marketing of Primary Products Act.

The Board began in 1937 as a result of a vote of eligible producers throughout the State. It comprises five members—three poultry farmers, one businessman nominated by the Minister of Agriculture, and an agricultural economist from the Department of Agriculture. The Government does not subsidise the Egg Board, but a report is tabled in Parliament each year by the Minister of Agriculture. Following a Parliamentary Select Committee Inquiry, in 1951, major amendments were made to the Marketing of Primary Products Act, particularly about the constitution of the Board. In 1965, a further amendment to the Act ensured that all eggs sold to consumers in Victoria are graded and tested, excepting those from "small producers" who own forty or less hens over six months old.

The only eggs not handled by the Board and its appointed agents are those in special categories, including eggs from "small producers" and those sent interstate. Eggs coming from interstate must be graded and tested by the Board under the 1965 amendment.

Included in the Board's egg handling system are approximately 700 producers who are exempted from the requirement of delivering their eggs to the various authorised packing stations. They sell and deliver the eggs direct to retailers and consumers, and are known as "producer agents". The eggs are, however, subject to the grading and marketing requirements of the Board.

In addition, the Board must ensure the supply and distribution of eggs at reasonable prices to consumers in Victoria.

A Commonwealth levy, for all laying hens over six months, is collected by the Board. Commonwealth grants are made to the industry, particularly to the Egg Marketing Boards in each State, to the extent of the Hen Levy Fund (known as the Poultry Industry Trust Fund). The grants are used for industry stabilisation, and no direct Commonwealth subsidy to the industry is involved, except for a small sum on a dollar for dollar basis in respect of approved research expenditure.

Export is conducted by the Australian Egg Board on behalf of all State Egg Marketing Authorities. Consultations on export and other national matters are organised through the Australian Egg Board and the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia. This Council was set up in 1962 and is recognised by all State and Commonwealth Governments as representing the egg industry. It consists of all members of the State Egg Marketing Boards—about 70 per cent producers and 30 per cent Government and consumer representatives.

In its marketing operation, the Board pools the revenues from all markets, domestic and overseas. After deducting expenses, the net proceeds are distributed to the producers in accordance with the quantity, grade, and quality of eggs delivered by the individual producers during the pool year.

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 :			Breeding		
		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. The 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. 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED*

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†
	'000				
Sheep	7,306	7,136	8,160	7,310	9,227
Lambs	5,342	5,433	5,205	5,875	5,816
Bulls and Bullocks	292	295	270	244	237
Cows	509	577	558	485	516
Young Cattle.. ..	312	365	359	361	337
Calves—Bobby	668	675	622	570	673
Other			44	77	
Pigs	533	601	705	699	701
Number of Slaughter-houses	282	270	262	263	240

* Includes numbers of livestock condemned as being unsuitable for human consumption.

† Average dressed weights per carcass during 1967-68 were: Sheep 42.08 lb; Lambs 34.31 lb; Bulls and Bullocks 599.61 lb; Cows 418.00 lb; Young Cattle 331.79 lb; Bobby Calves 40.79 lb; Other Calves 125.21 lb; Pigs 106.28 lb.

Frozen Meat Exported, 1969

Honey Industry

Victoria's hardwood forests each year provide an important contribution to the wealth of the State by virtue of timber production for various purposes. However, one little known facet of forest productivity is the annual harvest of honey and beeswax collected by bees from many species of eucalypts in all parts of the State. Today, Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activities. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 95 per cent of the total—with the balance made up of ground flora species such as clover and Paterson's Curse.

In recent years some concern has been felt in the industry at the increasing pressure for alienation of some types of Crown land for agricultural purposes. Much of this land has in the past been reliable bee keeping country because of its natural tree and shrub flora. These lands are generally cleared after alienation and so are lost for honey production. Parts of the Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and north-east are areas most affected.

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 enterprises 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.

Pollination of agricultural crops is a further aspect of the industry which has received considerable attention. Each year in the past, thousands of colonies have been hired out to fruit and seed growers to ensure profitable sets of seed and fruit. However, in recent years, the advent of the newer types of insecticides and their increasing popularity, especially with fruit growers, has caused concern amongst apiarists, many of whom are no longer prepared to lease hives of bees for pollination because of serious bee losses following spray application of certain types of insecticides. It is anticipated that, with the increasing use of some of these chemicals, pollination of agricultural crops may become a serious problem in Victoria and elsewhere. The application of insecticides with the spreading of superphosphate on pastures, especially in irrigation areas, is also causing concern.

Marketing has always been a great problem to the industry. Violent fluctuations in the annual honey crop are always, in the absence of any organised marketing scheme, attended by similar fluctuations in

prices. Considerable carry-overs occasionally aggravate this. However, late in 1962, Federal Parliament passed enabling legislation for the establishment of the Australian Honey Board. The functions of the Board are to regulate export of, and export prices for, honey. The activities of the Board are financed by means of a levy on domestic consumption of honey and a publicity and research programme is being undertaken.

In 1967, the Australian Honey Board established a finance scheme to enable apiarists to hold stocks of honey off the market in times of glut or poor prices. In 1968, the Department of Primary Industry developed an equalisation proposal for stabilising home and export market prices. The scheme is presently being considered by the industry.

State interest in the industry is authorised by the *Bees Act* 1966 and extends to disease control, advisory services, research into the problems of the industry, and hygiene in the production and processing of honey. An Apicultural Research Unit is in operation at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1964 to 1968 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	
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
1968 ..	1,298	95,108	7,580	92	1,114	67

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consisted of 5,670,014 acres of reserved forest at 30 June 1969 and over this area the Forests Commission had 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER ('000 Cu Ft)

Item	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	67,371	68,159	69,499	68,880	70,129
Softwoods—					
Indigenous Forest Pines ..	13	2	..	..	..
Plantation Grown Pines ..	10,853	12,398	14,377	15,325	14,037
Total Logs	78,237	80,559	83,876	84,205	84,166
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above) Estimated Volume—					
Firewood *	19,721	18,602	18,572	14,990	12,293
Other †	4,684	4,805	5,475	4,793	4,677

* 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.

Although Victorian sawmillers maintained their production of sawn timber at about the usual level of recent years their intake of logs during 1967–68 was lower than for several years past. They were apparently able to draw on stocks accumulated during the long period of good logging weather during the previous year. For the first time in many years there was a slight decline in the intake of sawlogs of plantation grown pine. Manufacture of paper and panel products (hardboard, particle board) also consumed slightly less raw material than in the previous year, but this decrease is probably only temporary.

The State-wide drought, by decreasing the amount of ready cash available to the farming community, was responsible for the overall decline in volume of "other" timber entering trade. A sharp reduction in requirements of fencing timber more than balanced some recovery in output of railway sleepers and power transmission poles.

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 5,000 and 3,000 acres, respectively, are being planted each year. The total net area of State softwood plantations at 31 December 1968, was 87,256 acres, the total annual planting being approximately 10,000 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; it 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 77,803 acres or 89 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 109,900 acres at 31 December 1968, 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
1964	3,274	1,385
1965	4,026	2,037
1966	4,412	2,408
1967	4,830	2,323
1968	4,618	1,968

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.

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of forty-six base stations, 190 mobiles, 180 hand held portables, and 450 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.

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-one forest districts. The Commission maintains a radio laboratory and a fire equipment workshop. It 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.

Fire Protection

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel and the areas of State forests burnt in the period 1963-64 to 1967-68 were as follows :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Grazing Interests	1	..	1	..	4
Landowners, Household, etc. ..	117	91	115	90	169
Deliberate Lighting	45	38	57	104	167
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	49	41	63	33	51
Licenses and Forest Workers ..	12	14	20	15	56
Smokers	87	43	50	36	61
Lightning	143	153	83	41	67
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines ..	37	28	16	35	50
Children	37	25	21	9	19
Sawmills	18	11	8	8	15
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	85	41	32	44	53
Unknown Origin	39	72	63	71	75
Total	670	557	529	486	787

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)

Year Ended 30 June—					Commercial Area	Non-Commercial Area	Total
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
1968	..	..	..	..	306,350	240,698	547,048

Forest Fires (1967–68)

The 1967–68 fire season posed the greatest potential danger to the forests of the State for many years. During the period January to October 1967, the State received only between one half and two thirds of normal rainfall and by the end of October most forest areas were as dry as normal mid-summer conditions. The sudden onset of hot and windy weather at this time resulted in the development of serious fires in Western Victoria, East Gippsland, and near Erica in Central Gippsland, involving the Commission in large scale suppression operations until the end of November.

The drought intensified during summer and continued through the season. Repeated days of high temperature during January resulted in most forest areas, including the valuable Mountain Ash forests north-east and east of Melbourne, reaching a stage of critical dryness.

Serious forest fires occurred at Barongarook and Kennett River during January and at Myrtleford and Lorne during February. The most serious of these was the Myrtleford fire which began on 1 February and burnt 49,500 acres. Despite continued high temperatures this fire was brought under control with very little further extension. A feature of this fire was the use for the first time in Victoria under operational conditions of aerial ignition from a helicopter to assist in backburning operations. This method of incendiary dropping is now being used to carry out extensive fuel reduction burning to lessen the danger of high intensity fires in forest areas.

Fixed wing aircraft were used to drop fire retardant chemicals on three fires which started in remote forest country due to lightning strike. A total of fourteen loads was dropped and these drops were successful in checking the progress of each fire and thus helping early control when the ground crew arrived. Installations for the mixing and storage of Phoschek (a fire retardant chemical) were maintained at airstrips in the Grampians, at Benambra, and on the Snowy Plains north of Heyfield.

One helicopter was retained on call from January to April and was used to reconnoitre the edges of going fires and to ferry men to remote fires.

The normal Forests Commission work force was augmented by two mobile support crews, each comprising eighteen university students, who were able to work on fires in any part of the State.

The Commission assisted the Country Fire Authority at serious fires which occurred in the Dandenong Ranges during February and March and at Winton near Benalla during February. In all, Commission personnel attended 787 fires during the 1967-68 fire season. The total area of State forest burnt by these fires was 547,048 acres, of which 44 per cent was classified as uncommercial forest.

The speed with which all fires which occurred during the summer months were brought under control was a significant factor in the prevention of disastrous fires during this critical fire season.

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. Chemical techniques are being developed to desiccate scrubby growth and facilitate the change to high quality eucalyptus. The chemicals are aerielly 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 siren 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.

Further References, 1965-1969; Forestry Laboratory Research and Field Research, 1965; Economic Aspects of Forests, 1967; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969

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.

Rehabilitation of Species

The rehabilitation of rare or declining species is one of the greatest challenges of wildlife conservation, for often the events that have brought a species to the point where its survival is endangered are difficult to define and, even when understood, difficult to control or reverse.

The basis of the problem is the necessity to restore and maintain the integrity of the particular environment to which an endangered species is adapted, for if one of its requirements for life is inadequate in quantity or quality then the species will eventually disappear.

Those species which have evolved a very delicate balance with their environments are the most susceptible to adverse change and although most species normally fluctuate in numbers over short periods of time, a decrease in the long term is usually a sign of approaching extinction. Evidence from fossils shows that a great many species have evolved, but later disappeared, because they were unable to cope with the climatic and other changes that have occurred since life first became established on Earth. The drastic reduction in the range of the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisi*) and Thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*), both of which formerly occurred on mainland Australia, but which are now confined to Tasmania, is an example of this process.

However, man's intrusion into virtually every kind of wildlife environment and the basic changes he has wrought have mostly had immediate and disastrous effects on wildlife. In Victoria, a number of mammals and birds have entirely disappeared, apparently as a direct result of European settlement. These include the Black-tailed Native Cat (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*), several species of rat-kangaroo (*Bettongia* and *Aepyprymnus*), the Magpie Goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*), and the Bustard (*Eupodotis australis*). Others are much reduced in range but still manage to survive in limited areas of suitable habitat. Notable among these is Leadbeater's Possum (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*) which was thought to be extinct but was re-discovered in 1961. This diminutive marsupial had previously been known from only five museum specimens, all of which were collected prior to 1910. The habitat where it now occurs is rather well defined, consisting of vigorous regrowth Mountain Ash forest, dating from the disastrous bushfires of 1939. Leadbeater's Possum might now be extinct but for the catastrophe, as it appears that mature Mountain Ash forest is not a suitable habitat. Thus this accidental rehabilitation will be temporary unless sufficient areas of Mountain Ash forest can be maintained in a suitable condition. This can only be done by planned forestry management.

In contrast, the rehabilitation of the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) in Victoria was the result of careful management of the surviving colonies, after the population had declined to very low levels at the beginning of the century. The principal factors for its decline in Victoria were probably the clearing of habitat and the incidence of other natural influences such as disease which were not appreciated at that time. There is no evidence that the hunting of animals for the fur trade was a primary cause of the decimation.

Although the species declined seriously on the mainland, artificially established colonies persisted on French and Phillip Islands and later a third colony was established on Quail Island. These island

populations were easily managed and this was essential to the long term liberation programme carried out by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department which successfully re-established the koala in many of its former mainland haunts.

At least eight other mammals in Victoria may be in urgent need of rehabilitation, but so little is known of their present distribution, status, and ecology that it is, as yet, impossible to develop active conservation programmes.

Arthur Rylah Fish and Wildlife Research Institute

Since the late 1930s, research has made an increasing contribution to the activities of the Department. In 1969, the research section with about fifty-five members of staff was formed into an integral unit of the Department as the Arthur Rylah Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at Heidelberg. The Institute building consists essentially of a long rectangular block of offices and laboratories with two single storey annexes—one to the north, the other to the south.

In the south annexe the Marine and Freshwater Research Groups use the large aquarium room which accommodates up to one hundred fish tanks ranging in capacity from 2 gal to 1,000 gal. The temperature of the water in each tank is individually controlled and a 1,000 gal reservoir of sea water provides filtered and sterilised supplies for the marine species. Here fish, molluscs, and other aquatic animals are studied under a wide range of salinities, temperatures, oxygen levels, and turbidities to define their responses to these factors in the natural environment.

The aquarium room is also used by the Environmental Studies Research Group for investigations into the pollution of the aquatic environment and its effects on living things. These studies of the environment also have the facilities of two pharmacological and chemical laboratories—the smaller one equipped for the extraction and identification of pollutant substances which may endanger wild animals.

The Wildlife Management Section is provided with a habitat management room where the planning and mapping of environmental control works take place. It has one conventional laboratory for the study of waterfowl and another one equipped for the design and building of specialist electronic apparatus for use in research. Another room accommodates the equipment and staff necessary for processing the large quantities of data which are becoming a feature of much modern research.

The Mammal Research Group has two general purpose laboratories as well as an isolation room for housing live animals, and a post-mortem room for the dissection and preparation of specimens.

The Natural History Survey room is virtually a reference museum, but in addition to its collection of animal specimens, it has large wall maps and banks of filing cabinets to record the accumulating information about the distribution and abundance of Victoria's native fauna.

Apart from the aquarium room the south annexe also contains a large workshop for the design and building of special equipment, and other service rooms include a photographic laboratory, refrigerator room, stores, histology laboratory, staff rooms, and administrative offices.

The north annexe to the building comprises the library and a seminar room with facilities for lectures, films, conferences, and meetings. The establishment of the Institute is undoubtedly the most important single event in the whole development of research into the fish and wildlife resources of Victoria and will for many years have a marked influence on the success with which those resources may be conserved.

Further Reference, 1968 ; Wildlife in Relation to other Natural Resources, 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 ; Tower Hill State Game Reserve, 1969

Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of live weight for fish, crustaceans and molluscs. 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT EMPLOYED

Year Ended 30 June—				Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Equipment
					Number	Value	
1964	..	..	..	1,541	917	\$'000 3,825	\$'000 763
1965	..	..	..	1,518	897	4,174	798
1966	..	..	..	1,566	910	4,432	821
1967	..	..	..	2,057	1,108	5,903	1,078
1968	..	..	..	2,053	1,084	6,808	1,153

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	
1964..	..	16,787	3,532	1,317	691	25	14	11,157	479
1965..	..	16,685	2,030	1,291	903	8	5	22,232	695
1966..	..	18,466	2,231	1,681	1,177	11	6	29,508	989
1967..	..	16,048	1,959	1,723	1,034	10	6	32,674	1,981
1968..	..	17,016	2,253	1,533	1,027	5	3	36,983	2,618

* See footnote on page 371.



Greasing a 36 inch rock bit before spudding in an offshore well in Bass Strait.

[Val Foreman

Oil and Natural Gas

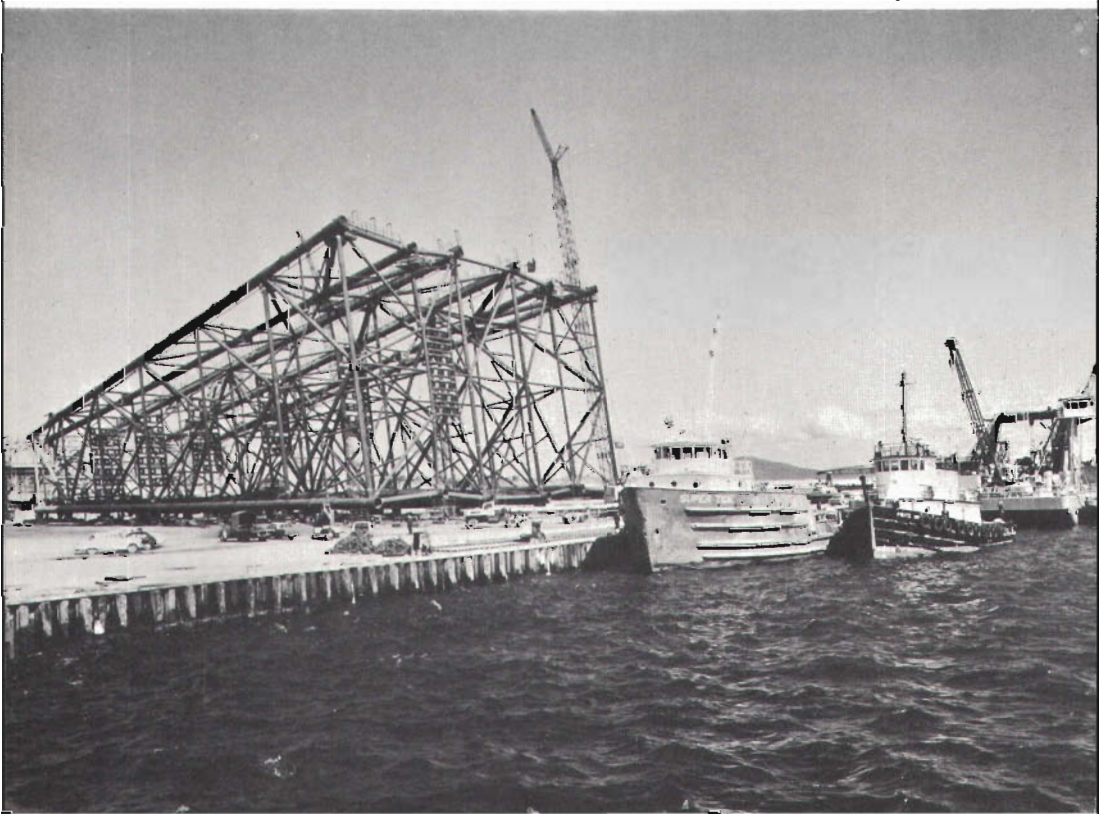


A welder at work inside one of the hollow steel legs of the *Kingfish* platform jacket during construction.

[Val Foreman

The 1,900 ton *Kingfish* jacket nearing completion.

[Val Foreman



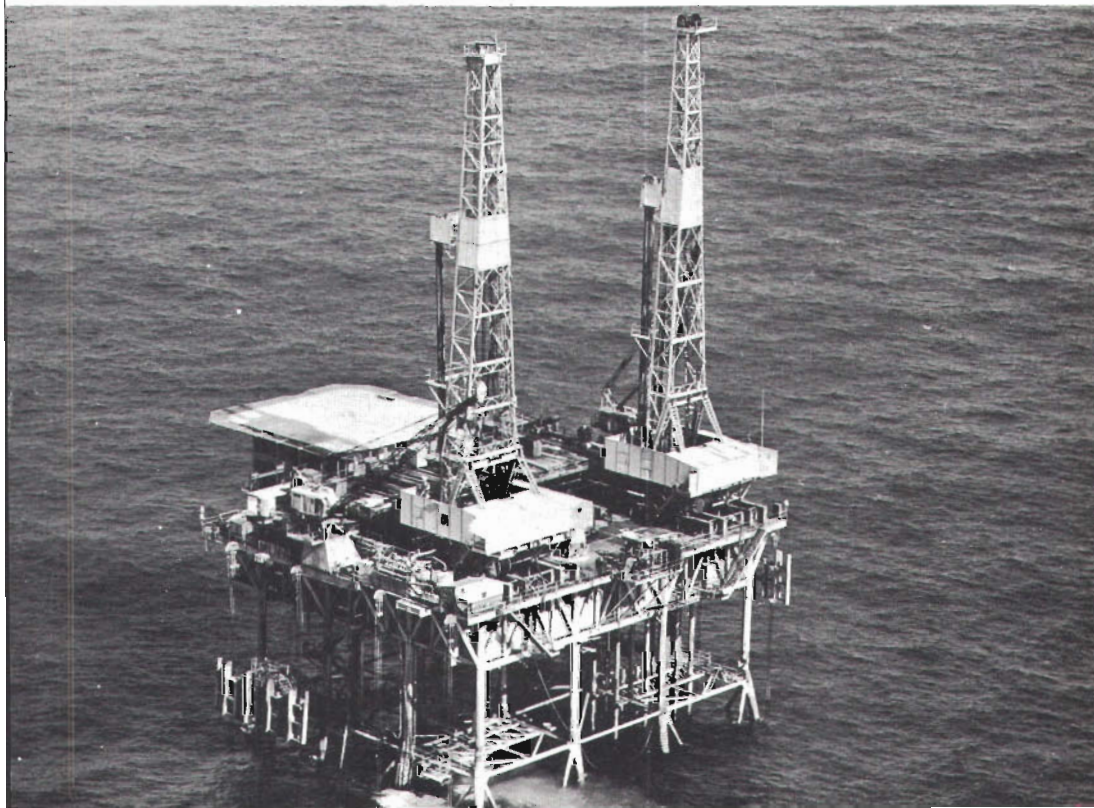


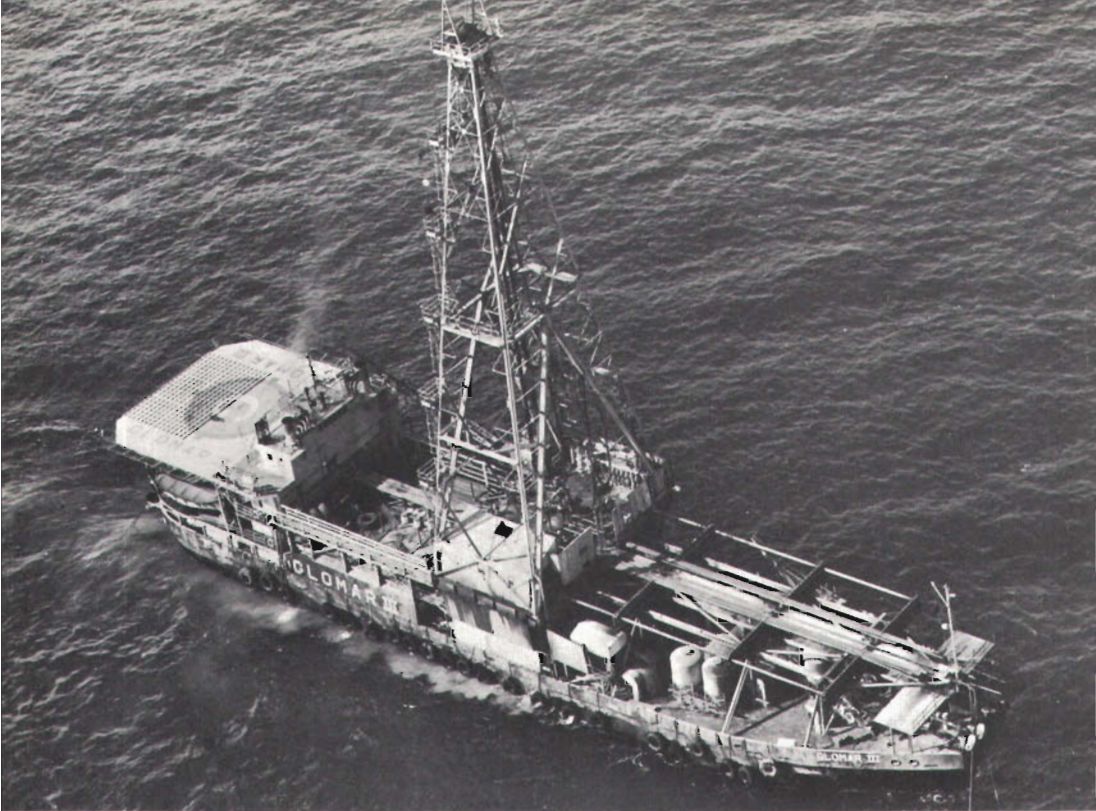
The *Ocean Digger* semi-submersible drilling platform, built by B.H.P. at Whyalla, South Australia.

[Esso

The *Marlin* offshore platform with its two drilling rigs is capable of drilling 21 directional wells.

[Esso





The *Glomar III* drilling vessel is literally a ship with a drilling rig, held stable by nine anchors. [Esso]

A drilling crew at work on the rotary table of an offshore platform.

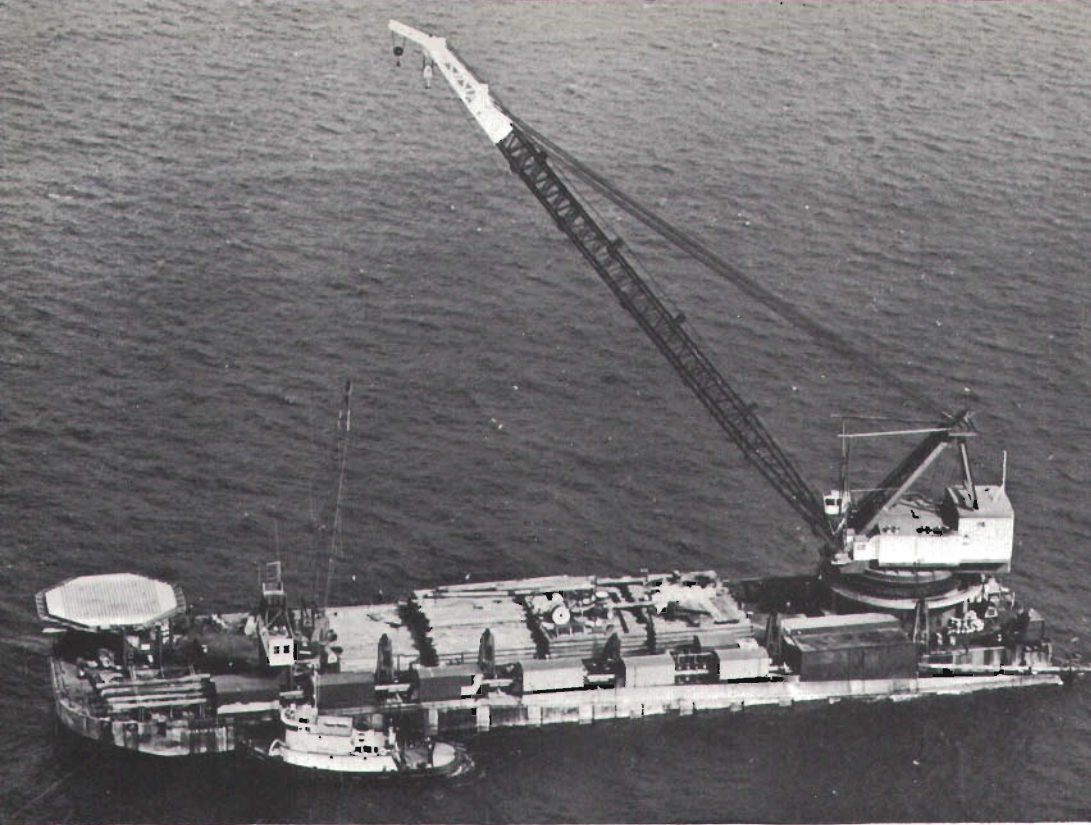
[Val Foreman]





The mast of this drilling rig on an offshore platform in Bass Strait stands over 150 ft high.

(Val Foreman)

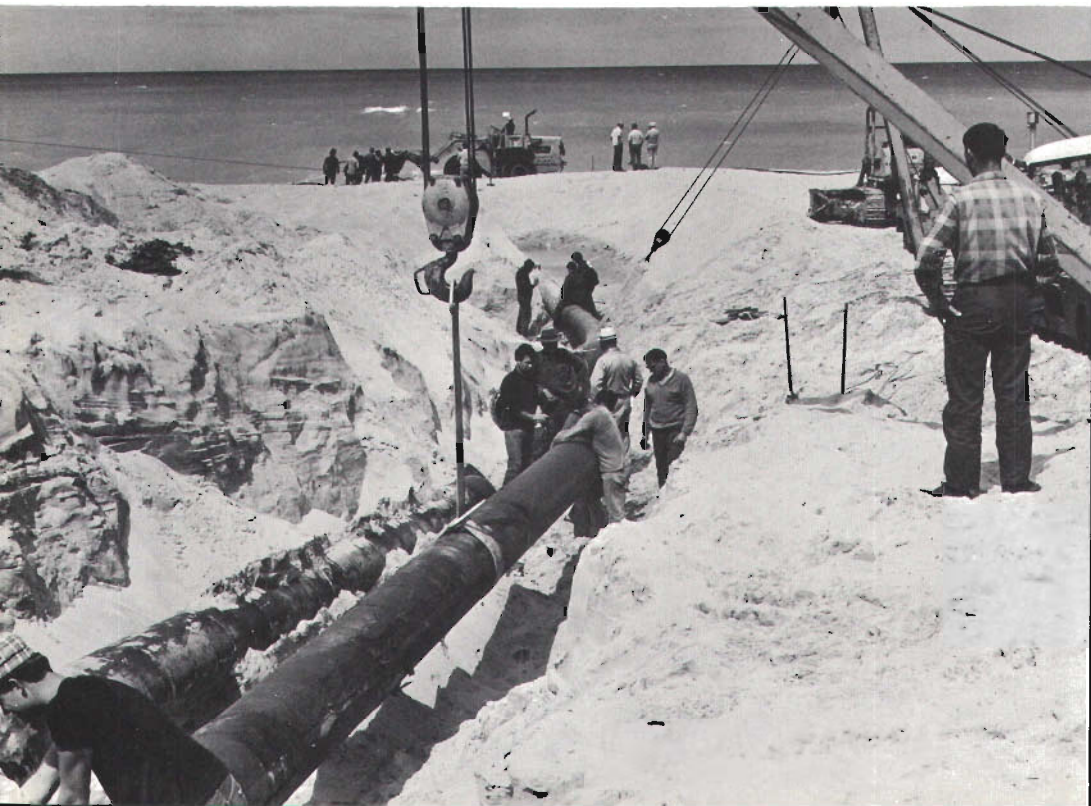


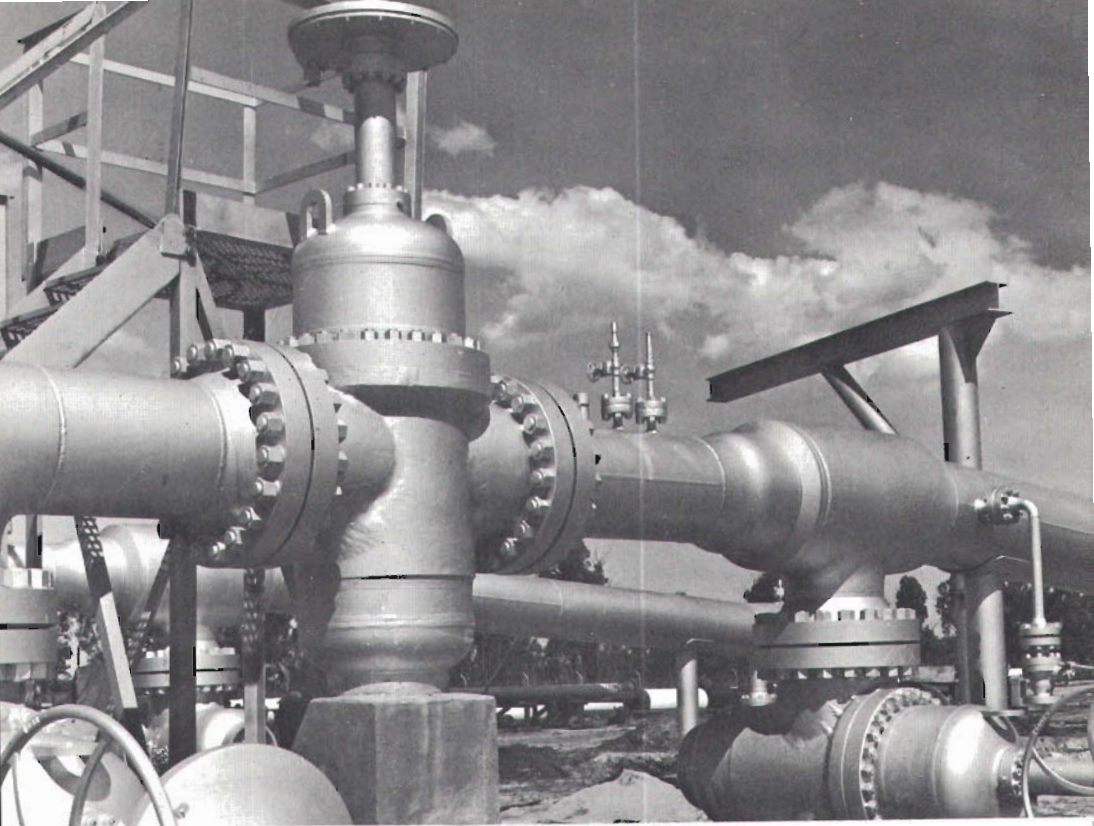
The *Derrick Barge 5*, the largest of its kind in the world, laying the 20 inch offshore *Marlin* natural gas pipeline in Bass Strait.

[Esso

Workmen connecting the offshore submarine gas pipeline to the land pipeline, near Sale.

[Esso





These valves control the passage of natural gas from the Esso-B.H.P. fields in Bass Strait to the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant at Longford.

[Esso

Fractionation towers at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant, Longford.

[Esso



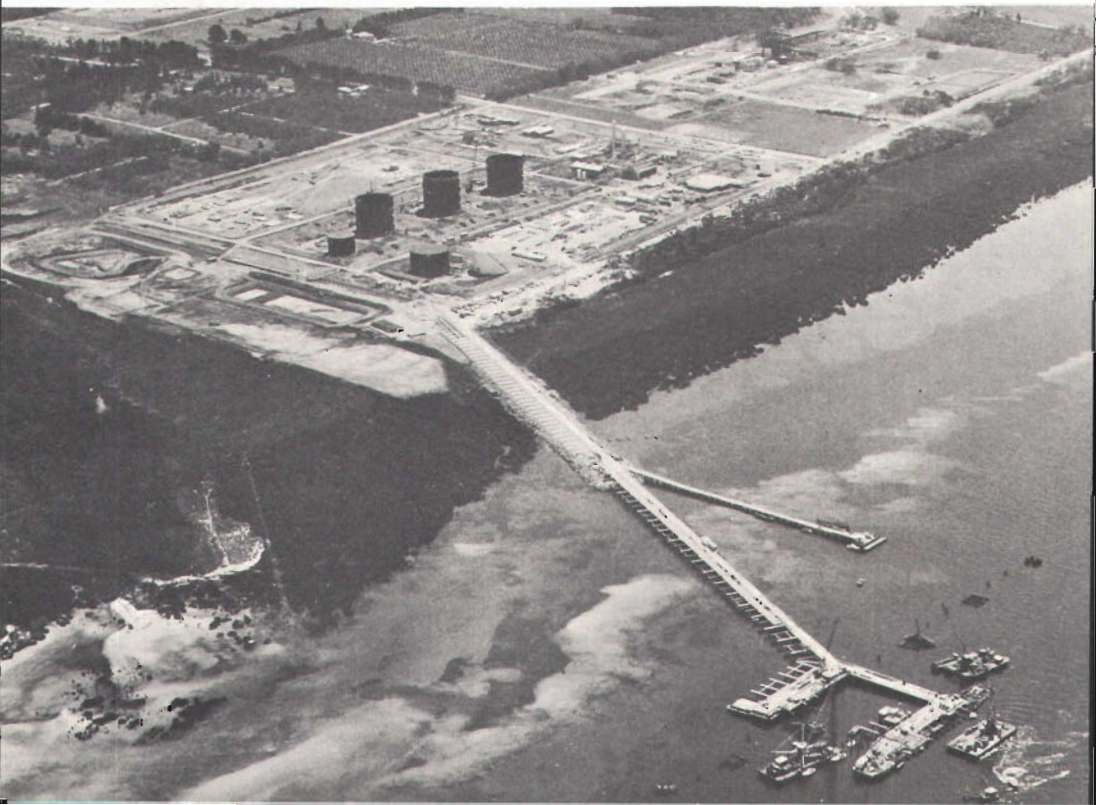


Part of the Esso—B.H.P. Gippsland plant at Dutson, near Sale, where crude oil is stabilised and natural gas is processed before being piped to Melbourne.

[Val Foreman

An aerial view of the Esso—B.H.P. fractionation plant at Long Island Point.

[Val Foreman



The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Also included are fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia.

VICTORIA—CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, AND MOLLUSCS
(’000 Lb Live Weight)

Species	Year Ended 30 June,—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Freshwater Fish—					
Eel	132	168	175	221	235
Perch	67	87	124	165	152
Other	41	37	43	34	36
Total	240	292	342	420	423
Marine Fish—					
Anchovy	211	275	375	441	343
Bream	218	204	235	490	726
Flathead	2,213	1,527	1,482	1,603	1,568
Flounder	258	231	135	151	160
Garfish	476	281	276	371	371
Morwong	505	426	427	272	167
Mullet	960	919	679	629	536
Pike	16	76	100	107	133
Salmon, Australian ..	1,649	1,223	1,805	1,252	1,303
Shark	4,741	5,076	5,266	5,694	5,810
Snapper	335	414	343	349	374
Snoek (Barracouta) ..	2,905	4,134	5,268	2,790	3,676
Whiting	255	267	213	481	462
Other*	1,805	1,340	1,520	997	964
Total	16,547	16,393	18,124	15,627	16,593
Crustaceans—					
Crayfish	1,317	1,291	1,681	1,723	1,533
Prawns	25	8	11	10	5
Total	1,342	1,299	1,692	1,733	1,538
Molluscs—					
Abalone	47	393	961	3,379	7,310
Scallops	10,435	21,371	27,956	28,726	29,150
Other	675	468	591	569	523
Total	11,157	22,232	29,508	32,674	36,983
Total All Species	29,286	40,217	49,667	50,456	55,537

* Includes a quantity of shark livers for oil extraction for the year ended 30 June 1964.

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. A further article on the State's minerals appears on pages 1-27 of this *Year Book*.

Natural Gas and Crude Oil Development 1964 to 1969

Exploration

In February 1965, Esso Exploration Australia Inc., acting as the operator for Haematite Explorations Pty Ltd, (re-named Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, in May 1967) discovered natural gas in the Barracouta field in east Gippsland waters. This was followed by the finding, early in 1966, of the even larger Marlin natural gas field. These discoveries meant that natural gas in commercially recoverable quantities was available for use in Victoria. During 1967, Esso and Hematite discovered the Halibut and Kingfish oil fields between 40 and 50 miles offshore in eastern Bass Strait. The Kingfish field was declared to be a major oil field by world standards. Only one proven commercial field—Snapper, containing a large reservoir of natural gas, has been discovered since 1968.

Legislation

The Victorian Government, realising the potential effect of the discovery of these natural gas fields on the economy of the State, passed the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965, which created the Ministry of Fuel and Power, to co-ordinate the effective use of Victoria's energy resources. Acting on the advice of a Canadian consultant the Victorian Government established the Victorian Pipelines Commission late in 1966, to construct, maintain, and operate pipelines for the carriage of hydrocarbons in a gaseous state throughout Victoria. This was followed by the passing of the *Pipelines Act* 1967 to regulate the conveyance throughout Victoria of gaseous and liquid hydrocarbons by pipeline. Pending the conclusion of joint Commonwealth and State Government legislation to regulate the offshore exploration and exploitation of petroleum, the Victorian Government passed the *Petroleum (Barracouta and Marlin Fields Agreement) Act* 1967 and the *Pipelines (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967. These enabled Esso and Hematite to obtain production licences and lay offshore pipelines for the production of natural gas. The legislation was revoked when the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act* 1967 came into operation on 1 April 1968.

Production

Development operations to bring natural gas to Victorian markets began in December 1966. On a 296 acre site at Barry Beach, 120 miles south-east of Melbourne, a marine terminal was established for

the fabrication of offshore production platforms, the coating and assembling of pipes, and as the operating base for the servicing of exploration rigs in the Gippsland Basin. In 1968, it was enlarged to cope with the oil development programme. By March 1968, the 10 well capacity Barracouta production platform had been erected. During that year, the ten production wells were drilled and in 1969 the production facilities were installed. Three of the wells are currently producing gas, six have been completed for the production of the crude oil discovered during production drilling operations, and the tenth will be held in reserve for re-injection or use as a gas producer. Early in March 1969, natural gas commenced flowing through the 31 mile, 18 inch diameter gas pipeline laid during 1968 to the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant being constructed at Longford, near Sale.

Erection of the second gas production platform, the 24 well capacity Marlin structure, was completed in August 1968. Until a serious gas blow-out stopped drilling operations on 2 December 1968, six production wells had been drilled. Four of these were completed during 1969 as gas producers and the other two were plugged and abandoned. The four gas producing wells have been tied in to the 67 mile, 20 inch Marlin natural gas pipeline laid during 1969 for conveyance of the gas to the plant at Longford. The Marlin field will become the stand-by source of natural gas if supply from the Barracouta field is interrupted.

In 1967, the 120 acre site for the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Stabilisation Plant at Longford was cleared and early in 1968, erection commenced. At this plant, the heavier hydrocarbons in liquid form and the impurities are being removed from the wet, raw, field gas, after initial well-head treatment and this results in the dry, pipeline quality gas now being supplied to Melbourne. This \$36m plant, opened in April 1969, will, when fully operational, be capable of processing 300 mill. cu ft of gas a day. The liquids remaining after the treatments of the gas will be transported to Long Island Point, near Hastings, through a 118 mile, 10 inch diameter pipeline, the laying of which was completed in February 1969. The laying of the Victorian Pipelines Commission's 108 mile, 30 inch natural gas transmission line to Dandenong was completed on 15 January 1969, at a total cost of approximately \$20m. The line has a maximum throughput capacity of approximately 650 mill. cu ft of gas a day and natural gas commenced flowing through it to the Gas and Fuel Corporation's distribution station at Dandenong on 16 March 1969. At Long Island Point, near Hastings, facilities costing about \$24m are being built to treat natural gas liquids and to store crude oil. A plant, now nearly complete, will fractionate the gas liquids into ethane, butane, and propane. While awaiting shipment, the butane and propane, sold as liquefied petroleum gas, will be stored in six refrigerated tanks of 135,000 barrel capacity. The plant came on stream towards the end of 1969 and, when in full operation, will have a production output of 1 mill. tons of LPG a year.

Early in March 1969, erection of the 24 well capacity Halibut oil production platform, 40 miles off-shore, was completed and by the end of September 1969, six production wells had been drilled. The two 21 well Kingfish production platforms are currently being erected and

production drilling will take place late in 1969 and throughout 1970. The five platforms, either built or under construction, will have a total capacity of 100 production wells of which about ninety will be for oil.

To convey crude oil to market, a network of pipelines is being laid. One of these—the 117 mile, 28 inch diameter line from Longford to Long Island Point has been laid, and four of the lines are currently under construction. These are the 47 mile, 24 inch submerged line from the Halibut platform to shore and the 35 mile, 26 inch onshore section connecting it to the crude stabilisation plant at Longford; the 14 mile, 6 inch submerged general purposes and crude oil pipeline from the Barracouta platform to shore; and the 19 mile, 6 inch onshore section connecting it to the plant at Longford. At Longford, the crude oil is stabilised to conform to refinery requirements, by removing the dissolved gas. The plant will, when completed, have the capacity to treat 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

At the Long Island Point crude storage terminal, near Hastings, six tanks of 268,000 barrel capacity are being erected. A liquids pier to enable the loading of LPG and crude oil for export has been built and a suitable channel and swinging basin are being dredged in Westernport Bay to take up to 100,000 ton tankers, fully loaded at high tide and 60,000 ton tankers fully loaded at any time.

In September 1969, the recoverable petroleum reserves in the Gippsland fields were estimated to be 5.6 trillion* cu ft of natural gas and 1,507 mill. barrels of crude oil.

SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION WELLS DRILLED FROM FIXED PLATFORMS

Well No.	Date Spudded-in	Vertical Depth (Ft)	Date Vertical Depth Reached	Status
BARRACOUTA PLATFORM Capacity 10 wells. Drilling completed 7-1-69				
A-1	1.1.69	3,720	7.1.69	} Producing natural gas
A-2	8.3.68	4,202	5.4.68	
A-3	20.4.68	11,775	24.7.68	} Completed as oil producers. Ready to commence supply when 6 inch pipeline from platform to the crude stabilisation plant at Longford has been completed
A-4	30.7.68	5,772	24.8.68	
A-5	25.9.68	4,968	4.10.68	
A-6	9.9.68	5,745	21.9.68	
A-7	6.10.68	7,685	29.10.68	
A-8	3.11.68	6,046	11.11.68	Held in reserve for re-injection or for possible future use as a gas producer
A-9	15.11.68	5,532	22.11.68	Oil producer (same as for wells A-3 to A-7)
A-10	18.12.68	3,997	29.12.68	Producing natural gas

NOTE. A deep exploration test from A-3 well penetrated a thin oil sand about 1,000 ft below the main Barracouta gas reservoir. This was tested in the deviated A-4 well and a very high gravity oil flowed at the rate of about 3,200 barrels a day on a $\frac{1}{8}$ inch choke. This led to the development of wells A-3 to A-7 and A-9 as oil producers.

* Million million

Well No.	Date Spudded-in	Vertical Depth (Ft)	Date Vertical Depth Reached	Status
MARLIN PLATFORM. Capacity 24 wells. Drilling ceased 2-12-68				
A-2	2.12.68	830	2.12.68	Plugged and abandoned
A-3	18.8.68	6,423	23.9.68	} Completed as gas producers (stand-by reserve for supply of gas to Victorian markets)
A-4	30.9.68	6,784	28.10.68	
A-5	2.8.68	6,885	13.11.68	
A-6	11.8.68	11,068	20.10.68	
A-7	26.11.68	4,857	2.12.68	Blew out 2.12.68. Well plugged and abandoned but tubing and Christmas tree remain

NOTE. Well A-6 was a deep exploration well probing the lower horizons under the gas producing reservoir for oil, but not successful.

HALIBUT PLATFORM. Capacity 24 wells.

A-1	22.3.69	8,330	3.5.69	Awaiting completion
A-2	3.5.69	4,201	8.5.69	Suspended due to mechanical difficulties
A-3	11.5.69	8,414	20.5.69	} Awaiting completion
A-4	16.6.69	8,104	1.7.69	
A-5	9.7.69	8,219	1.8.69	
A-6	9.8.69	8,048	21.8.69	

Further Reference 1969

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	1966		1967		1968	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	fine oz	\$'000	fine oz	\$'000	fine oz	\$'000
Precious Metals—						
Gold	21,005	688*	10,996	468*	11,069	431*
Silver	29	†	99	†	260	†
Other Minerals—	ton		ton		ton	
Bauxite .. .. .	..	..	2,020	11	..	..
Tin Concentrates	26	55	47	90	92	162
Coal, Black	35,519	497	32,066	251	26,314	209
Coal, Brown	21,782,977	20,064	23,383,607	20,686	22,970,653	21,555
Copper Concentrate	36	4	74	4	162	6
Fireclay	30,978	69	34,581	57	18,897	24
Gypsum	111,293	244	224,065	355	77,472	167
Kaolin and Other Clays	1,679,968	3,096	1,808,598	3,127	2,008,000	3,342
Limestone	1,807,298	2,191	1,992,158	2,671	1,819,517	2,379
Iron Ore	422	6	480	6	174	1

* Includes gold subsidy \$73,750 for 1966, \$125,332 for 1967, and \$87,824 for 1968.

† Value of silver production in Victoria \$13 in 1966, \$71 in 1967, and \$500 in 1968.

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 1968 :

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	136,290	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	36,721	632	17,137,438	15,682
1963	30,481	388	18,436,445	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
1968	26,314	209	22,970,633	21,555

* Value of output at the mine.

Victorian Clays

Introduction

Clays used in the Melbourne district were formed or deposited in two major periods of geologic time. The older of these, the Silurian period, occurred more than 400 million years ago, while the younger, or Tertiary period, ranged from 70 million years to almost recent times. The Silurian rocks from which Melbourne's brick making clays have formed by weathering processes, are represented by highly folded, indurated claystones and silty claystones which, in depth and unweathered, are hard grey-blue or black.

The younger Tertiary clays may be developed from the older rocks by processes of deep weathering (laterisation), and have a graded sequence, ranging upwards from brownish weathered rocks ; through white shales leached of all the iron oxide ; through ultra fine grained, mottled red and white plastic clays ; and up into the lower soil horizons of fine grained, brown plastic clays. These fine grained clays are used for plasticising brick mixes. The second group of Tertiary clays are those which are interbedded with sands and gravels, and represent deposits laid down by streams or lakes. Some of these may be ultra fine grained, free from iron and used for the manufacture of porcelain and ceramic white ware. Examples are those found at Axedale near Bendigo and at Heyfield in Gippsland. The third group are those formed by the deep weathering and leaching of iron oxide from igneous rocks, that is, those intruded into the earth's crust in a molten state. The Tertiary weathering of granites has produced silica-rich fire clays at Linton, at Lal Lal, east of Ballarat, at Bulla, north-west of Melbourne, at Dandenong, and at Hallam. Alteration of dyke rocks at Mt Egerton and Gordon has produced extremely white clay, which is used as paper-filler and for porcelain and ceramics manufacture. This clay is in fact one of the most highly light-reflecting clays in the world.

*Clays Used in the Melbourne Area**Shales*

Weathered shale and siltstone deposits of Silurian age are used as the basis of Melbourne's brick, tile, and pipe manufacture. Production of red-burning shale is confined to the Keilor, Templestowe, East Burwood, Box Hill, Mitcham, Scoresby, Campbellfield and Craigieburn areas. These shales, when weathered and leached, tend to develop the clay minerals kaolinite (china clay), or Halloysite, both of which are hydrous aluminium silicates. Most of the silica (quartz) of the original rock remains unaltered, except in plastic clays of the upper mottled zones of the lateritic profile. Some of these weathered shales may be relatively free of iron when they are semi-refractory and non-plastic. Shales, if they have been altered by adjacent intrusions of granite, tend to exhibit a development of discrete particles of hematite, which, when kiln fired, result in a pale grey-pink colour.

Tertiary Clays

Thick deposits of semi-refractory, Lower Tertiary clays occur at Campbellfield, Rowsley, Bacchus Marsh, and Axedale. These, deposited in lakes, may show considerable lateral variation, with lenses of clay grading into sands or gravels. Those at Campbellfield cover a wide area extending from Fawkner and northward along the Hume Highway to Campbellfield, where they are mined with Silurian shales for brick and pipe manufacture. Over this area, clays or silty clays lie directly on the eroded surface of older shales. West of the Hume Highway, fine grained kaolinitic clays are associated with sands, which, on passing eastward toward the Somerton railway track, rest on brown coal and ligneous clays.

East of the Hume Highway, a sequence of kaolinised valley flows of early Tertiary basalt occur, which, in depth, pass gradually into unweathered basalt (bluestone). This clay can be blended with other types of clay, in brick mixes, to provide increased plasticity and other desirable ceramic properties. At Axedale, lacustrine clays occur near the junction of the Toolern Road with the Bendigo-Heathcote Road. These are very fine grained kaolinite quartz clays, 32 per cent being finer than half a micron (one thousandth of a millimetre), and are used for the manufacture of ceramic white ware and exported to all capital cities of Australia.

In the Upper Parwan River Valley south-west of Bacchus Marsh, very thick deposits of white, semi-refractory, Lower Tertiary clays are mined for filling newsprint and rubber, and also for fire clay blends. Above the Rowsley Monocline, clays occurring in a down faulted area cover some 30 sq miles, the sequence commencing with ligneous clays and coals, ball clays, silty clays, and silts, extending up into quartz-kaolinite semi-refractory white clays. These can be milled, 18 per cent being reduced to a size of less than 1 micron. The clays contain about 50 per cent quartz, 30 to 40 per cent kaolinite, 5 to 20 per cent muscovite, and a trace of hydrous micas.

The plastic pipe clays of Melbourne consist of deeply weathered older rocks ; none of the original structure remains ; clay size is extremely fine grained ; and a good deal of the silica has been leached away. These residual clays are probably remnants of the early Tertiary penepain that extended north, through Melbourne, to Campbellfield. Remnants of the clays are to be found at Tally Ho and Mitcham, while similar clays are found in the down faulted area at Scoresby and Lower Ferntree Gully. Grain size is of the order of one tenth of a micron and consists of quartz and kaolinite, with more or less iron oxide.

The plastic pipe clays of Ballarat are lacustrine clays which fill pre-basaltic valleys, and have been deposited in lakes caused by the damming of streams by Upper Tertiary-Pleistocene volcanic flows. The composition and properties are similar to the Melbourne plastic clays and occur in the Ballarat East area, and south of Ballarat, at Enfield and Buninyong. At Heyfield, a succession of crossbedded, lenticular gravels, sands and clays of lacustrine origin occupies high land to the north of the alluvial flats of the Thomson River. Adits have been driven on two of the better clay seams, which are fine grained, kaolinite-quartz ball clays, the top seam containing 49 per cent of material finer than a half micron.

Residual Granitic Clays

Deep surface weathering, during the later Tertiary times, has resulted in the development of a number of extensive deposits of residual white refractory clay on granite. These are to be found at Hallam, Dandenong, Pakenham, Bulla, Lal Lal, and Linton-Pittong, and are used in their original condition for fire clay, or may be washed free of the coarse quartz and used as paper, rubber, paint, and medicinal fillers. The clays consist of kaolinite and coarse quartz.

Kaolinised Dykes

Numerous kaolinised dykes have been worked or recorded, while many have probably been cut in old gold workings, with little attention being paid to them. Near Ballarat, dykes have been kaolinised to depths of hundreds of feet, as in the Ballan and Lal Lal forest belt. The more highly reflecting, pure kaolins come from Mt Egerton and have a white light reflectivity as high as 94 per cent of magnesium oxide. Other kaolinised dykes, which have been worked, occur at Ballarat, Clunes, Stawell, Castlemaine, and Elaine.

The kaolinities of the Ballan belt vary from 5 to 10 ft in width and extend down to the water table, where quality of materials falls off rapidly.

Further References, 1965-1969 ; Mining in Victoria, 1964 ; Underground Water, 1964 ; Groundwater in Victoria, 1969

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
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	12,869	602	27,251
1968	217	3,687	570	7,149	12,255	1,022	28,374

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 1964 to 1968 are :

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS : ITINERANT ACTIVITIES

Type of Material	Year Ended 31 December—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	'000 cu yd				
Sand	240	244	266	422	384
Gravel and Gravel Boulders ..	2,582	2,072	1,994	2,156	1,856
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1,469	2,123	1,537	678	883
Other Quarry Products	1,241	1,040	818	875	435
	\$'000				
Local Value	1,648	1,710	1,698	1,813	1,582

Further Reference, 1966-1969

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 312. 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Agriculture	272,808	295,013	262,852	325,461	221,960
Pastoral	382,212	373,501	413,558	376,196	355,318
Dairying*	172,560	194,988	190,141	206,638	181,541
Poultry and Bees ..	52,944	47,776	51,975	57,658	51,316
Trapping	6,373	5,830	5,785	4,244	3,621
Forestry	26,077	29,167	29,691	29,675	27,845
Fisheries	4,834	3,731	4,403	4,980	5,901
Mining	40,838	44,892	48,926	53,156	57,339
Total Primary Industries	958,646	994,899	1,007,331	1,058,008	904,841

*Includes Subsidy—1963-64, \$13,690,000; 1964-65, \$14,642,000; 1965-66, \$14,569,000; 1966-67, \$14,575,000; 1967-68, \$14,913,000

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Agriculture—					
Barley	3,438	3,808	2,938	6,174	2,606
Maize	216	203	99	111	39
Oats	11,034	12,345	12,555	14,498	6,229
Wheat	93,039	91,950	75,456	87,279	36,735
Onions	919	1,140	1,507	1,188	1,266
Potatoes	13,432	22,705	7,763	12,649	16,132
Other Vegetables for Human Consumption	15,876	17,350	19,425	21,862	20,713
Hay and Straw ..	34,703	41,580	39,350	73,108	48,307
Fruit	22,016	22,047	27,654	24,302	26,940
Vineyards	21,875	19,806	17,670	18,688	19,496
Other Crops ..	23,389	21,515	21,295	22,095	17,527
Total ..	239,938	254,449	225,713	281,954	195,992
Pastoral—					
Wool	187,157	150,987	168,613	167,123	124,143
Sheep, Slaughtered ..	46,523	51,297	57,113	57,081	71,981
Cattle, Slaughtered ..	112,071	130,201	145,403	119,187	128,648
Total ..	345,751	332,484	371,130	343,391	324,772

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	77,246	87,345	87,544	96,922	72,345
Cheese	12,851	14,537	11,201	14,792	15,756
Condensing, Con- centrating, etc. ..	14,065	16,379	16,365	16,552	14,027
Human Consumption and Other Purposes	32,786	34,348	35,410	37,731	39,925
Subsidy Paid on Whole Milk for Butter and Cheese	13,690	14,642	14,569	14,575	14,913
Pigs, Slaughtered ..	15,217	20,165	17,513	17,540	16,905
Total ..	165,857	187,416	182,601	198,111	173,871
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	34,659	30,183	33,914	35,173	33,535
Poultry	12,009	11,196	11,546	15,423	11,995
Honey and Beeswax	1,151	867	989	758	782
Total ..	47,819	42,245	46,449	51,354	46,311
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and Hares ..	4,444	4,599	4,826	3,470	3,051
Rabbit and Hare Skins, etc. ..	1,470	870	595	506	359
Total ..	5,914	5,469	5,421	3,976	3,409

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
 (\$'000)

Produce	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Forestry—					
Sawmills	19,543	22,391	22,494	23,798	23,235
Hewn Timber	2,490	2,587	2,928	2,516	2,477
Firewood	3,070	3,232	3,278	2,554	1,586
Bark for Tanning	134	90	108	89	80
Other	72	58	62	77	70
Total	25,308	28,358	28,870	29,036	27,448
Fisheries—					
Fish	3,049	1,702	1,871	1,643	1,933
Crayfish	606	797	1,040	909	1,012
Oysters	2	2	*	1	*
Scallops	481	656	789	1,344	1,503
Other	64	57	96	409	874
Total	4,202	3,212	3,797	4,307	5,322
Mining—					
Gold	854	737	687	688	468
Coal—					
Black	589	544	515	497	251
Brown	16,158	17,304	18,436	20,064	20,686
Other Metals and Minerals	4,308	4,772	4,841	6,002	6,870
Quarrying	18,929	21,534	24,446	25,905	29,064
Total	40,838	44,892	48,926	53,156	57,339
Total Primary Industries	875,626	898,526	912,906	965,284	834,464

* More than nil, but less than half the final digit shown.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Rural—					
Agriculture ..	218,136	232,775	202,674	255,016	169,501
Pastoral ..	323,696	309,668	346,230	315,142	254,187
Dairying ..	121,386	136,097	135,601	145,567	140,097
Poultry ..	30,104	24,407	28,192	32,464	27,705
Bee-farming ..	1,150	867	989	758	782
Total Rural ..	694,473	703,814	713,686	748,947	592,272
Non-rural ..	69,074	74,091	78,046	80,757	83,561
Total Primary ..	763,547	777,906	791,733	829,704	675,833
Manufacturing ..	1,750,478	1,949,665	2,027,685	2,237,159	2,394,801
Total All Industries ..	2,514,025	2,727,571	2,819,418	3,066,863	3,070,634

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. On 14 April 1969, natural gas was made available to the first domestic consumer in Victoria at Carrum. Supplies of oil are expected to become available during November 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. Stone and gravel quarries 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 and Traralgon, 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 provide 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. During 1967-68, the State Electricity Commission generated 90.6 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 448.

Recent discoveries of large offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland Basin (the potential of which has not been fully 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. To meet future requirements, preparation for extending the water supply have been begun.

Location

The early concentration of industry in Melbourne has continued although power supplies now come largely from the Latrobe Valley. Of Victoria's 18,030 factories in 1967-68, 72.7 per cent were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division, which also had 83.0 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 and 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, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where considerable areas of flat land are available for future expansion. The municipalities of Moorabbin and Oakleigh, too, have shown significant expansion in manufacturing activity.

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 fertilisers, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, sporting ammunition and grain storage.

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.

Manufacturing Activity

Manufacturing Development during 1968

Manufacturing industry in Victoria continued to expand during 1968. A new \$11m brewery commenced production at Broadmeadows and in the same area a new \$11m biscuit factory was opened. Both plants were expected to reach full scale production by the end of the year. A new food processing plant at Moorabbin was also expected to be in full production by the end of 1968.

A major development in the paper industry was the completion of a new paper and paperboard machine at Fairfield, the total cost of which was \$21m. A further development in the same industry was the beginning of production of a semi-chemical pulp mill at Maryvale, Gippsland. This new \$4m mill has an initial capacity of 35,000 tons which can easily be expanded to 70,000 tons.

The textile and apparel industries continued to expand, the most noteworthy development being the establishment of a new \$6.5m factory at Lyndhurst, near Dandenong, for the manufacture of mattress ticking and furniture fabrics. Expansion of the man-made fibre industries was taking place at Wangaratta and Bayswater.

Development programmes in light engineering involving an expenditure of several millions of dollars were in hand or scheduled to be carried out during 1968. Of particular significance were the developments in the motor vehicle, electronic, and electrical industries where individual manufacturers planned to increase production capacity.

Growth in the fertiliser industry is continuing : a new nitrogenous and mixed fertiliser plant at Hastings commenced production in August 1969 ; a new \$7.25m superphosphate plant at Portland commenced production in July 1968 with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year.

Other developments in the chemical field included a new \$3m styrenebutadiene latex plant at Altona which was expected to commence production late in 1969; expansion of the polymerising capacity for producing high-density polyethylene at Altona ; a new phenol plant at West Footscray built at a cost of \$5m to \$6m ; a \$10m expansion programme involving the construction of additional distillation, platforming, and hydrotreating units at the Geelong petroleum refinery ; and Australia's first acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene plastics plant at Dandenong commenced production in November 1968 with an initial annual capacity of 5 mill. lb.

Expansion of the aluminium plant at Point Henry continued. Extensions were made to the aluminium smelter and semi-fabricating plant, the first stage of which was due to be completed early in 1970. It will double capacity from 40,000 tons to 80,000 tons of metal a year. The installation of a new steam generated electrical power plant at Anglesea was completed in February 1969.

The above projects indicate that decentralised areas in Victoria are obtaining a share of the State's industrial growth.

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 found on pages 171 to 207.

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 the people 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 in country areas the Government offers a variety of incentives.

Crown land may be provided to industry with or without consideration. This facilitates the acquisition of a site adequate to meet all likely needs of future expansion and at the same time provide for a range of staff amenities.

Crown land, where available, may also be provided for housing purposes. Priority for houses built by the State Housing Commission may be given 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 more attractive for many industries. The main drawback to decentralised industry is the shortage of skilled labour and small markets in these areas.

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 Organization

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 Census of manufacturing establishments.

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 Fertilisers
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 1967-68, 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
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
1967-68 ..	18,030	449,945	1,244,216	2,956,509	2,394,801	5,351,311	2,685,255

NOTE. See also definitions on pages 391-2.

* 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 1967-68 is shown on page 401.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1967-68

State	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$m			
New South Wales	24,884	531,185	1,498.1	3,965.5	3,131.0	7,096.5	3,828.2
Victoria	18,030	449,945	1,244.2	2,956.5	2,394.8	5,351.3	2,685.3
Queensland ..	6,154	120,852	306.0	1,124.4	657.9	1,782.3	946.7
South Australia ..	6,255	121,417	330.1	844.2	631.9	1,476.1	813.6
Western Australia	5,404	67,335	175.1	499.2	388.3	887.4	495.3
Tasmania	1,797	35,178	96.2	247.1	198.0	445.1	448.1
Northern Territory	188	1,519	5.0	9.2	9.7	18.8	14.9
Australian Capital Territory ..	241	3,710	11.3	16.9	19.3	36.2	33.4
Total	62,953	1,331,141	3,665.9	9,662.9	7,430.7	17,093.7	9,265.3

* † ‡ 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 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1967-68

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production ‡	Output	
	No.		\$'000				
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	478	7,560	23,989	70,331	53,794	124,125	83,622
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	172	7,692	23,275	31,760	46,678	78,438	57,054
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	404	17,892	59,759	342,020	208,658	550,678	270,673
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	7,683	192,073	570,717	981,344	921,834	1,903,178	906,140
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	255	2,218	5,493	6,282	10,080	16,362	6,686
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	742	43,077	99,945	246,150	180,486	426,636	162,665
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	213	3,715	9,070	20,112	15,655	35,767	13,979
8. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,331	49,027	96,531	142,504	157,932	300,436	100,337
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	1,834	44,143	118,363	613,419	293,980	907,400	354,650
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,371	15,724	40,307	82,363	67,173	149,536	56,187
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	641	7,167	16,809	35,037	30,251	65,287	24,849
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ..	1,120	30,991	92,314	194,988	186,698	381,686	202,064
13. Rubber ..	166	8,503	26,085	57,506	50,626	108,131	55,431
14. Musical Instruments ..	16	216	581	721	841	1,562	822
15. Miscellaneous Products ..	559	15,060	43,390	91,431	80,234	171,665	81,936
Total, Classes 1 to 15 ..	17,985	445,058	1,226,628	2,915,969	2,304,919	5,220,888	2,377,093
16. Heat, Light, and Power ..	45	4,887	17,588	40,540	89,882	130,422	308,161
GRAND TOTAL ..	18,030	449,945	1,244,216	2,956,509	2,394,801	5,351,311	2,685,255

For footnotes see page 395.

Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances with 192,073 persons or 42.7 per cent of the total employment in factories during 1967-68, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was Clothing with 49,027 or 10.9 per cent, followed by Food, Drink, and Tobacco, and Textiles and Textile Goods with 44,143 and 43,077, respectively, or 9.80 per cent and 9.60 per cent of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1967-68 was \$2,394,801,000. Of this amount the Metals group contributed \$921,834,000 which represented 38.5 per cent of the total. The Food group followed with \$293,980,000 or 12.3 per cent, and next in order were Chemicals, Dyes, etc., \$208,658,000, 8.7 per cent, Paper with \$186,698,000, 7.8 per cent, Textiles \$180,486,000, 7.5 per cent, and Clothing \$157,932,000, 6.6 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 classified according to industry :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	480	484	488	485	478
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	189	182	176	178	172
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	395	393	391	402	404
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	7,041	7,332	7,470	7,582	7,683
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	251	263	252	253	255
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	773	793	775	742	742
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	246	235	224	222	213
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,506	2,471	2,439	2,384	2,331
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,957	1,944	1,918	1,864	1,834
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,323	1,341	1,361	1,394	1,371
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	644	636	621	641	641
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	1,038	1,069	1,071	1,106	1,120
13. Rubber	183	187	188	176	166
14. Musical Instruments	21	17	16	16	16
15. Miscellaneous Products	494	519	538	562	559
Total, Classes 1 to 15 ..	17,541	17,866	17,928	18,007	17,985
16. Heat, Light, and Power	56	59	52	47	45
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,597	17,925	17,980	18,054	18,030

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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
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
1967-68	5,896	1,535	4,384	2,564	1,994	825	832	18,030

**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
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
1967-68	11,624	6,140	30,744	37,579	62,871	57,913	245,990	452,861

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 1967-68 year—449,945 in total by 2,916 persons to total of 452,861 persons.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above tables. In 1967-68, 5,896 factories employing less than four employees had a total employment of 11,624 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 32·7 per cent of factories—those employing less than four persons—employed 2·6 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 1967-68, this figure had increased to 5,896 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 1967-68, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 1·8 per cent of the total Value of Production, and the 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 1967-68

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1967-68						
	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	5,896	32·70	11,417	2·54	42,718	1·78	3,742
4 ..	398	9·9	1,603	2·2	1,535	8·51	5,938	1·32	23,701	0·99	3,991
5-10 ..	1,629	40·7	11,303	15·5	4,384	24·32	30,151	6·70	132,833	5·55	4,406
11-20 ..	726	18·1	10,562	14·5	2,564	14·22	37,024	8·23	169,122	7·06	4,568
21-50 ..	467	11·7	14,361	19·6	1,994	11·06	62,223	13·83	303,540	12·67	4,878
51-100..	148	3·7	10,238	14·0	825	4·58	57,512	12·78	295,452	12·34	5,137
101-200	110	2·8	23,360	32·0	462	2·56	65,117	14·47	377,316	15·76	5,794
201-500					273	1·51	83,107	18·47	465,484	19·44	5,601
Over 500					97	0·54	97,456	21·66	584,635	24·41	5,999
Total ..	4,003	100·0	73,063	100·0	18,030	100·00	449,945	100·00	2,394,801	100·00	5,322

* ‡ For footnotes see page 395.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1967-68 is shown on page 401.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1967-68 is classified according to Statistical Divisions :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Production‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
Melbourne ..	13,108	370,728	1,035,768	2,327,610	1,934,482	4,262,092	1,946,491
West Central ..	651	20,075	58,271	191,016	124,002	315,018	192,878
North Central ..	376	4,774	10,989	18,794	20,907	39,701	19,113
Western ..	1,028	15,809	37,792	100,325	65,487	165,813	68,844
Wimmera ..	384	2,426	4,835	11,826	9,421	21,247	7,587
Mallee ..	315	2,584	5,222	9,963	9,316	19,279	11,412
Northern ..	854	12,229	31,241	126,963	64,950	191,913	80,207
North Eastern ..	453	5,457	13,668	36,120	29,399	65,519	78,800
Gippsland ..	655	13,630	41,292	116,481	127,913	244,395	269,988
East Central ..	206	2,233	5,139	17,410	8,924	26,334	9,935
Total ..	18,030	449,945	1,244,216	2,956,509	2,394,801	5,351,311	2,685,255

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 395.

Factories in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 72·7 per cent of the total number in Victoria in 1967-68, 83·0 per cent of the persons employed, and 80·9 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, 1967-68

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division										Total
	Melbourne	West Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	East Central	
NUMBER OF FACTORIES											
Under 5 ..	4,786	319	221	536	248	180	484	256	293	108	7,431
5-10 ..	3,165	163	91	284	95	84	192	92	163	55	4,384
11-20 ..	2,031	70	31	93	22	25	92	67	106	27	2,564
21-50 ..	1,717	53	13	64	14	15	37	24	52	5	1,994
51-100 ..	693	18	13	23	3	10	32	7	19	7	825
101-500 ..	641	21	5	25	2	1	14	6	16	4	735
Over 500 ..	75	7	2	3	..	..	3	1	6	..	97
Total ..	13,108	651	376	1,028	384	315	854	453	655	206	18,030
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION											
Under 5 ..	11,518	†	†	1,305	538	495	1,124	†	684	254	17,764
5-10 ..	22,443	1,084	623	1,949	628	655	1,303	630	1,061	368	30,744
11-20 ..	29,870	1,049	432	1,307	335	478	1,337	956	1,448	367	37,579
21-50 ..	54,347	1,652	393	1,984	385	634	1,129	715	1,468	164	62,871
51-100 ..	48,653	1,287	854	1,782	†	†	2,216	460	1,238	†	57,913
101-500 ..	127,446	5,798	1,002	5,614	†	†	†	1,284	†	†	148,534
Over 500 ..	78,682	†	†	2,002	..	..	†	†	†	..	97,456
Total ..	372,959	20,200	4,800	15,943	2,479	3,090	12,327	5,546	13,259	2,258	452,861

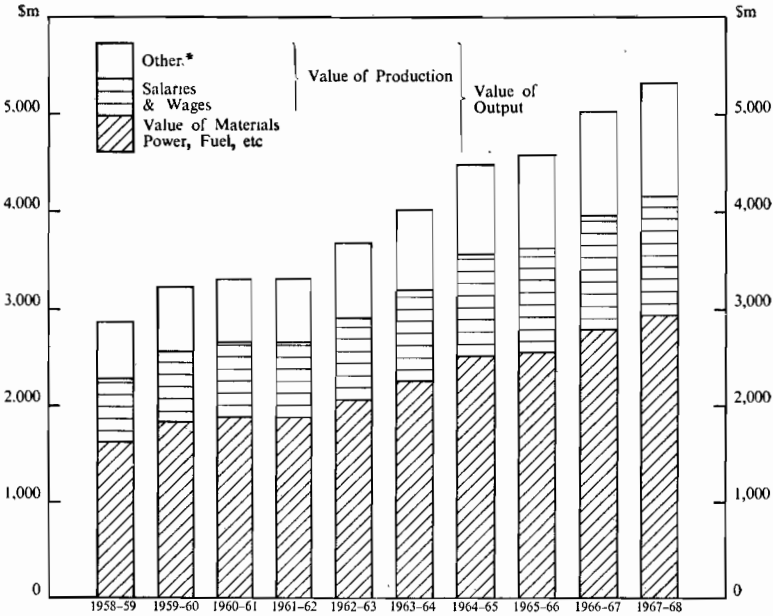
* See footnote, page 398.

† Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1967-68 there were 832 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 245,990 persons in Victoria. Of the 18,030 factories (452,861 persons) in Victoria, 13,108 (372,959 persons) were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 651 (20,200 persons) in the West Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 4,271 factories (59,702 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State principally in the Western (1,028 factories), Northern (854 factories), and Gippsland (655 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.

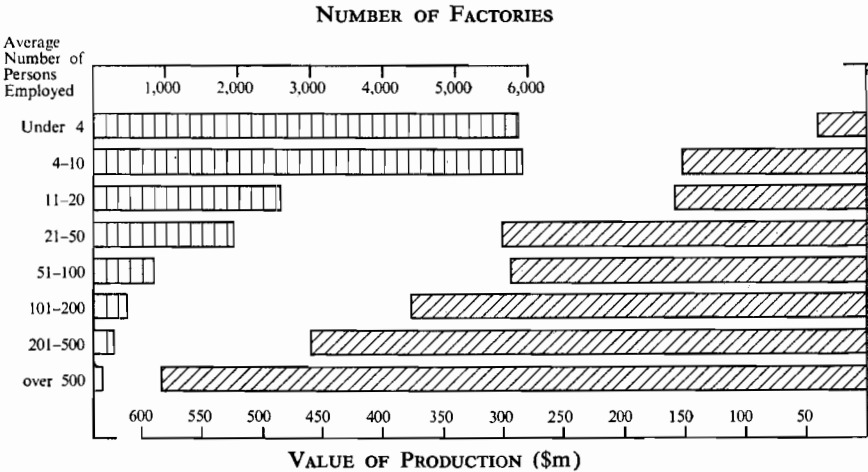
VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUES OF OUTPUT, 1958-59 TO 1967-68



* The fund available for the payment of taxation, rent, interest, insurance, etc., depreciation, drawings of working proprietors, and profit.

FIGURE 7

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1967-68



(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.)

FIGURE 8

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 397 to 400, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
					Males	Females	Persons
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	7,496	7,610	7,689	7,641	7,101	459	7,560
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	7,299	7,509	7,710	7,773	6,537	1,155	7,692
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	16,396	17,329	17,648	18,154	13,762	4,130	17,892
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	171,748	183,696	186,000	189,176	162,487	29,586	192,073
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,113	2,270	2,180	2,180	1,745	473	2,218
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	42,674	43,798	43,343	43,316	17,696	25,381	43,077
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	3,969	3,832	3,830	3,740	2,431	1,284	3,715
8. Clothing (Except Knitted) . . .	47,168	47,622	48,432	48,636	12,731	36,296	49,027
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . .	40,832	42,049	43,583	44,130	28,826	15,317	44,143
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	14,521	14,896	15,219	15,430	14,405	1,319	15,724
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	6,605	6,706	6,724	7,094	5,107	2,060	7,167
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	27,075	28,294	29,634	30,354	22,408	8,583	30,991
13. Rubber	8,506	8,591	8,230	8,092	6,572	1,931	8,503
14. Musical Instruments	192	194	199	211	172	44	216
15. Miscellaneous Products	11,791	12,972	13,516	14,353	9,292	5,768	15,060
Total, Classes 1 to 15	408,385	427,368	433,937	440,280	311,272	133,786	445,058
16. Heat, Light, and Power	4,735	5,021	5,212	5,277	4,836	51	4,887
GRAND TOTAL	413,120	432,389	439,149	445,557	316,108	133,837	449,945

* For footnote see page 395.

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 72.9 per cent of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1967-68 were 29.8 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males in two classes. In Class 6.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) they accounted for 58.9 per cent and in Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted) for 74.0 per cent of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 27.1 per cent were in Class 8 ; 22.1 per cent in Class 4 ; 19.0 per cent in Class 6 ; and 11.4 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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
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
1967-68	12,025	63,164	10,189	364,567	449,945

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1967-68 according to the class of industry :

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1967-68

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	220	1,070	194	6,076	7,560
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . .	67	979	91	6,555	7,692
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	103	3,351	1,471	12,967	17,892
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,071	30,611	5,840	150,551	192,073
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	217	291	6	1,704	2,218
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	368	4,248	407	38,054	43,077
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	182	348	28	3,157	3,715
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	1,998	3,675	81	43,273	49,027
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,543	6,077	842	35,681	44,143
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	852	2,128	46	12,698	15,724
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	506	989	11	5,661	7,167
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	613	5,077	254	25,047	30,991
13. Rubber	31	1,350	255	6,867	8,503
14. Musical Instruments	7	29	..	180	216
15. Miscellaneous Products	247	2,599	536	11,678	15,060
Total, Classes 1 to 15	12,025	62,822	10,062	360,149	445,058
16. Heat, Light, and Power .. ..	..	342	127	4,418	4,887
GRAND TOTAL	12,025	63,164	10,189	364,567	449,945

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81.0 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 72.5 per cent in Class 3 to 88.3 per cent in Class 6. Class 3 also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and professional staff, 26.9 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 16.3 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 9.8 per cent of the total number employed; Class 11.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc., 7.1 per cent; and Class 10.—Sawmills, Joinery, etc., 5.4 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 1964 to 1968 :

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
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
1968 ..	1,150	28,658	275,921	305,729	1,097	16,627	113,224	130,948

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1967–68 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
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
1967–68 ..	316,108	1,896	133,837	808	449,945	1,354

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		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	447	448	459	5·8	5·9	6·1
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1,037	1,109	1,155	13·5	14·3	15·0
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,972	4,101	4,130	22·5	22·6	23·1
4. Industrial Metals, .. Machines, Conveyances—	27,317	28,452	29,586	14·7	15·0	15·4
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	4,247	4,199	4,473	12·0	11·8	12·4
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	6,050	6,575	6,899	30·5	31·6	32·0
Sheet Metal Working	2,472	2,469	2,472	20·6	20·3	20·4
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	1,350	1,401	1,505	37·7	36·7	38·6
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	434	435	473	19·9	20·0	21·3
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—	25,800	25,845	25,381	59·5	59·7	58·9
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	2,159	2,062	1,932	53·7	53·5	51·0
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	4,945	4,697	4,571	53·6	53·3	52·9
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	14,496	14,580	14,247	75·9	76·3	75·5
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	1,267	1,297	1,284	33·1	34·7	34·6
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)—	35,320	35,655	36,296	72·9	73·3	74·0
Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing	8,319	6,733	6,540	75·4	73·5	73·2
Dressmaking and Hemstitching	8,610	10,548	11,147	87·3	87·1	87·4
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	7,016	7,045	7,059	59·5	60·2	61·4
Dyeworks and Cleaning, etc.	1,469	1,430	1,407	51·3	50·7	51·3
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	15,032	15,135	15,317	34·5	34·3	34·7
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)	1,956	1,955	1,926	29·8	30·0	29·9
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	2,051	2,046	1,994	57·3	57·1	57·0
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	2,500	2,416	2,315	43·0	41·2	40·1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	1,234	1,303	1,342	54·0	54·1	54·2
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,116	1,183	1,319	7·3	7·7	8·4
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	1,716	1,992	2,060	25·5	28·1	28·7
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	8,260	8,421	8,583	27·9	27·7	27·7
13. Rubber	1,833	1,821	1,931	22·3	22·5	22·7
14. Musical Instruments	33	39	44	16·6	18·5	20·4
15. Miscellaneous Products	5,212	5,479	5,768	38·6	38·2	38·3
16. Heat, Light, and Power	50	75	51	1·0	1·4	1·0
Total Classes Only	128,846	131,487	133,837	29·3	29·5	29·7

In Class 16.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 1·0 per cent. In Class 8.—Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 74·0 per cent of the total number of persons employed. Within Class 8, in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87·4 per cent of the total employed are females. In Class 4.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 15·4 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 1967-68. 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,
1967-68**
(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	4,095	626	19,080	188	23,175	814	23,989
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . .	3,183	634	18,171	1,287	21,354	1,921	23,275
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease . . .	16,089	3,164	36,436	4,070	52,524	7,234	59,759
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances . . .	114,666	20,383	403,626	32,043	518,291	52,426	570,717
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate . . .	763	230	4,017	483	4,780	713	5,493
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) . . .	11,380	4,193	44,538	39,834	55,918	44,027	99,945
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) . .	1,124	281	5,796	1,869	6,920	2,150	9,070
8. Clothing (Except Knitted) . .	8,576	4,034	25,742	58,179	34,318	62,213	96,531
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco . .	18,092	5,854	73,123	21,294	91,215	27,148	118,363
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. . .	6,076	1,254	32,239	738	38,315	1,992	40,307
11. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. . .	2,353	866	11,166	2,425	13,518	3,290	16,809
12. Rubber . . .	14,831	4,309	62,975	10,200	77,805	14,509	92,314
13. Musical Instruments . . .	4,651	1,067	17,838	2,528	22,490	3,595	26,085
14. Miscellaneous Products . .	68	22	421	70	489	92	581
15. Miscellaneous Products . .	9,090	2,627	23,564	8,109	32,654	10,736	43,390
Total, Classes 1 to 15 . .	215,035	49,545	778,732	183,316	993,767	232,861	1,226,628
16. Heat, Light, and Power . .	2,221	71	15,272	24	17,493	95	17,588
GRAND TOTAL . .	217,257	49,616	794,004	183,340	1,011,261	232,956	1,244,216

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1967-68—\$1,244,216,000—the Industrial Metals, etc., group was responsible for \$570,717,000 or 45.9 per cent, Food, Drink, etc., \$118,363,000 or 9.5 per cent, Textiles, etc., \$99,945,000 or 8.0 per cent, and Clothing, etc., \$96,531,000 or 7.7 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 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)							
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
1967-68	217,257	49,616	794,004	183,340	1,011,261	232,956	1,244,216
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (\$)							
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
1967-68	4,499	1,979	3,074	1,725	3,299	1,773	2,841

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	6,100	6,762	6,662	6,802	6,628
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	5,902	6,101	6,079	6,220	6,622
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	15,170	16,782	16,919	18,419	21,313
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	25,828	30,218	30,644	32,787	34,950
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	348	397	387	430	467
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	5,934	6,310	6,502	6,895	7,268
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	878	894	892	909	942
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,094	2,265	2,373	2,480	2,578
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	13,640	14,619	15,384	15,907	16,624
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	1,872	2,024	2,095	2,172	2,280
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	302	341	357	391	421
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	5,406	5,943	6,431	7,063	8,174
13. Rubber	2,984	2,999	2,932	3,163	3,370
14. Musical Instruments	20	21	21	28	27
15. Miscellaneous Products	2,464	2,860	3,092	3,433	4,142
Total, Classes 1 to 15	88,942	98,536	100,770	107,099	115,808
16. Heat, Light, and Power	25,706	26,623	27,087	27,319	27,278
GRAND TOTAL	114,648	125,159	127,857	134,418	143,086

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 information dealing with the cost of each type of fuel used. The costs of water and lubricating oil are also shown.

**VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC.,
USED IN FACTORIES**

Commodity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
					Cost	Percentage of Total	
	\$'000						
Coal—							
Black	3,338	3,623	3,066	2,724	2,444	1.8	
Brown	14,736	15,497	17,073	18,215	19,760	14.9	
Brown Coal Briquettes ..	12,542	12,612	11,891	11,340	9,937	7.5	
Coke	1,500	1,384	1,163	1,124	1,106	0.8	
Wood	820	741	725	675	542	0.4	
Fuel Oil	22,662	23,784	22,903	23,709	27,480	20.7	
Tar Fuel	196	187	161	156	163	0.1	
Electricity	45,454	52,447	55,136	59,400	63,558	47.9	
Gas	4,058	4,763	3,912	4,398	4,710	3.5	
Other (Charcoal, etc.) ..	1,506	1,379	2,694	2,732	3,122	2.4	
Total Power and Fuel..	106,812	116,417	118,724	124,473	132,823	100.0	
Water	5,426	6,034	6,528	7,198	7,249	..	
Lubricating Oil ..	2,410	2,709	2,606	2,747	3,014	..	
Total	114,648	125,159	127,857	134,418	143,086	..	

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are given below :

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	316	329	277	256	241
Brown	'000 tons	13,461	14,243	16,277	17,403	18,190
Brown Coal Briquettes	'000 tons	1,095	1,062	1,027	978	855
Coke	'000 tons	60	58	49	47	45
Wood	'000 tons	232	192	189	169	133
Fuel Oil	mill. gals	292	320	313	341	376
Tar Fuel.. ..	'000 tons	9	9	8	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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	50,008	56,696	59,165	62,465	63,703
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	17,244	21,399	21,911	23,735	25,138
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	254,174	272,007	272,855	310,835	320,707
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	694,788	806,468	814,925	891,831	946,395
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	4,692	5,437	5,178	5,535	5,815
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	211,476	224,520	221,628	238,690	238,882
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	22,018	20,351	21,434	22,280	19,170
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	120,078	126,842	126,171	134,435	139,926
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	473,308	513,541	537,976	569,962	596,795
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	65,474	71,628	72,681	76,968	80,082
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	26,988	29,579	30,012	31,582	34,615
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	139,992	153,673	160,910	173,517	186,814
13. Rubber	46,544	51,117	48,086	49,003	54,136
14. Musical Instruments	436	486	505	579	694
15. Miscellaneous Products	52,666	61,679	63,221	74,674	87,290
Total, Classes 1 to 15	2,179,886	2,415,423	2,456,658	2,666,091	2,800,162
16. Heat, Light, and Power	10,512	10,538	12,714	13,637	13,262
GRAND TOTAL	2,190,398	2,425,961	2,469,372	2,679,727	2,813,424

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	100,244	112,597	114,331	121,060	124,125
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	56,654	65,706	69,038	73,898	78,438
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	421,160	453,964	460,136	522,377	550,678
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,375,608	1,583,854	1,620,395	1,783,781	1,903,178
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	12,614	14,775	14,326	15,547	16,362
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	362,874	388,457	386,925	417,558	426,636
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	35,770	35,142	36,866	38,285	35,767
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	249,190	263,965	268,577	286,311	300,436
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	703,268	767,695	811,891	870,056	907,400
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	121,306	132,632	134,771	144,392	149,536
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	49,826	54,508	56,210	60,289	65,287
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	276,944	305,280	323,571	351,382	381,686
13. Rubber	87,646	91,944	87,545	91,955	108,131
14. Musical Instruments	1,062	1,373	1,294	1,389	1,562
15. Miscellaneous Products	105,126	120,501	123,031	149,826	171,665
Total, Classes 1 to 15	3,959,292	4,392,393	4,508,907	4,928,106	5,220,888
16. Heat, Light, and Power	95,530	108,393	116,009	122,408	130,422
GRAND TOTAL	4,054,822	4,500,786	4,624,915	5,050,515	5,351,311

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	44,138	49,139	48,503	51,792	53,794
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	33,508	38,206	41,049	43,943	46,678
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	151,814	165,175	170,362	193,123	208,658
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	654,992	747,168	774,826	859,163	921,834
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	7,574	8,941	8,761	9,582	10,080
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	144,574	157,627	158,795	171,973	180,486
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	13,764	13,897	14,540	15,096	15,655
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	127,018	134,857	140,033	149,396	157,932
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	216,320	239,535	258,530	284,187	293,980
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	53,960	58,980	59,995	65,252	67,173
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	22,536	24,588	25,841	28,317	30,251
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	131,546	145,665	156,230	170,802	186,698
13. Rubber	38,118	37,828	36,526	39,789	50,626
14. Musical Instruments	606	866	768	782	841
15. Miscellaneous Products	49,996	55,962	56,718	71,719	80,234
Total, Classes 1 to 15	1,690,464	1,878,434	1,951,477	2,154,916	2,304,919
16. Heat, Light, and Power	59,312	71,232	76,208	81,452	89,882
GRAND TOTAL	1,749,776	1,949,665	2,027,685	2,236,370	2,394,801

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 391–2.

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 1967–68 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1967–68
('\$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	63,703	6,628	23,989	29,805	124,125
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	25,138	6,622	23,275	23,403	78,438
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	320,707	21,313	59,759	148,899	550,678
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	946,395	34,950	570,717	351,116	1,903,178
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,815	467	5,493	4,587	16,362
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	238,882	7,268	99,945	80,541	426,636
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	19,170	942	9,070	6,585	35,767
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	139,926	2,578	96,531	61,401	300,436
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	596,795	16,624	118,363	175,618	907,400
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	80,082	2,280	40,307	26,867	149,536
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	34,615	421	16,809	13,442	65,287
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	186,814	8,174	92,314	94,384	381,686
13. Rubber	54,136	3,370	26,085	24,540	108,131
14. Musical Instruments	694	27	581	260	1,562
15. Miscellaneous Products	87,290	4,142	43,390	36,844	171,665
Total, Classes 1 to 15	2,800,162	115,808	1,226,628	1,078,291	5,220,888
16. Heat, Light, and Power	13,262	27,278	17,588	72,294	130,422
GRAND TOTAL	2,813,424	143,086	1,244,216	1,150,585	5,351,311

* 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, 1967-68

(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	51·3	5·4	19·3	24·0
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	32·1	8·4	29·7	29·8
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	58·2	3·9	10·9	27·0
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	49·7	1·8	30·0	18·5
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	35·5	2·9	33·6	28·0
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	56·0	1·7	23·4	18·9
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	53·6	2·6	25·4	18·4
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	46·6	0·9	32·1	20·4
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	65·8	1·8	13·0	19·4
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	53·6	1·5	26·9	18·0
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	53·0	0·7	25·7	20·6
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc. ..	49·0	2·1	24·2	24·7
13. Rubber	50·1	3·1	24·1	22·7
14. Musical Instruments	44·5	1·7	37·2	16·6
15. Miscellaneous Products	50·8	2·4	25·3	21·5
Total, Classes 1 to 15	53·6	2·2	23·5	20·7
16. Heat, Light, and Power	10·2	20·9	13·5	55·4
GRAND TOTAL	52·6	2·7	23·2	21·5

For footnotes see page 411.

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 29·7 per cent and the cost of raw materials 32·1 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while, in Class 9, the expenditure on wages amounts to 13·0 per cent and that on raw materials to 65·8 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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		
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
1967-68	2,813,424	143,085	1,244,216	1,150,585	5,351,311

For footnotes see page 411.

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		
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
1967-68	52.6	2.7	23.2	21.5	100.0

For footnotes see page 411.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	28,122	28,176	29,968	29,804	29,637
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	21,952	22,310	23,192	24,490	26,472
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	75,812	78,235	81,160	87,612	84,898
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	393,476	442,743	470,730	495,854	528,358
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	4,350	5,067	4,810	4,877	5,168
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	77,674	78,596	80,751	87,303	90,487
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	9,382	9,310	9,780	9,642	10,163
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	58,300	62,152	66,737	69,599	72,832
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	138,268	149,037	159,823	173,363	187,945
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	29,102	32,047	34,467	36,541	37,893
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	14,104	16,154	17,375	19,582	21,084
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	64,062	70,608	82,825	89,569	101,056
13. Rubber	20,150	20,475	22,443	27,173	26,880
14. Musical Instruments	332	433	452	513	573
15. Miscellaneous Products	32,078	32,869	36,184	41,297	43,190
Total, Classes 1 to 15 ..	967,164	1,048,212	1,120,697	1,197,219	1,266,636
16. Heat, Light, and Power	53,630	57,500	56,244	57,536	51,368
GRAND TOTAL	1,020,794	1,105,712	1,176,941	1,254,755	1,318,004

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY (\$'000)

Class of Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	50,682	54,293	57,540	58,136	53,985
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . .	23,766	22,450	23,173	27,111	30,582
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	146,856	143,637	149,872	192,686	185,775
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	282,304	322,331	344,775	363,346	377,782
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	1,350	1,551	1,448	1,491	1,517
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	59,224	61,847	65,544	70,456	72,178
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	3,172	3,346	3,584	3,495	3,816
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	20,134	22,197	23,186	25,298	27,504
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	123,086	126,623	135,500	152,184	166,705
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	17,064	17,826	19,230	19,219	18,294
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	3,096	3,186	3,335	3,531	3,765
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, etc.	62,370	69,009	74,818	86,258	101,008
13. Rubber	15,850	16,196	18,498	26,759	28,551
14. Musical Instruments	118	124	144	183	249
15. Miscellaneous Products	25,032	30,011	32,566	34,664	38,746
Total, Classes 1 to 15	834,104	894,627	953,213	1,064,817	1,110,457
16. Heat, Light, and Power	206,620	233,321	255,800	297,404	256,793
GRAND TOTAL	1,040,724	1,127,948	1,209,013	1,362,221	1,367,250

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,* 1967-68

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion	Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine			Purchased	Own Generation	
1. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	1,221	16,750	1,280	..	95,808	6,820	115,059
2. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . .	125	..	3,887	..	56,031	12	60,043
3. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	2,229	69,029	5,425	..	188,750	40,453	265,433
4. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,351	..	10,754	..	745,548	2,543	757,653
5. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	150	..	75	..	3,879	25	4,104
6. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	205	..	1,095	..	124,808	280	126,108
7. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	690	..	173	..	18,954	460	19,817
8. Clothing (Except Knitted)	575	..	151	..	34,241	..	34,967
9. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,624	2,636	3,447	830	267,348	2,029	275,885
10. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, etc., Wood Turning and Carving	3,920	200	23,235	..	112,664	6,809	140,019
11. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	17,072	..	17,072
12. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	250	23,850	657	..	123,464	51,534	148,221
13. Rubber .. ..	..	..	144	..	99,886	..	100,030
14. Musical Instruments .. ..	..	..	..	..	297	..	297
15. Miscellaneous Products .. ..	..	2,000	127	..	56,197	120	58,324
Total, Classes 1 to 15	12,340	114,465	50,450	830	1,944,947	111,085	2,123,032
16. Gas Works	2,711	1,213	3,594	..	20,213	..	27,731
GRAND TOTAL	15,051	115,678	54,044	830	1,965,160	111,085	2,150,763

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1967-68 and not included above was 251,367.

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 1967-68, while steam turbines were next in demand with 5.4 per cent.

A comparison over the five year period 1963-64 to 1967-68 of the total rated horse-power used to drive engines and electric motors ordinarily in use in factories is given in the table which follows :

VICTORIA—TOTAL RATED HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS ORDINARILY IN USE IN FACTORIES*

Year	Steam		Internal Combustion	Water	Motors Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine			Purchased	Own Generation	
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
1967-68.. ..	15,051	115,678	54,044	830	1,965,160	111,085	2,150,763

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1963-64 to 1967-68 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
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
1967-68	191,527	59,840	251,367

* 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 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1967-68

Particulars	Capacity of Engines and Generators			
	Steam Turbine	Internal Combustion	Water	Total
Engines Installed .. Rated H.P.	3,070,300	27,279	445,574	3,543,153
Generators Installed—				
Kilowatt Capacity—				
Total Installed kW	2,291,500	19,545	332,515	2,643,560
Effective Capacity kW	2,282,500	17,545	331,500	2,631,545
Horse-power—				
Total Installed H.P.	3,070,610	26,190	445,570	3,542,370
Effective Capacity H.P.	3,058,550	23,510	444,210	3,526,270

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown below :

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Central Electric Stations .. No.	29	29	22	18	16
Engines Installed .. Rated H.P.	2,213,474	2,520,744	2,903,307	3,354,145	3,543,153
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW	1,660,828	1,885,831	2,081,834	2,453,782	2,643,560
Effective Capacity kW	1,640,697	1,831,925	1,973,961	2,337,369	2,631,545
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	2,226,311	2,527,924	2,789,658	3,288,068	3,542,370
Effective Capacity H.P.	2,199,326	2,455,664	2,645,108	3,132,074	3,526,270

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 1967-68. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear in the following table :

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
MANUFACTURED, 1967-68

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit of Quantity	Victoria		Australia	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
				\$'000		\$'000
023.10, 14, 17	Bacon and Ham†	mill lb	20·6	13,430	67·6	49,887
027.02-29	Meat—Canned	mill lb	24·5	6,200	42·7	12,933
051.21-27	Milk—Condensed	mill lb	97·5	13,494	135·3	15,658
051.31	Butter	mill lb	231·9	79,491	420·9	143,067
051.35	Cheese	mill lb	73·6	17,686	155·4	36,657
051.61	Ice Cream	mill gals	11·2	10,746	37·4	36,543
051.72-73	Milk—Powdered : Full Cream	mill lb	21·8	6,134	47·3	13,197
062.01	Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	'000 short ton	403	30,775	1,351·5	110,346
063.11	Malt—Barley	mill bush	9·2	19,911	13·5	29,383
064.03-13	Bread—2 lb Loaves Equivalent	mill	211·8	34,536	806	146,945
064.21	Biscuits	mill lb	82·0	18,521	233·4	63,560
064.43-45	Cakes, Pastry, Pies, etc. (Including Canned Puddings)	..	†	28,879	†	96,717
	Fruit : Preserved—					
076.15	Peaches	mill lb	149·4	17,223	253·6	30,149
076.22	Pears	mill lb	139·9	18,146	152·8	19,802
076.60	Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, etc.	mill lb	37·4	6,661	83·9	14,937
094.02-49	Vegetables Canned or Bottled (Including Pickled)	mill lb	46·5	8,008	182·0	28,560
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate Base	mill lb	42·8	21,402	98·9	48,757
104.21-29	Other than Chocolate	mill lb	45·5	15,138	112·8	38,111
122.02	Soup—Tomato	mill imp pint	17·6	2,719	23·4	3,568
123.18	Sauce—Tomato	mill imp pint	21·3	5,013	32·2	7,723
139.14	Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	'000 bundles	2,949	5,410	4,646	8,290
152.06	Pollard	'000 short ton	84·3	3,342	305·5	12,305
171.03-05	Aerated and Carbonated Waters	mill imp gals	34·9	23,930	126·9	88,201
183.02, 11, 21-28	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes§	mill lb	34·6	94,205	59·0	158,674
242.07-11	Wool—Scoured or Carbonised	mill lb	56·6	4,459	157·8	17,966
242.32	Wool Tops	mill lb	15·4	15,206	42·4	35,582
261.41	Briquettes—Brown Coal	'000 ton	1,745	12,276	1,745	12,276
281.04	Ice	'000 ton				
	Leather (Dressed)—					
301.31-37	Vegetable Tanned : Sole	'000 lb	3,969	1,600	10,399	4,540
301.43-65	Chrome Tanned	mill sq ft	22·4	8,201	72·2	28,025
331.01-19	Timber Produced from Logs—Australian	mill sup ft	317·5	*	1,447	*
369.11	Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	'000 cwt	63·3	2,360	117·7	4,374
	Cloth Piece Goods Woven—					
372.02-20	Worsted or Predominantly Worsted	'000 sq yd	3,557	9,340	9,530	21,006
372.22-36, 48, 50	Woollen or Predominantly Woollen	'000 sq yd	7,107	9,204	14,852	18,563
372.52-62, 374.51-55	Blankets, Bed¶	'000 pair	771	5,006	1,594	10,994
401.57	Acid—Sulphuric	'000 ton	468	1,814	1,892	14,647
403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96; 404.02-98	Plastics and Synthetic Resins ..	'000 ton	1,525	31,196	3,349	72,327
412.02, 04, 08, 10	Paints (Not Water) and Enamels Ready Mixed (Excluding Bituminous and Marine)	'000 imp gals	4,773	18,113	15,624	62,416
412.42-46	Paints, Water (Excluding Powder Form)	'000 imp gals	1,299	4,827	4,358	17,313
434.09	Gas, Towns	'000 mill cu ft	23·8	*	·0	*
447.81	Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. ..	..	†	3,090	†	13,320
461.20	Steel, Constructional—Fabricated	'000 ton	132·0	33,334	584·8	165,538
461.30	Window Frames—Metal .. ..	..	†	15,022	†	50,077
465.04	Bolts and Nuts—For Sale as Such	..	†	14,823	†	25,594
472.01, 03	Bricks—Clay	mill	412	19,652	1,440	68,173
	Tiles, Roofing—					
472.12	Terra Cotta	mill	13·9	1,704	47·5	5,236
475.30	Concrete	mill	33·5	2,582	96·8	10,024
475.46	Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	'000 long ton	232·1	6,954	701·6	21,418
479.32, 33	Plaster Sheets	mill sq yd	12·8	8,744	32·8	20,701
499.42	Electricity Generated	'000 mill kWh	11·0	*	43·4	*
503.21-32	Electric Motors	'000	659	*	2,911	*

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1967-68—continued

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit of Quantity	Victoria		Australia	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Machinery : Industrial—			\$'000		\$'000
507.51	Pumping (Including Pumps)	..	†	20,080	†	36,746
511.01	Conveyors (and Appliances)	..	†	12,090	†	23,972
512.01, 11 ; 589.31	Hoists, Cranes, Lifting	..	†	12,100	†	26,346
521.01	Mining and Drilling	..	†	9,892	†	21,327
523.01, 02, 05	Metal Working	..	†	10,174	†	25,343
528.17	Food Processing and Canning	..	†	8,772	†	9,813
	Finished Motor Vehicles || —					
581.02-08	Cars	No.	117,990	199,670	270,963	447,654
581.10-16 ; 582.04-28	Other	No.	40,811	73,838	106,485	185,907
584.11-49	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	No.	4,177	6,905	20,710	16,817
626.01	Tyres Retreaded and Recapped	'000	1,153.2	*	4,012.4	*
643.01-37	Radios and Radiograms (Domestic)	'000	158.3	4,631	522.4	22,146
649.51, 55 ; 683.03-61	Transformers, Chokes, etc.	'000	2,826	*	9,848	*
651.11-17	Radiators and Electric Fires (Domestic)	'000	595.5	4,652	624.0	5,240
661.21-23	Toasters (Domestic) ..	'000	199.0	1,132	331.7	2,243
671.14	Sinks—Stainless Steel ..	'000	83.2	1,750	212.8	4,214
672.01	Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, etc. (Non-ferrous)	..	†	22,821	†	48,378
693.02, 06, 12	Clothes Washing Machines (Domestic)	'000	22.5	4,240	191.5	27,668
	Furniture and Office Equipment—					
741.01	Wooden .. .. .	..	†	34,843	†	126,916
744.01	Metal .. .. .	..	†	19,558	†	58,314
773.01-31	Shirts (Men's and Boys') ..	'000 doz	1,024	19,522	2,226	37,595
	Underwear—					
774.01-18	Men's and Boys'	'000 doz	1,033	7,436	2,373	16,514
774.41-47, 60-67	Women's and Girls'	'000 doz	2,415	20,486	3,952	33,684
775.01-19	Stockings—Women's	'000 doz pair	4,451	*	5,040	*
775.51-776, 22	Socks and Stockings—Men's and Children's	'000 doz pair	2,618	14,577	2,824	15,708
	Footwear—					
791.01, 03, 09, 15, 17, 20, 25, 27	Boots, Shoes, and Sandals** —Men's and Youths' ..	'000 pair	4,488	21,702	9,619	46,677
791.31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 50, 55, 57	Women's and Maids'	'000 pair	10,074	40,466	16,079	63,719
791.61, 62, 66, 70, 71, 72, 76, 79, 81, 82, 87, 88, 92, 93, 97, 99	Children's (Including Infants')	'000 pair	2,840	4,909	5,541	11,191
791.05, 07, 10, 23, 35, 37, 40, 53, 63, 64, 69, 75, 83, 85, 86, 91, 96	Slippers	'000 pair	9,477	10,726	11,039	13,877
	Soaps and Detergents—					
805.01-13 ; 806.02-06	Personal Toilet Use	'000 cwt	133	3,197	553	22,668
805.22-60 ; 806.10-44	Other Purposes	'000 cwt	587	8,497	3,349	61,032
871.01	Pharmaceutical Products for Human Use	for ..	†	30,379	†	112,675
844.01-61	Mattresses—All Types	'000	459	7,013	1,704	23,260
941.11	Cans, Canisters, Containers—Metal	..	†	46,747	†	106,538
943.02-08	Containers—Paperboard††	..	†	56,374	†	149,616
944.11, 21, 31, 41	Boxes and Cases—Wooden ..	..	†	4,849	†	23,483
945.21	Cans, Canisters, Containers—Plastic	..	†	8,340	†	18,965

* Quantity only available.

† Value only available.

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham.

§ Source : Department of Customs and Excise.

¶ Double, threequarter, 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 collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics 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	Woolen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	48	Sports Goods
17	Wool Weaving	49	Building Materials
18	Hosiery	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
19	Women's, Maids' and Girls' Clothing	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' 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 published in these Bulletins and Production Summaries than are published in the monthly *Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly bulletin *Production Statistics*.

*Individual Industries***Introductory**

Particulars on pages 395 to 401 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 ; Canning of Foodstuffs, 1969

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five year period 1963-64 to 1967-68 as the particulars below indicate :

**VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND
ACIDS (301)**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	92	91	88	87	85
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,377	4,763	4,920	5,178	5,238
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	13,484	15,536	16,743	19,105	20,346
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	6,273	6,891	7,151	7,801	9,175
Value of Materials Used \$'000	49,501	58,650	60,792	73,255	76,077
Value of Production \$'000	45,248	51,166	52,988	61,160	72,547
Value of Output \$'000	101,021	116,707	120,930	142,216	157,799
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	18,946	20,492	21,524	23,598	24,636
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	59,404	59,430	60,814	70,583	64,746
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use H.P.	71,726	77,722	85,373	98,127	97,502

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	69	70	70	68	69
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,157	3,437	3,474	3,529	3,512
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	6,801	7,975	8,496	9,141	9,576
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	568	670	699	787	754
Value of Materials Used \$'000	18,000	20,720	20,561	22,683	23,161
Value of Production .. \$'000	21,175	22,097	23,437	23,953	26,202
Value of Output .. \$'000	39,742	43,488	44,697	47,424	50,117
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	15,635	16,200	17,324	17,156	15,057
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,550	7,668	7,710	7,721	7,485
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,111	11,928	12,423	12,709	12,975

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 the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown below :

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS (306)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	20	20	20	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,222	1,375	1,301	1,406	1,453
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	4,158	4,847	4,711	5,704	6,041
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	5,435	6,263	5,883	6,527	8,131
Value of Materials Used \$'000	106,093	103,493	96,168	112,028	132,536
Value of Production .. \$'000	34,576	38,538	39,485	46,330	55,137
Value of Output .. \$'000	146,104	148,294	141,535	164,884	195,804
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,978	8,350	7,940	9,760	9,268
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	54,786	48,922	46,061	76,882	76,995
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	46,065	46,165	46,373	65,331	75,717

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 1,453 persons were employed in 1967-68 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 75,717.

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, 1967-68

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) . . .	66	2,182	7,088	988	5,798	11,432	18,218	3,932	2,470	9,831
3. Plant, Equipment and Machinery, etc.	1,189	36,188	116,061	4,396	185,302	189,596	379,295	91,568	57,338	143,243
4. Other Engineering	916	12,687	37,435	1,733	46,111	63,406	111,250	36,678	29,482	69,181
6. Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	494	21,552	60,875	3,088	127,820	100,716	231,625	53,812	29,793	56,156
7. Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock	22	6,441	15,843	393	10,787	21,933	33,113	6,807	2,638	24,156
9. Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly	20	15,540	51,622	4,637	82,302	84,252	171,191	65,374	59,305	89,832
10. Motor Repairs	2,704	20,034	45,664	1,500	49,057	73,173	123,730	74,516	9,629	23,173
11. Motor Bodies	702	10,196	28,747	1,311	44,712	41,265	87,288	34,523	22,526	24,881
13. Motor Accessories	116	10,626	29,792	1,829	47,242	45,773	94,843	20,358	19,431	39,138
14. Aircraft	26	9,098	34,818	920	28,544	39,819	69,283	15,499	12,245	22,769
20. Agricultural Machines and Implements	208	6,967	21,463	1,157	27,022	29,259	57,439	13,783	11,641	24,382
22. Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, etc.	161	4,240	12,104	906	24,750	22,732	48,388	10,759	6,381	16,014
24. Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping	457	12,095	34,350	1,783	84,708	64,477	150,968	33,110	20,917	40,223
26. Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails)	86	3,291	9,697	736	35,040	19,585	55,361	10,170	8,956	16,044
32. Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	111	3,894	10,275	258	18,320	15,385	33,963	8,006	3,339	2,391
Other Sub-classes	405	17,042	54,883	9,315	128,880	99,031	237,223	49,463	81,691	156,239
Total, Class 4	7,683	192,073	570,717	34,950	946,395	921,834	1,903,178	528,358	377,782	757,653

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 424-6.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	507	525	534	570	605
Number of Persons Employed ..	20,816	23,242	23,453	24,604	25,446
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	46,748	56,064	58,729	64,605	71,150
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	2,408	2,721	2,774	3,042	3,346
Value of Materials Used \$'000	96,508	120,927	123,599	135,565	146,140
Value of Production .. \$'000	76,724	92,074	97,846	106,889	116,101
Value of Output .. \$'000	175,640	215,721	224,218	245,496	265,588
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	40,636	47,203	49,763	56,709	61,818
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	23,944	26,731	28,936	31,337	33,132
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	44,485	49,518	48,597	55,305	58,547

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,846	6,664	6,690	6,566	6,441
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,568	16,181	16,843	16,676	15,843
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	428	431	448	400	393
Value of Materials Used \$'000	12,426	12,518	12,739	12,226	10,787
Value of Production .. \$'000	18,820	21,582	21,821	22,227	21,933
Value of Output .. \$'000	31,674	34,531	35,009	34,853	33,113
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,776	6,827	6,929	6,841	6,807
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	3,154	3,074	2,986	2,810	2,638
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	24,365	24,040	24,115	24,086	24,156

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	3,314	3,445	3,488	3,504	3,542
Number of Persons Employed ..	51,668	54,811	53,852	54,756	56,396
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	118,768	133,054	132,130	143,180	155,825
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	7,196	7,912	7,924	8,581	9,277
Value of Materials Used \$'000	179,376	198,182	187,477	205,497	223,313
Value of Production .. \$'000	188,404	199,973	202,528	221,195	244,463
Value of Output .. \$'000	374,976	406,067	397,931	435,272	477,052
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	145,780	167,211	175,213	180,371	194,771
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	87,318	99,489	103,259	109,118	110,891
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	136,439	153,836	168,533	158,893	177,024

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 423.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS (420)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	141	162	183	205	208
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,961	7,901	7,078	6,841	6,967
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,740	21,800	18,795	20,229	21,463
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,198	1,345	1,014	1,051	1,157
Value of Materials Used \$'000	28,514	29,516	20,448	33,356	27,022
Value of Production .. \$'000	25,046	28,909	25,217	32,336	29,259
Value of Output .. \$'000	54,758	59,770	46,679	66,743	57,439
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	10,780	12,196	12,490	12,743	13,783
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,622	8,760	10,078	10,191	11,641
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	22,705	22,540	24,180	25,072	24,382

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	160	170	167	166	161
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,154	4,495	4,071	4,186	4,240
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,574	11,119	10,303	11,139	12,104
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	748	874	781	864	906
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,438	24,200	21,485	22,980	24,750
Value of Production .. \$'000	17,584	21,388	19,072	21,936	22,732
Value of Output .. \$'000	37,770	46,462	41,338	45,781	48,388
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,478	9,830	9,405	10,372	10,759
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	5,584	5,781	6,261	6,521	6,381
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	14,401	14,897	14,958	15,911	16,014

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, etc.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	435	449	452	449	457
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,122	11,468	11,984	12,141	12,095
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	25,344	28,083	31,092	32,808	34,350
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,378	1,535	1,640	1,726	1,783
Value of Materials Used \$'000	60,710	70,647	72,840	77,135	84,708
Value of Production .. \$'000	47,848	51,595	53,436	59,576	64,477
Value of Output .. \$'000	109,936	123,777	127,916	138,438	150,968
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	24,796	27,115	28,322	29,898	33,110
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	17,402	17,071	18,423	19,620	20,917
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	33,761	34,488	36,946	38,235	40,223

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING
(603)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	78	78	73	70	71
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,183	9,934	9,221	8,820	8,639
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,253	19,473	18,721	18,865	19,440
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,500	1,561	1,567	1,531	1,548
Value of Materials Used \$'000	59,175	56,729	52,757	50,532	47,499
Value of Production .. \$'000	28,212	26,657	26,594	27,757	30,062
Value of Output .. \$'000	88,887	84,948	80,919	79,821	79,108
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	13,799	14,186	15,139	15,842	15,985
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	13,943	14,608	13,465	14,773	14,939
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	40,271	37,781	33,829	36,037	36,137

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. These factories cover the full range of activities from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, etc., industry for the five years to 1967-68 are given below :

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS
(604)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	441	444	438	421	412
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,412	18,947	19,088	19,111	18,871
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	31,262	34,576	36,429	39,163	40,595
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,268	1,359	1,442	1,570	1,727
Value of Materials Used \$'000	71,702	78,790	79,821	86,953	87,633
Value of Production .. \$'000	58,745	63,789	65,845	71,247	71,977
Value of Output .. \$'000	131,715	143,938	147,109	159,769	161,337
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	24,575	26,664	28,508	29,186	30,262
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	18,739	20,073	23,075	22,909	24,335
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,670	18,868	20,557	20,886	21,413

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Among the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent, for each of the past

five years, the sum of the statistical sub-classes of industry mentioned below—tailoring and ready-made clothing, dressmaking, millinery, shirts, underclothing, foundation garments, handkerchiefs, ties, scarves, hats and caps, and gloves.

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES (801, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	1,308	1,283	1,285	1,267	1,271
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,796	29,343	30,542	30,969	31,612
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	44,527	48,517	52,477	57,331	61,383
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	868	910	1,000	1,048	1,132
Value of Materials Used \$'000	70,963	76,281	78,485	82,667	85,850
Value of Production .. \$'000	73,746	79,022	84,044	90,210	97,355
Value of Output .. \$'000	145,577	156,214	163,529	173,925	184,336
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	34,185	36,413	39,771	41,560	44,435
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,677	7,227	7,842	8,689	10,526
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,583	12,295	13,108	13,330	14,316

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1967-68

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	333	700	53	134	26	25	1,271
Number of Persons Employed ..	8,931	12,761	714	6,586	2,068	552	31,612
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,678	24,233	1,308	12,394	3,740	1,030	61,383
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	343	454	45	201	65	24	1,132
Value of Materials Used \$'000	28,043	28,931	1,271	20,059	5,581	1,965	85,850
Value of Production .. \$'000	29,508	39,643	2,053	18,850	5,664	1,637	97,355
Value of Output .. \$'000	57,894	69,028	3,368	39,110	11,310	3,626	184,336
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	10,517	19,852	1,794	8,084	3,101	1,087	44,435
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	3,339	3,018	162	3,032	842	133	10,526
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	4,277	5,305	254	3,152	1,149	179	14,316

In the above table, tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 81·3 per cent of the factories, 68·6 per cent of employment, and 70·4 per cent of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 10·6 per cent, 20·8 per cent, and 17·8 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories ..	193	199	203	200	191
Number of Persons Employed ..	12,145	12,038	11,799	11,696	11,499
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	21,250	22,782	22,197	23,614	24,046
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	410	444	466	499	503
Value of Materials Used \$'000	37,974	38,732	36,187	38,879	40,547
Value of Production .. \$'000	34,322	35,466	37,207	38,854	39,803
Value of Output .. \$'000	72,706	74,641	73,860	78,233	80,853
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	9,869	9,858	10,643	11,472	11,616
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	8,335	9,595	9,766	10,702	11,075
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,852	7,950	8,426	8,090	8,312

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 7,059, they represented 61·4 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) in 1967-68.

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, 1967-68

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 ..	21	1,215	3,597	632	46,646	10,051	57,328	5,578	4,108	16,826
2. Cereal Foods and Starch ..	29	1,301	3,398	655	15,717	6,617	22,990	5,772	5,364	13,205
5. Bakeries ..	922	6,434	13,727	1,841	33,954	27,008	62,804	26,060	11,537	12,746
6. Biscuits ..	25	2,297	5,147	561	12,044	7,144	19,750	7,833	5,253	6,518
9. Confectionery ..	63	3,497	8,619	718	22,288	17,131	40,136	12,505	11,988	21,364
10. Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	34	5,776	17,080	1,544	72,704	36,977	111,225	23,705	26,882	27,400
13. Butter Factories	63	2,876	8,983	2,233	91,192	17,777	111,202	11,613	15,850	29,285
14. Cheese Factories	25	1,243	4,088	565	31,368	8,677	40,611	7,771	5,398	7,369
15. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories ..	21	1,508	4,637	1,146	32,593	10,070	43,809	6,514	9,751	15,078
18. Condiments, Coffee, Spices	56	1,220	3,151	272	11,535	8,740	20,548	6,994	3,183	5,775
19. Ice and Refrigeration ..	91	987	2,964	983	948	6,695	8,625	10,720	5,382	27,974
21. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	87	1,363	3,200	292	15,090	11,287	26,669	5,764	3,902	4,131
28. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff ..	5	2,475	6,649	406	48,675	45,763	94,844	7,617	9,698	7,157
Other Sub-classes	392	11,951	33,123	4,776	162,041	80,043	246,859	49,499	48,409	81,057
Total, Class 9	1,834	44,143	118,363	16,624	596,795	293,980	907,400	187,945	166,705	275,885

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, etc., are the subject of the table which follows :

**VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)
(905)**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	1,056	1,035	1,002	950	922
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,336	6,420	6,557	6,512	6,434
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	10,684	11,681	12,193	12,972	13,727
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,622	1,688	1,713	1,725	1,841
Value of Materials Used \$'000	29,842	32,236	33,656	33,563	33,954
Value of Production .. \$'000	22,004	23,700	24,633	26,244	27,008
Value of Output .. \$'000	53,468	57,624	60,002	61,531	62,804
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	20,872	21,845	22,846	23,279	26,060
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	10,776	10,838	10,608	10,297	11,537
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,936	11,707	11,978	11,986	12,746

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	54	52	53	49	50
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,642	5,707	6,205	6,192	6,082
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	12,654	13,939	15,841	17,090	17,758
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,298	1,447	1,639	1,657	1,597
Value of Materials Used \$'000	52,023	57,321	71,442	72,048	75,286
Value of Production .. \$'000	32,459	34,153	40,328	43,653	38,823
Value of Output .. \$'000	85,780	92,921	113,409	117,357	115,706
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	20,121	20,860	23,489	25,134	25,238
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	18,442	19,501	22,667	23,806	27,648
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	25,120	25,470	27,950	28,758	28,697

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, and 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 429. 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	123	120	119	117	109
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,788	5,824	5,719	5,837	5,627
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,292	15,096	15,558	17,059	17,708
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	3,318	3,569	3,638	3,871	3,944
Value of Materials Used \$'000	132,448	150,909	151,109	164,549	155,153
Value of Production .. \$'000	33,412	38,953	38,771	36,697	36,524
Value of Output .. \$'000	169,178	193,431	193,518	205,117	195,622
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	17,026	19,202	21,936	25,051	25,898
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	21,822	22,564	26,109	30,879	30,999
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	48,570	48,295	51,002	55,262	51,732

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 348-350.

Manufacture of Butter, Cheese, and Processed Milk Products

Historical

On 25 May 1836, a few years after the first settlement in Victoria, 100 cattle of all kinds were recorded; this number had increased to 722,000 in 1861 and 1,783,000 in 1891, of which 197,000 in 1861 and 395,000 in 1891 were dairy cattle. The industry is now widely distributed throughout those areas of Victoria which have an annual rainfall of 25 inches or more, and those irrigated. The principal regions are Gippsland, the western districts, the northern irrigation areas, and the north-east.

Dairy farming was first established in the Yarra Valley beyond Melbourne and later spread into the western districts, the Gippsland area, and the north and north-east of the State. The western districts area extends from Geelong to Portland, and from the coast inland as far as Colac, Camperdown, and Mortlake; the Gippsland dairying area extends east of Melbourne, between the Alps and the coast, as far as Orbost; and the north and north-eastern areas extend on the Victorian side of the Murray River, and along the valleys of the rivers running north into it, from Corryong to Swan Hill. Currently, these areas contain approximately a third each of Victorian milk productive capacity, and the manufacturing industry is distributed similarly. Of Victoria's 123 butter, cheese, milk processing, and ice cream factories operating in 1967-68, twenty are located in the western districts, twenty-six in the north and north-east, twenty-one in Gippsland, and thirty-eight in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

In the early days, dairy farmers produced milk for human consumption near centres of population, and, further afield, for cheese and butter which was made mainly on farms. By the end of the 1890s,

there was a trend from farm to factory production. Thus, in 1891, about 10·9 mill. lb of butter and 2·5 mill. lb of cheese were produced on farms, compared with 5·8 mill. lb of butter and 0·8 mill. lb of cheese in factories ; by 1900, farm production of butter was only 6·8 mill. lb and of cheese 1·8 mill. lb, while the amounts produced in factories had risen to 48·8 mill. lb of butter and 2·5 mill. lb of cheese. Three important developments hastened this move to factory production, and stimulated the whole industry, at a time when local markets were more or less stagnant. First, about 1883, refrigeration came into use; second, in about 1886, centrifugal cream separators turned manually, or by horses were introduced in the factories and later on the farms ; and third, the Babcock method of testing for butterfat, introduced in 1892, enabled factories to rationalise payment for milk or cream on the basis of butterfat content.

At about the same time, the Vegetable Products Commission was appointed to collect local data on dairying and to investigate the organisation of butter factories in other States, especially New South Wales. The Commission visited Mittagong, Kiama, and Albion Park in New South Wales, and obtained information which aided the establishment of a number of butter factories in Victoria. In 1888, the Deakin-Gillies Government allocated a sum of £233,000 (\$466,000) as a bonus for the establishment of butter and cheese factories and creameries in Victoria, to improve and standardise the quality of butter and cheese, penetrate more export markets, and to diminish the amount of farm butter made. In 1888, the amount of butter exported overseas was 39,410 lb, valued at £1,244 (\$2,488), and cheese exported was 2,939 lb, valued at £72 (\$144). By 1895, however, exports of butter had risen to 21,690,706 lb, valued at £815,291 (\$1,630,582), and exports of cheese to 1,058,008 lb, valued at £20,764 (\$41,528).

Between 1901 and 1910–11, farm and factory butter production rose by almost 40 mill. lb as much of Gippsland, in particular, was cleared and, in general, dairying land was developed. Throughout the State the area of land occupied between 1891 and 1911 increased by 4 mill. acres. However, farming the more difficult hill country in Gippsland declined for a short time after 1914, owing to the labour shortages caused by the First World War. About this time rabbits increased in numbers, and as superphosphate was not used until the 1920s, pastures were generally inferior to those now in Gippsland. Between 1920 and 1940, however, production increased as pastures were improved and the area of pasture was greatly increased. The number of dairy cows rose from 620,005 in 1921 to 904,915 in 1941 ; butter production rose by about 96,000 mill. lb, and cheese production by more than 15,000 mill. lb. Improved milking techniques also assisted production. In 1916, there had been only 1,510 milking plants in the State, but by 1936 there were 4,994 and their use increased as the effects of the depression of the early 1930s were overcome. By 1945, 106 mill. lb of butter were produced and 27 mill. lb of cheese ; in the 1954–55 season, the figures had risen to 180 mill. lb and 45 mill. lb, respectively ; and in 1967–68, over 241 mill. lb of butter and 75 mill. lb of cheese were produced.

The manufacture of preserved and concentrated milk as well as butter and cheese has also been important. In 1890, a factory was established at Bacchus Marsh to manufacture processed milk, and a small shipment was made to England in 1893-94. In 1906, exports from Victoria overseas reached 90,315 lb, and, by 1910, it was 95,897 lb. Production expanded during the First World War, and for a period afterwards; so that in 1916-17, 34 mill. lb were produced, and in 1920-21, it reached approximately 43 mill. lb. There was a decline, however, during the 1930s, and in 1931-32 only 41 mill. lb were produced. By 1936-37, the figure had reached 53 mill. lb, and during the Second World War output again increased—in 1940-41 to 112 mill. lb and in 1945-46 to 124 mill. lb. Production has continued to expand and reached 290 mill. lb in 1967-68.

Location

Milk is a bulky and perishable commodity which is expensive to transport. Thus manufacturing units are, in general, located within the milk producing areas. In the early years, without the advantages of refrigerated bulk transport, factories tended to be smaller and closer together, and some were merely refrigerated collection points for milk or cream.

Organisation

Milk is manufactured into a wide range of products, the most important of which are butter and casein, cheese, pasteurised liquid milk and cream for human consumption, condensed and dried full cream milk, ice cream, skim milk, and buttermilk powder. In the main, factories specialise; however, there are many instances of factories making a range of products.

The development of the co-operative movement has been of primary importance for Australian manufactured dairy products since 1888, when the Cobden Co-operative Butter Factory, generally considered to be Victoria's pioneer butter co-operative factory, was established by one of a number of groups of producers who pooled capital to erect factories to handle produce from local suppliers.

Since the Second World War the development of tanker transports has resulted in the bulk collection and handling of whole milk for factories for both manufacture and pasteurisation. Bulk transport and amalgamations since 1960 have enabled firms to rationalise and increase their productive capacity at fewer locations.

Pricing

It was inevitable that Australia, and therefore Victoria, as an exporter of butter and cheese, would be affected by the international supply situation and in particular, by competition in the London market from continental suppliers. Encouraged by the high prices during and following the First World War, world production of dairy products increased, but with the decline in prices after 1921, many farmers in the early stages of establishing herds were unable to survive. A statutory organisation within the industry became necessary, and in 1925, under the *Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924*, a producer referendum established the Dairy Produce Control Board, now the Australian

Dairy Produce Board, to regulate the export and sale of butter and cheese. It acted as producers' agent for all Australian butter and cheese sold in Great Britain, and all cheese sold in Japan, while also working to develop new markets. In 1926, the Paterson plan was introduced as a voluntary scheme of price control, under which participating factories pooled a fixed sum of money for every pound of butter produced. This pool, less administrative expenses, was distributed in the form of a bounty to raise the returns of butter exported from participating factories. The plan operated at a time when production was rising slowly despite a world wide depression. In the early 1930s, exports of butter exceeded home consumption for the first time, so placing greater strain on the subsidy scheme for exports. In 1936, therefore, a further voluntary scheme was adopted, whereby returns for butter and cheese sold on the local and overseas market would be equalised. Since the price of butter on the London market was still low, and as it was necessary to have support from all factories, the industry's leaders sought adherence to price equalisation, although it was still on a voluntary basis. As a result of their efforts the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee was established.

At the beginning of the Second World War, a reduced labour force caused difficulties. At the same time, production was encouraged as the British Government undertook to purchase exportable surpluses at a satisfactory price, and, in addition, requested diversion from the production of cheese and processed milk to production of butter. The Commonwealth Government, to prevent workers leaving a vital industry, brought the wages of milkers on dairy farms under the Arbitration Court, and in 1942, for the first time, the bounty payment exceeded £1.5m (\$3m). Immediately after the war, several disputes arose about the adequacy of bounty payments and in 1946 the Government appointed the Joint Dairying Industry Advisory Committee, whose findings prompted the Government to guarantee dairy farmers' production costs for the period 1 April 1947 to 30 June 1952.

From 1945 to 1952, the overseas price for butter was greater than the local price, and excess realisations were paid into the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund. In 1952, a series of five year stabilisation plans was introduced, whereby an annual bounty was fixed for each of the five years, the most recent coming into force in 1967.

Technological Progress

Pasteurisation, introduced progressively from the late 1890s, was the first important technological advance in the butter making industry. Neutralisation, introduced to facilitate the batch pasteurisation of sour cream, was also found to improve the keeping qualities of butter. Pasteurisation methods were gradually improved further : flash pasteurisation, by means of a heat exchanger, was introduced about 1928 and is still in use in some factories ; and in 1930, the process of vacuumation, the direct introduction of steam into cream under a vacuum, by which weed and feed taints are reduced, was established. New materials, particularly stainless steel have been introduced into the industry

to replace such items as wooden butter churns and tinned copper alloy components of the 1950s. This has further improved the keeping quality of butter. Continuous butter making machines were introduced early in the 1960s, and were generally adopted by 1968. Similar machines have now been adapted to sweet-cream butter making.

Knowledge of the precise role of various types of bacteria in cheese making is fairly recent, and consequently progress since the Second World War has been rapid. Single-strain starter cultures were first developed in the late 1940s, and now over 80 per cent of all Australian cheddar is produced in this way.

The most significant effect on marketing has been the introduction of rindless cheddar cheese, first exported from Australia in November 1957, and since 1965 export requirements have specified this type. Recently, mechanisation of the cheese industry has been particularly significant. Research was begun by the C.S.I.R.O. in 1954 and by 1958 a pilot plant for the making of cheese by a continuous process was in operation. Continuous cheese makers are now responsible for over 60 per cent of all cheddar produced in the Commonwealth. Seventeen machines are now operating in Australian factories and a further seventeen have been exported to New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Holland, and the United States of America. Similar progress has been made in the technology of producing skim milk, casein, milk powders, and in processed milk production.

Marketing

Individual manufacturers and distributors, some of which are co-operatives, are responsible for marketing within Australia. They are currently seeking to increase the home consumption of dairy products by means of a marketing allowance of 0·75 of one cent a pound of commercial butter, made available, in 1967, by dairy farmer organisations to stimulate brand promotion. The Australian Dairy Produce Board administers levy funds to promote butter, cheese, and ghee consumption, and to carry out research and development, the contribution being matched by the Commonwealth Government on a dollar for dollar basis. The State Milk Board promotes the consumption of fluid whole milk and cream. Consumption of butter, after a period of decline, levelled off at just under 22 lb a head a year in 1966, while consumption of cheese has increased in recent years, being now just under 8 lb a head annually. Liquid milk consumption has remained fairly static, and in 1968 was about two thirds of a pint a head a day in the metropolitan area.

Overseas, falling prices and increased competition, aggravated by heavily subsidised over-production in certain countries, have led to a difficult market situation. With the exception of Britain and Japan, exports are on a trader-to-trader basis, with terms, conditions, and prices being fixed by the Board. The Board now acts as the sole marketing agent for all Australian butter and cheese exports to Britain and Japan. Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Board

may develop new markets and, in recent years, has worked with Asian interests to set up plants to produce recombined condensed milk, using Australian raw materials. Plants are now established in Singapore, Bangkok, Manila, and Djakarta, and one will shortly be set up in Phnom Penh. These plants have a potential usage of 8,000 tons of butter oil, (equivalent to 10,000 tons of butter), and 22,000 tons of skimmed milk powder annually.

The following table shows the production of, and exports from, Victoria of butter, cheese, and processed milk products during the period 1891 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF BUTTER,
CHEESE, AND PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS

('000 lb)

Year	Butter		Cheese		Processed Milk Products	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1891 ..	16,704	3,800	2,311	*	..	..
1901 ..	46,858	24,571	3,975	94	..	..
1910-11 ..	86,500	39,694	4,550	306	..	442
1920-21 ..	59,852	32,813	3,144	970	42,644	18,907
1930-31 ..	110,007	61,751	8,064	680	45,665	12,365
1940-41 ..	156,346	89,537	18,377	14,730	112,453	38,081
1950-51 ..	132,263	50,882	50,573	29,157	123,117	67,031
1960-61 ..	201,447	100,552	44,799	22,579	195,979	79,380
1967-68 ..	241,240	123,602	73,570	37,572	290,300	106,359

* 229 lb.

Australian Dairy Produce Board

The Dairy Produce Control Board, now called the Australian Dairy Produce Board, was established in 1925 by a producer referendum, carried out under the provisions of the *Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924*, to regulate the exports and sale of butter and cheese. It consisted at first of twelve members, and after various alterations, the number was fixed at thirteen in 1953. They represented the Commonwealth Government, the dairy farmers, the dairy factories, and their employees. Funds were provided by a levy on butterfat production.

During the Second World War, the Board was represented on the Dairy Produce Control Committee, which dealt with sales to Britain. Since 1955, the Board has purchased and marketed all butter and cheese for the British market and since 1958 it has administered the *Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act* 1958-1965.

The power and functions of the Board are to make recommendations to the Minister for controlling the export, sale, and distribution of dairy produce; to report on, and improve the quality of export dairy produce; and to seek new and wider markets. All exported dairy produce is quality tested by the Department of Primary Industry.

The Board also administers a programme of research and sales promotion within Australia. To June 1968, funds allocated to research in all States totalled \$4.4m and annual expenditure stands at approximately \$0.75m.

Sales promotion within Australia annually amounts to nearly \$800,000, and the Board also administers funds for overseas promotion. The Commonwealth Government matches expenditure on approved research and on certain overseas sales promotions. Funds are provided by a single levy on the butterfat content of all Australian butter, cheese, butter oil, and ghee.

The Victorian *Dairy Products Act* 1933 established the Victorian Dairy Products Board, which supports the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited. This is a voluntary organisation, which arranges for the equalisation of returns from overseas and local sales. Separate agreements exist for butter, cheese, and casein, and the Board recommends to the Government month by month quotas for their local sale and export.

The Board consists of five members who hold office for three years. Two members are nominated by the Minister for Agriculture, and represent the Department of Agriculture and the consumers; the three other members are nominated by the Co-operative Dairy Factories Association of Victoria, the Association of Victorian Proprietary Manufacturers of Butter, Cheese, and Milk Products, and the Victorian Dairyfarmers Association. Funds are provided by a levy determined by the Board on every manufacture.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	1,761	1,759	1,758	1,780	1,759
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,177	18,270	18,500	18,693	18,908
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	37,755	40,524	42,211	44,864	48,107
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,722	1,764	1,807	1,877	1,973
Value of Materials Used \$'000	77,043	82,864	83,637	87,983	91,926
Value of Production .. \$'000	65,160	70,710	71,692	76,243	79,651
Value of Output .. \$'000	143,925	155,339	157,136	166,103	173,551
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	34,592	38,429	41,477	45,377	48,298
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	12,974	13,441	15,363	15,901	15,336
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	136,824	130,483	135,938	139,248	142,804

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE,
ETC. : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1967-68**

Particulars	Sawmills 1001	Joinery 1004	Boxes and Cases 1006	Wood Turning and Wood Carving 1007	Furniture Making, etc. 1101	Total
Number of Factories	442	727	56	84	450	1,759
Number of Persons Employed	5,938	6,830	697	763	4,680	18,908
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$'000	15,126	17,684	1,670	1,841	11,786	48,107
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,118	435	55	68	297	1,973
Value of Materials Used .. \$'000	35,826	30,230	2,581	1,996	21,293	91,926
Value of Production \$'000	25,642	28,362	2,563	3,002	20,082	79,651
Value of Output \$'000	62,586	59,028	5,199	5,065	41,672	173,550
Value of Land and Buildings .. \$'000	12,319	17,915	1,937	1,629	14,498	48,298
Value of Plant and Machinery .. \$'000	7,776	4,276	447	499	2,338	15,336
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	88,011	32,728	4,106	3,778	14,181	142,804

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	122	123	123	124	121
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,796	4,175	4,295	4,303	4,486
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,991	10,965	11,520	13,205	14,268
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	371	392	430	443	519
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,425	20,607	21,333	21,834	22,783
Value of Production .. \$'000	16,343	18,163	18,269	21,666	23,764
Value of Output .. \$'000	36,139	39,161	40,032	43,944	47,066
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,916	6,769	8,032	8,189	13,541
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	9,134	9,273	9,320	10,448	12,852
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	12,550	13,151	13,798	14,311	14,389

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	659	683	683	707	718
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,857	10,733	11,122	11,335	11,479
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	23,024	25,582	27,633	29,895	32,140
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used					
\$'000	780	891	992	1,029	1,097
Value of Materials Used \$'000	29,904	32,967	33,919	36,341	39,645
Value of Production .. \$'000	41,936	47,021	50,791	55,584	59,176
Value of Output .. \$'000	72,620	80,879	85,702	92,953	99,917
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	23,009	25,148	27,097	30,315	33,334
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	17,577	19,405	20,660	21,999	23,242
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,556	18,388	18,852	19,794	20,641

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	66	65	66	66	66
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,562	3,527	3,683	3,718	3,894
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	7,737	8,473	8,730	9,535	10,401
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used					
\$'000	338	350	365	394	459
Value of Materials Used \$'000	26,633	27,867	28,920	33,174	35,963
Value of Production .. \$'000	16,944	18,003	18,931	20,698	23,187
Value of Output .. \$'000	43,915	46,220	48,216	54,265	59,608
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	9,461	11,422	13,581	14,425	14,974
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,924	8,500	8,510	8,914	10,182
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,535	7,760	9,280	10,034	10,853

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture :

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)
(1301)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	52	50	51	49	49
Number of Persons Employed ..	7,614	7,697	7,415	7,296	7,660
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,397	21,001	20,274	21,538	23,907
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	2,726	2,734	2,679	2,883	3,103
Value of Materials Used \$'000	42,507	46,674	43,882	44,303	49,272
Value of Production .. \$'000	33,383	32,818	32,074	34,377	44,761
Value of Output .. \$'000	78,616	82,225	78,635	81,563	97,136
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	15,246	15,360	17,249	21,864	22,226
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,445	14,542	16,863	25,003	26,790
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	73,487	78,083	81,162	93,669	96,369

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are among 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	175	178	186	191	192
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,384	7,059	7,278	7,704	8,050
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,658	17,763	18,510	20,938	23,774
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,298	1,568	1,730	2,002	2,246
Value of Materials Used \$'000	35,648	42,127	41,935	48,793	58,540
Value of Production .. \$'000	31,434	35,921	35,348	42,732	44,903
Value of Output .. \$'000	68,380	79,615	79,013	93,527	105,689
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	13,171	14,859	17,986	21,106	21,782
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	15,587	16,961	19,512	20,698	23,717
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	32,581	36,778	41,417	45,199	48,285

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	29	29	22	18	16
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,356	3,674	3,883	3,965	3,654
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	10,180	11,808	12,841	13,498	13,094
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	24,410	25,345	25,904	26,135	26,028
Value of Materials Used \$'000	1,779	2,032	3,192	3,976	3,093
Value of Production .. \$'000	44,905	54,902	60,701	63,978	72,259
Value of Output .. \$'000	71,094	82,280	89,797	94,089	101,381
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	44,848	48,079	46,665	48,068	41,935
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	178,450	203,249	223,477	266,696	227,819
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* .. '000 H.P.	2,213	2,521	2,903	3,354	3,543

* 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

Following the discovery of natural gas off the East Gippsland coast early in 1965, and anticipating the discovery of oil, the Government passed the *Fuel and Power Act 1965*, establishing the Ministry of Fuel and Power, to determine the means by which the present and future supplies could be developed and utilised. Private oil and gas companies may refer legislative and other problems, concerned with the production and marketing of energy, to the Ministry, which has authority to examine proposals and give decisions.

The Ministry co-ordinates the activities of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and the Victorian Pipelines Commission, as well as any future bodies which may be established to utilise sources of primary and secondary energy.

Further Reference, 1969

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, develop the State's hydro-electric resources, and form or acquire interests in any company for the purpose of selling char, coal, and briquettes.

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 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 1968-69 from the three open cuts at Yallourn, Yallourn North, and Morwell totalled 22,465,756 tons, of which 18,046,688 tons were used in the Commission's own power stations, and 3,998,082 tons were manufactured into 1,471,328 tons of brown coal briquettes, 20 per cent of the briquette output then being used for electricity production in metropolitan and other 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 1969, the number of ultimate consumers in Victoria was 1,212,919. Of these, 1,212,748 were served by the State system and 171 by local country undertakings. The State system supplies all the Melbourne metropolitan area and 2,330 other centres of population.

By 30 June 1969, almost all of the one million homes in the State and 72,760 of Victoria's 75,600 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 580,960. Of the new consumers connected to supply each year, more than two thirds are outside the metropolitan area. New farm connections currently are about 2,000 a year.

The Commission's retail consumers numbered 981,535 at 30 June 1969. 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 1969, there were branch and district supply offices in Melbourne and 102 other cities and towns in Victoria.

Electricity Production, Transmission, and Distribution

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 12,868 mill. kWh in 1968-69, 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 1969, was 3,337,000 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 Hazelwood, which alone generates 45 per cent of Victoria's electricity. It now has six of its planned eight

200MW generating sets in service. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise two further base-load power stations—Yallourn (which contributes 30 per cent) and Morwell; 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 interconnection between the Victorian and New South Wales State generating systems. Also linked with the Victorian interconnected system is the hydro station at Hume Reservoir 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 1969, comprised 58,944 miles of power lines, 25 terminal receiving stations, 96 main transmission sub-stations, and over 59,000 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 1,577 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 at 220 kV.

Future Development

Major new construction is concentrated on increasing the capacity of the large brown coal burning power station at 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 12 per cent to 3,744,000 kW.

The first of Hazelwood's eight 200 MW turbo-generators was commissioned in October 1964 and five more have been installed at yearly intervals. The remaining two sets will also be installed at approximately yearly intervals to 1971. Power generated at Hazelwood Power Station is transmitted at high voltage to Melbourne metropolitan terminal stations for distribution through the State supply network. A new power station (Yallourn "W") will be built about a half mile west of the present Yallourn Power Station. It will also operate on brown coal which will be supplied by conveyors from 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 1969, Mallocoota was the only independent electricity undertaking in Victoria generating and distributing its own local supply. Under the State Electricity Commission's rural electrification programme this undertaking is to be acquired and absorbed into the State system.

For the year 1968-69, the total production of the independent undertaking was 14 mill. kWh. The number of consumers at 30 June 1969 was 171 including those in the Bendoc area receiving supply from the Monaro County Council in New South Wales. The operation of independent undertakings is governed by the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958*, which is administered by the State Electricity Commission.

Capital Financing since the Second World War

Over the six years of the Second World War, capital expenditure amounted to \$17m, of which only \$5m was financed by S.E.C. loans and no State loan funds were allotted by Treasury. Internal funds provided 70 per cent of capital expenditure. The Commission had been granted its own borrowing powers as recently as 1934, and there were no redemptions of maturing loans to be re-financed.

After the War, the Commission was faced with a greatly diminished reserve generating capacity and a rapid increase in consumers' demand for electricity. In successive years, capital expenditure increased from \$3.5m in 1944-45 to \$5m, \$6.4m, \$9.3m, \$15m, \$29.9m and \$66.5m in 1950-51.

The semi-Government loan market after minimum activity in favour of Commonwealth War Loans was sufficiently buoyant to finance the bulk of this expenditure, and was predominantly available in the form of private loan offers. From 1948, post-war cost inflation had a marked effect on operating expenditure, and for five years regular annual tariff increases were necessary to keep ahead of operating expenditure and internal capital funds were of negligible proportions.

The following table comparing 1968–69 with 1948–49 illustrates the important changes in the capital finance situation over the two decades :

	1968–69	1948–49
	\$m	\$m
Capital Requirements—		
Capital Expenditure	103.7	15.0
Redemption of Maturing S.E.C. Loans	24.2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127.9	15.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital Finance—		
S.E.C. Loans—		
Public	17.7	2.0
Private	32.0	12.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Cash Raisings	49.7	14.0
State Government Advances ..	17.0	—
“Self-help” Extension Deposits and Miscellaneous Capital Contributions and Advances	16.4	—
Internal Funds	44.8	1.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	127.9	15.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following aspects are noteworthy :

- (1) Capital requirements now include a regular substantial amount to replace redeemed loan maturities.
- (2) The semi-Government loan market provides about 40 per cent of present day capital requirements.
- (3) The business is so capital intensive that, like other electricity bodies throughout the world, the Commission must finance about 50 per cent of its expenditure on capital works from internal resources. The Commission increased its electricity tariffs twice in 1956 and again in 1958 to provide more internal funds for capital expenditure. Erosion of these funds by regular cost inflation necessitated further tariff increases in 1965 and 1967.

- (4) State loan funds provide valuable assistance.
- (5) The "self-help" scheme commenced with the national financial emergency of 1951, when all available capital finance was required for new power plants and the development of the main transmission system and existing distribution reticulation. High voltage extensions of supply to new consumers could be undertaken only if they advanced the cost of their extensions. The scheme is still in operation because of the shortage of available loan funds.

