

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1967

No. 81

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Autumn is a colourful time in the Botanical Gardens, Ballarat.

[Department of Crown Lands and Survey]



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1967

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statist for Victoria

No. 81

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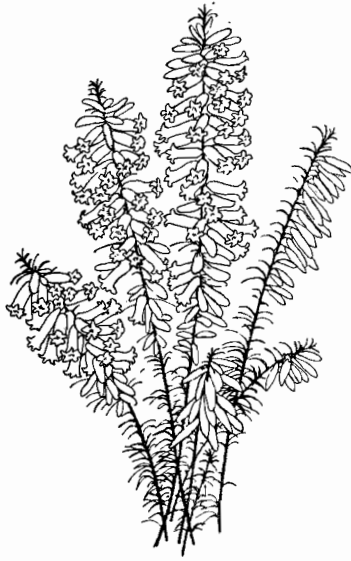
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill. was proclaimed by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria on 11th November, 1958. This plant was chosen as the result of a number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

PREFACE

This eighty first edition of the Victorian Year Book again aims to present as comprehensive a picture as possible of life in Victoria today. Change and development are apparent in many parts of the community and the Year Book seeks to depict major phases of social and economic activity, to outline significant trends as these become apparent, and to provide a general description of the State.

To do this it is necessary to preserve continuity—especially of statistical information—so that the Year Book's function as a tool of reference can be maintained unimpaired. However, the statistical information is comprehensive, not detailed, by nature and is supplemented by appropriate descriptive text, graphs, maps, and photographs. Consequently the specialist reader will frequently need to refer to other publications issued by this Office. These are listed in Appendix G and frequently expanded as opportunity arises, incorporating the steadily increasing amount of statistical information. They are available on application as shown. This Office also provides library facilities where the publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics are available for reference.

The statistical tables in the Year Book are the latest available at the time the manuscript is prepared and where figures have been rounded any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding. Because of the time required for various phases of editing and printing the Year Book, later information on a particular topic is often available on mimeographed publications.

This edition again contains a number of new articles the inclusion of which has necessitated omitting some material published previously. To enable the latter to be traced without undue difficulty retrospective references are given both in the places where the articles last appeared and, in the case of major articles, in Appendix D. These show the year of publication only; the page number can be found in the index.

There has been some rearrangement of Parts in this Year Book. Part 4 now contains "Wages, Employment, and Prices"; Part 5 is unchanged with "Local Government"; Part 6 contains "Primary Production"; Part 7 "Secondary Production"; and Part 8 "Social Conditions". The other Parts are unchanged. This new sequence will be retained in future editions.

A special supplement at the end of this volume contains such information from the 1966 Census as was available at the time of printing. Future editions of the Year Book will incorporate other material derived from the Census tabulations.

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.

In view of the number of persons and institutions involved in the preparation of the Year Book, I have expressed my thanks to them in detail in the following pages.

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February, 1967.

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. G. Shannon, B.Com., and the supervisors working under them :—Mr. N. L. Dunstan, Secondary Industries and Distribution, Mr. D. J. Hourigan, B. Com., A.A.S.A., Automatic Data Processing, Mr. W. N. B. Pratt, B.Com., Dip. Pub. Admin., A.A.S.A., *p.s.a.*, Publications and Research, and Mr. R. O. Spencer, Population and Employment.

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
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Mines Department
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Surveyor-General
University of Melbourne—
 Department of Geography
 Department of Geology

Part 2—Government and Administration

Chief Electoral Officer
Clerk of Parliaments
Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Victoria
Crown Law Department
Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd. (Maps)
Official Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria
Premier's Department
Public Service Board
State Library of Victoria—Archives Division

Part 3—Demography

Aborigines Welfare Board
Department of Immigration
Immigration Department (State)

Part 4—Employment, Wages, 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
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Part 6—Primary Production

Department of Agriculture
Australian Wheat Board
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Fisheries and Wildlife Department
Forests Commission
Grain Elevators Board
Mines Department
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne—School of Agriculture
Victorian Dried Fruits Board
Sir Samuel Wadham, Kt.

Part 7—Manufacturing Industry

Alcoa of Australia Pty. Ltd.
Department of Trade
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Department of Labour and National Service
Premier's Department—Division of State Development
State Electricity Commission

Part 8—Social Conditions

Age, The
Anti-Cancer Council
Audit Bureau of Circulations
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Provincial Press Association
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Cancer Institute Board
Catholic Education Office
Children's Court
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Registrar, Co-operative Housing Societies

Council of Adult Education
 Council of Public Education
 Education Department
 Department of Health
 Hospitals and Charities Commission
 Department of Housing
 Housing Commission of Victoria
 La Trobe University
 Department of Labour and National Service
 Licensing Court
 Lord Mayor's Fund
 Rev. Dr. J. K. W. Mathieson
 Melbourne City Council
 Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee
 Mental Health Authority
 Monash University—
 Faculty of Education
 National Gallery of Victoria
 National Parks Authority
 Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
 Public Solicitor
 Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital
 Repatriation Department
 Mr. J. M. Rodd
 Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium
 Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
 Department of Social Services
 Social Welfare Department
 State Library of Victoria
 Town and Country Planning Board
 University of Melbourne
 Victoria Institute of Colleges
 Victoria Police
 Victorian Bush Nursing Association
 Victorian College of Pharmacy
 Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.
 Victorian Headmasters' Conference
 Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Part 9—Finance

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

Part 10—Trade, Transport, and Communications

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

APPENDIX A

Department of Agriculture
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology
Campbell's Soups (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Dookie Agricultural College
Hon. Sir John G. B. McDonald, Kt.
Mooroopna District Hospital
Mr. B. F. O'Neill
City of Shepparton
Shire of Shepparton
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Mr. V. E. Vibert
Mr. R. West

V.H.A.

Part 1

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Fish of Victoria

Environment

The unique combination of the physical and chemical properties of water provided an environment, the hydrosphere, in which life arose and prospered whilst the continents remained bleak and sterile. For convenience, it can be considered as consisting of the marine, estuarine, and inland water environments.

Marine Environment

Life is found throughout the seas, which cover 70 per cent. of the earth's surface extending to depths of nearly 7 miles. All oceans are connected and the marine environment is thus a continuous medium with the chief barriers to the free movement of organisms being temperature, salinity, and depth. On an average the sea contains 35 parts of salts per 1,000 parts of water and over 75 per cent. of these salts consist of sodium chloride. Magnesium, calcium and potassium salts largely form the remainder. Nevertheless, the concentration of dissolved nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates is very low, and this is the main factor limiting the size of marine populations.

Another characteristic of the sea is the continuous water circulation provided by the currents and upwellings which result largely from the movement of the earth and the action of winds. The sea is also influenced by tides produced by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun. These, and the waves of various kinds which affect the surface waters, are of particular importance in coastal zones where the marine life is often especially varied and dense.

The marine environment can be considered as consisting of the neritic and oceanic domains which are further subdivided into zones (Figure 1). The neritic domain consists of the border of the sea and the life-crammed continental shelf which slopes from the shore to a depth of about 650 feet and includes a supralittoral zone above high water, a littoral zone between the tide marks, and a sub-littoral zone below the low-water mark.

The waters off the coast of Victoria are principally neritic as the continental shelf connects Tasmania and the intervening islands with the mainland. The western side of the shelf, however, runs north-west from Tasmania to a point south of Warrnambool and the shelf is comparatively narrow along the extreme western margin of the State.

The marine environment also shows well marked horizontal and vertical zonation based largely on physical factors, the most marked of which are the two distinct vertical components, the benthic or bottom living and the pelagic or free-swimming communities. It can also be divided into a photic zone into which light penetrates and photosynthesis can occur and an aphotic zone which is beyond the effective influence of light.

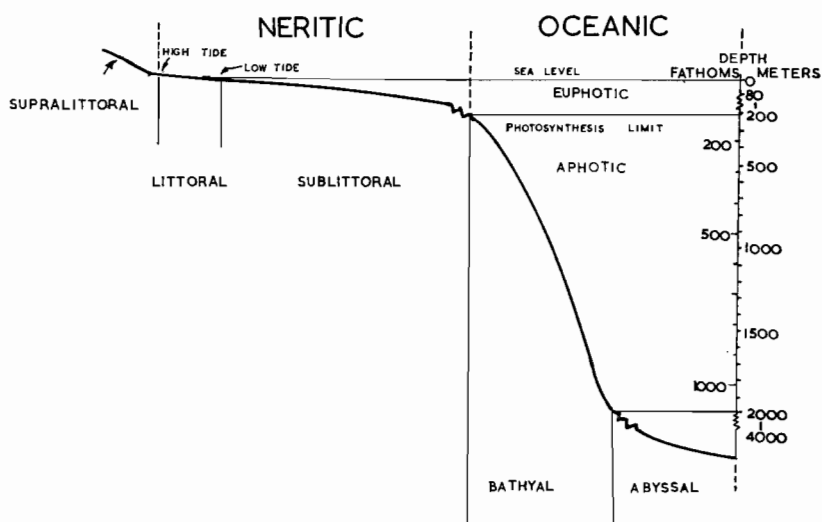


FIGURE 1.—Marine Environment.

Estuarine Environment

The estuarine environment lies between the sea and the rivers and has no clearly defined boundaries. However, it can be considered as that part of a river in which tidal action brings about a mixing of salt and fresh water. Some shallow bays, tidal marshes and bodies of water behind barrier beaches may also be considered as estuarine waters.

The biology of an estuary is determined largely by the variations in salt content and temperature, the degree of shelter afforded from ocean waves, and the strong tidal currents which are usually a feature of these areas. Fresh water flows in at the upper shallower end, often carrying with it large quantities of silt. This, together with sand suspended in the salt water, tends to become deposited where the two types of water meet giving rise to mud flats and sand bars. Under stable conditions the fresh water flows as a discrete layer over the salt water, but usually these layers mix to form a salinity gradient between the fresh river water and the sea.

As on ocean beaches, benthic organisms are to be found in various zones according to the exposure, salinity, and depth preferences of the organisms concerned while the pelagic forms are mainly neritic with some oceanic forms in the more open estuaries.

The Victorian seaboard shows many examples typical of a submerged coastline, e.g., the drowned plains of Port Phillip Bay, Westernport Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes; and the drowned river valleys of Mallacoota Inlet and Lake Tyers. A feature of such coastlines is the formation of the bars and spits that are so typical of most Victorian estuaries, and it is the physical structure of the estuaries which basically determines the type of habitat provided and the species of fish that are present. Those with a sand bar are less saline than those that are permanently open to the sea, and the fish populations which each type supports thus have different dominant species.

FISHING GROUNDS OF VICTORIA



Estuaries, such as Sydenham and Tamboon Inlets to the east and the estuary of the Aire to the west, support mainly bream and mullet, while the more open estuaries, such as the Gippsland Lakes, Mallacoota and the Glenelg, have Australian salmon and, particularly at Mallacoota, flathead. The largest estuaries are completely open and are virtually extensions of the sea. These areas—Port Phillip Bay, Westernport Bay, and Corner Inlet—support diverse species of fish and shellfish.

Port Phillip Bay, Westernport Bay, Corner Inlet, and the Gippsland Lakes with their varied habitats and rich animal and plant life support important commercial fisheries. Minor fisheries also exist in Anderson's Inlet, Shallow Inlet, and Mallacoota. These estuarine fisheries furnish about one-third of the total commercial landings of fish in Victoria and also provide excellent recreational angling.

Inland Water Environment

The inland waters of the world, some of which are more salty than sea water, are characterized by their extreme variability. This is enhanced in some rivers by flooding which may suddenly and substantially change every chemical, physical and biological feature and makes it impossible to frame a simple description which will encompass them all. Such waters not only vary one from another, but extreme variation may be found within the same body of water—a feature which best distinguishes the fresh water and marine environments. Yet there are fishes which are well adapted to life in nearly all inland waters.

Australia's fresh water environment is relatively small, and although the major river system—the Murray–Darling—is one of the longest waterways in the world, it is a small river in terms of the water it carries. In its natural state it was prone to periods of no flow, successive floodings, and generally, to sudden changes in its chemical and physical qualities—a feature common to most Australian rivers.

Victoria has approximately 230 well defined streams totalling about 12,000 miles in length with a surface area of the order of 20,000 acres. In general, the larger and cooler streams are in the eastern half of the State but nearly all Victorian rivers, except those which have been regulated to some extent, exhibit the same instability mentioned previously.

The total surface area of lakes in Victoria is significantly larger than that of the rivers and, although water in the western half of the State is scarce, the majority of natural lakes occur in that area because of its suitable physiography. These lakes are relatively shallow and their depth varies considerably with climatic trends in rainfall. On the north-west plains there are some lakes which are intermittently replenished by rivers.

Lakes in the eastern and relatively well watered half of the State are large and mostly artificial, and it is here that man has had his greatest physical effect on the fresh water environment. In reservoirs such as Hume, Yarrawonga, Eildon, Waranga, Eppalock, and Glenmaggie, water is stored in deep impoundments which are in themselves complex environments that differ in their major limnological features from any of our natural lakes. Upstream from the wall of these impoundments, a few acres of natural environment have been

replaced by thousands of acres of an environment which is quite new. This very substantial gain in new water seems to markedly outweigh the comparatively small loss of natural environment, but the situation downstream is quite different. The water flowing into these areas is determined mainly by the demands of irrigation, power generation, and flood control so that the regulated flow of the river hundreds of miles downstream may have very little similarity with its former natural flow. In this way the natural environments of Victoria's greatest rivers have been substantially changed. But this is not the only effect of man; chemical and physical pollution, which is a growing problem in all natural waters, is the most marked and most critical in this confined environment, and the changes that are taking place are occurring far too quickly for indigenous species to adapt to them.

The Fish

In any consideration of fish, it is customary and convenient to include the lower fish-like vertebrates such as the lampreys, although to the ichthyologist these form very distinct and separate groups. In this context, fish can be considered to be aquatic vertebrates breathing by means of gills which absorb dissolved oxygen from the water. However, in the lungfish the swim bladder has become adapted for air breathing and an accessory organ of respiration is found in others.

Typically, fish possess a streamlined body terminating in a tail which is used for propulsion. The body is usually covered with scales and the limbs, if present, are in the form of paired fins. Unpaired fins are also generally present. Fish are poikilothermic, their body temperature varying with that of their surroundings. Usually this will be a little above that of the environment, but a rise or fall in the temperature of the surrounding water produces a corresponding change in the temperature and thus in the metabolic rate of the body. Rapid changes may be lethal as many fish have an inherent low tolerance to thermal fluctuations.

Apart from temperature, the environmental factors of particular importance to fish are salinity, dissolved oxygen, and depth, although many other factors are involved. Nevertheless, fish are nearly always to be found wherever there is water and they have become adapted to utilize almost every ecological niche and every source of food available in the hydrosphere. They are also by far the most numerous of the vertebrates both in terms of species (at least 15,000 living species have been described) and total number. Their success stems from their remarkable powers of adaptation which has led to an equally remarkable diversity in size, form, colouration, feeding habits, reproductive behaviour and, in fact, in all the characteristics fish possess.

The first fish—the ostracoderms—had no jaws but were protected by bony armour on the front part of their bodies. These appeared in the Late Ordovician period some 400 mill. years ago and became extinct a million years later. The only living representatives of this Superclass are the hagfish and lampreys. Large, heavily armoured fish with powerful jaws—the placoderms—appeared in the Late Silurian to Permian periods. The ancestry of the living cartilaginous and bony fishes, however, dates from the Devonian period about 300 mill. years

OUTLINE CLASSIFICATION OF FISH

KINGDOM ANIMALIA
SUB-KINGDOM METAZOA
PHYLUM CHORDATA (animals with backbones)
SUB-PHYLUM

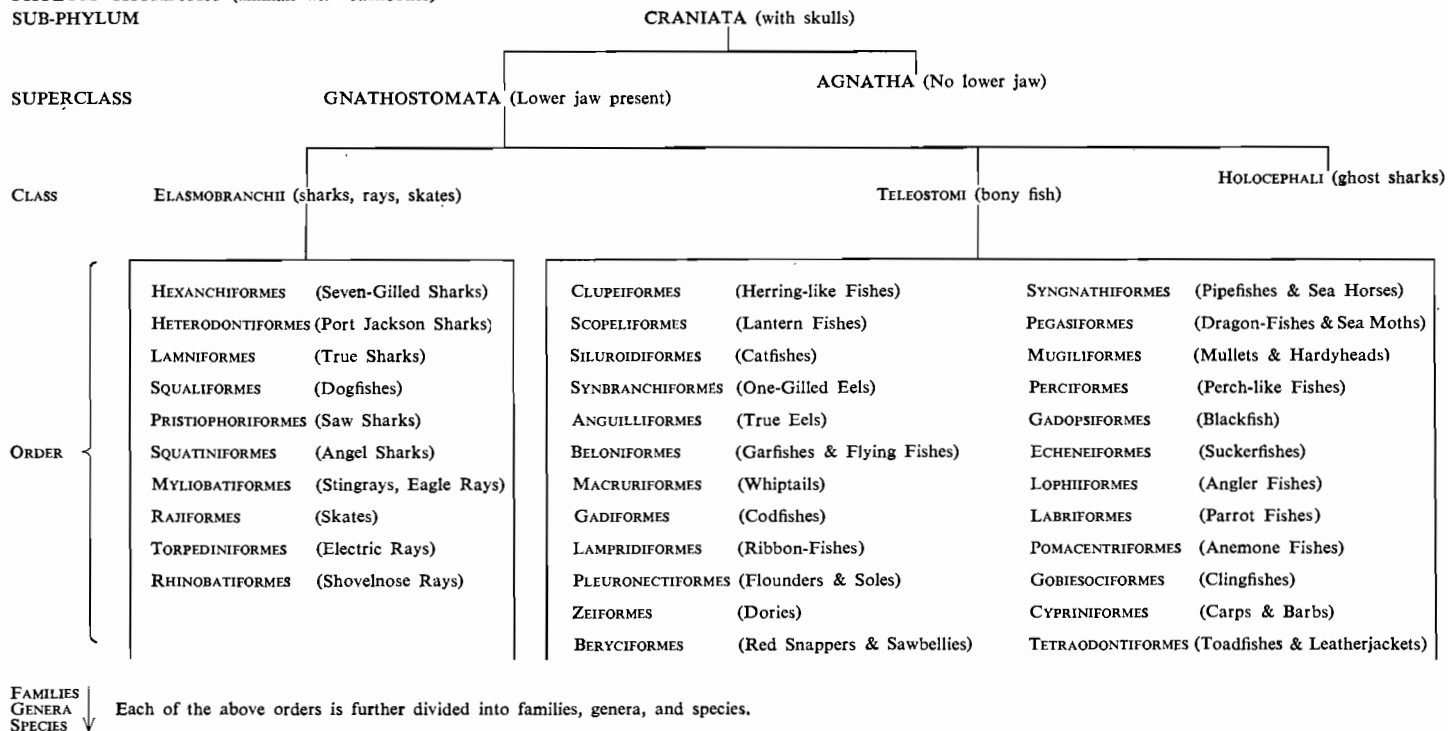


FIGURE 2.

ago. The bony fishes, in particular, proved to be exceptionally successful and during their long geological history have maintained their dominance of the seas and have become well adapted to both estuarine and fresh water environments.

Classification of Fish

Classification of fish is an essential branch of fisheries science. Without the order thus provided, confusion between similar forms would be inevitable and progress in the understanding of the biology of a particular fish would be impossible.

The basis of modern classification is the binomial system devised by Linnaeus in 1758. Every particular kind or species of living organism is given two names—a specific name separating the species from all others and a preceding generic name shared by species showing very close similarities. Such species and genera can be grouped in families, which in turn can be arranged in groups of progressively increasing size—the Suborders, Orders, Classes, Superclasses, Subphyla, and Phyla. Each of these contains only those species with some significant characteristics in common.

Fish belong to the Phylum Chordata, which includes all animals with a backbone, and to the Subphylum Craniata, which includes all chordates with skulls. But lampreys and hagfish differ from other fish in having no lower jaw and are grouped in the Superclass Agnatha whilst all the more familiar jawed chordates are members of the Superclass Gnathostomata. The fish-like chordates in this Superclass are subdivided into three classes—the sharks, rays, and skates (Class Elasmobranchii) which have a skeleton of cartilage and a covering of spiny placoid scales, but which do not possess a swim bladder or gill covers; the ghost sharks or chimaeras (Class Holocephali) which show definite similarities to the sharks from which they differ in the unique form of their jaw suspension and in the possession of gill covers; and the true or bony fishes (Class Teleostomi) which have bony skeletons, bony gill covers protecting the gill slits, and a swim bladder which helps to maintain the buoyancy of the body which is generally covered by scales in the form of overlapping bony plates. These classes are further

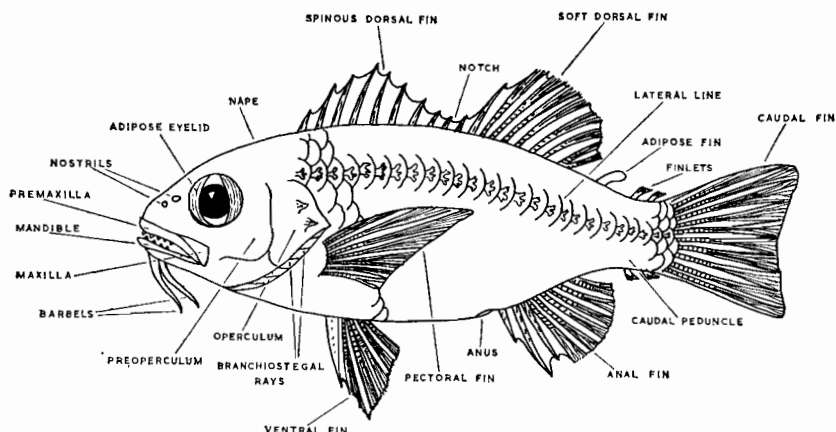


FIGURE 3.—Diagram of Imaginary Bony Fish.

divided into Orders, and the outline classification (Figure 2) illustrates this for those occurring in Australian waters. The Orders can be further subdivided into Suborders, Families, and ultimately into Genera and the Species on which the whole classification is based. The anatomical characteristics of importance in the identification of fish at this level are shown in Figure 3. Obviously the distinguishing characteristics become more and more detailed, and of less evolutionary significance, as the classification proceeds from the general (the Phylum) to the particular (the Species).

Such a classification has obvious resemblances to a tree, the existing fish representing the youngest twigs but most of the connecting branches having died out leaving little trace of the common links. Actually, it is the disappearance of these which makes classification possible as, if it was possible to examine at one time all existing and extinct fish, each would be found to be linked to others by small gradations which would not permit the clear separation that is now possible.

Victorian Fish

The number and variety of Victorian fish allow only brief description of representatives of the major orders. These have been chosen for their importance to amateur and professional fishermen and their general interest. Not all the sharks mentioned have been recorded from Victorian waters, but many may be rare visitors here.

Superclass Agnatha : Class Cyclostomata

Order Petromyzoniformes : Lampreys. These are primitive eel-like chordates which can be readily distinguished from other fish by the absence of true biting jaws. The funnel-like mouth is in the form of a sucking disc which permits the lamprey to attach itself to other fishes and to rasp off the flesh by means of horny teeth on the muscular tongue. Other distinguishing features are the absence of paired fins and scales, the possession of seven pairs of gill pouches, and the single median nostril on top of the head. They are also anadromous and leave the sea ascending the rivers to spawn.

At least two species have been recorded from Victoria—the Pouched or Wide-Mouthed Lamprey (*Geotria australis*) and the Short-Headed Lamprey (*Mordacia mordax*). Both grow to about 20 inches in length and are of little economic importance although small quantities are canned in Melbourne.

Superclass Gnathostomata : Class Elasmobranchii

The elasmobranchs, which include the sharks, rays, and skates, can be distinguished by their cartilaginous skeleton and the five to seven separate gill-slits on each side of the head. Many possess a small opening near the eye, the spiracle, which is used in respiration during feeding or when the mouth is buried in sand. The skin usually carries placoid scales which are identical in formation and development to the teeth. No swim-bladder is present. Part of the pelvic fins in the male

is modified to form a pair of claspers, which are used during copulation. The ova are large and few in number and the young are born alive in most species. In others, the eggs are enclosed in tough, horny cases to protect them from predators. The Class can be divided into two Superorders containing ten orders.

Superorder Selachioidei: Sharks. These are fast-swimming, voracious predators, usually possessing one anal and two dorsal fins. Their elongate or fusiform body tapers into a powerful tail terminating in an asymmetrical tail fin, the upper lobe being much larger than the lower.

Order Hexanchiformes: Seven-Gilled Sharks. The Seven-Gilled Shark (*Notorhynchus cepedianus*), one of the two species recorded from Victorian waters, is not uncommon in shallow coastal waters. It is white below and grows to a length of 10 feet.

Order Heterodontiformes: Port Jackson Sharks. This Order, which is characterized by the strong fixed spine which precedes each dorsal fin, was abundant in the Mesozoic period but there are now only four living species of which one, the Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus portusjacksoni*), is found in Victorian waters. This is a relatively small and harmless shark which feeds on shellfish, crustaceans, and sea urchins.

Order Lamniformes: True Sharks. This Order contains the great majority of the sharks. All possess two dorsal fins without spines, five gill slits, and an anal fin. Most are active swimmers inhabiting the open sea although they occasionally come into shallow waters. Of these, the Hammerhead Shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) is unmistakable, the head being flattened and expanded sideways in the shape of a double-headed hammer with the eyes set at the lateral extremities. It attains the length of 15 feet and is reputedly dangerous to man.

The Carpet Sharks are slow moving, bottom living fish in which the lips and sides of the head bear fringes of skin. Two species (*Orectolobus maculatus* and *O. ornatus*) which are known locally as wobbegongs, are commonly found near rocky reefs in shallow water. These grow to about 10 feet in length but, like most sharks, are harmless unless cornered. The Catsharks are smaller and have elongated bodies which rarely exceed 2 to 3 feet in length. They can be distinguished from other sharks in this Order by the origin of the second dorsal fin which is above or behind the ventral fin. At least six species are found, all of which are harmless and of no economic importance.

The Thresher Shark (*Alopias caudatus*) is remarkable for the length of the upper lobe of its tail-fin which exceeds the combined length of its head and body. It is reputed to drive a shoal of fish into a compact mass or to stun individual fish by lashing the water with its tail, thus facilitating their capture. Although it grows to 18 feet in length, its mouth and teeth are small and it is harmless to man. The Basking

Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) grows to a length of about 40 feet and is exceeded in size only by the Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*), which has not been recorded in Victorian waters. These sharks are also quite harmless as they feed on minute organisms which are strained out of the sea water passing over their gills by means of the close-set, flattened, and tapering gill rakers. The White Pointer, White Death or Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) rivals the Basking Shark in size but, as its various names imply, is possibly the most savage and voracious of all sharks. It has been known to attack small boats, but generally inhabits the open sea although it occasionally follows ships into coastal waters. The largest Australian specimen, which measured 36½ feet, came from Port Fairy. The Blue Pointer or Mako (*Isurus mako*) is equally dangerous but grows to a length of 13 feet.

The Gummy Shark (*Mustelus antarctica*) and the School or Snapper Shark (*Galeorhinus australis*)* are the basis of an important shark fishery. Both are taken by longlines and mesh nets and in 1965 provided nearly a quarter of the commercial fish landings in Victoria. The School Shark is slow growing, attaining the length of 6 feet. It can be recognized by the wide upper lobe of its tail fin which gives it a characteristic "double-tailed" appearance. The Gummy Shark is smaller and its teeth are flattened, relatively smooth and small. Both sharks are harmless to man, but the closely related Tiger Shark (*Galeocerdo cuvieri*) is a cunning and ferocious species which is known to attack man. It grows to a length of 16 feet or more and is widely distributed in tropical and temperate waters. The Grey Nurse (*Carcharias arenarius*) is another large, ferocious shark with a fearful array of long, sharp, awl-like teeth. It largely inhabits the open sea, feeding on shoals of pelagic fish, and is rarely found in the shallower, coastal waters.

Order Squaliformes: Dogfishes. These small and harmless sharks rarely exceed 4 feet in length and can be distinguished from the preceding orders by the absence of the anal fin. Seven species are found in local waters.

Order Pristiophoriformes: Saw Sharks. The Saw Sharks are readily recognized by the very long and flattened snout armed with a row of teeth on either margin. They bear a superficial resemblance to the larger Saw Fishes, but can be distinguished from these by the tendril-like feelers under the saw. This forms a formidable weapon when wielded with a side-to-side movement and inflicts great destruction among shoaling fish, which are then eaten. *Pristiophorus cirratus* and *P. nudipinnis*† are taken in small quantities by Danish seine boats.

Order Squatiniformes: Angel Sharks. These fish appear to be intermediate between sharks and rays, resembling the former in the lateral location of the gill slits and in the well developed dorsal and caudal fins, and the latter in the flattened

* Plate I, Figure 1. This and the following footnotes to the article refer to the Photographic Section, "Fish of Victoria".

† Plate I, Figure 2.

body shape and wide pectoral fins which are not, however, completely joined to the head. The Angel Shark or Monkfish (*Squatina australis*) is common but its colouration is variable depending upon the bottom it inhabits.

Superorder Batoidei : Rays and Skates. Although the rays and skates are closely related to the sharks, they differ in their flattened appearance, which is enhanced by the fusion of the pectoral fins to the head and body. They also differ in that the gill slits are on the ventral surface and the tail fin is much reduced or absent. Movement is carried out by wave-like motions of the pectoral fins which enable these fish to move with surprising speed.

Order Myliobatiformes : Stingrays and Eagle Rays. Unlike other fish in the Batoidei, these fish do not have two dorsal fins on the tail which is, however, usually armed with a barbed spine. This provides a formidable weapon as grooves in its surface contains poison glands. The Common Stingaree (*Urolophus testaceus*) does not exceed 3 feet in length and the tail spine, which can inflict an extremely painful wound, is small compared with that of the much larger Smooth Stingray (*Dasyatis brevicaudata*)*. This is the largest Stingray in the world and attains a length of 14 feet with a width of 6 feet. Such specimens are dangerous to man. Both are common in shallow water on sandy flats and are to be avoided. The Eagle Ray (*Myliobatis australis*) differs from other rays in having wide, angular wings and a raised head with laterally set eyes. Its tail is long and whip-like bearing a poison spine, but it is considered to be relatively harmless. It occurs in all Australian waters and is related to the giant devil rays of tropical waters.

Order Rajiformes : Skates†. Members of this Order are characterized by the comparatively short tail, which bears two dorsal fins posteriorly, and by the absence of a tail fin or spine. They all lay eggs. The Melbourne Skate (*Raja whitleyi*) is greenish in colour and grows to a length of about 5 feet. The Denticulate Skate (*R. dentata*) is remarkable in that it is known only from Port Phillip Bay.