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, 1967-68

Station or Origin of Power	Source T=Thermal* H=Hydro	Quantity Mill. kWh	Percent- age of Pro- duction
State Electricity Commission—			
Own Generation—			
Hazelwood Power Station	T	4,686·6	39·0
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory	T	3,779·0	31·4
Morwell Power Station	T	1,233·2	10·2
Newport Power Station	T	575·1	4·8
Spencer Street Power Station (M.C.C.†)	T	56·9	0·5
Richmond Power Station	T	46·8	0·4
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	44·0	0·4
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	10,421·6	86·7
Eildon	H	338·4	2·8
Kiewa	H	202·6	1·7
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	541·0	4·5
Other Public Supply Generation	T	20·7	0·2
Total Generation by Public Supply Undertakings	T and H	10,983·3	91·4
Electricity Generated in Factories for Internal Consumption‡	T	435·6	3·6
Total Electricity Generated in Victoria ..	T and H	11,418·9	95·0
Net Interstate Purchases	T and H	597·1	5·0
Total	T and H	12,016·0	100·0

* Includes Internal Combustion.

† Melbourne City Council.

‡ Excluding S.E.C. Briquette Factory.

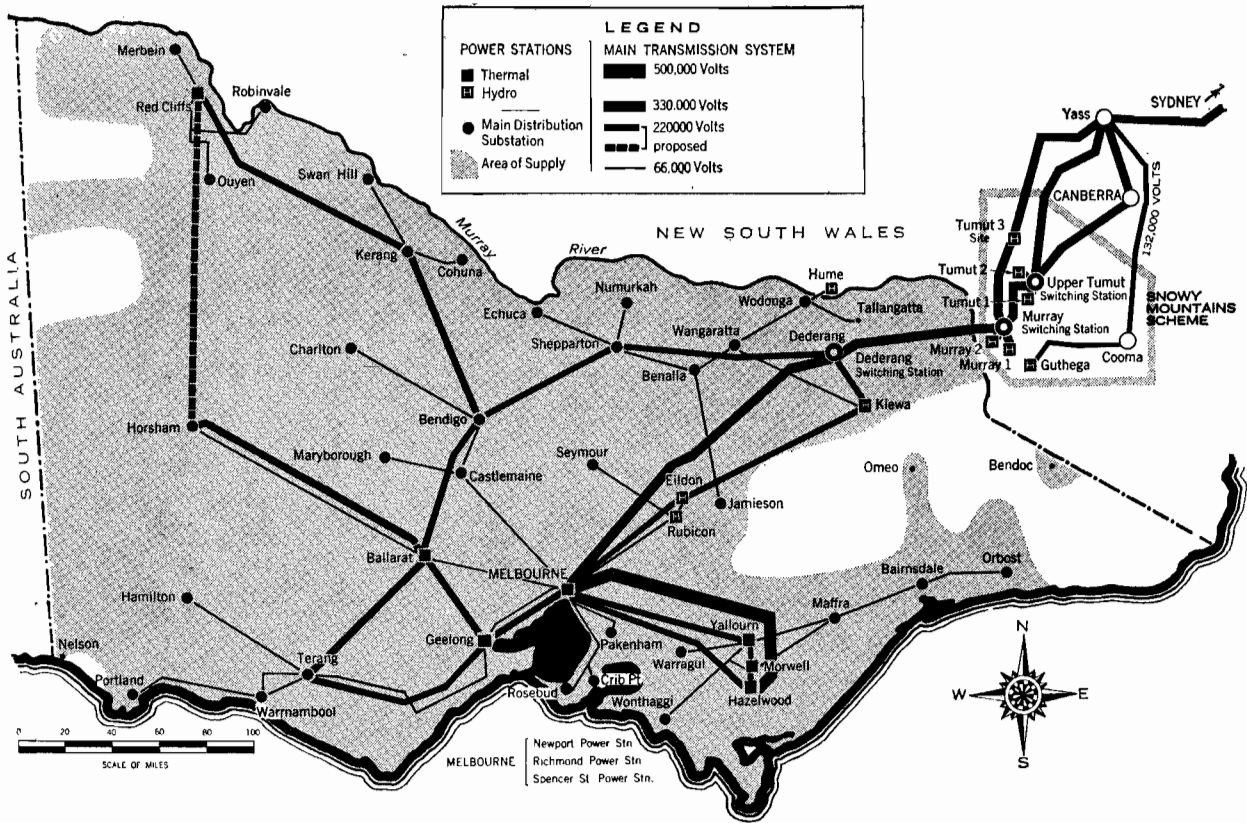


Figure 9.—Map of Victoria's main power transmission system.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	27	30	30	29	29
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,379	1,347	1,329	1,312	1,233
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	3,834	3,868	4,339	4,512	4,495
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	1,296	1,279	1,183	1,184	1,250
Value of Materials Used \$'000	8,733	8,506	9,522	9,661	10,169
Value of Production .. \$'000	14,407	16,328	15,507	17,475	17,623
Value of Output .. \$'000	24,436	26,114	26,212	28,319	29,041
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	8,782	9,422	9,579	9,468	9,432
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	28,170	30,053	32,323	30,708	28,973
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	26,291	25,916	26,998	27,021	27,731

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

Introduction

The gas industry in Victoria provides a reticulated gas supply to the Melbourne metropolitan area and to about twenty-five country centres throughout the State. The Melbourne metropolitan area accounts for approximately 90 per cent of all gas sales.

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 Geelong Gas Co, and The Gas Supply Company Ltd. Consumer and sales statistics for the individual undertakings for the year ended 30 June 1968 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—CONSUMER AND GAS SALES

Undertaking	Consumers at 30 June 1968	Sales Year Ended 30 June 1968
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	424,359	95.9
The Colonial Gas Association Ltd	83,133	15.4
The Geelong Gas Company	22,244	3.8
The Gas Supply Company Ltd	17,266	6.5
Total	547,002	121.6

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 town gas production. Its duties include, among other things, the duty of encouraging and promoting 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.

The Lurgi high pressure gasification plant was erected on the brown coal field at Morwell between 1951 and 1956 and came into operation in 1956. It now produces some 34 mill. therms of town gas each year from brown coal briquettes.

Changes in raw material availability and parallel development of new gas making 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.

Changes in the production pattern of types of gases during the last fifteen years appear in previous issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

- (1) Refinery gases and L.P.G. have become most important and in 1967-68 accounted for 36.1 per cent or 37.5 mill. therms (including 7.2 mill. therms liquefied petroleum gases directly supplied to customers).
- (2) Lurgi gas from the Morwell Lurgi pressure gasification plant was the second most important gas and accounted for 32.5 per cent or 33.7 mill. therms.
- (3) Oil gas in 1967-68 accounted for 20.7 mill. therms or 19.9 per cent of all gases. The total output of gas by the Corporation was 103.8 mill. therms.
- (4) Black coal gas and water gas production declined during 1967-68 to 9.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent of all gas made (9.3 and 2.6 mill. therms).

The Corporation's metropolitan distribution system, which includes supply to the Mornington Peninsula, now covers an area of approximately 235 sq miles. Gas is also supplied to the country centres of Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Morwell, Traralgar, and Traralgon. At 30 June 1968, the Corporation was supplying 424,359 consumers through a system involving approximately 4,433 miles of main.

Initial deliveries of natural gas to Melbourne commenced in March 1969. This gas comes from fields in the offshore Gippsland Basin.

Transmission of natural gas from the outlet at the Esso-B.H.P. treatment plant at Dutson to the Corporation's city gate at Dandenong is the responsibility of the Victorian Pipelines Commission. The Corporation has been appointed the Commission's consultant for the design and construction of the Dutson-Dandenong pipeline, the metering station at Dutson, and the city gate stations at Dandenong and points where the gas passes to other gas distributors. Construction of the 30 inch diameter high pressure transmission pipeline commenced in February 1968, and was completed in January 1969.

The Corporation will transport gas from the city gate at Dandenong through its high pressure trunk distribution system. In addition to meeting its own distribution requirements, the Corporation will use this system to carry gas, on behalf of the Victorian Pipelines Commission, to the city gate stations of other distributors. A major feature of the design of the trunk distribution system is a high pressure ring main which will operate at pressures up to 400 psi. This ring main consists of a 51 mile long 18 inch diameter northern loop running between Dandenong, Doncaster, Keilor, North Melbourne, and West Melbourne, which will be joined by a 23 mile 30 inch diameter loop between Dandenong and West Melbourne.

The Corporation's conversion operation will take place in two stages. The first or pre-work stage commenced on 8 April 1968, and will continue after the final conversion operation commenced in March 1969. International Gas and Power Engineers Pty Ltd will carry out the conversion on the Corporation's behalf working with the Corporation's conversion division. The latter was established to undertake the task of planning and administering the actual conversion of consumers' appliances to natural gas.

Before the introduction of natural gas, the Corporation's entire metropolitan distribution system will be divided into sections, each containing approximately 3,000 consumers. Valves will be inserted in the existing mains to allow each section to be isolated from its neighbours and fed with natural gas at the time of conversion. Over the nineteen months from March 1969 to September 1970 the conversion contractor will convert approximately one million domestic, industrial, and commercial appliances on the premises of the Corporation's consumers. Two sections of approximately 3,000 consumers will be converted each week and inconvenience to consumers will be minimised.

The availability of natural gas is expected to result in significant growth in domestic and commercial gas usage. However, estimates indicate that some 75 per cent of the potential market for this fuel lies in the industrial sphere. Natural gas will probably have a major impact on the brick and tile, food processing, textile, metal and chemical industries, and at the same time is expected to offer considerable advantages as a fuel in all industrial and commercial steam raising installations.

Colonial Gas Association Ltd

The Colonial Gas Association Ltd was incorporated in 1888. 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 operated with 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 significant feedstock in its metropolitan gas undertakings.

At 30 June 1968, the Association was supplying gas to 83,133 consumers in Victoria (77,449 in the Melbourne metropolitan area) through approximately 1,320 miles of main. A total of 17.5 mill. therms of gas was issued during 1967-68. The Association planned to convert appliances in its eastern area of supply to natural gas in the period April to July 1969 whilst conversion in the western area was to be carried out from August to December 1969.

Geelong Gas Company

The Geelong Gas Company was incorporated by Victorian Act of Parliament in 1858. At 30 June 1968, it was supplying manufactured gas to 22,244 consumers in the Geelong area through a mains system approximately 315 miles in length. In the year ended 30 June 1968, the Company issued some 4.1 mill. therms of town gas, the major proportion of which was produced from refinery products in a catalytic reforming plant.

The Company has contracted to purchase natural gas and has established the basis of supplying natural gas to the large industrial consumers within its franchise area. When the necessary facilities to transport gas to the Geelong city gate have been installed by the Victorian Pipelines Commission the Company plans to convert consumers' appliances and distribute natural gas throughout its franchise area.

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. At the present time the company provides a reticulated gas service in the Victorian towns of 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 following production of liquefied petroleum gas by local refineries all plants were rebuilt to supply either reformed or tempered liquefied petroleum gas. A total of 7.4 mill. therms of gas was issued by the Company's Victorian undertakings in 1967-68 through mains systems totalling 371 miles in length.

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. The Company has entered into an agreement to purchase natural gas and plans to distribute this gas in Ballarat when the necessary transmission facilities have been constructed.

Victorian Pipelines Commission

Formation

The Victorian Pipelines Commission, consisting of a full-time chairman and four part-time commissioners, commenced operations on 1 March 1967, under the provisions of the *Victorian Pipelines Commission Act 1966*. The Commission is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of natural gas transmission pipelines in Victoria. It is to act 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.

Operations

The Commission's initial activity was the construction of the pipeline from the producer's treatment plant at Dutson (near Sale) to Dandenong where it connects with the metropolitan gas distribution network. This pipeline is 108 miles long, 30 inches in diameter and designed for an operating pressure of 1,000 psi. The metering and testing station has been constructed at Dutson and metering and regulating stations constructed at Dandenong, Ringwood, and Footscray, where the gas is delivered by the Commission to the metropolitan distribution systems of the Gas and Fuel Corporation and Colonial Gas Association Ltd.

The energy requirements in provincial centres have been studied to determine the probable extent of the Commission's natural gas pipeline network. The Commission has also completed a preliminary feasibility study on transmission of gas to Geelong, based on estimated gas demand for industrial, commercial, and domestic use. This study included consideration of alternative means of transporting the gas from Dandenong to the western side of Melbourne.

At 30 June 1969, the loan liability of the Commission was \$17,750,000.

Further Reference, 1969

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Factories	312	321	315	320	317
Number of Persons Employed ..	32,074	32,672	32,941	33,937	33,304
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	79,758	87,213	93,526	100,845	102,865
Value of Power, Fuel, etc., Used \$'000	29,382	30,249	30,760	31,148	31,073
Value of Materials Used \$'000	71,204	66,459	73,290	83,095	78,769
Value of Production .. \$'000	136,458	157,827	170,886	182,778	194,660
Value of Output .. \$'000	237,044	254,535	274,936	297,021	304,503
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	123,822	128,012	127,764	130,348	122,073
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	276,864	304,791	329,368	372,499	331,259

The above table includes 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 1967-68, Government factories absorbed 7.4 per cent of employment ; expended 8.3 per cent of salaries and wages ; and accumulated 8.1 per cent of the value of production.

8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

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.

Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts Centre is a major State project to provide a focal point for cultural activities in Victoria. The first unit of the Centre, the new building for the National Gallery of Victoria situated in St Kilda Road and designed by Sir Roy Grounds, cost \$14m and was opened on 20 August 1968. The new building provides space for the display of collections in each department and incorporates a concept of considerable value, both to scholars and the general public, in the provision of "study storage". This comprises reserve areas to which inquirers can gain access and where every object not on display is available for inspection.

The Gallery is provided with a hall of about 10,000 sq ft for temporary exhibitions of all kinds, a full-scale education department with areas for lectures, demonstrations and practical work, and the Great Hall, an area designed for banquets, receptions and State occasions, and with fine acoustic qualities for the performance of music. The Hall has a ceiling of carved, coloured glass designed by Leonard French.

Work commenced on the second stage of the project at the north end of the site in 1969. This area will provide accommodation for the arts of music, ballet, opera, and drama and is visualised as consisting of a concert hall to seat 2,500, a music-dance theatre for 1,800, a drama theatre for 750, and an auditorium and experimental theatre with seating for 1,000. In addition to these performing areas, there will be rehearsal stages, recording studios, and administrative

areas. The Centre will be completed with the construction of the spire rising over the main theatre complex to a height of 415 ft. This will not only mark the site of the complex but will contain restaurant, cafeteria, and administration services, including the headquarters of the National Gallery Society.

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 \$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.

New Acquisitions

In spite of the rapid rise in prices in the international art market the National Gallery of Victoria acquired some important paintings during 1967-68. *The Adoration of the Magi*, Florentine painted about 1420-30 by the so-called 'Griggs' Master, has widened the collection of Italian paintings, and *Classical Landscape with River and Temple at Tivoli* by Claude Lorraine (1600-1682) now provides an undisputed work by this master.

In sculpture, the Gallery obtained a master work of the nineteenth century, *Balzac* by Auguste Rodin (1840-1917). This is the last cast of this work to be made available by the French Government and will considerably widen the representation of this sculptor, a number of whose works are already in Melbourne.

The Department of Prints and Drawings obtained *Woman with a Fan*, a fine drawing by Picasso dated about 1904, and the Department of Australian Art the painting *A Field of Beetroots* by John Peter Russell (1858-1931), a pioneer Australian impressionist who lived in France for most of his life.

Two major developments occurred in the collections. The first was the expansion of the collection of glass under the terms of the "William and Margaret Morgan Endowment". The acquisition of the Russell Collection through this endowment has given Melbourne an international status in this area of collections. The second event was the decision by the Council of Trustees to commence the first collection of American Art in Australia. Considerable assistance has been given in this project by the National Gallery Society and other agencies, and it is hoped that a representative group of works of the contemporary American school will soon be assembled.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 5,000, 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.

Further References, 1963-1969

Victorian Art Galleries

Victoria is well provided with independent public art galleries in country centres. The older establishments at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, and Warrnambool which owe their origins in the early 1900s to local enthusiasm, have brought together many fine collections and some rare examples of Australian art. These galleries still depend for their income upon subscription lists, donations, and grants.

More recently, attractive modern gallery buildings have been built at Mildura, Hamilton, Shepparton, and Benalla. Swan Hill has established a folk museum of Australiana on an extensive open air site on the banks of the Murray River. These newer galleries, sponsored by municipalities, have some advantages over the older galleries with no official backing from a statutory body. Other centres which are now in process of providing up-to-date accommodation for the arts are Morwell, Ararat, Horsham, Maryborough, Kerang, Nunawading, Mordialloc, and Hawthorn.

The established galleries are freely associated as members of the Victorian Public Galleries Group constituted at a conference in 1957 "to promote and further the interests of public art galleries in presenting the arts to the public in the State of Victoria". Promotion of the arts is effected through mutual aid and common policy among members.

While matters associated with buildings, staffing, organisation, and finance present similar problems to all galleries and encourage them to plan and work together through the Galleries Group, their distinct diversity in other respects has kept the art gallery movement alive and progressive. Annual conferences of the Victorian Public Galleries Group are held at each of the member galleries in turn to determine the business for the ensuing year and at the half year a forum is held to review progress.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group may represent country art galleries on matters common to all and is invited to make recommendations to the Government. It has secured the secondment of qualified art teachers to country galleries as education officers, arranged art exhibitions among member galleries, and made available information on art gallery matters.

The Victorian Public Galleries Group operates within a regional plan of its own, recognised and supported by the State Government through capital grants and annual maintenance grants to supplement local income. The regional plan fosters the development of specific regional galleries to provide remote areas with an increasing amount

of material and improved services which every year are in greater demand. Exhibition programmes are inter-related and operate in co-operation with the new Victorian Arts Centre, but each gallery preserves its autonomy. Individual galleries have developed according to the history, the needs, the preferences, and resources of their localities.

Mildura Arts Centre is a complex of folk museum, art gallery, and theatre and is well known for initiating the Australian sculpture prize competitions, its dramatic performances, and its North West Ballet School.

Hamilton has a unique modern gallery, designed to feature the Shaw collection of rare artifacts.

Ballarat, known for its Crouch Prizes, has restored its original colonial style gallery building. It now incorporates a reconstruction of parts of the Lindsay family homestead, and in it preserves original works by the various members of this famous family of artists.

Bendigo through the years has acquired a representative range of Australian paintings to build up a public gallery collection including noted works by French Impressionists and artists of the Barbizon School. The Bendigo Art Prize is awarded annually.

Shepparton, which has associations with the Longstaff and Nolan families, was one of the earliest centres to incorporate a modern multi-purpose building for the arts within its Civic Centre and to receive substantial financial assistance from local business enterprise. The Andrew Fairlie Prize for painting is awarded annually.

Geelong has a special interest in establishing a valuable collection of original modern prints and of contemporary Australian pottery, and awards the annual \$1,000 Corio Prize for painting, one of the largest in Australia, the Richardson Print Prize for \$200, and the Geelong Print Prize of \$100 for artists twenty-five years of age and younger.

Castlemaine has a most select collection of Australian painting and has, by voluntary effort, set up as an auxiliary to its galleries a local history museum, with which is associated a prospectus providing an illustrated key to historic landmarks in the locality.

Sale provides, in a modern setting, a Regional Arts Centre which is a focal point for temporary exhibitions and a range of art activity related to rural interests in the area. Acquisitions to the permanent collection are made from time to time.

Benalla has a small but significant collection of Australian paintings as contemporary as its own gallery building, and a continuous programme of travelling exhibitions is presented. Because of historical connections Benalla aims to develop the Kelly theme for its permanent collection. Indications are that other centres contemplating the establishment of art galleries will in their turn identify these with their localities and preserve their individuality.

Library Services

Introduction

Library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria, and by free municipal or public libraries in some 150 municipalities in the State.

State Library of Victoria

In the early 1850s, some influential citizens, pressing the Government to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community, found Governor La Trobe both sympathetic and helpful. An area of two acres was reserved for the library, and a sum of £6,500 (\$13,000) placed on the Estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed, with Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry as chairman. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that a larger building was necessary, and in March 1905, the librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913 the great central octagonal reading room, with its associated book stacks, was opened. A further step was taken in March 1965, when the La Trobe wing, which holds the State's Australiana collection, was opened to the public.

The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria. It is a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

The Reference Library is the basic research library for the State. For the first hundred years of its existence it built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects but recently it has been necessary to limit the areas in which collecting is done in depth. Among fields of continuing interest are : historical bibliography, with early printed books and private presses of the 19th and 20th centuries ; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts with emphasis on Oriental art ; music, both literature and scores ; history and typography, especially British ; military history including the First World War ; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding 19th century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science. Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations Organisation deposit all important papers in the Library.

The Lending Branch was opened to the public in 1892. In 1920, the regulations were amended to allow the dispatch of books to persons living in country areas.

With the expansion of libraries through Victoria consequent upon the passing of the Free Library Service Board Act in 1946, it was realised that the provision of more trained staff was essential. In

1948, therefore, the trustees established a Library School. Students are prepared in the School for the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Australia.

Victoriana in the State Library

The La Trobe collection includes the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific material held by the Library. This collection is especially strong in material relating to Victoria. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration and early settlement of the State, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

The La Trobe collection contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, nearly all Victorian, supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings, and many thousands of manuscripts, including documents from Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawcner, Burke and Wills, Henty, McKinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. The collection also includes 30,000 pictures and objects of historical interest, including paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton. There are also approximately 10,000 maps.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of the State's technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of Government departments), complete sets of law reports, and of Parliamentary papers and other political material.

State Archives

The Archives Division of the State Library is responsible for Government departmental and semi-Government records of the State, many of which are housed in the La Trobe Library. From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there were desultory collections of source material. In 1910, the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria, and serious plans began to be made for the preservation of State documents.

The idea of an Archives Department together with the historical collection was mooted in 1914, and in 1917 a Royal Commission on the public services called attention to the "great space occupied in storage rooms of the Public Offices by obsolete documents". Two years later, a deputation to the Chief Secretary from the trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria requested that certain records be handed over to trustees pending the establishment of a public records office; but with the exception of the Chief Secretary's records from 1836 to 1870, no large allocation was made.

In 1927, a Board of Inquiry into methods in the Public Service drew attention to the keeping of official records by the department, and made recommendations relating to uniform methods of registration of records and correspondence.

In 1928, as a result of agitation against the destruction of records, a Premier's instruction was issued that no records be destroyed before first being offered to the trustees of the Public Library for inclusion in the Archives. This instruction was repeated several times after that date. Indiscriminate war-time pulping of historically valuable documents led to a request in 1941 by the History School of the University of Melbourne, the Historical Society of Victoria, and the Library trustees for the appointment of a full-time Archivist. This appointment was made in 1948, and in 1955 the Archives Division was created.

Municipal Library Services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council of Victoria, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Library Services Division of the Library Council.

In 1968, 151 Councils, representing 2,776,000 Victorians, shared Government library grants amounting to \$1.3m. Of this amount, \$1.2m was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure from these Councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services for 1968-69 was to be over \$3.5m, an average expenditure of approximately \$1.28 per head of the population served. In 1967-68, 705,000 borrowers used the services, now totalling 2,538,000 books, to the extent of 13,641,000 issues.

Regional libraries, of which there are twenty-three at present, comprising a total of 102 Councils, consist of groups of councils which pool their resources, book-stocks, and trained staff. Since 1962, six metropolitan regional library services have been formed. The Victorian Government provides a Rural Library Establishment and Regional Library Development Grant of \$50,000 per annum. There are ten bookmobile services operating in Victoria, seven in country regions and three in the metropolitan area.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria, and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State with a list of recommendations for improvement and development of libraries. One in particular was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In 1965, Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the principal 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 provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act

also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications, namely, one should be a person holding a senior academic position in a University in Victoria; one should be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one member would represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation and supervision of the Free Library Services (including children's libraries); to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of monies made available by Parliament to assist free libraries; to provide advisory services to free libraries and to associated institutions; and to manage and control the preservation of public records.

The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the State Government on the promotion of public library service throughout the State.

Further References, 1961-69; National Museum of Victoria, 1961-69; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; Music, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public Records in Victoria, 1968; Drama, Opera, and Ballet, 1968; Art Library, 1969

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute of Applied Science of Victoria (Victoria's science museum), which commenced operations on 8 September 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum, entered a new phase of its history following the formal separation of the National Gallery of Victoria from the group of four branches housed on the Swanston Street block. The consequent availability of some 58,000 sq ft for allocation to the State Library, National Museum, and Institute of Applied Science made possible some easing of the acute problems of accommodation which had beset all branches for many years.

After an examination of the relative needs of the three remaining branches, the Institute was allocated all the old National Gallery area except the Stawell, La Trobe, and McAllan Galleries, and its existing main areas (Queen's Hall and North West Wing) were allocated to the State Library. These decisions involve the transfer of virtually all displays, preparation facilities, and offices to new locations. This transfer will take some years to complete. As the display area will be more than doubled, a large number of new displays will be created, and the opportunity to modernise old displays before re-establishing them is being fully exploited. In the meantime, temporary displays in the new areas are available to visitors.

The Institute presents displays on applied aspects of all the sciences, including engineering, physics, chemistry, geology, and biology (the latter including public health). Exhibits are continuously reviewed as scientific knowledge progresses, and an endeavour is made to include the historical background in any subject. The H. V. McKay Planetarium continues as a soundly established and popular service. Aids are provided specifically for school parties by the Institute and the Education Department. Four teachers are currently seconded for this service. Plans are being developed for a comprehensive education centre in the George Swinburne gallery basement.

Other important services include a radiocarbon dating laboratory, and the observatory. The latter is used for telescope viewing by visitors with the assistance of demonstrators from the Astronomical Society of Victoria. This service has now been running continuously for 21 years, and some 30,000 persons have been given the experience of direct viewing of the night sky through high performance instruments. Combining this service with the planetarium, the Institute is filling a role in meeting the demand for education in astronomy, a demand which grows with the progress of space research.

The professional staff is always available to deal with inquiries by visitors and correspondents. These inquiries range over a multitude of subjects, and information not always readily available from other sources is supplied to many persons each year.

Further Reference, 1969

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The post-war development in Victoria emphasised the desirability of minimising the unnecessary destruction of historic buildings, objects, and sites of historic or scenic importance. The development of the National Trust movement elsewhere in Australia provided a precedent and during 1955 and 1956 groups of interested individuals met to discuss the possibility of the formation of a National Trust in Victoria. These meetings led to the formation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The principal aims of the Trust are :

- (1) To educate the public and stimulate interest in places and things which are of national or local importance because of educational, historic, architectural, traditional, legendary, artistic, literary, scientific, antiquarian or archaeological reasons, including places of natural beauty and their flora and fauna ; and
- (2) to acquire, maintain, and manage suitable buildings, objects or sites for the purpose of their preservation.

The inaugural meeting was held in September 1956. Public interest increased, particularly with the acquisition of "Como" in South Yarra. The purchase, restoration, and development of the property cost nearly \$325,000, and now it attracts some 65,000 visitors annually and serves as headquarters and focal point of the Trust.

The Trust's growth has been rapid. Membership has increased from 475 in June 1959 to about 5,400 in June 1968. Originally, the Trust Council was the sole committee; today the Council has over forty honorary committees and sub-committees advising and assisting its deliberations and guiding the various facets of its work.

La Trobe's Cottage (the State's first Government House) has been acquired and restored, and now attracts 30,000 visitors a year. The world-wide appeal for the return of this building's original contents has produced remarkable results, over 50 per cent of the original contents now being on display.

The Beechworth Powder Magazine and its caretaker's cottage, "Illawarra", the paddle steamer "Adelaide", the old Heidelberg Police Station, the Nareeb Gates, the Wollaston Bridge, the Hepburn Graves, and the main features of the ANZ Bank, 351 Collins Street, Melbourne are owned, restored, and preserved by the Trust. "Lake View", Chiltern (the childhood home of Henry Handel Richardson) is owned and currently being restored, as are the Joss House at Bendigo, the famous Castlemaine Market, the pre-fabricated iron house "Loren", and the Black Springs Bakery at Beechworth. Preliminary work is being done on the Ebenezer Mission Station in the Wimmera. The Trust owns and plans to restore the sailing ship "Polly Woodside", believed to be the last sailing ship available in Australian waters for this purpose. A museum of horse-drawn vehicles is being planned for Beechworth, and the Trust is co-operating with the Shire of Warracknabeal in the formation of an agricultural machinery museum. A Cobb and Co. coach is owned and on display in Melbourne on the site of the original Cobb and Co. stables.

Interesting and historical furnishings owned and preserved by the Trust include the Armytage Collection at "Como", the La Trobe Collection, Cook relics (displayed at Captain Cook's Cottage), the E. T. H. Richardson collection of rare china and glass, and a fine collection of period costumes. Over 1,500 buildings, etc., have been classified and recorded and *Historic Buildings of Victoria* has been published illustrating and incorporating this research work. The Trust has also ensured the preservation of the Customs House, Melbourne, the ceiling of the Capitol Theatre, Melbourne, Ballarat's Cast Iron Foundry, the Traveller's Rest Inn, Batesford, and numerous other buildings. Currently, work is being concentrated on the preservation of two of the State's more historic towns—Beechworth and Maldon.

At the same time, however, properties including Lucerne Farm, Avoca Lodge, the "House in Jolimont Square", St Philip's, Collingwood, and the forecourt of the Old Gaol in Ballarat have been lost.

The Trust has branches throughout Victoria and at present new branches are being planned for Geelong and South Gippsland.

It also encourages landscape preservation by stressing the importance of protecting and preserving the State's environment, its landscape, townscape, seascape, and flora and fauna. Through its "Keep Australia Beautiful" Committee it sponsors campaigns against litter throughout the State.

Sidney Myer Music Bowl

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl, a fine setting for many of Melbourne's outdoor attractions, completed and opened in 1959, was a gift to the citizens of Melbourne by the Sidney Myer Charity Trust. Situated in the King's Domain, the Music Bowl was designed for the presentation of music and theatre in all forms. The Sidney Myer Festival orchestral concerts, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra's outdoor concerts, the Music for the People concerts, the Melbourne City Council's regular massed bands concerts, and some of the events of the annual Moomba Festival attract large audiences.

The Music Bowl is a new solution to the problem of "semi-enclosing" space for a cultural purpose, at a time when space in or adjacent to a city is scarce. Although long investigation into technical problems preceded work on the structure, actual construction was carried out in eleven months. The roof, a half-inch sandwich of plywood and aluminium, both supported and held down by steel cables, covers a stage of 6,000 sq ft, an orchestra pit accommodating 100 players, and fixed seating for 2,050, while sloping lawns beyond seat upwards of 50,000. Beneath the stage are dressing rooms, conference rooms, storage, kitchen, and offices. Incorporated in the stage area are sound equipment and control rooms and assembly areas. Vehicles can be driven directly on to the stage for loading and unloading.

Administered by a trust as a public utility, the Music Bowl has been used for orchestral, choral and band concerts, opera, drama, pageants, religious gatherings, and film screenings. The Trust is not a promoter and maintains the Music Bowl by hiring charges which are limited to the actual running cost.

The Music Bowl caters for both large and small audiences, conditions being generally good for the hundreds who gather for lunch time recorded music, or for assemblages such as the 50,000 at the annual Christmas Eve "Carols by Candlelight", the 35,000 who in 1959 heard the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, or the 70,000 who attended Dr Billy Graham's Melbourne evangelistic meeting in 1959. Particular attention has been given to sound reproduction, and five columns of speakers, with sound relay gear incorporated in the system, ensure perfect hearing throughout the area. Basic control is from the control room, but adjustments can be made from the lawn area. There are facilities for ready adaptation of stage lighting equipment and for the use of full stage settings.

Metropolitan Press

Sales of Melbourne's three daily newspapers (*The Age*, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, and *The Herald*) decreased during a three days strike of their employees early in August 1968. This resulted in reduced quantities, and much smaller papers over this period. Circulations recovered when the employees returned to work and towards the end of the year were greater than the 1967 total daily average sale of 1,316,000 copies.

The Sun News-Pictorial on 6 June 1968 achieved Australia's top sale of the year—662,832 with the report of the assassination of U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy at Los Angeles.

During 1968 total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies remained steady compared with the previous year. Notable rises towards the end of the year resulted from the opening of Southland Shopping

Centre in September and the commencement of operations of a new brewery in October. The decrease in real estate and associated advertising continued from 1967 although this trend was beginning to reverse at the end of the year.

"Spot Color", introduced by all Melbourne dailies and several suburban newspapers, has been adopted by retail and national advertisers.

The new Melbourne evening daily *Newsday* commenced publication on 30 September 1969.

In addition, the national daily newspapers, *The Australian* and *The Australian Financial Review*, also circulate in Victoria.

Further References 1961-1969; Country Press 1967; Suburban Newspapers 1969

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of 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.

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



The entrance to the National Gallery of Victoria.

[Nylex Corporation Limited]

National Gallery of Victoria



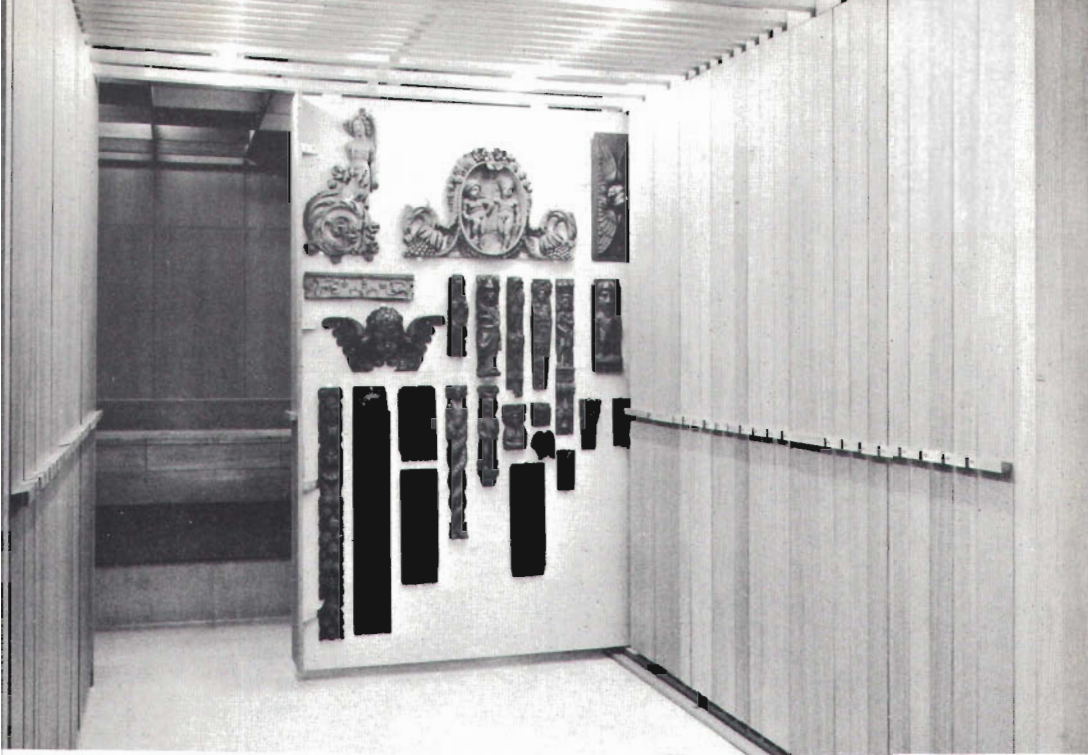
A view of the European Paintings Gallery showing the combination of artificial and natural lighting.

[National Gallery of Victoria

Part of the Decorative Arts Display.

[National Gallery of Victoria





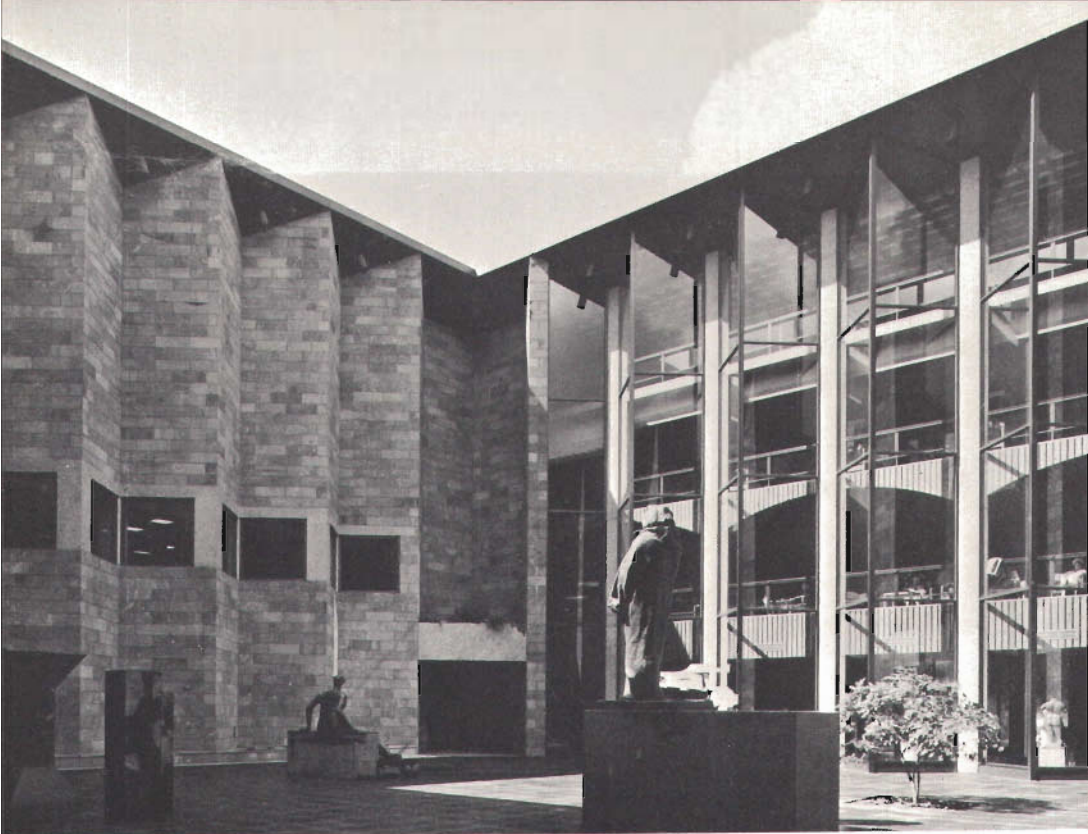
Storage units.

[Designers : *Grant and Mary Featherston*]

Asian Decorative Arts Gallery,
looking through to Coles Court.

Designers : *Grant and Mary Featherston*



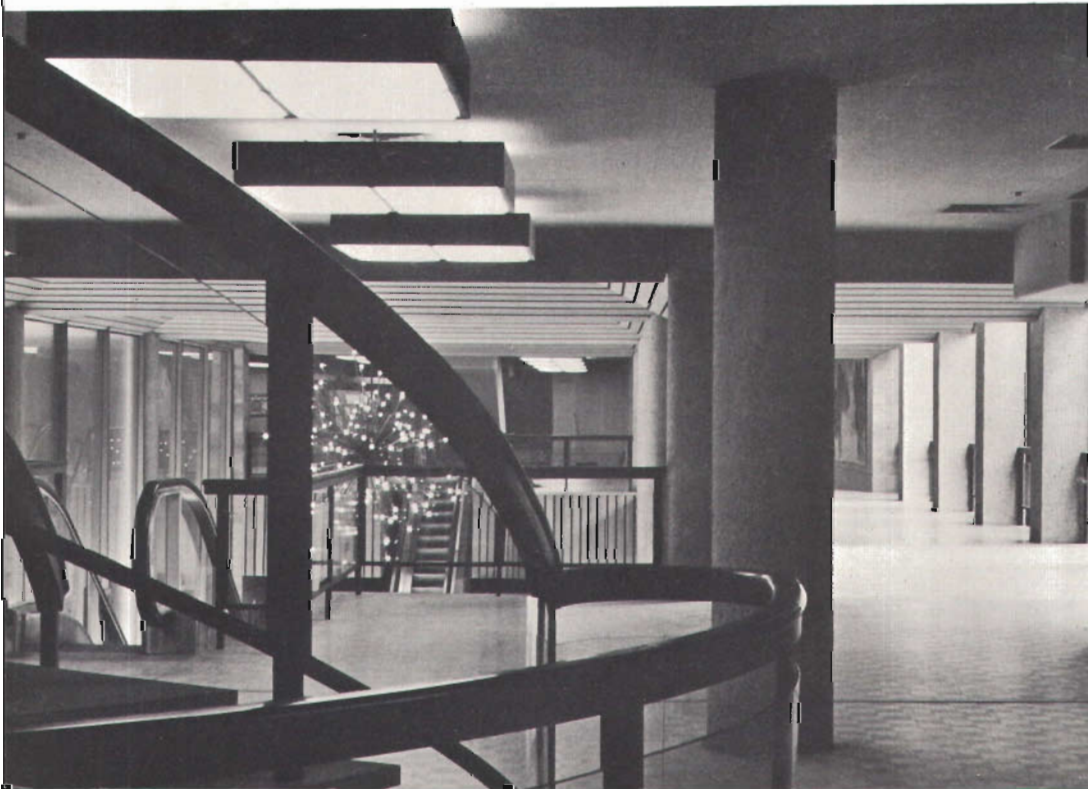


The Lindsay Court and sculpture display area.

[National Gallery of Victoria]

The first floor foyer.

[National Gallery of Victoria]



from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1968-69, Australian licensees paid \$309,598 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$85,123 of which \$61,034 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1969, 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 1969

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 1969, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne, 168, and country, 135.

History of Broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational Broadcasts to Schools, 1968; Development of ABC Radio Programmes, 1969

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 1969, television services were provided in Australia by 39 national stations and 45 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
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABL4 Latrobe Valley	2	April 1969

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 1968-69, Australian licensees paid \$1,385,390 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$488,560, of which \$452,627 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1969, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 113, and country, 69.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1968-69

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	49.2	50.2
Light Entertainment	19.2	19.8
Sport	10.1	6.6
News	10.4	12.4
Family	4.4	4.2
Information	1.4	2.3
Current Affairs	2.5	2.4
The Arts	0.1	..
Education	2.7	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :
**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN
 OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1969**

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

Television Programmes

The Australian Broadcasting Commission television programmes cover news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, sporting events and miscellaneous topics. There have been major developments in many fields in recent years.

In drama, *Bellbird* introduced the concept of a serial, with four episodes a week, about a country town. Other series like *Contrabandits*, which was followed in 1969 by *Delta*, have extended the scope of television drama.

In children's programmes, *Play School* and *Adventure Island* have been specifically designed to appeal to the lower age groups. There are also regular longer dramas, operas and ballets, while programmes like *Gala Performance* have employed overseas performers of repute. The Commission also regularly introduces many experimental drama programmes through its workshop series.

Using a network of television stations in the five eastern States, local major sporting events such as Test Cricket matches, the Davis Cup, and the Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race can be brought to most Australian viewers. Satellite television has brought new possibilities and many world events have been shown.

The biggest changes on television have probably taken place in the field of public affairs. The introduction of *This Day Tonight* in 1967 extended the range of public affairs programmes. While *Four Corners* and *Impact* presented longer items including in-depth documentaries about major issues both in Australia and abroad, *This Day Tonight* has endeavoured to keep abreast of the news with many short items ranging from the light hearted to the serious and the controversial.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,* 1968-69

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	No. of Hours	Percentage of Total Transmission Hours	Australian Origin Percentage in Each Category	Programme Category	No. of Hours	Percentage of Total Transmission Hours	Australian Origin Percentage in Each Category
Drama	1,281	30.07	7.79	Musical Performances ..	65	1.52	40.93
Variety and Acts ..	264	6.19	47.96	Religious	75	1.75	76.61
Sport	452	10.61	86.94	Rural	41	0.97	100.00
News	292	6.86	100.00	Arts and Aesthetics	241	5.66	30.84
Public Interest ..	550	12.91	67.54	Miscellaneous	238	5.55	99.57
Education	763	17.91	67.49	Total	4,262	100.00	52.41

* Because of changes in classification, figures for 1968-69 are not comparable with previous years.

The news service has provided through its bulletins an accurate and comprehensive coverage of events throughout the world. In this area satellite communication has also become vital, making it possible to bring to Australian homes telecasts of many major events taking place in overseas countries. The Commission maintains its own news service 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.

National Parks

Introduction

Tower Hill, an extinct volcano near Warrnambool, could be called Victoria's first national park. Under the Land Act it was temporarily reserved in 1866, permanently reserved in 1873, and by special enactment of 1892 (Tower Hill National Park Act) was granted to the Koroit Borough to manage for the public benefit. Reservation of Ferntree Gully came next in 1882. In 1898, Wilsons Promontory and Mt Buffalo were added. By 1930, Bulga Park, Tarra Valley, Wyperfeld, Mallacoota Inlet, Lind, Spermwhale Head (The Lakes), Alfred, Wingan, and Churchill had also been reserved. The Schedule to the inaugural National Parks Act passed in 1956 included all these areas except Tower Hill. Fraser National Park was added to the Schedule the following year. Hattah Lakes, Mount Eccles, and Mount Richmond were declared national parks in 1960.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established under the National Parks Act until 1966 is given on page 181 of the 1966 *Victorian Year Book*. The twentieth national park was declared in April 1967. This is Morwell National Park which has an area of 342 acres and is renowned as the habitat of Gunns (epiphytic) orchid and for its tall forest.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the National Parks Act are to provide for the establishment and control of national parks, and to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wildlife as well as features of special, scenic, scientific, or historical interest. The parks are to be managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment and to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

National Parks Authority

The original Act constituted the National Parks Authority to control and manage national parks for the purposes laid down in that Act. In some cases committees of management assist the Authority in the discharge of its responsibility. These committees, initially established and operated under the various successive Land Acts for individual parks, were adopted wholly by the national park legislation. The Authority appoints new members.

The Premier of Victoria is the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act. The Authority consists of the Chairman, who is the Minister for State Development (the Premier's Ministerial nominee), a full-time Director, five ex officio members, being the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife as well as representatives of organisations concerned with the protection of native flora and fauna, persons having special interests in national parks, the Victorian Ski Association, and the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

National Park Services

Since 1959, the central administrative office staff has increased from three to nineteen and the ranger staff of eleven has increased to twenty-one full-time and five part-time members. Financial grants to parks rose from \$37,714 in 1958 to \$267,058 in 1968 and park revenues increased in the same period from \$28,918 to \$121,577.

Mt Buffalo National Park

Although the north-eastern area of Victoria has many interesting features, there is probably none so well known as Mt Buffalo National Park—an area of 27,280 acres which attracts many thousands of visitors each year. First recorded sighting of this isolated granite plateau was in 1824 when Hume and Hovell named the highest point Mount Buffalo (this peak of 5,645 ft is also known as The Horn). Almost 30 years later the botanists Baron Van Mueller and John Dallachy became the first white men to reach the summit, and since that day botanists and other tourists have been fascinated by the varied and rugged beauty of this range.

As early as 1898, the Government recognised the value of this area by setting aside 2,880 acres as a site for a National Park. This has been increased over the years and now 27,280 acres are permanently reserved. With the opening of a coach road in 1908 and its subsequent sealing to the top of the plateau, visitors can reach the area much more easily.

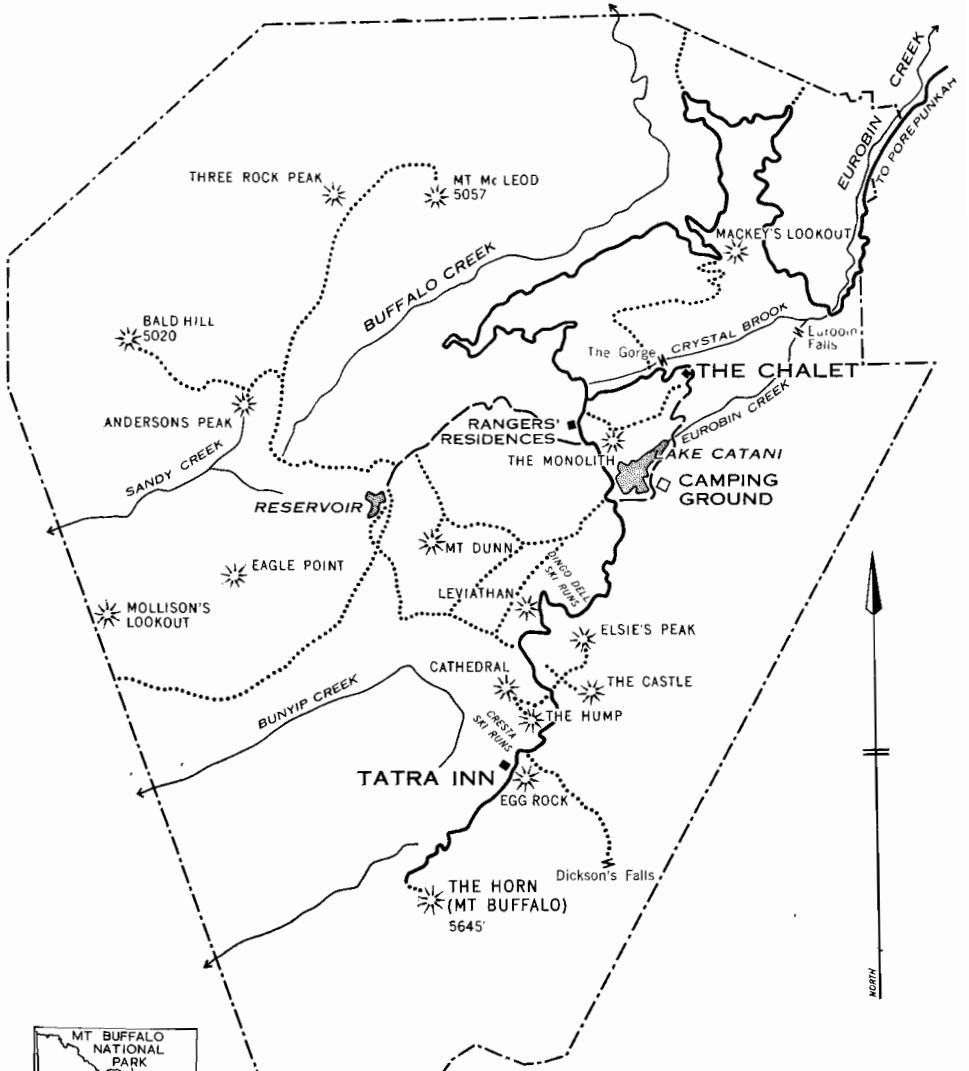
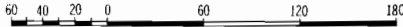
Most of the lower slopes of the plateau are composed of Ordovician sandstone supporting an open forest of Peppermint, Manna Gum, and Stringybarks with an understorey of wattles and bracken. However, the spectacular features of the park are on the higher slopes where there are balancing rocks such as Egg Rock, The Monolith, and The Sentinel; weathered rocks in the shape of seals, lions, and lizards; eroded fault lines, waterfalls and deep gorges; and isolated rock peaks and huge tors strewn around the plateau.

The plants of the granite soil are also interesting. Many of the slopes above 3,000 ft are clothed with Alpine Ash, grading into Mountain Gum and Snow Gum on the higher areas. In the treeless, cold-air valleys on the plateau, the wettest parts support the sponge-like sphagnum bogs which help to regulate stream-flow from the important alpine catchment areas.

Mount Buffalo offers tourist attractions for the whole year. In winter, skiers and sightseers come to the beginner and intermediate slopes of Dingo Dell and Cresta, both equipped with chairlifts. During spring and summer the area is noted for its mild climate. Visitors to the

MT BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

SCALE IN CHAINS



- LEGEND:**
- MAIN TOURIST ROADS
 - - - SECONDARY TOURIST ROADS
 - MAIN WALKING TRACKS (SOME ALSO FIRE ACCESS TRACKS)



FIGURE 10.—Mt Buffalo National Park

plateau enjoy the interesting rock formations, the rugged scenery, and the spectacular wildflower displays. In addition to the usual showy alpine plants such as Golden Everlasting, Cascade Everlasting, and Alpine Oxylobium, there are found the Buffalo Sallow Wattle, the Buffalo Sallee (a Eucalypt), and the Fern-leaf Baeckea. Other rare plants seen are the Blotchy Mint Bush, Chapman's Gum, Royal Bluebell, and Buffalo Hakea.

A Committee of Management controls the Park for the National Parks Authority, employing a permanent staff of three to supervise park usage and maintenance. Accommodation on the plateau is provided by The Chalet, a guest house of 180 beds, run by the Victorian Railways, and the recently built Tatra Inn, with eighty beds, run by private enterprise.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$2,273,265 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1964 to 1968 are as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Wyperfeld	7,458	7,094	15,453	4,731	7,947
Kinglake	8,234	15,036	12,469	9,469	17,610
Ferntree Gully	11,078	19,144	12,784	25,271	34,997
Wilsons Promontory	76,146	121,812	84,214	105,291	212,580
Mount Buffalo	46,418	21,916	46,482	37,987	29,445
Churchill	8,242	20,896	12,271	4,856	5,860
Fraser	34,098	29,886	38,628	19,749	23,326
Tarra Valley and Bulga	3,326	3,338	8,015	4,408	4,642
Hattah Lakes	9,656	15,596	6,619	11,256	19,902
Mount Eccles	3,372	2,200	1,351	1,689	1,817
Mount Richmond	580	182	18	626	1,067
The Lakes	3,808	3,742	4,106	2,864	4,040
Glenaladale	296	1,280	1,289	1,444	1,658
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	3,574	14,451	29,752	16,681
Little Desert .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,658
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	592	3,684	10,263	8,804	6,983
General	4,408	4,024	5,318	6,298	10,266
Total	217,712	273,404	273,731	274,495	402,479

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, \$91,636 in 1966-67, and \$190,202 in 1967-68.

Further References, 1961-69; Tourist Development Authority, 1962; Boy Scout Movement, 1964; Sport, 1964; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966; Classification of National Parks, 1968; Royal Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, 1969

*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 487 to 493.

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.

The emergence of the principle of secondary education for all has led to modifications of the normal professional course to provide for pupils whose interests and abilities are beginning to develop along other lines. These modifications, usually beginning after the completion of the second year, include commercial, domestic and practical subjects. Further subject specialisation according to the future career of the pupil occurs in the fifth and sixth years.

Other types of secondary schools include girls' secondary schools which offer a five year, and in some cases, a six year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four or more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the metropolitan area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

A most significant experiment currently being planned in the organisation of secondary education is the establishment of a senior high school in the Broadmeadows area to take all the fifth and sixth year students from a group of five high schools which will revert to junior high schools. A building of radical design has been planned and a wide variety of courses will be offered. Special committees to examine staffing, school organisation, parent-school relations, and a number of other fields have been established, and it is hoped that the school will open in 1972.

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 by the Victoria Institute of Colleges 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 abolition of the Intermediate Examination, formerly controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, has left secondary schools free to experiment with methods of testing and assessing, as well as methods of reporting on students during the first

four years of their secondary education. At the same time definite steps have been taken to review the curriculum not only for these years but for the fifth and sixth years as well, and for primary and technical schools in addition to secondary schools. Curriculum committees in which the Curriculum and Research Branch has played a prominent part have discussed curricula in detail. In addition, an exercise involving all secondary teachers in school, area, and regional meetings culminating in a residential seminar has produced a significant statement of general principles which are now being considered by each individual school as it prepares its own educational specification and curriculum. This experiment in curriculum planning is creating great interest among teachers. The Curriculum Review Committee established by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to consider the fifth and sixth years of secondary education has also attempted to involve schools and teachers in its work.

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. In the secondary and technical divisions where the shortage of staff is most severe, part-time courses of training for teachers have been provided for those who have the necessary academic background but lack the teacher training required for permanency. These courses have been expanded to meet the increasing numbers of applicants.

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 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 superannuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of service, 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.

The Education Department conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

Recent Developments

The Commonwealth Government system of grants to both State and non-State schools to improve facilities for the teaching of science, and for higher technical education by constructing special science rooms and technical facilities and providing them with modern equipment and teaching aids, should lead to a significant improvement in methods and effectiveness of teaching as more schools are assisted. Although current school building programmes have been adversely affected, and problems have arisen in planning and ordering new equipment, the beneficial results to both staff and students should offset any difficulties associated with the preliminary stages of the system. The Commonwealth Government also intends to assist in the construction and equipment of libraries in State and non-State schools, and committees are preparing plans to submit to the Department of Education and Science. Commonwealth funds are also being used to develop teacher-training facilities.

The leading active part taken in subject and professional associations by departmental teachers is matched by the extensive experimenting with courses and methods being undertaken in the classroom. In primary schools, experiments are being conducted in the teaching of mathematics and reading, and of coping with individual differences in pupils. Both secondary and technical schools are experimenting with syllabuses and with methods of teaching science, reading, mathematics, and commercial work as well as other subjects; teachers take the initiative with the support and encouragement of the administration and the Curriculum and Research Branch. Of particular interest are the experiments in school organisation being conducted in schools such as Syndal Technical School, Maryvale High School, and Ferntree Gully High School where traditional classroom and form organisation has been replaced by an open classroom organisation with an emphasis on assignment work with non-graded pupils.

The departmental committee established to consider in-service training and education has published its report, and a committee has now been established to consider this report and implement its recommendations. It is anticipated that within the next few years significant developments here will involve expanding facilities and solving at least some of the problems in school organisation and administration caused by any programme of in-service training.

The committee considering the training of primary teachers has also submitted its report, and in February 1968 the first students were enrolled in the new three year course of training. Extensions of the training period have also occurred with art and crafts teachers who now follow a four year course of training, and with secondary teachers following non-university courses who now undertake a four year course of training. In general, considerable interest is being shown in the question of teacher education, not only in courses of training but also in the possible development of teachers' colleges as autonomous institutions independent of departmental control, but operating under a Board of Education possibly with degree granting powers.

The possibilities of the use of television in teacher training, in teaching class lessons particularly in mathematics and science, and in in-service training of teachers are being steadily explored and much successful work has been accomplished. The introduction of the new course in art to all primary teachers through a one day State-wide television programme was so successful that similar programmes are being planned for other subjects.

Further Reference, 1969 ; Development of Curricula, 1969

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1964 to 1968 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,860	1,856	1,855	1,849	1,847
Teachers	10,426	10,772	10,984	11,414	11,971
Pupils	301,851	307,893	320,009	331,299	338,722
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	45	48	46	41	38
Teachers	845	885	858	773	787
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	13,858	14,046	14,103	12,300	12,038
Secondary Grades	5,283	4,929	4,359	3,987	3,604
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	297	300	311	320	330
Teachers	9,032	9,940	10,900	11,845	12,978
Pupils	164,171	175,083	183,067	190,335	199,062
Special Schools—					
Schools	27	28	30	31	32
Teachers	291	302	321	341	367
Pupils	2,029	2,169	2,248	2,360	2,412
All Schools—					
Schools	2,229	2,232	2,242	2,241	2,247
Teachers	20,594	21,899	23,063	24,373	26,103
Pupils	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	44,318	44,436	47,605	48,693	48,992
6	45,966	47,733	48,699	51,022	51,777
7	45,011	46,230	48,305	48,714	51,196
8	44,470	45,359	46,849	48,844	48,817
9	43,492	44,932	46,049	47,186	49,075
10	42,173	43,883	45,519	46,620	47,576
11	43,074	42,560	44,653	46,024	46,916
12	41,261	42,801	42,671	44,516	45,853
13	42,227	43,113	44,744	44,432	45,737
14	39,114	41,802	42,749	44,181	44,403
15	28,537	31,974	33,614	34,799	36,932
16	17,423	18,218	20,647	22,179	23,809
17	8,138	8,337	8,781	10,119	11,218
18	1,639	2,366	2,324	2,456	2,979
19 and over	349	376	577	496	558
Total	487,192	504,120	523,786	540,281	555,838

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1968 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1968

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1,828	172,024	159,618	331,642
Central Schools, Classes, and Post- Primary	19	4,993	4,296	9,289
Consolidated and Group	31	5,713	5,338	11,051
Higher Elementary	8	898	882	1,780
Girls Secondary	6	..	1,845	1,845
Junior Technical	90	45,707	8,092	53,799
High Schools	232	62,237	80,995	143,232
Correspondence	1	345	443	788
Special Schools	32	1,542	870	2,412
Total	2,247	293,459	262,379	555,838

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 1968 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1968

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1968)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	48,858	2	..	..	..	..	132	48,992
6 ..	50,285	1,397	.. 5	..	..	..	90	51,777
7 ..	7,266	42,071	1,726	2	..	..	131	51,196
8 ..	312	7,818	38,424	2,097	1	..	165	48,817
9 ..	46	378	8,313	37,537	2,583	4	214	49,075
10 ..	15	43	572	8,279	35,668	2,756	222	47,555
11 ..	9	29	55	625	8,382	34,297	271	43,668
12 ..	4	12	18	58	760	8,737	270	9,859
13 and over	11	13	15	18	78	1,126	917	2,178
Total	106,806	51,763	49,128	48,616	47,472	46,920	2,412	353,117

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1968

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1968)	Form						Total	
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI		
Under 12	..	3,255	14	..	..	..	3,269
12	32,633	3,343	18	..	..	35,994	
13	10,305	30,813	3,255	16	..	44,389	
14	1,657	10,764	28,242	3,242	22	43,927	
15	131	1,439	9,607	23,071	2,412	36,679	
16	9	108	1,312	7,671	13,578	1,030	23,708
17	5	80	954	5,251	4,928	11,218
18	4	40	782	2,153	2,979
19 and over	7	114	437	558
Total	..	47,990	46,486	42,518	35,001	22,159	8,567	202,721

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 financed 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 1968, 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 \$559 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 2,600 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 \$905 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 1964 to 1968 :

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

Particulars	Year of Commencement				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
State Government Scholarships*—					
Secondary Education—					
Junior Scholarships ..	17,700	18,360	19,255	19,788	19,641
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	285	285	268	218	251
Teaching Bursaries ..	2,400	1,752	2,009	2,113	2,128
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships ..	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places ..	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ ..	..	2,786	..	..	..
Two Year Tenure ..	..	2,863	2,825	2,795	2,791
Technical Education ..	..	695	703	710	696
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry ..	1,266	1,236	1,541	2,032	1,921
Later Years ..	492	398	438	965	730
Mature Age§ ..	34	34	29	124	31

* Figures for 1964 are for scholarships and bursaries available ; in subsequent years they are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

† 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.

§ Higher figures in 1967 are due to change of policy.

Commonwealth Scholarships, 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 1968, the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to eighty-three.

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as prerequisites. 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Schools	73	79	82	83	83
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	7,403	7,894	8,740	9,243	10,248
Part-time *	58,027	58,549	58,026	59,654	59,585
Total	65,430	66,443	66,766	68,897	69,833

* Excludes students studying single subjects.

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1968 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1968

Courses	Number of Enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma	8,582	7,981	16,563
Certificate	878	9,169	10,047
Technician	253	1,794	2,047
Trade .. .. .	..	31,655	31,655
Other Courses	535	8,986	9,521
Total	10,248	59,585	69,833

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1967–68, \$238,620,000 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 650 and 670 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary	44,737	52,191	56,544	61,234	68,445
Secondary	27,239	33,050	37,347	42,084	47,942
Buildings	15,051	16,439	17,526	17,508	18,835
Technical Education*—					
Junior and Senior Schools	19,611	23,794	26,972	31,050	36,334
Buildings	5,220	4,233	4,055	6,437	5,672
Teacher Education ..	11,337	12,816	14,534	16,122	18,504
Administration	2,134	2,482	2,779	3,229	3,498
Pensions	2,421	2,645	2,968	3,352	3,773
General Expenditure ..	1,624	1,789	2,872	3,400	2,856
Total—State Expenditure on Education in State Schools	129,374	149,439	165,597	184,416	205,858
Tertiary Education—					
University—					
Special Appropriation, etc. ..	11,103	14,000	15,423	18,232	19,430
Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. ..	29	26	25	28	25
Colleges of Advanced Education†	115	96	60	819	3,253
Victoria Institute of Colleges .. .. .	..	..	18	90	131
Total—State Expenditure on Tertiary Education	11,247	14,122	15,526	19,169	22,839
Other Expenditure—					
Registered Schools ..	1,505	1,777	2,127	2,421	5,532
Adult Education	171	172	169	166	177
Postgraduate Committee	4	4	2	4	4
School Medical and Dental Services ..	820	853	915	991	1,042
Pay-roll Tax	1,897	1,945	2,351	2,520	3,167
Total—Other Expenditure	4,397	4,751	5,564	6,102	9,922
Total—State Expenditure on Education, etc. ..	145,018	168,312	186,687	209,686	238,620

* Includes some expenditure on technical schools and other institutes which have now become Colleges of Advanced Education. Details are not available.

† Up to and including 1966 figures refer to Pharmacy College only.

The preceding table excludes tuition fees, material fees, analysis fees, donations received, sales of class material and school notes, and other such receipts which were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

The following table shows details of State expenditure on State schools for 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1967-68
(\$'000)**

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical* Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	2,108	641	331	365	4	49	3,498
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities..	..	29	29	29	..	..	87
Cost of Instruction	625	52,772	34,850	28,507	488	3,909	121,150
Operation of School Plant† ..	6	3,252	2,448	2,032	4	193	7,935
Maintenance of School Plant‡ ..	..	3,386	1,112	948	¶	250	5,696
Auxiliary Costs§	668	2,435	4,004	1,723	2	13,443	22,276
Fixed Charges|| ..	5,329	6,595	5,014	3,119	2	736	20,796
Capital Expenditure	278	8,549	9,404	5,649	¶	541	24,421
Total ..	9,015	77,661	57,192	42,371	500	19,121	205,858

* Includes some expenditure on Colleges of Advanced Education. See note on previous page.

† 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 *Education Act* 1910, providing, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions.

Registration of Teachers

Non-Government 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 some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university. Each

person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine at what level he should be registered, namely, whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Teacher Education

Although persons with appropriate qualifications may be recruited as teachers from other States or from overseas, or may previously have qualified in Government teachers' colleges, there are facilities in Victoria at six non-Government institutes for the training of teachers for the non-Government schools. Of these, five colleges form part of the Catholic system ; the remaining college, Mercer House, Armadale, trains teachers for the other non-Government schools.

Finance for these colleges comes from fees of the students, and from payments by sponsoring bodies or schools. Students in these colleges are eligible for Commonwealth Tertiary Scholarships.

Courses for primary teacher education are conducted at all of these institutes and over 250 students complete their courses each year. In addition, Mercer House conducts junior secondary and arts and crafts courses for full-time and part-time students, as well as in-service courses.

Registration of Schools

All non-Government 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. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary or secondary school, or as a school of any two or more 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 considers that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Registered Schools

General

Non-Government 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 function 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 Sixth 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 more advanced studies. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the non-Government schools most are associated with the Catholic church, a large number of these being co-educational primary schools. The remaining non-Government schools, associated with other denominations or being under non-denominational control, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level they include schools whose headmasters are members of the Headmasters Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia or whose headmistresses are members of the Association of Headmistresses of Independent Schools of Australia.

The ultimate control of each of the non-Government schools is independent of the State ; the controlling body may be a council of representatives of a church or of interested men and women, or if under control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order.

A major change in non-Government schools has occurred since the provision of science grants for schools, in the first instance by the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools, and later by the Commonwealth Government in 1964. In 1964, Commonwealth legislation provided for \$10m to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) to provide adequate science laboratories and equipment in Government and non-Government schools throughout Australia. Previous to those grants relatively few non-Government schools could afford the provision of expensive laboratories and equipment. Further aid to non-Government schools in Victoria came from the State Government which in 1965 provided an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by non-Government schools for new buildings, and in 1967 an annual grant to schools of \$10 per pupil at primary level and \$20 per pupil at secondary level.

Catholic Education

The first Catholic School in Victoria was an elementary school established at St Francis' Church, Melbourne, in January 1840. Six such schools, staffed by lay teachers, were operating by 1848 with the help of small Government grants-in-aid for land, buildings and salaries. Their internal management was entirely in the hands of the church. When the Denominational Schools' Board was established in 1848 grants were extended to include books and apparatus. The next twenty years saw a growth in the number of elementary schools, the opening of the first secondary schools, and entry of several religious teaching orders into Catholic education in Victoria. Lay teachers still continued to be the dominant teaching force in the elementary schools. When the new Board of Education was established in 1862 there were ninety-four Catholic schools in Victoria all receiving restricted Government assistance.

A new phase in Catholic education in Victoria commenced with the Education Act of 1872. The withdrawal of Government aid to denominational schools, and the establishment of a free, compulsory, and secular system of State schools, led to a determined bid by the

Catholic community to provide a Catholic education for every Catholic child. Members of religious orders provided staffing for a whole new system of elementary schools. At first there was little demand for secondary education in the Catholic community, although the number of private secondary schools, owned and staffed by religious orders, grew steadily.

The next phase in Catholic education in Victoria arose as a result of the population growth following the Second World War and still continues. This phase has seen the establishment of training colleges for lay teachers, the growth of lay teachers to more than half the total teaching force, and the establishment of regional secondary schools. Despite this some 30 per cent of all Catholic children in Victoria now attend State Schools.

Kindergartens

In Victoria there are seventeen kindergartens conducted either by parishes or religious orders and receiving capital and maintenance grants from the Department of Health. According to the regulations of that Department, enrolments are not made on a denominational basis, although these kindergartens actually cater almost entirely for Catholic children.

Parochial Schools

Virtually every parish in the State has a parish school, staffed by religious and lay teachers, and financed by the parish, with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the Government.

Regional Secondary Schools

These schools are established and maintained by groups of parishes, staffed by religious and lay teachers and financed by the parishes involved with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the State Government, science grants from the Federal Government, and school fees.

Private Secondary Schools

These schools are established and owned by religious orders and staffed with the assistance of lay teachers. They are financed by school fees with the assistance of *per capita* grants from the State Government and science grants from the Federal Government.

Special Schools

Schools in this category are run by religious orders with the assistance of lay staff and financed principally by Government grants and public appeals. They cater variously for orphan and needy children, and for delinquents and handicapped children, including deaf, visually handicapped, and mentally retarded children.

Teachers' Colleges

There are five Catholic teacher training colleges in Victoria. Each one is registered with the Council of Public Education and offers a basic two year training course. The majority of students are trained at diocesan expense in colleges maintained by the diocese, with limited capital and maintenance assistance from the State Government.

Administration

Catholic education in Victoria is organised on a diocesan basis, under the direction of the bishops, each of whom appoints his own inspectorial and administrative staff. It is the function of the diocesan inspectors of schools to report to the bishop on standards of teaching, buildings, and equipment. In Melbourne, there is a Director of Catholic Education who maintains contact with the State Education Department, the Council of Public Education, and other public bodies. There is no centralised department of Catholic education as each diocese is autonomous, and, within the diocese, each parish and private school manages its own affairs, subject to minimal supervision. All schools and teachers require registration from the Council of Public Education and are subject to inspection by officers of the State Education Department.

Further References, 1962-69

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				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	469	485	483	482	483	3,941	4,215	4,482	4,696	4,950
Church of England ..	34	33	33	35	35	999	1,039	1,063	1,114	1,188
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	485	519	577	623	648
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	227	239	259	285	303
Other ..	27	27	27	27	27	371	389	409	437	498
Udenominational ..	20	19	18	16	16	307	299	291	283	310
Total ..	568	582	579	578	579	6,330	6,700	7,081	7,438	7,897

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: CENSUS
ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION**

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total Denominational	Un-denominational	Total Enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
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
1968	149,286	16,328	8,515	4,206	6,483	184,818	3,755	188,573

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : SCHOOL
DENOMINATION : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1968**

Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1968) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	11,730	443	235	69	412	12,889	333	13,222
6	14,137	561	260	63	361	15,382	214	15,596
7	14,628	624	303	56	447	16,058	218	16,276
8	15,077	651	327	83	409	16,547	232	16,779
9	14,776	752	356	139	454	16,477	255	16,732
10	14,468	914	429	165	483	16,459	249	16,708
11	14,135	1,183	518	257	483	16,576	264	16,840
12	12,055	1,837	967	483	633	15,975	321	16,296
13	10,783	1,841	980	516	664	14,784	325	15,109
14	9,796	1,932	972	606	639	13,945	355	14,300
15	8,266	1,979	1,159	645	568	12,617	351	12,968
16	5,669	1,861	1,065	573	499	9,667	320	9,987
17	2,973	1,283	719	417	313	5,705	258	5,963
18	700	405	195	96	99	1,495	56	1,551
19 and over ..	93	62	30	38	19	242	4	246
Total	149,286	16,328	8,515	4,206	6,483	184,818	3,755	188,573

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	13,959	14,072	13,544	13,467	13,222
6	16,039	16,601	15,777	15,809	15,596
7	16,493	16,570	16,741	16,387	16,276
8	16,362	16,673	16,372	16,815	16,779
9	16,021	16,254	16,337	16,493	16,732
10	16,056	16,297	16,125	16,328	16,708
11	16,068	16,218	16,344	16,392	16,840
12	15,458	15,999	15,596	15,994	16,296
13	14,617	14,360	14,901	14,849	15,109
14	13,191	13,680	13,765	14,343	14,300
15	10,541	11,388	11,760	12,148	12,968
16	7,965	8,247	8,973	9,385	9,987
17	4,653	4,764	4,952	5,500	5,963
18	1,060	1,301	1,455	1,362	1,551
19 and over ..	167	182	213	250	246
Total	178,650	182,606	182,855	185,522	188,573

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1964 to 1968 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS**

At 1 August—				State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
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
1968 .. ..	..	..	..	555,838	188,573	744,411

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 6	58,277	58,508	61,149	62,160	62,214
6	62,005	64,334	64,476	66,831	67,373
7	61,504	62,800	65,046	65,101	67,472
8	60,832	62,032	63,221	65,659	65,596
9	59,513	61,186	62,386	63,679	65,807
10	58,229	60,180	61,644	62,948	64,284
11	59,142	58,778	60,997	62,416	63,756
12	56,719	58,800	58,267	60,510	62,149
13	56,844	57,473	59,645	59,281	60,846
14	52,305	55,482	56,514	58,524	58,703
15	39,078	43,362	45,374	46,947	49,900
16	25,388	26,465	29,620	31,564	33,796
17	12,791	13,101	13,733	15,619	17,181
18	2,699	3,667	3,779	3,818	4,530
19 and over	516	558	790	746	804
Total	665,842	686,726	706,641	725,803	744,411

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

General

The Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee, appointed by the University of Melbourne and Monash University in July 1960, recommended the establishment of an independent examinations board which would determine and administer university entrance requirements.

Accordingly the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in June 1964, by agreement between the University of Melbourne and Monash University, to establish uniformity of university entrance requirements. The constitution and duties of the Board are prescribed by statutes of the constituent universities. Since the establishment of La Trobe University, the statutes have been changed to enable members of that university to take their place on the Board.

The Board, which is appointed annually, consists of thirty-nine members and includes representatives of the constituent universities, the Department of Education, registered secondary schools, and commercial and industrial interests. Standing committees for the various subjects are appointed by the Board to take office each calendar year. Courses of study and details of subjects are submitted to the Board by the standing committees which report to the Board, through their examiners, on the examinations, and advise the Board on matters relating to the curriculum.

While the passing of the Board's examinations is one of the conditions of university entrance, each university has reserved the right to prescribe particular faculty requirements and to admit to its courses, as it sees fit, students who have not fulfilled the normal requirements. At the same time the three universities have entrusted the Board with the responsibility of determining whether qualifications obtained in other States or overseas countries exempt candidates seeking admission to a university from the necessity of passing the Board's examinations.

Examinations

The Board administers the School Leaving and the Matriculation Examinations at the Form V and Form VI levels of secondary education. The Leaving Examination is a subject examination and a candidate receives credit for subjects passed. However, in order to be able to enter for the Matriculation Examination, a candidate must pass in a prescribed manner certain subjects at the Leaving level. A number of schools, both Government and non-Government, are approved by the Board to conduct the Leaving Examination internally.

The Matriculation Examination is an external examination for all students and by passing in English Expression and three other subjects, a candidate satisfies the university entrance requirements of the Board and is able to apply for entry to a university. Such a candidate cannot, of course, matriculate until he has been admitted and signed the Matriculation Roll. Partly for this reason there is general agreement that the term 'Matriculation' is no longer satisfactory for the present examination. In addition, the examination is now being used by many candidates for purposes other than university entrance. Many go from sixth form to teachers', technical, and other colleges, and to employment. The Board, therefore, has decided that from 1970 the name of the examination will be changed to 'The Higher School Certificate'. This title was chosen because it is being used in other States of the Commonwealth and, therefore, will be better understood by the general public. The form of the examination is expected to remain substantially unchanged in the immediate future. However, the nature of examinations and methods of educational measurement which could influence future policies are at present being considered and the Board's own contribution has been strengthened by the appointment of a full-time research officer. Because of this appointment a new committee, the Examination Procedure and Research Committee, has been constituted. This Committee, which guides the work of the research officer, works in conjunction with the already established Curriculum Review Committee to ensure that all aspects of the Leaving and Matriculation Examinations are kept under continuing review and that new ideas are considered and tested.

Matriculation Examination

Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1964 to 1968 are as follows :

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Total Entries	17,992	19,511	21,446	22,869	24,989
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	10,801	11,474	12,296	12,898	14,617
Number Who Passed Fully .. .	7,054	7,435	8,096	8,628	9,701
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	65·3	64·8	65·8	66·9	66·4

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

Chairs maintained at the University either out of general revenue or from endowments include the following: 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) include 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 1968, 70 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (5,049); another 2,050 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 1965 to 1969 :

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
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
1969.. ..	6,737	3,070	3,213	1,286	140	52	10,090	4,408

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1965 to 1969 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agricultural Science	241	240	268	264	284
Applied Science	116	129	153	165	200
Architecture	625	632	646	625	628
Arts	3,666	3,754	3,693	3,714	3,731
Commerce	1,645	1,624	1,643	1,738	1,818
Dental Science	197	265	261	246	274
Education	788	746	697	639	660
Engineering	877	914	958	1,002	1,012
Journalism	48	45	53	62	65
Law	1,312	1,251	1,226	1,298	1,288
Medicine	1,033	1,008	1,114	1,141	1,203
Music	215	243	253	269	283
Physical Education	203	194	180	188	198
Science	2,214	2,285	2,341	2,386	2,633
Social Studies	286	280	299	336	313
Town and Regional Planning	90	100	132	160	176
Veterinary Science	149	193	234	232	257
Student Total	13,705	13,903	14,151	13,992*	14,498*

* In 1968 and succeeding years, students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, 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 391 in 1969 of whom 41 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 1964 to 1968. 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Agricultural Science	40	37	38	37	46
Architecture	62	69	86	80	73
Arts	477	466	551	648	646
Commerce	232	220	258	271	263
Dental Science	25	27	32	40	47
Education	64	67	74	68	89
Engineering	159	145	178	200	167
Law	161	171	183	192	201
Medicine	159	157	173	169	170
Music	25	23	27	30	29
Science	348	331	441	441	458
Veterinary Science	1	1	1	1	40
Total	1,753	1,714	2,042	2,177	2,229
Bachelors' Degrees	1,616	1,540	1,852	1,986	1,993
Higher Degrees	137	174	190	191	236

* Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government	5,481	5,668	7,005	8,279	9,297
State Government	5,039	6,030	6,511	10,097	7,630
Total Government Grant	10,520	11,698	13,516	18,376	16,927
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants	1,324	1,272	1,070	1,269	1,190
Student Fees	2,169	2,312	3,141	3,187	3,752
Public Examination Fees	517	578	45	52	54
Other Fees	64	70	61	73	88
Endowment Income	332	353	365	291	412
Charges for Services	146	252	297	402	301
Halls of Residence	86	119	127	139	204
Other Income	231	255	296	455	459
Total Other Sources	4,869	5,212	5,403	5,868	6,460
Total Income	15,389	16,911	18,918	24,244	23,387

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	6,200	6,924	9,555	9,460	10,221
Equipment and Maintenance ..	1,173	1,606	1,580	1,871	2,120
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	536	647	755	925	1,026
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	523	585	689	937	921
Total—Teaching and Research	8,432	9,762	12,579	13,193	14,288
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	567	613	760	983	1,156
Other Administration Expenditure	311	297	410	480	528
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	248	284	362	415	435
Other Expenditure on Libraries	286	296	400	418	367
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—					
New Buildings	2,798	2,910	1,737	2,871	4,529
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation	904	1,006	1,273	1,233	1,311
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating	203	238	269	318	371
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	203	218	170	391	537
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—					
Public Examinations	390	444	35	43	50
Other Expenditure	788	840	981	1,086	1,217
Total Expenditure ..	15,131	16,908	18,975	21,431	24,789

Enrolment Problems, 1962 ; University Medical School, 1963 ; Postgraduate Education, 1964 ; University of Melbourne Library, 1964 ; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966 ; Employment of Graduates, 1967 ; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

University of Melbourne Medical School

Formally created in 1862, the Medical School of the University of Melbourne occupied its first home in 1864. By 1923, the three departments of the School were scattered in buildings along the eastern frontage of the University some distance from the general teaching hospitals of the Medical School. In the late 1930s, the Royal Melbourne Hospital, the major teaching hospital of the University group, was transferred to Parkville, opposite to the vacant south-west corner of the University grounds. Accordingly future planning for the Medical School was oriented towards this site.

The period after the Second World War witnessed great scientific and technological advances in which medicine shared. These imposed demands which could not be met in buildings which had been constructed in the last century and which had long outlived their usefulness. Increasing undergraduate enrolments and the growing needs of medical education and research required not only additional space but also new departments and greatly improved facilities.

In 1958, the Biochemistry Department, which was the first unit in the new medical centre planned for the south-west corner of the University, moved into its new quarters, though the final stages of the building were not completed until 1967. In 1963, the Florey Laboratories were housed in a building adjacent to the site for the new Department of Physiology. Microbiology, the Brownless Medical Library, and Pharmacology followed between 1965 and 1968. The final stage in the transfer of the Medical School involved one major move for the remaining departments to the triradial building which now dominates the south-west corner of the grounds. The design of this building divides the departments into three wings—Physiology in the north, Anatomy in the east and Pathology, Experimental Neurology, and Faculty Administration in the west. This building will be used to full capacity and, to provide for future developments, the structure has been designed to take two extra floors. With the completion and occupation of this last building in the complex, the University now has a well integrated centre for medical training and research.

The planned expansion of the medical departments in the University grounds also involved additions to the teaching hospital facilities required for the later years of the medical course. The University, with the co-operation of the hospital authorities concerned, established two new clinical schools.

The Austin Hospital became the third general teaching hospital affiliated with the University and the Mercy Hospital the second school for training in obstetrics and gynaecology. Plans for the building of an 850 bed hospital and a clinical sciences building at the Austin Hospital are now complete and building has commenced, while a Professorial Unit in Obstetrics and Gynaecology has been planned for the Mercy Hospital.

The increased accommodation and the additional hospital facilities currently available have made it possible to increase enrolments into the second year of the medical course from 160 to 220 and it is anticipated that by 1972 the output of medical graduates from the University of Melbourne will be increased by about one third.

Further Reference, 1963

Monash University

General

Monash University, established in April 1958 and named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian, is situated at Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway

linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. This hitherto undeveloped site provided the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of the physical development of the University. Within a surrounding belt of trees securing its privacy, the University is served by a perimeter road. Areas between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks and ponds. Trees which were already growing on the site were retained as far as possible. A comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings, and a thicket of native vegetation in a gully to the north-east has been preserved as a wild life reserve. Parking facilities for some 3,000 cars have been planned. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The University was opened on 11 March 1961, three years earlier than originally envisaged, and teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science. Enrolments rose to 9,542 in 1969, and it is intended that the University should reach a total of 12,000 students and that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962. The University offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher Doctorates, and conferred its first Bachelor degrees at the beginning of the 1964 academic year. A Faculty of Law was established in 1964 and postgraduate studies in education were also introduced in that year. The Faculty of Education was formally constituted in 1965.

Buildings and Accommodation

Building work has proceeded with growing momentum and by the end of 1968, major projects in the University to the value of more than \$27m were either completed or under construction. The following building projects now in progress will be completed by the end of 1970 : main library (second stage) ; education building ; science north building (computer centre, mathematics, and information science) ; science south building and extension to medical school (botany, psychology, physiology, histology) ; science lecture theatres ; engineering extensions ; the Great Hall ; alterations to physics building ; union extensions ; sports building extensions ; fourth hall of residence ; Prince Henry's Hospital clinical school (stage 1), and Prince Henry's Hospital alterations. Clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash are expected to cost \$4.5m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of \$2.3m. In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, buildings have also

been completed at the Queen Victoria and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Clinical teaching is given at these hospitals and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital. Plans for the proposed Monash Medical Centre began in 1966 and are proceeding.

The Alexander Theatre, a public lecture theatre commemorating Samuel Alexander, the Australian philosopher, has a capacity for over 700 persons. It has been designed to allow for many different uses and is one of the most flexible auditoria in the State.

At the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve which contains dense native vegetation and covers an area of ten acres, including an artificial lake of four acres, research projects are carried out on the behaviour and physiology of Australian wildlife, in some cases using telemetry techniques. There are numerous species of birds to be found in the reserve including the brush turkey and the rare Cape Barren goose, both of which breed there, the bower bird, bell bird, wagtail, and various species of water birds. Animals to be seen in the reserve include the koala, echidna, wombat, bandicoot, pademelon, black-tailed wallaby, red kangaroo, grey kangaroo, and marsupial rat. The Jock Marshall 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 420, is a gift to the University by the Christian churches and the 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 approximately 320,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 6,500 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, 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.

Halls of Residence

The University has three halls of residence, known as the North-East Halls, each taking both men and women. The halls are non-denominational, and accommodate 525 students. The central building of the complex provides facilities for dining halls, serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre and a limited number of staff quarters. The total cost of the project was \$2.2m. A fourth hall of residence will be completed by 1971.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties each with a full-time Dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a Faculty of Architecture will be established.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following Chairs :

Faculty of Arts.—Anthropology and Sociology ; 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 ; Economics (4) ; Economic History ; Econometrics ; Politics (2).

Faculty of Education.—The K. S. Cunningham Chair of Education (Experimental Education) ; the Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education) ; Education (Social Psychology) ; Education.

Faculty of Engineering.—Chemical Engineering ; Civil Engineering (2) (Structural Engineering and Materials Science) ; Electrical Engineering ; Mechanical Engineering (2) (Fluid Mechanics and Engineering Dynamics).

Faculty of Law.—The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law ; the Sir John Latham Chair of Law ; the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law ; the Sir Haydn Starke Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine.—Anatomy ; Biochemistry (2) ; Medicine (2) ; Microbiology ; Obstetrics and Gynæcology ; Pædiatrics ; Pathology ; Physiology (2) ; Social and Preventive Medicine ; Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science.—Applied Mathematics (2) ; Botany ; Chemistry ; Genetics ; Information Science ; Inorganic Chemistry ; Organic Chemistry ; Mathematical Statistics ; Physics ; Psychology ; Pure Mathematics (2) ; Theoretical Physics ; and Zoology.

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 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1969	5,161	2,312	1,425	644	6,586	2,956

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1968 and 1969:

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES

Faculty*	1968				1969			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Arts	1,175	1,620	78	43	1,269	1,714	95	59
Economics and Politics	1,231	163	136	13	1,355	239	133	15
Education	308	238	36	12	427	276	38	12
Engineering	620	4	63	..	737	6	102	..
Law	666	95	2	1	758	112	6	6
Medicine	701	132	6	2	720	154	54	24
Science	864	268	171	36	939	345	188	23
Total	5,565	2,520	492	107	6,205	2,846	616	139

* Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 218 taking combined courses in 1968, and 264 in 1969.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in the faculties of Monash University from 1964 to 1968. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES CONFERRED
IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
Arts	45	117	185	285	398
Economics and Politics	11	31	62	92	144
Education .. ..	..	..	..	3	11
Engineering .. ..	..	4	19	41	64
Law .. ..	..	..	..	34	60
Medicine .. ..	..	3	5	32	66
Science	11	25	45	67	182
Bachelors' Degrees	67	175	299	530	887
Higher Degrees .. ..	..	5	17	24	38
Total	67	180	316	554	925

*Before 1968, figures relate to year ended 31 July. Figures for 1968 are for eleven months ended 30 June.

Finance

The University's funds are derived largely from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from the academic fees paid by students. 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 through State grants and students' fees.

All full-time undergraduate students pay the same annual fee, irrespective of faculty. Fees payable by part-time students are based on the number of subjects taken in a year, whilst fees for postgraduate work are set at a level designed to encourage students to enrol for higher degrees.

From the incorporation of the University on 30 May 1958 until 31 December 1969, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure will have totalled approximately \$70m.

Income and expenditure for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	3,459	4,606	5,071	4,852	5,495
State Government	4,265	5,733	6,528	6,342	6,846
Total Government Grants ..	7,724	10,339	11,599	11,194	12,341
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	198	230	756	695	663
Student Fees	280	509	1,025	1,371	1,880
Other Fees	3	..	..	10	5
Charges for Services	3	160	41	38	117
Halls of Residence	62	71	145	276	435
Other Income	21	26	46	59	84
Total Other Sources ..	568	996	2,012	2,448	3,183
Total Income ..	8,294	11,335	13,612	13,642	15,524
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	1,394	2,297	4,093	4,869	6,078
Equipment and Maintenance ..	935	1,571	1,426	2,077	1,986
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	96	188	251	428	608
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	153	186	238	266	423
Total—Teaching and Research	2,577	4,242	6,008	7,640	9,093
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	188	294	568	726	876
Other Administration Expenditure	98	220	357	377	446
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	103	181	278	324	401
Other Expenditure on Libraries	317	434	295	370	485
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—					
New Buildings	4,248	4,430	3,946	1,822	2,364
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Including Salaries and Superannuation	524	572	700	684	642
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating	88	170	177	213	238
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	44	53	44	93	89
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure ..	67	104	321	502	790
Total Expenditure ..	8,254	10,701	12,693	12,752	15,424

Medical School, Monash University

With the establishment of Monash University by Act of Parliament in April 1958, an Interim Council was constituted by statute and had its first meeting in June 1958. A full-time Dean of Medicine was appointed in October 1960. The need for a second medical school in Victoria had been recognised for a decade, and had been strongly advocated by the Faculty of Medicine of Melbourne University from which about 150 doctors had graduated each year since the Second World War. Although during this period about fifty doctors from the United Kingdom had settled in Victoria each year there was still an acute shortage which was felt most strongly in country areas.

The Interim Council has always accepted the view that the medical school should be in the University grounds and that, ultimately, a teaching hospital which was known to be planned for the region by the Hospital and Charities Commission, should be built in close physical association with the medical school.

The Lindell Report ("Report of the Committee on Medical Undergraduate Education in Victoria") was published in August 1960. It was presented to the Victorian Government by the medical and university committee responsible, and all its main principles were accepted. The rapid development of the second school was guaranteed by the University of Melbourne and two of its affiliated hospitals (Alfred and Prince Henry's) when they agreed to the transfer of their full teaching facilities to the new medical school. Although it was planned for 128 students, three later reappraisals, at the request of the Australian Universities Commission and the Victorian Government, ultimately raised the level to 160, a number achieved in 1966.

In addition to the two teaching hospitals mentioned above, the University gained the agreement of Queen Victoria Hospital for the establishment there of its Departments of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and Pædiatrics. Finally, affiliation was achieved with Fairfield Hospital for Communicable Diseases, the Psychiatric Hospital at Royal Park, and the Psychiatric Hospital at Larundel.

The pre-clinical staff was recruited and students were admitted to the first year of the course in 1961. Research began at once and plans for new buildings proceeded rapidly, both at the University and at the affiliated hospitals. The intake proceeded as predicted towards a maximum of 950 medical students over the six years of the course. By 1968, there were 123 academic staff and, in addition, 199 clinical instructors in the six affiliated hospitals. Departments of Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Psychological Medicine were all established by 1968 and there were fifteen professors. A vigorous building programme at the University and the teaching hospitals cost nearly \$8m and provided a total area of about 250,000 sq ft for teaching and research. A biomedical library of over 21,000 sq ft was also built.

The full concept of the medical school will be realised with the completion of the University medical centre containing 800 beds, planning for which started in 1966. This will follow the original plan to

facilitate the closest collaboration, for teaching and research, between the departments of the medical school, including the medical centre, and the University departments teaching physical, biological, social, and behavioural sciences. This should result in better research and improved patient care.

In all these developments efforts have been made to ensure a proper balance in the principal tasks of the medical faculty. Teaching has included a degree of integration; behavioural sciences have been introduced early in the course; topic teaching is given in the clinical years; elective subjects are offered; residential periods in hospitals have been extended; and a degree of Bachelor of Medical Science has been instituted, to be taken in preclinical or clinical years. Advances have been made in research covering endocrinology, neurophysiology, ultrastructure, immuno-fluorescence, organ transplants, hæmatology, foetal physiology, and virus studies. Broadly these areas include the ductless glands, viruses, cancer, the foetus, and blood diseases. Finally the high standards of patient care, already established in the hospitals with which the University is affiliated, have been preserved by the graduates and the staff.

Further Reference, 1966-69

La Trobe University

La Trobe University, established in 1964 and named after the first Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Charles Joseph La Trobe, is sited at Bundoora, nine miles north of Melbourne, on land made available by the State Government on the recommendation of the University's planning committee. The Interim Council, which took over the responsibilities of the planning committee in December 1964, prepared a master plan comprising a central 'heart' consisting of the Library and a social-commercial centre with academic buildings around this central area and the colleges forming an arc to the east of the academic area. Buildings catering for the principal activities of the students and staff are being placed within a radius of a maximum of five minutes' walking distance. There is no vehicular traffic inside this area, which will be surrounded by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports fields. The Interim Council planned the development to lead to the emergence of a pattern of academic and social life suited to the needs of both students and staff. All academic staff, senior administrative staff, library officers, and students belong to a college. Each of the ten colleges at present planned will ultimately have a membership of about 1250, of whom at least 20 per cent will be in residence. Besides providing residential accommodation, each college will offer academic, social, dining, cultural, and recreational facilities for its members.

The academic organisation of the University is not based on conventional faculties but on smaller units known as schools, each responsible for teaching and research in its own area. This arrangement, allowing academic flexibility, is designed to encourage staff and students to engage in inter-disciplinary studies. The first four schools established in 1967 were Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences. The School of Agriculture admitted

students for the first time in 1968, and a School of Education is being planned to open in 1970. By 1969 professors had been appointed as follows: *School of Agriculture*—Agriculture; *School of Biological Sciences*—Botany, Genetics, Zoology; *School of Humanities*—English, French, History, Philosophy (2), Spanish; *School of Physical Sciences*—Chemistry (3), Mathematics (3), Physics (2); *School of Social Sciences*—Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology.

The University opened in March 1967 with an enrolment of 552 students, which had increased to 2,052 in 1969. One thousand first year students enrolled in 1969 and it is expected that the numbers of both undergraduate and postgraduate students will continue to increase rapidly until the middle of the 1970s. In 1969, 128 students were enrolled for the postgraduate degree of Master or Doctor. Since the establishment of the University, members of staff have been undertaking research work in various fields, in many cases with the assistance of outside grants from non-Government sources.

The only buildings available during 1967, the first teaching year, were Glenn College and the first stage of the Library. By the end of 1969, Menzies College had been completed, together with a lecture theatre block and six major teaching buildings for general science, biological sciences, chemistry, humanities, physics, and social sciences. By the end of 1968, the Library, which had accommodation for 400 and is open for up to 87 hours each week, contained 82,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to 1,800 serial titles.

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments and from student fees. In the period of 1969, Menzies College had been completed, together with a lecture theatre block and six major teaching buildings for general science, biological sciences, chemistry, humanities, physics, and social sciences. By the end of 1968, the Library, which had accommodation for 400 and is open for up to 87 hours each week, contained 82,000 bound volumes and had subscriptions to 1,800 serial titles.

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments and from student fees. In the period of 1969, just over five years from the passing of the establishing Act, the University received \$16.5m for capital purposes. For recurrent purposes in 1969, grants from Government sources totalled \$3.6m. A composite tuition fee—\$420 in 1969—is payable by all full-time undergraduate students irrespective of their course of study.

The following table of enrolments at La Trobe University for 1967, 1968, and 1969 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			1969		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Higher Degree Courses ..	19	29	48	30	23	53	71	57	128
Bachelor Degree Courses ..	428	66	494	864	186	1,050	1,531	319	1,850
Miscellaneous Courses ..	1	9	10	11	42	53	17	57	74
Total ..	448	104	552	905	251	1,156	1,619	433	2,052

The following table shows enrolments of students for bachelor degrees in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967, 1968, and 1969.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

School	Degree Course Pursued								
	1967			1968			1969		
	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science	Arts	Eco- nomics	Science
Humanities ..	189	..	..	404	..	..	666	..	..
Social Sciences ..	110	96	..	203	201	..	354	317	..
Physical Sciences ..	..	..	58	..	..	140	..	..	273
Biological Sciences ..	..	..	43	..	..	80	..	..	177
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	63
Total ..	299	96	101	607	201	242	1,020	317	513

Income and expenditure for the years 1965, 1966, and 1967 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1965	1966	1967
SOURCE OF INCOME			
Commonwealth Government	482	1,720	1,558
State Government	375	2,099	3,122
Total Government Grants	857	3,819	4,680
Other Sources—			
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	..	18	38
Other Income .. .. .	..	19	231
Total Other Sources .. .. .	..	37	269
Total Income	857	3,855	4,950
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE			
Teaching and Research—			
Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	141	692
Equipment and Maintenance .. .. .	..	56	58
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave .. .. .	..	2	22
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. .. .	..	67	126
Total Teaching and Research .. .. .	..	265	899
Administration and General Overhead —			
Salaries and Superannuation	27	161	238
Other Administration Expenditure	60	117	95
Libraries—			
Salaries and Superannuation	33	85	163
Other Expenditure on Libraries	173	214	176
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—			
New Buildings	78	1,832	3,072
Repairs and Maintenance—Including Salaries and Superannuation .. .. .	..	3	69
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating .. .. .	..	24	62
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc.	164	759	950
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure .. .. .	..	4	96
Total Expenditure	536	3,466	5,819

Further references, 1967-1969; University Development in Victoria, 1966; Research in Victorian Universities, 1968

Victoria Institute of Colleges

Introduction

In Victoria the co-ordination of tertiary education in institutions other than universities is the responsibility of the Victoria Institute of Colleges, established by Act of the Victorian Parliament in June 1965.

The Institute is empowered to affiliate senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the Victorian university system whose work is conducted at a standard acceptable to the Institute. It is responsible for making recommendations to the State and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of colleges of advanced education in Victoria. Its objects are to foster the development and improvement of such institutions and the welfare of their students, and it can grant degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students who have completed approved courses.

The Institute is governed by a Council of thirty-two members drawn from the councils and staffs of affiliated colleges, the universities, the Education Department, the Victorian Parliament, and industry and commerce. The main academic body of the Institute is the Board of Studies, which is responsible for all academic matters relating to courses of study, examination standards, types of instruction, research and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges. The Board of Studies receives submissions from and is advised by six schools boards which deal with the following course areas: Pharmacy and Biological Studies, Engineering, Architecture and Building, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Business Studies, Administration and Management, Fine Art and Industrial Design, and Humanities. The schools boards, in turn, work through specialist course development committees.

Affiliated Colleges

The affiliated colleges function as autonomous tertiary institutions whose governing councils have the powers and responsibilities associated with day-to-day teaching operations, including the enrolment of students, the organisation of courses, the appointment of staff, and the financial management of the colleges. Fifteen colleges are affiliated with the Institute. The Melbourne metropolitan colleges are the Caulfield Institute of Technology, Footscray Institute of Technology, Prahran College of Technology, Preston Institute of Technology, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swinburne College of Technology, Victorian College of Pharmacy, Victorian School of Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, and Physiotherapy School of Victoria. The affiliated country colleges are the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, Bendigo Institute of Technology, Gordon Institute of Technology, Yallourn Technical College, and Warrnambool Technical College affiliated in 1969.

Range of Courses

Details of the range of tertiary (diploma or degree) courses conducted by the individual colleges are included under the relevant college headings. A summary of the numbers of students enrolled in these courses is given below. The ten affiliated colleges which have developed from technical colleges operate courses over a wide range of levels. In addition to the professional courses conducted by the tertiary divisions of the colleges, all at present operate non-tertiary divisions which conduct trade, technician, and other vocational

courses in various occupations. In the administration of these non-tertiary courses, the colleges are responsible to the Education Department of Victoria. The details of the trade courses undertaken by apprentices are prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

In a few instances the affiliated college is also responsible for the administrative oversight of a junior technical school, associated with the college, which caters for secondary pupils from Forms 1 to 5 and offers courses leading to the Leaving Certificate (Technical). These schools are being separated progressively from the affiliated colleges and placed under their own separate administrations as part of the network of technical schools conducted by the Education Department.

Finance

The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education was set up in 1965 by the Commonwealth Government to advise it upon the financial requirements of the colleges of advanced education in the various States. In general the State Governments accept the assessment of this Committee. The affiliated colleges of the Institute receive their financial support from both State and Commonwealth Government sources. The Commonwealth matches the State grants on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure.

For the 1967—69 triennium, fees and grants from State and Commonwealth sources totalling \$22,571,770 for recurrent expenditure and \$19,522,000 for capital expenditure will have been made to the affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

VICTORIA—TERTIARY EDUCATION : VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF COLLEGES : NUMBER OF DIPLOMA STUDENTS ENROLLED AT AFFILIATED COLLEGES *

College	1967			1968		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Metropolitan Colleges—						
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology ..	2,356	4,109	6,465	2,525	4,544	7,069
Swinburne College of Technology ..	1,125	1,075	2,200	1,219	1,189	2,408
Caulfield Institute of Technology ..	761	628	1,389	905	997	1,902
Footscray Institute of Technology ..	701	399	1,100	642	357	999
Prahran College of Technology ..	236	107	343	382	189	571
Preston Institute of Technology ..	421	400‡	821	509	400‡	909
Victorian College of Pharmacy† ..	438	..	438	422	..	422
Victorian School of Speech Therapy ..	65	..	65	69	..	69
Occupational Therapy School of Victoria ..	106	..	106	102	..	102
Physiotherapy School of Victoria ..	178	..	178	172	..	172
Total Metropolitan Colleges ..	6,387	6,718	13,105	6,947	7,676	14,623
Country Colleges—						
Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education ..	242	28	270	286	55	341
Bendigo Institute of Technology ..	274	76	350	322	139	461
Gordon Institute of Technology ..	504	142	646	602	147	749
Geelong ..	137	71	208	172	62	234
Yallourn Technical College ..						
Total Country Colleges ..	1,157	317	1,474	1,382	403	1,785
GRAND TOTAL ..	7,544	7,035	14,579	8,329	8,079	16,408

* First term enrolments.
 † Degree course.
 ‡ Estimated.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882. In 1934, the name was changed to Melbourne Technical College. In July 1954, Her Majesty the Queen conferred the title "Royal" upon the college and authorised the use of the Royal Cypher on its diplomas. In December 1960, the college was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

From 600 part-time students in 1887, enrolled for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects, the College has grown to an institution providing professional courses to thousands of students in five subject areas associated with industry: engineering, applied science, applied art, commerce, and librarianship. In addition to the common four year Associate diploma, a five year Fellowship diploma is offered in some courses. Certain postgraduate diploma courses are also conducted. A number of short professional courses are offered to graduates and persons intending to improve their knowledge and efficiency in more highly specialised subjects.

Through its department of external studies, the Institute offers a number of correspondence courses in art, commerce, mathematics, librarianship, and various technical and trade subjects.

In 1964, a computer was installed at the R.M.I.T. and in 1968 a service department was formed to provide computing facilities and information processing services to all departments of the Institute. The computing facility of the centre was significantly raised with the installation of an English Electric Model 4/50 computer system in 1968.

In 1968, a twelve-storey building was completed, facing Swanston Street, providing accommodation for the central library and the departments of Civil, Electrical, and Production Engineering, as well as temporary quarters for the departments of Mathematics and Commercial Practice. This building represents the first stage of a planned large scale re-development of the Institute's site. The Library occupies the first and second floor of the building. In 1968, 40,000 volumes were available. This number is expected to rise to 70,000 by 1972.

Further Reference, 1962

Swinburne College of Technology

The College owes its foundation to the late Hon. George Swinburne who, in 1907, conceived the idea of establishing a technical school in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Classes in carpentry, plumbing, and blacksmithing began in March 1908 with a total of 80 students. Day diploma courses in engineering were started in 1915. The Chemistry School was opened in 1949 and the first central library in 1952. In 1966, a master plan for building development was prepared, and since then a major re-organisation and building programme have been effected. Additions to the Chemistry School were completed in 1966, the first three floors of a new seven-storey Engineering School were occupied during 1969, and plans provide for a new library and Humanities Block.

The tertiary division of the college offers professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, art, biochemistry, business studies, and engineering. In 1969, the Department of Humanities introduced language courses in Italian and Japanese, and, to meet the growing demand for courses in automatic data processing, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

Established in 1921 as the Caulfield Technical School with classes for wheelwrights and blacksmiths, the Institute serves the south-eastern part of Melbourne. Full-time diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering commenced in 1944 and the Institute now offers a wide range of full-time and part-time professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, engineering, information processing, electronic computation, business studies, and art. In 1963, a computer was installed at the Institute, opening the way for the first full-time computer course in 1964. An I.C.L. 1903A computer was installed in 1969.

To meet the rapidly growing student population, a major development project was commenced in 1968 and the new Engineering and Applied Science building was occupied during 1969. The Institute was formerly administered by the Education Department. Since 1968, it has been an autonomous council controlled college.

Footscray Institute of Technology

Built by the Education Department, Footscray Technical College was opened in 1916 and offered instruction in applied science, engineering, management, art, and trade subjects. The Institute's tertiary division now provides professional diploma courses in applied chemistry, engineering physics, engineering, metallurgy, and business studies. An I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed in 1969 and is used in training computer specialists and other students. A new building to house engineering, physics, chemistry, the library, and administration was completed in 1969. Before 1968, the Footscray Institute of Technology was administered by the Education Department. Now it is an autonomous, council controlled college.

Prahran College of Technology

With the assistance of an Education Department maintenance grant, Prahran College of Technology was founded as a technical art school in 1915. The School was controlled by a Council representative of the Prahran Mechanics Institute and the Education Department, together with Government members. For many years the college was known for its courses in art and artistic trades. In 1961, the Business Studies division was established and since then the college has offered professional diploma courses in art, including industrial design, and full and part-time diploma courses in business studies. A new five-storey art building was completed and occupied in 1968.

Preston Institute of Technology

The Institute serves an extensive, populous area in the northern part of Melbourne and is the most rapidly growing college in Victoria. Built by the Education Department in 1937, it remained under the control of the Department until 1968, when it became an autonomous, council controlled college. The tertiary division of the Institute provides professional diploma courses in engineering, applied chemistry, art, and business studies. In 1969, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed which is used in training computer specialists undertaking courses in business studies, engineering, and science.

It is planned in the near future to acquire a new site to which the tertiary division will be transferred ; the present site has reached the limit of its capacity for development.

Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education

Established in 1870, the Ballarat School of Mines was the first college of technical education founded in Australia. Its original object was "to impart instruction in the various branches of science relating to mining". The activities of the school can be divided into two sections. The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education is the tertiary division of the school, providing professional diploma courses in engineering, applied science, art, and business studies. The Ballarat School of Industries provides trade courses designed chiefly for the training of apprentices.

In 1966, permission was granted for the School Council to develop the tertiary division on a new site. An area of approximately 240 acres was acquired at Mt Helen. A new type of college has been planned, which will include residential facilities. Construction of the first building was started in 1968 and in 1969 blocks for civil, mining, and mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and geology were completed.

Bendigo Institute of Technology

As early as 1871, the need for technical education was realised by the mining industry in Bendigo. Under the auspices of the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute the first council of the School of Mines, Bendigo, was elected in December 1872. Mining, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, and art were taught. The Bendigo Institute of Technology now offers professional diploma courses in art, business studies, applied science, and engineering. In 1966, the Council was authorised to develop a new site at Flora Hill for the tertiary division of the Institute. The first building on the new campus was occupied by the Engineering School in 1968. An Electrical Engineering Wing and Engineering Lecture Theatre were completed in 1969. In 1967, an I.C.L. 1901A computer was installed to train computer specialists and students undertaking courses in business studies, engineering, and science.

Gordon Institute of Technology

At present the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, which commenced its activities as the Gordon Technical College in 1887, offers a wide selection of professional diploma courses in applied science, architecture, art, engineering, business studies, and dietetics. The Textile School at the Institute, conducting diploma courses in textile chemistry and technology, is well known throughout Australia and overseas, both for its professional training and its research activities. In December 1968, the Council of the Institute was authorised to develop a new site of about 200 acres at Waurin Ponds for the tertiary division of the Institute. The first major building on the new site (the Applied Science Building) is under construction. A computer (I. C. L. 1901A) was installed in 1969. As in other colleges, the computer provides training for students enrolled in business studies, engineering, and science.

Further Reference, 1962

Yallourn Technical College

Yallourn Technical College was established by the Education Department in 1928. Between 1956 and 1964, a new college was built three miles from Yallourn on a site of 34 acres which accommodates both the tertiary and non-tertiary divisions of the college. The tertiary division offers courses in engineering, applied chemistry, and business studies. Owing to the restricted nature of this site, the council of the College was authorised in 1968 to develop a new site of about 100 acres at the town of Churchill to serve as a regional college of advanced education for eastern Victoria. The plans envisage residential facilities and courses in science, art, business studies, and farm management. Development commenced in 1969. The control of the college was transferred from the Education Department to its own council in 1968.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy, located at Parkville, Melbourne, is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884, it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has prepared students for examinations, conducted and controlled by the Board, which lead to employment as a registered pharmacist. In practice, much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy.

The college is a meeting place for the pharmaceutical profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the main building block which was completed in 1960. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

In July 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy was affiliated with the Victorian Institute of Colleges. The three year full-time course conducted by the College now leads to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy awarded by the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In 1969, the first stage of a new teaching block was completed to provide accommodation for the departments of physics and pharmaceuticals and for the library.

Physiotherapy School of Victoria

Teaching of physiotherapy began in Victoria in 1905 with a course which was conducted at the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital. There was no established physiotherapy school in Victoria until 1960, when space was made available at the Fairfield Hospital. The next major steps in the development of the Physiotherapy School were the move in 1966 to Lincoln House where it shares some facilities with the Occupational and Speech Therapy Schools, and the affiliation with the Victoria Institute of Colleges in 1967. The school offers a three year full-time course leading to the Diploma of Physiotherapy and is administered by the Masseurs Registration Board, Victoria, under the *Masseurs Act* 1958.

Occupational Therapy School of Victoria

The Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, which was established in 1948, derived from the need for post-war rehabilitation services in Australia. Housed first in inadequate premises made available in

the Try Boys Society Building in Hawksburn, the School later moved to an old mansion in Toorak obtained for it by the Health Department. Here it remained until the move together with the other two therapy schools to Lincoln House in 1966. The School is controlled by a Board of Management, and conducts a three year full-time course leading to the Diploma of Occupational Therapy, which is recognised by the Victorian Association of Occupational Therapists and the World Federation of Occupational Therapists.

Victorian School of Speech Therapy

A training centre for speech therapists was first established in Melbourne in 1945 at the Royal Children's Hospital with twenty-four students. The School underwent successive moves until, in 1966, increased intake of students and developments in training, organisation, and facilities demanded an extension of accommodation and the School joined the other two therapy schools in the move to Lincoln House. The Victorian School of Speech Therapy is conducted by the Victorian Council of Speech Therapy. The course extends over a period of three years and the students are prepared for the examination for the Diploma of Licentiatehip of the Australian College of Speech Therapists, which is the Federal examining, qualifying, and registering body for the profession in Australia.

Further References, 1969 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965 ; Technical Education, 1965

Education for Management

General

A wide range of facilities exists in Victoria for management education. These range from the Australian Administrative Staff College, catering for senior and middle level executives, to the universities and technical colleges catering for both graduate and undergraduate levels. In addition, management training is conducted by professional and other societies such as the Victorian Division of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, the Melbourne Division of the Australian Institute of Management, and the Bankers' Administrative Staff College.

Australian Administrative Staff College

This College is a private, non-profit making company, sponsored by leading Australian businesses, and is situated near Mount Eliza on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay. It is open to men and women from industry, commerce, government, semi-government and local government authorities, the trade unions, the armed forces, and other bodies in Australia and overseas.

The Advanced Course covers ten weeks, is residential, and aims to raise administrative and management standards in the senior executive fields so as to prepare course members to accept increased management responsibilities. The main instructional method used is to divide the students into syndicates of eleven members each. These syndicates, which operate under the general guidance of the College staff, comprise members with a wide variety of skills and experience, and the work is arranged as a series of assignments and case studies leading up to a presentation of the findings to the College in full session. This method calls for sustained effort from each member, and gives in return every opportunity for building personal skills of leadership.

The syndicate work is organised round the principal themes of the enterprise and its people, the enterprise and its environment, management information, and constructive administration. Syndicate work is supplemented by field visits, lectures and discussions conducted by College staff, and by numerous visits and lectures by outside specialists who are leaders in private and public organisations, and who discuss problems in their own specialised fields.

The Advanced Course, which attracts candidates usually between 35 and 50 years of age, is supplemented by a residential Intermediate Course of four weeks duration, designed for promising junior executives in the 26 to 34 years age bracket. The aim is to broaden the course members' experience, develop their personal skills, and increase their understanding of administration and management. As in the Advanced Course the syndicate method is used, and the course is organised around the principal themes of the nature of administration, administration and personal skills, and administration and the community.

The College caters for 165 Advanced Course students each year and 110 in the Intermediate Course. By the end of 1969 over 2,200 persons had completed courses at the College.

Universities

The University of Melbourne provides education for management at three levels. These are the undergraduate level leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, the graduate level leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration, and external studies under which a summer school of business administration for experienced businessmen is conducted regularly. The undergraduate course can be taken full-time in three years or on a part-time basis. This degree provides the main course of studies for students who aspire to obtain managerial positions. Generally, subjects taken deal with the more theoretical aspects of economics, accounting, and commercial law.

The degree of Master of Business Administration is designed to give the students some knowledge of the factors that affect the task of the manager and the methods of analysing those factors developed in statistics, accounting, and the social sciences. It is also concerned with the manager as a decision maker and gives the student the opportunity to practise and improve problem solving and decision making. The course is a two year course demanding a necessary amount of practical experience before commencing the final year.

The Summer School of Business Administration is fully residential for six weeks and covers, by case studies, the analysis of specific problems, syndicate and group discussions, written assignments and lectures, the following seven main subjects: business economics, business policy and administration, management and society, management control accounting, marketing policy, organisational behaviour and labour relations, and quantitative methods of business.

Monash University provides education for management at three levels. These are the undergraduate programme (Bachelor of Economics); the graduate programme (Master of Administration and Master of Economics); and the special (non-degree) programme. The undergraduate degree at pass level is normally completed in three years full-time, with an extra year full-time for a degree at honours level.

The degree at pass level may be taken part-time within a limit of eight years. The Master of Administration degree can be completed in two years full-time or on a part-time basis over five years. The Master of Economics degree may be approached by course work (two years full-time, five years part-time) or thesis (two years full-time). The special programmes are offered as educational programmes for practising executives to serve as refresher courses in economics and its related disciplines.

Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education

Management education in technical colleges is largely concentrated in the Department of Management of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Other metropolitan technical colleges and the provincial colleges provide regular education in supervision and some management education. Courses at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology are taught at the traditional diploma level, with entrance from the Leaving examination, which includes training in marketing administration, personnel administration, operations administration, and public relations. At the postgraduate level one course leads to the qualification of Associateship Diploma of Management, and the other course leads to the Fellowship Diploma of Management. Generally, all students require work experience and must be adults. The courses are designed to be a formal, academic approach to examining applied aspects of theory in understanding and solving management problems.

The aim of the courses of five to six years duration leading to an Associate Diploma in the four disciplines listed above is to train persons for ultimate promotion to senior management positions in the particular functions indicated. The aim of the four year courses leading to an Associateship Diploma of Management is to provide a broad general education in management so professionally qualified persons may reach middle and senior management positions. The aim of the courses leading to a Fellowship Diploma of Management is to provide an advanced education in management subjects for those who have already acquired a suitable first degree or diploma involving management studies. The course normally takes two years.

Associations, Learned Societies, and Industry Schools

A number of associations and learned societies in Victoria conduct courses or lecture series for their members in management improvement subjects.

The Australian Institute of Management, Melbourne Division, arranges programmes of management education and management training. The broad purpose of these activities is to keep management informed and aware of management techniques and practices, trends and developments, and to provide additional insight into specific management problems and their solutions. The education activity may take the form of lecture or lecture series, study series, day conferences, residential conferences, conference groups, appreciation, and seminars. Discussion leaders come from industry, government, and the universities, and participants have ranged from middle level executives to board members of national companies. The training activities also aim to develop and to raise the performance potential of managers in their current positions and to prepare them

for further advancement. The programme comprises a large number of courses each of which forms an integral part of the overall pattern. These courses vary in length and course leaders are selected for their expertise in their subjects and for their ability as trainers. The current pattern covers middle management, functional management, supervisory management, introduction to management, and business skills.

Among the other associations and societies are the various technical institutions, such as the Institution of Engineers, Australia ; professional societies, such as the Australian Society of Accountants ; employers' associations, and industry groups, all of whom carry out management education lectures and courses for their members. The Bankers' Administrative Staff College is maintained jointly by the major banking institutions in Australia. It conducts, annually, an eight week course alternating in New South Wales and Victoria. The course is on similar lines to those of the Administrative Staff College and banking problems are the subject of particular study.

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 1966 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	134	286	150	331	138	383
Students Enrolled ..	4,356	9,457	4,293	10,536	4,144	12,129

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1966	1967	1968
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	472	500	505
Students Enrolled	5,169	5,511	5,611
Art Exhibitions	26	25	21

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 :

**VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
INCOME					
Government Grant ..	158	161	160	166	176
Lecture Fees, etc. ..	71	83	100	122	154
Conferences	18	14	21	33	34
Miscellaneous	48	14	13	4	4
Total Income	296	272	293	325	368
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	87	91	100	107	116
Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups ..	72	83	93	111	139
Administration	56	60	59	66	71
Miscellaneous*	85	38	40	42	42
Total Expenditure	299	272	292	325	368

* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1964.

Further Reference, 1963 ; State Film Centre, 1964 and 1969

*Health and Medical Research***Health Department**

Under the *Health Act* 1958, responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health and in exercising control of various aspects of health work he is supported by such bodies as the Commission of Public Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and various bodies exercising oversight of special services and of groups of persons engaged in particular professions or industries.

The principal advisers of the Minister on matters which come within their respective fields of responsibility are the Permanent Head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority, and the Chairman of the Hospitals and

Charities Commission. Under the Health Act the Minister may also appoint, from time to time, consultative councils of experts to advise him on special problems such as poliomyelitis, maternal and infant mortality, and any other matters concerned with public health. The Minister is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a Secretariat with its various service sections. The Department is divided into the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene Branch while the remaining three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer for the purposes of co-ordination.

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its Chairman and with six other members, is constituted under the *Health Act* 1958, and is responsible for all aspects of environmental health including such matters as the prevention of pollution of the air and of sources of water supply, control of food standards and purity, and regulation of the use and transport of radio-active substances. The policies of the Commission are carried out either directly by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the exercise of oversight by those officers over the work of municipal councils. The General Health Branch supervises community services which help to care for older persons in their own homes, thereby considerably reducing the demands upon hospitals for the aged.

Under the direction of the Mental Health Authority a comprehensive service for the mentally ill has been developed in recent years, emphasis being given to out-patient services throughout the State.

Intensive treatment for early cases requiring hospital treatment is provided in special psychiatric hospitals, while mental hospitals provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for patients requiring long term care. Residential special schools for intellectually handicapped children are operated by the Authority which also subsidises the operation of large numbers of day training centres throughout the State. Research into the causes of mental and emotional illness and investigations of new and improved methods of treatment are being carried out, while community education programmes increase the understanding of the problems of mental ill-health. A personal emergency service provides a continuous service for persons with urgent emotional problems. Concerning treatment of alcoholics and drug dependent persons, legislation dating back 90 years has been brought up to date and suitable institutions developed for the diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction. In the development of this service early diagnosis and voluntary treatment of patients are emphasised.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission, operating under the Hospitals and Charities Act, exercises general supervision over all public institutions subsidised by the Government and thereby contributes to the maintenance of a high standard of community health. The Commission recommends allocations of money from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies, and registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies

established for charitable purposes. In a community in which the proportion of older persons is increasing, the Commission helps to deal with a problem which faces health administrators by recommending financial assistance to institutions providing care for the aged. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for older persons awaiting admission to hospitals for the aged.

The Minister of Health, through the Department, is responsible to Parliament for the activities of a number of other important bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute Board, the National Fitness Council, and the Fairfield Hospital Board, together with a number of registering authorities associated with practice by doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, psychologists, etc.

Further References, 1964-69 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Control of Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967 ; School Medical Service, 1968 ; Public Health Engineering, 1969

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

Development has been on a decentralised pattern with infant welfare centres being established in municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants, up to a maximum of \$6,000, towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,900 per annum for each sister employed.

The infant welfare services provided for a community depend upon its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. A town with a population of 8,000, with approximately 200 birth notifications per year, needs a full-time infant welfare sister and requires at least one infant welfare centre building. Smaller towns do not require a full-time sister and a municipality may employ one sister to provide infant welfare services to four or five townships. In this case the sister requires a car and the State Government pays a subsidy of \$1,400 to the Council towards the cost of purchasing the car, and also a transport subsidy based on the mileage travelled.

As well as supervising the health of the children under five years of age and advising mothers, the sister may take part in immunising the children, and may give mothercraft demonstrations and arrange other health education activities for the parents, such as discussion groups, film nights, and talks from visiting specialists in health, education, and welfare.

In country areas, where the sister has to spend more of her time travelling, she will not be able to see as many mothers and babies in one week as in the urban areas. In some country areas, the municipalities are not able to provide full infant welfare service. Many mothers would also have too great a distance to travel to a centre and in these cases the Department of Health provides a mobile infant welfare service, that is, an infant welfare sister with a van specially fitted for her use. Several municipalities may be served by one of these vans and they contribute towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. Every municipality in the State has an infant welfare service. Some mothers in remote parts of the State are unable to use either of these services; for them a service is provided by an infant welfare correspondence scheme. Mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters during the early years of their child's life.

Health education is an important part of the maternal and child welfare service. Teaching of mothercraft and care of the young child in the family is given to girls in secondary schools by infant welfare sisters and the aim is to reach all girls at some stage before they leave school.

Particulars of Infant Welfare Services in Victoria for the years 1966 to 1968 are listed below :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1966	1967	1968
Municipal Centres	659	676	689
Centres on Mobile Circuits	17	17	11
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	9	9	8
Commonwealth Defence Stations	1	1	1
Total All Types	686	703	709
Number of Infant Welfare Sisters in Centres ..	353	360	371
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	63,971	65,387	69,903
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	178,390	186,395	251,039
Number of Attendances of Children at Centres	1,379,027	1,432,815	1,452,457
Number of Expectant Mothers Attending Centres	8,489	9,375	9,335
Number of Attendances of Expectant Mothers ..	16,336	17,453	18,931
Number of Post-natal Visits to Mothers in Hospital	25,849	25,929	27,049
Number of Home Visits after Birth of Baby ..	148,924	159,468	151,139
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	65	68	74
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	2	8	6
Mothercraft Teaching in Schools—			
Number of Schools	173	166	152
Number of Special Groups	7	8	5
Total Schools and Groups	180	174	157
Number of Courses	412	386	358
Number of Lectures	4,170	4,060	3,708
Number of Students	11,081	10,848	9,660
Certificates Issued	9,842	9,637	8,293

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 twenty-eight 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	1966	1967	1968
Total Number	31	30	28
Patients Attending	7,058	6,718	8,350
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,742	29,940	32,763

Pre-school Services

The building of pre-school centres has been aided in Victoria in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the municipal council, a church body, or a voluntary kindergarten organisation. If the building is owned by an independent committee, the municipal council must be willing to sponsor the project and receive the subsidy.

A building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 for a single unit centre, or \$10,000 for a double unit, is paid towards the erection of a pre-school centre, which, like the infant welfare centre, has to be approved in the planning stage. These buildings vary in size and complexity according to the needs of the municipality. In general, the unit is a single one providing for twenty-five to thirty children ; but in bigger areas a double unit accommodating up to fifty to sixty children at one time may be provided. To give as many children as possible the benefit of attending these centres different groups may be taken in the morning and afternoon.

Even though the pre-school centre may not adjoin the infant welfare centre, the functions of these two centres are closely linked and give continuity in the health supervision of the child in the first five years of life.

The most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is the kindergarten, but in some areas a pre-school play centre may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre may be conducted by a pre-school play leader, who has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children may be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent education work, which is an important part of the pre-school kindergarten programme.

In urban areas a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers go to work. There are fourteen day nurseries and one crèche, which provides emergency care, subsidised by the Government of Victoria. They may take

children from infancy to five years of age and then the person in charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children. She has mothercraft nurses on her staff. In addition to the subsidised day nurseries, the Department of Health supervises private child minding centres to ensure that the minimum standard of service required for registration is being maintained.

Children attending pre-school centres may have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Department of Health or the municipal council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 751 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1968, 552 were visited by Department of Health medical officers, 33 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 23 by private doctors. Department of Health doctors examined 24,668 children.

Pre-school Maintenance Subsidy

The subsidy paid to a pre-school kindergarten is equal to the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher and at December 1968 ranged from \$2,270 to \$3,257 a year. In the case of a pre-school play centre the subsidy is \$1,500 for a full-time centre. The subsidy paid to a day nursery is \$250 per child per year.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1966 to 1968 and their particulars are listed below :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school Centres	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	569	28,760	605	30,617	641	32,393
Play Centres	111	3,456	112	3,285	110	3,264
Day Nurseries	13	656	14	716	14	716
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	694	32,972	732	34,718	766	36,473

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 1968—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 1968.

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 1966 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings Subsidised	1966		1967		1968	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Infant Welfare Centres ..	15	\$'000 84	15	\$'000 90	18	\$'000 101
Pre-school Centres ..	29	165	32	190	45	241
Day Nurseries ..	..	..	1	20	..	..
Supplementary Grants ..	..	71	..	100	..	23
Total ..	44	320	48	400	63	365

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Salaries	281	311	317
Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	540	544	670
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-school Centres ..	1,409	1,588	1,847
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	151	164	182
Subsidies to Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Training Schools ..	34	34	60
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-school Training	73	78	94
Other Expenditure	78	73	74
Total	2,565	2,792	3,244

Further Reference, 1969

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department and was incorporated in the Department of Health in 1944. Before 1967, the service examined school children three times during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and in Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children they suspected were in ill health or were medically handicapped: 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, with follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades. Screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. When any illness is discovered the child is referred to the source of medical care the parents nominate—usually the family doctor.

The assessment of children who are unable to cope at school takes most of the school doctor's time. Mentally defective children become the specific responsibility of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Emotionally disturbed children may be referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and children who are physically handicapped, are helped to receive the necessary medical treatment and any special educational help needed. In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters work in liaison with private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers.

Familiarity with welfare services and community facilities 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. This is particularly 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.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and survey work is carried out to help in assessment of health standards and problems in school children. This work is done in co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician's Office.

During 1968, there were 157,128 examinations in schools; 3,942 special examinations, including referrals to specialists; and 13,467 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

Further Reference, 1968*School Dental Service*

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service began in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care the service was extended to country areas, using portable equipment carried in dental vans. At this

time there was a staff of only nine dentists. The dental service was limited to schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, orphanages, and certain country districts. The emphasis was placed on the treatment of children aged up to twelve years; this covers the period when first teeth are replaced by the permanent teeth. In 1944, the dental service was transferred to the Health Department. The Department bought new vans and twin semi-trailer units in 1951 and the service extended into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne had moved to larger premises by 1951, and centres were opened at North Fitzroy in 1953 and Footscray in 1959. These small inner suburban centres serve only schools in their own locality. In country districts, the emphasis is on the provision of dental treatment in the more remote areas.

The rapid increase in the number of school children, the inclusion of Catholic schools, and the acute shortage of dentists are factors that limit the extension of the Service to additional schools. Treatment is currently available to 60,000 children, including those attending primary school, and children at various institutions in metropolitan and country areas.

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 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, resulting in marked improvements. Recorded rates for deaths from tuberculosis declined from 58·24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 2·0 in 1968, and morbidity rates for new notified cases have declined from 71·79 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 15·94 in 1968.

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 usually depends on continued chemotherapy for up to two years after discharge, and continued supervision by chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and regain 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 every three years and for tuberculin surveys of school children over the age of 11 years every 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 covered by 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 per cent of the enrolled population had attended for X-ray at the time of the 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	ACCOMMODATION				
Metropolitan	526	517	518	518	499
Country	203	198	187	187	187
Total	729	715	705	705	686
	ADMISSIONS				
Metropolitan	977	1,005	1,032	1,039	831
Country	230	234	178	224	212
Total	1,207	1,239	1,210	1,263	1,043
	DISCHARGES				
Metropolitan	994	970	919	1,031	815
Country	200	211	170	195	180
Total	1,194	1,181	1,089	1,226	995
	DEATHS				
Metropolitan	65	62	88	71	67
Country	18	21	29	12	15
Total	83	83	117	83	82

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New Cases Referred for Investigation	12,757	12,665	11,944	13,483	13,690
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	55,975	54,391	57,149	53,007	54,700
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	22,464	20,372	22,271	24,870	23,808
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	37,290	37,943	39,555	41,122	37,484
Micro	14,336	12,741	15,673	13,732	17,847
Tuberculin Tests	10,424	10,579	11,756	10,884	12,626
B.C.G. Vaccinations	3,194	3,861	4,829	4,326	4,550
X-rays Taken—Chest X-ray Surveys	428,306	596,994	662,576	641,974	663,707
School Tuberculin Surveys—Mantoux Tests	75,897	78,945	90,643	72,636	90,116

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965 ; Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1967 ; Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Services, 1969

Drug and Poison Control

The sale and distribution of drugs and poisons in Victoria is controlled principally by the *Poisons Act* 1962. This is administered by the Chief Health Officer of the Victorian Department of Health, acting on the advice of a fourteen member Poisons Advisory Committee and through the Poisons Division of the Department. The Poisons Advisory Committee consists of representatives of the medical, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, manufacturers, and two members nominated by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Act and the Regulations provide for the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers of drugs and poisons. Licensed companies are now required to employ qualified or experienced personnel, and to ensure that their premises are sanitary and adequately equipped. All industrial users of poisons must secure an industrial permit to purchase, possess, and use any poisons coming within the scope of the Act. Officers of the Department visit manufacturing and industrial establishments frequently to ensure that dangerous substances are handled safely. All controlled substances are listed on eight schedules. It is hoped that similar action by other States and by the Commonwealth will lead to uniform labelling and packaging of all poisons. The legislation also provides for new drugs and all potentially harmful substances to be listed on a particular Schedule until they have been thoroughly evaluated. This will provide a safeguard against the indiscriminate use of drugs and poisons until they are thoroughly tested.

Many regulations have been made under the very wide powers in the Act. They provide for stringent control over substances and in many instances confine distribution to prescription only by a

medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon. Storage and recording of the drugs of addiction (the true narcotics) are subject to strict controls. Doctors are also required to notify the Chief Health Officer if a patient uses narcotics for periods greater than two months. Amphetamines, barbiturates, antibiotics, and other restricted substances are not controlled as stringently as the narcotics, but are supplied only on prescription. Here also the Department acts on the advice of its Poisons Advisory Committee and on the advice of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Poisons Information Centre, 1969

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. 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. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the assistance to 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, 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 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968*
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	4,842	4,594	3,682	3,529	3,316
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	303	310	299	291	277
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	168	141	153	160	177
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	958	958	1,047	999	942
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,322	1,455	1,937	1,910	1,828
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	2	2	7	14	20
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	335	381	374	374	355
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	769	874	1,095	1,186	1,883
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals ..	78	94	112	115	105
In Training Schools ..	519	533	521	557	184
Total Resident Patients ..	9,296	9,342	9,227	9,135	9,087
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc.	2,214	1,905	1,537	1,362	1,239
Total under Care ..	11,510	11,247	10,764	10,497	10,326

*In 1968 various areas previously designated as Mental Hospitals and Training Schools were gazetted as Training Centres.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1968 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1968

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 ..	5,439	995	6,434	3,000	2,745	693	5,144	852	5,996
Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	305	84	389	209	166	41	297	94	391
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	534	165	699	6,356	6,283	65	532	175	707
Informal Hospitals ..	115	..	115	1,484	1,492	2	105	..	105
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	2,270	118	2,388	1,224	603	66	2,825	118	2,943
Training Schools ..	472	..	472	79	364	3	184	..	184
Total	9,135	1,362	10,497	12,352	11,653	870	9,087	1,239	10,326

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1966 ; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963 ; History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964 ; Mental Health Research Institute, 1969

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. The Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, 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 1968-69 amounted to \$5.7m.

In the year 1967-68, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$12.4m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$42.8m 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 30th June 1968, the Commission had on its register 1,649 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 Britain before 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 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2 a 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 now 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 539.)

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 1968, there were, in the metropolitan area, 214 registered private hospitals with 5,505 beds, whilst in country areas there were ninety registered private hospitals with a total of 1,683 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centred on 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.

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 1965-66 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Ambulances	271	282	283
Other Vehicles	44	46	46
Staff	535	558	574
Contributors	347,311	361,095	345,462
Patients Carried	280,052	280,695	273,475
Mileage Travelled by Ambulances ..	4,342,920	4,077,881	4,216,386
Maintenance Grants \$	621,414	641,054	759,000
Capital Grants \$	247,093	235,799	240,218

Nurse Training, 1962 ; Care of the Aged, 1965 ; Hospital Architecture, 1966 ; Charities in Victoria, 1968 ; Care of the Elderly, 1969

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and subsidised charitable institutions in Victoria during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	12	12	12	12
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	21	22	22	22	22
Country	110	111	112	112	112
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged	5	5	6	7	7
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	8	8	9	9	9
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools	8	9	10	10	10
Total Hospitals	177	181	185	186	186
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	36	36	36	35	35
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	4	4
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	6	6	5	4	4
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	12	12	11	12	11
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions † ..	81	81	79	79	78

* 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 1968, 1,417 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hospitals†—					
Receipts—					
Government	44,001	47,034	48,966	54,481	58,650
Patients‡	23,025	25,982	28,929	36,103	39,850
Other	7,167	6,291	8,203	6,852	9,842
Total	74,193	79,307	86,098	97,436	108,342
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	35,074	45,559	50,635	58,379	63,938
Capital	10,787	11,327	12,713	16,073	16,936
Other	26,245	21,080	22,169	23,988	25,959
Total	72,106	77,965	85,518	98,440	106,834
Sanatoria—					
Receipts§	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	777	786	808	864	903
Other	497	469	522	530	496
Total	1,274	1,255	1,330	1,394	1,399
Mental Health Institutions||—					
Receipts§	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	10,905	11,748	13,074	14,160	15,329
Capital	3,522	2,300	3,337	3,423	3,495
Other	5,019	6,380	6,212	6,579	6,839
Total	19,446	20,428	22,624	24,162	25,662
Other Charitable Institutions¶—					
Receipts—					
Government	6,527	5,906	6,424	6,724	6,688
Patients‡	2,887	3,161	3,976	3,115	3,315
Other	4,892	5,818	5,740	6,280	6,507
Total	14,306	14,885	16,140	16,119	16,509
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	5,903	6,408	6,916	7,544	7,992
Capital	2,995	2,476	2,110	1,888	1,738
Other	5,400	6,374	7,330	6,903	7,177
Total	14,300	15,258	16,355	16,335	16,907
Total Receipts	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911
Total Expenditure	107,125	114,907	125,826	140,331	150,801

* 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.

† Hospitals include Hospitals for the Aged.

‡ 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.

¶ Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table in Other Charitable Institutions.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
INCOME					
Government Aid	69,760	73,687	78,335	85,787	91,590
Charitable Contributions	2,729	4,931	4,968	4,784	4,788
Fees—					
Out-patients	2,175	2,922	3,734	3,464	3,177
In-patients—					
Public	15,405	16,456	17,593	20,973	24,086
Private and Intermediate	8,372	10,081	11,922	14,975	16,156
Other	10,778	7,799	9,640	9,128	12,114
Total	109,220	115,876	126,192	139,111	151,911
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	52,659	64,501	71,432	80,946	88,162
Other Operating Expenses	35,487	31,854	34,833	36,146	38,737
Non-operating Expenses	1,675	2,448	1,401	1,855	1,734
Capital	17,305	16,103	18,161	21,384	22,169
Total	107,125	114,906	125,826	140,331	150,801

* See note (*) to previous table.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1968

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	
Special Hospitals*	2,099	385	1,590	269	55,244	12,832	191,005
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	2,951	1,260	2,467	917	75,128	51,123	324,731
Country	2,948	3,351	2,048	1,929	42,463	104,545	320,882
Auxiliary Hospitals	419	10	384	2	2,590	18	81
Hospitals for the Aged	3,471	..	3,191	..	6,171	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	32	12	31	9	70	40	..
Sanatoria	363	..	177	..	598	..	..
Total	12,283	5,018	9,888	3,126	182,264	168,558	836,699

NOTE. This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Hospital Benefits

Information about the various types of benefits are set out on page 559.

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 1968, there were thirty-nine hospitals with a total of 492 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 1968, 11,648 in-patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,106, surgical and medical 9,542, and there were 15,139 out-patient treatments. There were no maternal deaths, and perinatal mortality was 13·3 per 1,000 live births. The total number of centre treatments was 29,314: 17,187 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 12,127 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 \$375,000 for 1967–68. 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 1967–68 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 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	509	575	566	789	616
Collections, Donations, etc. ..	136	89	69	82	112
Proceeds from Entertainments	13	18	18	18	18
Patients' Fees	542	611	665	828	932
Members' Fees	47	49	49	55	56
Interest and Rent	7	7	10	14	15
Miscellaneous	20	11	24	32	27
Total Receipts ..	1,274	1,360	1,401	1,818	1,778
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	395	433	506	675	760
Other	242	276	269	295	303
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc.	170	159	148	177	188
Surgery and Medicine	41	38	47	57	54
Repairs and Maintenance	36	38	53	42	46
Furniture and Equipment	57	28	72	23	27
Printing, Stationery, etc.	15	18	19	23	23
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc.	2	3	4	6	6
Miscellaneous	29	56	61	78	105
Loan and Interest Repayments	17	19	19	17	15
Land and Buildings	72	201	46	215	81
Alterations and Additions	86	88	25	70	128
Total Expenditure ..	1,162	1,358	1,269	1,680	1,736

* Includes \$34,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, \$34,000 for 1966, \$39,000 for 1967, and \$36,000 for 1968.

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing Service was established in Melbourne in 1885 as the Melbourne District Nursing Society. At the time of its inception, the need for such a service was extensive, not only because of limited hospital accommodation but because of sub-standard housing, long work hours, and low incomes.

The Service is incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a philanthropic society and is subsidised by the State and Federal Governments. Administration is from Melbourne, with centres at Camberwell, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Ferntree Gully, Melbourne, Moorabbin, and Preston. The work has expanded and almost 200 personnel are now employed.

Originally the Society's aim was to nurse the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to social changes and the introduction of more complicated and expensive forms of hospital, medical, and surgical treatment, the services of the district nurse have come to be made generally available. The Service now aims to provide comprehensive nursing service on a daily visiting basis. This includes active bedside nursing care, health teaching, rehabilitation nursing, provision of aids to nursing, linen service as deemed necessary, a limited chiropody service, and some degree of social assistance. Close liaison has been established with several of the major metropolitan hospitals to ensure continuity of nursing care according to medical orders. Patients are admitted to the care of the Royal District Nursing Service by direct referral from hospitals or general practitioners.

There have been great changes in the type of nursing service provided during the past decade for the care of the physically disabled and elderly. Every effort is now being made to encourage them to maximum independence and rehabilitation. There has been a noticeable increase in requests for service for the young physically handicapped, largely as a result of the high incidence of road accidents. This type of nursing is exacting and time consuming.

Over the years the mode of transport has graduated to motor vehicles, and each day 100 cars transport district nurses to their patients. At the present time there are 2,500 patients receiving visits, the total number of patients visited for the year ended 30 June 1968, being 15,236 with a total of 361,617 visits.

Further Reference, 1969

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Introduction

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, which celebrated its jubilee in August 1965, is an independent medical research institute, affiliated with the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the University of Melbourne.

While the Institute's main function is in basic medical research, it is also a postgraduate training centre by virtue of its affiliation with the University of Melbourne where its Director is Professor of Medical Biology. The Institute trains many students for the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy, and scientists come from the United States, England, Europe, and Asia to gain postgraduate training in research methodology.

Since 1957 the work of the Institute has moved largely in the field of immunology, a study of the body's defences against disease. This is an expanding branch of medicine, as apart from the obvious importance of vaccination for the control of epidemics, immunology research is also closely linked up with cancer research, the study of organ transplantation, and the field of auto-immune and allergic diseases in man.

The work of the Institute is conducted by five units.

Cellular Immunology Unit

This Unit is devoted to a study of the normal immune process, and of auto-immune diseases in a series of special strains of inbred mice—the New Zealand Black and related strains. Cellular work on normal animals is gaining insight into how the body manufactures antibodies, the protective substances in the bloodstream which guard against disease. Attention is also being given to specific ways of turning the immune response off (including immunological tolerance), a procedure which is vital for the successful performance of organ transplantation (such as kidney transplantation). The Unit has developed tissue culture systems which allow the study of the whole immune response, from initiation to antibody production, in the test tube. These techniques are of great assistance in studying how to make the body tolerate foreign material, which is the most important problem hindering progress in the field of organ transplants.

Cancer Research Unit

The Unit is devoted to the study of leukæmia, plasma cell tumors, and cancer of the immune defence cells of the body. Newly developed techniques allow the Unit to grow normal and cancerous white cells in small plastic dishes and to determine which processes become abnormal when white cells become cancerous. Recent work has led to the discovery of a new hormone regulating the growth of white cells. Levels of this hormone are abnormally high in patients and animals with leukæmia.

Clinical Research Unit

The Clinical Research Unit is concerned with gaining deeper insight into auto-immune disease in man. Many of the patients in its twenty-six bed ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital suffer from one of these diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, hæmolytic anæmia, and certain forms of chronic kidney and liver disease. New methods of treating these conditions with cytotoxic drugs are being investigated. New animal models have been developed for human auto-immune nervous diseases. These models have been of great assistance in increasing knowledge about the cause of these human diseases.

Biochemistry and Biophysics Unit

This Unit is devoted to a study of the biochemistry of various bodily defence mechanisms, and to an understanding of how vaccines (antigens) really act. The Unit also collaborates actively with all the other groups on molecular aspects of their research problems.

Experimental Pathology Unit

This Unit is devoted largely to a study of the thymus gland and its importance in the development of normal immune functions. It has been found that removal of the thymus on the first day of life in the mouse causes a profound disturbance of bodily immune mechanisms, frequently leading to the death of the animal at a young age. Further studies have shown that the thymus is important throughout life in regulating immune responses because it delivers white cells to the other immune organs where they take part in a complex

sequence of events, leading ultimately to the production of protective antibodies. Studies are also being made on the nature and mechanism of action of anti-white cell antibodies which may prove to be of great value in preventing rejection of organ grafts in patients.

Conclusion

The research programme of the Institute co-ordinates studies into the body's immune defences and the function of lymphocytes. This pattern of collaborative experimentation in medical research and the teaching role of the Institute is becoming increasingly important. The Institute is financed almost entirely through grants from Australian and Victorian Government sources, private foundations, private individuals, and companies.

Cancer Institute

Functions

The functions of the Institute are to carry out research into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, to provide outpatient and inpatient hospital treatment within the Institute, and to provide for the teaching of undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, medical practitioners, nurses, technicians, and physicists.

That section of the Institute which is concerned with the treatment of patients is designated the Peter MacCallum Clinic and is approved as a public hospital for the purpose of Part V of the *National Health Act 1953*. The Institute is governed by a Board and, for the purpose of administration, an executive committee exercises wide powers delegated to it by the Board.

Activities

Specialist hospital services are provided particularly in the field of radiotherapy and in the investigational and clinical use of radioactive substances. Use is made of orthovoltage and megavoltage radiotherapy equipment, and diagnostic services include pathology, biochemistry, medical physics, diagnostic X-ray, isotopes, and clinical investigation. A three year training course for radiotherapy technicians and isotope technicians is conducted in conjunction with the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. There are also consultative and treatment services for general and special hospitals in Melbourne, and a consulting service is provided for regional base hospitals in country areas. Superficial therapy treatment is given at Mildura, Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong.

Tasmanian clinics at the Launceston General and Royal Hobart Hospitals also receive assistance. A Central Cancer Library Service has also been established where texts, reprints, and journals are available.

An out-patient transport service is operated for those unable to use public transport for medical reasons, and there is also a domiciliary nursing service for patients in the metropolitan area. This service is available to those referred from hospitals or by general practitioners. Hostel accommodation is available for country patients, and a post-graduate school in radiotherapeutic nursing is provided in association with the Victorian Nursing Council. A special teaching hospital and clinical school at the University of Melbourne provide for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education and for higher degrees in the science faculties.

Research

Activities include biological research, endocrine studies involving especially the 'Discriminant Factor' in breast cancer, medical physics, barotherapy—high oxygen tension studies, clinical research, the development of improved treatment techniques, and the study of the application of radioactive substances.