Order Torpediniformes : Electric Rays. The Electric Rays or Numbfish are characterized by the possession of electric organs situated on each side of the nearly circular disc. The skin is soft and scaleless, the tail bears two dorsal fins, and terminates in a well developed tail fin. The electric organs consist of groups of hexagonal, jelly-filled cells arranged in a honeycomb formation from the dorsal to ventral surface. Branches of the cranial nerves run to these organs which can thus be discharged voluntarily. At least three species are found in Victorian waters—the Numbfish (*Hypnos monopterygium*), the Little Numbfish (*Narcine tasmaniensis*), and the Electric Ray (*Torpedo macneilli*).

* Plate I, Figure 3.

† Plate I, Figure 4.

Order Rhinobatiformes : Shovelnose Rays and Fiddlers. The Shovelnose Rays can be distinguished from the fiddlers, in which the snout is broad and rounded, by their long triangular-shaped snout. The Fiddler or Banjo Shark (*Trygonorhina fasciata*) is common on sand flats in estuaries and coastal waters. It is broadly wedge-shaped with a rather rounded snout and is light brown above with an elaborate pattern of broad lilac bands bordered with dark brown. It grows to a length of 4 feet.

Class Holocephali

This Class comprises a group of primitive cartilaginous fishes which first appeared in the Lower Jurassic period. They have affinities with the sharks but their skin is smooth and silvery and there is a single gill opening on each side of the head. Fertilization is internal but all lay eggs.

Order Chimaeriformes : Ghost Sharks. This Order contains the Spookfish (*Hydrolagus ogilbyi*)* which has a large head with the body tapering to a pointed tail, and the Ghost or Elephant Shark (*Callorhynchus milii*) which has a well developed tail fin and a snout which is produced into a curious trunk-like proboscis. Both species grow to a length of 3 feet and a sharp spine is present in front of the first dorsal fin.

Class Teleostomi

This Class includes all the true or bony fishes which are characterized by a bony skeleton. Sutures are visible between the bones of the skull, and a bony flap covers the gill slits which thus open to the exterior by a single aperture on each side. The body is covered by overlapping scales which in some groups may be absent or modified to form spines or a hard, protective casing. The tail fin is nearly symmetrical and the fins are supported by bones. Most lay eggs, fertilization occurring in the water, but a few are viviparous and parental care is shown in some species. Most of the living fishes are contained in this Class.

Order Clupeiformes : Herring-like Fishes. This Order includes marine, estuarine, and fresh-water fish which are generally small in size and occur in large numbers. The single dorsal fin, which is without spines, is situated on the mid-length of the back, but a small adipose fin is present in some families.

The Pilchard (*Sardinops neopilchardus*)† is the best known of the Australian herrings. It grows to 9 inches in length and can be readily recognized by the row of dark blue spots along the upper half of the body which is steely blue above and silvery below. It is similar to the

* Plate I, Figure 5.

† Plate I, Figure 6.

sardines of commerce and during the winter occurs in immense shoals within a few miles of the coast. At present it is little exploited commercially, but could well support a major fishery. The Southern Anchovy (*Engraulis australis antipodum*) is also found in enormous shoals frequenting shallow waters during the summer but these return to deeper waters in the winter. This fish, and the Blue Sprat (*Spratelloides robustus*), are used for bait only.

This Order is also represented in fresh waters and estuaries by the Australian Smelt (*Retropinna semoni*), the Bony Bream (*Fluvialosa richardsoni*), and the Australian Minnows. The Australian Smelt, which is often inaccurately called "whitebait", provides much of the food of the larger fresh water fishes. The larger Bony Bream, which may exceed 1 foot in length, is too bony to be popular as a table fish. It can be recognized by the greatly elongated and filamentous last ray of the dorsal fin. The Minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*) is widely distributed in the inland waters of Victoria and also forms an important part of the diet of the larger fresh water fishes. Typically it spawns in tidal creeks and rivers whence the larval fish drifts into the sea returning later to fresh water where it spends its adult life. In New Zealand the fry of *G. attenuatus* are taken during the migration up the rivers and are canned as "whitebait". The less common Mountain Trout (*Galaxias truttaceus truttaceus*) differs in colouration and origin of the first dorsal fin. It occurs mainly in coastal streams particularly in those around Cape Otway.

This Order also includes the true trout and salmon neither of which were present in the Southern Hemisphere until introduced by man in the nineteenth century. Various attempts were made from 1841 onwards, but the first successful introduction of live eggs was not accomplished until 1864 when both Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*) and Salmon (*Salmo salar*) were introduced into Tasmania. The salmon failed to become established, but the trout were successfully introduced. The Rainbow Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) was introduced some years later and these two species now provide important recreational angling in many Victorian waters. Stocking is generally undertaken to maintain those trout waters in which natural reproduction does not take place and each year several million fry are reared in the Snob's Creek Hatchery near Eildon for this purpose.

The Brown and Rainbow Trout are very similar in appearance, but the former has few if any spots on the caudal fin. Both species provide rewarding angling for the sportsman and can attain weights greater than 20 lb. in the Brown Trout and 15 lb. in the Rainbow. In recent years interest has been shown in farming these fish, and there is now one commercial farm in Victoria near Buxton rearing Rainbow Trout.

The Quinns Salmon (*Onchorhynchus tshawytscha*) is the only other true salmonid present in Victorian waters and occurs only in Lake Purrumbete. There is, however, no known successful breeding of these fish in landlocked lakes and continued stocking is necessary to maintain this fishery. In the past, Quinns Salmon up to 20 lb. in weight have been recorded from this Lake.

Order Scopeliformes : Lantern Fishes, Lizard Fishes, &c. This includes a rather diverse group of fish which possess two dorsal fins, the second being an adipose fin. The mouth is large and the fins are without spines. The Sergeant Baker (*Latropiscis purpurissatus*) is found in all States but like the deep water Lantern Fishes, which carry luminous organs, is rarely seen by fishermen.

Order Siluroidiformes : Catfishes. The elongated body of the Catfish is scaleless, soft and slimy which gives it a characteristic but repulsive appearance. This is enhanced by barbels or feelers around the mouth and the presence of a serrated spine on both the dorsal and pectoral fins. The Freshwater Catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*)*, which used to be very common throughout the Murray-Darling River system, constructs a large but shallow depression in the mud on the river bed during the breeding season by the fanning action of its fins. The body of the Estuary Catfish (*Cnidogobius macrocephalus*) is more elongated and less robust than that of the fresh water species. Both are excellent food fish but do not sell because of their appearance.

Order Synbranchiformes : One-Gilled Eels. The Shore Eel (*Alabes rufus*) is the only representative of this order in Victoria and is quite common among weeds in estuaries and shallow rock pools. It is remarkable for the single gill slit which lies below the head.

Order Anguilliformes : True Eels. The eels are snake-like fish in which the body is either naked or bears minute scales embedded in the skin. The dorsal, caudal, and anal fins are continuous, but the ventral fins are absent and the gill openings are reduced to a small aperture on each side of the head. The Short-Finned Eel (*Anguilla australis occidentalis*)† is widely distributed in Victorian inland waters south of the Divide. It is also found in many farm dams isolated from other waters, the eels reaching these by wriggling through wet grass after heavy rain. The breeding of these eels is remarkable. Like the European Eel, they return to the sea to spawn before dying, but the spawning ground of the Australian eels has yet to be located, although it probably lies in deep water north of Australia. The rarer Long-Finned Eel (*Anguilla reinhardti*) differs from *A. australis occidentalis* in that the dorsal fin arises half way between the pectoral fins and the anus, whereas in the former the origin is only slightly forward of the anus. Although once regarded as a pest by fishermen, these eels now support a commercial fishery which provides smoked eels for the domestic delicatessen trade. The Conger Eel (*Leptocephalus wilsoni*) is common around shallow reefs along the coast. It may attain a length of 6 feet, nearly twice that of the fresh water eels.

* Plate VI, Figure 35.

† Plate VI, Figure 36.

Order Beloniformes : Garfishes and Flying Fishes. The fish in this Order are rather elongate and slender with the body almost as broad as it is deep. There is a single dorsal fin situated at the posterior end of the body opposite the anal fin. The pectoral fins are inserted high up whereas the lateral line runs along the lower profile of the body. Most species can "skitter" over the surface of the water with the tail submerged and vibrating rapidly to provide the propulsive power. The wing-like development of the pectorals, however, enables the flying fishes (*Exocoetidae*) to leave the water and glide for considerable distances, touching down tail first to change direction or to gain speed.

Both jaws of the Long Tom or Garpike (*Tylosurus ferox*) are extended to form a slender but robust beak armed with strong, sharp teeth. It is a voracious predator as its specific name suggests and, in spite of the suspicion caused by its green bones, is delicious to eat. The Half-Beaks or Garfishes (*Hemirhamphus* spp.)* can be readily distinguished from the other members of this Order by the jaws, the lower being greatly extended whereas the upper is normal. Most species are marine but some inhabit estuaries and tidal rivers. These fish are of commercial importance and are taken in light seine nets. Flying fish are usually found in the open, warmer seas in large shoals, and only the Cosmopolitan Flying Fish (*Exocoetus volitans*) and Rondelet's Flying Fish (*Danichthys rondeletti*) occur in Victorian waters.

Order Macruriformes : Whip-tails. These are deep water forms characterized by the absence of true fin spines and by the symmetrical tail which tapers to a sharp point.

Order Gadiformes : Codfishes. These fish are elongate in shape, have small scales and no true spines in the fins. The dorsal fin is usually divided into two, or rarely three parts, and the chin generally carries a barbel.

The Southern Rock Cod (*Phyculus barbatus*)† is frequently taken by anglers in large bays whilst fishing on a reefy bottom. It can be recognized by its reddish brown body and orange lips, chin, pectoral and ventral fins.

Order Lampridiformes : Ribbon-Fishes. The Ribbon-Fish (*Trachipterus arawatae*) is remarkable in that the body is long, greatly compressed, and tapers from a large head to a slender tail. The silvery somewhat transparent body carries three large black spots above and one below the lateral line, whilst the fins are scarlet. It is quite rare, but was reported from Sealers Cove in 1964.

* Plate I, Figure 7.

† Plate II, Figure 12.

Order Pleuronectiformes : Flounders and Soles. These fish all have flattened bodies and, like the rays, spend much of the time on the sea floor. This apparent resemblance is, however, purely superficial—the ray has become flattened from above downwards whereas the flounders and soles are compressed from side to side and the lower, white surface represents either the right or left side of the fish depending on the species. As a result one eye migrates across the head to a position next to the other eye during development. The asymmetrical position of the eyes and flattened nature of the body are characteristic of the Order. The most important representative in Victoria is the Greenback Flounder (*Rhombosolea tapirina*)*. Both eyes are on the right side of the head, except in larval forms; the left ventral fin is absent and the right is joined to the anal fin. The snout is produced into a fleshy proboscis. It is olive green or, rarely grey, in colour and grows to a length of 14 inches. The landings of this fish from Corner Inlet provide the major part of all Australian landings of flatfish and constitute an extremely valuable fishery for the professional net fishermen. This fish is also taken by spearfishermen in other areas.

Order Zeiformes : Dories. The Dories are short, laterally compressed fish with deep bodies and a mouth that is large and extensible. The teeth are small and weak and, since the dory is not a fast swimmer, it has to stalk its prey until it is in range of the long tube-like extension to its mouth. Most are deep water fish, but the John Dory (*Zeus faber*)† is widely distributed and is the most common member of this Order in local waters. It reaches a length of 2 feet and can be distinguished by its olive-grey body and the large black spot encircled by a yellow ring which occurs on each side. The Silver Dory (*Cyttus australis*) is not uncommonly taken in Port Phillip Bay. The protrusive jaws, the short ventral fins and the short based, spiny dorsal fin in which the first spine is the longest are characteristic features.

Order Beryciformes : Squirrel-Fishes and Sawbellies. These fish also have strong spines in the anal fins, but differ from the preceding Order in that the body is neither so compressed nor so deep, the tail is forked and the scales are usually large and rough. Many carry bony scutes, and in some species the head bears sharp spines. The Red Snapper (*Trachichthodes gerrardi*) and the Nannygai (*Centroberyx affinis*) are the commonest examples of this Order in Victoria. Both are caught by "trawl" fishermen and can be distinguished by their colouration and the number of spines in the dorsal fin—six in the former and seven in the latter.

Order Syngnathiformes : Pipefishes and Sea Horses. Members of this Order can be immediately recognized by the small, toothless mouth situated at the end of a tube-like snout. A bony sheath, often in the form of plates or rings, encloses the body. The family Syngnathiformes, includes the well known Sea Horses and Pipefishes.

* Plate II, Figure 11.

† Plate II, Figure 10.

Most species are elongate in form and the fins are very small but the ventral fins are, and the tail fin may be, absent. In the Pipefishes, the head is in line with the length of the body whereas the head is at an angle to the body in the Sea Horses. Nine species of Pipefishes and three species of Sea Horses are to be found in shallow weedy areas in Victorian waters but they usually escape detection due to their protective resemblance to their surroundings. This relates not only to their form and colour, but to their slowly swaying movements which bear a remarkable resemblance to the fronds of seaweed amidst which they live. In the Sea Dragon (*Phyllopteryx taeniolatus taeniolatus*)*, this mimicry is enhanced by the development of spiny and membranous processes which give the fish an almost perfect likeness to a piece of seaweed. The breeding habits of this Order are also remarkable. The male has a brood pouch in which the fertilized eggs are carried until they hatch and which, in some species, continues to provide shelter for the young when danger threatens.

Order Pegasiformes : Dragon-Fishes. This is a small, specialized group in which the head and body are encased in bony rings which are fused, leaving only the tail region flexible. The mouth is minute and is situated below a long flattened snout. The only Victorian representative, the Sea Moth (*Acanthopegasus lancifer*), is very greatly depressed being much wider than it is deep. It is a deeper water form growing to a length of about 3½ inches and is rarely seen.

Order Mugiliformes : Mullet, Hardyheads, and Sea-Pikes. Although the numerous fishes in this Order are variable in appearance, all possess two separate dorsal fins, the first of which is spiny and the second formed of soft rays. The Snook (*Australozetta novaehollandiae*) is an elongated, cylindrical fish with a large mouth and fang-like teeth including four pairs of enlarged recurved "canine" teeth in the upper jaw and a similar pair in the lower jaw. It grows to a length of 3 feet and is taken commercially. It is, however, often confused with the unrelated Long-Finned Pike (*Dinolestes lewini*), both being marketed under the name of snook (if small) and pike (if large). Mullet are somewhat elongate fish with broad, flattened heads. The first dorsal fin has four spines and is not much smaller than the second which is supported by soft rays only. The mouth is small and the teeth minute or absent. The Sea Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*)† is widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of the world. It is taken commercially in the Gippsland Lakes together with some Flat-Tail Mullet (*Liza argenteus*) and Sand Mullet (*Myxus elongatus*). The Yellow-Eye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*)‡ is, however, the most important commercial species in the estuaries of Victoria, particularly in the Gippsland Lakes. All the fish are somewhat similar in appearance but the Sea Mullet can be readily recognized by the prominent fatty eyelid which covers the eye except for a narrow vertical area across the pupil; the Sand Mullet

* Plate IV, Figure 26.

† Plate II, Figure 8.

‡ Plate II, Figure 13.

by the prominent black spot in the axil of the pectoral fin; the Yellow-Eye by the colour of its eye; and the Flat-Tail by its less elongate body and stouter tail. The Hardyheads are small, translucent fish with a silvery band or stripe down the middle of both sides, but the lateral line is rudimentary or absent. Several species of Hardyhead* are common in the shallow coastal waters and the Freshwater Hardyhead (*Craterocephalus fluviatilis*) is widely distributed in the Murray-Darling system.

Order Perciformes: This is by far the largest Order of the Teleostomi containing nine suborders divided in 164 families. All the suborders and about 120 species in 48 families are represented in Victoria, the majority being found in salt water although members of seven of the families occur in fresh water. The division into suborders is based on the presence or absence and the differences in the position and shape of various bones.

Suborder Trichiuroidei: Barracouta and Frost-Fishes. These are mostly elongate and laterally compressed fish and the scales, if present, are very small. The tail is usually forked and the large mouth is armed with sharp "canine" teeth. Most species are pelagic. The Barracouta (*Leionura atun*)† is the commonest species in Victoria and large quantities are caught and sold locally as fresh, frozen, smoked, or canned fish. It grows to a length of 4½ feet and can be recognized by the two dorsal fins, which are joined at their bases and by the five or six detached finlets which follow these. These fish make a seasonal appearance twice a year in large shoals near the coast, where they are taken in the surface waters by fishermen working from small, open boats using troll lines with barbless hooks. The King Barracouta (*Rexea solandri*), which has only two detached finlets behind the dorsal fin, is also taken commercially, being usually marketed as "hake".

Suborder Stromateoidei: Trevallas. The fishes in this suborder are laterally compressed, deep bodied fish with long dorsal and anal fins. Two species are taken in Victoria—the Deep-Sea Trevalla (*Hyperoglyphe porosa*), which is taken by dropline, and the Warehou (*Seriola lalandi*), which is sometimes taken in estuaries by anglers.

Suborder Cottoidei: Gurnards, Flatheads, and Cobblers. Of the nine families in this suborder, five contain species of interest. One characteristic of three of these—the Scorpaenidae, Triglidae, and Platycephalidae—is the presence of sharp spines which can inflict painful wounds on the unwary fisherman. The Cobbler (*Gymnapistes marmoratus*) is present in large numbers in our estuaries and can inflict a painful wound. The larger Gurnard Perches (*Neosebastes* spp.) are also to be handled with care. These fish are often confused with the True Gurnards, in which the pectoral fins are even larger and more wing-like, but in this family

* Plate II, Figure 14.

† Plate III, Figure 15.

the three lower rays of these fins are completely detached and modified as feelers. The gurnards occur in the sea and estuaries, the Red Gurnard (*Currupiscis kumu*)* and the Sharp-Beaked Gurnard or Latchet (*Pterygotrigla polyommata*)† being taken in "trawl" catches. Both these and the Gurnard Perches provide good table fish although their preparation requires care.

The Flatheads are well known to anglers and housewives, but the systematics of this group is confused and requires revision. The Tiger Flathead (*Neoplatycephalus richardsoni*)‡ and the Sand Flathead (*Trudis bassensis*) to a lesser extent, provide an important part of the "trawl" fish landed at Lakes Entrance. The Rock Flathead (*Leviprora laevigata*)§ supports a valuable mesh net fishery in Port Phillip and Westernport Bays and in other estuaries.

Suborder Ophidiodei: Lings. This group is characterized by the absence of fin spines, the fins being formed of soft rays only. The ventral fin is absent or consists of one or two rays only. The Rock Ling (*Genypterus blacodes*) is common in our waters and is good eating. It has a long, tapering body and the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins are joined to form a long continuous fin. The ventral fins are greatly reduced being present in the form of a pair of feelers attached under the mouth. The scales are small and the whole fish is heavily coated in slime.

Suborder Percoidei: Perch-like Fishes. There are 58 species in this suborder of which 38 are present in southern Australian waters. Six families have representatives in, or wholly occur in, fresh water and thirteen families contain marine species of either commercial or angling importance.

FAMILY CARANGIDEA. The Scad or Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus declivis*)|| is not a true mackerel, although its elongate and robust body resembles that of those fish. It is a pelagic species occurring in large shoals in the Bass Strait. The Trevally (*Usacaranx nobilis*) is another shoaling fish taken in estuaries by both professional and amateur fishermen and its flesh is of excellent flavour. It grows to a maximum of 10 lb. at a length of 2½ feet. The Yellowtail Kingfish (*Seriola grandis*) is an excellent sporting fish, being a powerful swimmer and a tenacious fighter. It occurs in large schools in estuaries and the open sea reaching a length of 8 feet.

FAMILY POMATOMIDAE. The Tailor (*Pomatomus saltator*) is a strong, fast swimming fish which provides good angling around the coast of Victoria. It has small scales, is dark blue above and silvery below, and grows up to 5 feet in length.

* Plate III, Figure 17.

† Plate II, Figure 9.

‡ Plate III, Figure 18.

§ Plate III, Figure 16.

|| Plate III, Figure 21.



A scine net boat berthed at Lakes Entrance.

[T. W. Burdon

Fish of Victoria

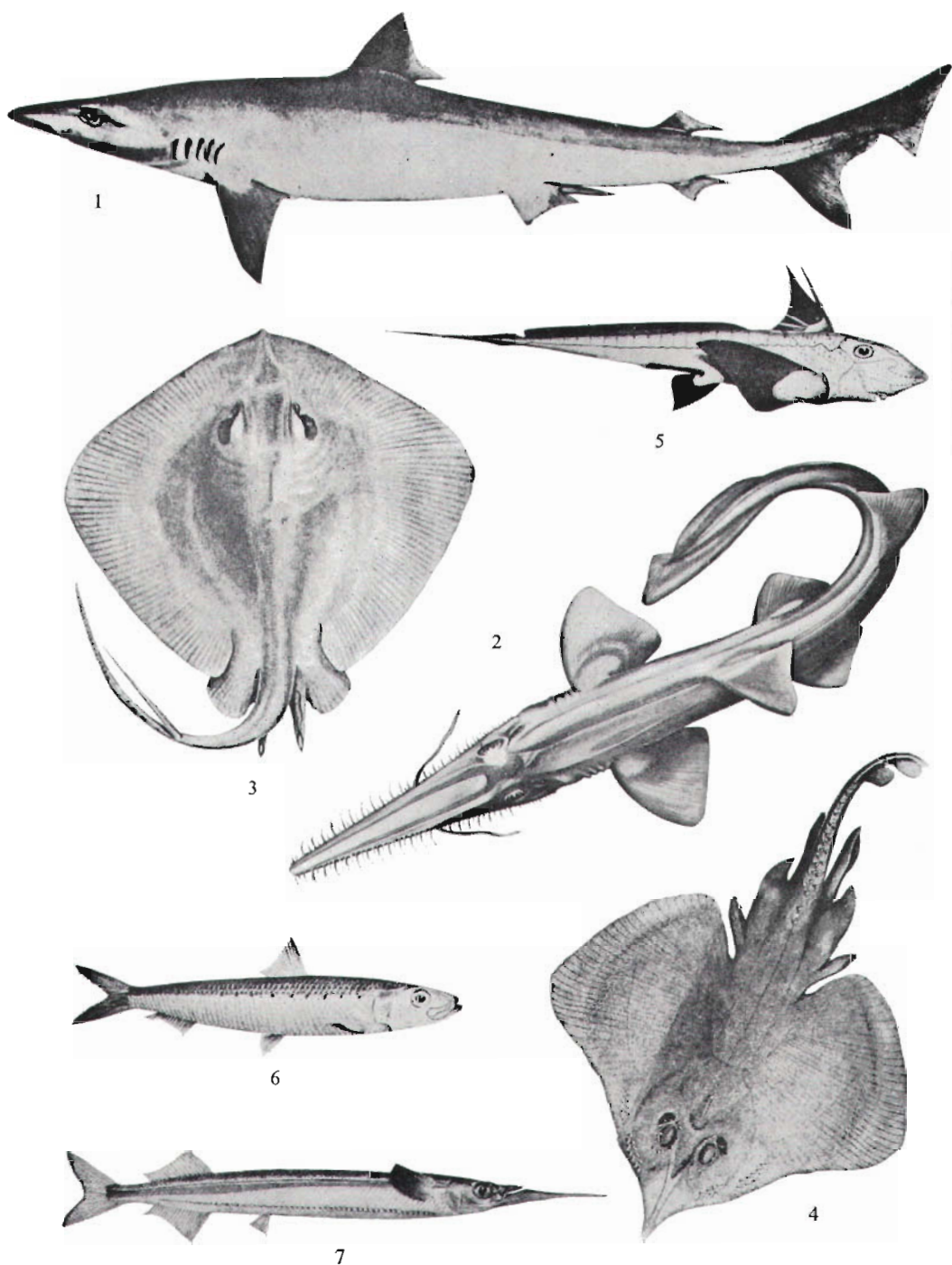


Plate I Marine Fishes: 1. School or Snapper Shark *Galeorhinus australis* 72; 2. Saw Shark *Pristiophorus nudipinnis* 54; 3. Smooth Stingray *Dasyatis brevicaudata* 170; 4. Skate *Raja australis* 24; 5. Spookfish *Hydrolagus ogilbyi* 33; 6. Pilchard *Sardinops neopilchardus* 9; 7. Sea Garfish *Hemirhamphus melanochir* 20.
The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches.

[Department of Primary Industry, Trevor D. Scott

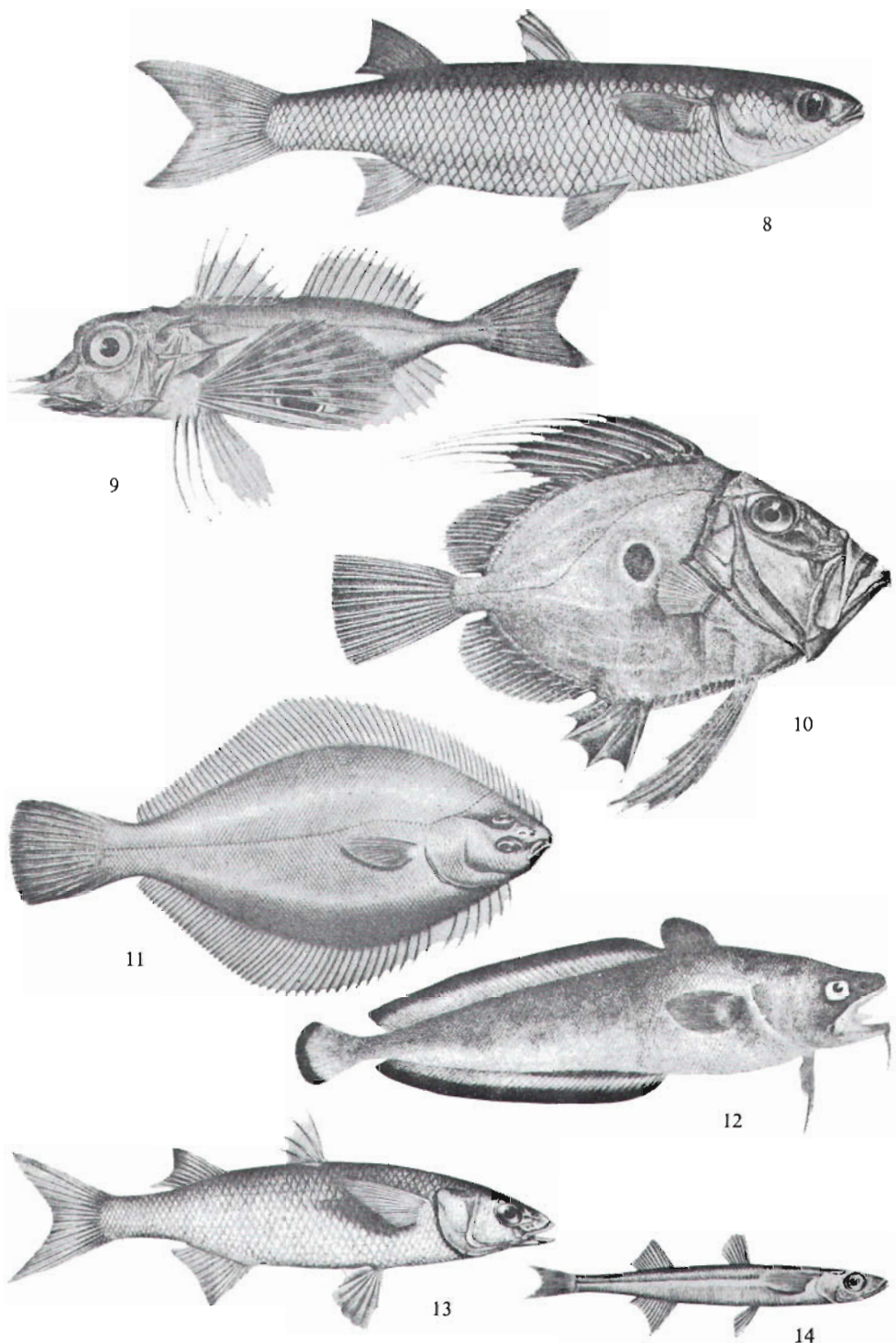


Plate II Marine Fishes : 8. Sea Mullet *Mugil cephalus* 30 ; 9. Latchet *Pterygotrigla polyommata* 20 ; 10. John Dory *Zeus faber* 24 ; 11. Greenback Flounder *Rhombosolea tapirina* 14 ; 12. Southern Rock Cod *Physiculus barbatus* 17½ ; 13. Yellow-Eye Mullet *Aldrichetta forsteri* 15 ; 14. Hardyhead *Taeniomembras* spp. 2½.

The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches.

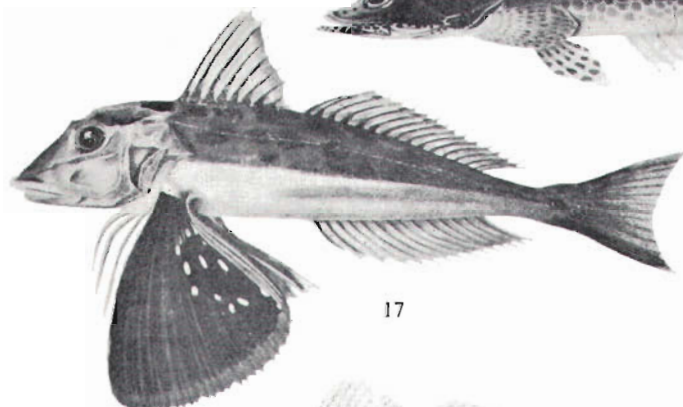
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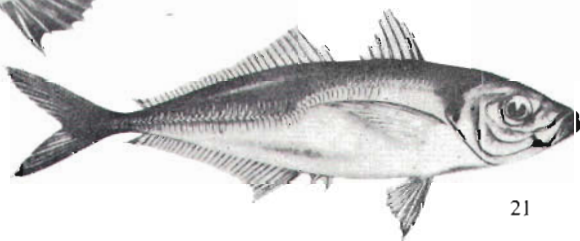
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Plate III Marine Fishes: 15. Barracouta *Leionura atun* 54 ; 16. Rock Flathead *Leviprora laevigata* 20 ; 17. Red Gurnard *Currupiscis kumu* 21 ; 18. Tiger Flathead *Neoplatycephalus richardsoni* 21½ ; 19. School Whiting *Sillago bassensis* 13 ; 20. Black Bream *Acanthopagrus butcheri* 21½ ; 21. Scad or Jack Mackerel *Trachurus declivis* 18.
The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches.