Further Reference, 1969

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Act of Parliament in 1936 with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria all research into the causation, prevention, and treatment of cancer, with the promotion and financial support of such research, and with the encouragement of measures designed to improve and facilitate treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

The Council conducts an active educational programme in co-operation with the State departments of Health and of Education, aiming to encourage persons with symptoms suggesting cancer to seek treatment at the earliest and most curable stage. A continuous campaign is conducted to inform school children of smoking hazards and of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

The Council provides advice and assistance for cancer patients who need financial or other help. Some 500 patients are so assisted each year, involving an annual expenditure of from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Research	248,028	241,610	148,283	138,483	156,877
Professional and Public Education	66,542	65,094	41,247	44,120	44,596
Aid to Patients	38,106	55,332	41,858	48,492	30,239
Central Cancer Registry	23,302	16,234	14,694	15,196	17,227
Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations ..	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	33,092	35,490	36,845	35,782	38,142
Total Expenditure	417,070	421,760	290,927	290,073	295,081

Paramedical Services, 1969

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

The Foundation was established by the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital in 1960 to co-ordinate the administration and finance of the research activities carried out within the hospital. It is designed to develop and promote research, recruit and

train research workers, and undertake teaching, so that its knowledge, practice, and influence will permeate through the Royal Children's Hospital and into other institutions concerned with the health and welfare of children.

The activities of the Foundation are directed by a Board consisting of four representatives of the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital, two members of the Senior Medical Staff Committee of the Hospital, two members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne, and two members from the general scientific and business world not represented by the three preceding organisations. It is part of the Royal Children's Hospital Teaching Centre which comprises the Royal Children's Hospital, the Department of Pædiatrics of the University of Melbourne, and the Research Foundation. The offices and laboratories of the Foundation are situated within the hospital, and the metabolic, general, medical and surgical wards, and special clinics are the responsibility of members of staff of the Foundation.

In scientific matters and teaching, the staff of the Foundation works in close collaboration with the scientific and clinical staff of the hospital, and also with the Department of Pædiatrics. It is affiliated by deed with the University of Melbourne for specific purposes, the most important of which are teaching, providing facilities, and supervising selected postgraduate students to carry out research work for a higher degree.

The scientific work of the Foundation has developed around clinical scientists who have studied a specific pædiatric problem in depth and then organised a group of laboratory and clinical projects to further develop the field of study. Accordingly the emphasis of the work of the Foundation has been principally in clinical research. Units in the fields of gastroenterology, genetics, immunology, hæmatology, urology, and respiratory diseases have been established and have made a significant contribution to original knowledge in these various fields, at the same time providing a specialised consultative and treatment service of the highest standard.

Education is an integral part of the work of the Foundation and the staff play an active role in graduate and postgraduate medical training. The fact that a steady flow of postgraduate workers from Europe and America come to train for periods of one to two years in the Foundation is evidence of its standing in the field of pædiatrics.

The annual expenditure of the Foundation at present is approximately \$250,000 per year. These moneys are provided by a substantial grant from the annual Good Friday public appeal for the Royal Children's Hospital, and also from other grant giving bodies such as the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute is situated in the grounds of the Alfred Hospital. It was founded in 1926 under the terms of a Deed of Settlement with the object of providing facilities for medical research, an efficient hospital laboratory service, and postgraduate instruction.

In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for the routine laboratory services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff and transfer of these from the Institute was completed in 1948. At this time a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to the laboratory facilities of the Institute. These two research groups have been functionally integrated and are generally included with the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Postgraduate instruction has always been carried out by the Institute staff, and degrees received for work done in the Institute include D.Sc., M.D., Ph.D., and M.Sc. Formal affiliation of the Institute with Monash University in 1965 has placed postgraduate instruction on an even firmer basis.

Conduct of medical research, the prime object of the Institute, has been unimpeded since 1948 by the need to provide routine investigational services. Before 1949, research activities were in the fields of bacteriology, serology, and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. Since 1949, both basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to studying diseases of the cardiovascular system. Currently this system is being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and surgery. Due to the unity of biological science, it has been found advantageous to encourage projects in fields other than the cardiovascular system in order that the techniques and ideas of those fields will be readily available to workers in the cardiovascular field. For example, a group at the Institute, actively studying problems of carcinogenesis, provides knowledge and skills in the field of nuclear metabolism for a related field in cardiac muscle.

In 1969, the staff engaged in this work included twenty-five graduates (ten medical and fifteen science).

Originally housed in an unsuitable building which was altered from time to time to provide for the ever increasing demands of medical research, the Institute is now situated in a modern laboratory building of three floors and with adequate space for foreseeable expansion.

This autonomous Institute derives its main financial support from the Thomas Baker, Alice Baker, and Eleanor Shaw benefactions supplemented by grants-in-aid of research from various bodies and donations from private sources. The independence arising from this support provides freedom to select and prosecute projects, and affiliations with hospital and university provide greater general facilities than the Institute alone could provide.

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; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967; Epidemiological Research and Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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
1964	486	65	551
1965	515	60	575
1966	513	57	570
1967	483	57	540
1968	493	55	547

Further Reference, 1962

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown on the following table :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Service	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Funeral Benefits	210	224	282	358	362
Age and Invalid Pensions* ..	100,236	107,408	111,019	120,930	129,334
Widows' Pensions	10,316	11,764	12,692	14,387	15,807
Maternity Allowances	2,065	2,058	2,040	2,104	2,102
Child Endowment†	46,866	48,018	49,235	56,232	52,675
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	5,047	3,351	3,434	4,238	4,734
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	412	432	427	461	493
Medical Benefits	6,377	8,961	11,156	11,776	12,301
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,450	2,413	3,404	3,746	4,242
Hospital Benefits ‡	13,094	13,267	13,349	15,208	16,672
Pharmaceutical Benefits	17,680	18,556	18,951	21,138	20,031
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	4,819	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505
Nutrition of Children	2,183	2,066	2,382	2,391	2,623
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	138	162	104	474	391
Tuberculosis Benefits	3,149	2,997	3,310	3,556	3,557
Home Savings Grants§ .. ..	..	3,536	4,184	3,891	4,470
Total	215,041	230,379	241,645	267,823	277,301

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment. In 1967 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.

‡ 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 its 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; and, 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 1968, there were 682,265 age pensioners in Australia, of whom over 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 1968, there were 114,745 people receiving invalid pensions of whom 63,019 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 1968 was 0.95.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners between 1963-64 and 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	\$'000 100,236
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
1968	174,777	26,718	201,495	129,334

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age pension in 1966.

‡ There was a means test liberalisation in April 1967 resulting in a higher number of grants of age pension.

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 1968, there were in Australia altogether 75,069 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria between 1963-64 and 1967-68 are shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—						Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
							\$'000
1964	..	..	..	..	..	15,581	10,316
1965	..	..	..	..	..	16,426	11,764
1966	..	..	..	..	..	17,251	12,692
1967	..	..	..	..	..	18,481	14,387
1968	..	..	..	..	..	19,372	15,807

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 1968, the number of maternity allowances paid had increased to 230,776, involving expenditure of \$7,349,110. 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30 June—						Number Granted	Total Payments
							\$'000
1964	..	..	..	..	..	64,438	2,065
1965	..	..	..	..	..	64,424	2,058
1966	..	..	..	..	..	63,934	2,040
1967	..	..	..	..	..	66,098	2,104
1968	..	..	..	..	..	66,083	2,102

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 1968 was 1,669,629, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,689,839. There were also 27,239 endowed children under sixteen years and 699 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1967-68 was \$188m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1964 :

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
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*
1968	..	..	..	..	..	462,300	1,015,234	5,303	52,675

* 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, at 30 June 1967, 54,199, and at 30 June, 1968, 54,934, 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 1967-68, a total of 158,133 unemployment benefits was granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1968 there were 21,275 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 32,653 and 6,141.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 72,924 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1967-68 (16,731 in Victoria), and there were 9,370 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,309 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1967-68 was \$18,832,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$4,734,000.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**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	
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
1968	32,653	16,731	7,317	6,141	2,309	1,195	2,425	1,646	664

* 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 1967-68, 1,441 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 265 of them being in Victoria; 1,174 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$493,380.

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, 1,658 grants amounting to \$80m had been approved to 30 June 1968. The projects gave accommodation to 29,275 aged persons. In Victoria, 451 grants had been approved amounting to \$23m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 8,093 aged persons.

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 670 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel, there were 615,976 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1968, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$164,448,756. Of these pensions, 170,369 war pensions and 151 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$47,216,362.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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					
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
1968.. ..	61,323	92,107	16,939	170,369	47,216
SERVICE PENSIONS					
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
1968.. ..	12,961	3,414	556	16,931	7,420

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 5,770 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom 1,537 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, an Anzac Hostel is maintained in Victoria.

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.

Under agreements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at departmental expense to separate Repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities. In addition, the Department provides a full range of ancillary services including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, rehabilitation, and social worker services.

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 1968, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,414 and during 1967-68, 12,229 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of twenty-one 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.

Korea and Malaya Training Scheme

Under this scheme, eligible ex-servicemen who served in the Korea and Malaya operations could train for professional, industrial, or rural occupations. The time limit for lodging applications for training under this scheme has now expired but trainees who are still undertaking courses are eligible to have their fees paid at training institutions for an allowance towards the cost of essential books, equipment, and fares. A weekly training allowance is payable for full-time trainees.

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.

National Health Benefits

Before the entry of the Commonwealth into the field of hospital and medical benefits in 1946, the main, if not the only agencies for these services, were the friendly societies which had provided medical and pharmaceutical benefits for their members for over a century. The societies also introduced hospital benefits in the early 1930s. In addition a number of non-profit organisations came into being at about this time, catering mainly for industrial groups. There were also several commercial organisations registered under the Victorian Companies Act. These operated on a similar basis but their activities were brought to an end by the enactment of the *Victorian Benefits Association Act* 1951.

The major organisations in Victoria, registered under the National Health Act, provide both hospital and medical benefits, and in most cases certain ancillary benefits, in the form of a rebate on operating theatre fees, spectacles, ambulance fees, etc. Several smaller organisations provide hospital benefits only, and a few commercial establishments provide a fund membership restricted to their own employees.

Registered organisations in Victoria set up a council comprised of representatives of some twenty-three major organisations in 1954. Similar councils were also formed in each of the other States. An executive committee, appointed to deal with the problems commonly encountered by member organisations, made any representations deemed necessary on behalf of the constituent members. Subsequently the Commonwealth established the Commonwealth Health Insurance Council, composed of representatives of the Health Department, and, as appointees, certain leading officials of the various State Councils, plus one representative appointed directly by each State Council. This Commonwealth Council, under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Health, conducts a periodical review of the operations of the National Health Plan, together with consideration of proposals and representations, upon various aspects of the plan, put forward by the State Councils. Any decisions made by the Commonwealth Council go to the Minister for Health in the form of recommendations for his consideration and determination, and also for submission to Federal Parliament, if an amendment of the Act is involved.

In Victoria, some 88 per cent of the community is covered under the plan for varying rates of hospital benefits. A slightly lower percentage is covered for medical benefits. These percentages exclude pensioners of various types, persons covered by repatriation provisions, the indigent, and others of a non-insurable nature.

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 introduced in 1946 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Registered Organisations ..	44	44	44	43	42
Number of Members ..	955,902	1,006,780	1,024,209	1,063,335	1,092,123
Benefits Paid during Year— From Registered Organisations' Funds ..	\$'000				
Commonwealth Benefits	8,408	10,049	13,777	17,870	21,353
Total Benefits ..	12,052	12,353	12,895	14,393	15,670
	20,460	22,402	26,672	32,263	37,023

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits, which were introduced in 1953, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Registered Organisations ..	21	20	20	19	19
Number of Members ..	869,221	916,189	929,693	969,018	1,009,926
Number of Services Received ..	6,378,157	6,977,006	8,000,119	8,086,044	8,601,743
Benefits Paid during Year—	\$'000				
From Registered Organisations' Funds ..	7,752	8,525	10,539	11,788	12,794
Commonwealth Benefits	6,270	8,850	11,030	11,644	12,183
Total Benefits ..	14,022	17,375	21,569	23,432	24,977

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme which was introduced in 1948, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Prescriptions ..	11,597	12,520	12,947	14,136	14,296
Cost of Prescriptions—	\$'000				
Commonwealth Contribution—	\$'000				
Pensioners ..	4,820	5,165	5,674	6,933	7,505
Other Population ..	13,314	14,101	14,872	16,040	15,821
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services ..	4,300	4,455	4,000	5,000	4,103
Patients' Contribution ..	4,246	4,652	4,767	5,087	5,045

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service, which commenced in 1951, 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 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled ..	215,373	220,315	252,258	260,009	282,276
Number of Participating Doctors ..	1,744	1,640	1,661	1,733	1,767
Number of Services—					
Surgery ..	1,015,961	1,015,942	1,074,055	1,231,859	1,379,392
Domiciliary ..	882,360	836,007	817,463	877,609	870,231
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) ..	2,421	2,384	3,379	3,721	4,218

History of Social Services, 1962; Sheltered Employment Assistance, 1969

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.



Laying the natural gas pipeline from Gippsland to Melbourne.

(Victorian Pipelines Commission)

Victoria Today

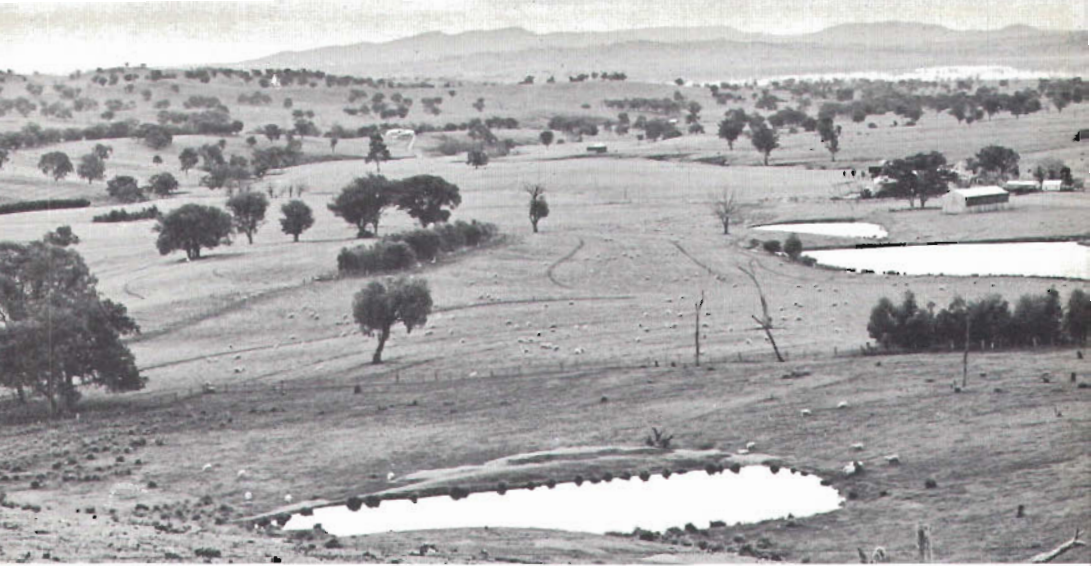
Hand feeding sheep during the 1967-68 drought.

[*The Age*



Drought low water level
at Eildon.

[*The Age*



Strategic use of dams at Tallangatta to minimise soil erosion.

[Soil Conservation Authority]

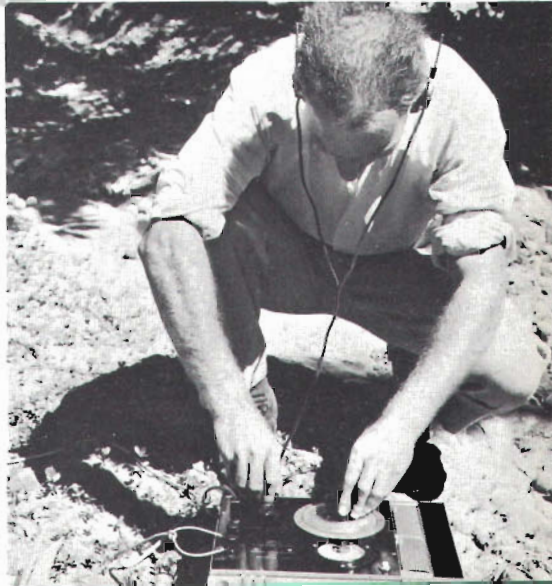


A field day at the State Research Farm, Werribee.

[Department of Agriculture]

Soil moisture testing apparatus in use at the Horticultural Research Station, Tatura.

[Department of Agriculture]



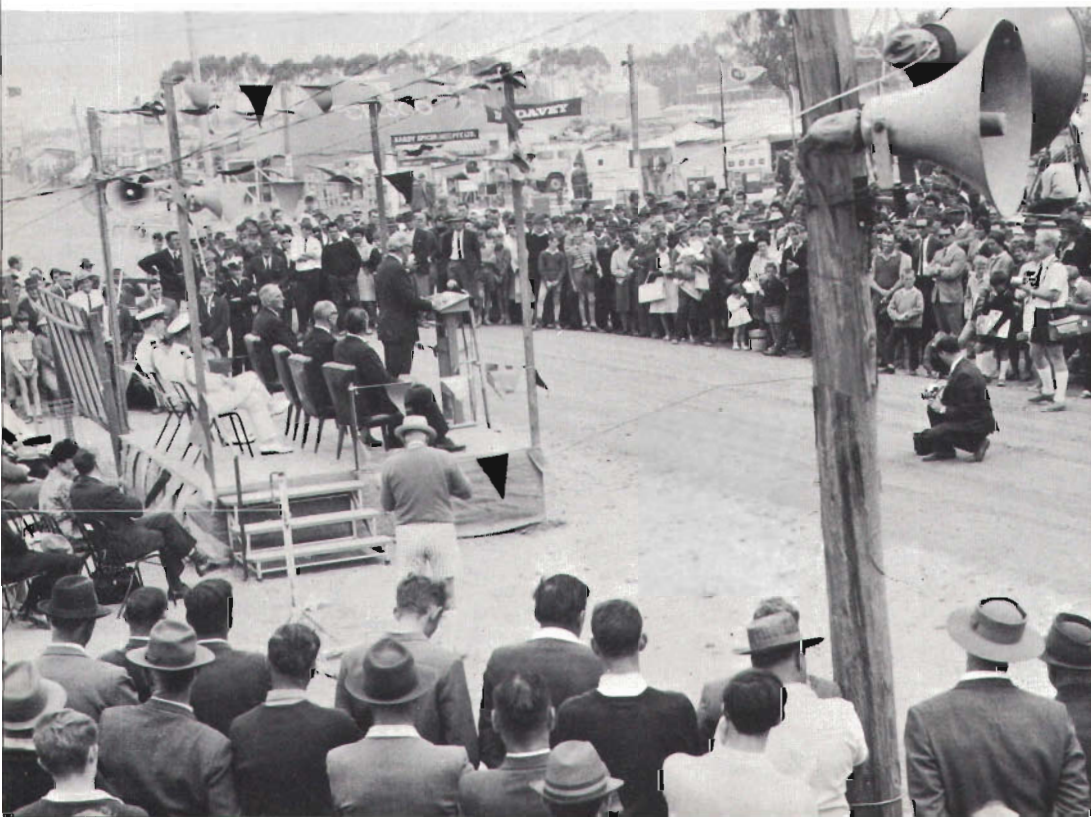


Primary producers' planes at the Horsham Machinery Field Days, at Longerenong Agricultural College.

[Department of Agriculture

The Governor-General, Lord Casey, opening the 1968 Horsham Machinery Field Days.

[Department of Agriculture





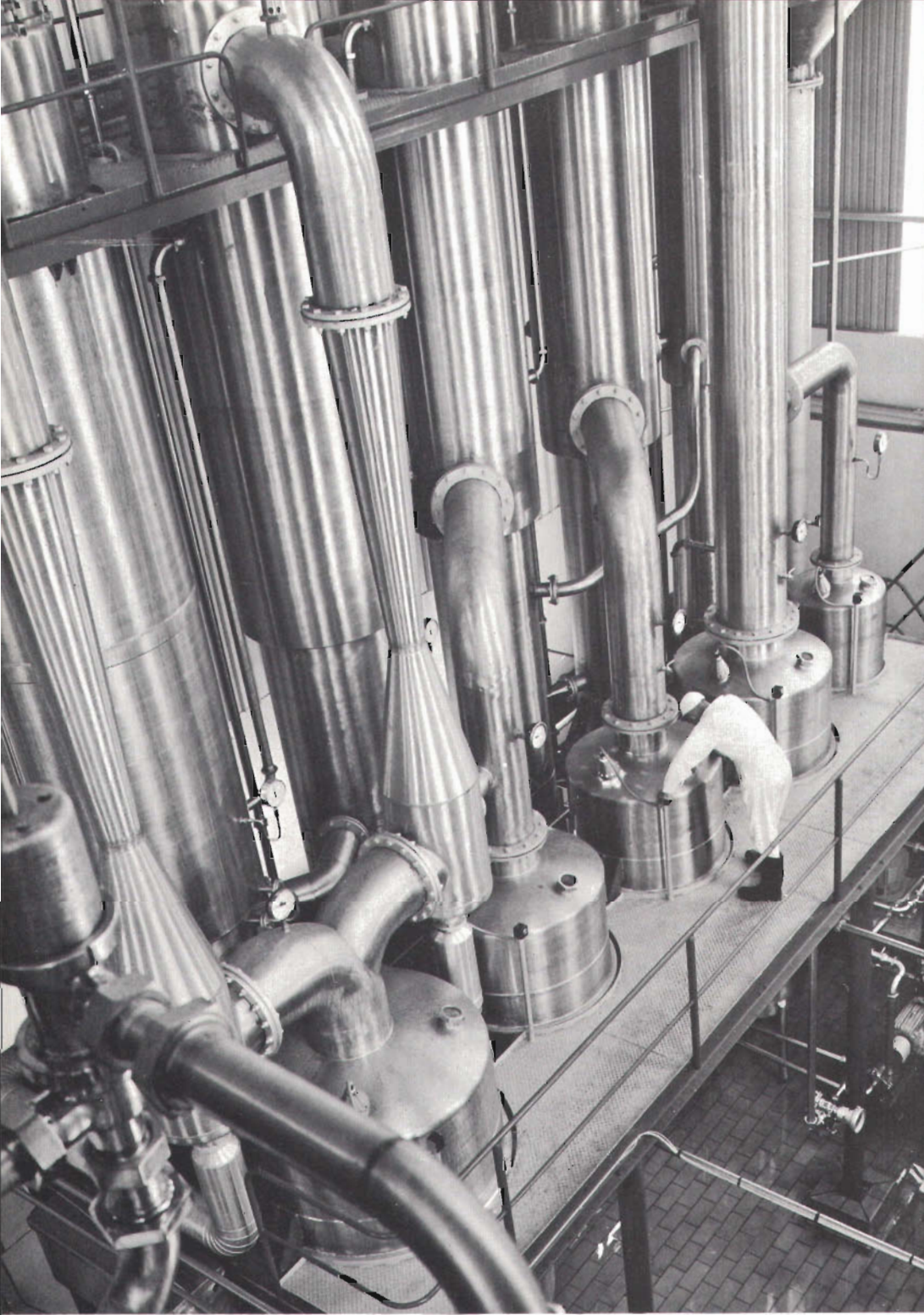
Harvesting wheat in the Wimmera. These self-propelled headers each harvest a 16 ft strip, store the grain in a bin, and transfer it to trucks through their elevators.

[Department of Agriculture

Adult reading area of the Mibus Library at Horsham.

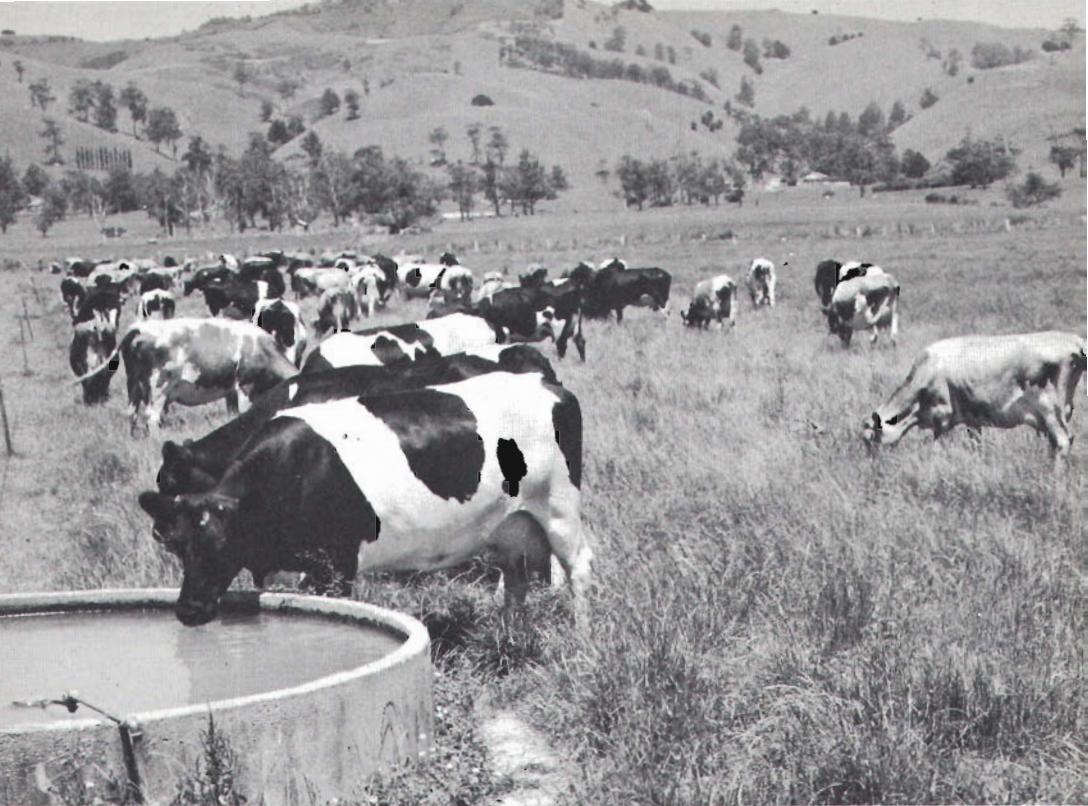
[Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre





These evaporators at a Gippsland factory can process 5,000 gallons of skimmed milk an hour to produce dried milk for export.

[Val Foreman

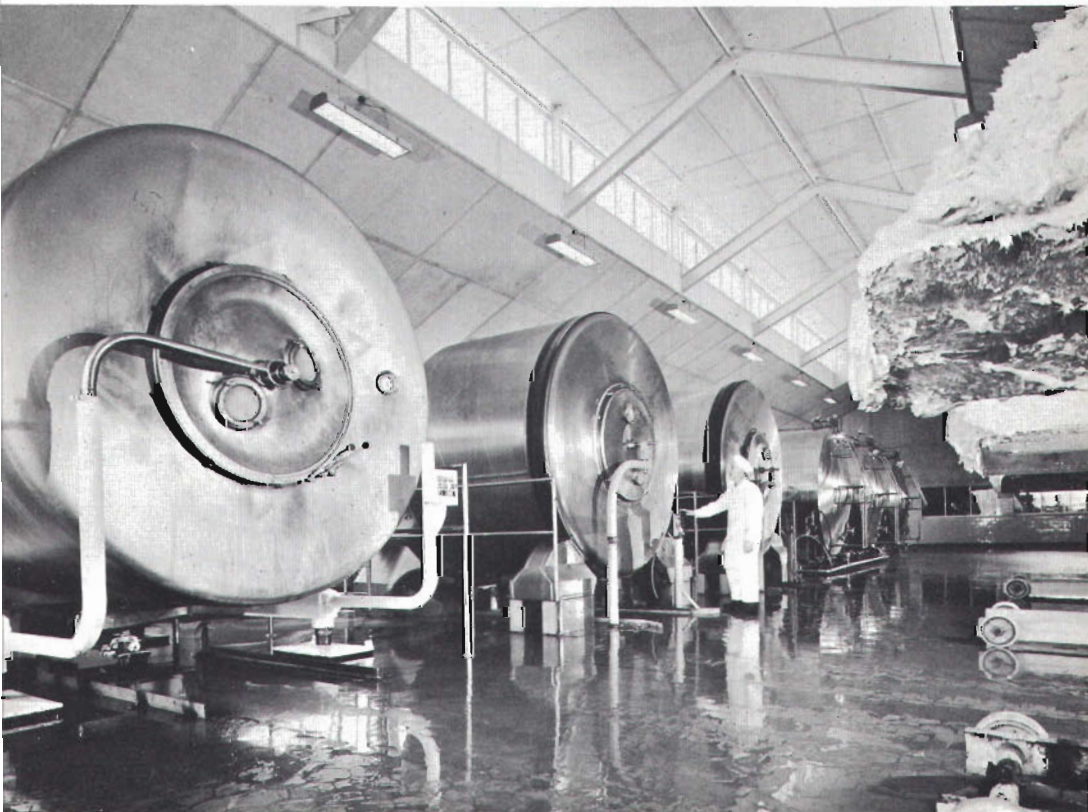


A herd of cows in the Gippsland area.

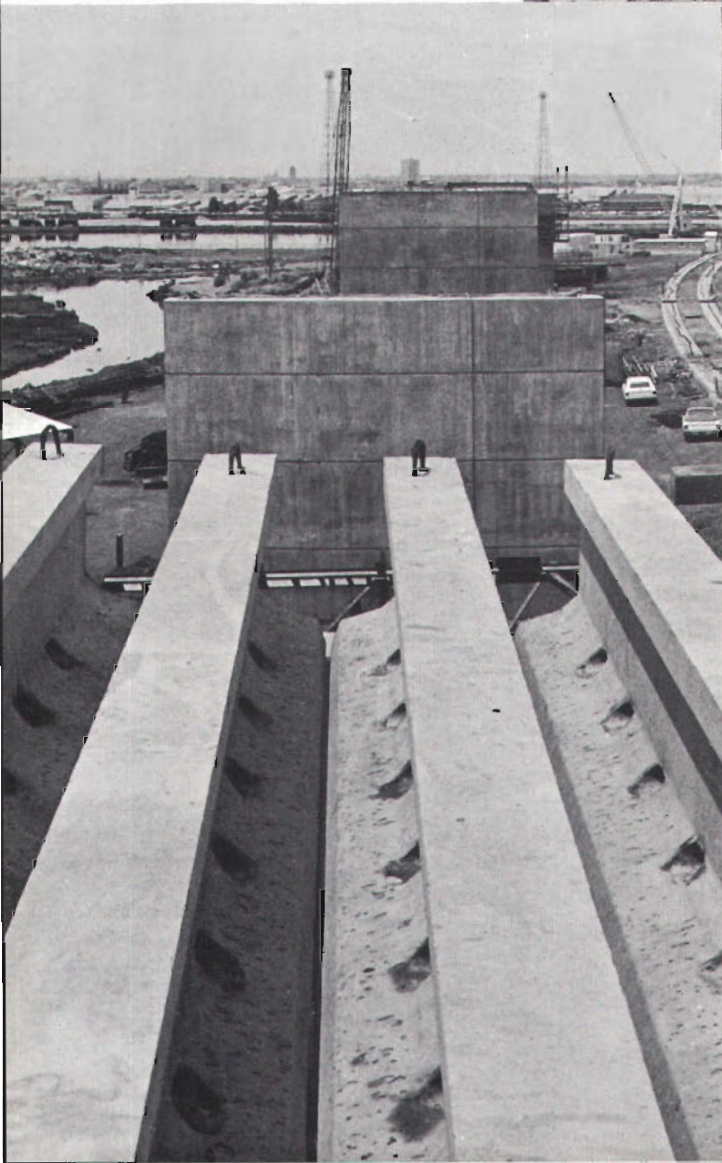
[Val Foreman]

The making of butter, Victoria's chief dairy product.

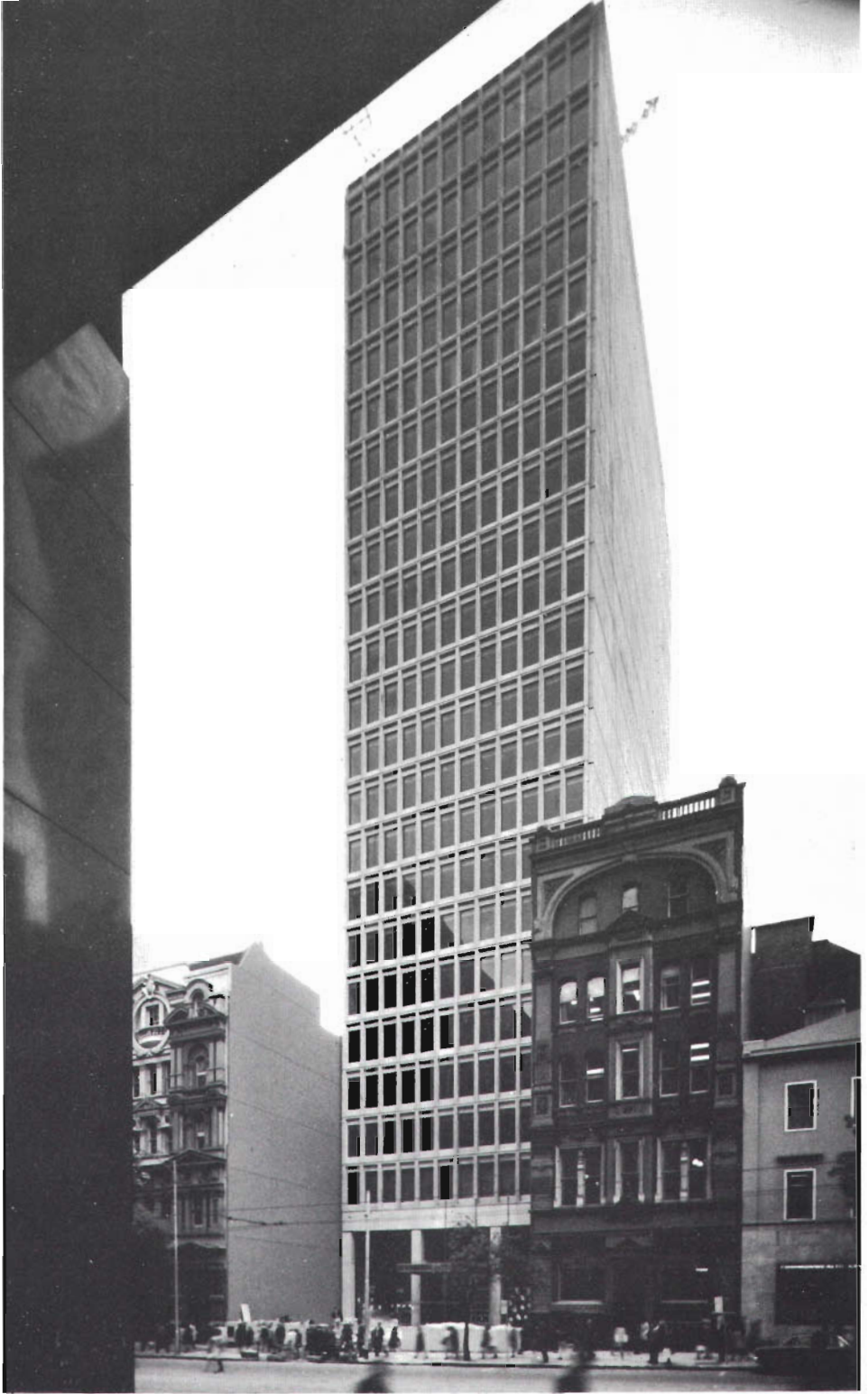
[Mark Strzic]



New concrete bridge on the South Gippsland Highway over the Tarwin River near Meeniyah.
[Country Roads Board]



Lower Yarra Crossing under construction in 1968.
[The Age]



The 26 floor Stock Exchange House in Collins Street, opened on 14 October 1968.

[A.N.Z. Bank



The Legislative Council Chamber of the Parliament of Victoria.

[Department of Crown Lands and Survey]

The Legislative Assembly Chamber, with the Government benches on the left and the Opposition on the right.

[Department of Crown Lands and Survey]



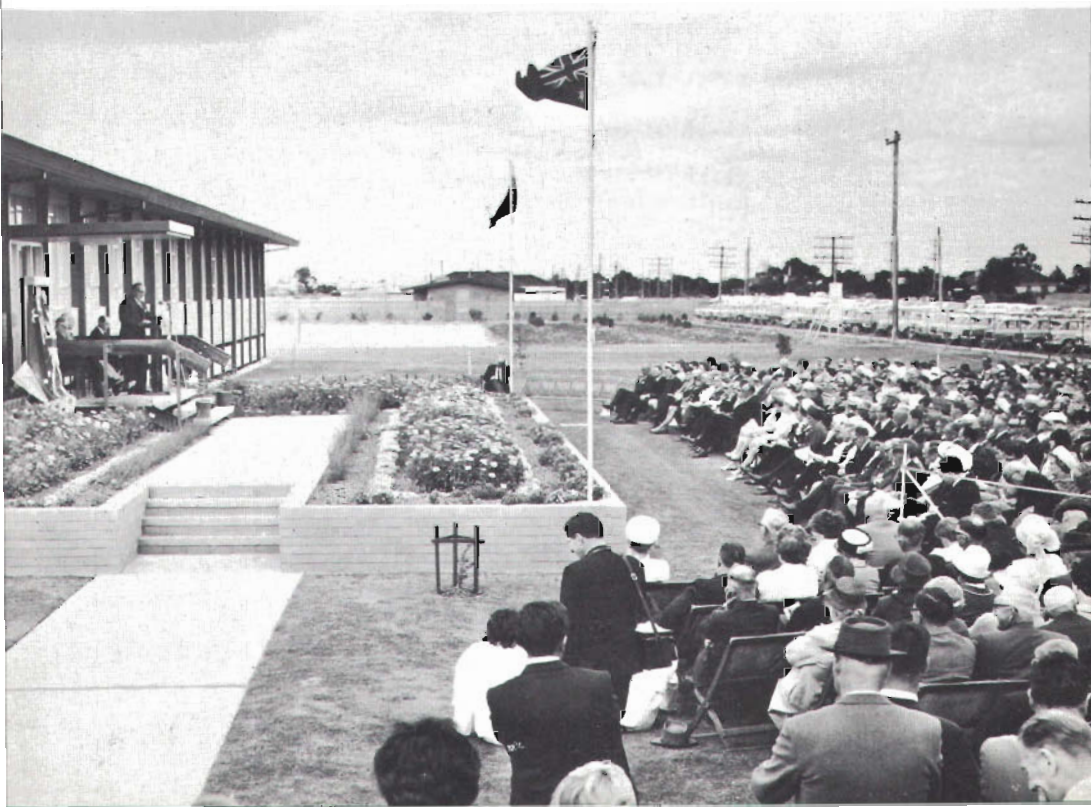


The Governor, Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, welcoming His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie of Ethiopia on his visit to Melbourne in May 1968.

[Victoria Police]

Opening of the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham on 29 November 1968.

[Department of Agriculture]





The new National Gallery of Victoria was opened by the Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, in the Great Hall on 20 August 1968.

[The Age



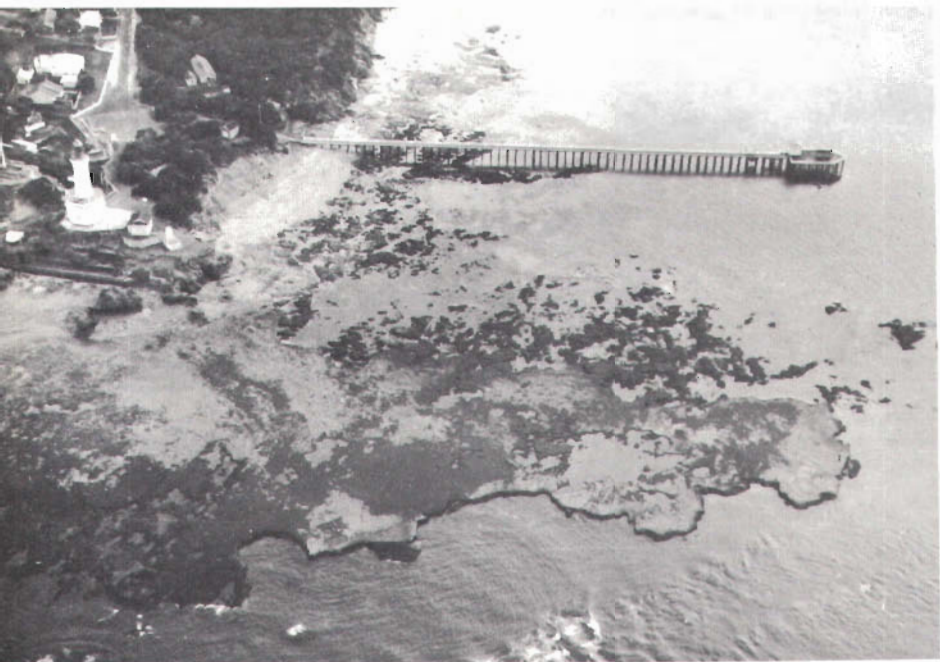
Bendigo Art Gallery.

[Ian Hawthorne]

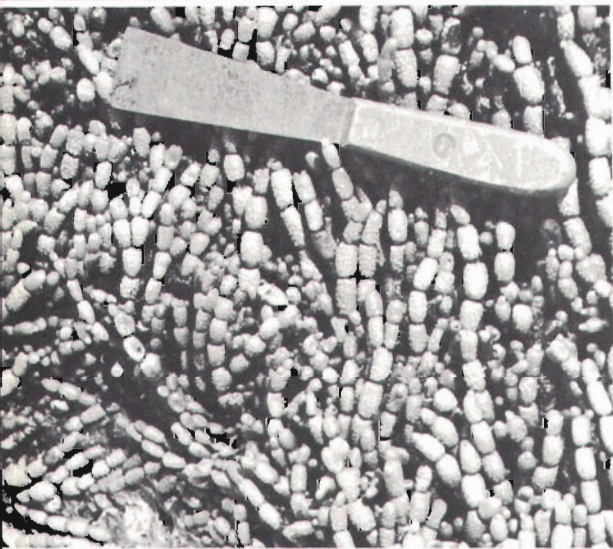
The Swan Hill Art Gallery shares the paddle steamer *Gem* with the Swan Hill Folk Museum.

[Ian Hawthorne]





Aerial view of broad rock platforms developed on limestone at Point Lonsdale.
[R. J. King]

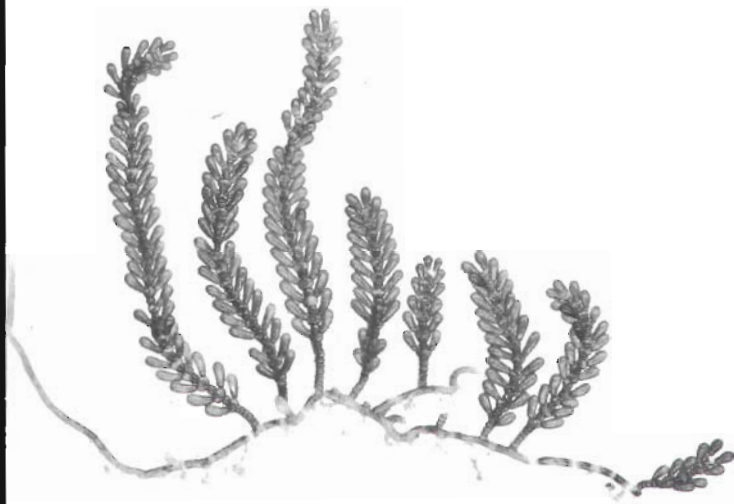


The brown alga *Hormosira banksii*, or Neptune's necklace, is characteristic of the midlittoral zone.
[R. J. King]

Bull kelp, *Durvillea potatorum*, at extreme low tide level.

[R. J. King]





Caulerpa cactoides, a green alga common in rock pools.
[S. C. Ducker]

Suringaria (rat-tails) and *Leathesia*, two brown algae in the littoral zone.

[R. J. King]



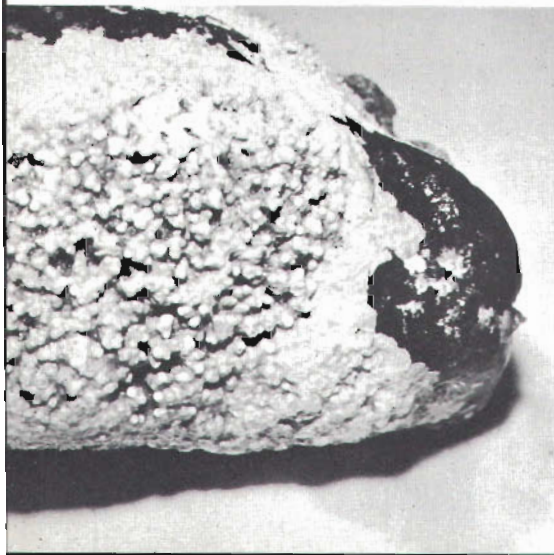
Below Left.

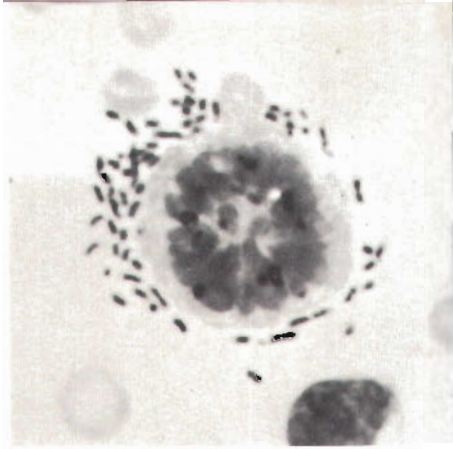
A coralline red alga encrusting a rock surface.

[S. C. Ducker]

Macrocystis angustifolia, characteristic of the sublittoral zone.

[S. C. Ducker]





Photograph under the microscope of a single lymphocyte making antibodies which have killed the bacteria around the cell.

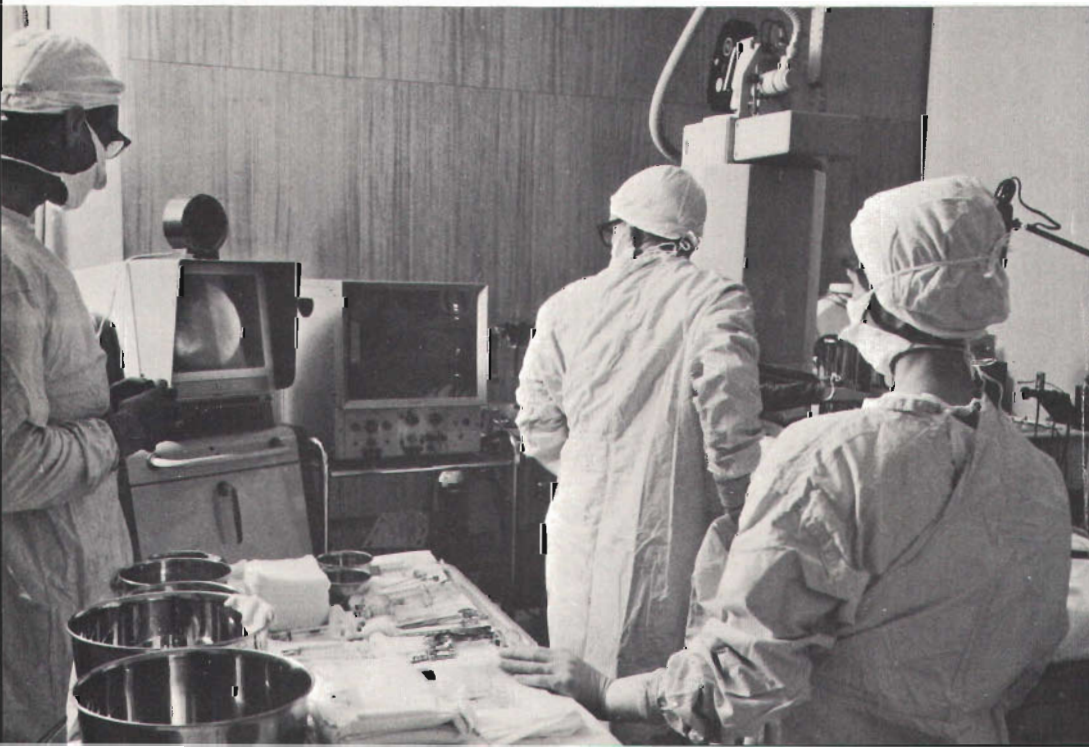
[Walter and Eliza Hall Institut

A disabled person using an oxy-acetylene torch at a rehabilitation centre.

[Department of Social Services

Cardio-catheterisation test being conducted at the Alfred Hospital to detect the malfunction of the heart.

[Hospitals and Charities Commission



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, Preston, and Ringwood, 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-one approved agencies, mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

An adoption can only be arranged when the child's parents or guardians have consented in writing but, in addition, the Court has power to dispense with their consents in certain circumstances. When a parent or guardian signs a consent to an adoption, he has the right to nominate an approved agency or the Director-General to arrange the adoption. If the principal officer of the nominated agency declines to act or if no agency is nominated, the adoption may be arranged by the Director-General. Pending the making of the adoption order by the Court, the Director-General or the principal officer, as the case may be, is the child's guardian. The person giving a consent to an adoption has a period of 30 days in which to revoke that consent by notice in writing served on the Registrar of the County Court.

On adoption the child concerned ceases to be the child of his natural parents and becomes the child of his adopting parents just as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock. Adoption orders made in other States or Territories of the Commonwealth are recognised in Victoria and there is also provision for the recognition of foreign adoptions.

The Division is also responsible for the administration of Parts VII and VIII of the Children's Welfare Act. The infant life protection provisions safeguard the welfare of infants under five years placed for payment apart from their parents.

By delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration under the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946-1952* the Director of Family Welfare exercises legal guardianship over children under twenty-one years of age who come from overseas to reside in Victoria without a parent or relatives.

The Family Welfare Advisory Council consists of twelve members appointed by the Chief Secretary. All are closely associated with child care or family welfare organisations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice considered desirable for the welfare of children and to report on matters referred to it by the Minister. The Council also reports to the Minister on payments to be made by the Division in respect of wards cared for in approved children's homes or by private foster families.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68:

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	48	2	50	48	3	51
Breaking and Entering	81	1	82	62	4	66
Illegally Using*	17	..	17	33	..	33
Miscellaneous	26	1	27	23	..	23
Total	172	4	176	166	7	173
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	13	12	25	13	16	29
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	144	122	266	62	52	114
In Care of Unfit Guardians	68	56	124	75	74	149
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	101	24	125	130	32	162
Exposed to Moral Danger	2	117	119	3	90	93
Truancy	6	1	7	10	3	13
Total	493	440	933	478	436	914
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)	37	7	44	50	6	56
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	702	451	1,153	694	449	1,143
Admissions on Application to Department ..	81	57	138	74	64	138
Total Made Wards	783	508	1,291	768	513	1,281

* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

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
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
1968	626	86	2,280	819	2,674	149	49	13	6,696

NOTE. Due to changes in 1966 in the Adoption of Children Act arrangements for adoption may now be made without the child being made a ward.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

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
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
1968	3,638	2,054	6,638	635

* 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 1965-66 to 1967-68, 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—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	324	15.1	227	13.3	247	11.5
Deserted	1,045	48.7	854	50.0	1,074	50.2
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	77	3.6	65	3.8	140	6.5
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	261	12.1	177	10.4	257	12.0
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	242	11.3	210	12.3	195	9.1
In Gaol	152	7.1	138	8.1	190	8.9
In Mental Hospital ..	10	0.4	11	0.6	12	0.6
Other	36	1.7	26	1.5	26	1.2
Total ..	2,147	100.0	1,708	100.0	2,141	100.0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	227	208	217	211	179
Children Placed during Period ..	488	407	398	318	247
Children under Supervision at End of Period	208	217	211	179	169

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.

On 30 April 1968, 148 acres of land on the Acheron River at Buxton, formerly used as an adventure camp for wards and trainees from established centres, were proclaimed as a youth training centre under the title of Acheron Youth Training Centre. This brought the number of statutory centres to five, four of which are for boys.

There has been greater emphasis on individual treatment of trainees and improved techniques for classification of boys and girls to ensure that fullest use of available resources is being made in all centres. A system of week-end and special purpose leave for trainees, and opportunity to engage in community projects and sporting competitions are progressive features of Victoria's treatment programmes.

The Division is also responsible for the after-care supervision of State wards in community placements ranging from youth hostel accommodation to home release. A team of social workers gives support and guidance to wards until their discharge from wardship on reaching the age of eighteen years.

An important feature in the after-care of wards is the Youth Hostels Scheme developed by the Division, under which nineteen voluntary and two statutory youth hostels provide continuing care and treatment for some 150 working boys and girls. Hostels are being used increasingly to provide a therapeutic environment for wards with more severe personal problems. Those whose need is mainly for accommodation are assisted to find suitable private board placements, and a significant number are eventually returned permanently to their homes.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1967-68:

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
APPEARANCES DURING 1967-68

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 ..	18	1	8	..	26	1
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	32	..	33	..	65	..
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	3	..	12	..	15	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	48	..	59	1	107	1
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	127	2	65	1	192	3
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	33	1	23	1	56	2
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	217	7	110	..	327	7
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	35	..	16	..	51	..
3 Years and over	6	..	10	..	16	..
Total Sentences ..	525	11	338	3	863	14

NOTE. In this table a person is counted once on each occasion he appears in court.

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1967-68

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Homicide	1	..	1
Assault	80	..	80
Robbery with Violence	34	..	34
Sex	21	..	21
Breakings	738	4	742
Larceny	522	15	537
Motor Vehicles	807	2	809
False Pretences	15	..	15
Other Offences	257	3	260
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	2,475	24	2,499
Total Persons Sentenced	654	11	665

NOTE. A person is counted only once in this table even though he may appear more than once.

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1968:

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30 June 1968—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres ..	240	38	278
Non-Government Youth Training Centres ..	57	34	91
Prison	5	9	14
Escapees	22	..	22
Other Locations	181	13	194
Total	505	94	599

NOTE. In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,100 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1968. 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. Extensive educational services have been established with teachers provided by the Education Department, and with trade instructors and voluntary helpers. The Superintendent of Training has developed academic education and vocational training, while full-time chaplains are responsible for spiritual training. Recreational training programmes have been developed by the Director of Prisons and prison staff. The activity programme of all prisons is specifically designed to encourage the fullest participation by inmates, so that every prisoner has the opportunity to leave prison better equipped to live in the community than when he entered.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1968:

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1967-68**

Institution	Accommodation		Number of Prisoners					
			Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30 June 1968*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,302	..	1,172	..	11,409	..	1,166	..
Ararat	200	..	124	..	354	..	144	..
Beechworth Training Prison	115	..	107	..	269	..	111	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	115	..	167	..	112	..
Castlemaine	112	..	102	..	323	..	103	..
Cooriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	50	..	91	..	48	..
Dhurringile Rehabilita- tion Centre ..	70	..	56	..	117	..	63	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	128	..	688	..	139	..
Sale	75	..	68	..	445	..	70	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	126	..	171	..	129	..
Morwell River Re-foresta- tion Prison ..	80	..	72	..	147	..	77	..
Won Wron Re-foresta- tion Prison ..	85	..	56	..	113	..	63	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	57	..	740	..	57
Total ..	2,482	100	2,176	57	14,294	740	2,225	57

* Including 167 males and 12 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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED
FROM GAOLS**
(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number in Confinement at Beginning 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
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. ..	9,105	8,029	7,971	8,209	8,889
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols and Youth Training Centres	1,778	1,987	1,574	1,811	2,303
Hospitals, Asylums, etc. ..	98	115	96	120	143
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,617	2,340	2,686	3,069	3,086
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	93	180	205	213	182
On Parole Board Warrants ..	..	..	..	..	39
Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department ..	..	77	29	16	16
Returned on Order	228	247	292	357	376
Total	13,919	12,975	12,853	13,795	15,034
Discharged during Period	13,835	13,104	12,858	13,654	14,887
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,981	1,879	1,872	1,994	2,103
Awaiting Trial	147	120	122	141	179
Total	2,128	1,999	1,994	2,135	2,282

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30 June—			Number per 10,000 of Population
	Males	Females	Total	
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
1968	2,058	45	2,103	6.33

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.

Institute of Social Welfare

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 Institute 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.

Courses already offered include those for prison officers, child care, and youth workers. Such courses are offered at initial and advanced levels. Courses are available for honorary probation officers and adoption workers whilst seminars are arranged for superintendents and matrons.

Major undertakings are the two year full-time youth leadership diploma course, the only course of its kind in Australia, and the full-time twelve months course for child care workers. Commonwealth technical scholarships are tenable by students on the former course.

The Institute also helps to select male junior staff for the Prisons, Youth Welfare, and Family Divisions' institutions.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions there are Victorian Education Department teachers 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.

In addition to the professional staff based in Melbourne, stipendiary probation and parole officers are permanently located at Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Shepparton, Mildura, and Morwell. The Division also has stipendiary officers located full-time at Footscray, Frankston, Dandenong, Preston, and Ringwood.

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 1967 and 1968, the following reports were prepared :

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Supreme Court ..	11	..	11	14	..	14
General Sessions Court..	140	4	144	138	4	142
Petty Sessions Court ..	305	41	346	260	29	289
Total ..	456	45	501	412	33	445

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation by— Supreme Court ..	3	3	6	7	2	9
General Sessions Court	378	19	397	295	22	317
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,003	116	1,119	1,053	154	1,207
Total ..	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17-20	872	81	953	774	81	855
21-24	259	21	280	250	34	284
25-29	109	10	119	134	21	155
30-34	54	5	59	83	11	94
35-39	38	5	43	43	10	53
40 and over	52	13	65	71	16	87
Not Known .. ..	..	3	3	..	5	5
Total	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533

The following table shows details of persons on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,384	138	1,522	1,355	178	1,533
Completed Probation ..	1,482	137	1,619	1,416	118	1,534
Breached Probation ..	322	17	339	325	10	335
On Probation (At 30 June)	2,805	224	3,029	2,419	274	2,693

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 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—AGES OF THOSE PLACED ON PROBATION BY CHILDREN'S COURT

Age	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 8 Years ..	10	7	17	11	9	20
8 Years	3	4	7	4	2	6
9 "	10	1	11	23	7	30
10 "	51	4	55	38	8	46
11 "	56	4	60	47	7	54
12 "	71	16	87	105	20	125
13 "	141	27	168	197	61	258
14 "	263	72	335	307	109	416
15 "	278	91	369	360	124	484
16 "	379	101	480	444	110	554
17 Years and over ..	139	20	159	46	8	54
Total	1,401	347	1,748	1,582	465	2,047

The following table shows details of children on probation for the years ended 30 June 1967 and 1968:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,401	347	1,748	1,582	465	2,047
Completed Probation ..	1,048	392	1,440	1,060	350	1,410
Breached Probation ..	173	12	185	141	19	160
On Probation (30 June)	1,563	459	2,022	1,944	555	2,499

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 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	812	20	637	12	647	14
Prisoners Released on Parole	598	17	591	13	608	11
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	145	1	70	1	126	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	74	8	105	2	67	3
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	554	16	406	8	406	9
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	637	12	647	14	656	12

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 1966-67 and 1967-68:

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1967			1968		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	271	3*	274	339	2	341
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	4	1	5	13	..	13
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	53	..	53	55	..	55
Paroles Successfully Completed	179	1	180	228	1	229
On Parole at End of Year ..	131	1*	132	174	2	176

* Revised.

Finance

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown below:

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS					
Sale of Manufactured Goods ..	346	332	316	310	432
Child Endowment	37	32	57	62	39
Maintenance Collections ..	105	119	108	96	79
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	52	11	6	8	25
Quarters and Rations	40	42	43	48	34
Total Receipts ..	580	536	531	524	609
EXPENDITURE					
Administration, Research, etc. ..	158	176	200	230	276
Family Welfare	2,864	3,027	3,143	3,344	3,731
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) ..	1,119	1,341	1,655	1,890	2,059
Prisons	2,466	2,617	2,504	2,842	3,157
Social Welfare Training	59	74	95	96	115
Probation and Parole Services ..	193	227	255	281	307
Total Expenditure ..	6,858	7,462	7,852	8,684	9,645
Net Expenditure ..	6,279	6,926	7,321	8,160	9,036

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 the Act.

Among its particular responsibilities, the Council makes recommendations about 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, it 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 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 among 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; and 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.

Rehabilitation

General

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941, a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim has been to restore disabled men and women to fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and employment.

Rehabilitation is provided free to those receiving, or eligible for, an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit, and those receiving a tuberculosis allowance. Boys

and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen, may also obtain free rehabilitation services.

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 working within three years of starting treatment or training. Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free. Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organisations.

During 1967-68, 1,441 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 265 of them being in Victoria; 1,174 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$493,380.

Widows' Training Scheme

In 1968, a further scheme was introduced to help widow pensioners to acquire a vocational skill which would enable them to undertake gainful employment. This may take the form of part-time or full-time training generally in approved courses at business or technical colleges. An amount of up to \$400 may be made available as a loan to a widow who has undergone training and wishes to acquire equipment to enable her to engage in employment in her home.

Employment of the Handicapped

In view of the special needs of the handicapped for assistance in selecting and obtaining suitable employment, the Department of Labour and National Service makes special provision for aiding handicapped persons. In Victoria the work is directed by a special section of the Commonwealth Employment Service in the Department's Regional Office in Melbourne. Employment counsellors from the Regional Office visit Mental Health Authority hospitals and clinics, Department of Social Services rehabilitation centres, the Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, Education Department special schools, public hospitals, and voluntary organisations to discuss individual cases, to counsel clients, and to initiate placement. Liaison is maintained with sheltered workshops, so that early contact can be made with those workers who have prospects of graduating into open employment.

Employment counsellors also assist specially trained staff in district offices of the Commonwealth Employment Service where the actual placement work is undertaken. There are twenty-one metropolitan and sixteen country district and branch offices in Victoria.

An attempt is made to place each handicapped person to the best advantage having regard to aptitudes, capacities, attitudes, interests, training, and qualifications. The Department endeavours to persuade employers to engage handicapped workers because of their worth as workers, not as a gesture of sympathy to unfortunate persons. In securing vacancies suitable for handicapped persons, the specialist officers in the District Offices discuss with employers any modifications that may be necessary in the work environment to accommodate persons with particular disabilities.

During 1968, 6,054 handicapped persons registered for employment in Victoria, of whom 2,862 were successfully placed. These placements covered the full range of disabilities: 43 per cent were suffering from mental disorders or retardation, and 23 per cent were affected by orthopaedic disabilities. The Department's role in placing handicapped persons has become widely known and 73 per cent of handicapped workers registering with the Commonwealth Employment Service do so of their own accord. The remaining 27 per cent are referred by rehabilitation and welfare organisations.

Many handicapped persons registering of their own accord require some form of rehabilitation before they are able to cope adequately with employment. The Department's specialist officers are trained to advise on the range and nature of services available, and where appropriate, to help the handicapped person. These officers are encouraged to seek advice from other experts and when necessary to refer clients to medical, para-medical, or social work fields, or to the Department's own vocational psychologists.

Selective placement of handicapped persons is vitally important. It is done on an individual basis. Specialist officers know that knowledge, understanding, and skill are needed to assess and match a handicapped person's abilities to the requirements of a specific job in an appropriate work situation.

Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind

The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in August 1866 and by November of that year nine totally blind children were being taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling by raised type according to the Moon System. Accommodation was provided in temporary premises in Commercial Road, Prahran, until the permanent building in St Kilda Road was completed.

Teaching by the Braille system was introduced in 1874 and new buildings enabled an expansion of activities to be firmly established in the industrial field for blind adults during 1875. In 1890, the first blind student in Victoria sat for the Matriculation examination. Whilst not successful, the student passed in five subjects, and the following year a seventeen year old blind girl gained her Matriculation.

The title of the Institute was changed on 31 July 1891 and the prefix "Royal" was granted so that by incorporation under the Hospitals and Charities Act of 1890 the Institute became known as the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.

Facilities are now provided for babies and children, as well as for teenagers, adults, and elderly persons. For the seventy children now enrolled, there is a residential nursery and school, situated on 44 acres at Burwood. Ages range from 2½ to 18 years. The staff includes qualified and experienced teachers, physical training instructors, craft teachers, and medical specialists. There are well equipped class rooms, an indoor heated swimming pool, as well as facilities for keeping pets, for riding ponies, and for joining scout and guide clubs. Some children are deaf as well as blind, and recently a Home Care programme was launched for them.

For the adults, rehabilitation facilities are available and vocational guidance is given. The Institute has an employment officer, and students are also sponsored during training at secondary schools, universities, and technical colleges. There are also facilities for training in typewriting, telephone switchboard operating, and piano tuning. The Institute has a factory which employs about 130 persons. Some men are now earning \$55 a week, and all employees also receive a Government pension of \$14 each week. The factory operates at a loss as men and women are employed regardless of skill. Retiring allowances are made.

A Welfare Department also operates to assist with counselling, finance, and housing loans, and staff make visits to older blind persons at their own homes throughout the State. Ten suburban craft centres are also operating, and these provide activities for the elderly. Other facilities include a "talking book" library, available throughout Victoria, and provision of games, machines, and implements at half wholesale prices.

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—					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Income \$'000	1,048	1,118	1,197	1,337	1,341	
Expenditure \$'000	1,042	1,159	1,247	1,398	1,480	
Accumulation Account \$'000	1,320	1,372	1,391	1,380	1,394	
Expenditure on—						
Blood Transfusion Service .. . \$'000	436	490	520	568	623	
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	177	190	214	224	229	
Handcraft and Curative Training \$'000	44	48	52	60	52	
Social Service and Welfare .. . \$'000	62	64	68	80	90	
Service and Repatriation						
Hospitals, including Recreation						
Centres	\$'000	93	143	120	133	153
Civilian Hospital and Civilian						
Relief						
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	553	555	569	572	581	
Junior Red Cross Circles .. . No.	388	416	433	477	523	
Blood Donations No.	96,825	106,075	103,164	106,152	112,247	
Blood Distributed half litres	66,118	71,395	70,171	71,691	77,347	
Serum Distributed litres	39		166	243	318	
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	78,200	83,000	88,934	85,350	100,017	
Transport Mileage '000 miles	613	712	749	808	890	
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,014	1,000	969	921	904	

Blood Transfusion Service

Red Cross operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Alfred, and Royal Women's Hospitals, and seventeen regional banks. It also has two mobile collecting units. Voluntary donors give blood which is tested, processed, and distributed free of charge either in the form of whole blood or a range of blood derivatives. The Service also provides a consultant service in blood grouping problems, sets up donor panels, provides blood collecting equipment, and performs routine tests.

Red Cross Service Corps

The Red Cross Service Corps comprises voluntary personnel who, after training, carry out a wide range of services. In Victoria, there are 105 service companies and thirty-four trained groups with a membership of 4,945. Members are trained in first aid and home nursing; lectures and demonstrations are given in resuscitation, and seminar and training sessions held for special assignments such as work in hospitals and disaster relief. Five major activities of the Service Corps are as follows:

Transport.—Voluntary drivers, many driving their own cars, take out-patients to and from hospitals and clinics, deliver blood to hospitals and clinics, take handicapped children to special centres and elderly folk on outings, and deliver meals to pensioners.

First Aid.—An important and traditional part of Red Cross work has always been to give first aid services. Members man first aid posts at disaster areas, at sporting and other similar functions, and at holiday resorts.

Community Services.—Assistance is given to local authorities, other organisations, and people in their own homes. This includes assistance to baby health centres with immunisation campaigns and to centres for the handicapped. In recent years much more has been done for the welfare of the sick and elderly in their own homes.

Hospital Services.—Various extra services are provided for patients including visiting, shopping, letter writing, distributing library books, and arranging flowers. Aides also work in casualty and out-patient departments, special clinics, or in wards and canteens.

Disaster Relief.—Members of specially trained teams staff Red Cross Centres during bushfires to assist with the care and feeding of fire-fighters and evacuees. They are also called on during searches for lost people, major accidents, and similar emergencies.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1969

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

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, medicinal, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	20	20	20
Number of Branches	1,131	1,120	1,112
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	106,132	104,455	103,077
Medical Services†	241,200	249,373	252,679
Hospital Benefits†	255,953	263,552	268,090
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	7,624	7,970	8,643
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	15,433	17,254‡	20,148
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	110	109	106
Number of Members	46,811	47,310	50,906
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	26,009	24,871	23,625
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	427,048	409,005	396,635
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,225	2,589	2,481
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows ..	846	608	783

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

‡ Revised.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,305	1,324	1,416
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	746	837	1,256
Medical Services Funds	7,087	7,477	7,786
Hospital Benefit Funds	5,622	7,018	8,207
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,414	1,351	1,324
Dividing and Other Societies	545	570	614
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	208	206	254
Total Receipts.. .. .	16,511	18,371	20,349
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	945	879	816
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	154	222	373
Medical Services Funds	6,377	6,814	7,141
Hospital Benefit Funds	5,052	6,080	7,259
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	1,148	1,119	1,310
Dividing and Other Societies	426	450	474
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	208	206	254
Total Expenditure	13,894	15,358	17,119
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	2,617	3,013	3,230

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	At 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	17,136	17,582	18,182
Whole of Life, Endowment and Other Assurance Funds	2,551	3,166	4,049
Medical Services Funds	2,153	2,816	3,461
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,556	4,495	5,442
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds	5,420	5,651	5,666
Dividing and Other Societies	1,096	1,215	1,355
Total Funds	31,912	34,925	38,155

* 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, medicinal, and hospital benefits during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1966	1967	1968
Sick Pay	559	549	544
Funeral Benefits	235	247	248
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	157	84	93
Whole of Life, Endowment and other Assurance Benefits*	61	153	238
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	2,845	3,127	3,355
Government Subsidy	2,867	2,909	3,041
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	3,417	4,207	5,249
Government Subsidy	1,069	1,064	1,070
Medicine	242	242	215

* 1966 figures included Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits only.

Dispensaries

At the end of 1967-68, thirty-five 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 1967-68 was 78,343. 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 1967-68 amounted to \$2,988,208 and \$574,024, respectively.

Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1967-68, 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 1967-68 was sixty-nine and their assets amounted to \$234,136.

Co-operative Societies

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

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 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 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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Divorces	315	436	472	507	594
Custody Applications	32	55	70	127	96
Other Matrimonial Causes ..	41	85	124	119	139
Motor Accident Claims	90	80	91	86	105
Workers Compensation Claims ..	56	35	42	45	40
Other Claims for Damages ..	34	41	35	32	36
Criminal Matters	480	537	560	590	612
Miscellaneous	910	966	915	876	791
Total	1,958	2,235	2,309	2,382	2,413

Further Reference, 1964

Commonwealth and State Taxation Law—Part II*Introduction*

The principles applied in the imposition of Federal income tax and its incidence upon residents of Victoria have been outlined on pages 590 to 594 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1969. That article indicates that there are several other Federal taxes, and, in addition, a number of State impositions which fall on Victorian residents either as such or as owners of property situated in Victoria. The most important of the other Federal impositions include gift duty, sales tax, pay-roll tax, and estate duty. Victorian State taxes consist primarily of stamp duties (including a duty on documents effecting gifts or settlements and a comprehensive receipts tax), probate (or death) duties, and land tax.

Gift Duty

Federal gift duty is imposed upon the value of any gift made by a person domiciled in Australia or upon the value of gifts made by any other person where the subject matter of the gift is situated in Australia at the time the gift is made. The relevant legislation defines "gift" in terms of a "disposition of property", an expression defined in wide terms and including any disposition without consideration in money or moneys worth passing between the donee and the donor. It embraces a number of transactions, the widest of these being or comprehending any transaction entered into by a person with the intent thereby to diminish the value of his own property and to increase the value of the property of another person. Unlike the State gift duty imposed in the form of a stamp duty, Federal gift duty legislation includes gifts of cash. The value of gifts which attract tax commences at \$4,000 and gifts of less than \$4,000 over a period of eighteen months are not the subject of the imposition. On the other hand, where a person has made a gift of property, the aggregate of which exceeds an amount of \$4,000 in any period of eighteen months, then the gift duty becomes payable. Gifts to a value exceeding \$4,000 but not exceeding \$20,000 attract gift duty at the rate of 3 per cent. Thereafter the rate rises upon a graduated scale to 27·9 per cent.

Sales Tax

Sales tax is imposed at varying rates upon the sale of goods or commodities on the basis of sale values prescribed in the Sales Tax Assessment Acts. Sales tax is imposed by nine separate Acts which together constitute a single scheme for the purpose of imposing a tax on prescribed types of goods in prescribed situations. The Acts cover a number of commercial situations including sales by importers, manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, and include the application of goods by those persons to their own use. It is not the purpose of the legislation that the retail price of goods should be increased by the incorporation in it of more than one amount of sales tax, and, to this end, the policy of the legislation is to raise the tax upon the last wholesale sale of goods; in other words, upon the sale to the retailer by the last wholesaler. At this stage, the liability to tax attaches and the appropriate rate of tax is applied to the "sale value". The legislation does not envisage aids to manufacture attracting sales tax and an extensive series of exemptions and classifications Acts determine which various categories of goods are to be exempt or conditionally exempt from sales tax.

Pay-roll Tax

Since 1941, the Federal Government has imposed a pay-roll tax on salaries and wages paid or payable by employers to their employees. The tax is imposed at a rate of 5 per cent on salaries and wages paid by all employers in Australia. The tax itself is a deduction in computing taxable income for the purposes of Federal income tax and in addition is subject to rebates in relation to export sales effected by employers.

By an amendment to the pay-roll tax legislation effected in 1961, an employer whose export sales increased above the average annual export sales made by him in the two year period ended 30 June 1960, is entitled to a proportionate rebate in pay-roll tax directly related to that increase. The rebate in fact received by the producer for export, being a rebate of pay-roll tax otherwise charged, is required to be added back into the assessable income of that producer for Federal income tax purposes.

Federal Estate Duty and State Probate Duty

Federal estate and State probate duty are here considered together as these two levies together represent death duties payable to both Federal and State authorities upon the estates of deceased persons. Under both systems of death duties, there are extensive definitions of what is embraced within the concept of dutiable property. These definitions include within the dutiable estate of a person dying domiciled either in Victoria or Australia as "notional estate" property in respect of which he has or had shortly prior to his death various powers or interests.

State probate duty is levied—

- (a) where the deceased died domiciled in Victoria, upon all property in Victoria and all personal property outside Victoria. A reduction of duty is made where duty is also paid in the place where the ex-Victorian personal property is located ;
- (b) where the deceased died domiciled out of Victoria, upon all property situate in Victoria. The rate of duty is determined by the extent of the total estate in and out of Victoria.

State probate duty is assessed upon a Final Balance which comprises property owned by the deceased and property deemed to form part of the estate of the deceased ("notional estate"). Notional estate includes gifts made within three years immediately preceding death, gifts made at any time which the donee is not completely free to enjoy within the three years immediately prior to death and the deceased's share of jointly owned property. However, where the jointly owned property is the matrimonial home and the survivor is the spouse of the deceased, the Final Balance will be reduced by an amount equal to the value of the share of the deceased, or \$15,000 whichever is the lesser. Special provisions are applicable, in the case of a person who died domiciled in Victoria, to insurance policies

which are on the life of the deceased, but which do not form part of his estate. There are also special provisions applicable to companies controlled by the deceased within the three years immediately prior to death, which make dutiable shares or debentures issued at any time since 1951 for less than full consideration, and the dividends or interest declared or paid during the last three years prior to death.

In most instances, superannuation which is payable to the widow or children under 21 years or persons wholly dependent on the deceased will not increase the Final Balance of the estate of a person who dies domiciled in Victoria. Where the deceased was domiciled out of Victoria, superannuation will not increase the Final Balance, irrespective of the relationship to the deceased of the payee.

There are four separate scales of duty, the application of which is determined by the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased. However, the rate selected from the appropriate scale is that applicable to the Final Balance, i.e., duty would be assessed in respect of a legacy at the rate applicable to the whole estate. No duty is payable upon an estate of less than \$12,000 which passes to the widow, widower, children under 21 years, wholly dependent adult children or the wholly dependent widowed mother of the deceased. In respect of this category of beneficiary the maximum rate of duty is 22½ per cent assessable on estates in excess of \$189,334.

Duty upon estates passing to beneficiaries in the foregoing category would be assessed as follows—

\$50,000 estate—Duty	\$3,850
\$75,000 estate—Duty	\$7,850
\$100,000 estate—Duty	\$13,100
\$125,000 estate—Duty	\$19,350
\$150,000 estate—Duty	\$27,850

The highest scale of duty terminates in a rate of 33 per cent which is assessed upon estates in excess of \$233,250.

There is also a Federal estate duty assessed on the net value of the estate less a statutory exemption which varies according to circumstances.

The most important aspects of Federal estate duty and State probate duty are the extended definition of notional estate in both cases, these notional estate provisions in both instances providing substantial extension to the general concept of the property otherwise regarded as owned by the deceased at the date of his death.

Victorian Stamp Duty, Including Duty on Documents Effecting Gifts or Settlement

The Victorian *Stamps Act* 1958 imposes a stamp duty upon many legal and commercial documents such as cheques and other bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, conveyances and transfers of land, transfers of marketable securities, leases of land, mortgages, bonds, debentures or covenants, hire purchase agreements, insurance

policies, and bookmakers certificates and betting tickets. A list of the principal dutiable classes of documents and the rates of duty is given elsewhere in this volume.

The duty on documents effecting a gift or a settlement is on a sliding scale and is considerably higher than where no gift or settlement is involved. For example, where the value of the property the subject of the gift or settlement does not exceed \$2,000, duty is imposed at a rate of 1·5 per cent ; where the value exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$60,000, the rate rises to 8·5 per cent ; where the value exceeds \$200,000 the rate is 22 per cent. In cases where there is no gift or settlement the duty (depending on the nature of the document) varies between 0·1 per cent and 1·5 per cent.

In 1967 amendments to the Stamps Act introduced a more comprehensive system of receipt duty. As from 1 February 1968, all amounts received by any person, firm or company are, unless specifically exempt, subject to duty at the rate of 1c in \$10 or part of \$10. In general a person not carrying on any trade, business or profession is exempt from receipt duty in respect of any individual payment which does not exceed \$10. Duty may be paid by making out a receipt and affixing to it an adhesive duty stamp or, if so authorised, by paying it to the Comptroller of Stamps on a periodical returns basis.

Conclusion

Victoria, for its own State purposes, has a probate duty and a stamp duty, including a duty on documents effecting gifts or settlements ; these are imposed substantially by two systems of legislation : on the one hand, the Administration and Probate Act and the Probate Duties Act, on the other hand, the Victorian Stamps Act. These Acts comprise the legislative requirements involving levies for State purposes except for other semi-government and municipal rating authorities which raise revenue within prescribed limits for their own purposes.

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 ; Taxation Law—Part I, 1969

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 Court (the criminal section of which was formerly called General Sessions), and the 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. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

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 County Court.

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

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages ..	24	26	28	30	28
For Trial	1,242	1,722	1,533	1,822	1,702
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six	1,045	1,314	1,155	951	1,292
By a Judge	496	509	606	598	517
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	144	122	123	122	76
Defendant	18	14	6	9	1
Amount Awarded \$'000	1,783	1,705	795	723	892
Writs of Summons Issued ..	5,542	5,816	5,804	4,020	4,640
Other Original Proceedings ..	315	347	300	133	165
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals) Heard and Determined—					
By Full Court	59	57	53	61	62
By a Judge	83	66	77	86	85

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, and in criminal cases 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. The County Court 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 Judge of the County Court, but in fact they never do. County Court judges 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. In 1969, there were twenty-two County Court Judges.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne, and visits 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 civil cases for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CIVIL CASES

Year	Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
		\$'000	\$'000
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
1968	2,266	9,772	1,330

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1964	3	14	744	761
1965	1	3	807	811
1966 .. ..	..	8	832	840
1967	3	9	786	798
1968	9	11	847	867

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 County Court. 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 602–603.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	197,073	201,095	207,727	204,336	208,682
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	10,220	8,849	20,146	20,340	20,800
Awarded .. \$'000	8,400	7,345	15,540	17,050	16,927
Other Cases—					
Eviction Cases*	3,043	3,254	3,551	3,233	3,250
Fraud Summonses	12,102	11,389	9,099	10,079	10,978
Garnishee Cases	19,176	20,684	20,047	20,851	20,272
Maintenance Cases	2,502	4,852	5,460	6,001	6,732
Show Cause Summonses ..	36,485	35,569	32,501	31,162	37,596
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	11	25	5	47	22
Miscellaneous	58,217	61,200	53,703	61,154	66,979
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,463	21,425	22,088	24,252	26,910

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 593.

* 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 superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

The number of bankruptcies, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1964 to 1968 and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30 June—	Bankruptcies and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Arrangements with Creditors without Sequestrations	Total
NUMBER			
1964	546	80	626
1965	541	72	613
1966	522	72	594
1967	496	63	559
1968	524	59	583
LIABILITIES (\$'000)			
1964	4,381	1,613	5,994
1965	4,690	1,653	6,343
1966	4,450	2,773	7,223
1967	7,106	2,051	9,157
1968	4,611	1,857	6,468
ASSETS (\$'000)			
1964	1,597	1,050	2,647
1965	1,043	1,045	2,088
1966	1,591	2,534	4,125
1967	2,713	1,172	3,885
1968	1,339	1,173	2,512

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 ..	535	6	541	507	7	514
Against Property ..	7,037	332	7,369	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	8,892	387	9,279	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.

† Revised.

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.

Warning Juvenile First Offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a juvenile court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or a guardian, who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and although divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned will offend again, it is still too early to make an accurate assessment. The reporting member continues to take an interest in the child until his future is assured, and in most cases, co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardian.

The following tables give details of police warnings during the years specified :

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence Group*	1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault†	8	..	9	..	10	..	12	..
Robbery with Violence	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sex	17	..	24	..	34	..	46	1
Breaking and Larceny‡	791	128	886	216	908	253	896	254
Other Offences ..	244	13	214	12	264	11	224	18
Total	1,060	141	1,133	228	1,219	264	1,178	273

* 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, 1967

Offence Group*	Age Last Birthday (Years)					Total
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over	
Assault† M	..	1	4	5	2	12
F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery with Violence M	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex M	1	2	9	23	11	46
F	..	1	..	..	..	1
Breaking and Larceny‡ M	125	186	307	221	57	896
F	15	25	92	99	23	254
Other Offences .. M	44	27	53	74	26	224
F	..	4	7	5	2	18
Total ..	185	246	472	427	121	1,451

* † ‡ 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 596.

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	6
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
Adjourned 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 1964 to 1968, 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
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
1968	1,635	766	2,401	31	5	36

* The number of inquests shown for 1964 is of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1968	22	4	26	9	1	10

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions (now the County Courts) 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 Dangerous, etc., Driving	56	..	56	54	..	54
Miscellaneous Offences†	109	1	110	108	1	109
	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 nearly one hundred years' operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into force on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the Chairman being a County Court Judge. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and moneys incurred or accruing under it are paid into the Licensing Fund into which was also paid the amount standing to the credit of

the Licensing Fund established under the *Licensing Act 1958*. A completely new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the moneys remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the moneys therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the consolidated revenue.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1964 to 1968 are shown below:

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	7,005	7,525	8,031	8,960	9,710
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	68	65	67	66	77
Total	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	112	112	111	111	111
Compensation ..	5	4	5	3	12
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. ..	289	308	308	322	363
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,639	7,139	7,648	8,563	9,276
Total	7,093	7,610	8,118	9,046	9,807

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Hotel	1,567	1,552	1,548	1,539	1,541
Registered Club	265	275	293	301	309
Retailed Bottled Liquor	472	494	511	531	552
Spirit Merchant	64	64	65	65	67
Australian Wine	36	31	28	25	18
Railway Refreshment Room	20	20	17	17	15
Vignerons	11	11	10	9	9
Brewer	6	6	6	7	7
Restaurant	59	79	90	94	105
Cabaret .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	2,500	2,532	2,568	2,588	2,625

Further References, 1965-67

Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and 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 totalisators 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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31 July—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
RACING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	66	65	65	65	66
Other Courses	330	322	342	358	356
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	497	500	494	490	507
Other Courses	2,450	2,215	2,334	2,443	2,481
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	1,755	1,951	1,967	1,957	2,023
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	788	956	1,089	1,158	1,228
TROTTING					
Number of Meetings—					
Metropolitan Courses	37	36	37	37	37
Other Courses	175	183	189	188	187
Number of Events—					
Metropolitan Courses	259	252	259	272	259
Other Courses	1,090	1,241	1,427	1,419	1,423
Amount of Stakes—					
Metropolitan Courses .. (\$'000)	377	382	440	482	468
Other Courses .. (\$'000)	236	322	438	463	516

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 improve the ratio of one policeman to about 700 population. 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.

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 1968, 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 while under the influence of liquor (so that control is impaired) an offence.

The creation of a new statutory offence in February 1966 of driving a motor car while 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, Tanzania, 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 selected from members 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 4,241,687 in 1968-69 and collections amounted to \$89m in the same period.

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Authorised Strength	4,409	4,470	4,572	4,620	4,731
Actual Strength*	4,330	4,405	4,402	4,577	4,687
C.I.B., etc.†	601	644	644	649	657
Police-women	60	58	61	61	64
Cadets	59	61	127	134	138
Reservists	150	135	119	106	84

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

† Criminal Investigation Bureau, Plain Clothes Police, and Scientific Section.

Further References, 1961-69

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1968

The estimated value of non-government building approved in the City of Melbourne during the year ended 30 June 1968 was \$49.9m of which \$48.5m was for new buildings and \$1.4m for alterations and additions. Eighteen houses and 1,350 flats were approved during that period.

The City Council has provided the following list of major non-government buildings (of over \$1m each) under construction in the City of Melbourne at 30 September 1968:

Alquay Pty Ltd, 486-492 Bourke Street

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111-137 William Street
Capital and Countries (Vic.) Pty Ltd, 455-457 Little Collins Street

Cinema Centre (Hoyts), 134-144 Bourke Street

Colonial Mutual Life Association, 363-367 Little Collins Street

Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd, 457-471 Bourke Street

Farrer House Ltd, 24-28 Collins Street

Freemasons Association, 300-336 Victoria Parade

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Pty Ltd, 57-59 Exhibition Street

National Bank, 16-20 Lansdowne Street

Regents Park Land Pty Ltd, 170-176 William Street

Two-O-One Spring Street Pty. Ltd., 199-207 Spring Street

Victoria Insurance Co Ltd, 42-52 Market Street

The following major non-government buildings were recorded by the Melbourne City Council as completed during the year ended 30 September 1968:

Australian Mutual Provident Society, 344-350 Collins Street

A.N.Z. Bank-Stock Exchange, 351-357 Collins Street

Australian Plaster Industries Ltd, 348-358 La Trobe Street

Princes Gate Project, 135-155 Flinders Street

S.L.B. Properties, 173-181 Elizabeth Street

Swanston Motels Ltd, 701-713 Swanston Street

Building Trends in Melbourne since 1961

Introduction

The significant growth in building activity in Melbourne since 1961 has been related to demand based on growth of population. Between 30 June 1961 and 1969 the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division increased by 19·5 per cent, compared with an increase of only 7·0 per cent for the rest of the State. (For a map of the Melbourne Statistical Division see pocket inside back cover.) The increase in population has meant an increase in the number of consumers and hence, in addition to dwellings, there has been a need to construct factories, shops, offices, and public buildings. Over the same period, the local production of building materials has increased significantly as has the labour force employed in building.

The most intensive activity in building construction since 1961 in the Melbourne Statistical Division has been in the construction of dwellings—both houses and flats. In addition there has been a considerable increase in the building of offices, business and educational premises.

Trends in Dwelling Construction

The most significant trend in the construction of dwellings since 1961 has been the increase in the number of flats compared with houses. A comparison of flat completion figures for the Melbourne Statistical Division for the whole period 1961–69 is not possible due to changes in statistical boundaries. However, for those years for which comparisons are possible, 1966–67 to 1968–69, the percentage of flats completed in the Melbourne Statistical Division to the total of flats completed in Victoria is in excess of 90 per cent. The following table summarises the position for Victoria for the period 1961–69 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED 1961–69

Year Ended 30 June—	Houses	Flats	Total Houses and Flats
1961	22,094	4,183	26,277
1962	18,969	4,070	23,039
1963	20,328	3,772	24,100
1964	22,799	4,270	27,069
1965	22,821	8,674	31,495
1966	20,929	9,506	30,435
1967	22,126	10,138	32,264
1968	21,592	12,686	34,278
1969	22,731	13,775	36,506

Within Melbourne the most intensive development of flats has occurred in the eastern and south-eastern suburbs, especially in the municipalities of Caulfield, Malvern, Hawthorn, and Camberwell, as well as in the inner local government areas of Prahran, Melbourne, and St Kilda.

Housing, on the other hand, has grown mainly in the new outer areas. The most important areas for development have been in the eastern municipalities of Waverley, Doncaster and Templestowe, Nunawading, and Knox; in the south-eastern municipalities, especially Frankston, Springvale, Moorabbin, and Flinders; in the western municipalities of Keilor and Sunshine, and in the northern municipalities of Heidelberg and Broadmeadows. The following table shows the rank order of local government areas where the greatest number of new dwellings were built in the year ended 30 June 1969 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION : NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMPLETED DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969 : TEN MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES

Houses		Flats	
Municipality	Number	Municipality	Number
Waverley	1,596	Caulfield	1,720
Doncaster and Templestowe	1,458	Melbourne	935
Knox	1,019	Prahran	773
Nunawading	916	St Kilda	745
Springvale	843	Hawthorn	575
Frankston	833	Nunawading	574
Whittlesea	762	Northcote	506
Keilor	711	Moorabbin	426
Broadmeadows	696	Malvern	420
Lillydale	634	Camberwell	394

A significant reason for the change in building activity has been the entry of the Housing Commission into flat building. In the inner suburbs extensive redevelopment in the form of multi-storey flat blocks has been undertaken by the Housing Commission. Because the costs of slum reclamation average between \$140,000 and \$150,000 per acre, multi-storey redevelopment is the most economic form of development. Slum reclamation has occurred mainly in Prahran, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, and Melbourne. To 30 June 1969, the Housing Commission has built 11,182 flats in the Melbourne Statistical Division, mainly in the inner suburbs.

While the desire for a detached house and garden is still strong in Melbourne, the increased journey to work and the increased cost of commuting which accompany the development of housing in the outer suburbs have motivated a significant movement back to suburbs closer to the centre of the city.

A perceptible preference by young people, including young married couples, to live nearer their place of work is another factor accounting for the trend towards flats. Flats and home units, because they ease domestic maintenance, are also becoming increasingly popular with elderly people.

Another contributing factor in the increasing popularity of flats in metropolitan Melbourne has been the enactment of the strata titles legislation of 1967 which enables the issue of titles to units of strata subdivision.

Trends in Commercial Buildings

The growth of the regional shopping centres serving the northern, southern, and eastern suburbs has been very important during this period. The first to open was Chadstone in 1960; later there followed Northland at Preston in 1966, Eastland at Ringwood in 1967, and Southland at Cheltenham in 1968. Statistics illustrating features of the regional shopping centres are included in the table below:

MELBOURNE—REGIONAL SHOPPING CENTRES

Centre and Year Opened	Original Investment	Area	No. of Shops	Estimated Population in Trading Area	Parking Facilities—No. of Car Spaces
	\$m	acres			
Chadstone .. 1960	14	30	83	237,000	3,250
Northland .. 1966	18	44	60*	393,000	4,000
Eastland .. 1967	14	15	40	145,000	1,300
Southland .. 1968	20	27	70	250,000	2,400

* Northland also has a general market area.

In attempting to provide an attractive and complete shopping environment, with free parking facilities, these regional centres have generally decreased dependence on the suburban shopping areas and perhaps, to a lesser extent, on the smaller "corner" shops.

In the centre of the city two important building trends are obvious. The first is the growth of composite buildings, incorporating for example, office space, car park, restaurants, retailing facilities, and sometimes dwellings. Economically this range of functions helps to offset the effects of rising rents in the city centre which accompany the rising land values. They also express the need to provide increased parking facilities and compact commercial functions in a city centre which is becoming increasingly congested. The other noticeable development in the central area has been the opening of shopping arcades with various types of small shops. The most recently opened was the London Arcade in December 1968.

Factory development has continued in the northern, eastern, and western areas of the metropolis. While there is still considerable light industry in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, and Fitzroy, the most important large developments since 1961 have occurred in Altona, Broadmeadows, and Dandenong. Here land is available for expansion; proximity to the port of Melbourne is maintained; and products can be distributed both within the metropolitan area and the remainder of the State.

Further References 1961-69; 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; Housing For Aged Persons, 1969

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

General

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. A major consolidation and amendment of the legislation occurred in 1961. This principal Act was substantially amended early in 1968 to include the following main objectives:

- (1) To increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board;
- (2) to increase the Board's responsibilities, including the preparation of statements of planning policies;
- (3) to set up a State Planning Council;
- (4) to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities;
- (5) to provide for a tribunal to hear and determine town planning appeals;
- (6) to extend the metropolitan planning area and define more satisfactorily the relationship for planning between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, as the metropolitan planning authority, and metropolitan councils; and
- (7) to improve the provisions of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

The concept of a statement of planning policy will provide physical planning authorities with a co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals.

In regard to the State Planning Council, the Act prescribes that one of the two functions of the State Planning Council shall be to co-ordinate planning, by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities, of future works and developments for which they are individually responsible. The other function of the Council is to act as consultant and advisor to the Town and Country Planning Board in any statement of planning policy prepared by the Board, and in any other matter involving the interests of the State when regional or other planning schemes are prepared. Every responsible authority, including regional authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, is to have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area.

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 importance 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. The Board has prepared eighteen planning schemes which have been approved by the Governor in Council, and is currently preparing a further twenty planning schemes including a scheme for the township of Simpson in the Western District.

Planning at Simpson

The expansion of the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission's Heytesbury Land Settlement project, involving some 100,000 acres, focused attention on the ability of the existing small township of Simpson, first established in 1956 when the project was commenced, to support the anticipated rural development.

Simpson, with a population of about eighty persons, is located in the heart of the project area 15 miles south-east of Cobden, at the junction of the Cobden-Lavers Hill Road with the Princetown Road. The town is typical of a number of small rural centres in the Western District and other parts of Victoria. It is envisaged that 500 dairy farms will be established in the district by 1972. At present 265 farms are occupied, and the rural population numbers about 1,400.

As a preliminary to the formulation of planning proposals, the Board carried out a study over a wide area including a number of neighbouring towns. The study was designed to establish, in view of the existence of several towns within a range of some 30 miles, the justification for a rural centre providing the goods, services, and social and cultural opportunities for an increasing rural population, and serving as a processing centre for the increased rural produce. The survey entailed an analysis of the services already provided by the existing townships of Colac, Camperdown, Cobden, and Timboon. It was then possible to isolate those functions the new township of Simpson could usefully provide and the employment opportunities that would be created.

The growth of the town has been planned in three stages, the first stage catering for a population of 500 people by 1972. Towns of this size, and even some much larger, have for many years shown little or no population increase. The town of Simpson is being established in the face of these trends, and therefore there must be some reservations about its future. Nevertheless, the demand for a local centre and attendant amenities can be fairly clearly established because of the comparative remoteness of the project area from other rural settlements. Educational, recreational, religious, and minor business and service facilities will certainly be needed, while the existence of the large cheese factory is an assurance of reasonable stability.

Planning in the Latrobe Valley

One of the most important schemes prepared by the Board and approved in 1951 was the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme. This Scheme embraces an area of 334 sq miles, 90 per cent of which covers the brown coal resources of Victoria. This national asset has been safeguarded through implementing the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act.

The rapid expansion of the activities of the State Electricity Commission in the Morwell area, including the construction of the large power house at Hazelwood, necessitated a review of the housing needs in the Latrobe Valley. As a result of this it was decided to construct a new township at Hazelwood to provide for a population of about 5,000 people by 1971 and capable of later expansion, when this became necessary, for a population of about 40,000 people.

The Hazelwood Joint Planning Scheme, prepared by a joint committee comprising representatives of the Housing Commission and the Morwell Shire Council, was approved by the Governor in Council on 17 November 1964. The planning scheme area is located in the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges four miles south of Morwell. In April 1965 the Government decided to honour the memory of Sir Winston Churchill by naming the proposed new town, Churchill.

The site chosen for Churchill meets the requirements of proximity to employment, and does not overlie any economically workable coal deposits. The site is also free from industry and it has the scenic advantage of overlooking the large cooling water storage lake associated with the power station.

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 before 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 and 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 who is responsible for the whole job.

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 1964-65 to 1968-69:

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
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
1969	339,110	221,561	44,913	605,584

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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 and 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	184,984	183,625	195,968	212,545	241,646
Flats	54,164	45,090	71,220	90,644	96,935
Shops	16,016	18,248	23,010	13,627	24,329
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	6,016	4,993	6,916	8,285	20,708
Factories	60,222	68,112	52,601	54,654	54,419
Offices	30,862	36,100	56,312	28,984	34,699
Other Business Premises	15,102	18,500	16,832	31,858	21,855
Educational	24,782	30,839	35,604	35,419	44,905
Religious	3,632	3,536	3,554	2,484	2,916
Health	7,084	18,703	15,646	9,538	14,660
Entertainment and Recreation	5,314	5,643	7,714	7,501	7,205
Miscellaneous	11,686	17,348	24,515	9,325	11,728
Total	419,864	450,737	509,892	504,864	576,005

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	185,692	184,060	203,556	208,097	230,420
Flats	47,564	52,663	55,958	80,541	90,085
Shops	11,518	14,629	21,810	16,701	21,284
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	3,398	5,982	5,103	7,965	6,490
Factories	54,612	58,876	66,199	55,096	56,137
Offices	34,082	24,590	46,420	48,716	53,390
Other Business Premises	18,596	13,176	16,198	13,493	21,370
Educational	17,394	29,127	26,968	37,140	42,029
Religious	5,380	3,492	3,262	3,518	3,188
Health	8,848	11,149	10,631	10,751	10,352
Entertainment and Recreation	7,858	4,668	4,691	4,778	9,714
Miscellaneous	7,338	12,963	11,147	10,574	33,667
Total	402,280	415,375	471,943	497,370	578,126

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 table above.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$443,905,000 at 30 June 1968 to \$451,906,000 at 30 June 1969.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Houses	186,452	183,444	202,166	211,611	233,502
Flats	53,872	49,964	63,752	81,592	99,709
Shops	12,582	19,676	19,387	18,764	18,917
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. ..	4,942	5,566	5,413	7,869	10,137
Factories	51,962	65,875	58,953	59,446	55,157
Offices	31,948	44,122	48,343	41,849	48,879
Other Business Premises ..	17,106	14,956	15,216	21,108	30,879
Educational	21,558	26,735	29,053	40,202	42,040
Religious	4,732	3,837	3,674	3,072	3,119
Health	10,988	11,834	13,693	15,844	15,437
Entertainment and Recreation ..	6,382	4,198	5,942	7,420	8,484
Miscellaneous	10,972	12,195	21,810	16,973	14,115
Total	413,496	442,402	487,402	525,750	580,375

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 1964-65 to 1968-69. 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 122-3), 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 *						
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	13,587	15,545	11,798	6,925	8,416
1969	17,829	13,121	17,085	12,885	7,511	8,567
REMAINDER OF THE STATE *						
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
1969	5,752	996	5,646	890	3,779	591
STATE TOTAL						
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
1969	23,581	14,117	22,731	13,775	11,290	9,158

* Figures subsequent to 30 June 1966, 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 1964-65 to 1968-69:

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*			
					By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Total Private	
COMMENCED								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,549	31,903	3,246	35,149	37,698
COMPLETED								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,251	30,914	3,341	34,255	36,506
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD								
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
1969	..	..	..	2,102	14,292	4,054	18,346	20,448

* 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 1964-65 to 1968-69 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30 June—				New Houses					
				Brick, Concrete, and Stone	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED									
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
1969	..	..	..	538	20,266	1,085	1,566	126	23,581
COMPLETED									
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
1969	..	..	..	531	19,228	1,218	1,594	160	22,731
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD									
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
1969	..	..	..	519	8,108	894	1,699	70	11,290

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS COMMENCED, 1958-59 TO 1967-68

For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

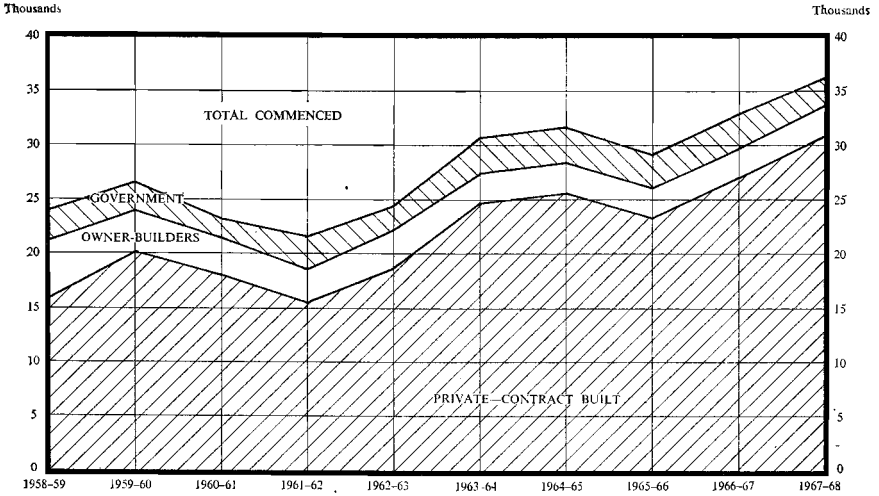


FIGURE 11.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS, 1958-59 TO 1967-68

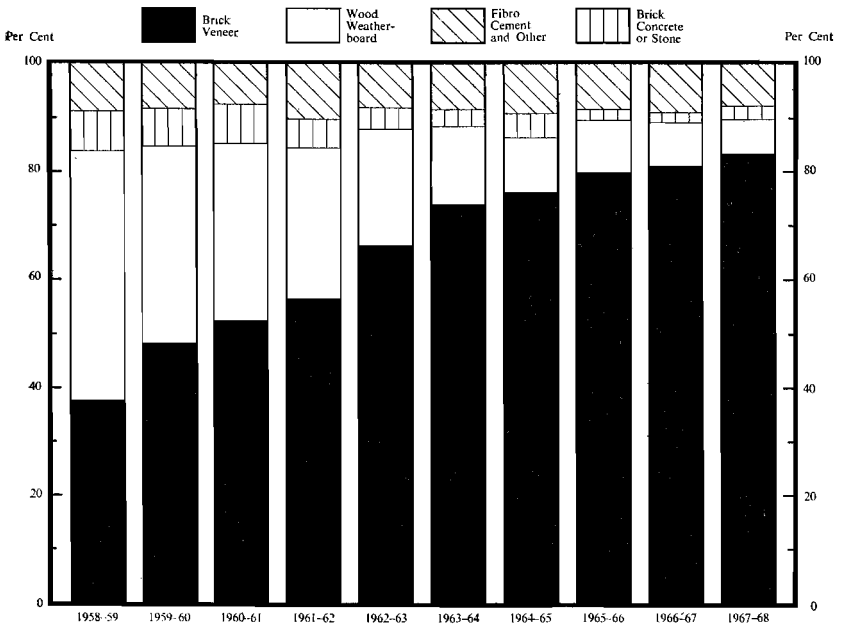


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

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 Homes Savings Grant Act, and the Housing Loans Insurance Act under which the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established. 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 1967-68 (\$33,000,000) were \$23,100,000 to the Housing Commission, Victoria, and \$9,900,000 to the Home Builders' Account.

In addition to the "new" loan moneys of \$9,900,000, an amount of \$5,295,000 became available for lending from the Home Builders' Account during 1967-68 from surpluses resulting from the revolving nature of the Home Builders' Account. Co-operative terminating housing societies in Victoria were advanced \$16,307,425 from the Home Builders' Account during 1967-68.

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 \$765,534 were made by the Commonwealth in 1967-68.

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. At 10 July 1969 the long-term bond rate was 6 per cent per annum.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1968 are summarised as follows:

1945 <i>Agreement</i> —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 <i>Agreement</i> —1 July 1956 to 30 June 1968	
	\$
Loan Funds Advanced	304,200,000
Loan Funds Allocated to State Housing Commission	216,880,000
Loan Funds Allocated to Home Builders' Account	87,320,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	114,031,366
Supplementary Advances Made by Commonwealth for Housing for Defence Forces ..	18,239,455
	No.
Dwellings Completed by State Housing Commission	29,767
Dwellings Completed or Purchased under Home Builders' Account	18,196

War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1968, 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* 1962-1968. 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 \$8,000 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				
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
1968	187	1,046	321	1,554	81,251	9,894	20,298	1,532

* Includes excess instalment payments.

Homes Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Homes 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 1964–1968* which 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 in an approved form and held over a period of at least three years immediately before the date the contract to buy or build the home was made, or the building of the home began. 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 value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$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 designated as Home Savings Accounts with trading banks, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Homes Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1965-66 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOMES SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS

Year	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1965-66 ..	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184
1966-67 ..	9,902	8,929	3,928	440	3,891
1967-68 ..	11,329	10,717	4,527	422	4,470

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—HOMES SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of Acquisition	1966-67		1967-68	
	Applications Approved	Total Value	Applications Approved	Total Value
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of House* ..	4,725	48,411	5,992	62,550
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit ..	35	352	60	638
Built under Contract ..	3,703	41,827	4,084	47,956
Owner-built ..	466	4,917†	581	6,509†
Total All Homes ..	8,929	95,507	10,717	117,654

* 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 values of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were \$10,696 and \$10,978, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOMES 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.	\$	\$
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
1967-68 ..	8,341	1,544	832	10,717	7,182	1,542

* 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 experimental scheme consists of 350 flats, of which about 100

are being 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 of up to \$30,000. The maximum loan to valuation ratio is 95 per cent for loans up to \$15,000 in amount for houses. For other loans the maximum is 90 per cent. Prior to March 1969 the maximum amount of loan was \$20,000.

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum (increased from $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum in November 1968) and the maximum period for repayment is forty years (increased from thirty-five years in July 1968). 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, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds. The last two classes were added in November 1968.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November 1965.

During 1967-68, 2,251 loans for \$17.7m were insured in Victoria. At 30 June 1968, loans insured in Victoria since inception aggregated 3,384 for \$26.3m.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68:

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division*	1,552	1,674	1,530	1,685	1,349
Remainder of State*	772	1,014	1,156	1,431	865
State Total	2,324	2,688	2,686	3,116	2,214
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division*	1,452	1,419	1,168	1,276	1,483
Remainder of State*	1,026	1,179	1,007	603	612
State Total	2,478	2,598	2,175	1,879	2,095

* Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Rentals	12,024	12,360	12,983	14,241	15,044
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	2,221	2,525	2,460	1,830	1,628
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	258	375	329	273	233
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	1,672	1,756	1,762	1,806	1,826
Sundry	179	290	161	161	148
Miscellaneous	88	97	126	281	230
Total Revenue	16,442	17,404	17,822	18,592	19,108
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales ..	5,469	5,672	5,574	5,907	6,268
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	1,690	1,800	1,834	1,898	1,967
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	3	3
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	8	8	8
Administration— General	883	868	1,050	1,153	1,222
House and Land Sales	467	574	611	657	720
Rates—Less Amount Capitalised	1,990	2,026	2,057	2,255	2,407
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	2,104	2,222	2,463	2,507	2,554
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	15	44	21	13	27
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	482	479	485	477	469
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,649	1,711	1,561	1,190	527
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve	991	1,090	992	1,000	993
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works..	..	300	300	300	600
Other	458	498	615	737	775
Total Expenditure	16,214	17,300	17,574	18,106	18,540
Surplus	228	104	247	486	568
Fixed Assets at 30 June	216,646	231,762	243,762	262,665	275,293
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*— Government Advances	288,815	313,478	335,849	357,184	379,043
Debenture Issues	864	600	600	600	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	871	998	1,564	1,914	2,846

* 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 1968, one hundred and eleven houses in provincial centres and forty-five houses on settlements and reserves had been provided.

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 administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and now administers land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act 1959*. During the year 1967-68, forty houses were erected. At 30 June 1968, a total of 3,309 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945, and eleven were still under construction.

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.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1968, and subsisting totalled 3,406 on the security of first mortgages and 1,915 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$22m and \$2.2m, 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 1968, there were twenty-one approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 252, the amount involved being \$428,748.

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 1964 to 1968:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	At 30 June—				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Societies Registered ..	No.	797	871	902	1,070	1,126
Members Registered ..	No.	47,803	48,948	49,610	54,012	54,340
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	2,249,624	2,369,745	2,529,821	2,783,681	2,888,262
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	228	240	253	278	289
Advances Approved ..	No.	41,419	42,850	43,882	45,594	46,165
" "	\$m	210	224	232	250	265
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	581	617	648	678	689
" "	\$m	161	168	175	180	180
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,246	2,260	2,190	2,353	2,679
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	947	969	965	1,074	1,297
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	50	59	68	77	87
Dwelling Houses Completed to Date ..	No.	49,504	53,060	56,088	59,508	63,255
Dwelling Houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	3,123	2,651	2,111	2,355	2,142

Further Reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to 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.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1968 may be found on page 692.

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 1964-65 to 1968-69, 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—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies	85,994	78,224	80,024	89,737	100,234
Life Insurance Offices ..	5,822	6,562	6,694	7,071	9,243
Friendly Societies ..	472	814	645	763	1,049
Building Societies ..	2,014	2,570	3,440	5,984	11,855
Government Instrumentalities	22,880	20,266	20,239	16,778	15,952
Total ..	117,182	108,436	111,043	120,332	138,333

9

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 gatherer 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	206.9	231.6	256.4	286.7	317.9
Interest, etc., Received ..	9.7	10.9	12.4	13.2	13.8
Public Enterprises' Income ..	92.9	106.6	109.1	120.0	122.7
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities ..	183.3	187.4	209.1	229.2	262.7
Total Receipts	492.9	536.5	587.0	649.2	717.2
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	262.8	287.7	323.7	354.1	395.7
Subsidies	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.5	4.1
Interest, etc., Paid	129.1	139.9	150.3	162.0	175.3
Overseas Grants	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.4
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.6
Surplus on Current Account ..	96.6	103.3	106.3	126.0	134.8
Total Outlay	492.9	536.5	587.0	649.2	717.2

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances ..	34.9	37.8	47.5	48.9	56.2
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities Other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	75.4	86.9	103.2	117.6	147.3
Overseas	4.8	-5.1	-6.1	-16.7	-24.7
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	68.8	66.4	75.0	90.6	77.0
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities ..	24.8	31.5	30.9	28.6	33.2
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities ..	27.8	34.8	36.9	42.8	51.4
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	96.6	103.3	106.3	126.0	134.8
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions) ..	26.1	42.2	31.0	41.7	37.8
Reduction in Cash and Bank Balances	-0.6	4.4	12.5	-12.3	-2.2
Total Sources of Funds ..	358.4	402.2	437.3	467.1	510.8

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—*continued*
(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	342.2	375.9	412.5	443.0	479.0
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	-3.7	-0.1	-4.0	-1.9	-4.9
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	-1.0	2.0	2.3	0.9	2.5
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	21.0	24.3	26.6	25.2	34.2
Total Uses of Funds ..	358.4	402.2	437.3	467.1	510.8

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.

Before 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 1968, out of loan programmes amounting to \$8,134m, the Commonwealth has provided \$2,187m 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 1963-64 to 1967-68, particulars of grants paid to Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE* (\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	3,700	3,938	4,225	4,524	4,885
General Revenue Grants ..	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790	233,091
Additional Assistance Grants ..	10,280	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	22,824	25,576	27,508	29,443	31,286
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, etc.	50	308	169	110	10
Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..	..	712	1,567	1,192	1,382
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave ..	‡	1	..	..	..
Grants to Universities ..	9,926	10,386	12,496	14,461	17,164
Colleges of Advanced Education ..	..	..	..	2,213	5,465
Teachers Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	500
Research Grants ..	..	..	331	607	770
Science Laboratories ..	..	2,800	2,799	2,799	3,553
Technical Training ..	..	2,826	336	3,050	5,091
Tobacco Industry Extension Services	16	..	..	..	..
Dairy Industry Extension Services	178	178	..	..	..
Extension of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	120	132	298§	508	667
Minor Agricultural Research ..	14	12	..	..	..
Salinity Reduction—River Murray ..	..	..	..	..	600
Road Safety Practices ..	20	20	20	23	23
Natural Disaster Payments ..	..	20	40	..	5,291
Housekeeper Services ..	8	8	8	8	8
Blood Transfusion Services ..	122	128	144	276	176
Water Resources ..	..	90	80	77	131
Total ..	210,994	223,138	246,197	272,335	314,347

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments under the provisions of the *Railway Standardisation (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958* and repayable loans.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Under \$500.

§ 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.

At the Premiers' Conference in June 1969, it was decided that the financial assistance grants arrangements would be reviewed by the Commonwealth and the States during 1969-70 with a view to new arrangements coming into effect as from 1 July 1970.

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 *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 which expired on 30 June 1969, grants totalling \$750m were paid to the States for roads during the five year period 1964-65 to 1968-69 on the basis that Tasmania received 5 per cent and that, of the remainder, one third was 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. Victoria's share of this grant for 1968-69 was \$33.1m.

Commonwealth payments to be made to the States for roads expenditure during the five year period as from 1 July 1969 were announced at a special Premiers' Conference held in March 1969.

In considering the new arrangements the Commonwealth was assisted by the information and advice furnished by the Bureau of Roads, which was set up following the 1964 review of roads arrangements to undertake a thorough survey and appraisal of the existing roads system and anticipated roads requirements. The Commonwealth accepted the Bureau's assessment that, provided funds were applied economically, expenditure considerably higher than at present could be undertaken during the next five years. On this basis provision has been made in the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 for grants totalling \$1,252.1m to be paid to the States for roads over the five year period commencing on 1 July 1969.

An aim of the new arrangements is to bring the distribution more closely into accord with the relative needs for roads expenditure. The Commonwealth, however, recognised the problems that could be created for some States by too rapid a change from the distribution formula which had applied over the previous five years. The total grant of \$1,252.1m is thus divided into two parts. The principal grant totalling \$1,200m is distributed by giving equal weight to the distribution under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 and to the distribution indicated by the Bureau of Roads analysis of the relative needs for roads expenditure. Of this grant, Victoria will receive \$38.2m in 1969-70 and a total of \$254.4m during the quinquennium.

Supplementary payments of \$9m to South Australia, \$40.8m to Western Australia, and \$2.3m to Tasmania will account for the balance of \$52.1m to be distributed during the five year period.

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 before 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.

The level of Commonwealth grants for recurrent purposes during the triennium was increased under the provisions of the *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act (No. 2)* 1967 which made the legislative changes necessary to give effect to the decision by the Commonwealth to support, and contribute to, higher academic salaries in universities from 1 July 1967. The *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1968 was enacted to make minor technical changes to the 1966 Act relating to the building programmes of certain universities. The effect of these Acts was to increase Commonwealth payments during the triennium to \$182.5m.

Victoria's share of this assistance for 1968-69 was \$12.1m for recurrent expenditures and \$7.1m 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 1968-69 was \$3.2m for recurrent expenditures and \$2.4m 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. Victoria's share of this assistance for 1968-69 was \$3.1m.

The grants are applicable to both government and non-government schools. During 1968-69 \$1.7m was spent on science laboratories and equipment in government schools and \$1.2m was paid to non-government schools for similar purposes.

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 1968-69, Victoria received \$1.6m 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 1968-69, Victoria's share was \$1.6m.

Research Grants

From 1965-66, the Commonwealth has made grants to the States for research projects, selected on the basis of relative merit, to be carried out in any academic field by individuals or research teams.

As recommended by the Australian Research Grants Committee, the Commonwealth agreed to make up to \$9m available to the States for the financing of research programmes over the three calendar years 1967 to 1969. Victoria's share for 1968-69 was \$0.7m.

Grants for Independent Schools

The Commonwealth has agreed to contribute, as from January 1970, towards the running costs of independent schools throughout Australia. This assistance will take the form of an annual per pupil subsidy at the rates of \$35 per primary pupil and \$50 per secondary pupil. The estimated amount payable for the year 1969-70 is \$16m, Victoria's share being \$5.2m.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in issues of the *Year Book* before 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 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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)
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
1968	601,328	604,122	— 2,794	64,198*

* Of this amount, \$57,372,000 was provided from Loan Fund and \$6,826,000 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue: Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1963–64 to 1967–68:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND: REVENUE (\$'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Taxation*	101,515	115,642	123,454	140,656	158,953
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	92,376	102,027	99,673	104,989	98,786
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	1,743	2,408	2,037	3,160	3,342
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage .. .	11,147	11,865	13,102	13,767	14,022
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, etc.)	9,334	9,964	11,051	11,965	13,057
State Coal Mine	504	461	404	392	282
Other	610	691	505	623	338
Total	115,715	127,416	126,773	134,897	129,827
Lands—					
Sales	423	430	526	402	484
Rents	1,302	1,416	1,609	1,739	1,886
Forestry	4,705	5,153	5,560	5,758	5,710
Other	468	933	959	1,074	1,064
Total	6,898	7,933	8,654	8,973	9,144
Interest, n.e.i.	17,289	19,064	20,735	22,694	24,137
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
General Revenue	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790	233,091
Additional Financial Assistance	10,280	..	..	..	..
Colleges of Advanced Education	..	..	..	1,302	2,788
Water Resources Investigations	..	90	80	77	131
Total	174,017	176,094	196,256	214,424	240,264
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	2,868	2,739	3,013	3,240	3,181
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	132	237	280	110	193
Other	262	550	630	539	863
Total	3,262	3,526	3,923	3,889	4,237
Fees and Fines	5,639	6,998	7,754	8,983	9,834
All Other†	20,035‡	23,995§	21,004	25,078	24,932
Grand Total	444,369	480,668	508,554	559,595	601,328

* For details of total taxation collections see page 651.

† 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 1963–64 to 1967–68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	65,755	70,594	76,650	82,704	90,111
Exchange	2,380	2,529	2,344	2,238	1,579
Debt Redemption	14,364	15,564	16,514	17,602	18,620
Other	340	371	431	456	464
	82,839	89,057	95,940	103,000	110,774
Less Chargeable to Railways		3,186	4,031	4,891	5,747
Total	82,839	85,871	91,909	98,109	105,027
Business Undertakings—					
Railways*	86,317	96,377	98,909	101,937	104,219
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights	1,341	1,408	1,395	1,459	1,686
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage	8,336	8,926	9,419	10,079	10,572
State Coal Mine	811	791	711	697	604
Other	423	449	436	339	274
Total	97,228	107,951	110,870	114,511	117,355
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	84,595	91,333	101,533	111,540	127,171
Technical Schools	18,822	20,803	23,770	27,711	33,286
Universities	6,209	8,908	10,527	12,480	13,576
Libraries, Art Galleries, etc.	2,106	2,200	2,412	2,763	3,034
Agricultural Education, Research, etc.	1,682	1,775	1,866	1,857	1,765
Other	190	180	180	365	590
Public Health and Recreation	6,375	6,964	7,425	8,121	8,763
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	34,205	36,865	40,650	44,800	46,305
Mental	15,865	16,914	18,506	19,819	21,254
Child Welfare	4,023	4,392	4,865	5,339	5,956
Other	942	966	1,030	1,042	1,142
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	4,567	4,752	4,956	5,376	5,594
Police	19,046	20,068	21,038	23,009	25,024
Penal Establishments	2,811	3,003	2,916	3,299	3,643
Public Safety	56	62	74	62	66
Total	201,495	219,184	241,748	267,585	297,169
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works, n.e.i.	3,849	4,126	4,446	4,768	5,107
Lands and Survey	3,533	3,522	3,775	4,094	4,281
Agriculture	5,104	5,464	5,772	6,397	6,813
Forestry	4,522	5,012	5,323	5,671	5,852
Legislature and General Administration	13,657	14,519	14,750	17,061	17,197
Pensions and Superannuation	9,773	10,338	11,294	12,184	13,248
Pay-roll Tax	4,883	5,197	5,592	6,034	6,641
Miscellaneous†	17,991	19,483	21,211	23,182	25,431
Total	63,312	67,661	72,163	79,390	84,570
Grand Total	444,874	480,668	516,689	559,595	604,122

* 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 640 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 652 for 1967-68 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes ..	24,495	28,204	39,392	41,453	45,315
Drivers' Licences and Fees ..	1,353	1,983	3,039	2,908	3,003
Other	9,435	9,860	10,511	11,580	13,267
Total Motor	35,283	40,048	52,942	55,941	61,585
Probate Duty	29,453	31,614	32,003	34,997	37,642
Stamp Duties, n.e.i.	29,176	34,398	36,443	40,546	52,925
Land	18,265	19,725	19,881	21,132	20,976
Income (Arrears)	*	1	*		
Liquor	7,004	7,524	8,031	8,960	9,709
Tattersall Duty	6,609	6,717	6,294	6,410	6,085
Racing	9,014	10,425	12,190	14,075	15,621
Licences, n.e.i.	954	1,186	1,246	1,345	1,651
Statutory Corporation Payments ..	..	..	..	5,730	6,300
Grand Total	135,757	151,640	169,028	189,136	212,494
Paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	101,515	115,642	123,454	140,656	158,953
Paid to Special Funds	34,242	35,998	45,575	48,480	53,541
Per Head of Population.. ..	\$44.17	\$48.35	\$52.92	\$58.20	\$64.35

* Under \$500.

Motor Taxation

Particulars of the total amount of motor taxation collected and credited to the various funds during 1967-68 were as follows :

Consolidated Revenue—		\$'000	
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax ..	2,497		
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	1,380		
Stamp Duty—Motor Vehicles ..	5,436		
			9,313
Country Roads Board Fund—			
Motor Registration Fees, etc. ..	27,391		
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	695		
Drivers' Test Fees ..	233		
Examiners' Licences ..	8		
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..	1,703		
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act ..	7,248		
			37,278
Level Crossings Fund—			
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..			851
Municipalities Assistance Fund—			
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..			695
Transport Regulation Fund—			
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees ..	12		
Licences, etc. ..	873		
Permits ..	875		
			1,760
Hospitals and Charities Fund—			
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums			1,745
Roads (Special Projects) Fund—			
Increase in Registration Fees (Act No. 7283) ..			9,944
Total Motor Taxation, 1967-68 ..			61,585

Further Reference, 1969*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 \$			
	\$	Does not exceed	1,200	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200	but does not exceed	3,000	..	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000	"	10,000	..	Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000	"	12,000	..	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	12,000	"	13,000	..	10	10	15	17.5
"	13,000	"	20,000	..	10	15	15	20
"	20,000	"	30,000	..	10	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000	"	48,000	..	10	12.5	17.5	20
"	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	37.5
"	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	"	227,680 (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 1967-68 was as follows: 1963-64, \$28,321,264; 1964-65, \$33,179,802; 1965-66, \$32,128,887; 1966-67, \$35,289,408; 1967-68, \$38,531,664.

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 1967-68 was: 1963-64, \$39,871,044; 1964-65, \$41,530,722; 1965-66, \$36,124,380; 1966-67, \$41,533,748; 1967-68, \$54,716,655.

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.

Under the provisions of the *Land Tax Act* 1968 which came into force as from 1 January 1969, land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax.

Land used for other purposes is taxed at the rate of 0.42 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 3.21 cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$170,000. However, tax is not levied on land with unimproved value up to \$6,000 while a partial exemption is allowed on land valued between \$6,000 and \$9,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of land tax assessments for 1967. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Rates) Act 1965*.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1967

(Based on Unimproved Value at 31 December 1966)

Unimproved Value of Holdings—				Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Value*	Tax Payable
\$					\$'000	
6,001 to	7,000	..	..	19,163	117,457	127
7,001 "	8,000	..	..	12,590	89,410	229
8,001 "	9,000	..	..	7,595	65,140	230
9,001 "	10,000	..	..	5,813	54,731	216
10,001 "	12,000	..	..	12,281	131,964	383
12,001 "	14,000	..	..	8,503	109,326	328
14,001 "	16,000	..	..	6,227	94,145	300
16,001 "	17,500	..	..	3,489	57,718	210
17,501 "	20,000	..	..	4,871	90,155	356
20,001 "	30,000	..	..	9,626	230,811	971
30,001 "	40,000	..	..	3,886	133,972	691
40,001 "	50,000	..	..	1,937	85,060	494
50,001 "	60,000	..	..	1,046	56,421	378
60,001 "	70,000	..	..	672	42,857	319
70,001 "	80,000	..	..	482	35,996	306
80,001 "	100,000	..	..	626	55,377	519
100,001 "	150,000	..	..	683	82,362	1,002
150,001 "	170,000	..	..	139	22,163	342
170,001 "	200,000	..	..	170	31,272	518
200,001 "	300,000	..	..	274	66,736	1,309
300,001 "	400,000	..	..	115	39,646	898
400,001 "	1,000,000	..	..	189	114,310	2,997
1,000,001	and over	..	..	94	257,107	7,463
Total				100,471	2,064,136	20,585

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1963 to 1967. The raising of the amount of exemption from land tax is mainly responsible for the decrease in the number of taxpayers shown for 1965, 1966, and 1967 as compared with previous years.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Value*
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
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
1967	100,471	20,585	204.88	2,064,136

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Dutiable Class— <i>continued</i>	Duty Payable— <i>continued</i>
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	} 2c
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly ; or	
(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 \$5 and part of \$5	} 4c
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly ; or	
(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 Liquor Control Commission, established under the provisions of the *Liquor Control Act* 1968 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 Commission 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Licences—					
Victuallers	5,241	5,529	5,836	6,543	7,272
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	1,268	1,449	1,603	1,814	1,820
Others	59	69	83	83	88
Club Certificates	335	369	387	405	400
Permits—Extended Hours, etc. ..	100	108	122	114	129
Total	7,004	7,524	8,031	8,960	9,709

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES :

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Subscriptions to Consultations	Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
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
1968	19,420	6,085	5,585	500

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalisator, 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 totalisator 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 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 totalisators. 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 totalisator the following commission is deducted:

- (a) From any daily double investments with respect to horse races (other than trotting races and feature doubles)—14 per cent.
- (b) From all other investments—13 per cent.

The commission deducted is allocated in the following proportions:

- (a) From all off-course investments—
 - (i) to Consolidated Revenue—4½ per cent.
 - (ii) to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at State Treasury)—¼ per cent.
 - (iii) to the Totalizator Agency Board to be expended in terms of the *Racing Act 1958*—8 per cent.
- (b) From any daily double investments on horse races (other than trotting races and feature doubles)—to the Race-courses 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 totalisator facilities in any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth where such facilities may be provided.

Government receipts from the totalisator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, are specially appropriated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

The following table shows particulars of investments on the totalisator, investments with licensed bookmakers, and the amount of tax collected from racing for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TOTALISATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Totalisator Investments		Invest- ments with Licensed Book- makers*	Racing Taxation			
	On- course	Off- course		Totalis- ator	Book- makers' Turnover	Other†	Total
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
1968	37,383	162,870	172,603	11,661	3,132	829	15,621

* 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.

Entertainments tax collected in Victoria on account of admissions to horse racing and trotting during each of the five years to 1967-68 was as follows : 1963-64, \$512,241 ; 1964-65, \$516,226 ; 1965-66, \$502,000 ; 1966-67, \$519,685 ; 1967-68, \$522,796.

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 1968-69, 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 1968-69 :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS,
1968-69*

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 1968-69 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 table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and Income Tax assessed during the year 1967-68 (based on incomes received during the year 1966-67). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX : INDIVIDUALS, 1967-68*

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000			
417- 599 ..	39,111	15,739	3,312	19,051	423
600- 799 ..	46,502	24,608	5,552	30,159	969
800- 999 ..	52,874	35,969	7,661	43,630	1,941
1,000- 1,199 ..	63,646	51,870	11,363	63,233	3,513
1,200- 1,399 ..	69,423	66,065	14,761	80,827	5,360
1,400- 1,599 ..	79,900	89,506	17,687	107,193	8,198
1,600- 1,799 ..	80,098	101,170	20,170	121,340	10,420
1,800- 1,999 ..	76,655	105,359	22,767	128,126	12,060
2,000- 2,199 ..	76,667	113,166	25,468	138,634	14,064
2,200- 2,399 ..	76,192	122,164	25,407	147,571	15,992
2,400- 2,599 ..	78,362	134,161	26,679	160,840	18,336
2,600- 2,799 ..	77,120	141,968	27,122	169,090	20,401
2,800- 2,999 ..	75,157	147,918	27,147	175,065	22,228
3,000- 3,999 ..	277,137	626,600	125,763	752,362	108,479
4,000- 5,999 ..	180,730	499,542	167,732	667,274	122,045
6,000- 7,999 ..	41,893	131,973	95,217	227,190	54,033
8,000- 9,999 ..	15,122	50,446	60,152	110,598	31,563
10,000-19,999 ..	17,288	67,598	127,413	195,011	71,947
20,000-29,999 ..	2,228	12,687	34,913	47,600	22,901
30,000-39,999 ..	611	4,758	13,968	18,726	9,973
40,000-59,999 ..	299	2,778	10,181	12,958	7,406
60,000-99,999 ..	114	1,774	5,819	7,593	4,630
100,000 and over	43	302	5,540	5,842	3,719
Total ..	1,427,172	2,548,121	881,793	3,429,915	570,603

* Includes 6,892 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".

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 1968-69 (income year 1967-68) :

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1968-69

Type of Company	Rate per \$1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to \$10,000	Balance
	cents	cents
Private	30*	40*
Non-private—		
Co-operative	35	45
Life Assurance—		
Mutual	30	40
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income	30	40
Other Income	40†	45
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income	30	40
Dividend Income	35†	45
Other Income	40‡	45
Non-profits—		
Friendly Society Dispensary	35	35
Other	35	45
Other—		
Resident	40	45
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income	35	45
Other Income	40||	45

* 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.

State Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	4,797	4,870	4,945	5,073	5,273
Other	4,575	5,061	5,618	6,357	7,257
Total State Superannuation Fund ..	9,372	9,931	10,562	11,431	12,530
Police Pensions Fund	100	100	380	380	380
Police Superannuation Fund	149	148	150	116	54
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	137	113	136	139	105
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	103	108	104	105	103
Married Women Teachers Pensions Fund	36	38	44	48	42
Other Pensions, Gratuities, etc. ..	21	43	63	77	85
Grand Total	9,917	10,482	11,440	12,295	13,299

State 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 666), and in 1966, 1967, and 1968 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) Under the provisions of the *Superannuation (Amendment) Act 1968*, which operates from 1 February 1969, a person who resigns after attaining the age of 50 years and who has contributed to the Fund for at least fifteen years continuously may, as an alternative to a refund of contributions, elect, within a month after resigning, to take a deferred pension entitlement payable on attaining the age of 65 years. The amount of pension entitlement is calculated according to a formula laid down in the Act.
- (7) 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 State Superannuation Fund and other particulars for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$'000				
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	6,638	7,639	8,332	13,333	14,297
Consolidated Revenue*	9,316	9,895	10,517	11,376	12,436
Interest	4,415	4,802	5,547	6,237	6,907
Transferred from Police Pensions Fund .. .. .	..	..	4,719†	..	..
Other	35	145	204	118	94
Total	20,404	22,480	29,319	31,064	33,734
Disbursements—					
Pension Payments	12,186	13,006	13,918	14,990	16,203
Lump Sum Payments	5	14	86	2,271	2,893
Contributions Refunded	723	885	1,062	1,218	1,399
Transfer to Pensions Supplement-ation Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	909	1,028
Other	1,258‡	§	6	2	35
Total	14,172	13,904	15,071	19,390	21,558
Balance in Fund at 30 June	90,173	98,749	112,584	124,258	136,435

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 664, 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.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND—*continued*

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Contributors at 30 June—			No.		
Males	43,736	43,622	44,200	47,160	49,000
Females	7,883	8,025	8,600	9,000	9,500
Total	51,619	51,647	52,800	56,160	58,500
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	8,151	8,293	8,415	8,440*	8,464
Females	1,397	1,477	1,541	1,600*	1,662
Widows	6,604	6,893	7,093	7,240*	7,397
Children	832	862	889	940*	988
Total	16,984	17,525	17,938	18,220*	18,511

* Estimated.

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 State 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 State 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 1967–68 amounted to \$1,144,517, comprising deductions from pay, \$55,069; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, \$380,000; and interest on investments, \$709,449. During the year, \$1,471,945 was paid in pensions, \$42,120 in gratuities and \$8,994 represented deductions from pay returned on resignation. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1968 was \$13,575,863. Of this amount, \$13,540,500 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30 June 1968 was 427 males and four 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 receipts of the Fund are made up of contributions from the State, damages awarded to members of the Police Force and certain penalties, and a statutory annual contribution from the Licensing Fund. Police contributions to the Fund ceased in 1940–41.

During the year 1967–68, the total receipts from all sources amounted to \$54,236. Pension payments totalled \$21,382, while \$91,602 was transferred to the Pensions Supplementation Fund (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1968 was \$32,854.

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 before 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 during 1967–68 was \$1,145,492, made up of statutory transfers from the Police Superannuation Fund, and from the State Superannuation Fund, \$1,064,851, interest on investments, \$78,203, and other income \$2,438, while expenditure on pensions totalled \$1,238,323. At 30 June 1969 the net assets of the Fund were \$1,260,383.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

The *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942 and subsequent legislation defined contributions and benefits in connection with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. Contributions to the Fund were payable by the State Government, the State Coal Mine, and by mine workers. With the passing of the *State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act* 1968 (operative from 1 January 1969) and the consequent closure of the State Coal Mine, contributions to the Fund by the State Coal Mine and by mine workers ceased, the State Government, henceforward, being the only contributor. The winding up Act allowed early retirement for certain mine workers approaching retiring age at 1 January 1969. Benefits to these and other retired mine workers and their dependants will continue to be paid from the Fund. At 30 June 1968, the net assets of the Fund amounted to \$1,085,157.

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, the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act* 1964, and the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968.

The application of the Fund is restricted 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.

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 1967-68 was \$103,075.

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.

Amending legislation affecting the Fund is contained in the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act* 1964 and the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968.

The 1968 Act provides that male members contribute to the Fund at the rate of 11½ per cent (female rate 10 per cent) of the gross amount of each salary instalment.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years or, in certain circumstances, for at least eight years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension which is determined in accordance with a formula set out in the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968. The formula takes into account length of service and amount of salary at date of retirement.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension. The widow of a deceased member or ex-member is also entitled to receive a pension which is calculated according to a formula laid down in the 1968 Act.

During 1967-68, receipts of the Fund totalled \$87,100, made up of members' contributions, \$67,272, and interest on investments, \$19,828, while pension payments, etc., amounted to \$74,569. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1968 was \$431,201 of which \$422,992 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 operated during the period 1 July 1957 to 31 January 1969 when the Fund was closed and its assets transferred to the Married Women's Superannuation Fund (see following summary).

Receipts for 1967-68 amounted to \$128,611, consisting of teachers' contributions, \$45,518; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, \$42,000; and interest on investments, etc., \$41,093. Payments from the Fund during the year totalled \$25,393. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1968 was \$842,476 of which \$838,695 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Married Women's Superannuation Fund

The *Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act* 1968, proclaimed on 1 February 1969, established the Married Women's Superannuation Fund to which will be credited members' contributions, payments by the Treasurer, and the balance in the former Married Women Teachers' Pension Fund which ceased to exist as from 31 January 1969.

Teachers who were contributing to the Married Women Teachers Pension Fund automatically became contributors to the Married Women's Superannuation Fund, and a married woman employed on the permanent staff of any department or body, whose officers contribute to the State Superannuation Fund, may elect to become a contributor to the Fund provided she is not contributing to the State Superannuation Fund.

On retirement after attaining the age of 60 years, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum payment or she may convert all or part of the lump sum entitlement to an annuity payment. A contributor retiring on account of ill health is entitled only to a lump sum payment.

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 1968, there were 142,000 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 16,588 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 25,023. At the same date, the net assets of the Fund (including those applicable to the Provident Account) were \$330.6m.

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 1967-68, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$604.1m, while credits totalled \$611.1m.

At 30 June 1968, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$133.7m. Of this total, \$56.2m was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$10.7m. The balance—\$66.8m—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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table. The total expenditure from all sources to 30 June 1968, regardless of whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence, was \$2,463m.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN

(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Public Works—					
Railways	15,620	15,501	16,300	16,466	16,614
Roads and Bridges	1,083	2,463	2,390	1,672	1,841
Harbours and Rivers	1,180	4,408	3,453	2,906	1,886
Water Supply	17,266	17,720	17,953	18,397	18,380
Sewerage	1,210	1,410	986	849	1,166
Electricity Supply	16,000	16,000	15,000	15,500	14,500
Gas and Fuel Corporation	60	80	60	60	70
Public Buildings—					
Schools, etc.	30,123	30,450	31,900	35,928	39,718
Hospitals, etc.	13,520	16,519	16,752	16,964	17,336
Other	7,970	7,847	9,834	13,049	13,297
Immigration	23	*	*	..	..
Municipalities—Loans, Grants, etc.	1,711	2,234	2,044	1,806	2,362
Housing	1,639	1,675	1,803	1,769	2,685
Other Public Works	594	632	552	583	609
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement	2,272	2,430	2,532	2,688	2,308
Soldier Settlement	185	78	64	13	2
Wire Netting Advances	1	1	*	1	1

*Under \$500.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*

(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<i>Primary Production—continued</i>					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, etc., Relief)	240	560	229	232	258
Forestry	2,025	2,092	2,077	2,152	2,759
Mining, n.e.i... ..	124	132	218	145	230
Cool Stores	176	194	180	184	235
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds	1,658	1,993	1,864	2,065	2,084
Other Primary Production ..	943	1,179	1,473	2,308	2,848
Other Purposes	2,125	2,258	3,181	1,823	3,192
Total Works, etc., Expenditure	117,750	127,855	130,848	137,562	144,383
Funding of Consolidated Revenue Deficits .. ..	..	..	..	4,000	4,000
Grand Total	117,750	127,855	130,848	141,562	148,383

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: 1963-64, \$1,000,497; 1964-65, \$610,698; 1965-66, \$1,036,344; 1966-67, \$817,319; 1967-68, \$1,099,684. The aggregate expenditure to 30 June 1968 was \$38,172,347.

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 95 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 1968 was \$465.0m, of which \$451.7m was for housing and \$13.3m 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 1963-64 to 1967-68. 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	1,320,866	1,411,589	1,518,481	1,626,901	1,755,151
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations	190,960	256,472	313,629	300,736	317,543
Domestic Raisings	2,101	4,391	2,228	1,444	3,771
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	87,042	139,519	191,394	163,111	161,646
Total New Debt Incurred	106,019	121,344	124,463	139,070	159,668
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	15,297	14,452	16,043	10,820	18,660
Net Increase in Debt	90,722	106,892	108,420	128,250	141,008
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	1,411,589	1,518,481	1,626,901	1,755,151	1,896,159

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued

(\$A'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	108,848	115,151	112,201	105,505	94,705
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	7,358	..	..	..	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	..	3,876	2,500	29,938
Total New Debt Incurred	7,358	..	-3,876	-2,500	-29,938
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,054	2,950	2,820	8,300	2,616
Net Increase in Debt	6,303	-2,950	-6,696	-10,800	-32,554
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	115,151	112,201	105,505	94,705	62,151
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	52,546	50,981	48,656	49,138	43,213
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations .. ..	..	..	3,461	..	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	..	..	3,285	..
Total New Debt Incurred .. ..	..	..	3,461	-3,285	..
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	1,564	2,325	2,980	2,639	2,912
Net Increase in Debt	-1,564	-2,325	481	-5,924	-2,912
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	50,981	48,656	49,138	43,213	40,301*
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1 July	1,482,260	1,577,721	1,679,338	1,781,543	1,893,069
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan Flotations	198,318	256,472	317,089	300,736	317,543
Domestic Raisings	2,101	4,391	2,228	1,444	3,771
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	87,042	139,519	195,271	168,896	191,584
Total New Debt Incurred	113,377	121,344	124,047	133,284	129,731
Less Repurchases and Redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	17,915	19,727	21,842	21,759	24,188
Net Increase in Debt	95,461	101,617	102,205	111,525	105,542
Debt Outstanding at 30 June	1,577,721	1,679,338	1,781,543	1,893,069	1,998,611

* Includes New York, \$A33,060,000; Canada, \$A2,721,000; Switzerland, \$A2,600,000, and Netherlands, \$A1,921,000

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1968 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 1968
(\$A'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1968-69	135,713	..	..	..	135,713
1969-70	217,688	15,139	1,520	..	234,347
1970-71	154,031	..	727	..	154,758
1971-72	67,518	..	2,786	..	70,304
1972-73	109,756	13,802	3,194	..	126,752
1973-74	64,630	..	..	..	64,630
1974-75	95,414	..	..	..	95,414
1975-76	109,828	600	..	2,600*	113,027
1976-77	57,166	..	..	..	57,166
1977-78	75,547	5,269	..	..	80,816
1978-79	357	20,392	2,527	..	23,275
1979-80	51,291	..	3,029	..	54,320
1980-81	41,815	..	3,163	2,721†	47,698
1981-82	55,939	6,306	5,025	1,921‡	69,192
1982-83	18,104	..	7,821	..	25,925
1983-84	80,286	643	..	..	80,929
1984-85	117,705	..	..	..	117,705
1985-86	72,179	..	3,269	..	75,448
1986-87	38,758	..	..	..	38,758
1987-88	98,790	..	..	..	98,790
1988-89	62,489	..	..	..	62,489
1989-90	66,723	..	..	..	66,723
2001-02	48,305	..	..	..	48,305
2003-04	52,224	..	..	..	52,224
Not Yet Fixed	3,903	..	..	..	3,903
Total	1,896,159	62,151	33,060	7,241	1,998,611

* 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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
				\$A'000				\$A
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	531.01
1966	1,626,901	105,505	41,407	3,072	2,600	2,059	1,781,543	553.21
1967	1,755,151	94,705	35,658	2,897	2,600	2,059	1,893,069	578.14
1968	1,896,159	62,151	33,060	2,721	2,600	1,921	1,998,611	601.23

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1968, 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 1968**

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent	\$A'000				
6.0 .. .. .	..	1,243	..	..	1,243
5.75 .. .. .	..	..	3,269	2,721*	5,989
5.5 .. .. .	..	45,769	12,846	..	58,615
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.25	431,011	..	6,192	..	437,203
5.0	746,573	..	5,312	1,921†	753,807
4.8	58,813	..	..	..	58,813
4.75	119,530	..	3,194	..	122,724
4.625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4.6	6,395	..	..	..	6,395
4.5	336,359	..	727	2,600‡	339,685
4.4	11,235	..	..	..	11,235
4.25	92,989	..	..	..	92,989
4.0	3,238	..	..	..	3,238
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.75 .. .. .	..	..	1,519	..	1,519
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.25 .. .. .	..	15,139	..	..	15,139
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,857	..	..	..	1,857
2.7125	225	..	..	..	225
2.325	1,159	..	..	..	1,159
1.0	4,659	..	..	..	4,659
Total	1,896,159	62,151	33,060	7,241	1,998,611
Average Rate of Interest	4.90	4.96	5.22	5.10	4.91

* 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 1963–64 to 1967–68. 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	per cent
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
1968	..	..	92,892	5,180	98,072	29.50	4.91

The actual interest and expenses paid on the public debt of Victoria for each of the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 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					
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
1968	..	86,369	3,165	879	199†	90,611	1,579	376	92,567

* Includes \$A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 641), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, \$A85,000; 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 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	14,275	15,333	16,437	17,522	18,613
Commonwealth	3,700	3,937	4,225	4,524	4,885
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	17,975	19,271	20,662	22,046	23,498
Interest on Investments	24	<i>Dr.</i> 12	5	<i>Dr.</i> 10	5
Special Contributions by Victoria	102	102	102	102	25
Total	18,101	19,361	20,769	22,138	23,528
Total to Date	209,934	229,295	250,064	272,202	295,730

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Australia—					
Face Value	15,297	14,452	16,043	10,820	18,660
Net Cost	15,289	14,447	16,027	10,807	18,652
London—					
Face Value	1,054	2,950	2,820	8,300	2,616
Net Cost	1,010	2,727	2,667	8,302	2,783
New York—					
Face Value	1,438	2,235	2,783	2,464	2,598
Net Cost	1,440	2,246	2,765	2,408	2,410
Canada—					
Face Value	126	90	197	175	176
Net Cost	126	90	197	172	160
Netherlands—					
Face Value .. .. .	..	..	..	..	138
Net Cost .. .. .	..	..	..	..	137
Total—					
Face Value	17,915	19,727	21,842	21,759	24,188
Net Cost	17,866	19,511	21,656	21,689	24,142
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	208,686	228,197	249,853	271,542	295,684

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 1968*General*

Bank lending increased during most of 1968, reflecting the rising level of business activity. No changes were made in Reserve Bank controls over the direction of bank lending. Borrowing by companies owned or controlled outside Australia remained subject to official guidance; official policy encouraged the trading banks to continue lending to help recovery of drought affected areas of the rural sector, to maintain lending for housing, and to continue their favourable treatment of rural production and exports.

Funds for long term lending and farm development lending were augmented by two reductions in the trading banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio (S.R.D.). The Reserve Bank reduced the ratio by 0.5 per cent in February 1968 to 8.4 per cent of deposits, and by 0.4 per cent to 8.0 per cent in April 1968.

Towards the end of the year, the Reserve Bank changed its policy of general monetary ease which had been in force since April 1965. In mid-October the Reserve Bank reduced the availability of, and increased the cost of, bank finance. The trading banks' S.R.D. ratio was increased from 8.0 to 9.0 per cent of deposits, in two 0.5 per cent stages in October and November, and the maximum overdraft lending rate was increased from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The change in S.R.D. ratio called up about \$58m of the banks' liquid resources.