[Department of Primary Industry, Trevor D. Scott, I.A.R. Munro

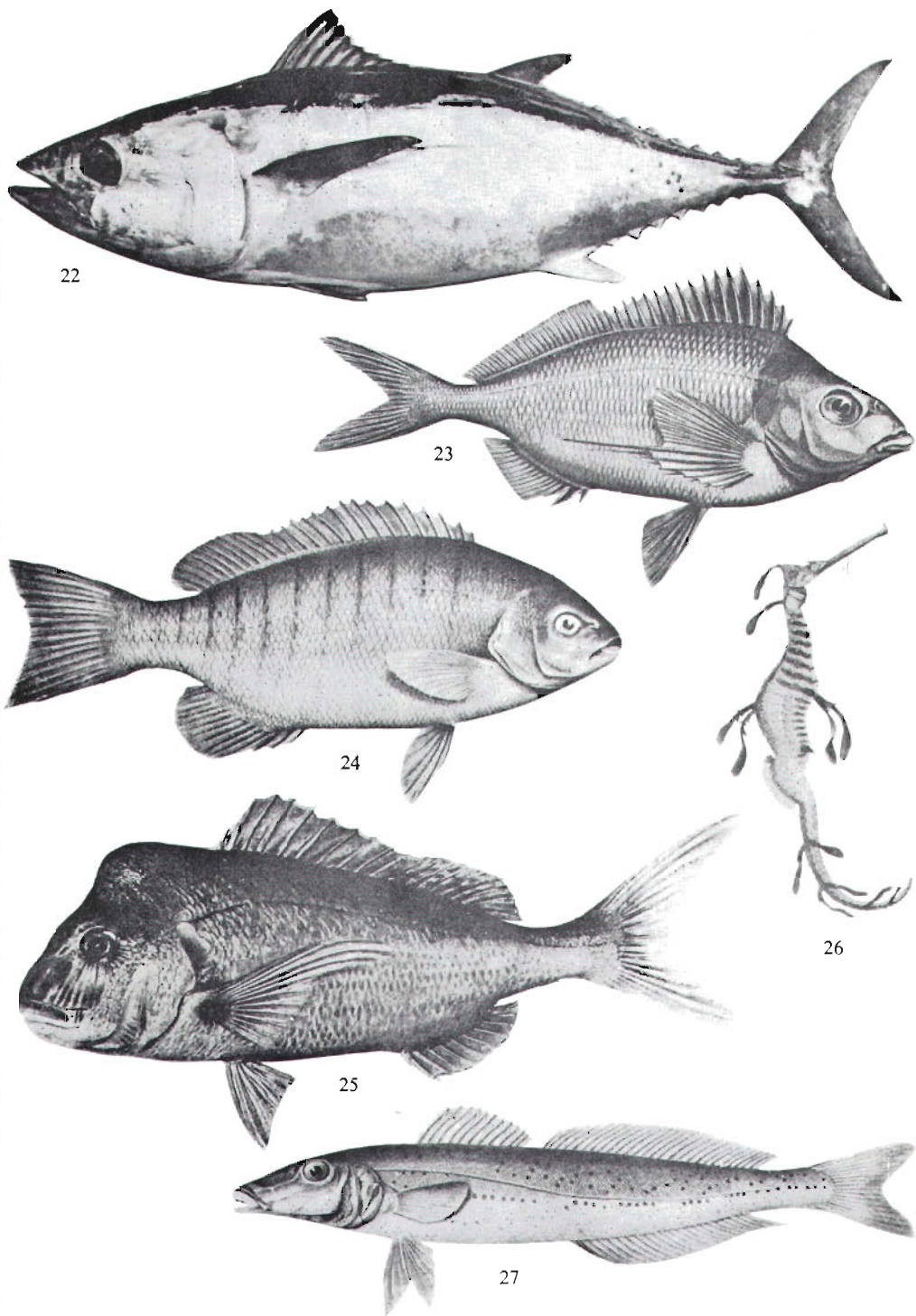


Plate IV Marine Fishes: 22. Southern Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus thynnus maccoyii* 800 lb. ; 23. Southern Morwong *Nemadactylus macropterus* 24 ; 24. Luderick *Girella tricuspidata* 20 ; 25. Snapper *Chrysophrys auratus* 34 ; 26. Sea Dragon *Phyllopteryx taeniolatus* 18 ; 27. King George Whiting *Sillaginodes punctatus* 27.
The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches (except tuna in lb.).

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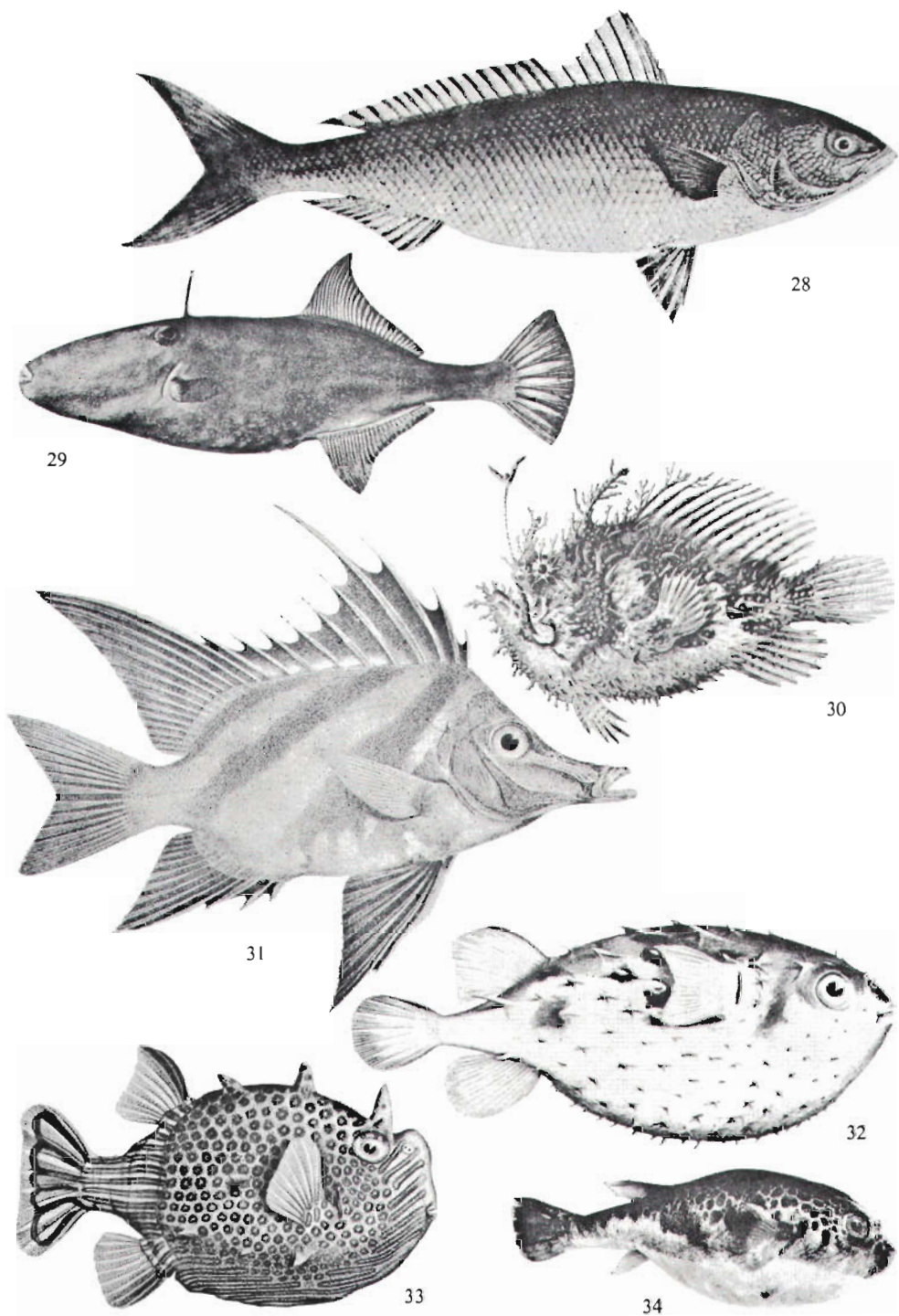


Plate V Marine Fishes : 28. Australian Salmon *Arripis trutta* 36 ; 29. Leatherjacket *Aluteridae* spp. ; 30. Tasselled Angler Fish *Rhycherus filamentosus* 9 ; 31. Long-Snouted Boarfish *Pentaceropsis recurvirostris* 20 ; 32. Porcupine Fish *Allomycterus pilatus* 19½ Poisonous ; 33. Ornate Cowfish *Aracana ornata* 6 Poisonous ; 34. Smooth Toadfish *Sphaeroides glaber* 6 Poisonous.
The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches.

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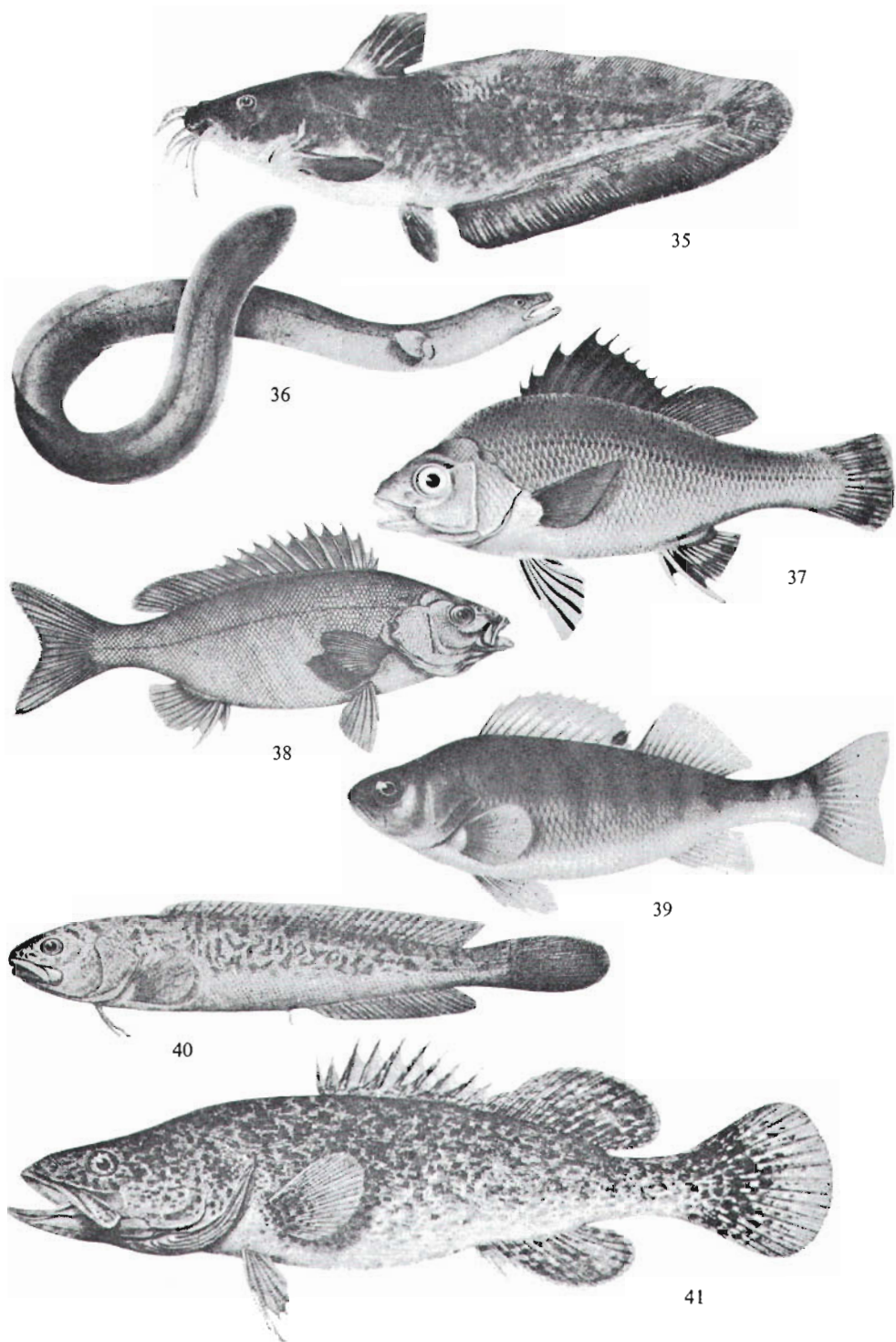


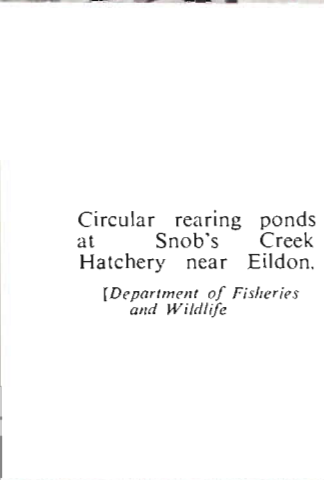
Plate VI Freshwater Fishes: 35. Freshwater Catfish *Tandanus tandanus* 36; 36. Short-Finned Eel *Anguilla australis occidentalis* 36; 37. Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica* 17; 38. Silver Perch *Bidyanus bidyanus* 16; 39. European Perch *Perca fluviatilis* 17; 40. River Blackfish *Gadopsis marmoratus* 24; 41. Murray Cod *Maccullochella macquariensis* 72. The fishes are not to scale but after the name of the species the maximum recorded length is stated in inches.

[Department of Primary Industry, Trevor D. Scott



Netting racks and shore facilities at Port Franklin, South Gippsland.

[Department of Fisheries and Wildlife]



Circular rearing ponds at Snob's Creek Hatchery near Eildon.

[Department of Fisheries and Wildlife]



Fishing for trout in north-eastern Victoria.

[Department of Fisheries and Wildlife]

FAMILY MULLIDAE. The Red Mullet (*Upeneichthys porosus*) is a brightly coloured fish occurring in estuaries and over rocky areas throughout Australia. It is red with bright blue lines on the head and spots on the body, often with some yellow on the underside and fins. Two strongly developed barbels on the chin are used during feeding on the bottom. It grows to 1 foot in length, although fish of this size are not common in Victorian estuaries. Its flesh is excellent.

FAMILY DINOLESTIDAE. The only Victorian representative of this family is the Long-Finned Pike (*Dinolestes lewini*) which is taken on troll-lines by both professional and amateur fishermen. It grows to 1½ feet in length and is often confused with the Snook (*Australuzza novaehollandiae*). It can, however, be quickly distinguished from this fish by its more robust, less elongated body and by its much larger second dorsal and ventral fins.

FAMILY PERCIDAE. The Redfin or European Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)* is well known to Victorian lake fishermen. It was introduced into Tasmania about 1862 and from there to Victoria in 1876. It is now widespread through much of the State. The large mouth and powerful jaws enable it to feed on small fish and yabbies, apart from the insects and water snails which make up the remainder of its diet.

FAMILY ENOPLSIDAE. This small family contains only one Victorian species, the Old Wife (*Enoplosus armatus*). The body is silvery with black vertical bands and the second dorsal, caudal, and pectoral fins are partly or completely pink.

FAMILY SILLAGINIDAE. The Whiting are often confused with the European Whiting which belong, however, to the Order Gadiformes. The King George or Spotted Whiting (*Sillaginodes punctatus*)† is prized by both anglers and professional fishermen and is in great demand at the Melbourne market. It is a streamlined fish, silvery in colour with red-brown spots on the upper sides. These fish grow to a maximum of 2½ lb. at 22 inches in Victoria, but a fish of 10½ lb. was taken off Foul Bay, South Australia. The School or Trawl Whiting (*Sillago bassensis*)‡ is a deeper water form taken commercially in Bass Strait by the "trawlers" from Lakes Entrance. It attains a maximum size of about 10 inches.

FAMILY APOGONIDAE. The Cardinal Fish are small, mainly shallow water species. They are peculiar among Victorian fish in that the male, after fertilizing the ova, gathers the eggs into its mouth for their protection. This can be observed in the spring as the Southern Cardinal Fish (*Vincentiana novaehollandiae*) is common in Westernport Bay and other estuaries.

FAMILY SCIAENIDAE. The Jewfish are common in tropical waters but only one species, the Mulloway (*Sciaena antarctica antarctica*) is found in Victorian waters. This is a fine game fish growing to 6 feet

* Plate VI, Figure 39.

† Plate IV, Figure 27.

‡ Plate III, Figure 19.

in length and about 130 lb. in weight. It is well known to all fishermen, is an excellent table fish, and small quantities are taken by commercial fishermen.

FAMILY SPARIDAE. This family, which is typically perch-like with large scales and well developed fins, has a world wide distribution but only two species, both of which are important commercial and angling fish, are found in Victorian waters. The Snapper (*Chrysophrys auratus*)* is perhaps the most esteemed of all table fish and their spring migration into Port Phillip Bay heralds the start of intensive fishing by professionals, using lines and beach seines, and by anglers whose number increases yearly. It grows to about 4 feet in length and 43 lb. in weight. Toward the end of summer, the Snapper return to deeper water, but some fish appear to spend the whole year inshore. The Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*)† is also well known to Victorian anglers and is particularly plentiful in the Gippsland Lakes. It is, however, to be found in the tidal waters of most estuaries although at times moving out to sea. Recent tagging studies have demonstrated that these fish move between the various estuaries in Gippsland and one fish, which was tagged in Lake King, was subsequently taken in New South Wales. They grow to about 2 feet in length and to a weight of 7 lb. The Black Bream also supports an important commercial fishery based on Paynesville and Lakes Entrance.

FAMILY NANNOPERCIDAE. This family, which is restricted to fresh water, is represented by two species of which the commonest in this State is the Pigmy Perch (*Nannoperca australis*). It is a small green to brown fish with two indistinct stripes along the body on each side of the lateral line, the lower being continued through the eye. It is quite common in most of the larger streams and rivers and makes an excellent aquarium fish.

FAMILY GIRELLIDAE. The Zebra Fish (*Melambaphes zebra*) and the Luderick (*Girella tricuspidata*)‡ are the only Victorian representatives of this family. The former is rare, whereas the Luderick is commonly taken in estuarine net fisheries. It is a herbivore, its principal food being the fine thread-like seaweed (*Enteromorpha* spp.) or, if this is not available, the cabbage weed (*Ulva* spp.). Improbable though it seems, it can be taken on a hook baited with these weeds and is a strong fighter. It can be identified by the twelve narrow vertical bands on the back and sides.

FAMILY LATRIDAE. The trumpeters can be recognized by the soft dorsal and anal fins which are opposite and similar in appearance, each containing more than 30 rays. The Bastard Trumpeter (*Latridopsis forsteri*) is taken occasionally by professional fishermen, but the Tasmanian Trumpeter (*Latris lineata*) is less commonly seen.

FAMILY CHEILODOCTYLIDAE. The Southern Morwong (*Nemadactylus macropterus*)§ and the Morwong (*N. douglasi*) can be readily distinguished from other fish likely to be encountered in Australia by

* Plate IV, Figure 25.

† Plate III, Figure 20.

‡ Plate IV, Figure 24.

§ Plate IV, Figure 23.

the great elongation of a ray in the pectoral fin, which is approximately twice the length of any other ray. Both are of importance in the east coast "trawl" fishery, but *N. macropterus* is most commonly taken by commercial fishermen at Lakes Entrance.

FAMILY ARRIPIDAE. This family contains only two species, but both are of economic importance. The Australian Salmon (*Arripis trutta*)* is taken in seines on the ocean beaches of all southern States. This species, which is not related to the true salmon, has two racial stocks—*A. trutta marginata* and *A. trutta esper*—which spawn off south-east and south-west Australia, respectively. Both races are present in Victoria and the juveniles provide excellent sport in the estuaries, whilst the young adults are taken by surf fishing on the ocean beaches. The Ruff (*Arripis georgianus*) resembles the juvenile Australian Salmon, but can be distinguished from that species by its larger eye and the body which is rough to the touch. It is also a shoaling fish and is taken commercially in beach seines. The flesh has an excellent flavour, but these fish are usually only about 10 inches in length whilst *A. trutta* may grow to a length of 3 feet.

FAMILY TERAPONTIDAE. This is a large family characterized by the single dorsal fin with twelve to fifteen strong spines and a serrated preoperculum. Many species, including the Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*)† are found in fresh water. This fish is abundant in the Murray River system and is known as "grunter" in many areas because of the sound it makes when captured. It is silvery in appearance with the upper surface finely dotted with brown and each scale having a darker margin. It grows to 16 inches in length and is a good angling and tasty food fish.

FAMILY HISTIOPTERIDAE. The mouth of these fishes is situated at the end of a somewhat produced snout and the dorsal, ventral, and anal fin spines are robust. The Long-Snouted Boarfish (*Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*)‡ is probably the best known as it is taken in shallow waters and by the "trawlers" at Lakes Entrance. It grows to about 2 feet in length and provides excellent eating.

FAMILY SCORPIDAE. The body of these fish lying behind the spiny dorsal fin is almost symmetrical, the soft dorsal and anal fins and the two lobes of the caudal fin being almost mirror images. The Sea Sweep (*Scorpis aequipinnis*) is common in our waters and is taken by both amateur and professional fishermen.

FAMILY MACCULLOCHELLIDAE. In Victoria, this family is represented by a single species, the Murray Cod (*Maccullochella macquariensis*)§ which is the largest of our fresh water fish, growing to a reputed length of 6 feet and a weight of 150 lb. It is found throughout the Murray-Darling system and has been successfully introduced into some of our lakes. Its flesh has a delicate flavour and this, together with its size, makes it a very popular fish with anglers.

* Plate V, Figure 28.

† Plate VI, Figure 38.

‡ Plate V, Figure 31.

§ Plate VI, Figure 41.

FAMILY MACQUARIIDAE. This family is represented in Victoria by the Australian Bass (*Percaletes colonorum*) and the Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*)*. The Australian Bass or Gippsland Perch is a fresh water species which frequents quiet pools, but it moves down to brackish or even salt water when flooding discolours the river. These fish also move into the estuaries in shoals during the winter months when spawning takes place. It is a fine sporting fish, being unique among our native fish in that it will take a fly, spinner, or bait. This together with its excellence as a food fish, makes it a very popular angling fish. Small quantities are also taken commercially. The Macquarie Perch is also a fresh water species, but it is largely restricted to the upper reaches of the Murray-Darling system. It is readily recognized by the ventral fins which are pink with black margins. Spawning occurs in spring, an average fish producing some 250,000 eggs, and these fish are now being bred at Snob's Creek Hatchery to investigate their potential for stocking farm dams and other waters. The Macquarie Perch is an excellent angling fish being commonly taken at 2 to 4 lb.

FAMILY PLECTROPLITIDAE. The Golden Perch (*Plectroplites ambiguus*) is also known as Callop, Yellow Belly, and Murray Perch. It is a heavily bodied fish with a small head. In colour it is olive green to dark green above, but the sides and belly are golden. It is restricted to the warmer, northern freshwaters of the State occurring in the lower reaches of the Murray-Darling system and some northern lakes. In some districts, control of the river system by dams and weirs has apparently led to its disappearance. It is essentially a carnivorous fish and provides good sport as well as the basis for an important commercial fishery. A fish of 54 lb. cleaned weight was taken in the Kerang area, but the average rarely exceeds 5 lb.

FAMILY URANOSCOPIDAE. The star gazers can readily be recognized by the relatively large, depressed head and very large mouth opening almost vertically to give them a bulldog-like appearance. The body and fins are poorly developed as the fish spend most of their lives partly buried in sand awaiting the opportunity to snap up the unsuspecting prey. The Stargazer (*Kathetostoma laeve*), which grows to a length of about 2 feet, is common in Victorian waters.

Suborder Gobioidae: The Gobies and Gudgeons. There are two families present in Victoria: the Gobiidae, which are mainly marine with some fresh water species, and the Eleotridae, which are mainly fresh water. The Eleotridae, which are all small fish, are represented by three species in Victoria. The Western Carp Gudgeon (*Carrasiops klunzingeri*) is particularly common in the Murray system where its young forms an important part of the diet of small Murray Cod. The Gobiidae can best be considered with the next suborder.

Suborder Blennioidei: Blennies. The gobies of the preceding suborder and the Blennies are typical inhabitants of the tidal pools on Victoria's rocky coasts. They are small fish which can be distinguished from each other by the fact that the ventral fins of the gobies are united to form a sucking disc, whereas in the blennies these fins are reduced to

* Plate VI, Figure 37.

form two to four simple feeler-like rays. The two dorsal fins of the gobies are distinctly separated, but the blennies may have one, two, or three dorsal fins which are often continuous with the caudal and anal fins.

Suborder Scombroidei : Tuna and Mackerel. This suborder includes the true mackerels, tuna, and swordfishes all of which are streamlined, speedy fish found in the open oceans. They are usually found in schools and are voracious predators on smaller shoaling fish. The only mackerel occurring in Victorian waters is the Blue Mackerel (*Scomber australasicus*). This is a migratory fish, growing up to 14 ins. in length, which occurs in large numbers in the oceanic waters adjacent to the coast. It can be recognized from the tuna by the small scales, which cover its body and by the five to six detached finlets behind the dorsal and anal fin. Although it is a good table fish when fresh, the flesh softens when kept. It is not taken commercially in Victoria, but possibly could be exploited for canning if a purse seine fishery could be successfully introduced into Australia.

The Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), which has a world wide distribution, is rare in Victorian waters. It is a game fish of considerable importance and can be readily recognized by the snout which is produced into a long, stout spear.

The tunas are of commercial importance wherever they occur, but it is only during the last few years that these resources have been harvested in Australia. Two species occur in Victorian waters—the Striped Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and the Southern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus maccoyii*)*. The former, which is identical with the American Skipjack, is a relatively small fish rarely exceeding 10 lb. in weight. It is present in large quantities in the Bass Strait and gill netting has been introduced into Victoria to permit its capture for supply to the canneries. The Southern Bluefin, however, supports a growing industry in New South Wales and South Australia and interest in this fishery is growing in Victoria. Occasionally, small shoals make their way into the major inlets and commercial quantities have been taken off Cape Everard during the westward migration of these fish which represent the juvenile stock ranging up to 20 lb. Fish exceeding 200 lb. have been taken by anglers further out from the coast where Japanese fishermen are also operating on this stock. The fish is in great demand for canning both locally and overseas.

Order Gadopsiformes: Blackfish. This Order is represented by a single species, the River Blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*)†, which is found only in Australia. The body is elongate and rounded tapering gradually to the tail, with a single long dorsal fin. It is a dark mottled brown above, and yellowish to purplish below. Although mainly found in small streams throughout Victoria, it reaches an appreciable size only in water south of the Divide. It is largely nocturnal in habit, biting best at dusk and sunrise when it provides good angling. Fish of over 1 foot in length are considered a fair sized

* Plate IV, Figure 22.

† Plate VI, Figure 40.

catch, but some up to 11lb. have been taken in the area of Wilson's Promontory. It is excellent eating and, since it is capable of breeding in ponds, may be of value in fish farming.

Order Echeneiformes : Suckerfishes. These fish are easily identified by the modification of the first dorsal fin to form a powerful sucking disc on the broad, flat upper surface of the head. They use this to attach themselves to sharks, turtles, porpoises, whales, or even ships and thus they not only gain protection from their enemies, but are carried to fresh feeding grounds. Once amidst a shoal of small fish, they detach themselves and actively pursue their prey before seeking a new anchorage. The Common Remora (*Remora remora*) is distributed throughout the world but is common only in warmer waters.

Order Lophiiformes : Angler Fishes*. Members of this Order can be recognized by the peculiar modification of the first ray of the dorsal fin which consists of a flexible rod carrying a fleshy, and sometimes luminous, lure. The shallow water anglers normally hide in weed to which they show marked cryptic resemblance in form and colour, attracting small fish by spasmodic movements of the lure. These are then engulfed in the capacious mouth of these remarkable "fishermen". Several species have been recorded locally, including Mitchell's Angler Fish (*Antennarius mitchellii*).

Order Labriformes : Various species of parrot fish, which are often brightly coloured, occur in Victorian waters. They have a long dorsal fin and the terminal mouth is equipped with well developed "canine" teeth. The body is covered by relatively large scales. The Rosy Parrot Fish (*Pseudolabrus miles*) and the Blue-Spotted Parrot Fish (*P. punctulatus*) are typical of the species occurring in Victoria. The Blue Groper (*Achoerodus gouldii*), which is well known to spear fishermen, is also a member of this Order and occurs in most Australian States. It is variable in colour and consequently may be known as Brown or Red Groper, although these colour variations are restricted to the females. Specimens up to 4½ feet in length have been taken, but the flesh of such fish is coarse. Also included in this Order is the Tubemouth (*Siphonognathus argyrophanes*) which is extremely long and very slender with the mouth situated at the end of a tube-like snout, the top lip bearing a thin filamentous process. The rock whittings, which form the remaining family in this Order, are found in shallow areas of weed or rock and most species are beautifully coloured. The Blue Rock Whiting (*Haletta semifasciata*) is royal blue above, turquoise below, and the whole body is networked by thin golden lines. This is a common species, but is poor eating.

Order Pomacentriformes : Anemone Fishes and Demoiselles. This Order mainly consists of small, brightly coloured fish which are found in shallow tropical and sub-tropical areas. The Scaly Fin (*Actinochromis victoriae*) is, however, taken in Victorian waters, but it is dull in colour.

Order Gobiociformes : Clingfishes. These are small fish carrying a sucking disc on the lower surface which is a modification of the ventral fins. Nearly all species occur in the littoral zone where this

* Plate V, Figure 30.

disc enables them to attach themselves to rocks. The Broad-Headed Clingfish (*Cochleocephalus spatulata*) has a yellow body decorated above by carmine spots. The Tasmanian Clingfish (*Aspasmogaster tasmaniensis*) is dark green with vertical bars of brown. Both species, which do not exceed 3 inches in length, are recorded from Victoria.

Order Cypriniformes : Carps. This Order contains no indigenous fish and the species to be found in Victoria were all introduced during the middle to late nineteenth century. They are extremely hardy fish and can tolerate and even prosper in conditions that would not support many other species. Three species are found in Victorian waters—the Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*), the Golden Carp (*C. auratus*), and the European Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). The scales of these fish are large and a lateral line is present. The Tench (*Tinca tinca*) is also a member of this Order and was introduced into Victoria in 1876. It has since spread into most river systems. Unlike the carps, it has very small scales and is a drab olive to grey-brown colour. It is a sluggish fish, usually inhabiting muddy pools and backwaters and is not popular as an angling or a table fish.

Order Tetraodontiformes : Leatherjackets, Toadfishes, etc. Although this is a somewhat diverse Order, all the fishes are without true scales but the body bears spines, scutes or fused bony plates. Most members lack ventral fins and the gill openings are small, often being reduced to a narrow slit.

Suborder Tetraodontoidei : The toadfishes or puffers and the porcupine fishes have shortened, rounded bodies in which the loss of swimming power is compensated by the development of spines or small prickles. These fish also possess the power of swallowing water or air thereby becoming inflated when the spines or prickles stand erect. The teeth are fused to form a solid beak which may be divided in front. This is used for crushing the shellfish and crustacea on which these fish feed. There is a single dorsal fin usually set opposite to or slightly in advance of the anal fin. At least three species of toadfish*, the Porcupine Fish (*Allomycterus pilatus*)†, and the Globe Fish (*Atopomycterus nitidus*) are found in Victorian waters. The bodies of these are protected by strong spines, those in the former being immovable and short with three roots whilst those in the latter are movable, long and with two roots only. All fish in this suborder are poisonous and should never be eaten.