Trends in Bank Lending

During 1968, improved earnings from exports of rural produce, minerals and manufactures and a heavy inflow of overseas capital helped to augment bank deposits, but the margin of banks' free liquidity narrowed over the year because advances rose at a faster rate than their deposits. Advances outstanding of the Australian major trading banks rose by \$410.8m to \$3,717.6m. Of this increase, about \$58.8m was in term loans and \$21.4m in farm development loans. In 1967, advances had risen by \$354.6m.

In August, the average weekly rate of new and increased lending commitments (i.e., overdraft limits granted) rose to a record \$41.1m. By December, this rate had eased to \$33.1m per week. For most

of the year, rates of new and increased lending commitments were in excess of cancellations and reductions of limits. Consequently, during 1968, as a whole, outstanding overdraft limits rose by \$414.6m. The proportion of limits used by bank customers in actual advances showed only a slight increase over the year.

Deposits and Interest Rates

In late June 1968, the Reserve Bank announced an increase of 0.25 per cent in the rates of interest payable on fixed deposits with trading banks. At the end of December, the maximum interest rates payable on fixed deposits were :

Fixed Deposits	Interest Rate per Annum
	per cent
30 Days but less than 3 Months (Amounts of \$100,000 and over)	4.25
3 Months but less than 12 Months (Minimum Deposit \$10) ..	4.25
12 Months but less than 18 Months (Minimum Deposit \$10) ..	4.50
18 Months to 24 Months (Minimum Deposit \$10) ..	4.75

In August 1968, savings bank deposit rates were increased by 0.25 per cent to 3.75 per cent per annum. The Reserve Bank increased these rates so that deposits would remain attractive relative to other forms of investment. At the end of 1968, Australian savings bank deposits stood at \$6,456m, compared with \$6,021m in 1967. During 1968, major trading bank deposits rose by \$393.2m to \$6,110.3m. The increase was divided almost equally between current and fixed deposits. The \$419.2m rise in deposits during 1967 included a \$240m rise in fixed deposits and a \$179.2 rise in current deposits.

New Developments

Trading bank lending activities were further extended during 1968. In May, the Reserve Bank allowed banks to undertake lease financing in moderate proportions. In undertaking such business, the banks were limited to a financing role ; they were precluded from purchasing commodities for stock and holding them for eventual lease or sale. Interest rates on lease financing were not subject to the maximum interest rate applying to overdrafts.

The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited opened on 29 March 1968. The Bank was established by the major trading banks, with the support of the Reserve Bank of Australia and two participating

State Government banks. In the six months to September 1968, loans totalling \$89m were approved by the bank. The Resources Bank increases the capacity of the trading banks to support Australian investment in large scale ventures and developmental projects.

Towards the end of 1968, mergers were proposed between Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited and The English Scottish and Australian Bank Limited; between The Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited; and between The National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited. Stated reasons for these proposals included the need for larger banks to meet the needs of growing corporations, including multi-national ventures; the desire to provide more specialised service for customers; and the need to offset rising costs by economising on overhead administrative and branch costs.

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 1966, 1967, and 1968:

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June—					
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	133	135	135	82	83	89
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd	199	203	209	125	105	95
The Bank of Adelaide	2	2	2	..	..	..
Bank of New South Wales	167	168	169	23	18	12
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	166	166	166	67	65	64
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	129	133	136	40	40	65
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd	153	155	158	33	33	32
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	243	239	239	91	77	75
Total Private Trading Banks	1,059	1,066	1,079	379	338	343
Total Trading Banks	1,192	1,201	1,214	461	421	432
Metropolitan Area	668	678	691	224	208	205
Remainder of State	524	523	523	237	213	227

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1968. 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, 1968
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	110,135	115,319	225,454	145,163
Private Trading Banks— Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd	189,537	151,817	341,352	189,711
The Bank of Adelaide	3,421	5,252	8,674	3,086
Bank of New South Wales	118,112	102,518	220,629	144,893
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	116,075	112,792	228,867	154,330
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	65,477	82,769	148,245	80,477
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd	118,246	98,165	216,410	131,514
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	170,747	181,941	352,688	177,480
Total	891,749	850,568	1,742,317	1,026,653

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
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
1968	891,749	850,568	1,742,317	1,026,653

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Resident Borrowers—					
Business Advances—					
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying ..	100.2	110.2	119.2	150.7	193.1
Manufacturing	163.4	196.6	212.6	225.7	240.4
Transport, Storage, and Com- munication	16.2	15.4	16.6	19.3	19.1
Finance	51.8	49.1	49.4	46.3	65.1
Commerce	126.2	136.0	151.9	164.9	168.1
Building and Construction ..	20.2	24.3	25.5	32.2	38.0
Other Businesses	52.8	55.5	75.5	88.2	114.1
Unclassified	5.6	6.8	7.3	12.6	9.7
Total Business Advances ..	536.4	594.0	658.1	739.9	847.6
Advances to Public Authorities ..	10.4	10.1	14.9	12.0	15.3
Personal Advances	106.4	110.0	119.4	140.3	165.6
Advances to Non-profit Organisations..	10.8	11.0	12.9	14.2	16.9
Total Advances to Resident Bor- rowers	664.0	725.1	805.4	906.4	1,045.4
Non-resident Borrowers	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2
Grand Total	664.4	725.5	805.7	906.9	1,046.6

A classification of bank deposits is available only on a Commonwealth basis, and is to be found in the *Banking and Currency Bulletin* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1958–59 to 1967–68, 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 680–1) 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
1959	449.5	1964	733.2
1960	529.1	1965	825.3
1961	565.9	1966	847.7
1962	590.0	1967	940.0
1963	650.5	1968	1,040.4

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 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 1963-64 to 1967-68, together with net profits and their distribution are shown in the following tables :

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	61	65	70	74	72
Australian Notes on Issue	877	887	872	909	990
Statutory Reserve Deposit					
Accounts of Trading Banks	531	702	608	476	480
Other Deposits of Trading Banks	83	62	67	93	73
Deposits of Savings Banks	420	434	437	456	505
Other Liabilities	278	284	274	278	227
Total	2,250	2,435	2,328	2,286	2,348
Assets—					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,400	1,491	1,208	1,174	1,042
Australian Notes and Coin	19	16	22	24	18
Cheques and Bills of Other Banks	4	6	8	6	5
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	232	193	295	314	187
Other	429	534	539	440	728
Other Securities	3	*	..	..	..
Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit	18	19	24	29	31
Loans, Advances, and All Other Assets	145	176	232	300	336
Total	2,250	2,435	2,328	2,286	2,348

* Under \$500,000.

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL
CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND
ASSETS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingencies)	119.1	133.9	167.7	215.7	250.4
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, etc.	143.7	159.6	195.8	245.7	283.0
Other Assets	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	*
Total Assets	144.0	160.4	196.0	245.8	283.1

* Under \$500,000.

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS**
(\$m)

Department	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Central Banking	10.0	15.3	8.7	7.9	4.5
Note Issue	27.0	30.5	31.1	34.3	23.0
Rural Credits	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5
Total	37.9	46.8	41.0	43.6	29.0

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS**
(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Commonwealth of Australia ..	32.0	41.0	35.8	38.8	26.2
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund ..	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	1.3
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve Fund	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Development Fund	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	37.9	46.8	41.0	43.6	29.0

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, issues certificates of deposit, and provides cheque account facilities, a wide range of loans, and the usual trading bank services including the acceptance of safe custody lodgments.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is now one of the largest trading banks. At June 1968, advances to customers were \$667m; customers' accounts \$1,122 m or 19·7 per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks; customers' accounts numbered 1,008,000; and it had 1,105 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 at June 1968 of \$2,778m.

At the end of June 1968, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$2,645m and it was conducting 6,822,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$838m outstanding in June 1968, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,195m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$382m.

Between 1946 and June 1968, over \$1,200m has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided to nearly 250,000 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 improvements, 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
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
1968.. ..	580	542	1,122	667	1,008

**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 to Credit of Depositors	Loans and Advances Outstanding	Common- wealth and Other Securities Held
	'000	\$m		
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
1968	6,822	2,645	838	1,577

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14 January 1960 to 23 April 1969 are set out in the following tables :

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH
DEVELOPMENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED,
14 JANUARY 1960 TO 23 APRIL 1969**

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Australia ..	21,506	241,064	2,264	71,557	23,770	312,621
Victoria ..	3,585	36,833	540	19,181	4,125	56,014

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH
DEVELOPMENT BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE
UNDER HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS,
14 JANUARY 1960 TO 23 APRIL 1969**

Particulars	Number of Transactions	Amount Financed
		\$'000
Australia	123,697	359,566
Victoria	24,411	78,024

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries outstanding in Australia at 30 June 1968 were as follows :

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF
AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO RURAL AND OTHER
INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 1968**

Rural Industries				Non-Rural Industries			
Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding	Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding
			\$'000				\$'000
Sheep			72,724	Chemical Products ..			1,254
Cattle			17,254	Electrical Manufacturing ..			646
Dairying			14,889	Food Processing ..			5,882
Wheat and Other Grain				Engineering			4,845
Crops			21,145	Other Manufacturing ..			6,750
Fruit			4,477	Transport			1,776
Poultry			3,533	Miscellaneous			7,572
Miscellaneous			8,930				
Total			142,952	Total			28,725

Australian Resources Development Bank Limited

The major trading banks, with the support of the Reserve Bank of Australia, have established this new corporation to provide finance for projects of national importance. The new corporation was given bank status under Commonwealth legislation enacted on 8 November 1967, and opened for business on 29 March 1968. By 30 June 1968, it had raised funds totalling over \$26m from capital subscriptions and issues in the local capital market, and had given firm approvals for loans amounting to nearly \$33m, of which about \$11m had been disbursed.

The main objective of the new Bank is to assist Australian enterprises to participate more fully in the development of Australia's natural resources. It can provide finance to enterprises engaged in major developmental projects by direct loans and equity investment or by refinancing loans made by trading banks, either individually or in consortium. The Resources Bank's lending and interest rate policies are formulated in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

The capital of the Bank comprises \$5.25m, of which \$3m was subscribed as share capital by the eight major trading banks. The remaining \$2.25m is in loan capital, of which \$2.1m was subscribed by the Reserve Bank, \$100,000 by the Rural Bank of New South Wales, and \$50,000 by The Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia. In the early years of the Bank's operations, these capital funds will be supplemented by loans from the trading banks and the Reserve Bank. During this period the trading banks will provide 60 per cent of any such loans and the Reserve Bank will provide the remaining 40 per cent. Along with the trading banks, the Reserve Bank is also prepared to provide the Resources Bank with short-term bridging loans. The Reserve Bank's financial support to the new Bank has been given to assist it to begin operations, but the Reserve Bank's financial participation will be reduced progressively and eventually eliminated.

The Resources Bank is raising the bulk of its funds by accepting deposits and borrowing funds from the local capital market. The Bank has stated that it has been actively exploring the possibility of raising funds abroad, but that conditions in overseas capital markets have not been favourable for such operations.

Two forms of investment were being offered by the Resources Bank in 1968. Term deposits were being accepted for four years and five years, bearing interest at 5.25 per cent and 5.50 per cent per annum, respectively. The minimum term deposit being accepted by the Bank was \$10,000. Issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposit, which are marketable registered securities, will be made periodically. The first issue was made in April 1968, with maturities of six, eight, and ten years and bearing interest at 6 per cent, 6.25 per cent, and 6.50 per cent per annum, respectively. Subscriptions accepted totalled \$20m, including over-subscriptions of \$10m. A second issue, also of \$20m Transferable Certificates of Deposit, was made in October 1968. On this occasion the terms were seven years—6 per cent per annum, and ten years—6.25 per cent per annum, and the additional feature was added of an option to subscribe 10 per cent at the time of application and the balance three months later. This issue was favourably received by the public and closed heavily over-subscribed.

The establishment of the Australian Resources Development Bank represented a further broadening of the activities of the Australian banking system. It should improve the ability of the Australian capital market to provide large-scale finance to Australian enterprises for major developmental projects. As a bank jointly owned by the eight major Australian trading banks, it is also well placed to attract funds from overseas investors, particularly financial and other institutions which already have connections with Australian banks.

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, 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 \$1,123m at 30 June 1968. The deposits of its 2.6 mill. operative accounts, held at 508 branches and 687 agencies, amounted to \$1,034m which represented approximately 50 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Changes in Savings Banking

In matters of accounting procedures, range of services, and architectural style of premises, the State Savings Bank of Victoria has made major changes in the past twelve years. Some of these changes have been evolutionary, but others have been dictated by external circumstances.

Competition among banks for savings was greatly accentuated by the Federal Government's decision in 1956 to grant licences to savings bank subsidiaries of private trading banks. In consequence there are now nine savings banks actively competing in Victoria whereas the State Savings Bank had only one competitor before 1956.

The growth of permanent building societies was accelerated in 1965 when the Federal Government established the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation which insures housing loans made by approved lenders. This again increased competition for savings.

The traditional pattern of savings has also been altered by a marked increase in social services which have lessened the trend towards self-provision for illness and old age ; by a general increase in living standards ; and by the continued development of a consumer goods market.

Among the steps taken to adapt to this changed environment have been radical changes in accounting procedures. The bank pioneered in Australia the use of punched cards and centralised accounting in connection with savings bank transactions. The installation of a computer in 1962, the first computer in any Australian bank, made it possible to centralise the transactions of large branches at the data processing centre at the bank's head office. At 30 June 1968, 195 branches and sub-branches were operating with tellers' machines, and the pass-book accounts for thirty-three offices were maintained by the computer which also processed many head office transactions. The computer made it possible for the bank to introduce a "Christmas Club" in November 1964. This is a form of saving for a specific purpose, by a method not previously available in Australia, by means of a book of coupons rather than with the conventional pass-book. The "Christmas Club" was well received and the idea has spread.

Introduction of secured and unsecured personal loans in November 1963 was a departure from historical savings bank practice which had previously advanced money to individuals only on the security of a mortgage over freehold land. These personal loans are granted to depositors of the bank for a wide variety of purposes, and at 30 June 1968, 4,178 borrowers owed \$2,978,145. Another extension of the bank's services was the acceptance of payments due to a number of public authorities and certain other organisations.

The bank has also increased its facilities for travellers, and has augmented the range of services provided for remitting funds between Australia and overseas, and for meeting travellers' cash requirements both abroad and within Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Savings Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 508 in 1968. In the same period many of the bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

In the face of increased competition, the State Savings Bank has greatly expanded the volume of its advertising and other forms of publicity, in the press, and on radio and television. Advertising has been extended to foreign language press for migrant depositors ; and to establish personal contact with new settlers, the bank recruits staff with linguistic ability. In 1968, the bank's staff included some 250 officers who collectively spoke twenty-three foreign languages. The bank also sends promotion officers into places of employment and schools.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$1,033.8m at 30 June 1968.

Housing

Of every 100 families in Australia, 74 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 200,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes. At 30 June 1968, 64,420 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$326.8m.

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 1968, \$15.2m was owed to the bank by these societies. The bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1968, owed to the bank \$9.4m.

Loans for Housing Services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby 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 1968 was \$340.1m.

Further Reference, 1969

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for each year from 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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
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
1968 ..	1,962	863,568	41	155,781	451	8,759

* Excluding Christmas Club Accounts. At 30 June 1968, the amount at credit of 146,000 Christmas club members was \$5,683,000.

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS
(\$'000)**

Year Ended 30 June—	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors
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
1968	1,573,765	1,533,657	27,408	1,033,823

The following table shows the amount advanced by the State Savings Bank during each of the years 1964-65 to 1967-68 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
1968	52.5	3.3	1.4	11.0	0.3	166.5	184.9

* 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 1967-68 were : 1963-64, \$31.0m ; 1964-65, \$33.1m ; 1965-66, \$35.1m ; 1966-67, \$36.8m ; 1967-68, \$40.4m.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Further References, 1969

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 1964 to 1968, 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
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,946	23·7
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	401,458	24·8
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	447,865	25·7
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	517,608	26·9
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	577,647	27·7

At 30 June 1968, private savings banks had 1,079 branches and 1,177 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 1963-64 to 1967-68. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings Bank	Depositors' Balances at 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$'000				
State Savings Bank of Victoria*	779,728	839,390	893,410	966,056	1,033,644
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	349,294	379,560	404,704	443,049	474,238
Private Savings Banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd ..	105,988	115,634	123,859	138,241	152,339
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd ..	514	580	671	911	1,057
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd ..	90,854	100,660	109,993	123,892	135,893
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd ..	26,946	34,938	41,840	50,896	58,305
C.B.C Savings Bank Ltd	46,332	50,102	53,743	59,669	64,504
E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd	35,394	43,098	49,474	59,977	68,797
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	43,918	56,446	68,285	84,022	96,752
Total Deposits ..	1,478,968	1,620,408	1,745,979	1,926,713	2,085,529
	\$				
Deposits per Head of Population	476.24	512.08	542.19	588.42	627.37

* 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 1967, there were forty-two companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$4,200m.

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 1,242,509 at the end of 1967, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$5,117m.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1963 to 1967:

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
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
1967	150,452	49,549	22,495	2,084	74,128

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ordinary Business— ..					
Number of Policies ..	89,156	90,853	91,577	90,534	99,900
Sum Insured \$'000	383,841	434,089	453,798	477,124	543,700
Annual Premiums ..	8,719	9,292	9,867	10,180	11,807
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	16,119	18,045	19,598	19,295	17,785
Sum Insured \$'000	189,291	253,089	307,483	290,222	348,803
Annual Premiums ..	3,706	4,975	6,045	7,440	8,385
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	36,007	34,713	34,482	34,661	34,427
Sum Insured \$'000	30,181	32,811	33,610	35,866	38,311
Annual Premiums ..	1,176	1,245	1,273	1,350	1,438

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1967 averaged \$5,442 in the Ordinary Department, \$19,612 in the Superannuation Department, and \$1,113 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1965 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
OR REDUCED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of Discontinuance	1965		1966		1967	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	5,602	10,014	5,592	11,038	5,789	11,513
Maturity, Expiry, etc. ..	17,115	28,129	21,548	32,596	19,867	44,278
Surrender	30,512	119,358	23,233	65,138	23,191	71,031
Forfeiture	15,160	60,714	15,530	72,554	14,558	66,463
Other *	-6,386	-50,823	332	2,209	-50	8,690
Total	62,003	167,391	66,235	183,535	63,355	201,976
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	597	3,921	565	4,357	498	4,863
Maturity, Expiry, etc. ..	2,270	21,803	1,909	19,672	1,549	20,964
Surrender	7,178	64,914	6,712	67,908	9,244	76,268
Forfeiture	445	6,440	390	4,518	459	5,444
Other *	6,196	45,404	9,443	73,875	8,792	43,463
Total	16,686	142,482	19,019	170,331	20,542	151,003
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death or Disability ..	3,930	733	3,804	761	3,752	798
Maturity, Expiry, etc. ..	40,483	5,168	47,578	6,204	22,550	3,154
Surrender	16,856	6,700	16,719	7,756	16,600	7,849
Forfeiture	7,434	7,540	7,321	8,952	6,929	9,121
Other *	-1,116	-467	665	328	843	325
Total	67,587	19,674	76,287	24,000	50,674	21,248

* 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 1963 to 1967, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,002,610	1,032,722	1,062,297	1,086,596	1,123,141
Sum Insured \$'000	2,366,081	2,648,718	2,936,951	3,230,539	3,572,264
Annual Premiums ,,	64,902	70,432	76,272	82,189	89,437
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	120,975	118,939	121,849	122,125	119,368
Sum Insured \$'000	924,037	1,063,808	1,226,995	1,346,885	1,544,686
Annual Premiums ,,	20,954	23,553	26,823	33,777	38,914
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	897,899	863,683	830,578	788,952	772,705
Sum Insured \$'000	236,763	250,225	264,161	276,027	293,090
Annual Premiums ,,	10,250	10,601	10,979	11,261	11,085

In 1967, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary Department was \$3,181, in the Superannuation Department, \$12,941, and in the Industrial Department, \$379.

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 among 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	23,132	24,597	25,728	27,182	29,699
Householders' Comprehensive	9,937	10,819	11,939	13,372	15,535
Sprinkler Leakage	69	69	77	74	83
Loss of Profits	2,797	3,293	3,555	4,031	5,181
Hailstone	837	945	820	1,011	574
Marine	6,427	7,286	7,692	8,653	9,331
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	40,350	44,944	47,797	53,011	56,173
Motor Cycles	31	43	39	47	55
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	16,857	18,214	20,848	24,654	27,492
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	30,231	35,744	49,064	54,315	56,766
Personal Accident	4,672	5,792	6,173	7,291	8,239
Public Risk, Third Party	2,593	2,864	3,049	3,848	4,860
General Property	337	331	295	286	358
Plate Glass	698	871	927	1,000	1,102
Boiler	80	128	122	232	301
Livestock	216	225	249	307	397
Burglary	2,251	2,719	3,005	3,623	3,984
Guarantee	346	330	386	420	601
Pluvius	51	48	51	46	42
Aviation	224	209	231	435	499
All Risks	1,297	1,475	1,793	1,866	2,348
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	1,127	1,187
Television	394	94	55	37	28
Others	2,003	2,368	2,509	2,652	3,051
Total	145,832	163,408	186,402	209,519	227,886
INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Investments, etc.	8,807	8,635	9,511	11,482	12,654
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand Total	154,639	172,043	195,913	221,001	240,540

* See references pages 196 to 198.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS

(\$'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	6,925	7,677	10,351	10,356	11,473
Householders' Comprehensive ..	2,465	2,598	3,306	3,663	4,106
Sprinkler Leakage	34	71	51	40	60
Loss of Profits	467	716	1,292	1,034	1,523
Hailstone	553	701	489	1,701	615
Marine	3,266	4,037	4,711	4,930	5,632
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	27,458	33,148	34,681	36,284	38,974
Motor Cycles	27	33	27	27	25
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	15,932	18,721	21,497	24,192	29,920
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	24,110	26,173	31,007	32,960	36,250
Personal Accident	2,040	2,519	2,821	3,159	3,311
Public Risk, Third Party	1,221	1,343	1,600	2,303	2,667
General Property	145	171	268	153	161
Plate Glass	440	477	479	594	638
Boiler	103	Cr. 12	24	58	77
Livestock	72	148	115	153	256
Burglary	1,559	1,742	2,096	3,103	2,625
Guarantee	92	50	96	119	126
Pluvius	29	21	12	21	13
Aviation	116	157	208	259	360
All Risks	902	920	1,121	1,292	1,403
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	568	888
Television	227	27	18	12	8
Others	795	1,008	960	852	1,262
Total	88,977	102,443	117,228	127,833	142,374
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	3,430	3,680	4,168	4,842	5,542
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	14,731	16,870	18,232	20,227	22,071
Expenses of Management	24,400	26,193	29,004	33,073	36,000
Taxation	3,847	3,727	4,505	5,216	7,288
Total	46,408	50,470	55,909	63,358	70,901
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
Grand Total	135,385	152,913	173,138	191,191	213,275

The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Fire	29·94	31·21	40·23	38·10	38·63
Householders' Comprehensive	24·81	24·01	27·69	27·39	26·43
Sprinkler Leakage	49·23	102·61	66·23	54·05	72·75
Loss of Profits	16·70	21·74	36·34	25·65	29·39
Hailstone	66·05	74·12	59·63	168·25	107·05
<hr/>					
Marine	50·81	55·40	61·25	56·97	60·36
<hr/>					
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	68·05	73·75	72·56	68·45	69·38
Motor Cycles	86·29	76·44	69·23	57·45	46·17
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	94·51	102·79	103·11	98·13	108·83
<hr/>					
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	79·75	73·22	63·20	60·68	63·86
<hr/>					
Personal Accident	43·66	43·49	45·70	43·33	40·18
<hr/>					
Public Risk, Third Party	47·08	46·88	52·48	59·85	54·87
General Property	43·05	51·57	90·85	53·50	44·97
Plate Glass	63·08	54·71	51·67	59·40	57·91
Boiler	127·69	..	19·67	25·00	25·69
Livestock	33·28	65·80	46·18	49·84	64·50
Burglary	69·24	64·08	69·75	85·65	65·88
Guarantee	26·65	15·31	24·87	28·33	20·97
Pluvius	56·71	42·95	23·53	45·65	31·47
Aviation	49·90	75·06	90·04	59·54	72·14
All Risks	69·55	62·36	62·52	69·24	59·77
Contractors All Risks .. .. .	..	..	..	50·40	74·79
Television	57·68	28·33	32·73	32·43	29·77
Others	39·67	42·56	38·26	32·13	41·37
<hr/>					
All Classes	61·01	62·69	62·89	57·84	59·18

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 1967-68 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1967-68

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 ..	612,700	344,920	957,620
Goods Carrying Vehicles ..	88,106	123,133	211,239
Hire ..	4,156	2,681	6,837
Hire and Drive Yourself..	605	70	675
Passenger Transport ..	256	231	487
Miscellaneous ..	9,689	53,048	62,737
Motor Cycle ..	7,870	6,407	14,277
Total ..	723,382	530,490	1,253,872

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 1967-68 represented 7·8 per cent of comprehensive and 37·5 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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
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*
1968 ..	14,655	629	15,745	1,136	2,846*

* Loss.

At 30 June 1968 accumulated losses were \$4,692,088.

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 54 years of operation and, for the year ended 30 June 1968, its premium income represented 16 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**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
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
1968 ..	9,155	— 471	7,079	673	1,874

NOTE. Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The amount transferred to consolidated revenue in 1967-68 was \$1,300,000, while the accumulated funds at 30 June 1968 were : General Reserve, \$7,300,000; Bonus Equalisation Reserve, \$2,122,678; and Building and Other Reserves, \$152,664.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Corporation was established under the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956* to "promote trade with countries outside Australia by providing insurance against certain risks arising out of that trade not normally insured with commercial insurers and to give certain guarantees in connection with that trade". Its liabilities are guaranteed by the Commonwealth up to \$200m at any one time.

It commenced writing business in Sydney in the latter half of 1957, and in March 1958 its first branch was opened in Melbourne, responsible for the Corporation's business in Victoria and Tasmania. Branches have subsequently been opened in Adelaide, Perth, and Brisbane. The head office of the Corporation is in Sydney. It is a corporate body which can sue or be sued and is constituted by a commissioner who may refer matters for advice to a consultative council.

The Corporation is a member of the Union D'Assureurs Des Cr dit Internationaux, the international association of credit insurers, commonly known as the Berne Union. This is one of the main sources through which the Corporation obtains information on international trends in credit terms. Many problems associated with the granting of credit, including the economic outlook and payment performances of the trading nations, are discussed at regular meetings of the Union.

Among the more recent additions to the facilities provided by the Corporation have been the introduction of unconditional guarantees to banks and other lending institutions to facilitate the financing of export transactions of \$50,000 or more on two years credit terms or longer, and the insurance, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, of certain investments overseas against risks of loss due to expropriation of property, inability to transfer earnings or capital to Australia, and damage to property resulting from war, insurrection, or similar happenings.

By June 1968, ten wholly or partly Australian-owned enterprises in overseas countries had been insured, the maximum liability under the related policies of insurance totalling \$10.9m.

The following table shows particulars of the business of the Corporation for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE
CORPORATION.**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Commercial Business—					
Number of Policyholders	373	436	509	610	686
	\$'000				
Face Value of Policies					
Current	127,492	160,424	180,700	238,271	271,075
Maximum					
Contingent	66,672	83,164	93,801	123,589	141,108
Liability					
Premium Income	330	387	463	598	651
Operating Costs	200	233	259	348	388
Claims Paid (Gross)	90	321	325	446	854
Recoveries	24	72	84	111	591
Underwriting Reserve	376	785	955	1,126	1,420
National Interest Business—					
Number of Policyholders	1	1	1	4*	5*
	\$'000				
Face Value of Policies					
Current	2,594	2,594	2,594	1,931*	2,278*
Maximum					
Contingent	2,142	2,142	2,142	1,741*	2,007*
Liability					

* Includes warehousing insurance.

The facilities provided by the Corporation compare favourably with those made available by the credit insurance organisations in other countries, thereby enabling Australian exporters to be competitive in matching the payment terms offered by their overseas competitors.

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 30 June 1968, the number of societies that had been registered was 212 and of these, 36 societies were still operating in 1967-68.

The following table shows details of the operations of building societies in Victoria for the financial year 1967-68. The information published in previous issues of the *Year Book* was on a calendar year basis.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1967-68

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	35	2	36*
„ „ Shareholders	8,360†	2,647	11,007†
„ „ Borrowers	16,259	786	17,045
Transactions during the Year—		\$'000	
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	4,232	122	4,354
Other	361	6	368
Total	4,593	129	4,722
Expenses—			
Interest Payable	2,555	42	2,598
Administration, etc.	535	38	573
Total	3,090	80	3,171
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	18,854	416	19,270
Repaid	10,230	417	10,646‡
Deposits—			
Received	28,986	35	29,021
Repaid	22,472	55	22,527
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	14,094	1,079	15,174
Reserves, etc.	3,891	106	3,997
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	114	..	114
Other	25	..	25
Deposits	28,712	594	29,306
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	17,956	150	18,106
Other	1,312	138	1,450
Total	66,104	2,068	68,172
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	62,362	2,028	64,390
Land and House Property	835	..	835
Other Investments	1,447	23	1,470
Cash and Deposits	979	§	979
Other	481	17	498
Total	66,104	2,068	68,172

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes 529 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 among which are the production, marketing and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. In recent years, a considerable 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 1967-68 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1967-68

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers*	Consumers*	Producers* and Consumers*	
Number of Societies	98	40	9	147
Number of Members	77,696	30,756	21,309	129,761
Transactions during the Year—	\$'000			
Income—				
Sales	78,088	12,697	54,032	144,818
Other Income	5,757	496	294	6,547
Total	83,845	13,193	54,326	151,365
Expenditure—				
Purchases	57,013	10,886	44,989	112,887
Working Expenses, etc.	24,206	1,886	8,539	34,631
Interest on Loans, etc.	894	117	218	1,229
Rebates and Bonuses	955	170	45	1,170
Total	83,068	13,058	53,790	149,916
Dividend on Share Capital	744	52	417	1,213
Liabilities—				
Share Capital	15,162	1,785	6,019	22,966
Loan Capital	3,869	1,459	1,608	6,936
Bank Overdraft	16,603	811	4,013	21,427
Accumulated Profits	1,420	563	446	2,429
Reserve Funds	14,249	792	4,237	19,277
Sundry Creditors	11,911	986	6,793	19,691
Other	3,611	272	2,891	6,774
Total	66,826	6,668	26,006	99,500
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	} 25,989	2,826	15,351	44,165
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery				
Stock	10,450	1,656	3,508	15,615
Sundry Debtors	21,124	1,418	6,529	29,070
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit	1,051	446	202	1,699
Profit and Loss Account	2,836	72	..	2,908
Other	5,376	251	416	6,043
Total	66,826	6,668	26,006	99,500

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Number of Societies	103	113	133	146	153
Number of Members	15,728	18,890	22,496	26,641	31,363
Transactions during the Year—		\$'000			
Income—					
Interest	151	222	318	421	541
Other Income	8	9	16	20	28
Total	158	231	334	440	570
Expenditure—					
Interest on Deposits	82	122	177	237	314
Working Expenses	49	75	106	146	201
Total	131	197	283	383	515
Liabilities—					
Share Capital	167	193	214	244	294
Reserves	29	44	61	63	85
Depositors	2,105	2,903	4,080	5,481	7,094
Sundry Creditors	48	76	47	53	74
Other	84	138	188	185	213
Total	2,433	3,354	4,590	6,027	7,761
Assets—					
Loans to Members	2,129	2,941	3,962	5,209	6,571
Cash at Bank or on Hand	223	306	378	346	384
Other	81	106	250	472	806
Total	2,433	3,354	4,590	6,027	7,761

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Proceeds of Realisations, Rents, Interest, etc.	8,876	10,392	10,558	11,792	12,181
Investments, Distributions, Claims, etc.	7,678	8,752	8,850	9,344	10,700
Cash Variation	1,198	1,640	1,708	2,448	1,481
Balance at 1 July	13,088	14,286	15,926	17,634	20,082
Balance at 30 June	14,286	15,926	17,634	20,082	21,563

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 1958-59 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR
PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	No.	Year	No.
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
1962-63	1,005	1967-68	1,058

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for the safe custody during each of the five years to 1967-68 was as follows: 1963-64, 2,785; 1964-65, 2,875; 1965-66, 3,145; 1966-67, 2,555; 1967-68, 2,465.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorises the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, among 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 1963 and 1968 was as follows:

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUE OF ESTATES ADMINISTERED (\$m)

Particulars	Value at 30 June 1963	Value at 30 June 1968
Stock and Debentures	104.9	123.5
Advances on Mortgages	38.6	53.7
Property and Livestock	76.3	74.5
Shares	150.7	205.6
Fixed and Other Deposits	8.0	12.5
Cash at Bank	10.2	19.8
Other	16.9	21.3
Total	405.7	510.9

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 1964 to 1968. 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						
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
1968	.. 11,721	77,742	148,078	24,969	200,851	17,136
FEMALES						
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
1968	.. 8,668	44,154	82,960	8,145	118,969	13,725
TOTAL						
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
1968	.. 20,389	121,896	231,038	33,114	319,820	15,686

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1966 to 1968, 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	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
MALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	446	41	428	40	418	39
200 - 599 ..	781	303	785	305	799	309
600 - 999 ..	538	433	526	417	544	427
1,000 - 1,999 ..	1,117	1,625	1,194	1,775	1,212	1,778
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,579	4,581	1,607	4,686	1,692	4,977
4,000 - 5,999 ..	1,149	5,674	1,206	5,944	1,247	6,159
6,000 - 7,999 ..	920	6,507	969	6,771	959	7,048
8,000 - 9,999 ..	827	7,377	871	7,810	864	7,795
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,499	21,019	1,759	24,337	1,823	25,154
20,000 - 29,999 ..	544	13,312	640	15,896	648	15,865
30,000 - 49,999 ..	561	21,710	657	25,304	657	25,679
50,000 - 99,999 ..	483	33,987	541	38,300	550	37,921
100,000 - 199,999 ..	158	21,373	217	29,993	221	29,415
200,000 and over ..	63	23,544	74	28,741	87	38,284
Total Males ..	10,665	161,486	11,474	190,317	11,721	200,851
FEMALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	217	21	226	25	216	21
200 - 599 ..	565	222	561	218	548	215
600 - 999 ..	435	343	428	341	425	337
1,000 - 1,999 ..	840	1,253	868	1,277	856	1,272
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,019	3,085	1,248	3,688	1,283	3,793
4,000 - 5,999 ..	895	4,436	904	4,442	960	4,741
6,000 - 7,999 ..	788	5,518	808	5,621	846	5,975
8,000 - 9,999 ..	678	6,072	699	6,277	727	6,529
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,142	15,749	1,343	18,506	1,434	19,984
20,000 - 29,999 ..	405	9,800	451	11,049	526	12,806
30,000 - 49,999 ..	343	13,144	389	14,619	411	15,985
50,000 - 99,999 ..	200	14,307	262	18,129	311	21,127
100,000 - 199,999 ..	59	7,833	82	10,929	88	12,458
200,000 and over ..	27	9,476	25	8,775	37	13,726
Total Females ..	7,613	91,260	8,294	103,896	8,668	118,969
Grand Total ..	18,278	252,746	19,768	294,213	20,389	319,820

Transfer of Land

Introduction

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

General Law Titles

The General Law system operated from the time of the first land transactions in the Port Phillip District. Although the Torrens system was introduced into Victoria in 1862, there are still approximately 1·8 mill. acres under the General Law system—mainly situated in the early settled areas. Dealings in land under this system are carried

out by deeds which operate to pass the title to the land on being executed by the conveying or granting party, and delivered to the purchaser or grantee. These deeds may be registered under the Property Law Act. This legislation provides for the mere recording of deeds and not for their certification. The State does not certify to the title as it does with the Torrens system. The only purpose of registration is to govern priority. Deeds are registered by filing a memorial (an extract of the relevant particulars) of the deed in the Registrar-General's Office.

Under the General Law system the title to a particular piece of land consists of a whole bundle of documents known as a chain of title. On any transaction with General Law land it is necessary for the solicitor for the purchaser or mortgagee to make a thorough study of the deeds in the chain of title and to search in the office of the Registrar-General to make sure that there are no conflicting deeds which have priority by virtue of their registration.

Transfer of Land Act

The Torrens system was introduced in Victoria by the *Real Property Act* 1862. All land alienated in fee by the Crown after 2 October 1862 (and leasehold granted by the Crown after 9 September 1863) is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act. Before 1862, 5,142,321 acres had been alienated by the Crown and were being dealt with under the General Law system. Since that date some 26 mill. acres have been alienated and all of this land automatically came under the Transfer of Land Act on the issue and registration of the relevant Crown grants and leases. Provision is made for the bringing of land alienated before 1862 under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, by voluntary application. The present Transfer of Land Act contains provisions for the voluntary conversion of General Law titles and also provides that land may be brought under the Act by direction of the Registrar. So far little use has been made of the compulsory provisions.

The Torrens system is based on the fundamental principle that the title to land and to interests in land (such as the interest of mortgagees, annuitants, etc.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions and not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act consists of a certificate of title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. This statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. On the registration of each new transfer the State certifies the title anew and this certificate operates in favour of a person dealing without fraud and for value as if it were a new grant of the land from the Crown. Certificates of title and Crown grants are in duplicate, the original being retained in the Office of Titles and the duplicate being held by, or on behalf of, the registered proprietor. The title is said to be indefeasible or incapable of being challenged or upset except in certain specified events, the chief among these being actual fraud.

Certain interests in land under the Act can be created by a registered proprietor of that land and registered on the title. These include mortgages, leases, charges, easements, and restrictive covenants.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953, there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see page 684 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*). The *Strata Titles Act 1967* introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the Strata Titles Act is not compulsory. The Act (except as to Part IV) came into operation on 1 July 1967. Part IV of the Act operated as from 1 December 1967. Further information about the Strata Titles Act is set out on pages 695 and 696 of the *Victorian Year Book 1968*. During the year ended 30 June 1968, 465 plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

Assurance Fund

Complementary to the certification of title there is an Assurance Fund. Out of this fund, persons who sustain 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 1967-68, receipts of the Fund comprised contributions of \$23,481 and interest on stock of \$6,114. Claims of \$595 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 and \$20,000 was loaned to the La Trobe University Students Fund. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30 June 1968 was \$409,703. The total amount paid to 30 June 1968, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$34,019 in respect of 134 claims.

Further Reference, 1968

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
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
1968	53,422	1,223	256	54,901

Land Transfers, Mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Act is given in the following table for each of the years 1964 to 1968 :

**VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT**

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					
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
1968 ..	113,358	63,891	578,989	15,682	4,370	19,184	76,561	293,046

* 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 1964 to 1968 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
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
1968 ..	1,205	14,727	1,456	3,064	2,888	28,749

* 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 Act 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 1966 to 1968, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of Mortgagee	Mortgages*					
	1966		1967		1968	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	19,226	128,202	19,604	140,150	23,448	174,783
Building Societies	2,324	12,957	2,455	15,591	3,331	24,817
Co-operative Housing Societies	3,251	18,892	4,671	30,642	3,685	25,538
Insurance Companies	2,479	51,014	2,327	44,537	2,615	58,181
Government Institutions	4,457	32,991	3,837	29,274	5,009	31,005
Trustee Institutions	399	6,564	367	8,098	479	10,246
Hire Purchase and Finance Companies, etc.	6,968	56,531	7,811	89,142	8,814	101,646
Other Mortgagees	20,397	153,898	18,175	157,281	17,715	167,501
Total	59,501	461,050	59,247	514,717	65,096	593,716

* 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 1964 to 1968 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Stock Mortgages—					
Number	404	370	301	468	494
Amount \$'000	1,127	1,064	790	1,366	1,529
Liens on Wool—					
Number	68	45	31	15	15
Amount \$'000	246	220	116	139	178
Liens on Crops—					
Number	100	97	87	71	429
Amount \$'000	52	296	195	174	526
Total—					
Number	572	512	419	554	938
Amount \$'000	1,425	1,580	1,101	1,679	2,233

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 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Bills of Sale—					
Number	6,408	6,390	9,360	17,248	22,265
Amount \$'000	16,469	13,338	15,679	24,194	30,077

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.

Further Reference, 1967, 1969

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	No.				
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	2,978	3,182	3,089	3,304	4,138
Other	310	283	285	333	345
Total	3,288	3,465	3,374	3,637	4,483
	\$'000				
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	201,357	121,051	130,379	122,276	162,878
Other	145,562	276,477	201,363	205,366	307,795
Total	346,919	397,529	331,742	327,642	470,673
	No.				
Existing Companies (At End of Year)—					
Victorian	40,894	42,968	44,371	46,854	50,345
Other	3,150	3,177	3,312	3,525	3,744
Total	44,044	46,145	47,683	50,379	54,089
	\$'000				
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	214,530	278,136	210,726	217,980	268,159

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 166 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (twelve including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30 September 1968, 3,003 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of \$14,516m and a market value of \$28,202m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was an all time record, being 23 per cent greater than that recorded at 30 September 1967. The market value of \$8,321m in Commonwealth loans represents nearly 30 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 1965 to 1968.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30 September—							
	1965		1966		1967		1968	
	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 ..	49	7,056	50	7,358	53	8,031	51	8,269
Semi-Government Loans ..	784	700	798	783	}822	888	906	887
Foreign Government Loans ..	15	20	14	18				
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures ..	552	640	642	729	684	854	687	963
Unsecured Notes ..	294	248	265	216	211	222	188	213
Preference Shares ..	287	140	279	169	244	144	240	141
Ordinary Shares ..	825	3,086	815	3,248	775	3,237	776	3,516
Mining Company Securities ..	130	258	115	270	130	445	155	527
Total	2,936	12,148	2,978	12,791	2,919	13,821	3,003	14,516

* Excludes options.

Twenty-five companies were added to the official list during 1968 and their combined nominal capital was \$214m. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to \$233m. At 30 September 1968, the official list comprised 869 companies—759 commercial and industrial and 110 mining companies. Because of take-overs and mergers, twenty-six companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

As compared with 1966–67 the volume of turnover of all loan securities during 1967–68 was 5 per cent lower at 216·7 mill. units and sales of Commonwealth loans declined by 7 per cent to 180·5 mill. units but the volume of share securities rose by 113 per cent to a record of 501·3 mill. units. Sales of mining shares increased by 207 per cent to 248·6 mill. units reflecting the sustained interest by investors in oil, iron ore, and nickel shares.

Although the value of turnover of loan securities fell slightly during 1967–68 as compared with 1966–67, the value of share securities turnover rose from \$367m in 1966–67 to \$1,026m in 1967–68, an increase of 179 per cent.

Peak turnover in both mining and industrial shares occurred during the height of the nickel boom of May 1968. In that month, 38 mill. mining shares valued at \$72·5m were exchanged.

The following table shows details of the volume of turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1963–64 to 1967–68 :

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—VOLUME OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES (Million Units)

Class of Security	Year Ended 30 September—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Commonwealth Loans	130·0	114·4	242·0	194·0	180·5
Semi-Government Loans ..	4·6	16·0	14·7	17·5	11·4
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	14·8	14·2	10·4	17·0	24·8
Total Loan Securities ..	149·4	144·6	267·1	228·5	216·7
Preference Shares	2·5	1·7	2·6	2·0	2·7
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	153·1	111·4	120·4	152·1	250·0
Mining	33·2	29·4	46·6	81·0	248·6
Total Share Securities ..	188·8	142·5	169·6	235·1	501·3

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 1964-65 to 1967-68 :

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF
TRANSACTIONS AND VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS
AND SHARES**

Class of Security	Year Ended 30 September—							
	1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Commonwealth Loans ..	15.5	98.7	16.5	241.5	14.5	195.2	11.5	181.3
Semi-Government Loans ..	3.4	14.3	4.3	14.7	4.9	17.4	4.2	11.3
Debentures, Notes ..	4.3	8.8	8.2	9.5	8.4	16.4	6.9	14.0
Total Loan Securities	23.2	121.8	29.0	265.7	27.8	229.0	22.6	206.6
Preference Shares ..	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	2.5	4.7	3.3
Ordinary Shares, Rights, Options ..	290.0	190.8	272.2	179.1	297.8	236.5	447.3	512.1
Mining Shares ..	75.1	39.5	99.5	45.0	179.3	128.1	559.2	510.4
Total Share Securities	368.2	233.0	375.4	228.4	481.4	367.1	1,011.2	1,025.8
Grand Total ..	391.4	354.8	404.4	494.1	509.2	596.1	1,033.8	1,232.4

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 1968, there were issued thirty-six semi-government loans of which thirty were underwritten—twenty-one by Member Firms ; the amount sought by these loans was \$84.3m.

Transfer Marking Service

Volume of share transfers marked during 1967-68 rose by 242.7 per cent to a record of 736,187 compared with the previous highest of 214,850. Extensive use was also made of the noting service for probates, powers of attorney, and company memoranda and articles, etc.

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 1968 the latter had reached 188.44—a gain of 35 per cent over 1967. The highest point for the year—224.91—was recorded in August 1968. The highest group was metal and minerals which rose 83 per cent for the year to 656.97.

The 50 Leaders Series moved up 36 per cent for the year to 207.87. In October 1966, the monthly averages showed a disparity of 4.8 points between the two indexes ; this widened progressively to 21 points for September 1968, 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, a feature which is unique in Australia. At 30 September 1968, Aggregate Market Value of all companies included in the All Ordinaries Index and the Oil and Gas Indexes at \$16,850m was 95 per cent of the Aggregate Market Value (\$17,723m) of all ordinary industrial shares on the official list.

The fourth edition of a chart book was published during the year, covering information to June 1968. The book gives a summary of the methods used in compiling the index, together with charts and statistics for the nineteen groups over an eight and one half year period. Features include international share price graphs, monthly value of turnover, average yields series, and weighted yield series.

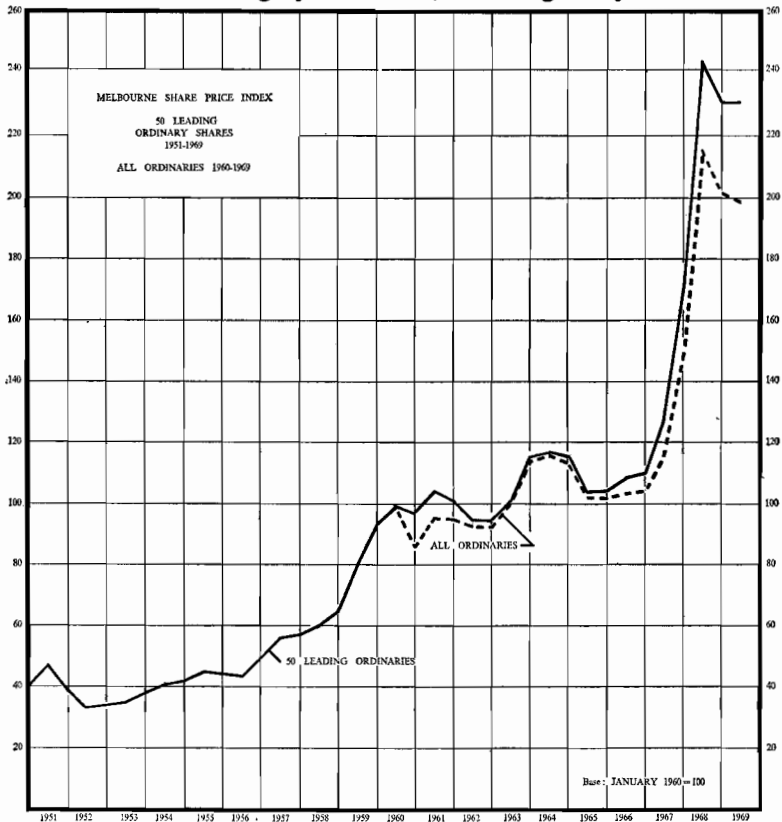


FIGURE 13.—Melbourne Share Price Index (Base: January 1960=100. To June 1963, Index calculated at end of June and December; thereafter the monthly average for June and December.)

Short-term Money Market

The short-term money market in Australia in 1968 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			
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
1968 ..	494.2	116.2	375.1	491.3	35.7	3.00-6.75	3.75-5.40	4.29

[Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

* From 1961 to 1963 inclusive, as at last Wednesday of month of June. For 1964 to 1968 inclusive, average of weekly figures for month of June.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET : AUTHORISED
DEALERS' LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT*
(\$m)**

Clients	At 30 June—	
	1967	1968
All Cheque-paying Banks	121.5	117.6
Savings Banks	56.2	26.5
Insurance Offices	10.8	20.1
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds ..	11.7	4.6
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Companies	5.9	2.8
Companies, n.e.i.	120.2	156.8
Commonwealth and State Governments	57.4	78.1
Local Government and Semi-Governmental Authorities, n.e.i.	56.5	72.2
All Other Lenders (Including Marketing Boards, and Trustee Companies)	33.6	20.6
Total	473.7	499.3

[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 1968, in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30 June 1968, 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 1968				Balances Outstanding at 30 June 1968 ||
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods	
New South Wales¶	244.1	34.4	150.9	429.4	608.3
Victoria	163.7	18.0	88.7	270.4	374.0
Queensland ..	106.7	18.4	51.7	176.8	252.8
South Australia° ..	57.0	5.1	28.0	90.1	138.3
Western Australia	74.7	17.9	25.1	117.7	152.1
Tasmania ..	22.2	3.3	8.8	34.2	49.2
Australia ..	668.4	97.0	353.2	1,118.6	1,574.7

* 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, earthmoving 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				
1964	5.4	1.2	74.2	80.8
1965	5.9	1.0	77.3	84.1
1966	4.6	1.2	69.9	75.7
1967	5.1	0.9	69.1	75.1
1968	5.4	0.5	71.5	77.4
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
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
1968	158.3	17.5	17.2	193.0
ALL BUSINESSES				
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	234.8
1967	136.3	18.0	83.6	237.9
1968	163.7	18.0	88.7	270.4

* 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 1964 to 1968, 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
1964	106.7	227.8	334.6
1965	100.8	253.7	354.5
1966	91.2	253.3	344.5
1967	86.3	254.0	340.3
1968	82.8	291.3	374.0

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30 June 1964, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit (\$334,600,000), Hire Purchase comprised 71.9 per cent and Other Instalment Credit 28.1 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30 June 1968, totalled \$199,700,000 or 53.4 per cent of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of \$374,100,000. 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 1964 to 1968.

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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	89,502	72,357	58,257	51,777	49,027
Plant and Machinery† ..	10,941	10,570	10,539	9,246	8,565
Household and Personal‡ ..	392,776	368,772	294,038	278,732	272,753
Total Agreements ..	493,219	451,699	362,834	339,755	330,345
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§					
(\$m)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	134.0	113.9	89.9	78.8	83.0
Plant and Machinery† ..	19.7	21.3	21.6	23.5	23.4
Household and Personal‡ ..	57.9	55.8	46.2	45.5	47.8
Total Value ..	211.6	190.9	157.6	147.7	154.2
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||					
(\$m)					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.*	88.8	75.2	60.0	53.8	56.8
Plant and Machinery† ..	13.7	14.5	14.7	16.5	16.4
Household and Personal‡ ..	48.9	46.8	38.6	37.6	39.1
Total Amount Financed	151.3	136.4	113.3	107.9	112.3
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶					
(\$m)					
All Classes of Goods ..	240.6	215.2	190.0	175.1	174.4

* 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, earthmoving 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, fertilisers 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	53,806	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, earthmoving 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
Fruiters	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
Clothing 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
Newsagents 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 726 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

* 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
Fruiters	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 731.

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
Fruiterers	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
Fruiterers	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 731.

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 Booksellers	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 1964-65 to 1968-69 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES* (\$m)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Groceries	283.8	302.7	325.3	352.5	380.2
Eutchers' Meat	153.9	168.7	175.6	187.0	187.2
Other Food†	258.7	266.0	283.5	297.1	298.6
Total Food and Groceries ..	696.4	737.4	784.4	836.6	866.0
Beer, Wine, and Spirits‡ ..	178.9	198.6	217.8	240.3	256.1
Clothing and Drapery	310.4	316.6	331.7	354.8	371.5
Footwear	54.4	54.8	60.6	63.1	64.7
Domestic Hardware, China, etc.§ ..	46.5	47.9	51.2	54.8	61.8
Electrical Goods|| .. .. .	110.8	108.9	111.9	117.1	128.7
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	84.6	87.0	91.1	95.8	103.3
Chemists' Goods	90.4	95.8	101.8	107.5	119.6
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	64.4	68.2	73.7	77.6	82.3
Other Goods¶|| .. .. .	184.2	201.2	212.6	214.2	229.3
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.)	1,821.0	1,916.4	2,036.8	2,161.8	2,283.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.**	645.7	654.0	674.1	746.1	779.6
GRAND TOTAL	2,466.7	2,570.4	2,710.9	2,907.9	3,062.9

* Compiled on a 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, earthmoving equipment, etc.

Retailing in Victoria since 1957, 1969

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 specified imports from certain Commonwealth countries. 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 and Bulgaria	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 and Hungary	Dated 1967. Provides for an exchange of non-discriminatory treatment with allowances for existing preferences.
Republic of China (Taiwan)	Dated 1968. 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 1969, seventy-six countries, whose foreign trade represented over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, two had acceded provisionally, and twelve applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis.

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 granted to employers whose export sales have increased above their average annual level in a base period. Rebates are also available to employers who have supplied components embodied in the product exported.

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 further appropriate 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, South-east Asia, New Zealand, India and Ceylon, North America and Canada, the Pacific Islands, the Middle East and Mediterranean, South America and the Caribbean, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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	
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
1968 ..	1,130,741	661,989	23,766	685,755	444,986

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 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	
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
1968 ..	3,264,473	3,044,675	6,309,148	34·6	22·5	28·8

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 and exports for 1966-67 and 1967-68. Comparable figures for years before 1965-66 for imports and 1966-67 for exports are not available.

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division No.	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
00	Live animals	781	533	823	894
01	Meat and meat preparations	221	293	89,664	85,585
02	Dairy products and eggs	1,636	1,716	80,127	59,171
03	Fish and fish preparations	8,376	7,392	4,138	6,207
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1,053	1,317	89,466	59,797
05	Fruit and vegetables	6,264	7,646	56,227	61,062
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey ..	916	808	535	403
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	17,967	18,247	243	126
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	988	1,127	3,111	2,395
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	630	651	874	1,225
11	Beverages	1,658	1,828	1,292	1,509
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,742	11,022	493	436
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed ..	1,138	1,314	39,022	25,613
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	495	846	4	3
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	13,626	12,052	449	239
24	Wood, timber and cork	6,479	7,051	146	130
25	Pulp and waste paper	7,772	8,593	72	60
26	Textile fibres and their waste	21,721	19,043	260,798	204,577
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum and precious stones) ..	18,764	18,898	233	235
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	448	381	11,136	10,740
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	3,570	4,603	6,542	6,087
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	27	36	88	244
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	80,739	77,969	8,546	12,129
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	1	5	3	5
41	Animal oils and fats	86	102	6,523	3,596
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	3,422	3,945	21	31
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	591	680	279	295
51	Chemical elements and compounds	26,449	26,863	1,920	1,709
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum and natural gas	1,881	1,592	9	5
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials ..	9,134	8,646	682	883

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—
continued

(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division No.	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products ..	10,645	9,812	3,442	3,021
55	Essential oils and perfume materials ; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations ..	3,659	3,080	680	984
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2,820	3,158	8	33
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products ..	1,008	2,537	1,706	1,968
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	38,012	42,313	3,736	2,214
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. ..	13,531	13,136	10,484	9,283
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	2,833	3,142	1,954	2,019
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	8,863	10,030	952	907
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	3,776	4,065	453	486
64	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	30,627	32,281	2,385	2,027
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	100,188	103,064	4,699	4,694
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. ..	18,329	18,206	1,229	1,282
67	Iron and steel	27,214	36,847	1,011	1,062
68	Non-ferrous metals	6,376	6,494	15,538	7,468
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	23,062	27,362	8,832	8,713
71	Machinery (except electric)	192,558	208,398	18,848	17,770
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	60,013	62,730	6,247	5,562
73	Transport equipment	156,934	166,700	25,627	33,661
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1,574	1,790	533	377
82	Furniture	1,079	1,399	168	330
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1,021	1,271	27	28
84	Clothing and clothing accessories ; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	8,906	10,793	1,503	1,866
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	2,367	3,334	92	123
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments ; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	29,318	33,485	3,970	5,131
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. ..	38,852	38,198	3,943	3,852
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	31,497	35,829	7,628	14,984
	Total Merchandise	1,065,637	1,124,652	789,158	675,240
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	6,877	6,089	12,026	10,515
	Total	1,072,514	1,130,741	801,187	685,755

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1965-66 to 1967-68 is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)**

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,977	7,279	8,937	10,484	10,000	8,247
Canada	34,092	39,141	44,863	19,367	22,143	21,270
Ceylon	6,731	5,911	5,562	7,083	6,092	5,970
China (Mainland)	7,486	8,927	7,833	37,109	17,621	13,508
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	1,496	1,722	3,233	6,549	6,020	3,271
Czechoslovakia	2,451	2,528	2,312	2,506	2,135	1,025
Finland	4,500	5,484	5,102	360	358	319
France	53,339	48,968	35,507	47,344	40,988	30,442
Germany (Federal Republic)	73,844	68,661	82,708	23,658	22,977	25,883
Greece	9,442	1,149	1,877	3,609	4,220	2,426
Hong Kong	9,048	10,712	13,706	11,368	11,792	9,876
India	10,418	11,005	11,012	9,445	15,234	13,038
Indonesia	7,278	4,315	7,079	1,888	2,140	5,548
Iran	6,819	14,242	7,494	2,578	6,517	3,224
Iraq	13,870	11,924	8,006	757	837	786
Italy	17,925	19,133	28,685	33,484	38,404	24,181
Japan	94,028	113,249	127,027	105,703	137,841	106,944
Kuwait	10,165	16,578	18,627	1,210	1,580	1,274
Malaysia*	9,166	8,623	8,645	14,983	24,228	15,367
Mexico	1,590	1,870	1,510	5,450	6,720	5,937
Netherlands	14,741	20,555	15,300	6,585	8,499	7,673
New Zealand	15,180	15,354	19,960	51,135	47,785	45,068
Pakistan	5,591	6,106	5,277	4,604	8,588	2,511
Papua and New Guinea	3,511	3,553	3,934	9,740	11,216	11,813
Philippines	630	510	808	8,311	10,260	14,294
Poland	886	795	965	5,216	8,675	4,223
Qatar	7,339	3,007	2,054	134	143	154
Saudi Arabia	8,184	9,518	11,246	3,649	5,012	5,507
Singapore	558	1,381	1,333	11,795	19,741	13,155
South Africa (Republic)	5,427	5,368	4,993	9,331	11,761	10,674
Sweden	21,754	20,588	18,642	3,202	2,756	2,304
Switzerland	13,356	14,382	15,243	833	962	880
Switzerland	303	477	522	4,425	7,256	6,255
Thailand	11,641	10,930	10,488	138	184	370
Trucial States	284,193	266,986	262,230	130,702	117,320	106,908
United Kingdom	209,002	240,391	270,072	85,525	83,399	81,320
U.S.A.	583	525	547	16,303	3,677	5,710
U.S.S.R.	230	247	279	7,101	9,385	6,200
Yugoslavia	42,889	50,380	57,809	64,399	66,721	62,200
Other and Unknown						
Total	1,017,360	1,072,514	1,130,741	768,063	801,187	685,755

* Singapore included with Malaysia 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 786).

Interstate Trade by Sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne. Details of the principal commodities in interstate shipments handled by the ports of Melbourne and Geelong during 1968 are shown

below. For many commodities comparison with details for previous years is not possible because of changes in classification. In addition, details of exports from the Port of Melbourne are not comparable with those for previous years because of changes in the method of calculating tonnages. Some cargoes are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in tons measurement. In the statistics the measurement of 40 cu ft is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1968 totalled 1,283,357 tons. The principal commodities were petroleum and petroleum products, 206,664 tons; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 269,326 tons; fruit and vegetables, 32,773 tons; paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof, 23,802 tons; chemical elements and compounds, 22,117 tons; and iron and steel, 22,004 tons.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 2,509,431 tons, the principal commodities being petroleum and petroleum products, 420,834 tons; iron and steel, 273,705 tons; sugar and sugar preparations, 251,254 tons; coal, coke and briquettes, 231,256 tons; wood, timber and cork, 187,886 tons; paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof, 156,327 tons; crude fertilisers and crude minerals, 138,570 tons; and transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 122,590 tons.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1968 amounted to 602,000 tons of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 557,000 tons. Total interstate imports amounted to 664,000 tons, and consisted mainly of petroleum and petroleum products, 208,000 tons; coal, 205,000 tons; pig iron and steel, 155,000 tons; and alumina, 79,000 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 1967-68, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$215.0m. Transport equipment (\$39.1m), machinery other than electric machinery (\$26.2m), clothing and clothing accessories (\$23.0m), tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$9.9m), and rubber manufactures (\$9.0m), were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$40.4m. Petroleum and petroleum products (\$15.7m), inorganic chemical elements and compounds (\$5.0m), and iron and steel (\$4.4m), were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publications *External Trade, 1967-68* and *Interstate Trade of Western Australia, 1967-68* 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 1967-68, exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$140.7m. Transport equipment (\$22.5m), petroleum products (\$11.9m), tobacco and tobacco manufactures (\$11.2m) were the main types of commodities. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in this total was approximately \$19.7m.

Imports from Tasmania during this period amounted to \$107.7m. Timber (\$11.5m) and preserved vegetables (\$10.3m) were the main commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total was approximately \$15.7m.

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 1965-66 to 1967-68 was \$104,786,642, \$108,565,998, and \$107,976,098, 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 1965-66 to 1967-68. 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		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	'000			\$'000		
Beer* gal	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spirits (Potable) .. proof gal	561	547	624	5,059	5,416	6,164
Tobacco lb	1,994	1,843	1,770	4,363	4,128	3,967
Cigars and Cigarettes lb	19,595	18,563	19,522	79,907	77,962	81,950
Petrol gal	487,784	527,357	556,528	57,492	64,865	68,453
All Other Articles .. ..	..	..	..	95,095	102,062	109,065
Total .. ..	..	..	..	241,916	254,433	269,599

* 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 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1967-68 (\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Westernport	Total
Overseas Trade—					
Imports	1,054,698	55,348	5,399	15,296	1,130,741
Exports	600,329	57,363	26,783	1,280	685,755
Total	1,655,027	112,711	32,182	16,576	1,816,496
Gross Revenue—					
Customs	120,077	1,241	175	2	121,495
Excise	259,859	5,287	4,453	..	269,599
Total	379,936	6,528	4,628	2	391,094

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1967-68 (\$'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	1,405,331	943,182	-462,149	159,201	325,780
Victoria	1,130,741	685,755	-444,986	121,495	269,599
Queensland	236,768	562,937	326,169	22,701	105,436
South Australia ..	215,619	282,767	67,148	17,743	72,127
Western Australia ..	206,980	475,261	268,281	19,468	62,903
Tasmania	45,024	76,888	31,864	3,733	22,040
Northern Territory ..	9,407	17,855	8,448	1,501	2,875
Australian Capital Territory ..	14,604	30	-14,574	86	17
Australia	3,264,473	3,044,675	-219,798	345,928	860,777

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, and 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*, 1967-68

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles†	Mail Vans
<i>Princess of Tasmania</i>	87,070	22,596	3,745	312
<i>Bass Trader</i>	1,581	688	3,940	310
<i>South Esk</i> .. ..	..	..	146	..
Other A.C.S.C. Vessels .. ..	..	..	632	..
Total	88,651	23,284	8,463	622

* Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., Containers, Trailers, Timber Packs, etc., as well as 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Entrances No. '000 net tons	3,717 16,137	3,690 16,534	3,753 16,380	3,706 17,439	3,550 17,161
Clearances No. '000 net tons	3,681 15,940	3,679 16,448	3,754 16,384	3,710 17,427	3,548 17,142

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Australia	3,310	3,383	3,322	3,380
Belgium	21	..	21	..
Denmark	278	308	278	308
France	253	220	253	220
Germany, Federal Republic of	418	418	425	411
Greece	579	550	577	546
Hong Kong	206	190	209	187
India	131	97	131	97
Italy	797	787	797	787
Japan	889	806	886	806
Liberia	1,205	1,580	1,196	1,570
Mexico	22	..	22	..
Netherlands	936	841	934	834
New Zealand	180	153	178	157
Norway	1,442	1,366	1,421	1,372
Pakistan	42	36	42	36
Panama	206	173	206	173
Sweden	701	663	696	665
United Kingdom	5,438	5,034	5,443	5,044
United States of America	210	209	214	204
U.S.S.R.	17	26	17	26
Yugoslavia	24	7	24	6
Other	134	314	135	313
Total	17,439	17,161	17,427	17,142

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 :

. VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Westernport	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
	Number							
Overseas—								
Direct ..	238	277	204	191	16	5	33	24
Other ..	1,588	1,460	214	157	95	82	9	17
Interstate ..	1,084	1,115	165	153	22	25	38	41
Total ..	2,910	2,852	583	501	133	112	80	82
	'000 Net Tons							
Overseas—								
Direct ..	902	2,665	1,765	1,980	85	22	500	388
Other ..	9,311	7,398	1,174	834	438	367	63	133
Interstate ..	2,105	2,209	709	698	130	149	256	292
Total ..	12,318	12,272	3,648	3,512	653	538	820	813

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1966-67 and 1967-68, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 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	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Weight ..	1,466	1,774	490	763	88	208	57	102
Measure ..	677	747	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Weight ..	3,527	3,489	4,138	3,788	12	24	1,223	1,173
Measure ..	1,538	1,678	18	57	1	..	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Weight ..	389	536	593	691	1	..	389	576
Measure ..	789	827	3	..	..	..	..	..
Overseas—								
Weight ..	1,239	1,093	1,377	822	165	39	100	83
Measure ..	590	662	8	10	1	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	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Arabian States	3,212	16	3,693	10	3,927	45
Canada	342	106	252	49	292	59
China (Mainland)	21	634	22	262	25	219
Christmas and Cocos Islands	233	4	300	3	307	2
Germany, Federal Republic of	278	113	108	68	145	63
Hong Kong	63	99	49	69	64	35
India	48	125	30	152	31	109
Indonesia	331	77	230	231	466	47
Iran	356	54	1,154	42	667	3
Iraq	984	11	1,224	1	917	1
Italy	34	23	45	96	61	37
Japan	334	296	393	527	474	417
Nauru	256	24	470	31	377	26
Netherlands	22	3	77	74	88	35
New Zealand	134	205	85	155	121	248
Pakistan	11	12	21	114	22	31
United Kingdom	570	389	429	327	397	266
United States of America Other	712	87	874	102	728	130
	744	948	999	1,167	1,101	937
Total	8,687	3,225	10,457	3,479	10,210	2,710

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Australia	3	49	8	1	9	..
Belgium .. ..	..	..	54	..	..	..
Denmark	100	40	286	44	339	72
France	647	7	454	18	224	12
Germany, Federal Republic of	500	128	310	78	379	72
Greece	122	322	247	298	419	161

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*
(’000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1965-66		1965-67		1967-68	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
Hong Kong	85	67	127	84	67	52
India	45	26	78	65	43	19
Italy	224	4	73	5	71	7
Japan	314	134	438	180	500	173
Liberia	1,277	130	186	234	2,017	200
Mexico .. .. .	..	..	16	2	..	..
Netherlands	418	244	611	429	345	166
New Zealand	93	182	85	123	121	92
Norway	1,308	437	1,802	338	1,869	260
Pakistan .. .. .	..	..	25	12	4	22
Panama	169	69	202	40	78	46
Sweden	231	142	333	252	386	235
United Kingdom ..	3,039	1,110	3,562	1,161	2,998	1,012
United States of America	37	27	46	39	63	38
Other	75	107	1,514	76	278	71
Total	8,687	3,225	10,457	3,479	10,210	2,710

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 twelve mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower eight 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 1959 to 1968 :

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH
PORT PHILLIP HEADS**

Year			No. of Ships	Year			No. of Ships
1959	..	..	3,593	1964..	..	..	4,505
1960	..	..	3,768	1965..	..	..	4,738
1961	..	..	4,228	1966..	..	..	4,759
1962	..	..	4,177	1967..	..	..	4,606
1963	..	..	4,333	1968..	..	..	4,614

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 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 1968, the Trust had approximately \$83m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, mainly privately arranged, which are raised and financed by the Trust itself and 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.

Port Emergency Service

For more than twenty-five years the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners have accepted substantial responsibility for safety and security within their 10½ square miles of Port area. This responsibility is vested in the Port's Emergency Service, which is a mobile, compact force of specialists trained in fire fighting and prevention, first aid treatment, salvage ashore and afloat, rescue on land as well as in and under water, security, accident clearance, underwater repairs, inspection of ships and port installations, the prevention of and prosecution for oil pollution, and the enforcement of port regulations.

The Service began during the Second World War when Melbourne's own security services were partly depleted because of wartime requirements. Port Authority personnel undertook various security and emergency duties, which in the post-war years developed into the Service whose function is to protect the Port of Melbourne.

The Service deals with emergencies which arise in the port area. If an emergency develops beyond the resources of the Service, then the Police Force, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Fire Brigade, the Civil Ambulance Service, and the metropolitan hospitals assist. In the event of a declared State maritime disaster, the Communications Centre of the Port Emergency Service becomes headquarters of the State Disaster Organisation.

The Emergency Service with its 114 officers and men is divided into three separate sections: Emergency, Medical and First Aid, and Investigation and Security.

In 1967, the Emergency Service attended to 283 fire calls (including twenty-five false alarms) involving merchant shipping, port authority vessels, small craft, cargo and cargo sheds, port buildings, offices and stores, grassland, rubbish, and vehicles. It also carried out 389 special services including recovery of small craft, pumping services afloat and ashore, removal of hazardous substances, rescue of people trapped in various circumstances or injured in a variety of falls. Special services requiring oxygen breathing apparatus included unloading broken containers of toxic cargoes from ships, cleaning up spilt toxic cargoes in holds of ships and on wharves, and plugging a pipe line in a tank ship's hold containing toxic cargo. Diving and underwater salvage were required to clear fouled propellers, recover various goods and equipment, perform underwater repairs to and inspections of ships, fight fires under wharves, and rescue people from water.

During 1967, the First Aid Section attended and treated 9,731 calls to injuries or accidents involving people in the port area. Of this total, 8,282 persons were able to return to duty after treatment.

During the same year the Investigation and Security Sections investigated various offences including damage to property, pollution of the waters of the port, detection of stolen property, smoking offences, parking and traffic offences, detection of undeclared goods, assault and offensive behaviour, dangerous driving, and illegal possession of dangerous drugs.

While most matters were reported to the Victoria Police or Customs Authorities for further action and prosecution, the Service itself prosecuted for contravention of various regulations including eleven cases of discharge of oil from ships into the waters of the port on charges laid under the *Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960*.

The equipment of the Service includes foam and water fire fighting equipment in one of the Port Authority's tugs, a 38 ft fire and rescue launch, fire tenders pumping 1,000 gals of water or 4,800 gals of foam per minute, trailer pumps, a 1,000 gallon foam compound tanker, a variety of emergency tenders with breathing apparatus, decontamination equipment and radiation detection apparatus, portable salvage pumps, mobile treatment and dressing stations, a 3 ton mobile crane, underwater and conventional oxy-acetylene gear, underwater explosive fastening tools, and portable oxygen resuscitation equipment.