Suborder Moloidei : Sunfishes. The fishes of this suborder can be easily recognized by their greatly compressed, deep bodies and by the apparent absence of a caudal fin. They are all pelagic, oceanic fish and are poor swimmers being carried mainly by ocean currents. The Short Sunfish (*Mola ramsayi*), which grows to a length of 10 feet and a weight of more than one ton, has been recorded from all States.

Suborder Ostracioidae : Boxfishes and Cowfishes. The hard bony shell that covers the major portion of the body of these fish makes recognition simple. This shell is absent only around the mouth, the

* Plate V, Figure 34.

† Plate V, Figure 32.

fins and the gill-slits, and the tail is protected only by isolated bony plates to permit movement. Unlike the two preceding suborders, these fishes have ten to twelve separate teeth in each jaw. The Cowfishes (*Aracana* spp.)* can be distinguished from the Boxfish by the presence of six stout spines on the back. Most members of this group are brightly coloured and all are poisonous to eat.

Suborder Balistoidei : Leatherjackets. The Leatherjackets† or Silver Flounders are characterized by their tough skin and the prominent dorsal spine which can be locked into position by a second rudimentary spine. There are several species in Victorian waters including the Pigmy Leatherjacket (*Brachaluteres trossulus*) which is remarkable in that the belly is greatly distensible. Most of the larger species are marketed, but although these fish are skinned and cleaned before sale, they are not popular in Victoria.

Harmful and Poisonous Fish

Few of the numerous fish living in the waters of Victoria are harmful or poisonous to man. The shark is the most feared of these, yet of the estimated 350 known species, less than a score are known to attack man and only seven of these have been recorded in Victorian waters. The danger of shark attack is greatest in tropical and sub-tropical regions, but the temperate waters of this State are not completely exempt. The number of recorded attacks is, however, very small indeed.

A much commoner hazard to fishermen arises from the spines on the gill covers and those supporting the fins of fish such as the flatheads and gurnards. The leatherjackets are also armed with a single large dorsal spine which locks in position. A stab wound from such spines may result in acute pain, persisting for some hours.

The effectiveness of these defensive spines is further increased by the development of poison glands in some fish. The Cobbler (*Gymnapistes marmoratus*), which is the commonest of these, is found in shallow water. The long poison spines, which lie on each side of the snout, can be erected and thus inflict most painful wounds on the unwary bather or fisherman. These are not fatal, but their effect varies and they can cause prostration, nausea, and swelling of the affected part. A related species, the Gurnard Perch (*Neosebastus pandus*), inhabits rocky areas and submerged reefs and should also be handled with care. The stargazers have venomous shoulder spines, but no case of injury due to these fish has been recorded in Victoria.

Stingrays and eagle rays of the Order *Myliobatiformes*, which are common in shallow waters on sandy flats, also have a well developed poison gland associated with the tail-spines. Its value as a defensive weapon is largely determined by its position. In the Eagle Ray (*Myliobatis australis*) it is situated at the base of the tail which limits its effectiveness as a striking weapon. The Smooth Stingray (*Dasyatis brevicaudata*)‡, however, has the spine located some distance from

* Plate V, Figure 33.

† Plate V, Figure 29.

‡ Plate I, Figure 3.

the base of the tail which permits its use as a poisonous whip-lash should it be stepped on. The stingarees (*Urolophus spp.*) have a shorter, more muscular tail, but are also able to inflict a serious and extremely painful wound. Such injuries generally occur about the ankle joint and foot when an unwary bather or fisherman steps on the ray. However, the virulence of the poison seems to vary greatly in different fishes or even among individuals of the same species. Such occurrences are relatively rare in Victorian waters, and the only known fatality related to a chest wound incurred by a swimmer in 1945.

A few fish occur in Victoria which are poisonous to eat. The toadfish*, toados, and puffers contain the poison tetrodotoxin, the fatal dose of which is less than one four-hundredth of an ounce. These fish, and the equally poisonous Porcupine Fish (*Allomycterus pilatus*)† and Globe Fish (*Atopomycterus nictemerus*), are ugly in appearance and can be recognized by their ability to inflate their bodies with air. They are common in shallow bays and estuaries and will take a bait when other fish are not biting. None of these fish or the related Cowfish (*Aracana ornata*)‡ should be eaten or fed to any domestic animal since the poison is not destroyed by cooking.

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* Plate V, Figure 34.

† Plate V, Figure 32.

‡ Plate V, Figure 33.

Geographical Features

Introduction

Australia is situated in middle and lower-middle latitudes, with about two-fifths of its area lying between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. It is, therefore, one of the warm continents and, since most of its area lies within the zone of the dry, sub-tropical anti-cyclones ("the horse latitudes"), it is for the most part a dry continent. Much of the continent has only small variation in temperature from season to season and receives low rainfall with marked concentration into either summer (in the north) or winter (in the south).

Victoria is, in these respects, not typically Australian. It has a cool to cold winter, and although there are hot periods in each summer, they are interspersed with pleasantly warm or even cool periods. Rainfall is rather low in the northern parts of the State, and particularly in the north-west, but the greater part is well watered with no marked seasonal concentration. Most of Australia is plateau or plain country with little relief; Victoria has a larger proportion of high country in its total area than any other State except Tasmania and its highest mountains reach over 6,000 feet above sea level. Not surprisingly, it could be called the "most English" part of the mainland, although a closer climatic and agricultural analogy is probably south-western and south-central France. Victoria is in fact transitional between the sub-tropical situation of New South Wales and the temperate situation of Tasmania, between the high rainfall character of the south-eastern Australian coastlands and the arid interior. One finds, then, year-round, open-air dairying and livestock-and-grass farming in Gippsland and the Western District, and dry-farming of grains and irrigated horticulture of citrus fruits and vineyards in the north. Its climatic conditions made no difficulties for the establishment of secondary industry and, once its power resource problem had been solved, Victoria reaped the advantages in interstate trade offered by its central position on coastal shipping routes.

Victoria has 2.96 per cent. of the area of Australia (mainland Australia and Tasmania, but not including external territories) and had 28.24 per cent. of the Australian population at 30th June, 1965. In relating population to area, Victoria is the most densely populated of the States with an average density at 30th June, 1965, of 36.50 persons per square mile and is exceeded only by the Australian Capital Territory (94.32 per square mile).

The Victorian population is growing rapidly; comparing the enumerated population of the Census of 30th June, 1961, with the estimate of 30th June, 1965, the population of Victoria increased by 9.49 per cent., being exceeded by Australian Capital Territory (50.56 per cent.), and the Northern Territory (28.45 per cent.).

The distribution of population over the State, however, is very uneven. At 30th June, 1965, it is estimated that 66.14 per cent. of the total population of the State was living in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, a larger concentration of population in the metropolis than was to

be found in any other State of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, there are considerable areas of Victoria which are uninhabited or have only a very sparse and seasonal population; these areas are mainly in the Eastern Highlands and in the western and north-western parts of the State along the South Australian border, as in the Mallee, where sandy soils and low, unreliable rainfalls inhibit agriculture. The non-metropolitan population is fairly evenly divided between the rural population (15 per cent. of the State's total in 1961) and the urban centres other than Melbourne (20 per cent. of the total in 1961). Both percentages refer to the Census of 1961.

In the rural areas, population is densest in the irrigation areas, in the dairying areas of Gippsland and the Western District, and in the livestock-and-crop farming areas between Ballarat and Bendigo. Lower densities are found in the wheat farming areas of the Wimmera, and still lower densities in the wheat areas of the Mallee and in the stock-raising areas generally.

Among the non-metropolitan cities four large centres stand out: these are Geelong (estimated population at 30th June, 1965, 101,580), Ballarat (57,980), and Bendigo (42,530), each of which has a variety of manufacturing industries as well as being marketing and transport centres, and the Latrobe Valley group of towns which together contain 54,680 people and are mainly concerned with power generation and distribution. The next group, in order of population size, has between 13,000 and 18,000 people each and contains, in addition to the normal urban retail and service functions, fairly large-scale industries processing local products: Warrnambool (dairy products, textiles and clothing), Shepparton (fruit canneries), Wangaratta (a rather special case of decentralized industries), and Mildura (fruit and vegetable packing). Next, there are a number of regional urban centres of between 7,000 and 11,000 people in which retail and service functions predominate; for instance, Hamilton, Colac, Horsham, Benalla, Ararat, Sale, Wodonga, Bairnsdale, Maryborough, Castlemaine and Echuca. Smaller towns serve more restricted areas and more local requirements.

Although European settlement in Victoria is little over one and a quarter centuries old, there have already developed distinctive regional characteristics in the various parts of the State, and most of these are recognized in popular speech by regional names. The Mallee is the north-western plain of ancient sand ridges, once waterless and covered with the distinctive dwarf eucalypt from which the name is derived, but now with extensive wheat fields and sheep paddocks and with water for stock and domestic purposes supplied through winding channels from storages outside the region. The Wimmera, with red-brown soils and tall eucalypts, with a denser pattern of farms and market towns, has the highest yielding wheat fields in Australia and a considerable sheep and cattle population as well. The Western District, with lush pastures on its well watered volcanic plains, has both a long tradition of the growing of fine wools on sheep stations dating back to the early days of the pastoral expansion and a much more recent development of intensive dairying. The north-east has irrigated citrus and stonefruit orchards, market gardens, and pastures on the plains of the middle Murray and

its tributaries, which give way to cattle stations upstream where the valleys run back into the rugged slopes of the Australian Alps. Gippsland spells dairying and fodder-crop growing, timber extraction in the tall forests of the hills, off-shore and coastal fishing, and the industrial enterprises based on the power derived from the Morwell-Yallourn brown coal deposits in the Latrobe Valley. The recent discovery of oil and natural gas off the Gippsland Coast is a significant factor for future development. The Port Phillip Bay region holds Melbourne, the financial and administrative hub of the State and a fast growing port, metropolitan market, and industrial centre, while on the eastern shore commuters' and holiday homes stretch through the Mornington Peninsula to the ocean shores. On the west, secondary industry is extending through Williamstown and Altona to Geelong.

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 contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres.

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The total length of this boundary following the windings of the River Murray from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or River Murray to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the River Murray forming part of the boundary is approximately 1,200 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, on the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies approximately between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth about 290 miles, and its extent of coastline 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Westernport 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 88,119 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

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

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

AREA OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

State or Territory					Area	Per Cent. of Total Area
					sq. miles	
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	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

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 feet, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 3,000 feet.

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

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey, in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mount Bogong, 6,516 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,307 feet; Mount Nelse, 6,181 feet; Mount

Fainter, 6,157 feet ; Mount Loch, 6,152 feet ; Mount Hotham, 6,101 feet ; Mount Niggerhead, 6,048 feet ; Mount McKay, 6,045 feet ; Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet ; Mount Cope, 6,026 feet ; Mount Spion Kopje, 6,025 feet ; and Mount Buller, 5,919 feet.

Further Reference, 1962

Coastal Physiography

Introduction

Physiography is the study of the nature, relationship, and origin of land forms. This article describes those having a direct connection with the sea.

The nature of the coastline is controlled by three main groups of factors : geological factors, including the nature of the rock present, the structure of the rocks, and the deposition of sediments ; factors relating to the sea itself, such as wave direction and intensity, tides and currents, and changes in sea level ; and biological factors depending on the activity of plants and animals. The interaction of these factors produces a dynamic system which is forever changing, with the result that coasts are either advancing or retreating. At any particular point however, this trend may reverse for a variable period, often producing results of great significance.

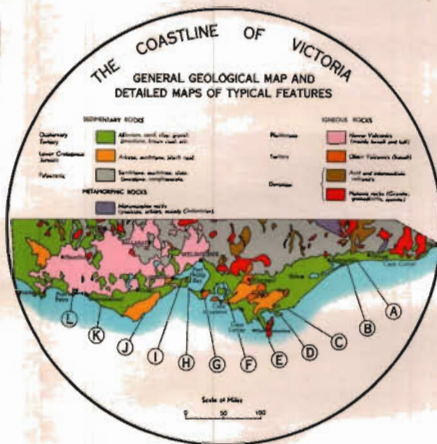
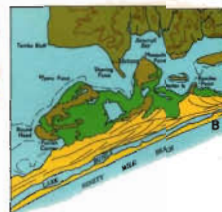
Retreating Coasts

Coasts retreat as a result of marine erosion which depends to a great extent on exposure, wave force, and the nature of the rocks being attacked. Rocks may first be considered as hard or soft. Uniformly soft rocks such as sands or clays generally retreat as a line of straight or smoothly curving cliffs which are often marked by numerous land slips giving the cliff face a hummocky appearance. The line of abandoned cliffs behind part of the Ninety Mile Beach, the recent erosion of the dunes behind the present beach in this area (Figure B)*, and some of the Anglesea cliffs are examples of soft rock erosion.

Where hard and soft rocks alternate, the soft materials are more rapidly eroded than the hard materials which are left as promontories. In detail, the form produced depends on the relationship of the hard and soft rocks. Several types occur on the eastern side of Port Phillip Bay between Frankston and Dromana where, in some sections, horizontal hard bands form projections from the cliff face. There is also in this area a succession of tongues of hard rock which project into the Bay, the softer rocks between being eroded back to form crescent-shaped bays.

Geological structure influences the nature of the coastline by determining its overall direction, the elevation of the land, and the nature of many smaller scale features. The trend of the northern coast of the Bellarine Peninsula (Figure I)* is controlled by a monoclinal fold, the coast between Frankston and Dromana by Selwyn's Fault, and the Otway Coast (Figure J)* is probably fault controlled to a great extent.

* These figures refer only to the map opposite this page.



Broad scale subsidence or elevation of the land also determines the position and shape of some sections of the coast. For example, subsidence at the eastern end of the Latrobe Valley produced a large embayment now occupied by Lake Wellington, while Port Phillip and Westernport owe their overall form to broad subsidence. Elevation of many parts of the coastline also provided new land areas for attack by the sea, e.g., the southern Mornington Peninsula between Cape Schanck and Flinders (Figure G)* and the Port Campbell-Peterborough Coast (Figure K)*.

Smaller scale features are controlled by the attitude of beds of rock (whether horizontal, tilted, or folded), by joints and minor faults, or by combinations of these structures. Cliffs cut in horizontally bedded rocks tend to be vertical and retreat by undercutting and the collapse of blocks from the upper part of the cliff, as at Anglesea and Peterborough (Figure K)*. Where rocks are dipping seawards, the cliff face often coincides with bedding planes and where they are dipping landwards the cliff face is often uneven or step-like.

Joints and faults provide points of ingress for erosional forces and many coasts have numerous indentations of varying size coinciding with such structures. Their attitude also frequently controls the slope of the cliff face. Erosion may proceed, often along joints, to the extent that parts of the mainland become small islands known as rock stacks. These are common on the Port Campbell-Peterborough Coast (Figure K)*, but also occur at Waratah Bay, Phillip Island, Airey's Inlet, and elsewhere. Many examples of the features produced by such structures, either singly or combined, may be seen on the Victorian coast, for example :—

Wilson's Promontory (Jointed granite) (Figure E)*.

San Remo Peninsula (Tilted and faulted Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones).

Cape Woolamai (Granite with prominent vertical cliff faces coinciding with joints).

Flinders, Cape Schanck (Figure G)*, and Phillip Island (Jointed basalt flows separated at times by tuffs, rubble or weathered basalt, the succession being horizontal or gently tilted).

Sorrento and Warrnambool (Cross-bedded calcareous sandstone—aeolianite) (Figure H)*.

Otway Coast (Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones) (Figure J)*.

Port Campbell-Peterborough Coast (Almost horizontal limestones with widely spaced prominent joints) (Figure K)*.

Portland (Limestone and basalt or basalt and aeolianite with various bedding and jointing features).

Retreating cliffs also intersect the original landforms of the coastal strip. Valleys which formerly had mouths at sea level become "hanging" if retreat is sufficiently rapid and waterfalls are sometimes produced. These streams are thus rejuvenated and cut down in their lower reaches modifying the original stream profile. Examples occur along many of the cliffed Victorian coasts.

Limestone caves may also be entered and modified by the sea, many examples occurring near Peterborough (Figure K)*.

* These figures refer only to the map opposite page 32.

Coastal platforms are common features of the Victorian coastline and are of three kinds. The first are shore platforms which occur on most rocky coasts and lie between high and low water marks. They are the result of wave erosion and weathering conditions peculiar to this narrow coastal zone and intersect structural features, although their detailed surface form may be modified by them.

Victorian examples occur on coasts of widely differing rock type, e.g.,

Basalt — Older : Southern Mornington Peninsula (Figure G)*, Phillip and French Islands.

— Newer : Port Fairy (Figure L)*, Portland, N.W. Port Phillip Bay.

Granite : Cape Conran, Wilson's Promontory (Figure E)*, Cape Woolamai, Frankston, Mount Martha, Dromana.

Aeolianite (Consolidated calcareous sand) : Sorrento area (Figure H)*, Barwon Heads.

Sandstones and Mudstones : San Remo Peninsula, Otway Coast (Figure J)*.

Second, platforms of limited extent and of varying height are sometimes produced by selective wave erosion, soft rocks being removed to leave a platform-like projection of harder rock. Third, platforms occur either above or below present sea level and are former erosional benches or marine depositional terraces, whose relation to sea level has been changed either by a change in the level of the sea or of the land. Such platforms have been identified at heights extending to several hundred feet above or below present sea level. However, platforms at about 10 ft. and 25 ft. above sea level are particularly common. Another result of rise in relative sea level is the drowning of river valleys to produce rias, e.g., Lake Tyers (Figure A)*.

Advancing Coasts

In sheltered areas or shallow waters where the force of the waves is reduced, deposition of sediment may occur and the coastline moves seawards. Deposition may be due to wave, tidal, or river action. Waves deposit material by throwing it up to form beaches which can range from shingle to fine sand in nature.

Shingle is sometimes thrown up by storm waves to form beach ridges, a common feature on the Victorian coast where there is an abundant supply of pebbles or boulders derived from hard rocks of the adjacent cliffs, e.g., basalt on Southern Mornington Peninsula (Figure G)*, French and Phillip Islands, Mesozoic sandstone on the San Remo Peninsula and the Otway Coast (Figure J)*, and quartz gravel in parts of the Gippsland Lakes. Shingle beaches are often sandy in part but extensive beaches composed entirely, or almost entirely, of sand are common in Victoria. The Ninety Mile Beach (Figures A, B)* is an outstanding example of this and other sandy beaches of very varied extent are common (Figures D, E, H, L)*. Sandy beaches are sometimes smooth in profile but more often carry one or two longitudinal ridges or benches known as "berms". Behind sandy beaches there is usually a foredune built up by sand blown from the

* These figures refer only to the map opposite page 32.

beach by onshore winds (Figures A, B, L)*. Although they become fixed by vegetation, these dunes are often attacked by the wind, either before vegetative cover has completely developed or by later destruction of vegetation, to produce various blowout forms, the long axes of which coincide with the resultant of the onshore winds. Sometimes a trough is cut through a line of dunes, or sand overrides the dunes, destroying more vegetation and extending the area of remobilized sand.

On the seaward side of the beach sand bars often form. Along open sandy coasts, such as the Ninety Mile Beach, one or two bars occur which run parallel with the beach for considerable distances and do not emerge at low water. In bays like Westernport and Port Phillip these bars are less continuous and emerge at low water producing ridges and runnels. In these situations and under certain conditions of topography and water movement, bars are sometimes produced lying at an angle to the shore.

Offshore sand bars sometimes build up above sea level, forming a barrier enclosing a strip of the sea which becomes a lagoon (Figure B)*. The barrier may be unattached to any pre-existing land, or it may be attached, when it is known as a barrier spit (Figure D)*. Barriers extend by the addition of sand to the seaward face or ends, and the lagoon is gradually filled by the growth of tidal flats and salt marsh. Barrier spits are commonly found at the mouths of bays (bay mouth bars), e.g., the Nepean Peninsula (Figure H)* and some of the older Gippsland Lakes barriers.

The growth of barriers is accomplished by the formation of sandy beach ridges and dunes. The pattern of beach ridges may be simple or enormously complex (Figures B, D)*, groups of ridges being partially cut back at times and new groups subsequently added. Recurring of these ridges adjacent to present or former entrances is seen in the illustrations. Recurring of the ridges sometimes results in the complete enclosure of the area immediately landward resulting in a cusped foreland (Figure I)*. The area between the shore and a nearby island is often a favourable site for the deposition of sandy ridges and dunes. If the island becomes connected to the mainland it is said to be tied and the connecting sand, often with enclosed swamps, is called a tie bar or tombolo. Examples of this form are Wilson's Promontory, which also has subsidiary tied islands, and Summerland and Cape Woolamai on Phillip Island.

In shallow sheltered areas, mud flats, mangrove swamps, and salt marsh often occur (Figures B, F)*, and grow by the addition of usually fine grained sediment trapped with the assistance of plants which form distinct zones more or less parallel to the adjacent initial coast. The developing coast migrates outwards, the inner parts becoming less and less influenced by the sea. The swamps and mud-flats are traversed by tidal creeks and channels which have a strongly meandering to broadly curved form. Where a tidal channel debouches at a narrow entrance a "deep" is excavated and sediment is deposited outside the entrance in the form of fan-shaped or crescent-shaped bars. The structure formed under tidal influence by sediment deposition inside

* These figures refer only to the map opposite page 32.

and outside the entrance is known as a tidal delta. There is a series of these lying side by side in the Corner Inlet area one of which is illustrated in Figure C*.

River deltas which are being built out into the sea contain materials derived from both the land and the sea. The marine contribution is mainly in the form of shell beds, marsh deposits, beach ridges, and dunes, all of which are to be found in the delta at the mouth of the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers. The deltas at the mouths of rivers entering Corner Inlet are less extensive but merge with the tidal deltas in this area.

Conclusion

The processes described above have the effect of tending to straighten the coastline. Erosion attacks coastal prominences more strongly than adjacent re-entrants cut them back, and bays and inlets are favourable sites for deposition resulting in an advance of the coast. However, this trend is profoundly disturbed by major changes, such as rise in sea level or earth movements, which produce a new coastline along which the processes of modification must begin anew.

The effect of human agency on coastal features is also of considerable importance as the coastal equilibrium is easily upset. Erosion is a normal feature on some sections of coast and its prevention results in the transfer of erosive activity to some other site often resulting in the destruction of beaches. Equilibrium is also upset by the destruction of protective vegetation and by building harbours and breakwaters. Thus it is essential to study coastal processes in considerable detail before carrying out engineering works so that these works do not initiate more serious problems than those they are designed to cure.

Further References

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 - N. BOUTAKOFF—*The Geology and Geomorphology of the Portland Area* (Memoir No. 22 of the Geological Survey of Victoria).
 - R. A. KEBLE—*The Mornington Peninsula* (Memoir No. 17 of the Geological Survey of Victoria).
 - J. J. JENKIN—*The Geology and Hydrogeology of the Westernport Area* (Underground Water Investigation Report No. 5 of the Geological Survey of Victoria).
- Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 33 to 38.

Rivers

The characteristics of rivers which relate to land are fixed, whereas those relating to water are variable.

* This figure refers only to the map opposite page 32.

Stream Flows

Water is a limited resource and a major factor in the development of the State. Hence a knowledge of its water resources is essential to their optimum use. Tabular data giving the mean, maximum, and minimum flows at selected gauging stations are published periodically by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in their "River Gaugings". The data in the table below has been extracted from the latest published volume containing records of 175 gauging stations to 1960.

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 FLOWS OF MAIN STREAMS

Basin No. *	Stream	Site of Gauging Station	Catchment Area (Square Miles)	Year Gauged from	Annual Flows in 1,000 Ac. Ft.			
					Mean	No. of Years	Max.	Min.
1	Murray ..	Jingellic ..	2,520	1890	1,974	71	4,978	549
2	Mitta ..	Tallandoon ..	1,840	1886	1,138	75	3,460	203
3	Kiewa ..	Kiewa ..	450	1886	527	75	1,684	146
4	Ovens ..	Wangaratta ..	2,100	1887	1,229	74	3,991	141
5	Broken ..	Goorambat ..	740	1887	208	74	886	15.3
6	Goulburn ..	Murchison ..	4,140	1882	2,385	79	6,139	516
7	Campaspe ..	Elmore ..	1,240	1886	194	75	667	0.6
8	Loddon ..	Laanecoorie ..	1,613	1891	207	70	659	8.9
9	Avoca ..	Coonoor ..	1,000	1890	62	71	321	3.8
11	Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	1,570	1889	106	72	479	0
12	Glenelg ..	Balmoral ..	606	1889 (a)	117	60	439	2.5
14	Hopkins ..	Wickliffe ..	460	1921 (b)	27	29	102	1.3
15	Carlisle ..	Carlisle ..	30	1930 (c)	37	26	89	14.8
17	Barwon ..	Winchelsea ..	369	1922 (d)	116	28	412	25
18	Moorabool ..	Batesford ..	434	1908 (e)	57	16	147	2.5
19	Werribee ..	Melton ..	446	1917 (f)	64	43	190	5.3
20	Maribyrnong ..	Keilor ..	264	1908 (g)	92	30	265	3
21	Yarra ..	Warrandyte ..	899	1892	726	41	1,215	334
22	Bunyip ..	Bunyip ..	268	1908 (h)	124	47	247	55.7
24	Latrobe ..	Rosedale ..	1,604	1901 (i)	788	42	2,633	361
25	Thompson ..	Cowwarr ..	421	1891	335	68	1,050	142
25	Macalister ..	Glenmaggie ..	730	1919	478	42	1,277	181
26	Mitchell ..	Gleneladale ..	1,530	1938	814	23	1,779	368
27	Tambo ..	Bruthen ..	1,030	1906 (j)	179	29	575	50
28	Snowy ..	Jarrahmond ..	5,100	1907	1,682	42	3,254	766

Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean
(a) ..	1933-34 to 1938-39
(b) ..	1933-34 .. 1943-44
(c) ..	1943-44 .. 1946-47
(d) ..	1933-34 .. 1943-44
(e) ..	1921-22 .. 1945-46

Note	Years Excluded in Estimating Mean
(f) ..	1952-53
(g) ..	1933-34 to 1955-56
(h) ..	1951-52
(i) ..	1919-20 .. 1936-37
(j) ..	1924-25 .. 1937-38

* 10 Mallee Basin, no rivers.

23 South Gippsland Basin } Short term records only. These are not suitable for inclusion in
29 East Gippsland Basin } the table.

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 part of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 18 in. to 20 in. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

Figure 4 shows the 29 basins into which Victoria has been divided by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for hydrologic purposes.

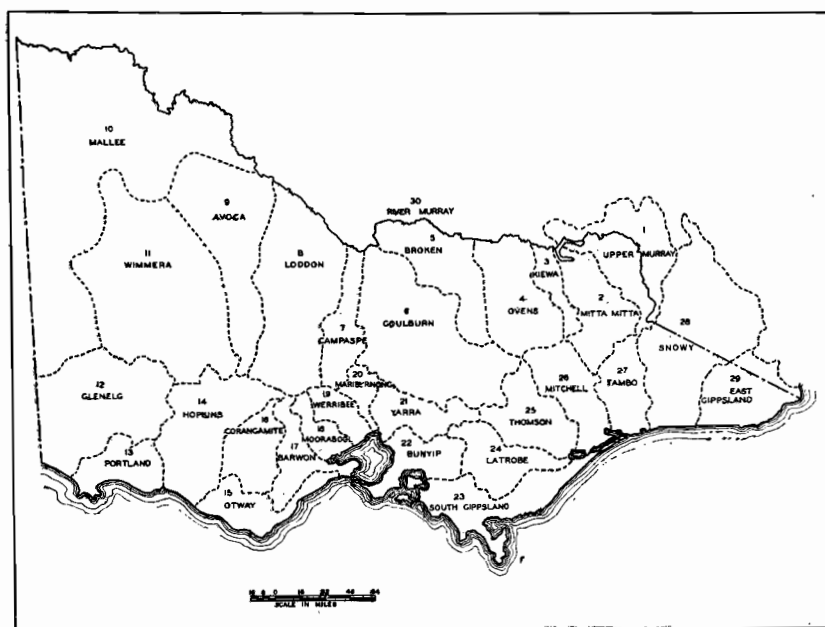


FIGURE 4.—Victoria's water resources showing key plan to river basins.

Total Flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 17 mill. acre ft. per annum, about half of which flows into the Murray; the other half flowing southward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow is about 14 mill. acre ft. (with about 8 mill. acre ft. in the north-east and 6 mill. acre ft. in the south-east) and hence leaving 3 mill. acre ft. in the western half.

Location of Streams

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

Floods and Droughts, 1964

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 1950's 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 utilization is the Torrumbarry irrigation system on the riverine Murray Plains near Kerang in north-west Victoria.

Further Reference, 1965

Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

Survey and Mapping, 1966

Physical Geography

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 5). 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 recognized in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :—

1. *Murray Basin Plains* :
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Murray Valley
 - (c) The Wimmera
 - (d) The Northern District Plains
2. *Central Highlands* :
 - A. The Eastern Highlands, within which—
 - (a) the Sandstone Belt and
 - (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder
 - B. The Western Highlands :
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Highlands
3. *Western District Plains* :
 - (a) The Volcanic Plains
 - (b) The Coastal Plains

4. Gippsland Plains :

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

5. Southern Uplands :

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

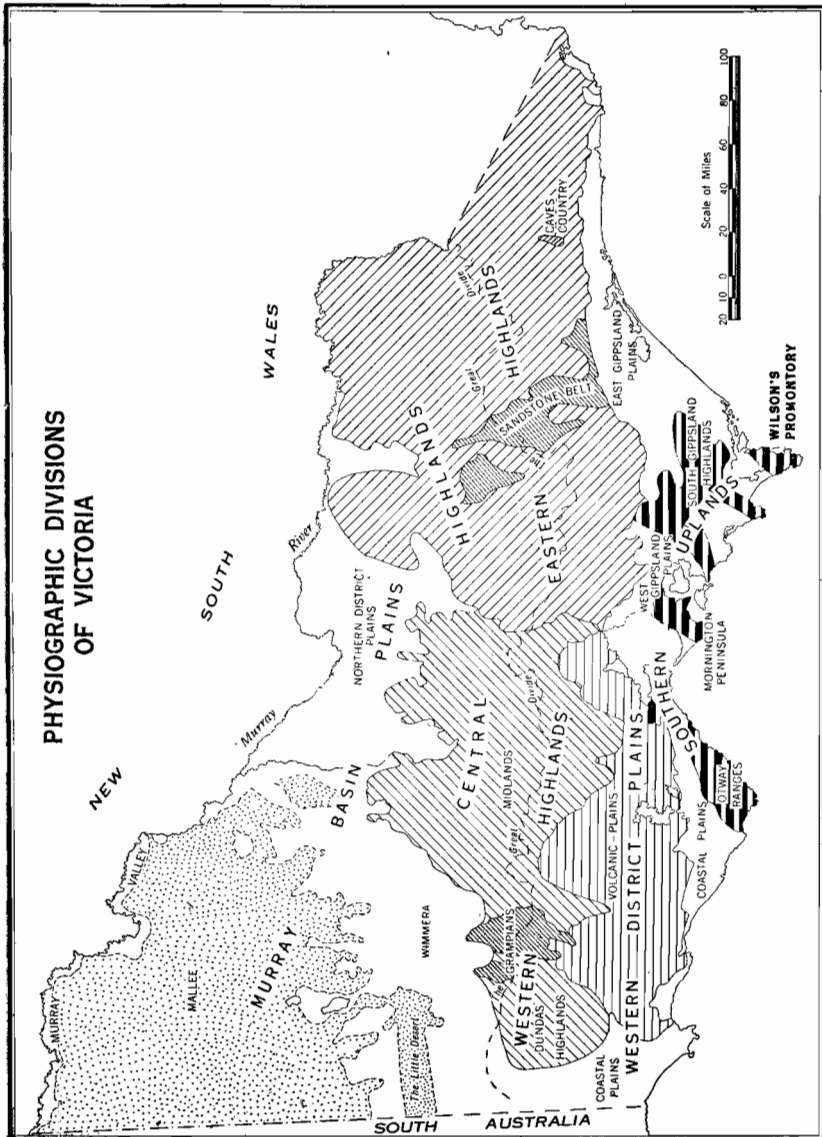


FIGURE 5.