Further References, 1961 to 1969 ; Changing Trends in Port Development, 1968 ; Port Facilities, 1969

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1964 to 1968 :

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	7,145	7,058	6,393	6,692	8,357
Rent of Sheds	637	606	572	586	638
Special Berth Charges	456	431	317	381	489
Rent of Lands	666	725	949	965	1,154
Crane Fees	1,613	1,800	1,672	1,793	2,043
Other	796	814	792	796	892
Total Revenue	11,312	11,434	10,695	11,213	13,573
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and General Expenses	710	784	874	908	1,098
Port Operating Expenses	2,160	2,413	2,422	2,642	2,837
Maintenance—					
Dredging	1,326	508	265	203	266
Harbour	75	123	110	116	101
Wharves	502	648	638	581	593
Approaches	90	117	125	152	119
Railways	44	51	79	80	80
Cargo Handling Equipment	304	325	342	358	355
Other Properties	38	62	93	54	55
Interest	1,482	1,465	1,551	1,706	1,780
Depreciation and Renewals	1,647	1,486	1,584	1,427	2,295
Insurance	165	96	99	103	108
Sinking Fund	1,150	928	160	435	600
General Reserve .. .. .	..	800	900	1,037	1,600
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	1,437	1,420	1,287	1,346	1,468
Other	*	1	2	2	*
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	11,132	11,226	10,530	11,150	13,355
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Reclamation	253	224	106	201	291
Deepening Waterways	23	32	312	408	359
Wharves and Sheds Construction	154	786	1,239	1,235	2,517
Cargo Handling Equipment	1,423	1,709	1,760	2,095	3,214
Approaches Construction	294	359	1,252	91	537
Floating Plant	361	464	303	355	412
Other Works, etc.	59	11	95	51	167
.. .. .	253	768	675	769	588
Total Capital Outlay	2,821	4,352	5,742	5,205	8,085
Loan Indebtedness at 31 December	29,773	30,473	32,247	34,484	36,029

* 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 an 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 an 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 was expected to be in operation by late 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 1964 to 1968 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	2,284	2,238	2,373	2,464	2,428
Shipping Services	615	722	838	851	801
Rents, Fees, and Licences	38	43	45	47	51
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	50	63	64	64	80
Other	115	159	120	53	5
Total Revenue	3,102	3,225	3,440	3,479	3,365
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management Expenses	272	344	366	382	432
Shipping Services	516	622	647	614	670
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	70	77	102	89	91
Harbour	78	85	71	81	99
Floating Plant	24	10	13	16	18
Other	22	18	17	26	25
Interest on Loans	344	390	401	400	413
Sinking Fund	72	77	76	77	79
Depreciation Provision	414	432	515	603	693
Port Development Fund .. .. .	..	..	1,007	500	250
Other	102	72	62	66	68
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	1,914	2,127	3,277	2,854	2,838

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant	592	100	..	651	131
Land and Property	104	294	70	138	77
Deepening Waterways	228	500	69	1,942	313
Wharves and Approaches ..	898	2,332	431	553	709
Other	30	46	11	36	46
Total Capital Outlay ..	1,852	3,272	581	3,320	1,276
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
State Government	228	193	124	118	118
Public	6,958	7,490	7,404	7,618	7,815
Total Loan Indebtedness..	7,186	7,683	7,528	7,736	7,933

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 main 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 cargo berths have rail and road access to all main Victorian and interstate traffic routes.

During 1967-68, a three year capital works programme to develop the first stage of a second quay was finalised with the completion of a new berth designed specifically for the handling of bulk commodities. The Portland Harbor Trust Act was amended to allow the handling of all varieties of grain, and the new fertiliser complex at Lady Bay was completed. In order to cater for the anticipated increase in annual grain tonnages available for export, the Commissioners proposed to the Government that the present storage capacity of the grain terminal be duplicated as soon as possible, and plans are now in hand to have this work completed in time for the 1969-70 harvest season.

Despite one of the worst droughts ever experienced in the port district, and a resultant decline in the volume of exports shipped through Portland during 1967-68, imports rose by 5.1 per cent to 283,702 tons. For the second year in succession the gross tonnage of shipping berthed

exceeded 1 mill. tons. Although the volume of all cargo handled was 25.9 per cent lower than the previous year's figure, shipping revenue rose by 5.3 per cent to \$277,292. The number of ships using the port for all purposes during the year amounted to 419, an increase of 128 on the previous year. This increase was mainly attributable to the offshore search for oil and gas in the Otway Basin. Almost 9,000 tons of stores and equipment were handled during the year for this project.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are set out in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**
('\$000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	130	117	137	156	159
Tonnage Rates	22	24	21	26	23
Shipping Services	42	84	63	108	101
State Government Grant	646	711	576	615	760
Grain Terminal .. .. .	..	5	82	207	17
Other	86	53	46	57	86
Total Revenue	926	994	925	1,169	1,146
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	58	59	68	76	92
Maintenance	60	67	78	66	70
Shipping Services	74	92	61	88	77
Depreciation	16	12	26	27	27
Interest on Loans	562	622	677	739	807
Sinking Fund	42	47	50	52	53
Loan Redemption .. .. .	..	..	33	36	43
Grain Terminal (excl. Depreciation) .. .. .	..	4	35	73	35
Other	2	8	4	2	2
Total Expenditure and Appropriations	814	911	1,032	1,159	1,206
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port Rail System .. .. .	..	..	..	49	66
Reclamation	3	30	315	114	59
Grain Terminal	133	1,036	111	131	79
Deepening Waterways	30	..	51	51	26
Wharves and Sheds	68	173	386	395	388
Breakwater Construction	70	18	..	42	..
Other	48	131	185	196	278
Total	352	1,388	1,048	978	896
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June—					
State Government	4,092	4,083	4,083	4,083	3,673
Public	10,952	12,310	13,027	13,939	14,826
Total Loan Indebtedness	15,044	16,393	17,110	18,022	18,499

Lighthouses, 1964

Westernport

Westernport is an extensive inlet 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. It is approximately twenty-six miles from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks a deep water channel up to seventeen fathoms deep exists close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the Western Entrance to Crib Point is thirteen miles long with low-water depths of 47 ft and 49 ft, respectively, in the Northern and Western Arms. Tidal rises are of the order of 9 ft springs and 7 ft neaps.

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.

For many years Westernport remained unexploited except for its use by a commercial fishing fleet and amateur fishing and boating enthusiasts. In June 1963 the Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act was passed by the Victorian Government giving effect to an agreement between the State and B.P. Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd to establish a refinery and associated port facilities. The marine terminal established provides two berthing heads, one capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight and the other tankers up to 40,000 tons.

Large scale development of offshore oil and natural gas reserves in nearby Bass Strait led to the Westernport Development Act being passed in December 1967. This Act gives effect to an agreement between the State and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Inc. to construct a fractionation plant to process the petroleum and a single berth marine terminal designed to accommodate tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight. The terminal and fractionation plant are situated at Long Island Point.

The erection of a plant for Cresco Fertilizers Ltd added to the recent development of the area and continued growth seems assured following the joint announcements in 1969 by the B.H.P. Company Ltd and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. Their decision to develop progressively a rolling mills and major steel works complex on the western shores requires large capital investment and a large labour force.

Westernport is well located in relation to the State's major electric power grid. Port maintenance facilities have been established at Stony Point and other services such as transport, water supply, and sewerage can be progressively developed.

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.

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 Melbourne with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

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 continued to disrupt New South Wales–Victoria traffic 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 (250.75 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.

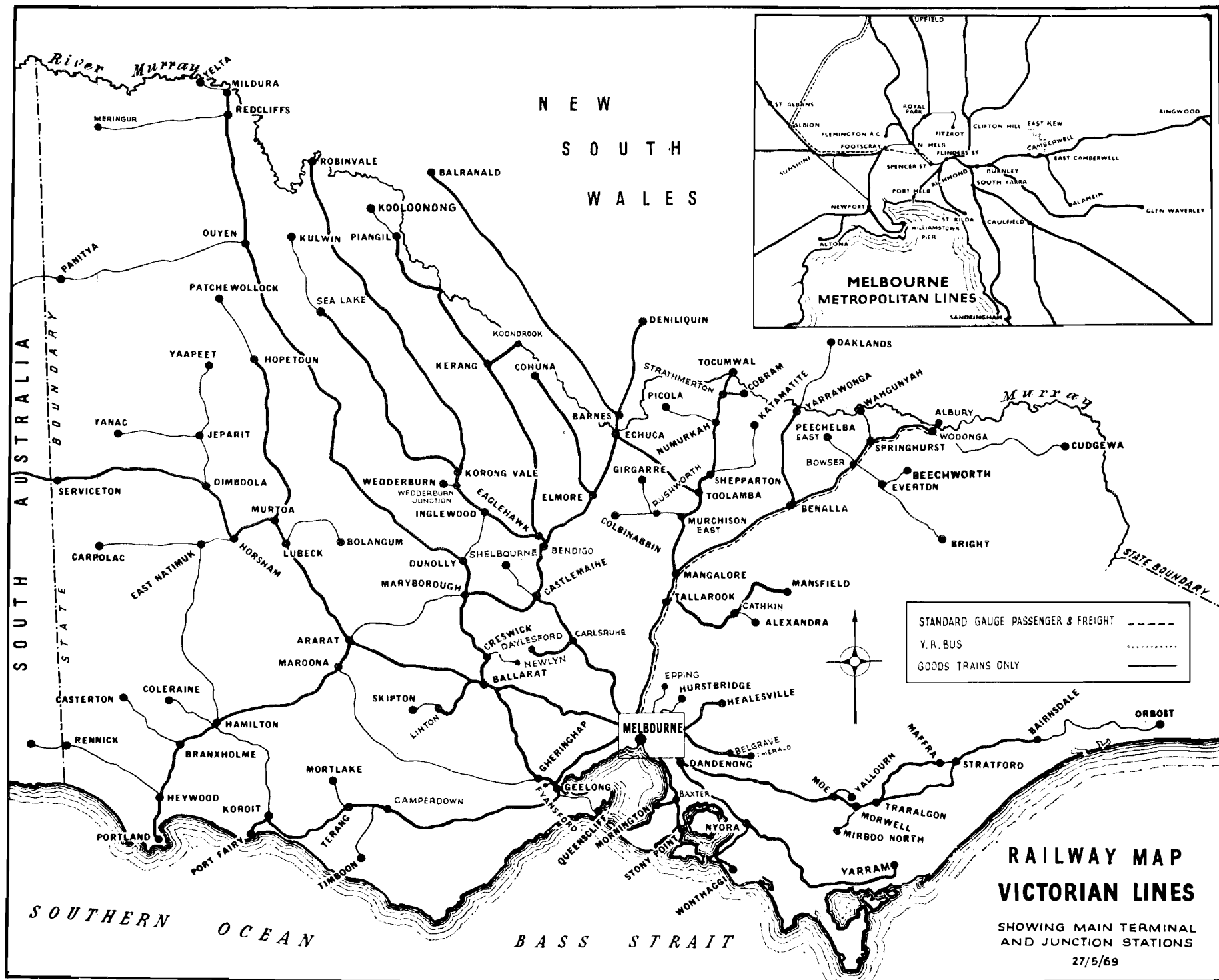
Other main lines are Melbourne-Bendigo (101 miles, known as the "main line") from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne-Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

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 (650-750 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.

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 Williamstown (1859); Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859 to 1861); Melbourne to Essendon (1860); Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872); South Yarra to Dandenong (1877 to 1879); Caulfield to Frankston (1881-82); Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882); Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887); North Melbourne to Somerton (1884 to 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 the 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, while 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 interstate, in specified wagon-loads 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 peak period load. In 1946, the number of trains required for the peak service was 109; in 1969 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 through Broken Hill 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 standard gauge line from Wodonga to Melbourne provided Melbourne consignors with direct access to the standard gauge network and every station in New South Wales. However, a considerable tonnage of Victorian and overland broad gauge traffic consigned to areas in New South Wales or to Brisbane still required transshipment at either Albury or Melbourne.

The exchange of bogies, which was pioneered by the Victorian Railways, is now an essential part of interstate railway operations. It has enabled loaded rail wagons to travel over different gauge lines and eliminated the manual transfer of goods from one wagon to another at break of gauge terminals. Bogies can be changed under a loaded vehicle in much less time than that taken for transshipping goods from one wagon to another. The main bogie exchange centre in Victoria, at South Dynon, can handle 200 vehicles per day, allowing up to 7,000 tons of freight to move undisturbed over both gauges. A small centre has been established at Wodonga to handle traffic between northern and north-eastern Victoria and the northern States. Since the introduction of bogie exchange, the tonnage of overland traffic handled in Victoria has increased steadily and is now very much greater than that handled in 1962.

Mechanised Track Maintenance

Using modern mechanised techniques, the Victorian Railways continually maintain and re-lay their railway tracks for passenger and freight traffic. Track maintenance and renewals constitute one of the larger railway budget items, the cost in 1967-68 being approximately \$12.5m.

Among the modern machines used in track maintenance are : a track recording car that travels over most lines three to four times a year recording track irregularities ; sleeper renewers that withdraw old sleepers and insert new ones ; automatic levelling and tamping machines that re-surface the track, ensuring that sleepers are uniformly supported by ballast ; spot tamping machines for packing ballast under renewed sleepers ; track liners which generally follow tamping machines and ensure correct alignment of track ; and ballast regulators that distribute and trim ballast to a regular shape.

Under a new system, introduced in 1968, major track maintenance, re-sleepering, and track re-surfacing are carried out by mobile gangs of up to twenty-five men stationed in country districts. The new system replaces many small track maintenance gangs which were each responsible for re-sleepering and repairing a small length of track. Mobile gangs equipped with modern machines put track maintenance on a production line basis, thus minimising manual labour and increasing working efficiency. Re-sleepering and re-surfacing gangs work progressively through a district to cover each main line track and major branch line once in every three years. The men live in converted railway carriages, specially fitted to provide comfortable sleeping quarters and messing facilities. A modified system of mechanised maintenance is being introduced for branch lines that have light traffic.

During 1967-68, about 180 miles of country lines were re-laid and reconditioned, and points and crossings were renewed at about 75 locations. In addition, 235 miles of track were re-surfaced. Re-laying of the north-east broad gauge line progressed beyond Violet Town and work is expected to be completed at Wodonga early in 1970. The south-east line has been re-laid from Dandenong to Leongatha and was to be completed to Foster early in 1969, to reach the Foster-Yarram section already re-laid. Other re-laying works in progress were on sections of the Mildura line, and the line between Marooona and Portland. Re-laying of the Geelong-Ballararat line from Gheringhap to Warrenheip and the Quambatook to Ultima section on the Robinvale line were completed during the year.

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 re-laying 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 also been made available 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 flexi-vans, steel sections, motor cars, bulk cement, and freight consignments of unusual length.

Further References, 1964-1969

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 Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 768.

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 1964 to 1968 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		
1964	312,648	2,478	47	315,172
1965	322,329	2,686	38	325,053
1966	332,956	2,693	61	335,710
1967	345,813	389	45	346,247
1968	357,135	120	36	357,291

* 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 1968, the capital cost of rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation was: \$98.8m broad gauge, \$0.01m narrow gauge, and \$6.3m uniform gauge.

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 \$397.2m at 30 June 1968.

After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$54.1m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$343.1m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1968 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$459.1m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$77.0m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.01m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$382.1m.

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 \$382.1m at 30 June 1968 amounted to \$18.3m at an average rate of 4.802 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$6.1m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$3.5m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$52.0m at 30 June 1968, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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	
				\$'000
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
1968	15,422	11,989	27,411	82,862

Railways Route Mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 is given in the following table.

It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1968, 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)
(Route Miles)**

Lines Open for Traffic	At 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Single Track—Broad Gauge* ..	3,700	3,694	3,671	3,711	3,694
Narrow Gauge ..	8	8	8	8	8
Double Track—Broad Gauge* ..	425	431	431	431	433
Other Multi-Track—Broad Gauge*	77	78	78	79	80
Total Route Mileage ..	4,210	4,211	4,188	4,230	4,215

* Broad gauge refers to 5 ft 3 in and includes 4 ft 8½ in gauge 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Rolling Stock in Service	At 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Locomotives—					
Steam	246	220	181	132	50
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel Electric	139	161	185	199	220
Other*	84	87	85	87	90
Total	504	503	486	453	395
Passenger Coaches—					
Electric Suburban	1,074	1,080	1,089	1,116	1,113
Other†	724	712	698	675	659
Total	1,798	1,792	1,787	1,791	1,772
Goods Stock ‡	21,792	21,891	21,914	21,725	21,489
Service Stock	1,660	1,676	1,659	1,625	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 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	During Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Traffic Train Mileage—Country '000	4,835	4,836	4,738	4,798	4,833
Suburban '000	8,369	8,480	8,458	8,504	8,420
Goods '000	6,909	7,172	6,949	6,733	6,633
Total .. '000	20,113	20,488	20,145	20,035	19,886
Passenger Journeys—Country '000	5,082	4,907	4,793	4,674	4,535
Suburban '000	148,313	144,846	144,332	141,593	141,733
Total .. '000	153,396	149,753	149,125	146,267	146,268
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	12,132	12,596	12,156	12,075	11,116

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC (Excluding Road Motor Goods Services) ('000 Tons)

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Butter	86	90	82	69	65
Grain—					
Barley	177	215	210	196	136
Wheat	2,368	2,235	2,035	1,869	1,231
Other	307	343	220	322	161
Flour	218	197	153	145	167
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps	82	76	53	51	50
Fruit—					
Fresh	109	110	92	86	99
Dried	67	71	74	103	72
Beer	124	129	134	140	144
Briquettes	1,586	1,594	1,571	1,487	1,416
Cement	573	731	782	807	766
Coal—					
Black	219	214	195	213	170
Brown	483	389	363	363	326
Galvanised Iron	111	111	104	116	71
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, etc., Un- prepared	448	473	424	462	498
Manures	951	1,077	1,154	1,171	877
Motor Cars and Bodies	175	192	182	197	218
Petrol, Benzine, etc.	195	155	133	145	165
Pulpwood	83	109	124	124	101
Pulp and Paper	128	129	125	135	138
Timber	264	292	272	252	262
Wool	132	136	133	141	128
All Other Goods	2,934	3,169	3,303	3,322	3,520
Total Goods	11,820	12,237	11,917	11,916	10,781
Total Livestock	312	359	239	158	335
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	12,132	12,596	12,156	12,075	11,116

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1963-64 to 1967-68 were as follows :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., Business—					
Passenger Fares	25,201	27,455	27,826	30,162	30,330
Parcels, Mails, etc.	3,044	3,376	3,630	4,135	4,077
Other	77	87	163	88	104
Goods, etc., Business—					
Goods	56,121	60,488	59,276	61,531	55,465
Livestock	1,941	2,158	1,478	1,026	1,703
Miscellaneous	677	722	692	769	637
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	2,964	3,058	3,345	3,464	3,451
Rentals	1,588	1,653	1,710	1,880	2,101
Bookstalls	828	920	1,054	1,053	1,052
Advertising	219	208	211	228	234
Other	219	201	234	241	240
Total Revenue	92,878	100,326	99,619	104,579	99,394
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	17,633	18,851	19,633	19,940	20,695
Rolling Stock	26,388	29,071	28,997	28,740	27,484
Traffic	28,857	31,743	32,939	34,611	35,876
Electrical Engineering Branch	4,328	4,471	4,563	4,427	4,494
Stores Branch	1,277	1,406	1,426	1,563	1,585
Pensions	4,797	4,870	4,945	5,073	5,273
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities	1,566	1,343	1,173	1,146	1,116
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,163	1,533	1,315	1,441	1,740
Pay-roll Tax	1,647	1,803	1,744	1,852	1,874
Long Service Leave	1,236	1,371	1,353	1,521	1,606
Other*†	2,344	2,606	2,664	2,846	3,061
Total Working Expenses	91,636	99,470	101,151	103,560	105,204
Net Revenue	+1,243	+856	-1,532	+1,019	-5,810

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
EXPENDITURE—<i>continued</i>						
Debt Charges—						
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	}	2,918§	3,726	4,546	5,377	
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption ..		‡	131§	129	132	119
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund			137§	176	213	251
Net Result for Year ..	..	-2,330	-5,563	-3,872	-11,557
Per Cent						
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	98·7	99·1	101·5	99·0	105·8	

* Including interest paid to Commonwealth under Railways Standardisation Agreement, viz., 1964, \$234,692; 1965, \$229,796; 1966, \$224,898; 1967, \$220,000; and 1968, \$215,103.

† 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 year 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 1967-68 decreased by \$5,185,662 compared with 1966-67. Total working expenses increased by \$1,644,464 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 gross revenue and working expenses per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1963–64 to 1967–68 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,242	4,211	4,189	4,218	4,210
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open \$	21,878	23,807	23,765	24,777	23,594
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open \$	21,572	23,590	24,112	24,519	24,961

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1963–64 to 1967–68, 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—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Car Mileage	341,304	329,635	314,337	283,301	241,069
Passenger Journeys ..	1,243,820	1,154,104	1,060,324	1,033,774	888,834
Gross Revenue \$	72,800	73,274	68,925	70,287	62,216
Working Expenses \$	122,132	133,138	145,393	136,571	119,601
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. \$	46,962	38,156	60,859	44,990	36,374

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 1964–65 to 1967–68 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—			
	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	17,580	17,421	19,060	18,864
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts	171	177	176	176
Non-operating Receipts	290	356	312	287
Total Revenue	18,041	17,954	19,548	19,327
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs	8,311	8,430	9,096	9,325
Maintenance—				
Permanent Way	910	924	960	903
Tramcars	2,229	2,315	2,457	2,480
Buses	773	774	765	851
Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations	483	501	474	526
Buildings and Grounds	257	229	206	245
Electric Traction Energy	889	884	874	884
Fuel Oil for Buses	200	171	184	197
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees	25	27	25	23
General Administration and Stores				
Department Costs	1,172	1,183	1,178	1,166
Pay-roll Tax	320	326	346	355
Workers Compensation Payments	359	338	496	407
Depreciation	922	1,013	1,014	1,001
Non-operating Expenses	59	63	65	76
Provisions—				
Long Service Leave	240	318	290	292
Retiring Gratuities	436	587	527	543
Accrued Sick Leave	46	57	56	92
Public Risk Insurance	230	234	286	231
Interest on Loans	1,035	1,129	1,222	1,274
Obsolescence in Stores Stock	6	7	8	..
Total Expenditure	18,902	19,509	20,529	20,871
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (–)	–861	–1,555	–981	–1,544
Capital Outlay	2,886	1,442	1,317	938
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June	20,950	22,396	23,397	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 1963–64 to 1967–68 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.	
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
1968..	134	3	16,480	127,575	15,628	16,604	691	3,726

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 1963–64 to 1967–68 :

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.	
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
1968 ..	140	7,335	25,576	3,413	4,192	233	844

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

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	%
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
1968	15,628	94.83	12.13	16,604	100.75	106.25

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	%
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
1968	3,413	46.53	13.24	4,192	57.15	122.83

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 1967-68, route operations accounted for 60 per cent of total mileage travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 13, 26, and 2 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Vehicles	2,376	2,549	2,843	2,701	2,846
Mileage—Petrol Vehicles ('000 miles)	33,024	35,355	35,669	35,114	36,079
Diesel Vehicles ('000 miles)	12,998	14,196	16,461	16,713	19,995
Total Mileage	46,022	49,551	52,130	51,826	56,074
Revenue	15,513	17,364	\$'000 18,476	19,628	21,297
Expenditure—					
Drivers' Wages	4,965	5,531	6,068	6,273	6,904
Repairs and Maintenance	2,093	2,182	2,268	2,431	2,646
Depreciation	1,550	1,758	1,887	1,910	2,062
Other	5,096	5,653	6,203	6,620	7,441
Total Expenditure	13,704	15,124	16,426	17,234	19,053
Assets*—					
Motor Vehicles	4,663	4,680	5,403	5,199	5,758
Other Assets	5,105	6,136	7,081	7,444	8,120
Total Assets	9,768	10,816	12,484	12,643	13,878
Liabilities*	2,842	3,896	4,417	4,534	5,650

* Incomplete. Assets and liabilities of operators engaged solely in school bus services are not available.

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities

The cities, outside the metropolitan area, 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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.	
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
1968..	5	18	824	3,537	265	772	48	185

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 tables show, for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Drivers'	1,133,387	1,185,050	1,227,990	1,280,459	1,337,381
Riders'	29,061	30,385	31,487	32,832	34,292
Total	1,162,448	1,215,435	1,259,477	1,313,291	1,371,673

**VICTORIA—GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED BY MOTOR
REGISTRATION BRANCH
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Registrations and Tax..	26,038	29,714	41,052	43,299	47,219
Drivers' Licences ..	1,222	1,824	2,872	2,746	2,792
Other	356	605	581	612	748
Total	27,616	32,143	44,505	46,657	50,759

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), 1966, 1967, and 1968. 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	1966	1967	1968
Cars*	422,543	611,496	731,647	763,585	807,028
Station Wagons ..	5,690	69,528	146,032	159,915	173,216
Utilities	75,721	94,470	92,216	91,615	91,674
Panel Vans	19,913	31,328	34,253	35,300	36,557
Trucks†	70,362	79,482	89,713	90,606	92,432
Omnibuses	2,580	3,409	4,145	4,266	4,365
Total (Excluding Motor Cycles)	596,809	889,713	1,098,006	1,145,287	1,205,272
Motor Cycles§ ..	26,406	15,802	11,811	13,601	17,042
GRAND TOTAL ..	623,215	905,515	1,109,817	1,158,888	1,222,314

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor scooters.

The following tables, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services). They are not strictly comparable with the preceding table.

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		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Austin	2,724	3,033	3,567	2	..	..
Chevrolet .. .	507	417	287	2	3	4
Chrysler .. .	7,557	7,935	8,218	2,265	2,268	2,297
Datsun .. .	788	2,234	2,822	175	551	457
Fiat .. .	238	328	634	6	6	22
Ford .. .	13,928	17,424	16,934	3,527	3,799	3,408
Hillman .. .	1,143	1,852	2,437	140	85	297
Holden .. .	20,777	21,365	26,241	9,431	8,490	7,701
Honda .. .	116	74	328	..	..	1
Isuzu .. .	382	288	203	..	..	..
Jaguar .. .	222	204	220	..	..	..
M.G. .. .	308	319	380	..	..	..
Mazda .. .	102	884	2,413	89	88	242
Mercedes Benz .. .	512	543	641	..	1	..
Morris .. .	5,973	5,939	5,720	3	..	1
Peugeot .. .	347	453	549	45	54	64
Renault .. .	223	658	1,071	17	4	1
Toyota .. .	3,936	5,348	7,027	622	541	532
Triumph .. .	291	355	441	..	..	..
Volkswagen .. .	4,048	3,775	2,688	288	334	371
Other .. .	4,250	2,726	1,639	153	46	52
Total .. .	68,372	76,154	84,460	16,765	16,270	15,450

* Includes ambulances, hearses, and cars other than sedans.

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	1967				1968			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin .. .	..	3	325	328	138	2	201	341
Bedford .. .	3	80	1,582	1,665	1	105	1,506	1,612
Chrysler .. .	646	1	..	647	515	..	..	515
Commer .. .	5	212	234	451	2	101	245	348
Datsun .. .	229	88	92	409	268	67	189	524
Dodge .. .	261	38	537	836	247	33	536	816
Ford .. .	1,841	1,003	701	3,545	1,718	940	727	3,385
Holden .. .	2,994	1,606	..	4,600	2,935	1,749	..	4,684
International .. .	164	59	1,226	1,449	104	35	1,344	1,483
Land Rover .. .	328	1	9	338	187	10	125	322
Mazda .. .	26	24	6	56	26	88	80	194
Morris .. .	152	703	109	964	125	637	78	840
Toyota .. .	448	70	484	1,002	310	165	744	1,219
Volkswagen .. .	77	384	72	533	73	149	348	570
Other .. .	68	18	539	625	30	29	543	602
Total .. .	7,242	4,290	5,916	17,448	6,679	4,110	6,666	17,455

* Other vehicles includes trucks, omnibuses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, etc.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The Transport Regulation Board is a statutory authority 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 on application "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 2,424 in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during 1967-68 ; of these, 1,437 were issued "as of right".

Omnibus services were relatively stable during 1967-68, 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 1967-68 was 153,144, an increase of 11,472 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 1968, 39,300 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 1968, there were 660 tow trucks specially licensed in Victoria. During the year, 476 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' Certificates—Passenger Vehicles

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 3,147 applications for drivers' certificates were received during the year. Of this number 2,546 certificates were issued.

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 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED : SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Temporary Licences—			No.		
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	192	223	221	214	177
Commercial Goods Vehicles	1,224	1,502	963	756	807
Permanent "Discretionary" Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,871	6,101	6,269	6,576	6,543
Commercial Goods Vehicles	8,516	10,333	10,995	11,582	12,518
Licences Issued "As of Right"—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	13,466	14,067	14,798	14,831	15,147
Ballarat	} 1,594	1,618	1,537	1,512	1,507
Bendigo					
Geelong					
Within 20 miles of place of business of the owner ; generally outside the radius of 25 miles from the G.P.O. or P.O. Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong .. ..						7,171	7,018	6,714	6,821	6,909
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	16,680	17,086	17,080	17,414	16,313
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	787	758	708	694	546
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorised to carry goods in connection with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt capacity)	42,108	45,756	47,218	49,498	51,618
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods ..	} 10,857	11,434	12,203	12,548	12,684
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Wagons for carriage of petroleum products					
Commercial Travellers' Cars					
Commercial Goods Vehicles operated by authorised decentralised industries	223*	507	679	768	799
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	64	56	52	46	38
Total Licences Issued	108,753	116,459	119,437	123,260	125,606
Financial Transactions—			\$'000		
Revenue	1,680	1,749	2,025†	2,383	2,403
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	1,390	1,475	1,636	1,860	1,990
Balance	290	274	389	523	413
Road charges collected and transferred direct to					
Country Roads Board	5,630	5,927	6,378	6,733	7,248
Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	134	163	179	193	219
Log Book Fees‡ .. ..	..	..	..	5	2

* 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

Under the *Road Traffic Act 1958*, the function of the Commission is to advise the Government about regulations generally and for the improvement of traffic conditions and traffic control. The Commission is empowered to make any inquiries thought fit in exercising these functions and, where necessary, may co-opt persons of special skills to assist in these inquiries. Under the *Road Traffic Act*, the establishment, renovation, alteration or improvement of any particular sign, mark or device, or the removal of any parking area, obstruction or erection in or on any street or road are subject to control. Advice for action under this Act is furnished by the Commission.

The *Road Traffic Regulations 1962* provide that no person may erect or establish a major traffic control device without the consent of the Commission. In addition, the Commission is authorised to consent to the establishment of minor traffic control devices. These wide statutory responsibilities enable the Commission to establish standards and practices for the guidance of highway authorities.

Surveys conducted by the Commission have shown the need for traffic engineering measures to improve the flow of peak-hour traffic, particularly in the metropolitan area. Clearways have been established and in four localities with pronounced peak hour flows, municipalities, with the encouragement of the Commission, have introduced off-centre operation using overhead signals. At four additional places, the use of cones enables traffic moving in the direction of peak flow to use three lanes of the four lane roadway.

The Commission is the repository of the State Road Accident records collected by the Police Department. It, therefore, maintains close liaison with the Department in the collection and application of accident statistics and also in the operation of traffic control devices. The principal traffic control items in use in Victoria at 30 November 1968 were : 422 stop-go traffic signals at intersections ; 288 pedestrian operated stop-go signals not controlling an intersection ; 291 pedestrian crossings ; and 1,304 school crossings.

Lower Yarra Crossing Authority

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority was incorporated in October 1965 under the *Victorian Companies Act 1961* as a company limited by guarantee. On 21 December 1965, the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act was proclaimed and this gave the Authority the necessary powers to construct, operate, and maintain a toll crossing over the lower reaches of the River Yarra, between Graham Street, Port Melbourne, and Williamstown Road, Yarraville.

The estimated cost of the eight lane bridge, together with the traffic interchanges at each end, is \$42m. The overall length of the main bridge structure will be 8,472 ft, consisting of 5,690 ft of concrete approach viaducts, and a five span steel cable stayed girder bridge of 2,782 ft over the River Yarra. The main span of the steel bridge will be 1,102 ft 6 in and at its highest point the underside of the main girder will be 176 ft above the low water mark of the navigational channel.

Construction work on the main bridge structure commenced on 9 April 1968 and the following main contracts, of total value of \$23.5m were in progress in 1969. Contract "F"—construction of all foundations, Contract "C"—construction of concrete piers and approach viaduct spans, and Contract "S"—construction of the main steel bridge over the Yarra River.

Contracts for the construction of traffic interchanges at Graham Street, Port Melbourne, and Williamstown Road, Yarraville on the east and west sides of the River Yarra, respectively, and for the construction of the toll plaza and expressway on the east side of the River are running concurrently with the main bridge contracts. The contract value of these works is approximately \$7m and further contracts for the completion of the project will be required to conform with the overall programme of works necessary to complete this major undertaking.

The crossing will be operated as a toll bridge by the Authority and, in accordance with the requirements of the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act. Income from tolls will be required to meet the costs of operating and maintaining the crossing, to meet all interest payable in respect of loan funds, and to amortise the capital cost of the crossing within a period of not more than 40 years from the opening date. When the crossing is free of all mortgages, charges, and other encumbrances, the Authority will surrender its assets to the Crown in right of the State of Victoria.

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 166.

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
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
1968 ..	15,113	868	21,932	458	26	664

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of Motor Vehicles	356	8,005	343	7,858	317	8,787
Motor Cyclists ..	16	356	12	381	15	501
Passengers (Any Type) ..	274	8,314	300	8,201	261	9,004
Pedestrians	246	2,543	265	2,570	229	2,612
Pedal Cyclists	39	985	37	939	39	979
Other	2	74	6	45	7	49
Total	933	20,277	963	19,994	868	21,932

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 are shown according to age in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	26	725	43	709	31	733
5 and under 7 ..	12	392	11	412	15	431
7 and under 17 ..	72	2,371	74	2,283	57	2,525
17 and under 21 ..	154	4,182	150	4,163	147	4,698
21 and under 30 ..	165	4,397	191	4,301	181	4,989
30 and under 40 ..	99	2,590	115	2,411	85	2,589
40 and under 50 ..	109	2,201	104	2,130	86	2,338
50 and under 60 ..	93	1,587	90	1,636	90	1,655
60 and over	203	1,510	183	1,532	176	1,608
Not Stated .. ..	..	322	2	417	..	366
Total	933	20,277	963	19,994	868	21,932

Australian Road Safety Council, 1966 ; Melbourne Transportation Committee, 1968

Civil Aviation

Control of Aviation

The Victorian *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, Stawell, 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. Estimated completion date for international operations is June 1970 and for domestic operations, May 1971.

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 Bairnsdale, Corryong, Horsham, Mildura, Nhill, Portland, Shepparton, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1969 was \$114,000 for development and \$68,000 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 230 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 2,800 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 pages 318-9) and flying training. In 1968, 69,135 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 1968-69, twenty-four 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 a nine year period, from 1,825 in 1959 to 25,497 in 1968.

Commuter Services

Since the Second World War country or feeder air services within Victoria were commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth Government decided a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between the capital and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions 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.

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 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At November 1969 commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Moorabbin-Essendon, Essendon-Warracknabeal-Horsham, Essendon-Albury, Essendon-Bairnsdale-Merimbula, and Essendon-Sale.

Increased interest is being shown in the operation of similar services. It is clear that this is a new and different development of aviation in the State.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

Since 1921, regular public transport operations at Melbourne have been served by Essendon Airport. In the late 1950s, the growth of air traffic, the development of aircraft requiring longer runways and greater pavement strength, and the fact that extensions at Essendon were hampered by residential development adjacent to its boundaries, led the Commonwealth to plan a new airport. It was anticipated that

this airport should meet the requirements of the Victorian State Government for the provision of an international airport, since it was estimated that 40 per cent of Australia's international traffic originated in the Melbourne area.

A submission was made to Federal Cabinet and in May 1959 approval was granted to acquire land. The Commonwealth took over 5,300 acres of land at Tullamarine, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Melbourne on the Lancefield road, and approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Essendon Airport. The Country Roads Board and Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works co-operated with the Commonwealth in constructing a freeway connecting the city with Essendon and Tullamarine, a project costing some \$30m.

A north-south runway of 8,500 ft, and an east-west runway of 7,500 ft, both 150 ft wide, were designed and built, with provision for future runway extensions, to 12,500 and 9,500 ft, respectively. Provision was also made for development, in the future, of a second set of runways, parallel to the initial runways, each 7,000 ft in length. The runways at Tullamarine and Essendon are virtually parallel so that they can operate within the same air traffic control pattern. This in fact brings about an airport complex of three sets of parallel runways.

An elaborate taxiway system including high speed turnoffs was provided to serve the initial runways. The high speed turnoffs enable landing aircraft to vacate the runway at 60 mph. Pavements were constructed to take aircraft of 500,000 lb weight on an undercarriage similar to the Boeing 707, or aircraft of greater loads with more sophisticated weight distribution systems. They are thus capable of carrying aircraft such as the Boeing 747 (the Jumbo Jet), and supersonic aircraft, up to a weight of 700,000 to 800,000 lb.

The apron area provides parking positions, adjacent to the terminal building, for eight international aircraft, and twelve aircraft for each of the two domestic airlines. This is a total of thirty-two aircraft positions. The planned development of the aprons will accommodate sixteen international and sixty domestic aircraft simultaneously.

The Terminal Building is a three storey structure of some 500,000 sq ft. The central block provides for international passengers and general services, while domestic passengers and domestic airline offices are accommodated in the wings—one domestic airline on each side of the central block. In general, the ground floor caters for passenger arrivals; the first floor for passenger departures, with direct access from the elevated road; and the second floor for airline offices, restaurants, cocktail lounges, reception rooms, and pilot briefing in the operational control centre. Observation decks are provided overlooking the apron areas. Constructed of pre-cast concrete floor slabs, beams and columns, the external finish of the building combines brickwork and extensive areas of glazing on the upper floors. Fingers extending from the terminal building to the apron area provide access to and from aircraft. Aircraft are parked close to these fingers with passengers embarking or disembarking directly.

Instrument landing systems are provided for approaches from the north and east enabling aircraft to land with a cloud base of 200 ft and a visibility of half a mile. These facilities are capable of future refinement to enable aircraft to land with zero cloud base and visibility. Other navigation aids are long range and precision approach radars,

distance measuring equipment, radio locator beacons, and visual approach lighting systems. These include visual glide slope indicators for approaches from the south and west and high and low intensity lights, centre line lights, and touch down zone lights, for all runways. Centre line lighting is provided for the taxiways and high speed turnoffs.

The operations building houses facilities which control air traffic in the Melbourne flight information region and associated radio and teletype communication services. The control tower adjacent to the operations building is connected to it at first floor level. The control cab is 150 ft above ground level and provides visual surveillance of the airport and its surroundings.

An area of 50 acres has been allotted to each of the domestic airlines for aircraft maintenance activities.

The new jet airport opens to international airline services in 1970, with the domestic airline services transferring from Essendon in 1971. Essendon is developing rapidly as the centre for charter, executive, and freight services.

Passenger movements which represent the total number of passengers embarking on and disembarking from regular public transport services are given below for 1968 for each Victorian aerodrome to which a regular public transport service operates :

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, 1968

Airport	Passenger Movements	Airport	Passenger Movements
Essendon—		Mildura ..	13,386
Domestic ..	2,145,313	Portland ..	5,367
International ..	49,277	Swan Hill† ..	160
Corryong* ..	2,968	Warracknabeal† ..	625
Hamilton† ..	8,229	Warrnambool ..	6,366
Horsham† ..	793		

* Ceased October 1968.

† Now operated by commuter services.

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

The following table shows Victorian statistics for the period 1964 to 1968 :

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Superphosphate ('000 acres) ..	1,232	1,510	1,690	}	}
Seed Sown ('000 acres) ..	148	55	17		
Insecticides, Herbicides ('000 acres)	359	717	386		
Other Treatment ('000 acres) ..	75	130	106		
Total Area ('000 acres) ..	1,814	2,412	2,199	2,337	1,736
Aircraft Hours Flown ..	12,490	18,797	18,020	19,343	13,732

* Not available.

Civil Aviation Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1968 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1968

Particulars	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles Flown '000	22,136	106	22,242
Paying Passengers '000	2,368	12	2,380
Passenger Miles '000	976,741	1,875	978,616
Freight—			
Short Tons '000	50,152	33	50,185
Ton Miles '000	21,233	5	21,238
Mail—			
Short Tons '000	4,569	14	4,583
Ton Miles '000	2,181	2	2,183

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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Registered Aircraft Owners ..	238	236	332	370	391
Registered Aircraft	395	510	630	742	754
Student Pilot Licences	1,500	1,726	2,574	2,672	2,548
Private Pilot Licences	1,210	1,271	1,927	2,253	2,510
Commercial Pilot Licences ..	266	259	481	515	613
Airline Pilot Licences	506	510	501	533	535
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences	662	728	757	864	873

VICTORIA—ESSENDON AIRPORT

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	47,938	48,243	49,939	50,066
Domestic Passengers Embarked ..	856,536	890,043	976,779	1,075,898
Domestic Passengers Disembarked ..	849,203	898,493	984,911	1,069,415
International Aircraft Movements ..	1,201	1,120	1,036	1,018
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	43,306	42,784	48,445	49,277

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; Commuter Services, 1969

Communications

Postmaster-General's Department

General

In 1837, Mr E. J. Foster, Clerk of the Bench at the Port Phillip Settlement, was officially permitted to act as Postmaster in addition to performing his normal duties. Since then, the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has grown from a staff of one and a crude bark hut to a vast administration with locations throughout the State.

As well as postal, telephone, and telegraphic services, the Postmaster-General's Department also provides 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.

At 30 June 1968, the total official staff employed by the Department in Victoria numbered approximately 27,000 officers and 2,500 non-official part-time staff. There were 331 official and 1,650 non-official post offices, 617 country automatic telephone exchanges, and 703 country manual exchanges, as well as 105 metropolitan automatic exchanges. These offices and installations ensure that Departmental services are 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 1968, 531 technicians-in-training began their five year course at either of the Departmental training schools in Tooronga (Melbourne) or Wendouree (Ballarat). Their course of training includes theory and laboratory studies in electronics, embracing radio, television, telegraph transmission, and telephony. Trainees showing certain aptitudes during training may be trained further in specialised activities. One hundred and seventeen linemen-in-training commenced a one year course at one of the training schools in Doncaster (Melbourne), Bendigo, or Wendouree. Subjects studied include practical mathematics, science, applied electricity, magnetism, wood and metal work, aerial construction, conduits, cables, and skill with tools. An eight months training course was provided for 140 Postal Clerks-in-training at the Postal Training School in Melbourne. About half of the training period was spent under actual working conditions at various post offices.

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, and Finance and Accounting Branch. 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 1967-68, new official post office buildings were opened at Werribee and St Albans. 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 greatly improved amenities for staff. The two storeyed building at St Albans is an excellent example of modern split-level design, the upper floor being set aside for staff amenities.

G.P.O. Centenary Celebrations

On 1 July 1967, Melbourne's G.P.O. building, on the corner of Elizabeth and Bourke Streets, celebrated its 100th anniversary. To mark the occasion, the P.M.G.'s Department provided a display of photographs that traced the historical development of the various Departmental services from 1867 to 1967. These photographs contained illustrated information of the G.P.O.'s bell carillon mechanism and early postal and telegraph material. A special centenary postmark was placed on all letters posted in Victoria's oldest cast-iron pillar box, which was appropriately set up for the occasion inside the G.P.O. It had originally been installed at South Melbourne in 1858 (then known as Emerald Hill), and had remained in service there until early in 1967.

Fire at the Melbourne Mail Exchange

On 27 November 1967, fire broke out in the upper floors of the Melbourne Mail Exchange. A quantity of mail was destroyed, three upper floors were badly damaged by fire, and the lower floors suffered water damage. From 27 November, a temporary Mail Exchange was established in a vacant building in South Melbourne. Letter-class mail was still processed, and urgent appeals to people to post only their urgent mail brought immediate response and helped significantly in keeping the mail flowing. By 3 December 1967, the ground floor, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors of the Melbourne Mail Exchange were back in use, and work proceeded on the clearing and restoration of the remaining floors. Although a considerable quantity of 2nd class mail was lost in the fire, few bags of letter-class mail were burnt. Many thousands of letters, packets, and parcels were re-wrapped and dispatched under official covers to the addressees.

The reconstruction of the upper floors and the installation of new letter sorting equipment was completed in October 1968. Recent installations include a twin-band vertical conveyor, which conveys mail from the Mail Exchange Yard to the 4th Floor, and a culling machine which facilitates the handling of large, bulky articles that cannot be satisfactorily postmarked by cancelling machines. Articles extracted at the culling table are transferred direct to the manual stamping positions by means of conveyor belts.

Mail Strike

A further disruption to mail services occurred in January 1968, when mail drivers of the Transport Branch went out on strike. The strike began on 12 January, and ended on 23 January. A volunteer staff was employed; however, only local mail could be delivered during the strike. One effect was to increase the use of telegrams, which placed a heavy load on the resources of the Chief Telegraph Office.

Transport Branch

This Branch, also a part of the Postal Services Division, has a fleet of 460 vehicles and a staff of 392 officers. This includes 324 motor drivers who are employed largely on rostered shifts and who transport

mails, and clear public telephone coin boxes and street letter boxes 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, cables, and poles by semi-trailer, or truck, to specified locations.

In some areas mails are conveyed by private contractors. There are 1,183 of these services operating in Victoria at a cost of \$1.6m per annum. Most of the services operated under private contract serve the more sparsely populated areas and travel 12.9m miles annually.

The 460 vehicles allotted to the Transport Branch form only a part of the total fleet of 3,541 vehicles belonging to the Department in Victoria. These other vehicles are allotted to the Engineering Division, and are stationed at various depots throughout the State. Many have been designed for specific duties, such as the conveyance of huge drums of cable, lengthy telephone poles, or mobile cranes. Others are fitted out as mobile workshops.

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 P.M.G. operator, have continued to expand rapidly. During the year ended 30 June 1968, 154 exchanges in Victoria provided 447,760 services with access to S.T.D. Some additional centres to which S.T.D. became available during this time include Ararat, Queenscliff, Stawell, Wangaratta, and Yarrowonga.

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 1968, an additional 207 Telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 1,131. Victorian Telex subscribers now have access to more than 4,054 services in Australia, and to some 100 countries overseas.

Recorded Information Services

During the financial year ended 30 June 1968, four new recorded information services became available to the public. These were: "Garden Watering Restrictions", introduced on 8 March 1968; "Dial a Prayer" and "Daily Bible Reading" introduced on 12 May 1968; and "Dial a Special", which became available to the public on 12 June 1968. During May 1968, a record number of calls were registered against two of the Recorded Information Services. The

"T.A.B. Racing Service" recorded 508,297 calls during that month, (the previous highest was 495,275), while the "Stock Exchange Reports" received 249,710 calls, (the previous highest being 196,547 calls).

Automatic Telephone Services

In keeping with the Department's policy, steady progress is being made towards a totally automatic telephone network. During the financial year new automatic telephone exchanges were opened at Numurkah, Queenscliff, Tatura, Castlemaine, and Berwick.

New Type Polythene Cable

A new type of telephone cable, having a polythene sheath, and being only half the weight of the conventional lead-sheathed cable that it replaces, has been tested in the Preston area. Aluminium foil is bonded to the underside of the cable to act as a moisture barrier. Apart from its light weight, the new cable is said to be much easier to draw through conduit. Installation tests have shown that the cable possesses a high insulation resistance.

Television Translators

A translator receives programmes from a parent T.V. station, and re-broadcasts them on a new wave-length and under a new call-sign. Two new television translators were brought into service in Victoria during the last financial year. One is located at Portland, and the other at Alexandra, and in both instances the cost of the building to house the translator and of the aerial mast has been shared between the local national and commercial T.V. stations, who also share the facilities.

The installation at Portland for the local national and commercial stations cost \$90,000. The translator for the national station, (ABRV4), has a power of 500 watts, which is fed to an aerial system mounted 150 ft above ground. The service area extends over a radius of about 20 miles, and this area contains a population of about 14,000. The cost of the Alexandra installation was \$40,000. The translator for ABGV5 has a power of 50 watts, and the aerial system beams signals in the direction of Alexandra, over a service area of approximately 15 miles. This area contains a population of about 3,000.

Radio Communications

All civil radio communications 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.

Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 are contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
REVENUE					
Postage	27,838	29,549	30,293	30,860	36,201
Money Order Commission	654	672	695	706	789
Postal Note Poundage, Postal Order Fees	144	152	158	166	171
Private Boxes and Bags					
Total Postal	28,636	30,373	31,146	31,732	37,161
Telegraph	3,900	4,129	4,292	4,537	5,009
Telephone	58,735	68,027	75,800	82,709	92,507
Miscellaneous	221	209	123	88	72
Total Revenue	91,492	102,737	111,361	119,066	134,750
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	29,302	32,209	34,720	38,654	41,769
Administrative Expenses	4,135	4,785	5,543	4,093	4,355
Stores and Material	936	953	1,341	3,061	3,374
Mail Services	2,098	2,214	2,535	2,670	2,732
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	20,499	23,409	24,857	27,427	30,036
Rents, Repairs and Maintenance	1,539	1,971	2,166	2,194	3,514
Furniture and Fittings	*	*	194	241	326
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless	34,273	39,612	43,895	48,845	55,292
New Buildings, etc.	3,371	3,260	3,760	4,296	6,452
Total Expenditure	96,153	108,413	119,012	131,481	147,850

*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 1963-64 to 1967-68 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*	
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
1968	1,981	77	17,312	9,753	2,267	1,052	791	31,175

* 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are 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				
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
1968	580,820	2,385	100,854	5,531
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH				
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
1968	83,387	1,151	15,447	705
TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED				
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
1968	664,207	3,536	116,301	6,236

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68:

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
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
1968	2,763	115,739	2,573	115,197	3,303	5,484	3,410	5,330

* From 1 June 1966 Postal Orders replaced Postal Notes.

Of the money orders issued in 1967-68, 2,637,370 for \$114,828,871 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 125,853 for \$910,087 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,523,400 for \$114,276,059 issued in the Commonwealth, and 49,699 for \$920,726 in other countries.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Telephone Exchanges	1,680	1,625	1,565	1,506	1,425
Public Telephones	7,121	7,279	7,292	7,344	7,373
Services in Operation	601,714	631,950	660,974	693,134	727,575
Instruments Connected	819,037	860,438	904,925	957,668	1,019,603
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	261.6	268.2	281.2	292.7	306.7

The number of radio communication stations authorised in Victoria at 30 June in each of the years 1964 to 1968 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	1968
Transmitting and Receiving—					
Fixed Stations*—					
Aeronautical	4	4	4	4	4
Services with Other Countries	13	13	13	12	12
Other	221	222	241	216	223
Land Stations†—					
Aeronautical	16	20	23	27	28
Base Stations—					
Land Mobile Services ..	1,061	1,158	1,279	1,453	1,527
Harbour Mobile Services ..	18	24	22	21	22
Coast‡	14	15	15	16	16
Special Experimental ..	135	135	150	141	143
Mobile Stations§—					
Aeronautical	274	316	362	422	449
Land Mobile Services ..	11,049	13,128	14,655	16,633	17,795
Harbour Mobile Services ..	142	162	150	159	163
Ships	370	407	473	526	626
Amateur Stations	1,454	1,511	1,567	1,648	1,723
Total Transmitting and Receiving	14,771	17,115	18,954	21,278	22,731
Receiving Only—					
Fixed Stations*	177	193	198	197	198
Grand Total	14,948	17,308	19,152	21,475	22,929

* 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 1963-64 to 1967-68 are shown below :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE

Class of Licence	At 30 June—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	6	8	9	9	9
Broadcast Receiver ..	622,663	512,205	141,639	114,778	94,982
Television Receiver ..	581,286	488,583	87,640	92,822	96,789
Combined Broadcast and Television Receiver‡ ..	..	132,413	574,955	598,035	629,729
Amateur	1,454	1,511	1,567	1,648	1,723

* 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 Kota Kinabalu. 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.

In 1964, a number of countries, including Australia, agreed to establish a global commercial communications satellite system at an estimated cost, for the space segment, of \$US200m. "Space Segment" is a broad description of the orbiting satellites and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support their operation.

Australian satellite earth stations, owned and operated by the Commission, have been built at Carnarvon, Western Australia, and Moree, New South Wales, and operate into communications satellite Intelsat II. The Moree station completed in 1968 is a "standard" station of the Intelsat network and currently carries circuits to destinations in the U.S.A., Canada, and Great Britain. The small aperture station at Carnarvon provides a direct link between Western Australia and the U.S.A. for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (N.A.S.A.).

Two additional satellite earth stations are currently under construction for the Commission: one at Ceduna, South Australia, and another at the present Carnarvon site. The Ceduna Station will operate through the Indian Ocean INTELSAT III satellite, launched in 1969, to similar stations in Britain, Europe, and Asia while the station at Carnarvon will work to a Pacific INTELSAT satellite. Both stations are scheduled for completion in the latter part of 1969.

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 included.

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEAS RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES :
NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES
('000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	472	830	1,003	1,339	1,713
To Australia	613	969	1,212	1,511	1,942
Total	1,085	1,799	2,215	2,850	3,655
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	184	371	503	679	935
To Australia	204	350	468	580	855
Total	388	721	971	1,259	1,790
All Countries—					
From Australia	655	1,202	1,507	2,019	2,648
To Australia	817	1,320	1,680	2,091	2,797
Total	1,472	2,522	3,187	4,110	5,445

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO)
NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED
('000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
From Australia—					
Ordinary	16,834	18,393	19,414	21,323	23,463
Letter	17,283	20,046	21,592	24,275	27,503
Press*	5,535	3,673	6,702	5,157	4,350
Other	3,080	3,227	3,510	4,258	4,579
Total	42,732	45,339	51,218	55,013	59,895
To Australia—					
Ordinary	15,299	17,249	18,228	20,021	21,535
Letter	15,514	17,609	18,777	20,688	22,469
Press*	9,801	10,720	7,289	4,850	4,079
Other	4,534	5,015	5,372	5,973	6,195
Total	45,148	50,593	49,666	51,532	54,278
Total Traffic ..	87,880	95,932	100,884	106,545	114,173

* General decrease in press traffic due to growth in number of leased circuits.

Further References, 1962; Commonwealth Year Book, 1946

Appendix A

*Horsham***History**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Climate

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

Geology and Physiography

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

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

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

Geography

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

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

Local Government Administration*Horsham City Council*

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

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

Horsham Water Trust

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

Horsham Sewerage Authority

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

Population Growth

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

Wimmera Shire

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

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

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

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

Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock System

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

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

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

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

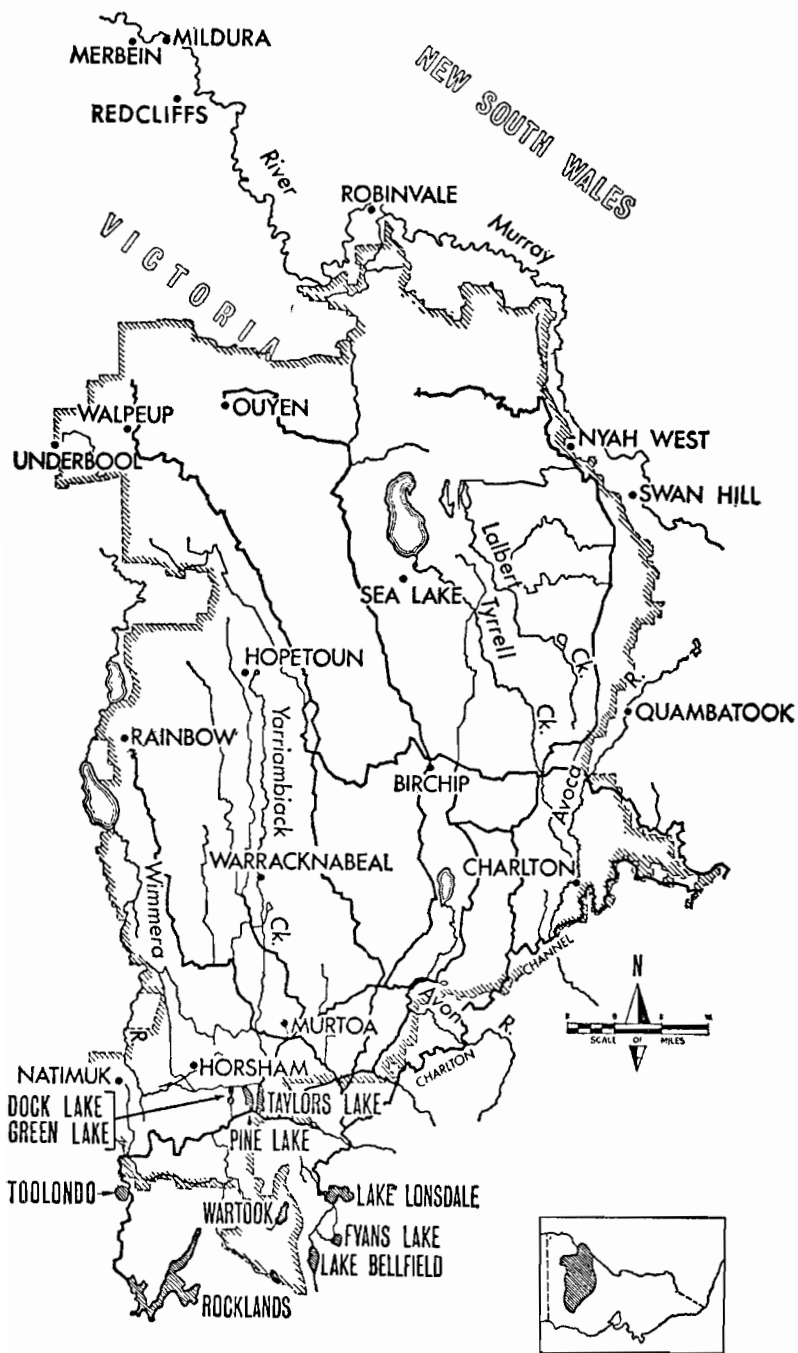


FIGURE 14.—Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System.

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

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

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

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

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Longerenong Agricultural College

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

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

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

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

Victorian Wheat Research Institute

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

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

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

Forestry

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

Forest Reserves

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

Major Forest Types

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Management, Protection, and Utilisation

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

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

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

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

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

Wimmera Forest Nursery, Wail

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

Secondary Industry

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

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

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

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

Marketing of Stock

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

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

Electricity

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

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

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

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

Transportation

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

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wimmera Base Hospital

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

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

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

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

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

Mibus Memorial Cultural Centre

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

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

Other Services

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

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

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

Appendix B

*Australian National Accounts***General**

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1967-68*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sectors

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

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

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

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1967-68 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68—continued

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1967-68—continued

6. OVERSEAS CURRENT ACCOUNT
(\$m)

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

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(\$m)

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

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	2,578	2,884	3,101	3,376	3,654
Farm Income*	410	414	377	391	266
Income from Dwelling Rent	157	166	172	175	177
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	270	288	306	333	344
All Other Income	692	752	792	865	934
Total	4,107	4,504	4,748	5,140	5,375

* Unincorporated farms only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(\$m)

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

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOMES* BY STATES

(\$m)

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

* Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

Principal Events from 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969

1968

- July 10* Work began on a thirty acre, \$12m shopping centre at the corner of Doncaster and Williamsons Roads, Doncaster.
- July 23* The first phase of a \$3.4m computer complex was opened at the Bureau of Meteorology in Melbourne to aid forecasting.
- August 16* Students will sit for the Matriculation Examination for the last time in 1969. It will then be known as the "Victorian Higher School Certificate Examination".
- August 20* Victoria's \$14m Art Gallery in Melbourne was opened by the Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte.
- September 12* Melbourne became free of all water restrictions for the first time in just under a year.
- September 14* Fire severely damaged the Australian National Theatre in South Yarra, Melbourne.
- October 7* State Cabinet approved construction of a new four-lane roadway to be part of the city ring road and a \$3.5m underpass, below St Kilda Road, near the Arts Centre.
- October 8* The University of Melbourne received from the United States of America a gift of \$US104,000 for research by the Howard Florey Laboratories of Experimental Physiology into circulatory disease and salt regulation.
- October 9* A new Melbourne brewery commenced marketing its beer.
- October 14* Detailed plans for a \$130,000 advanced integration centre for Aborigines in Victoria to be built at Morwell were released by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, the Hon. E. R. Meagher.
- October 24* Victoria's first brown coal fired power station, the Yallourn A station in the Latrobe Valley, closed after producing electricity for 44 years.
- October 29* The Premier, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, announced a \$26m expansion programme at the Altona plant of Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd to double capacity for processing local crude oil as well as still producing bitumen and heavy fuel.
- November 21* Altona Petrochemical Co Ltd and Union Carbide Australia Ltd announced plans for a major expansion at their Altona plants costing over \$18m, to cater for large production increases resulting from using Bass Strait oil and gas fields' by-products.
- December 2* Fifty-two men were evacuated when a serious gas leak developed under the Esso-B.H.P. Marlin gas and oil drilling platform, 20 miles off Lakes Entrance.
- December 11* The State Government approved speedier construction of one of the Board of Works' biggest water supply projects for Melbourne, the Thomson River tunnel, and now the second stage costing about \$11.7m is anticipated to be completed by June 1976.
- December 18* The Legislative Council passed legislation on treatment for alcoholics and drug addicts which included provision for compulsory treatment in special centres.
- December 20* The State coal mine at Wonthaggi closed.

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

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

Appendix D

Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

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

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

APPENDIX D.—continued

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

APPENDIX D—continued

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

Appendix E

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

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

APPENDIX E—*continued*

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

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

Appendix F

A Select Bibliography of Books about Victoria

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

APPENDIX F—*continued*

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

APPENDIX F—*continued*

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

APPENDIX F—*continued*

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

Appendix G

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1968-69 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under provisions included in the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965* and before that in the *State Library Act 1960*.

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

APPENDIX G—continued

- CAMERON, B. D.—Federal economic policy. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 100 pages.
- CHARLESWORTH, M. J., *ed.*—Large families; a symposium. Edited by M. and S. Charlesworth. Melbourne, Spectrum Publications, 1968. 100 pages.
- CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, *Australasian Province*—Christian Brothers, 1868–1968. Melbourne, 1968. 68 pages.
- COLLINS, A. K.—The dynamics of organisation. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 126 pages.
- DALEY, L. T.—Men and a river; a history of the Richmond River district, 1828–1895. *Paperback ed., with corrections.* Melbourne University Press, 1968. 203 pages.
- DAVISON, F. D.—The white thorn tree; a novel. Melbourne, National Press, 1968. Edition limited to 500 copies, signed by the author. 487 pages.
- DAX, E. C.—Responsibility and alcoholism. Melbourne, Alcoholism Foundation of Victoria, 1968. (Leonard Ball Oration.) 16 pages.
- DEAKIN, A.—Federated Australia; selections from letters to the Morning Post, 1900–1910. Edited and with an introduction by J. A. La Nauze. Melbourne University Press, 1968. (Studies in Australian Federation.) 314 pages.
- DEAN, A.—A multitude of counsellors; a history of the Bar of Victoria. Melbourne, Cheshire for the Bar Council of Victoria, 1968. 332 pages.
- DE BEER, G. R.—Charles Darwin; evolution by natural selection. Melbourne, Nelson, 1968. (Nelson's Australian Paperbacks.) 290 pages.
- DOWSING, I.—Curtin of Australia. Preface by J. F. Cairns. Blackburn, Victoria, Acacia Press, 1969. 175 pages.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S COMMONWEALTH STUDY CONFERENCE, *3rd, Australia, 1968*—Anatomy of Australia. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 257 pages.
- DUNSTAN, K.—Wowers; being an account of the prudery exhibited by certain outstanding men and women in such matters as drinking, smoking, prostitution, censorship and gambling. Melbourne, Cassell, 1968. 315 pages.
- DUTTON, G. P. H., *comp.*—The vital decade; ten years of Australian art and letters. Selected by G. Dutton and M. Harris. Melbourne, Sun Books in association with Australian Letters, 1968. 252 pages.
- DYER, J. R.—The wild men of football, by J. Dyer and B. Hansen. Melbourne, Southdown Press, 1968. 178 pages.
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Appendix H

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

General Publications

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

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

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

Demography and Social

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

Factory Production

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

Finance, Local Government, and Transport

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

Non-Rural Primary Industries

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

Rural

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

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SUPPLEMENT

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

House of Representatives

The Victorian Members elected to the House of Representatives on 29 October 1969 and the divisions they represent are shown below:

Member	Division
WHITTORN, Raymond Harold (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
ERWIN, Hon. George Dudley (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
GARRICK, Horace James (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
KENNEDY, Andrew David (<i>ALP</i>)	Bendigo
SNEDDEN, Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
JOHNSON, Leonard Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
HOWSON, Hon. Peter (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
KENT HUGHES, Hon. Sir Wilfred Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
STREET, Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
SCHOLES, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
JARMAN, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
BROWN, Neil Anthony (<i>LP</i>)	Diamond Valley
LYNCH, Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
McIVOR, Hector James (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand
NIXON, Hon. Peter James (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland
FOX, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (<i>LP</i>)	Henty
GORTON, Rt Hon. John Grey (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
REID, Leonard Stanley, D.F.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Holt
CHIPP, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
HOLTEN, Hon. Rendle McNeillage (<i>CP</i>)	Indi
HAMER, David John, D.S.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Isaacs
PEACOCK, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
CAIRNS, James Ford (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
JESS, John David (<i>LP</i>)	La Trobe
BUCHANAN, Alexander Andrew (<i>LP</i>)	McMillan
TURNBULL, Winton George, C.B.E. (<i>CP</i>)	Mallee
CASS, Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
CALWELL, Rt Hon. Arthur Augustus (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
CREAN, Frank (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
McEWEN, Rt Hon. John, C.H. (<i>CP</i>)	Murray
JENKINS, Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
FRASER, Hon. John Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
BRYANT, Gordon Munro (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
KING, Robert Shannon (<i>CP</i>)	Wimmera

Recent Changes in Victorian State Parliament

Legislative Council

North Western Province

The Hon. Sir Percy Byrnes resigned on 8 September 1969. At a by-election on 15 November 1969, the Hon. Bernard Phillip Dunn (*CP*) was elected in his stead.

Legislative Assembly

Reservoir District

Dr H. A. Jenkins resigned on 18 September 1969 to contest a House of Representatives seat. Vacancy filled by Mr James Lionel Simmonds (*ALP*) the only candidate nominated on 27 October 1969.

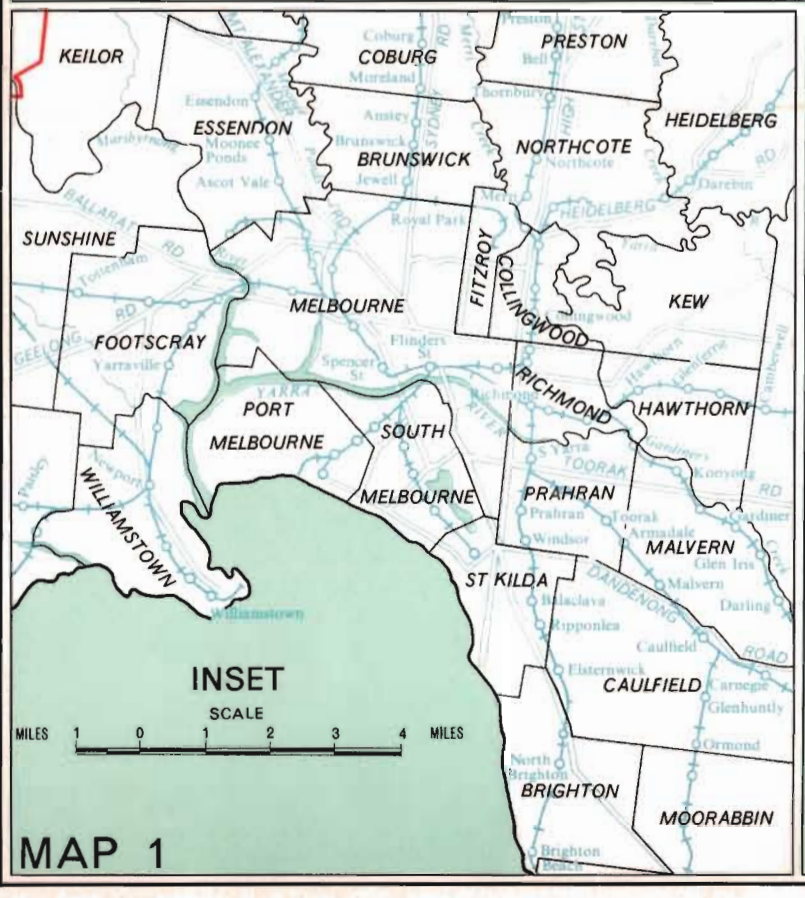
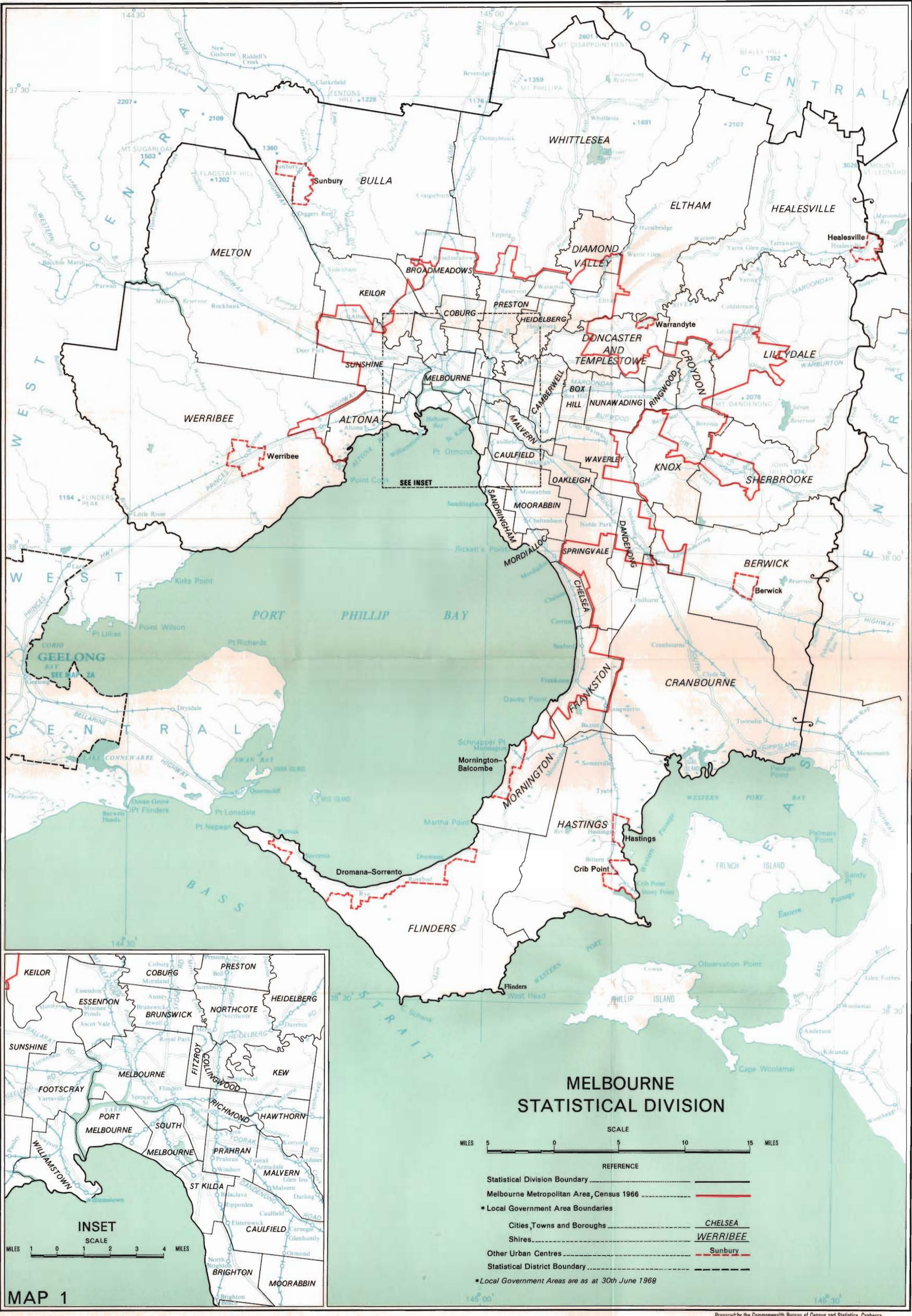
Dandenong District

Mr L. S. Reid resigned on 18 September 1969 to contest a House of Representatives seat. At a by-election on 6 December 1969 Mr Alan Alfred Campbell Lind (*ALP*) was elected in his stead.

National Wage Case, 1969

(23) *National Wage Case*, 1969.—The following judgments were handed down :

- (a) The rates in Clause 3 of Part 1 of the Metal Trades Award, namely the minimum wage for adult males, was increased by \$3.50 per week.
- (b) The rates for males and females appearing generally in Clause 4 of Part 1 of the Metal Trades Award was increased by 3 per cent in each case.
- (c) The variations operated from the first pay period to commence on or after 19 December 1969 and were to remain in force until 30 September 1970.
- (d) The increases could be applied to other awards depending upon decisions of the arbitrators.





1966 CENSUS
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
OF
VICTORIA

SCALE
MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50

- REFERENCE
- Statistical Division Boundaries MALLEE
 - Geelong Statistical District Boundary
 - Local Government Areas
 - Cities, Towns and Boroughs COLAC 155
 - Shires 137
 - Urban Centres
 - Major Urban Centres
 - Other Urban Centres Orbest O
 - Localities
 - 500-999 Persons Dunolly D
 - 100-499 Persons Barmahook B
 - Other Localities Falls Creek F
 - Unincorporated Areas U
 - Elevations in Feet 0816*
- * Local Government Areas are as at 30 June 1968
 ** Urban centres are concentrations of 1,000 persons or more, or holiday resorts which have 250 dwellings or more. (See Field Count Statements 4 and 7, or Census Bulletin 2.8 for a detailed explanation of urban criteria used in the 1966 Census.)
 † Non-farm population.
 See overleaf for numerical and alphabetical indexes to Local Government Areas.



INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

T = Town B = Borough S = Shire

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