Murray Basin Plains

These plains include the Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains, and the Murray Valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams that enter it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray Valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodical flooding by the river.

The Northern District Plains are formed from the combined flood plains of rivers flowing to the Murray, with an average gradient of between 3 and 5 feet 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 feet, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 3,000 feet, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well-known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

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

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

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

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "Stony Rises".

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

Gippsland Plains

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

Southern Uplands

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

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Climate

Climate of Victoria

General

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

Circulation Patterns Affecting Victoria

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

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

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

Heat wave conditions, which usually last between two and three days, and occasionally longer, are not infrequent in summer, when a large anticyclone remains quasi-stationary over the Tasman Sea. Dry air from the hot interior of the continent is brought over south-eastern Australia, and hot gusty northerly winds strengthen with the approach of a southerly change. These changes vary in intensity and while some are dry, others may produce rain and thunderstorms.

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

One of the greatest State-wide rain producing systems is a weak surface depression, whose centre moves inland across the State and which extends upwards in the atmosphere to 20,000 ft. and more. When warm moist air from the Indian Ocean has been advected

across the continent in the higher levels of the atmosphere, the presence of such a system can give very heavy rainfall. Not infrequently the "upper low" may be present without any indication at the surface. On occasions, these inland depressions are not closed systems, but are "troughs in the easterlies", and when moisture is present, these can also produce general rain. These are more common in the summer months, when moist, humid air from the Tasman Sea is brought over southern Victoria.

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

Temperatures

February is the hottest month of the year with January only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 75°F . along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-East Highlands. Apart from these latter areas, there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north an average of 90°F . is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 70°F . in alpine areas above 3,000 feet 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 6th 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 feet) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of minus 8° F. has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 6,035 feet)—a high valley near Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience sub-zero temperatures (i.e., below 0° F.), although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

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

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 in the driest parts of the Mallee to over 60 inches in 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 in 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 on rare occasions at most places on and south of the Divide; the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the Central Western District. Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and East Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has, with few exceptions, never 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, 1952.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the North-West Lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer owing to the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

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 disorganization 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.

Winds

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

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 enough and long enough to be classified as droughts.

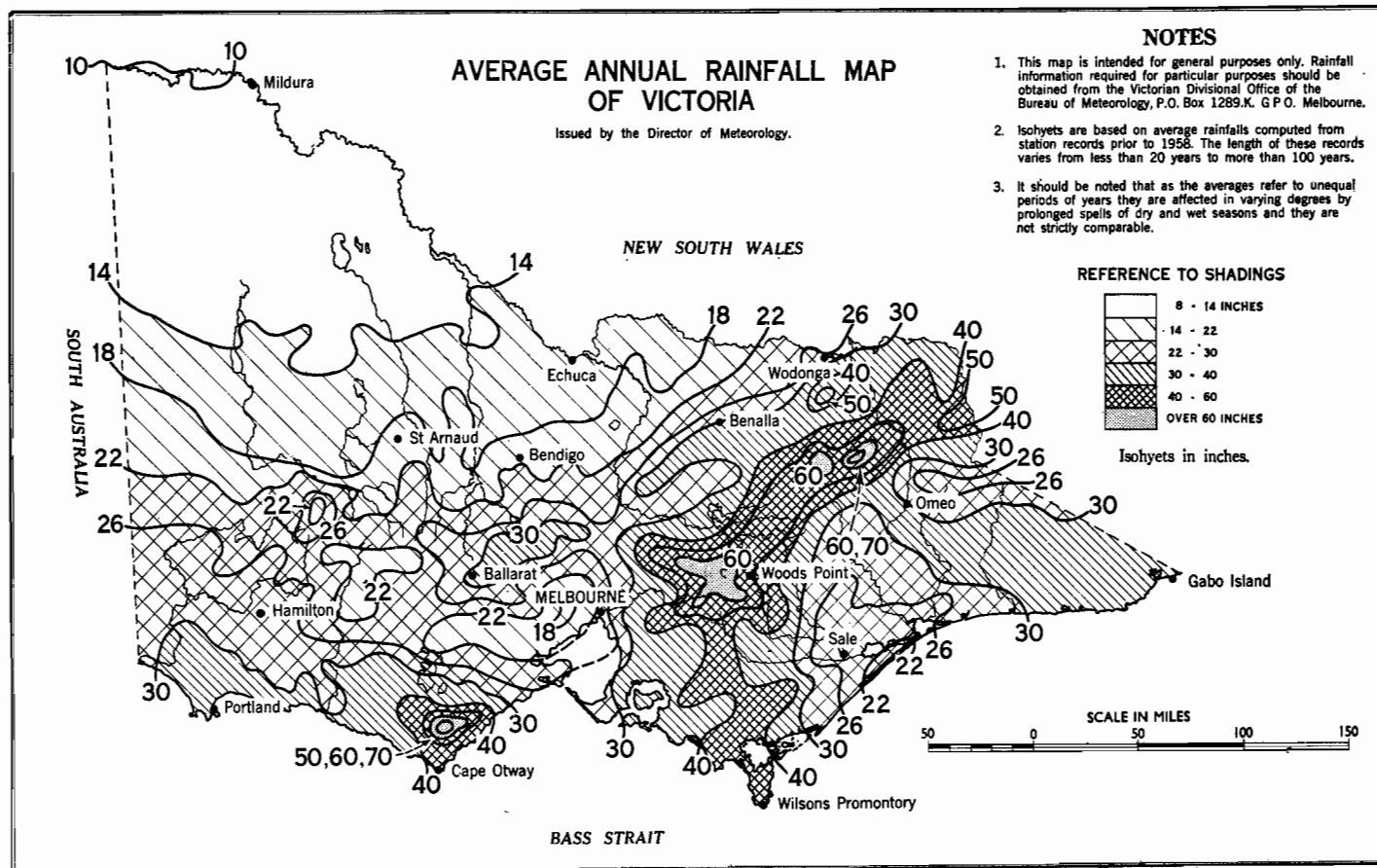


FIGURE 6.

The worst drought since white settlement in Australia occurred in the period 1897 to 1902. From 1945 to 1965 there were no serious droughts in Victoria, but in 1965 a dry spell of several months affected East Gippsland. The severity of major drought or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in Northern Victoria. An approximate idea may be formed of the liability of these areas to drought or dry spells from the following table which shows the figures for total duration of unbroken dry periods. An unbroken dry period is one of three or more consecutive months where the rainfall over the area concerned is markedly below average.

Northern Victoria : 412 months in 98 years of records.

Western Victoria : 222 months in 94 years of records.

Gippsland : 291 months in 77 years of records.

Of the above totals, 88 per cent. are due to droughts of a duration of twelve months or more in the North, 77 per cent. in the West, and 69 per cent. in Gippsland.

The figures are taken from the publication "Droughts in Australia", Bulletin Number 43 of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957. Readers are referred to this publication for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Thunderstorms

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

Humidity

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

Evaporation

Measurements of evaporation in Victoria are made with the standard form of evaporation tank at about 27 stations, about half of which are owned by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. Results from these stations show that evaporation exceeds the average annual rainfall in inland areas, especially in the north and north-west, by about 40 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.

As a consequence of the awakening of various authorities to the vital importance of evaporation in agricultural and hydrological studies, the Australian network of recording stations has almost doubled during the past twenty years.

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.

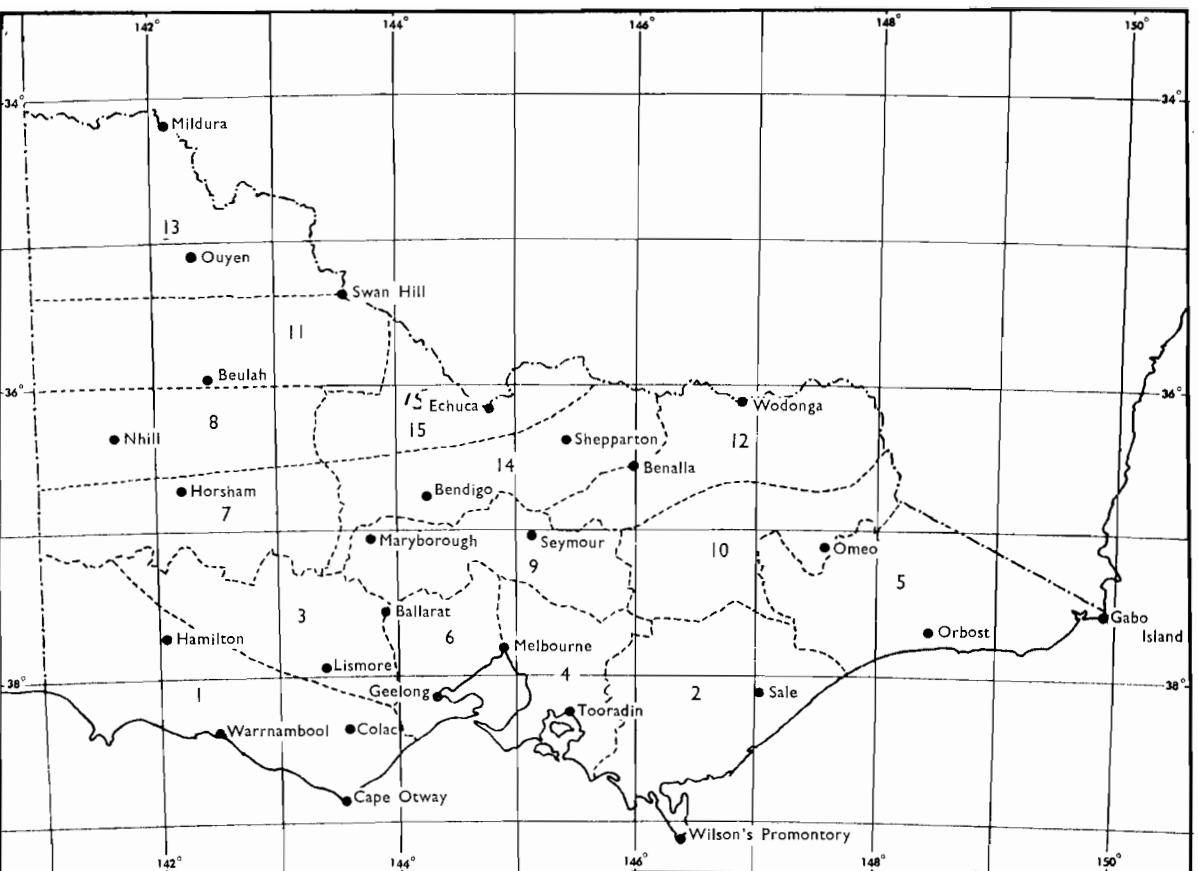


FIGURE 7.—Relative Rainfall Variability based on District Annual Rainfall.
Names of Districts are shown in the Table on page 52.

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 7) for the 30 years 1931 to 1960 and the results are tabulated below in order of rainfall reliability :—

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average Annual Rainfall*	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation
	inches	inches	per cent.
1. West Coast	31·38	4·96	15·8
2. West Gippsland	37·90	6·13	16·2
3. Volcanic Plains	25·91	4·18	16·1
4. East Central	35·64	5·88	16·5
5. East Gippsland	32·37	5·88	18·2
6. West Central	24·29	4·55	18·7
7. Wimmera South	19·90	3·98	20·0
8. Wimmera North	16·78	3·50	20·9
9. North Central	29·92	6·48	21·7
10. Upper North-East	44·36	10·30	23·2
11. Mallee South	13·75	3·48	25·3
12. Lower North-East	30·85	8·30	26·9
13. Mallee North	12·09	3·28	27·1
14. Upper North	20·55	5·69	27·7
15. Lower North	16·92	5·06	29·9

* Average for a standard 30 years' period 1931-1960.

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.

Most of the elevated areas of eastern and southern Victoria normally receive over 40 inches and over 60 inches in some wetter sections. Interspersed between these wet mountainous areas are sheltered valleys which are deprived to some extent of their rainfall by neighbouring highlands. Along practically the whole south coastline of Victoria the average number of wet days (0·01 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.

Aeronautical Meteorology

Introduction

One of the conditions necessary for the conduct of aircraft operations is the regular supply of accurate weather information. The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology has established 50 meteorological forecasting and observing offices at the main aerodromes on air routes over Australia and adjacent Territories to ensure that an efficient meteorological service is available for the safe and regular conduct of aircraft flights.

In Victoria there are Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology offices at Essendon and Mildura, and service is also provided to the Royal Australian Air Force through offices at Laverton and East Sale.

Meteorological Observations

Reports of meteorological conditions within visual range of the local aerodrome are made by meteorological observers at certain intervals and whenever the conditions move through specified criteria which are related to the closure minima for the aerodrome. Routine half hourly reports are transmitted to aircraft on request and the non-routine special reports are transmitted on the initiative of an air traffic controller to aircraft bound for and within one hour's flight of the aerodrome.

Upper wind observations are made by all staffed meteorological offices, and over twenty of these offices have been equipped with the latest electronic equipment for single daily observations to altitudes above 60,000 ft. of upper air pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind. Surface synoptic reports prepared by this basic network of Bureau staffed aerodrome stations are supplemented by reports from 350 observing stations throughout Australia and its Territories. Similar reports are also received from the countries, oceans, and air routes surrounding Australia.

Reports from all sources are circulated to the various forecasting offices throughout Australia by teletype to provide the basis for an analysis of current weather conditions.

Meteorological Forecasts

Each flight receives flight and terminal forecasts covering the flight path to the next aerodrome where another forecast is provided; the pilot or navigator is also briefed by the forecaster. The flight forecast includes details of winds and temperatures to be expected for the climb, cruise, and descent phases, significant weather, cloud amount with height of the base and tops, surface visibility, the level of freezing temperature, the likelihood of icing and turbulence, and

the altimeter setting. Warning is given of any severe weather expected, e.g., thunderstorms, tropical storms, heavy hail, severe turbulence, icing, or line squalls, and widespread sandstorms or duststorms.

Generally, meteorological forecasting offices display the following information or charts—

- (1) Latest surface and upper air meteorological reports along the route ;
- (2) current forecasts for selected aerodromes ;
- (3) meteorological reports from aircraft ;
- (4) latest surface and upper air synoptic charts ; and
- (5) latest prognostic charts.

A meteorological watch is maintained by the main forecasting offices for all flights over the area of their Flight Information Region, and the latest information with any necessary amendments to forecasts is transmitted to aircraft while in flight. Forecasts are also issued regularly on an area basis, up to an altitude of 10,000 ft. for operators of charter and light aircraft. These cover the same elements as flight forecasts, including warnings of severe weather.

Agricultural Aircraft

The service provided to aircraft involved in crop spraying and dusting comprises routine twenty-four hour general forecasts with a three day further outlook, the routine area forecasts for light aircraft, and special forecasts for individual operations where feasible.

Parked and Moored Aircraft

Meteorological advices and warnings for the protection of parked and moored aircraft are prepared and disseminated to local aerodromes.

Meteorological Research

The Bureau is responsible for the advancement of meteorological science. This means that it has to learn more about the atmosphere and its behaviour, especially in the Australian region. Knowledge of the atmosphere is far from complete and some of the associated theoretical problems have defied solution to date. Nevertheless, improvements in forecasting, warning, and other services will only result from persistent scientific research. The Bureau has a programme of research in hydro-meteorology, agrometeorology, forecasting, and other facets of meteorology, including aeronautical meteorology, the research programme being associated with its other services. One of the subjects being investigated with the aid of radar

is convective turbulence, which can be dangerous to aircraft operating in the lower part of the atmosphere. Experience with jet aircraft has shown that the upper atmosphere also harbours turbulence more violent than had been imagined before. It was thought that this was connected with "jet streams" and "lee waves", but the present findings indicate that the list is not complete. These and other phenomena affecting aircraft performance are being investigated.

Agricultural Meteorology, 1964

Maritime Meteorology, 1966

Climate of Melbourne

Temperatures

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the Metropolis. The hottest months in Melbourne are normally January and February when the average is just over 78° F. Inland, Watsonia has an average of 81° F., whilst along the Bay, Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, has an average of 77° F. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1° F. of one another at approximately 55° F. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13th 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 such as at Watsonia, which has a good open exposure and where average minima are a few degrees lower than those observed in 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 21st July, 1869, and likewise, the highest minimum ever recorded was 87° F. on 1st February, 1902.

In Melbourne, the average 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 30 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 25·97 inches over 143 days. From January to August, monthly averages are within a few points of two inches ; then a rise occurs to a maximum of 2·71 inches in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months when the extreme range is from half an inch to seven inches, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over eight inches. The average 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 highest number of wet days ever recorded in any one month is 27 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 40 days. Over four inches of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to March. No fall above 2 inches in 24 hours has ever been recorded in the cooler months. Fogs occur on four or five mornings each month in May, June, and July, and average 21 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 47. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this

period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of nearly eight hours a day is received in January; however, the decreasing length of the day is again apparent in February, since the sunshine is then less in spite of a fractional decrease in cloudiness. The total possible monthly sunshine hours at Melbourne range between 465 hours in December and 289 in June under cloudless conditions. The average monthly hours, expressed as a percentage of the possible, range between 55 per cent. for January and February to 34 per cent. in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, etc., and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind streams, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 22.8 m.p.h., whilst means exceeding 20 m.p.h. are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of a few seconds only, up to or even over 60 m.p.h. At Melbourne, gusts exceeding 60 m.p.h. have been registered during every month with a few near or over 70 m.p.h., and an extreme of 74 m.p.h. on February 18, 1951. At both Essendon and Ascendale wind gusts over 90 m.p.h. have 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 25. 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 31st August, 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several inches of snow, reported to be 1 foot deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston streets stopped traffic causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian Weather Summary for 1965*Summer*

The year began with dry conditions, and rainfall in February was the lowest on record at several places in southern Victoria (including Melbourne). In the north, it was the driest February since 1933. Mean temperatures in January were a little below normal, but February was generally warm, with mean temperatures well above normal.

Autumn

The dry weather continued during March, and rainfall for the first three months of the year was the lowest for half a century in most districts of the State. Bush fires which broke out late in February in the ranges north of Sale burnt a large area of forest and farmland during hot weather in the first two weeks of March. The end to the dry weather came with widespread and substantial rainfall in mid April, and rainfall in May was close to or above normal everywhere except in East Gippsland which again became particularly dry. April was generally cold, but May was mild with mean temperatures slightly above normal.

Winter

Rainfall was generally below normal in June and many places to the east and north-east of Melbourne had their driest June on record. July rainfall was above normal in the western part of the State, but very dry conditions continued in East Gippsland and along the Upper Murray until relieved by widespread and heavy rain in early August. Widespread and severe frosts occurred in the last week of June. Seasonal mean temperatures were below normal in the north, but the winter was mild in the south.

Spring

The first two months of spring were dry and warm. September was very dry in the Wimmera and East Gippsland, and October rainfall was below normal throughout the State. Temperatures in the latter month were well above normal and reached 94° F. in Melbourne for the first time in October for 25 years. However, several cold and wet spells in November brought rainfall totals almost everywhere for that month above normal and there were widespread thunderstorms in early December, associated with a prolonged warm and humid period. The mean minimum temperature in Melbourne for December was the highest on record.

Severe wind squalls struck Scoresby on 10th September, 1965, and Wonthaggi on 30th December, 1965, causing considerable damage. The most severe gales for the year in Melbourne on 10th and 16th November, 1965, disrupted power supplies, communications, and shipping services.

Meteorological Records

The above particulars about climate have been furnished by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology, and some figures are given in the following tables. In the first is shown the rainfall for each district for each of the years 1956 to 1965, together with the average rainfall covering a period of 30 years :—

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS

(Inches)

Year	Districts							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North Eastern	Western	Central	Gippsland
1956	20·85	24·31	31·45	41·17	55·59	34·02	34·29	44·25
1957	9·67	14·87	13·55	23·01	27·32	26·82	24·85	31·98
1958	15·45	17·65	21·40	31·57	37·78	29·05	28·99	35·42
1959	9·97	15·16	16·56	26·09	27·69	24·46	26·53	33·63
1960	18·08	24·75	22·70	38·45	40·16	36·01	34·98	37·26
1961	13·44	15·07	14·90	25·27	27·60	24·03	22·90	33·04
1962	11·29	17·69	18·85	27·77	33·78	25·99	26·07	31·41
1963	16·15	18·55	20·66	30·46	35·49	25·87	28·36	35·61
1964	16·14	25·02	20·93	34·40	40·27	38·69	35·40	37·99
1965	11·76	15·25	15·36	25·83	25·80	24·67	25·09	26·28
Averages* ..	13·07	18·51	18·91	29·90	35·14	29·53	29·73	35·69

* Averages for a standard 30 years' period 1931–1960.

The heaviest rainfall in the State occurs in the Eastern Highlands (from the Yarra watershed to the Upper Murray), in the Cape Otway Forest in the Western District, and in the South Gippsland, Latrobe and Thomson Basin sections of the Gippsland District. The lightest rainfall is in the Mallee District, the northern portion of which receives on the average from 10 to 12 inches only per year.

The following table shows the average monthly rainfall and mean temperatures recorded in various Victorian country centres and is followed by a graph of the district monthly rainfall for 1965:—

VICTORIA—WEATHER CONDITIONS IN SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS: AVERAGE VALUES

60

Physical Environment

Locality		Legend No.*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.
MALLEE ..	Mildura ..	{ 1	97	96	71	62	106	101	112	98	81	129	98	53
		{ 2	89·8	90·0	84·4	74·5	66·9	60·4	59·5	63·9	69·9	76·5	83·2	88·2
		{ 3	61·0	61·7	57·2	50·5	45·6	41·3	40·5	42·5	46·1	50·9	55·4	59·6
	Ouyen ..	{ 1	92	104	77	88	118	126	130	128	105	168	111	90
		{ 2	89·4	86·0	82·1	73·1	65·7	59·4	58·7	62·8	68·9	74·1	79·9	86·7
		{ 3	58·7	58·4	54·1	47·8	44·5	40·7	39·8	40·6	43·3	47·2	52·6	56·0
WIMMERA ..	Horsham ..	{ 1	111	129	98	146	170	193	183	192	154	177	133	102
		{ 2	85·1	86·3	80·2	70·7	63·0	56·6	56·0	59·0	64·1	70·2	77·2	82·7
		{ 3	55·2	55·9	51·9	47·0	42·9	40·2	38·8	39·9	41·9	45·1	49·6	53·2
	Nhill ..	{ 1	106	117	89	128	158	178	180	186	148	162	130	122
		{ 2	84·3	85·0	79·6	70·5	63·3	57·0	56·5	59·4	64·4	70·4	76·9	82·2
		{ 3	55·2	56·3	52·8	47·6	43·9	40·4	38·6	40·1	42·5	45·7	49·7	53·8
WESTERN ..	Ballarat ..	{ 1	139	195	177	259	269	261	275	304	282	295	247	211
		{ 2	75·7	76·9	71·6	63·0	56·3	50·4	49·8	52·5	57·1	62·4	67·4	72·5
		{ 3	50·5	52·9	50·1	45·8	42·6	39·5	38·4	39·4	41·2	43·6	46·0	49·3
	Hamilton ..	{ 1	149	163	188	260	254	261	291	318	276	259	216	177
		{ 2	77·3	78·7	74·2	66·3	60·1	55·1	54·1	56·2	59·9	64·8	69·1	74·0
		{ 3	50·7	52·4	49·9	46·3	43·2	40·2	39·3	40·4	42·3	44·0	46·3	49·2
NORTHERN ..	Warrnambool	{ 1	137	139	212	252	270	282	321	345	257	255	211	173
		{ 2	69·9	70·9	69·1	64·6	60·5	56·3	55·6	56·9	59·4	62·6	64·8	67·9
		{ 3	54·7	56·0	54·2	51·0	47·8	44·8	43·6	44·4	46·2	48·1	50·2	53·0
	Bendigo ..	{ 1	125	164	127	177	205	211	247	209	194	228	168	123
		{ 2	83·0	83·9	78·1	68·8	61·3	54·8	54·2	57·0	62·5	68·9	75·2	80·5
		{ 3	56·5	58·3	54·0	48·2	43·7	40·7	39·4	40·2	43·0	46·7	50·9	54·9
NORTHERN ..	Echuca ..	{ 1	105	126	141	143	139	163	195	150	136	188	124	96
		{ 2	86·2	86·8	80·7	71·1	63·6	56·7	56·0	59·0	64·7	71·7	78·5	84·1
		{ 3	58·9	60·1	55·9	49·3	44·5	41·3	40·2	41·2	44·3	48·6	52·7	56·9

NORTH CENTRAL ..	Alexandra ..	{ 1	174	172	208	244	236	269	301	307	250	292	259	182
		{ 2	84.6	85.3	78.8	69.1	61.3	53.9	53.6	57.3	62.6	69.2	75.7	81.9
		{ 3	52.5	53.7	49.1	43.8	39.7	37.5	36.8	37.8	40.3	43.3	46.7	50.7
	Kyneton ..	{ 1	143	201	146	237	251	309	354	330	265	288	223	186
		{ 2	81.2	81.5	74.7	65.0	57.5	51.0	50.1	53.1	59.1	65.2	72.3	77.5
		{ 3	49.8	50.5	47.2	42.3	38.5	36.2	34.8	35.3	37.9	40.4	44.1	47.6
CENTRAL ..	Geelong ..	{ 1	117	180	137	213	185	210	207	217	199	245	243	176
		{ 2	76.2	77.3	73.9	67.6	62.1	57.2	56.5	59.0	62.8	67.3	70.3	73.8
		{ 3	55.4	56.9	54.7	50.7	46.6	43.1	42.0	42.9	45.0	47.5	50.4	53.7
	Mornington	{ 1	148	215	172	261	264	264	274	262	269	289	261	203
		{ 2	76.5	77.1	73.9	66.8	61.5	56.3	54.9	56.7	60.6	64.4	69.0	73.6
		{ 3	55.2	55.9	54.4	50.5	47.8	44.5	42.9	43.8	45.9	48.4	51.1	53.4
NORTH EASTERN ..	Omeo ..	{ 1	199	251	224	229	207	246	209	228	222	317	290	243
		{ 2	77.8	78.7	73.0	65.2	57.9	51.4	50.5	54.0	59.7	65.4	71.2	75.9
		{ 3	48.3	48.9	45.8	40.2	35.8	33.0	31.9	33.2	37.3	39.7	43.2	47.1
	Wangaratta ..	{ 1	160	167	190	215	196	272	263	242	221	268	204	167
		{ 2	86.7	87.5	80.9	71.3	63.5	56.4	55.2	58.3	63.8	70.2	78.2	84.1
		{ 3	58.5	59.3	54.0	46.9	41.9	39.3	38.1	39.7	42.8	46.7	51.4	56.3
WEST GIPPSLAND ..	Wilson's Promontory	{ 1	168	230	314	364	398	437	433	505	353	390	327	237
		{ 2	66.7	68.2	66.4	62.3	58.6	55.1	53.9	55.1	57.3	60.3	62.2	65.1
		{ 3	56.9	58.7	57.4	54.7	52.1	49.0	47.7	47.7	48.8	50.3	52.2	55.1
	Yallourn ..	{ 1	194	272	198	241	419	360	344	399	364	380	344	266
		{ 2	77.7	77.4	74.3	65.8	60.7	55.3	54.9	57.3	62.0	66.3	70.2	75.3
		{ 3	53.7	54.7	49.1	48.2	43.9	40.5	38.8	40.5	42.5	45.7	49.1	52.3
EAST GIPPSLAND ..	Bairnsdale ..	{ 1	245	223	263	238	193	246	182	181	194	281	298	284
		{ 2	75.3	76.1	73.0	67.5	62.5	57.5	57.0	59.5	63.2	67.5	70.6	74.0
		{ 3	53.5	54.5	51.7	46.9	42.5	38.8	38.1	39.6	42.7	46.1	49.0	52.4
	Orbost ..	{ 1	286	256	298	335	255	382	263	224	241	324	316	317
		{ 2	76.5	75.6	73.1	67.5	62.5	57.9	58.0	60.0	64.0	66.4	70.2	74.3
		{ 3	54.3	54.5	52.5	48.2	44.2	40.3	38.5	39.7	42.1	45.9	49.7	52.0

(Points : 100 = 1 inch).

* Legend :—1. Average Monthly Rainfall in Points.
(For 30 years 1931–60).

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

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

**VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL :
AVERAGE AND 1965**

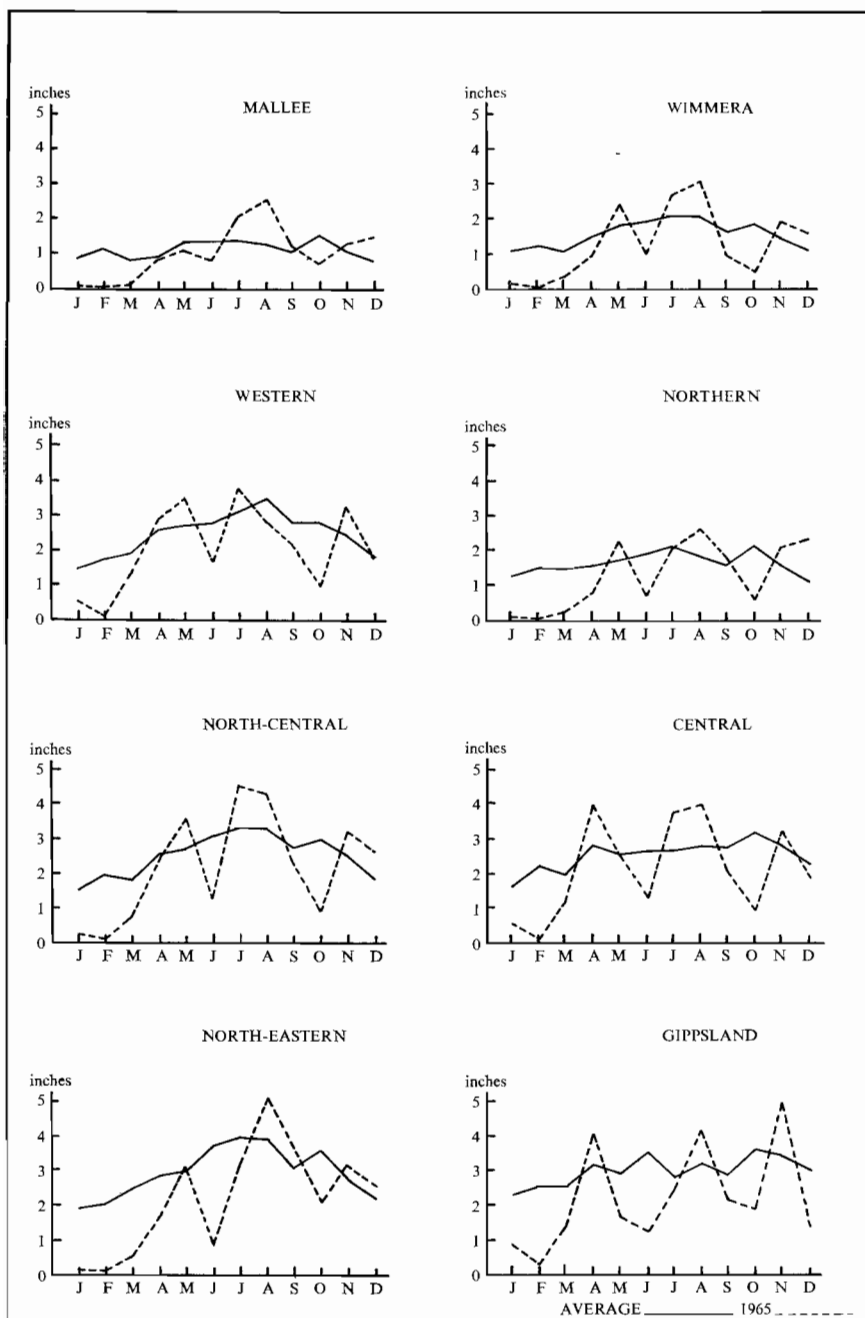


FIGURE 8.

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 Pressure of Air (Inches)	29·974	29·924	30·077	30·077
Monthly Range of Pressure of Air (Inches) ..	0·891	0·758	0·814	0·976
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 (Saturation = 100)	64%	59%	68%	74%
Mean Rainfall (Inches)	7·39	6·09	6·63	5·88
Mean Number of Days of Rain	40	25	35	44
Mean Amount of Evaporation (Inches) ..	10·25	17·32	8·12	3·79
Mean Daily Amount of Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4·9	4·2	4·8	5·2
Mean Number of Days of Fog	1·4	0·6	6·5	7·8

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

In the following table are shown the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1961 to 1965. The extreme values of pressure and temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological Elements	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Atmospheric Pressure (Inches)—					
Mean	30·050	30·010	30·012	29·953	30·040
Highest	30·620	30·594	30·597	30·580	30·627
Lowest	29·367	29·366	29·315	28·970	29·377
Range	1·253	1·228	1·282	1·610	1·250
Temperature of Air in Shade (°F.)—					
Mean	61·1	60·1	59·5	58·6	59·3
Mean Daily Maximum	70·4	68·6	68·0	66·5	67·8
Mean Daily Minimum	51·9	50·7	51·0	50·7	50·9
Absolute Maximum	107·0	104·0	99·0	103·3	106·9
Absolute Minimum	33·4	31·8	29·3	36·0	32·4
Mean Daily Range	18·5	17·9	17·0	15·8	16·9
Absolute Annual Range	73·6	72·2	69·7	67·3	74·5
Terrestrial Radiation					
Mean					
Minimum (°F.)	48·2	47·3	48·5	47·7	47·9
Rainfall (Inches)	22·05	23·06	29·04	27·80	23·24
Number of Wet Days	129	140	149	166	122
Year's Amount of Free					
Evaporation (Inches)	42·17	43·21	37·79	35·54	44·87
Mean Relative Humidity					
(Saturation = 100)	65	61	67	66	62
Cloudiness (Scale 0 to 8)*	4·4	4·5	4·7	5·1	4·4
Number of Days of Fog	18	9	20	12	21

* Scale 0 = clear, 8 = overcast.

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 1964 and 1965 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL
RAINFALL**

Rainfall (Inches)				Area ('000 Square Miles)		
				Average	1964	1965
Under 10	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	5·7
10-15	..	..	..	19·7	5·7	23·7
15-20	..	..	..	13·4	17·7	17·0
20-25	..	..	..	15·7	12·0	19·9
25-30	..	..	..	15·8	12·3	10·5
30-40	..	..	..	14·2	23·1	6·2
Over 40	..	..	..	9·1	19·1	4·9

Part 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 emphasizes 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 8th 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 authorized 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, &c., 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 recognized 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, 1945 to 1966

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1966 :—

Ministry and Name of Premier	Date of Assumption of Office	Date of Retirement from Office	Duration of Office
Albert Arthur Dunstan ..	18th September, 1943	2nd October, 1945	days 746
Ian Macfarlan, K.C. ..	2nd October, 1945	21st November, 1945	51
John Cain ..	21st November, 1945	20th November, 1947	730
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	20th November, 1947	3rd December, 1948	380
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	3rd December, 1948	27th June, 1950 ..	572
John Gladstone Black McDonald	27th June, 1950 ..	28th October, 1952	855
Thomas Tuke Hollway ..	28th October, 1952	31st October, 1952..	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	31st October, 1952..	17th December, 1952	48
John Cain ..	17th December, 1952	31st March, 1955 ..	835
John Cain ..	31st March, 1955 ..	7th June, 1955 ..	69
Henry Edward Bolte ..	7th 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 27th June, 1964.

At 31st July, 1966, the 62nd 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.

„ „ A. G. Rylah, C.M.G., Chief Secretary and Attorney-General.
E.D.

„ „ J. S. Bloomfield, Q.C. Minister of Education.

„ „ G. O. Reid .. Minister for Fuel and Power.

„ „ M. V. Porter .. Minister of Public Works.

„ „ E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., Minister of Transport.
E.D.

„ „ J. C. M. Balfour .. Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.

„ „ T. A. Darcy .. Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines.

„ „ J. F. Rossiter .. Minister of Immigration and Assistant Minister of Education.

„ „ V. F. Wilcox .. Minister of Labour and Industry.

„ „ J. W. Manson .. Minister of State Development.

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson ..	Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests.
„ „ 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, 1966 :—

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

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

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan	The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little
The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry	The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans
The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. Oliver James Gillard
The Hon. Sir Edward Herbert Hudson	The Hon. John Erskine Starke
The Hon. Robert Vincent Monahan	The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber
The Hon. George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney
The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. George Hermann Lush

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

Norman Frederick Mitchell (<i>Chairman</i>).	Norman Alfred Vickery
George Leo Dethridge	Arthur Charles Adams
Archibald McDonald Fraser	Dermot William Corson
John Gerald Norris	John Xavier O'Driscoll
Francis Robert Nelson	James Herbert Forrest
Benjamin James Dunn	Clive William Harris
Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski	Eric Edgar Hewitt
Trevor George Rapke	Gordon Just
Hubert Theodore Frederico	Roland John Leckie

Chairmen of General Sessions

John Peter Bourke
John Warry Flannagan

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, &c., of the Courts is set out on pages 575 to 584.

Parliament

Introduction

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st July, 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd 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.

The Legislative Council has 34 members elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and the Legislative Assembly has 66 members elected from single 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 both Houses. 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; 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, 1966) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 34 members of the Legislative Council, seventeen belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Labor Party, seven to the Country Party, and one Independent. Of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, 38 belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Labor Party, and ten to the Country Party. 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, and 1964. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches of the Government side of the Assembly.

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 the 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 respective presiding officers. 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

Introduction

Section 6 of The Constitution Act which came into operation in Victoria on the 23rd November, 1855, provided that the Legislative Council, at its first meeting and before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, should elect one of its members as President to preside at the meetings of the Council. There is a proviso that the Governor may disallow the choice of any such President. Similarly section 20 provided for the Legislative Assembly to elect one of its members to be the Speaker to preside at the meetings of the Assembly. The notable difference between the appointment of these two officials is that the Speaker-elect is not constitutionally bound to present himself for the approval of the Governor, although he does so in accordance with traditional practice.

The differentiation in official designation is principally designed to avoid confusion in reference. The office of Speaker appears to be better known and more essentially Parliamentary in its origin and association, but for all general purposes the duties, powers, and status of the President and the Speaker run parallel. For convenience, therefore, this article, while relating to both offices, will concentrate upon that of the Speaker.

Historical

The office of Speaker in the Victorian Parliament had, as its progenitor, the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The first Member of the House of Commons given the title of Speaker was Sir Thomas Hungerford, who was appointed in 1377. The Speaker's function in those early days was not to preside over debate with a view to keeping order, but to listen to all that was said and to collect the views of the House as a whole. It is not even certain that he sat as Chairman; he may well have taken his place in the body of the assembly with other Members. A number of matters were probably discussed at the same time as each Member would raise some matter in the interest of his own particular community. Presumably the Commons first satisfied themselves that the Speaker understood their mind before allowing him to petition the King on their behalf. But it seems they never relied too implicitly on him as they invariably attended him when he appeared before the King or the Lords, probably to ensure that in expressing their will he did not alter the sense they had intended to convey, either by addition, omission, or distortion. The Speaker was thus originally a mouthpiece, as his designation implies, and it was apparently as much his function to communicate the will of the King to the Commons as that of the Commons to the King. The Speakership was not created to a deliberate pattern. In its original form it may be said to have been a natural product of the age in which it first emerged, and it has been shaped and adapted according to the changing character of the popular assembly through successive centuries.

Thus the Victorian Parliament had the benefit of this lengthy period of formulation by the House of Commons and, in determining the duties and powers of its Speaker, had merely to adopt, with certain adaptations, those associated with the office of Speaker of the "parent" body.

Functions of Speaker

The Speaker is the representative of the House itself in its powers, proceedings and dignity. His functions fall into two main categories. On the one hand, he is the mouth or representative of the House in its relations with the Governor, the other House of Parliament, and other Authorities and persons outside Parliament. On the other hand, he presides over debates in the House and enforces the observance of all rules for preserving order in its proceedings.

The Speaker is elected by the House itself. He leads the Legislative Assembly when summoned to attend the Governor in the Legislative Council Chamber. At the opening of Parliament he reads the Governor's speech in the House. On ceremonial occasions he

presents addresses of the House to the Governor. He reads written messages from the Governor and presents the annual Appropriation of Revenue Bill for the Royal Assent. By Commission issued by the Governor he administers the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown to Members who are not sworn before the Governor or his representative on the opening day of a new Parliament.

The Speaker communicates the resolutions of the House to those to whom they are directed, conveys its thanks and expresses its censure, its reprimands, and its admonitions. He issues warrants to execute the orders of the House for the commitment of offenders, for the attendance of witnesses in custody, and for giving effect to other orders requiring the sanction of legal form. Whenever it seems to him a suitable occasion he communicates to the House letters and documents addressed to him as Speaker, such as expressions of congratulation and condolence and other messages from other legislatures, letters acknowledging a vote of thanks of the House or relating to the rights and privileges of the House or of its Members, such as communications announcing the arrest or imprisonment of a Member.

Status of Speaker

The chief characteristics attaching to the office of Speaker are authority and impartiality. The symbol of his authority is the Mace which is borne before him when entering and leaving the Chamber and upon State occasions by the Serjeant-at-Arms, and is placed upon the Table when he is in the Chair. In debate all speeches are addressed to him and he calls upon Members to speak. When he rises to preserve order or to give a ruling on a doubtful point he must always be heard in silence and no Member may stand when the Speaker is on his feet. Reflections upon the character or actions of the Speaker may be punished as breaches of privilege. His action cannot be criticized incidentally in debate or upon any form of proceeding except a substantive motion. Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition of the successful working of procedure and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognized. He takes no part in debate in the House and rarely in Committee. He votes only when the voices are equal, and then only in accordance with rules which preclude an expression of opinion upon the merits of a question.

Duties of Speaker

It is the duty of the Speaker to see that the House is properly constituted before it proceeds to business. He preserves the orderly conduct of debate by repressing disorder when it arises, by refusing to propose the question upon motions and amendments which are irregular, and by calling the attention of the House to Bills which are out of order. He rules on points of order submitted to him by Members on questions as they arise or in anticipation. The Speaker is always ready to advise Members of all parties who consult him privately whether upon any action which they propose to take in the House or upon any questions of order which are likely to arise in the proceedings. Such private rulings of the Speaker generally settle the questions at issue, but they may, if necessary, be supplemented by rulings given from the Chair.

The Speaker's rulings, whether given in public or in private, constitute precedents by which subsequent Speakers, Members, and officers are guided. Such precedents are collected and in course of time may be formulated as principles, or rules of practice.

Powers of Speaker

In his control of the proceedings in the House and the preservation of order in debate, the Speaker is fortified by the traditional respect of all Members due to the high office he holds, and the realization of their own responsibilities for the preservation of the dignity of the Parliamentary institution. Inevitably occasions arise when a Member, over-zealous in the pursuance of his own or his party's political beliefs and principles, is led to a point of defying the authority of the Chair. In such a case the Speaker is compelled to take summary disciplinary action. The Speaker in the Victorian Parliament has no power, as in the House of Commons, to direct a Member to resume his seat or to order him from the House. His only recourse is to "name" the Member under the Standing Orders. This "naming" is a Parliamentary convention. The Standing Orders in the Assembly provide that a Member must be referred to by the name of his Electorate. In "naming" a Member the Speaker departs from this practice, his literal approach being "I name the Honorable Member for, Mr.". In such a case the Standing Orders provide that a motion must be moved forthwith, usually by the Minister at the Table, that the Member be suspended from the service of the House, which question must be put forthwith. If any Member is so suspended he must immediately withdraw from the House during the remainder of that day's sitting. If the offence is of a serious nature the House retains the right to proceed against any Member according to ancient usages, that is, it may suspend a Member for a definite period or even expel him from Parliament.

Qualities Required of Speaker

Upon appointment to the office of Speaker the Member, accustomed to forceful expressions of particular party beliefs and principles, finds that the predominant requirement is impartiality. If anything he should be a little more partial towards the minority. He should at times give the benefit of the doubt to the opposition minority because the Government side, the majority, can be expected to look after itself.

It depends on the Speaker no less than on the Members of Parliament to make deliberations a success. His fair dealings ensure the soundness of Parliament's decisions. The role of Speaker is never put to greater test than in the confrontations between impassioned groups of Parliamentarians. He may show his own temper and add to the heat of the House, but must be sure that if this technique is preferred his temper must be greater in intensity than that of the contending Parliamentarians. A technique more likely to be successful is for the Speaker to interpose his humour between the contending passions. Whilst he is recognized as the servant of the House he must so control the debate and maintain discipline that he is regarded also as its master. The authority which the House vests in him is its own authority which he exercises in accordance with the interests and wishes

of the House, but this must be done in such a manner that he gains the respect, the confidence, even the affection, of every Member of the House. Judgement, integrity, commonsense, tact, patience, a sense of humour, presence of mind, self-confidence, firmness, kindness, and impartiality might be listed as the qualities required of a good Speaker.

The Speakership of Parliament has sometimes been described as one of the most honourable, dignified, and onerous offices in the world.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

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

(A.L.P.) Australian Labor Party.

(C.P.) Country Party.

(L.P.) Liberal Party.

(Ind.) Independent.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 27th June, 1964 :—

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (L.P.)	Ballaarat ..	58,127	55,919	96·20
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy (C.P.)	North-Western ..	47,206	45,206	95·76
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (C.P.)	Northern ..	55,775	53,301	95·56
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (L.P.)	Southern ..	263,979	250,434	94·87
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (L.P.)	Bendigo ..	60,773	57,959	95·37
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (L.P.)	Western ..	57,644	55,371	96·06
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (L.P.)	East Yarra ..	135,028	125,853	93·21
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (C.P.)	Gippsland ..	79,024	74,691	94·52
Mair, The Hon. William Phillip (L.P.)*	South-Eastern ..	136,509	128,412	94·07
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (A.L.P.)	Doutta Galla ..	102,595	96,419	93·98
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (L.P.)	Monash ..	94,213	86,425	91·73
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (A.L.P.)	Melbourne ..	40,806	37,495	91·89
Snider, The Hon. Baron David (L.P.)	Higinbotham ..	123,503	115,652	93·64
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (C.P.)	North-Eastern ..	51,762	49,059	94·78
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (L.P.)	South-Western ..	83,634	79,918	95·56
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (A.L.P.)	Melbourne West	96,466	90,831	94·16
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (A.L.P.)	Melbourne North	148,267	140,639	94·86

* Hon. W. P. Mair died on 30th August, 1964. At by-election held on 10th October 1964, Hon. I. R. Cathie (A.L.P.) was elected in his stead.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 27th June, 1964, are shown in the following table :—

Member	Province
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (C.P.) ..	North-Eastern
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (L.P.) ..	East Yarra
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (L.P.) ..	Southern
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (L.P.) ..	Ballaarat
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne
Feltham, The Hon. Percy Victor, M.B.E. (Ind.) ..	Northern
Galbally, The Hon. John William (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne North
Gawith, The Hon. Charles Sherwin (L.P.) ..	Monash
Grigg, The Hon. Thomas Henry (L.P.) ..	Bendigo
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (L.P.) ..	South-Eastern
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (A.L.P.) ..	Melbourne West
McArthur, The Hon. Sir Gordon (L.P.)* ..	South-Western
Mack, The Hon. Ronald William (L.P.) ..	Western
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (C.P.) ..	North-Western
May, The Hon. Robert William (C.P.) ..	Gippsland
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (L.P.) ..	Higinbotham
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (A.L.P.) ..	Doutta Galla

* Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur died on 10th August, 1965. At by-election held on 18th September, 1965, Hon. Stanley Edmond Gleeson (L.P.) was elected in his stead.

President: The Hon. Ronald William Mack.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. William Raymond Garrett.

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

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 27th June, 1964. 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 (L.P.)	Morwell ..	24,713	23,662	95.75
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (L.P.)	Geelong ..	22,523	21,500	95.46
Bloomfield, The Hon. John Stoughton, Q.C., (L.P.)	Malvern ..	18,966	17,299	91.21
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (L.P.)	Hampden ..	21,137	20,383	96.43
Borthwick, William Archibald, Esquire (L.P.)	Scoresby ..	36,199	34,141	94.31
Christie, Vernon, Esquire (L.P.)	Ivanhoe ..	23,700	22,302	94.10
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Melbourne ..	14,228	12,827	90.15
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (C.P.)	Gippsland West ..	22,861	21,841	95.54
Crick, George Roy, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Grant ..	46,160	43,586	94.42
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (L.P.)	Polwarth ..	26,603	25,566	96.10

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 (A.L.P.)	Footscray ..	20,055	18,944	94·46
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (L.P.)	St. Kilda ..	18,561	17,046	91·84
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (L.P.)	Mornington ..	33,536	31,129	92·82
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (L.P.)	Ballaarat North..	22,914	22,155	96·69
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (C.P.)	Gippsland East ..	21,857	20,356	93·13
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Brunswick East..	15,773	14,645	92·85
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Williamstown ..	18,504	17,487	94·50
Fraser, The Hon. Alexander John, M.C. (L.P.)*	Caulfield ..	21,310	19,773	92·79
Gainey, Richard John, Esquire, M.B.E. (L.P.)	Elsternwick ..	20,887	19,569	93·69
Gibbs, George Sampson, Esquire (L.P.)	Portland ..	23,338	22,352	95·78
Holden, Jack Bruce, Esquire (L.P.)	Moonee Ponds ..	19,976	18,755	93·89
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Richmond ..	16,168	15,022	92·91
Holland, Kevin Myles Stephen, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Flemington ..	18,402	17,332	94·19
Hudson, Philip Martin, Esquire (L.P.)	Toorak ..	18,921	17,021	89·96
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (C.P.)	Gippsland South	24,775	23,403	94·46
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (A.L.P.)	Reservoir ..	28,648	27,397	95·63
Jona, Walter, Esquire (L.P.)	Hawthorn ..	18,558	17,230	92·84
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Fitzroy ..	16,093	14,854	92·30
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (L.P.)	Prahran ..	18,283	16,874	92·29
McCabe, James Edmund, Esquire (L.P.)	Lowan.. ..	21,134	20,334	96·21
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (L.P.)	Burwood ..	21,599	20,363	94·28
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (C.P.)	Rodney ..	23,352	22,341	95·67
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (L.P.)	Dundas ..	21,644	20,812	96·16
Manson, James Williamson, Esquire (L.P.)	Ringwood ..	40,985	39,018	95·20
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (L.P.)	Mentone ..	28,065	26,397	94·06
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (C.P.)	Benambra ..	23,895	22,593	94·55
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (C.P.)	Murray Valley ..	24,526	23,347	95·19
Mutton, Charles, Esquire (A.L.P.)	Coburg ..	20,970	19,890	94·85
Phelan, William, Esquire (C.P.)	Kara Kara ..	19,409	18,706	96·38
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (L.P.)	Sandringham ..	27,833	26,240	94·28

* Hon. A. J. Fraser died on 9th July, 1965. At by-election held on 18th September, 1965, Ian Francis McLaren (L.P.) was elected in his stead.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ormond ..	25,534	24,151	94·58
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (<i>L.P.</i>)	Box Hill ..	37,755	35,776	94·76
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Dandenong ..	45,070	42,626	94·58
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Preston ..	25,958	24,698	95·15
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (<i>L.P.</i>)	Brighton ..	21,133	19,518	92·36
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Kew ..	21,403	19,473	90·98
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Oakleigh ..	23,331	22,265	95·43
Schintler, George Roy, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Yarraville ..	21,274	20,186	94·89
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ballaarat South ..	21,887	20,882	95·41
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Swan Hill ..	20,109	19,225	95·60
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Evelyn ..	35,240	33,297	94·49
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Midlands	23,894	22,670	94·88
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Moorabbin ..	33,974	32,290	95·04
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Albert Park ..	16,223	14,909	91·90
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Ripponlea ..	19,723	17,890	90·71
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (<i>L.P.</i>)	Balwyn ..	28,438	26,686	93·84
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Bendigo ..	22,157	21,175	95·57
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Benalla ..	21,091	20,074	95·18
Treize, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Geelong West ..	28,186	26,916	95·49
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Brunswick West ..	18,482	17,533	94·87
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Essendon ..	25,421	24,116	94·87
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (<i>C.P.</i>)	Mildura ..	20,973	19,985	95·29
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (<i>L.P.</i>)	Camberwell ..	20,597	19,058	92·53
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Northcote ..	19,465	18,423	94·65
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	Broadmeadows ..	52,865	50,435	95·40
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (<i>L.P.</i>)	Mulgrave ..	58,067	55,029	94·77

Speaker : The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar McDonald.

Chairman of Committees : Vernon Christie, Esquire.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly : John Archibald Robertson, Esquire.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1964 there have been 43 Parliaments. The Forty-third Parliament was opened on 14th July, 1964. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the Year Book for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952-53 and 1953-54, page 31. As from the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Parliament (20th 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 •	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
		days				
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

* 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 30th June, 1962 to 1966. 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 6th December, 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connexion with their offices.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commis- sions, Select Com- mittees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses *		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses †			
1962 ..	15	152	71	562	589	296	56	1,740
1963 ..	15	169	‡92	566	614	90	103	1,648
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995
1966 ..	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985

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

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

‡ Includes cost of oversea conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed during 1965

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31st December, 1965 :—

No.		No.	
7238	Wills (Minors') Act amends the Wills Act 1958	7247	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Board
7239	Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the Cattle Compensation Act 1958	7248	Justices (Registration) Act amends the Justices Act 1958 with respect to the appointment and registration of Justices
7240	Swine (Amendment) Act amends Swine Act 1958	7249	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958
7241	Social Welfare (Cadetships) Act amends the Social Welfare Act 1960	7250	Health (Tuberculosis Arrangement) Act ratifies an arrangement between Victoria and the Commonwealth designed to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in Victoria
7242	Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964	7251	Children's Court (Admission to Hearings) Act amends the Children's Court Act 1958 and extends the powers of Stipendiary Magistrates
7243	Altona Railway Extension Act authorizes the construction of an extension to the Altona Railway	7252	Bendigo Land (Special Grant) Act provides for the grant of land to the Sisters of Charity in Victoria
7244	Transfer of Land (Removal of Caveats) Act amends the Transfer of Land Act 1958		
7245	Water Authorities Accident Insurance Act provides for the accident insurance of members of certain Authorities		
7246	Portland Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958 and the Grain Elevators Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7253	Werribee Waterworks District (Abolition) Act provides for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to extend its water pipe reticulation area	7269	Crimes (Parole) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7254	Dandenong Valley Authority (Amendment) Act exempts the Authority from payment of Land Tax and certain other rates and taxes	7270	Electoral Provinces and Districts Act provides for increases and redivision of Victorian Electoral Provinces and Districts
7255	Legal Aid (Costs) Act amends the Legal Aid Act 1961	7271	Mordialloc Public Hall and Court House Act provides for the surrender to the Crown of land at Mordialloc for erection of a Public Hall and Court House to be managed and maintained by the municipality
7256	Agricultural Education (Continuation) Act appropriates money to the University of Melbourne and extends to 1968 the engagement of graduates by certain Government departments	7272	Sale of Land Act amends the Sale of Land Act 1962, the Local Government Act 1958, and the Transfer of Land Act 1958
7257	Geelong (Kardinia Park) Land Act authorizes Geelong City Council to grant leases of land for sporting, recreational or social purposes	7273	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act provides for Wages Boards determinations by the Industrial Appeals Court and for granting of special trading hours for holiday resorts
7258	Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958	7274	Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act amends and consolidates the Law relating to the sale of farm produce
7259	Victorian Inland Meat Authority (Amendment) Act increases the maximum amount that may be advanced from the Loan Fund	7275	National Parks (Amendment) Act authorizes the surrender to the Crown of certain lands and amends the National Parks Act 1958
7260	Constitution Act Amendment (Subordinate Legislation Committee) Act increases the total amount payable for attendance fees	7276	Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act alters law on appeals against valuation of land and sets up Land Valuation Boards of Review
7261	Country Fire Authority Act provides for the appointment of a chairman	7277	Medical (Foreign Practitioners) Act amends the Medical Act 1958
7262	Subordinate Legislation (Amendment) Act amends the Subordinate Legislation Act 1962	7278	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959
7263	Crimes (Illegal Use of Motor Cars) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958, Children's Court Act 1958, and Children's Welfare Act 1958	7279	Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the Home Finance Act 1962
7264	Property Law (Loans to Minors) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958	7280	Road Traffic (Infringements) Act provides for the imposition and collection of penalties for traffic offences
7265	Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act adds to the powers and functions of the Soil Conservation Authority	7281	Companies (Amendment) Act amends the Companies Act 1961
7266	Grain Elevators (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Grain Elevators Board	7282	Health (Household Insecticides) Act amends the Health Act 1958 and the Pesticides Act 1958
7267	Aborigines (Amendment) Act amends the Aborigines Act 1958 and reconstitutes the Aborigines Welfare Board		
7268	Stamps Act amends the Stamps Act 1958		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7283	Roads (Special Projects) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958, the Motor Car Act 1958, and the Stamps Act 1958	7300	Local Government (Brighton Land Reclamation) Act validates expenditure by Brighton Council for reclamation of land from Port Phillip Bay
7284	Consolidated Revenue Act grants Supply to the Government for 1966	7301	Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act amends the Racing Act 1958
7285	Consolidated Revenue Act grants Supply to the Government for 1966	7302	Agricultural Colleges (Cadetships) Act amends the Agricultural Colleges Act 1958
7286	Local Government (Amendment) Act makes various amendments to the Local Government Act 1958	7303	State Electricity Commission (Chairman) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958
7287	Teaching Service (Amendment) Act amends the Teaching Service Act 1958	7304	Geelong Harbor Trust Lands Act revokes the reservation of certain lands and repeals section 26 of the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958
7288	Marketing of Primary Products (Egg Marketing) Act amends the Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958	7305	San Remo-Newhaven Land Act revokes certain Orders in Council declaring land to be permanently reserved for public purposes
7289	Maintenance Act repeals the Maintenance Act 1958 and re-enacts with amendment and addition the substance of that Act	7306	Echuca Stockyards Railway Construction Act authorizes the construction of a line of railway
7290	Veterinary Surgeons (Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958	7307	Metropolitan Transportation Committee (Amendment) Act amends section three of the Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act 1963
7291	Victoria Institute of Colleges Act co-ordinates and develops tertiary education in certain institutions	7308	Fuel and Power Act establishes a Ministry of Fuel and Power
7292	Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the Workers Compensation Act 1958	7309	Albert Park Lands Act enables portion of Crown lands to be used for the widening of Queens-road
7293	Petroleum Products Subsidy Act subsidizes the distribution of certain products in certain country areas	7310	Presbyterian Trusts (Common Fund) Act amends the Presbyterian Trusts Act 1890
7294	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for 1966	7311	Melbourne Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958
7295	Acts Interpretation Act amends the Acts Interpretation Act 1958	7312	Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act amends the Apprenticeship Act 1958
7296	Administration and Probate (Surviving Actions) Act amends the Administration and Probate Act 1958	7313	Country Roads (Collection Costs) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958 and the Transport Regulation Act 1958
7297	Mines (Regulations) Act amends the Mines Act 1958	7314	Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7298	Electric Light and Power (Inter-state Supplies) Act provides for supply of electricity in Victoria and by corporate bodies in New South Wales and South Australia	7315	Decimal Currency Act amends Victorian Law for the adoption of decimal currency in Australia
7299	Supreme Court (Judges) Act makes provision for increasing the number of Judges	7316	Joint Select Committee (Drainage) Act provides for a committee of both Houses to act upon matters relating to drainage in the State

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—continued

No.		No.	
7317	Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958	7333	Valuation of Land (General Amendment) Act amends the Valuation of Land Act 1960 and the Local Government Act 1958
7318	Country Fire Authority (Service of Notices) Act amends section forty-one of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958	7334	Cul-de-sac Applications Act provides that applications lodged prior to the repeal of Part IV of the Transfer of Land Act 1958 may still be dealt with
7319	Licensing Act amends the Licensing Act 1958 in relation to licensed victuallers' trading hours and the granting of certain types of liquor licences	7335	Tourist Resorts Act amends the Tourist Act 1958 and the Local Government Act 1958
7320	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the issue of loan money for works relating to railways	7336	Gas Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the Gas Regulation Act 1958
7321	Water Licences and Permits Act amends the Water Act 1958	7337	Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act amends the Dried Fruits Act 1958
7322	Railways (Amendment) Act amends section one hundred and forty-nine of the Railways Act 1958	7338	Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the Patriotic Funds Act 1958
7323	Local Government (Constitution of Municipalities) Act revises and modernizes Part II of the Local Government Act 1958	7339	Flinders-lane Alignments Act enables the Melbourne City Council to fix new alignments under the Local Government Act 1958
7324	Evidence (Reproductions) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7340	Forests (Amendment) Act amends the Forests Act 1958
7325	Milk and Dairy Supervision (Cheese Factory Licences) Act amends the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958	7341	Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act empowers the Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board to collect the Poultry Levy in the State of Victoria
7326	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the issue of loan money for water works	7342	Tomato Processing Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act 1964
7327	Motor Car (Driving Offence) Act amends the law relating to driving by persons after consumption of intoxicating liquor and amends the Crimes Act 1958	7343	Veterinary Surgeons (Further Amendment) Act amends the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958
7328	Land Settlement and Rural Finance Act provides for application and allocation of loan fund money for areas of certain value and for land settlement	7344	Motor Car (Portable Speed-measuring Devices) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7329	Committees (Amendment) Act authorizes the committees of Public Works and State Development to sit in places outside Victoria	7345	Justices (Amendment) Act amends sections ninety-four and one hundred and forty-one of the Justices Act 1958
7330	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for public works	7346	Judges' Salaries and Allowances Act relates to the remuneration of Judges of the Supreme Court and County Court
7331	Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the Weights and Measures Act 1958	7347	Country Roads (Cadetships) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958
7332	Statute Law Revision Act amends and corrects minor errors in the Statute Book	7348	St. Kilda Land Act relates to works by St. Kilda City Council on lands at St. Kilda and Elwood

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1965—*continued*

No.		No.	
7349	Public Officers Act provides for payment of recreation leave outstanding to the estate of certain deceased officers	7361	Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7350	Marine (Amendment) Act amends parts of the Marine Act 1958	7362	Universities (Amendment) Act amends the La Trobe University Act 1964, the Monash University Act 1958, and the University Act 1958
7351	Racing (Dog Racing) Act amends the Racing Act 1958	7363	Home Finance (Second Mortgages) Act amends the Home Finance Act 1962
7352	Land Tax (Rates) Act relates to the assessment of rates of Land Tax for 1966	7364	Library Council of Victoria Act constitutes a Library Council of Victoria
7353	Collusive Practices Act prohibits and makes an indictable offence of certain trade practices	7365	Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act authorizes a non profit making private corporation to construct and operate a bridge crossing near Spotswood
7354	Hospitals Superannuation Act provides centralized control of a fund for retirement benefits for hospital officers	7366	Evidence (Amendments) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958 and the Coroners Act 1958
7355	Psychological Practices Act provides for the registration of psychologists and protection of the public from unqualified persons	7367	State Forests Loan Applications Act sanctions use of loan moneys for State Forests works
7356	Public Officers Salaries and Allowances Act relates to salaries, allowances, and fees of certain public officers	7368	Labour and Industry Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7357	Superannuation Act amends the Superannuation Act 1958	7369	Justices (Sentencing) Act amends the Justices Act 1958
7358	Road Transport Act amends the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958 and the Transport Regulation Act 1958	7370	Consolidated Revenue Act applies certain moneys from consolidated revenue to the service of the years 1964 and 1965
7359	Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958	7371	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants Supply for the year ending 30th June, 1966 and appropriates Supplies granted in this and the last preceding session of Parliament
7360	Survey Co-ordination (Place Names) Act provides control over the naming of places in Victoria		

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1965-66 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur-street, Melbourne, C.2.

Finance—

- A.1. Finance 1964-65—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1964-65, with Report, &c., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1964-65.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor—

- B.2. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1965-66.
- B.3. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1964-65.
- B.33 Supplementary Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Returns to Orders of the House—

- C.1. Explanatory Statement of the Schedules to the Decimal Currency Bill.
- C.2. Interim Report of an Investigation under Division 4 of Part VI. of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of Factors Ltd. and other companies.

Reports from Select Committees—

- D.1. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Firearms (Amendment) Bill.
- D.2. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon False and Misleading Advertising; together with an Appendix.
- D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Protection of Animals Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Vagrancy Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.5. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Financial Administration of the University of Melbourne.
- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Summary Offences Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.7. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill; together with an Appendix.
- D.8. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Actions in Tort between Husband and Wife; together with an Appendix.
- D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon proposed amendments to the *Firearms Act* 1958.
- D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Lotteries Gaming and Betting Bill; together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.11. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Progress Report.
- D.12. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Competence and Compellability of Spouses to give Evidence; together with an Appendix.

Papers Presented to Parliament—

- No. 17. Board of Inquiry—Report on Mineral Lease Operations on the Land of Mr. Percival Drever of Enfield.
- No. 9. Board of Inquiry—Report on Scientology.
- No. 15. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1963–64.
- No. 14. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1963–64.
- No. 35. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 21. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1963–64.
- No. 20. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the Pool Year 1964–65.
- No. 7. Electoral Provinces and Districts—Report by the Commissioners Appointed for the Purpose of the Proposed Redivision of the "Southern Area" into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and of the whole of Victoria into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.
- No. 16. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 19. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1964–65.

Papers Presented to Parliament—continued

- No. 30. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1964–65.
- No. 28. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for year 1964–65.
- No. 33. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1964–65; together with Appendices.
- No. 8. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1964.
- No. 6. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1963.
- No. 29. Parole Boards (Adult)—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 22. Parole Boards (Youth)—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 11. Police Department—Report for the year 1964.
- No. 1. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 12. Royal Commission—Report on the Sale, Supply, Disposal or Consumption of Liquor in the State of Victoria—Part III (Some Economic Aspects of the Liquor Industry and Miscellaneous Topics).
- No. 27. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 5. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 24. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 32. State Coal Mines—Report of the General Manager, with Balance-sheet, and Statement of Accounts for the year 1964–65.
- No. 36. State Development Committee—Second Progress Report on the Economic Development of Gippsland with particular reference to the Tourist Potential of Phillip Island.
- No. 23. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1964–65; together with Appendices.
- No. 18. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 10. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, &c., for the year 1964–65.
- State Superannuation Board—
- No. 2. Report for the year 1961–62.
- No. 3. Report for the year 1962–63.
- No. 4. Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 34. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 31. Town and Country Planning Board of Victoria—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 13. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 26. Victorian Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1964–65.
- No. 25. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1964–65.

*Electoral System***Introduction***Electoral Basis of the Two Houses*

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 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.

Victoria is divided at present, for Legislative Council purposes, into seventeen 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 on the dissolution of the Council, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. (See Figure 9.)

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided at present into 66 Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See Figure 10.)

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”, which consists of 38 existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into 44 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 29 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight “Provincial Centre” electorates containing approximately 22,250 electors and 21 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 are 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 new Provinces and Districts, which were proclaimed on 17th December, 1965, come into force at the next periodical or general election for the Legislative Council or Assembly, as the case may be.

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 will disappear when the new Districts come 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 naturalized subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months. 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 297 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 come into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided will be increased from 297 to 323.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

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

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force on 1st 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

Period					Number of Electors Enrolled
At 30th June, 1962	..	..	..	..	1,588,633
At 30th June, 1963	..	..	..	..	1,596,807
At 30th June, 1964	..	..	..	..	1,635,311
At 30th June, 1965	..	..	..	..	1,657,672
At 31st May, 1966	..	..	..	..	1,677,722

VICTORIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Melbourne | J. South-Western |
| B. Melbourne West | K. Ballaarat |
| C. Doutta Galla | L. Bendigo |
| D. Melbourne North | M. North-Eastern |
| E. East Yarra | N. Gippsland |
| F. Monash | O. Western |
| G. Higinbotham | P. North-Western |
| H. South-Eastern | Q. Northern |
| I. Southern | |

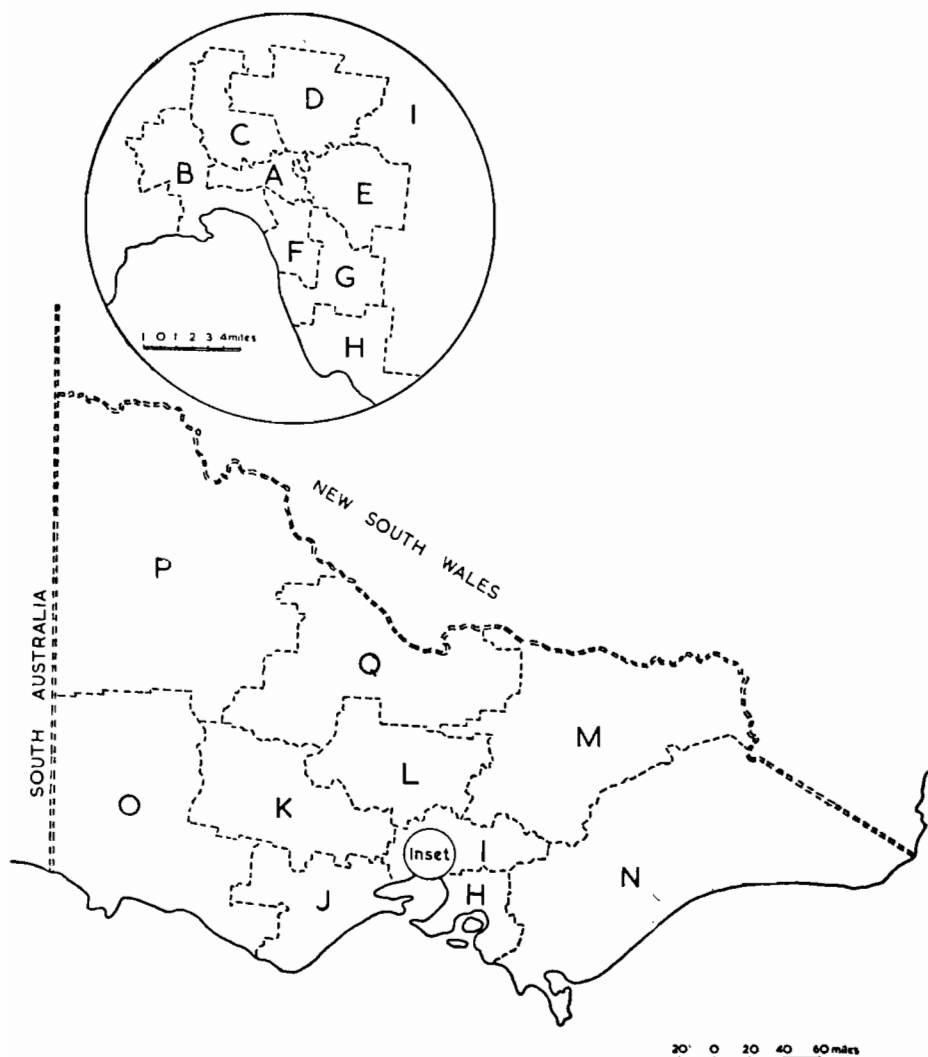


FIGURE 9.—Map of Victoria and inset of Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing existing State Electoral Provinces.

VICTORIA

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Brunswick East | 23. Balwyn | 45. Geelong |
| 2. Fitzroy | 24. Kew | 46. Geelong West |
| 3. Melbourne | 25. Camberwell | 47. Ballarat South |
| 4. Flemington | 26. Burwood | 48. Ballarat North |
| 5. Brunswick West | 27. Malvern | 49. Midlands |
| 6. Coburg | 28. Caulfield | 50. Bendigo |
| 7. Northcote | 29. Oakleigh | 51. Benalla |
| 8. Ivanhoe | 30. Ormond | 52. Benambra |
| 9. Richmond | 31. Elsternwick | 53. Gippsland East |
| 10. Hawthorn | 32. Brighton | 54. Gippsland South |
| 11. Toorak | 33. Moorabbin | 55. Morwell |
| 12. Prahran | 34. Sandringham | 56. Gippsland West |
| 13. St. Kilda | 35. Grant | 57. Polwarth |
| 14. Ripponlea | 36. Broadmeadows | 58. Hampden |
| 15. Albert Park | 37. Evelyn | 59. Portland |
| 16. Williamstown | 38. Box Hill | 60. Dundas |
| 17. Yarraville | 39. Ringwood | 61. Lowan |
| 18. Footscray | 40. Scoresby | 62. Kara Kara |
| 19. Moonee Ponds | 41. Mulgrave | 63. Mildura |
| 20. Essendon | 42. Dandenong | 64. Swan Hill |
| 21. Reservoir | 43. Mentone | 65. Rodney |
| 22. Preston | 44. Mornington | 66. Murray Valley |

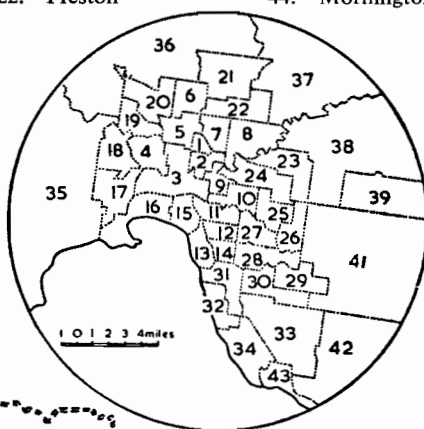
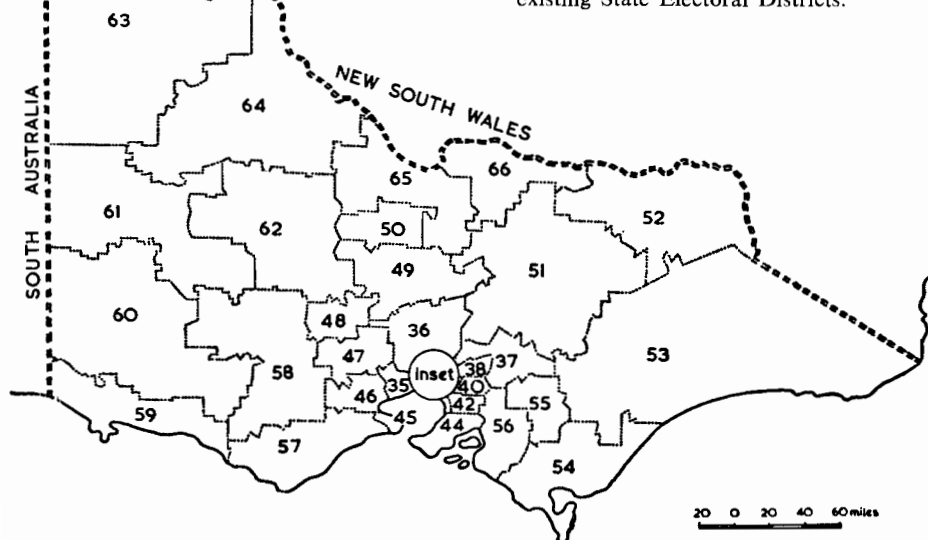


FIGURE 10.—Map of Victoria and inset of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area showing existing State Electoral Districts.



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 and are within any part of Australia, or in Great Britain, or New Zealand, 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, &c.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

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

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the *first elected* candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the

remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

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

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

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on the 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all of the 66 Electoral Districts and in all of them there were more than two candidates engaged.

In 40 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 26 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 19 instances but was defeated in the remaining seven 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

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	44,398	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,175	52·5	1,635,311	24,777

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

The Legislative Council consists of 34 members representing seventeen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 27th June, 1964, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them there were more than two candidates 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 seven contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in six instances but was defeated in the remaining one.

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

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of by-elections held between 30th June, 1965, and 30th June, 1966 :—

Legislative Council—

18th September, 1965, Mr. Stanley Edmond Gleeson elected for South-Western Province.

Legislative Assembly—

18th September, 1965, Mr. Ian Francis McLaren elected for Electoral District of Caulfield.

Further References

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

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

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

(A.L.P.) Australian Labor Party.

(C.P.) Country Party.

(D.L.P.) Democratic Labor Party.

(L.P.) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1st July, 1966 :—

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (A.L.P.)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (A.L.P.)	McManus, Francis Patrick (D.L.P.)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (L.P.)	Sandford, Charles Walter (A.L.P.)
Gorton, The Hon. John Grey (L.P.)	*Webster, James Joseph (C.P.)
Hendrickson, Albion (A.L.P.)	Wedgwood, Ivy Evelyn (L.P.)

* Filling casual vacancy. Death of Wade, The Hon. Harrie Walter, reported 16th March 1965.

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1st July, 1966, are shown below :—

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (A.L.P.)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (A.L.P.)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (A.L.P.)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (L.P.)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (A.L.P.)	Yarra
Calwell, The Hon. Arthur Augustus (A.L.P.)	Melbourne
Chipp, Donald Leslie (L.P.)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (A.L.P.)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (A.L.P.)	Melbourne Ports
Davis, Francis John, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Deakin
Erwin, George Dudley (L.P.)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (L.P.)	Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (L.P.)	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (L.P.)	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward (L.P.)	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeilage (C.P.)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (L.P.)	Fawkner
Jess, John David (L.P.)	La Trobe

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

Member	Constituency*
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (L.P.)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (C.P.)	Wimmera
Lindsay, Robert William Ludovic (L.P.)	Flinders
Mackinnon, Ewen Daniel (L.P.)	Corangamite
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (C.P.)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (A.L.P.)	Gellibrand
Nixon, Peter James (C.P.)	Gippsland
Opperman, The Hon. Hubert Ferdinand, O.B.E. (L.P.)	Corio
Peacock, Andrew Sharp (L.P.)	Kooyong
Peters, Edward William (A.L.P.)	Scullin
Pollard, The Hon. Reginald Thomas (A.L.P.)	Lalor
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (L.P.)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (L.P.)	Maribyrnong
Turnbull, Winton George (C.P.)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (L.P.)	Balaclava

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

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

Government Administration

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

STATE DEPARTMENTS

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

From 1st July, 1965, two branches were transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department—Explosives and Gas Examining to the Mines Department, and Weights and Measures to the Local Government Department.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

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

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

Departmental Functions, 1963
Government Instrumentalities, 1965

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments have 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), and the Treasury (1966). The following article describes the development of the Public Works Department.

Department of Public Works

The Department is the general constructing authority for buildings for the State Government. A number of statutory bodies are placed within it for administrative purposes; it administers various statutes; and it carries out construction work for some of the major Victorian public corporations and, by arrangement with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, for public hospitals.

The administrative history of "public works" in the "district of Port Phillip" had its beginnings in the Colony of New South Wales where the Colonial Architect's Department was first established as a separate department in 1835, having been previously a branch of the Surveyor General's Department. The duties of the new department in New South Wales were confined to the erection and repair of buildings paid for by the Colonial Treasury. Roads and similar works continued under the Surveyor General, and the military and ordnance works were superintended by the Commissariat. In 1844, the duties of the Colonial Engineer were added to those of the Colonial Architect and in 1848, the military buildings and works were similarly added to the charge of the Colonial Architect.

In Port Phillip, Charles Leroux was appointed Clerk of Works on July 7th, 1837, at the salary of £180 (\$360) per annum, but on his illness in 1838, Lewis Pendranna, the Overseer of Roads, became Clerk of Works temporarily. Leroux died on the 17th August, 1839. Robert Russell became Clerk of Works in 1838, and James Rattenbury succeeded him in 1839. His establishment consisted of an Overseer of Works, an Overseer of Roads and Gangs, and an Overseer of Prisoners.

When C. J. La Trobe took up his appointment as Superintendent of Port Phillip in 1839, the position of the Head of the Civil Service in Port Phillip was officially established. Those whose appointments were purely local received their instructions from him and officials belonging to Departments whose Heads were in Sydney carried out instructions direct from Sydney, but were bound always to communicate the nature of their instructions and the means by which they proposed to carry them out to the Superintendent. The Clerk of Works, while nominally under the Colonial Architect in Sydney, was now responsible to him through La Trobe and the Colonial Secretary, although communications, usually about discipline, sometimes came straight from the Sydney office. James Rattenbury was succeeded by Henry Ginn in 1846. By 1849, the staff had grown to five.

When the 1850 Australian Colonies Government Act separated Port Phillip District from the Colony of New South Wales and gave Victoria colonial status, Henry Ginn subsequently became Colonial Architect of Victoria at the salary of £400 (\$800) with an allowance of £30 (\$60) and travelling expenses. His staff numbered nine.

In 1853, the Tender Board was formed and its members were the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the Chief Commissioner of the Gold Fields, the Collector of Customs, and the Clerk of the Executive Council. Tenders were almost always referred to a Reference Board consisting of the Colonial Architect, the Colonial Engineer (a position created in 1853), the Quarter-Master of the 40th Regiment, and the Colonial Storekeeper who reported back to the Tender Board.

With the Gold Rushes the population of Victoria had increased sevenfold and by the end of 1852 plans were being prepared for a new Legislative Council Chamber, a Government House, Post Office, and Government Offices. The University and the Public Library were to begin just a year later, and the Customs House the following year. In 1854 Ginn resigned, and his lieutenant, James Balmain, became Acting Colonial Architect temporarily but was replaced as Acting Colonial Architect by the newly arrived Colonial Engineer, Charles Pasley. Balmain became Chief Architect. The Victorian Government followed the New South Wales precedent in appointing a Colonial Engineer and the Blue Book of 1853 implies the merging of the offices of Colonial Architect and Colonial Engineer.

As the result of an inquiry by a Select Committee into the conduct of public works in 1854, and with the arrival of Sir Charles Hotham as Lieutenant Governor, Captain Archibald Ross, the Commandant of the Royal Engineers in Victoria, was appointed Director of Public Works taking over much of Pasley's work. However, Ross returned to England in 1855 and Pasley remained in charge of the architectural and engineering branches of the Public Works which for 1854 and 1855 were listed as the Colonial Engineer's Department. James Balmain was relegated to the position of Clerk of Works and was replaced in that position by G. W. Vivian in 1856.

In 1856, Pasley became Commissioner of Public Works ; he also acted as member of the Central Roads Board, a position he had held since the formation of the Board in 1853. The function of this Board was confined to works upon main roads and thoroughfares and it was abolished in 1857 with the establishment of the Board of Lands and Works. This was the first attempt to cohere the activities of Crown Lands and public works officers. The powers of the Commissioner for Public Works and the Surveyor-General were vested in the Board. In 1858 Pasley was succeeded as Commissioner of Public Works by George Horne and he became Inspector General of Works. Also in the following year the position of Chief Architect and Inspecting Clerk of Works was created subordinate to the Inspector General of Works. The successful applicant was William Wardell who subsequently, in 1861, became Inspector General of Public Works and Chief Architect.

The object of the creation of the Board of Lands and Works was to abolish the offices of Surveyor-General and the Commissioner of Public Works and to place the whole administration of Crown Lands, together with the creation and management of public works, in the hands of a single responsible Minister, the President of the Board of Lands and Works. This was the practice adopted by the Haines Ministry of 1857-8. However, the Surveyor-General reappeared as the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey in December, 1858,

simultaneously with the reappearance of the Commissioner of Public Works. The office of President of the Board of Lands and Works was undertaken by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.

In 1862, after the creation of the new office of Commissioner of Railways and Roads, the Governor in Council was empowered to appoint one or two vice-presidents of the Board who were to be responsible ministers, and the practice was for some time to confer the vice-presidencies on the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Railways and Roads. They were also sometimes held as unsalaried offices by members of the Cabinet holding no other offices. The jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Railways and Roads over roads and bridges ended in 1877 when subsequent to the *Local Government Act* 1874 the Roads and Bridges Branch was formed within the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department.

The powers of the Board of Lands and Works were enlarged with the Public Works Statute in 1865. This Act gave the Board jurisdiction over roads, (other than roads within the limits of any road district, shire, or borough), railways, sewerage, water supply, and the Taking of Lands for Public Works. No further legislation was found necessary until 1890 when an Act to consolidate the laws relating to public works was passed. This limited the authority of the Board of Lands and Works in relation to railways, and also in relation to water and sewerage by the creation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1891.

During this period from 1865 to 1890, the Commissioner of Public Works was generally charged with the supervision of those functions of the Board of Lands and Works which were not included in the duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. These functions then included the erection and maintenance of public buildings, the construction and management of extra-municipal roads, and the distribution of the grants to municipal authorities in aid of the construction of municipal roads, the management and completion of the scheme of the Melbourne Water Supply, and the construction and maintenance of public sewers and bridges.

The authority of the Board of Lands and Works was further limited by the 1905 Water Act which created the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, by the Country Roads Act of 1912 which created the Country Roads Board as a Statutory body subject to the Minister of Public Works, and by the development of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department into the Local Government Department in 1958.

The Board of Land and Works was abolished in 1964 and the powers of the Board were given direct to the Department concerned and in the case of Public Works to the Minister for Public Works. Prior to 1964 the Board had, in reality, been an authorizing body, the Minister being in attendance to legalize and seal the undertakings of the departments requiring the assent of the Board. Today the Department of Public Works has the following Divisions:—the Architectural Branch, the Engineering Branch, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Branch, Ports and Harbors Branch, Furniture and Fittings Branch, Works Administration Branch, Property Office, and Miscellaneous Service Branches (accounts, stores, &c.), and it administers various statutory bodies and statutes.

Part 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 the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th 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 875,412, on a base population of 2,054,701, in the fourteen years from 1947 to 1961.

The 1850's and the 1950's represent 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 oversea service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Since the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase has maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's, but has not attained the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1965 was 3,233,938. (See Special Census Supplement for revised figures.)

Census Populations to 1961

General

In the following table is given the census population of each Australian State from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
New South Wales	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
Queensland ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
South Australia ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Australia	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
Northern Territory	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
Australian Capital Territory*	..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1901 to 1961 :—

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

(Per Cent.)

State or Territory	Intercensal Period					
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1933	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
New South Wales ..	1·97	2·46	1·76	0·99	1·98	1·94
Victoria ..	0·91	1·53	1·42	0·87	2·56	2·58
Queensland ..	1·98	2·24	1·86	1·11	2·53	2·04
South Australia ..	1·32	1·94	1·31	0·76	3·05	2·83
Western Australia ..	4·36	1·66	2·29	0·97	3·51	2·03
Tasmania ..	1·04	1·12	0·51	0·87	2·65	1·82
Northern Territory ..	— 3·67	1·57	1·87	5·93	6·12	7·37
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia ..	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·46	2·26

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Numbers and rates of natural increase in each State and Territory between 1911 and 1965 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									
1911-1920 ..	31,797	18,069	12,013	7,122	5,196	3,649	- 12	30	77,864
1921-1930 ..	32,346	18,711	12,000	6,431	4,978	3,127	5	50	77,648
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									
1961.. ..	51,344	41,386	23,881	14,584	11,349	6,193	750	1,538	151,025
1962.. ..	48,578	40,043	22,508	13,129	11,254	6,024	780	1,602	143,918
1963.. ..	46,839	38,729	22,659	13,166	11,314	5,712	698	1,678	140,795
1964.. ..	41,031	37,442	20,449	11,960	10,256	5,078	747	1,592	128,555
1965.. ..	39,120	35,519	19,437	12,103	9,912	4,492	753	1,803	123,139

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1911-1920 ..	16·93	12·75	17·64	15·99	16·64	18·52	- 3·10	12·95	15·77
1921-1930 ..	13·91	11·16	14·28	11·87	13·12	14·49	1·31	8·75†	12·97
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									
1961.. ..	13·12	14·14	15·76	15·04	15·39	17·51	28·58	26·16	14·38
1962.. ..	12·20	13·39	14·62	13·27	14·90	16·76	28·92	24·38	13·44
1963.. ..	11·56	12·68	14·50	13·05	14·63	15·68	24·35	22·88	12·90
1964.. ..	9·96	11·97	12·90	11·59	12·97	13·82	23·80	19·72	11·55
1965.. ..	9·32	11·07	12·10	11·49	12·29	12·16	22·20	20·31	10·84

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

† Rates affected by special local features.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1901 to 1961, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
Sydney	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,183,388
Melbourne ..	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Brisbane ..	119,428	139,480	209,946	299,748	402,030	502,320	621,550
Adelaide ..	162,261	189,646	255,375	312,619	382,454	483,508	587,957
Perth	66,832	106,792	154,873	207,440	272,528	348,647	420,133
Hobart	34,604	39,937	52,361	60,406	76,534	95,206	115,932
Canberra ..	..	..	..	7,325	15,156	28,277	56,449
Total	1,361,034	1,698,595	2,354,593	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,897,304
Percentage of Australia ..	36	38	43	47	51	54	56

NOTE.—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.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1961, 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

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1961 is made in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Particulars	Intercensal Period		
	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
Population at Beginning of Period ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
Births	482,413	350,696	423,811
Deaths	290,153	157,955	167,391
Natural Increase	192,260	192,741	256,420
Net Recorded Migration ..	49,574	191,846	261,648
Total Recorded Increase	241,834	384,587	518,068
Intercensal Adjustment *	-7,394	13,053	-40,296
Population at End of Period ..	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* Adjustment of population on the basis of Census results.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1961 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
Metropolitan*	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Central*	212,573	230,118	209,447	239,057
North-Central	58,860	54,780	67,741	63,039
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,893	156,364
North-Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,325
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* The Metropolitan Area was re-defined and enlarged, with a corresponding reduction in the defined area of the Central Statistical Division, in 1947, 1954, and 1961.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1947 to 1961. 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 1947 TO 1961

Statistical Division	Population at Census 1947	Natural Increase 1947-1954	Net Migration 1947-1954	Population at Census 1954	Natural Increase 1954-1961	Net Migration 1954-1961	Population at Census 1961
Metropolitan ..	1,297,906	} 119,912	{ 157,114	1,532,145	} 167,209	{ 250,185	1,911,895
Central ..	158,626			201,413			239,057
North-Central ..	54,693	4,802	8,162	67,657	5,587	- 10,205	63,039
Western ..	159,368	17,221	3,462	180,051	20,738	- 2,767	198,022
Wimmera ..	54,171	5,360	- 1,845	57,686	6,388	- 5,275	58,799
Mallee ..	52,770	8,549	- 3,249	58,070	10,044	- 5,162	62,952
Northern ..	121,756	14,215	4,006	139,977	17,680	- 1,293	156,364
North-Eastern ..	60,160	6,419	12,191	78,770	8,290	- 735	86,325
Gippsland ..	91,400	16,263	20,868	128,531	20,484	36	149,051
Migratory ..	3,851	..	4,190	8,041	..	- 3,432	4,609
Total ..	2,054,701	192,741	204,899	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113

NOTE.—In the above table populations of statistical divisions in 1947 and 1954 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries existent at the 1961 Census. As figures of natural increase and net migration, adjusted for changes in boundaries, are not available, these figures for the Metropolitan and Central statistical divisions have been combined and shown in total. As boundary 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 separately.

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and Remainder of the State

In comparing metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations, it should be remembered that the apparent size of the drift of population from country to city will be partly explained by the arbitrary redefinition of the Metropolitan Area, from time to time, as the metropolis expanded.

The more rapid rate of increase of metropolitan population was in evidence at an early stage of settlement, and, as indicated in the following table, the Census of 1921 showed that the population in the Metropolitan Area then exceeded that in the rest of the State :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Year of Census	Population				
	Victoria	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901 ..	1,201,070	496,079	41·30	704,991	58·70
1911 ..	1,315,551	593,237	45·09	722,314	54·91
1921 ..	1,531,280	782,979	51·13	748,301	48·87
1933 ..	1,820,261	991,934	54·49	828,327	45·51
1947 ..	2,054,701	1,226,409	59·69	828,292	40·31
1954 ..	2,452,341	1,524,111	62·15	928,230	37·85
1961 ..	2,930,113	1,911,895	65·25	1,018,218	34·75

Ages of the Population

Numerical and percentage changes in the ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—AGES* OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1933 TO 1961**

Age Group (Years)	Population at Census				Percentage Increase		
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
0-4	144,591	197,239	258,335	307,532	36·41	30·98	19·04
5-9	164,071	154,111	238,857	288,770	- 6·07	54·99	20·90
10-14	163,688	135,393	180,807	277,854	-17·29	33·54	53·67
15-19	161,090	151,994	153,721	219,365	- 5·65	1·14	42·70
20-24	155,206	165,883	160,930	195,076	6·88	- 2·99	21·22
25-29	145,832	159,483	194,470	186,724	9·36	21·94	- 3·98
30-34	137,923	160,325	195,595	209,542	16·24	22·00	7·13
35-39	132,636	151,734	173,694	217,856	14·40	14·47	25·43
40-44	128,293	139,302	172,584	187,624	8·58	23·89	8·71
45-49	110,686	133,002	152,358	181,826	20·16	14·55	19·34
50-54	92,497	122,875	137,512	158,846	32·84	11·91	15·51
55-59	75,579	112,040	114,856	131,730	48·24	2·51	14·69
60-64	70,628	89,379	108,442	115,027	26·55	21·33	6·07
65-69	59,863	68,608	83,158	95,755	14·61	21·21	15·15
70-74	42,699	49,523	58,227	73,610	15·98	17·58	26·42
75-79	22,322	35,129	36,970	45,364	57·37	5·24	22·70
80-84	8,426	19,569	20,454	24,232	132·25	4·52	18·47
85-89	3,210	7,397	8,733	10,080	130·44	18·06	15·42
90-94	841	1,505	2,346	2,809	78·95	55·88	19·74
95-99	160	199	276	451	24·38	38·69	63·41
100 and over ..	20	11	16	40	-45·00	45·45	150·00
Total ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	12·88	19·35	19·48
Under 21 ..	665,650	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	0·72	28·49	31·57
21-64	1,017,070	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	18·21	14·84	11·86
65 and over ..	137,541	181,941	210,180	252,341	32·28	15·52	20·06

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1961 :—

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	7.94	9.60	10.53	10.50
5-9	9.01	7.50	9.74	9.85
10-14	8.99	6.59	7.37	9.48
15-19	8.85	7.40	6.27	7.49
20-24	8.53	8.07	6.56	6.66
25-29	8.01	7.76	7.93	6.37
30-34	7.58	7.80	7.98	7.15
35-39	7.29	7.39	7.08	7.44
40-44	7.05	6.78	7.04	6.40
45-49	6.08	6.47	6.21	6.20
50-54	5.08	5.98	5.61	5.42
55-59	4.15	5.45	4.68	4.50
60-64	3.88	4.35	4.42	3.93
65-69	3.29	3.34	3.39	3.27
70-74	2.35	2.41	2.38	2.51
75-79	1.23	1.71	1.51	1.55
80-84	0.46	0.95	0.83	0.83
85-89	0.18	0.36	0.36	0.34
90 and over	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.11
All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1961, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	104.11	104.59	104.78	105.02
5-9	104.32	104.07	104.76	105.43
10-14	103.59	103.13	104.00	104.70
15-19	101.66	101.93	105.11	105.38
20-24	100.97	98.04	108.47	106.81
25-29	103.75	97.47	108.93	108.48
30-34	101.93	97.11	105.66	110.07
35-39	92.44	100.75	102.26	105.67
40-44	94.34	105.25	105.37	102.83
45-49	96.03	99.81	107.60	103.42
50-54	95.49	92.13	102.83	104.90
55-59	92.26	93.81	92.01	102.96
60-64	88.53	89.07	85.99	88.45
65-69	92.07	84.45	83.43	77.79
70-74	90.60	77.44	75.41	73.81
75-79	87.39	75.56	68.96	66.56
80-84	72.66	72.51	62.29	58.24
85-89	62.61	64.41	59.77	51.28
90-94	57.20	56.93	50.10	47.76
95-99	39.13	50.76	35.29	37.50
100 and over	33.33	10.00	33.33	24.24
All Ages	98.50	97.41	100.81	101.28

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census of 1966

The last census of the Commonwealth was taken on 30th June, 1966, and the results as available at the time of printing are shown in the Special Supplement following the Index.

Census of 1961

The following tables show the geographical distribution and other characteristics of the population of Victoria as disclosed by the Census of 29th–30th June, 1961. To facilitate comparisons, results from the Census of 1954 are also given in most cases.

The population in each statistical division in Victoria, enumerated at the Census of 1961, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
ACCORDING TO SEX, AT CENSUS OF 1961

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons
Metropolitan	949,719	962,176	1,911,895
Central	123,026	116,031	239,057
North-Central	32,229	30,810	63,039
Western	99,662	98,360	198,022
Wimmera	29,838	28,961	58,799
Mallee	32,922	30,030	62,952
Northern	79,537	76,827	156,364
North-Eastern	45,620	40,705	86,325
Gippsland	78,082	70,969	149,051
Migratory	3,760	849	4,609
Total Victoria	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

NOTE.—The boundary of the Metropolitan Division was re-defined as from 1st January, 1961.

The percentage of population in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas and the masculinity of the population in each of these divisions of the State are shown in the following table :—

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

Area	Percentage of Population						Masculinity*	
	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Census, 1954	Census, 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
Metropolitan	60·8	63·6	62·1	64·4	66·1	65·2	96·31	98·71
Urban ..	18·9	19·4	19·2	19·4	19·7	19·6	98·36	99·47
Rural ..	19·8	16·9	18·4	15·9	14·1	15·0	118·17	114·52
Migratory ..	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2	420·12	442·87
Victoria ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·81	101·28

* Number of males per 100 females.

The above table indicates that the proportion of State population in rural areas has declined between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961. At the same time the proportion of population in the metropolitan and urban areas has increased, the greater part going to the Metropolitan

Area. Masculinity of total rural population has declined and masculinity of both metropolitan and urban populations has increased. However, males are still more numerous than females in rural areas of the State in general, and are still slightly fewer than females in the metropolitan and urban areas.

The following table gives population, density, and occupied and unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas of the State. The urban areas of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo are shown, and the sum of the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Area. The remainder of cities, towns, and boroughs in the State has been grouped with non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more according to size of population. Where changes have occurred in boundaries between 1954 and 1961, figures shown in the following table for the 1954 Census have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries in force at the 1961 Census.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Victoria	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Dwellings at Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile	Occupied	Un- occupied
Metropolitan	1,532,145	1,911,895	2,354·06	524,608	16,833
Urban Areas—					
Geelong Urban Area	72,595	91,777	2,015·31	24,586	663
Ballarat Urban Area	48,030	54,880	1,983·38	14,493	633
Latrobe Valley-Urban	37,707	49,473	1,282·35	11,675	342
Bendigo Urban Area	36,918	40,327	1,804·34	11,518	507
Total Urban Areas	195,250	236,457	1,762·76	62,272	2,145
Other Urban—					
Population Exceeding 10,000 (4)	45,037	55,345	1,560·77	14,507	518
„ 7,500 to 9,999 (6)	45,094	52,080	1,165·62	13,492	376
„ 5,000 to 4,999 (11)	59,688	70,432	920·44	19,002	849
„ 4,000 to 4,999 (3)	9,262	13,228	494·14	3,456	358
„ 3,000 to 3,999 (14)	41,712	47,042	690·47	12,464	2,214
„ 2,000 to 2,999 (18)	39,502	44,146	550·65	12,210	2,646
„ 1,000 to 1,999 (38)	51,531	55,200	531·02	15,230	3,457
Total Other Urban	291,826	337,473	774·59	90,361	10,818
Rural*	425,079	439,679	5·08	113,288	17,593
Migratory	8,041	4,609	..	..	..
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	33·34†	790,529	47,389

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent the number of urban localities in the size group in 1961.

* Includes Borough of Clunes—population 836 in 1961.

† Includes migratory.

The above table shows that urban localities of less than 5,000 in population and rural areas in general had a markedly higher proportion of unoccupied dwellings at the date of the Census 1961 than did the more populated areas of the State. An analysis of the reasons why the dwellings were unoccupied appears on page 626.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 persons or more, are given in the following table. Again, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961. Changes of area and changes in municipal status since the Census 1961 and until 30th June, 1965, are shown on page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES
1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER
SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile		Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile
Metropolitan Cities— Melbourne ..	93,172	76,810	6,332	Metropolitan Cities— continued			
Box Hill ..	35,554	50,412	6,074	St. Kilda ..	53,301	52,205	15,772
Brighton ..	40,458	41,302	7,822	Sunshine ..	41,332	62,321	2,018
Broadmeadows ..	22,423	66,306	2,426	Waverley ..	15,497	44,987	1,974
Brunswick ..	53,620	53,093	12,950	Williamstown ..	29,313	30,636	5,797
Camberwell ..	90,397	99,353	7,322	Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—			
Caulfield ..	75,217	74,859	8,817	Cities—			
Chelsea ..	16,857	22,355	4,736	Ararat ..	7,433	7,934	1,078
Coburg ..	62,077	70,771	9,816	Ballaarat ..	39,945	41,037	3,072
Collingwood ..	27,155	25,413	13,811	Bendigo ..	28,726	30,195	2,406
Dandenong ..	12,234	24,909	1,779	Colac ..	8,032	9,252	2,203
Essendon ..	57,873	58,987	9,275	Geelong ..	20,034	18,019	3,472
Fitzroy ..	30,312	29,399	20,850	Geelong West ..	17,313	17,681	8,710
Footscray ..	57,915	60,734	8,751	Hamilton ..	8,507	9,495	1,136
Hawthorn ..	37,188	36,707	9,737	Horsham ..	7,767	9,240	996
Heidelberg ..	60,007	86,430	1,814	Maryborough ..	6,827	7,235	804
Keilor ..	10,592	29,519	779	Mildura ..	10,972	12,279	1,453
Kew ..	31,518	33,341	5,933	Newtown and Chilwell	11,195	11,788	5,103
Malvern ..	46,910	47,870	7,784	Sale ..	6,537	7,899	943
Moorabbin ..	64,366	95,669	4,839	Shepparton ..	10,848	13,580	1,843
Mordialloc ..	21,025	26,526	5,632	Wangaratta ..	10,715	13,784	1,610
Northcote ..	43,604	44,746	10,170	Warrnambool ..	12,502	15,702	1,417
Nunawading ..	23,855	53,246	3,318	Towns—			
Oakleigh ..	31,336	48,017	4,104	Camperdown ..	3,205	3,446	614
Port Melbourne ..	13,104	12,370	3,010	Castlemaine ..	6,577	7,216	802
Prahran ..	54,009	52,554	14,242	Portland ..	4,809	6,014	644
Preston ..	63,868	84,146	5,884	St. Arnaud ..	3,037	3,150	321
Richmond ..	35,213	33,863	14,349	Stawell ..	5,463	5,506	592
Ringwood ..	12,951	24,427	2,779	Boroughs—			
Sandringham ..	31,758	37,001	6,402	Benalla ..	6,818	8,260	1,163
South Melbourne	37,995	32,528	9,456	Clunes ..	871	836	93
Springvale ..	14,245	28,526	761	Daylesford ..	3,216	2,776	443

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961,
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961—
continued

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile		Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile
Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— <i>continued</i>				Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>			
Eaglehawk ..	4,696	4,926	880	Healesville ..	2,707	2,687	362
Echuca ..	5,405	6,443	942	Heathcote ..	1,273	1,287	305
Koroit ..	1,401	1,466	165	Heyfield ..	1,969	1,917	973
Kyabram ..	3,335	3,936	489	Irymple ..	1,068	1,133	252
Moe ..	12,427	15,463	1,872	Kerang ..	3,227	3,727	1,573
Port Fairy ..	2,265	2,426	273	Kilmore ..	1,474	1,363	349
Queenscliffe ..	2,551	2,659	811	Korumburra ..	2,858	3,237	550
Sebastopol ..	3,265	4,663	1,708	Kyneton ..	3,232	3,366	1,658
Swan Hill ..	5,197	6,186	1,174	Lakes Entrance ..	1,252	1,602	1,456
Traralgon ..	8,845	12,300	1,597	Laverton ..	1,212	4,152	1,193
Wonthaggi ..	4,461	4,190	205	Leongatha ..	2,304	2,755	706
Yallourn Works Area *	5,748	5,010	371	Lorne ..	967	1,080	593
Non-Municipal Towns—				Maffra ..	3,161	3,404	1,881
Alexandra ..	1,712	1,945	373	Maldon ..	1,088	1,071	397
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,825	3,288	759	Mansfield ..	1,861	1,944	557
Bairnsdale ..	6,398	7,427	1,129	Merbein ..	1,768	1,737	1,930
Beaufort ..	1,281	1,240	636	Mooroopna ..	2,091	2,505	1,340
Beechworth ..	3,153	3,508	899	Mornington ..	3,589	4,886	1,720
Broadford ..	1,451	1,678	893	Mortlake ..	1,048	1,297	853
Casterton ..	2,391	2,442	334	Morwell ..	9,230	14,833	1,725
Charlton ..	1,408	1,527	1,427	Mount Beauty ..	2,216	1,509	555
Cobram ..	1,695	2,538	1,244	Murtoa ..	1,132	1,135	817
Cohuna ..	1,542	1,815	931	Myrtleford ..	1,538	2,123	798
Coleraine ..	1,393	1,503	716	Nathalia ..	1,046	1,276	798
Corryong ..	839	1,129	395	Nhill ..	2,208	2,233	988
Creswick ..	1,606	1,730	246	Numurkah ..	2,195	2,687	864
Dimboola ..	1,814	1,923	585	Ocean Grove ..	1,321	1,609	781
Donald ..	1,480	1,517	353	Orbost ..	2,214	2,613	1,686
Dromana ..	1,038	1,151	639	Ouyen ..	1,426	1,695	1,130
Drouin ..	2,104	2,511	913	Pakenham East ..	1,110	1,408	345
Euroa ..	2,657	3,040	796	Portarlington ..	836	1,003	314
				Red Cliffs ..	2,361	2,440	1,025
				Rochester ..	1,791	1,965	774

NOTE.—See note on following page for definition of "Non-municipal Town".

* The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on pages 224-225.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961,
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS, 1961—*continued*

Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961		Locality	Census, 1954	Census, 1961	
	Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile		Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile
Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>				Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>			
Rosebud ..	2,675	3,726	412	Warburton ..	1,919	1,630	551
Rushworth ..	976	1,077	709	Warracknabeal ..	3,009	3,061	673
Rutherglen ..	1,370	1,292	373	Warragul ..	5,324	6,405	1,001
Rye ..	985	1,338	437	Werribee ..	4,335	5,398	1,578
Seymour ..	4,094	5,104	1,430	Wodonga ..	5,259	7,498	961
Sorrento ..	1,863	2,152	203	Woodend ..	1,093	1,224	549
Sunbury ..	2,385	3,131	550	Yallourn North ..	1,457	1,867	3,734
Tatura ..	1,634	2,166	1,146	Yarram ..	1,800	2,053	234
Terang ..	2,365	2,380	741	Yarrawonga ..	2,953	3,022	2,477
Torquay ..	909	1,097	1,143	Yea ..	1,131	1,113	1,081
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516				

NOTE.—Prior to a Census the boundaries of certain towns not separately incorporated as local government areas were delineated for statistical purposes, and were termed "Non-municipal Towns."

The next table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Increase of Persons 1954 to 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4 ..	132,184	126,151	258,335	157,534	149,998	307,532	49,197
5-9 ..	122,204	116,633	238,837	148,199	140,571	288,770	49,913
10-14 ..	92,175	88,632	180,807	142,119	135,735	277,854	97,047
15-19 ..	78,776	74,945	153,721	112,556	106,809	219,365	65,644
20-24 ..	83,734	77,196	160,930	100,750	94,326	195,076	34,146
25-29 ..	101,392	93,078	194,470	97,160	89,564	186,724	-7,746
30-34 ..	100,487	95,108	195,595	109,792	99,750	209,542	13,947
35-39 ..	87,819	85,875	173,694	111,929	105,927	217,856	44,162
40-44 ..	88,548	84,036	172,584	95,120	92,504	187,624	15,040
45-49 ..	78,969	73,389	152,358	92,443	89,383	181,826	29,468
50-54 ..	69,714	67,798	137,512	81,322	77,524	158,846	21,334
55-59 ..	55,039	59,817	114,856	66,826	64,904	131,730	16,874
60-64 ..	50,136	58,306	108,442	53,988	61,039	115,027	6,585
65-69 ..	37,824	45,334	83,158	41,897	53,588	95,485	12,597
70-74 ..	25,032	33,195	58,227	31,258	42,352	73,610	15,383
75-79 ..	15,089	21,881	36,970	18,127	27,237	45,364	8,394
80-84 ..	7,851	12,603	20,454	8,919	15,313	24,232	3,778
85-89 ..	3,267	5,466	8,733	3,417	6,663	10,080	1,347
90-94 ..	783	1,563	2,346	908	1,901	2,809	463
95-99 ..	72	204	276	123	328	451	175
100 and over ..	4	12	16	8	32	40	24
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772
Under 21 ..	440,629	420,827	861,456	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	271,923
21-64 ..	700,548	680,157	1,380,705	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	163,688
65 and over ..	89,922	120,258	210,180	104,657	147,684	252,341	42,161
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The Censuses of 1954 and 1961 show the nationality of the population as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British*—						
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Born outside Australia ..	127,950	104,469	232,419	198,484	165,744	364,228
Total British	1,148,786	1,167,012	2,315,798	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651
Foreign—						
Dutch ..	9,255	7,035	16,290	15,091	12,540	27,631
German ..	6,078	5,414	11,492	13,448	10,456	23,904
Greek ..	4,037	2,241	6,278	14,705	13,449	28,154
Hungarian ..	1,683	1,118	2,801	3,120	2,316	5,436
Italian ..	23,225	11,981	35,206	37,507	30,822	68,329
Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian ..	5,203	4,571	9,774	1,384	1,054	2,438
Polish ..	9,370	6,889	16,259	4,538	3,629	8,167
Ukrainian ..	3,185	2,453	5,638	1,029	771	1,800
Yugoslav ..	3,450	2,045	5,495	6,570	3,823	10,393
Other (Including Stateless) ..	16,827	10,483	27,310	17,513	11,697	29,210
Total Foreign	82,313	54,230	136,543	114,905	90,557	205,462
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* 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.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
New Zealand	5,456	5,675	11,131	5,624	5,852	11,476
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	92,915	78,813	171,728	108,693	97,676	206,369
Germany	11,029	10,743	21,772	20,723	18,568	39,291
Greece	5,009	2,636	7,645	17,246	14,517	31,763
Italy	27,709	14,720	42,429	52,110	38,965	91,075
Malta	4,469	2,662	7,131	10,216	7,628	17,844
Netherlands	9,188	6,808	15,996	20,201	16,083	36,284
Poland	12,836	8,592	21,428	13,806	9,988	23,794
Other	26,896	18,716	45,612	42,905	30,301	73,206
Total Europe ..	190,051	143,690	333,741	285,900	233,726	519,626
Other Birthplaces ..	14,756	9,334	24,090	21,865	16,723	38,588
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1954 and 1961, 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, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 ..	18,237	13,343	31,580	24,855	17,313	42,168
1 ..	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,376	13,499	29,875
2 ..	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,279	15,451	31,730
3 ..	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,428	15,442	28,870
4 ..	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,079	15,672	30,751
5 ..	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,667	17,147	37,814
6 ..	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,905	15,777	35,682
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,589	110,301	236,890
7 and under 14 ..	79,764	64,811	144,575	116,152	86,338	202,490
14 and over ..				64,662	54,644	119,306
Not Stated ..	3,264	2,797	6,061	5,986	5,018	11,004
Born outside Australia ..	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,389	256,301	569,690
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION

Conjugal Condition	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	346,563	331,436	677,999	447,852	426,304	874,156
Fifteen Years of Age and over	257,342	196,891	454,233	303,290	222,756	526,046
Total—Never Married ..	603,905	528,327	1,132,232	751,142	649,060	1,400,202
Married ..	570,204	564,688	1,134,892	664,992	660,473	1,325,465
Married but Permanently Separated ..	15,214	18,144	33,358	18,302	21,927	40,229
Widowed ..	30,906	99,058	129,964	31,497	113,940	145,437
Divorced ..	7,250	9,062	16,312	8,462	10,318	18,780
Not Stated ..	3,620	1,963	5,583	*	*	*
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* In processing the 1961 Census data, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN—						
Baptist	16,084	18,232	34,316	18,225	20,402	38,627
Brethren	1,479	1,782	3,261	1,558	1,799	3,357
Catholic, Roman*	99,128	82,083	181,211	134,536	116,287	250,823
Catholic*	188,492	194,951	383,443	254,236	257,676	511,912
Churches of Christ	15,797	17,811	33,608	17,883	20,056	37,939
Church of England	413,591	418,882	832,473	443,023	450,136	893,159
Congregational	5,417	6,505	11,922	5,552	6,552	12,104
Greek Orthodox	12,219	7,902	20,121	29,759	25,064	54,823
Lutheran	11,785	11,108	22,893	18,267	17,101	35,368
Methodist	122,377	130,425	252,802	134,040	141,165	275,205
Presbyterian	158,811	167,611	326,422	179,466	187,880	367,346
Protestant, Undefined	18,787	18,966	37,753	20,348	19,592	39,940
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,560	3,161	5,721
Other	6,967	7,981	14,948	11,858	13,032	24,890
Total Christian	1,078,131	1,092,901	2,171,032	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811
NON-CHRISTIAN—						
Hebrew	12,211	11,805	24,016	14,993	14,939	29,932
Other	1,830	453	2,283	1,962	911	2,873
Total Non-Christian	14,041	12,258	26,299	16,955	15,850	32,805
Indefinite	2,579	2,239	4,818	3,637	3,014	6,651
No Religion	4,564	2,073	6,637	7,081	3,715	10,796
No Reply	131,784	111,771	243,555	169,088	145,962	315,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* 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 usually engaged at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	108,124	8,376	116,500	99,839	9,961	109,800
Mining and Quarrying	4,463	123	4,586	4,677	199	4,876
Manufacturing	252,232	89,172	341,404	280,482	99,218	379,700
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)	24,116	1,491	25,607	30,471	2,027	32,498
Building and Construction	84,401	1,067	85,468	99,521	2,103	101,624
Transport and Storage and Communication	76,478	9,022	85,500	84,000	10,405	94,405
Finance and Property	18,080	9,237	27,317	25,483	16,345	41,828
Commerce	109,675	51,909	161,584	126,506	63,840	190,346
Public Authority (n.e.l.) and Defence Services	36,135	8,593	44,728	35,793	9,300	45,093
Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)*	37,397	43,381	80,778	51,501	64,244	115,745
Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	28,306	32,826	61,132	31,882	36,976	68,858
Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,541	2,249	9,790	16,982	8,308	25,290
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* 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, &c.

The preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. For the 1961 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, CENSUS, 1961**

Occupation Group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers ..	61,545	42,448	103,993
Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers	76,928	13,111	90,039
Clerical Workers	68,933	90,009	158,942
Sales Workers	54,252	37,170	91,422
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers	105,019	9,777	114,796
Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers ..	2,716	2	2,718
Workers in Transport and Communication Operations	63,312	7,530	70,842
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified) ..	396,558	71,236	467,794
Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers ..	36,164	44,220	80,384
Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel	11,666	714	12,380
Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated	10,044	6,709	16,753
Total Persons in the Work Force	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in the Work Force	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
At Work—						
Employer	59,396	8,975	68,371	60,814	12,289	73,103
Self-employed	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,446	19,421	120,867
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,977	275,281	958,258
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,897	2,026	5,923
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,134	309,017	1,158,151
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employment	1,684	524	2,208	25,571	8,634	34,205
Temporarily Laid Off	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,483	5,018
Sickness or Accident	3,202	943	4,145	5,521	2,051	7,572
Changing Jobs	1,796	758	2,554	2,005	1,034	3,039
Other and Not Stated	2,216	474	2,690	1,371	707	2,078
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	38,003	13,909	51,912
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063

For footnotes see page 118.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,038	154,334	316,372
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,937	296,592	620,529
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)" ..	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,041	19,638	37,679
Home Duties ..	..	515,711	515,711	..	540,418	540,418
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,589	104,160	170,749
Inmate of Institution ..	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,692	20,853
Other ..	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,492	6,958	13,450
Total Not in Work Force ..	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census by reason of sickness, accident, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, &c. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

† In processing the 1961 Census data an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Population Estimates

The following table gives the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31st December, 1965. For dates subsequent to the latest population Census, the estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census, plus natural increase and recorded net migration into the State or Territory since the Census. As complete records of interstate migration are not available, the estimated populations so derived are approximate, and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State and Territory is ascertained at the next Census. In some instances such revisions were substantial after the Census of 1961. See *Special Census Supplement following the Index for field count figures, Census, 30th June, 1966*.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1965

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1965	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion of Population in Each State or Territory
				per cent.
New South Wales	309,433	4,237,514	13·69	36·91
Victoria	87,884	3,233,938	36·80	28·17
Queensland	667,000	1,615,384	2·42	14·08
South Australia	380,070	1,064,629	2·80	9·27
Western Australia	975,920	820,063	0·84	7·15
Tasmania	26,383	379,107	14·37	3·30
Northern Territory	520,280	34,253	0·07	0·30
Australian Capital Territory* ..	939	93,815	99·91	0·82
Australia	2,967,909	11,478,703	3·87	100·00

* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1956	1,319,445	1,298,667	2,618,112
1957	1,348,351	1,332,204	2,680,555
1958	1,379,857	1,365,308	2,745,165
1959	1,413,523	1,397,906	2,811,429
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1961	1,483,176	1,467,614	2,950,790
1962	1,514,612	1,498,835	3,013,447
1963	1,546,890	1,533,325	3,080,215
1964	1,587,986	1,573,551	3,161,537
1965	1,623,992	1,609,946	3,233,938

NOTE.—Figures from 1962 to 1965 are subject to revision on the basis of 1966 Census figures.

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1965, is given in the following table. Detailed information concerning the ages of persons transferring residence in or out of Victoria, whether travelling interstate or overseas, is not available, but the proportionate age distribution of the net resulting movement has been assumed to be the same as that for the net overseas migration to Australia as a whole. Accordingly, the estimates in the table must be regarded as approximate.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS, 30TH JUNE, 1965

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	167,846	159,490	327,336	50-54	90,369	88,843	179,212
5-9	163,551	154,627	318,178	55-59	74,109	72,403	146,512
10-14	152,113	144,940	297,053	60-64	60,272	63,870	124,142
15-19	145,134	136,733	281,867	65-69	44,143	55,266	99,409
20-24	117,859	111,196	229,055	70 and over	66,846	105,300	172,146
25-29	106,562	101,870	208,432	All Ages	1,611,991	1,596,085	3,208,076
30-34	104,267	97,437	201,704	Under 21	653,939	619,737	1,273,676
35-39	114,676	105,769	220,445	21-64	847,063	815,782	1,662,845
40-44	112,945	108,924	221,869	65 and over	110,989	160,566	271,555
45-49	91,299	89,417	180,716	All Ages	1,611,991	1,596,085	3,208,076

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by statistical division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1965, together with the area at 30th June, 1965.

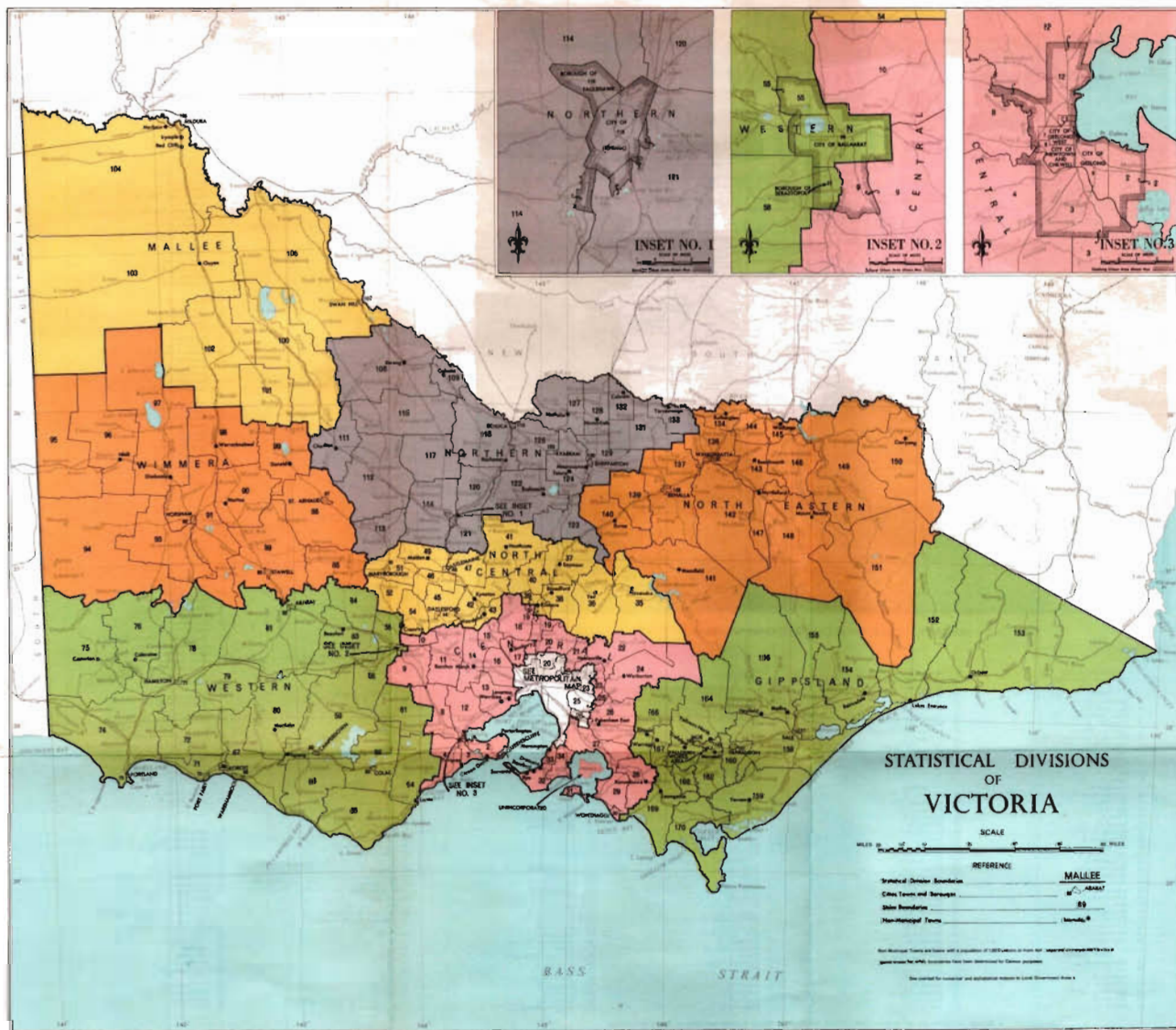
For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, anything from a single-roomed 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. Figures of occupied and unoccupied dwellings at the Census, 1961, appear on pages 624 to 626.

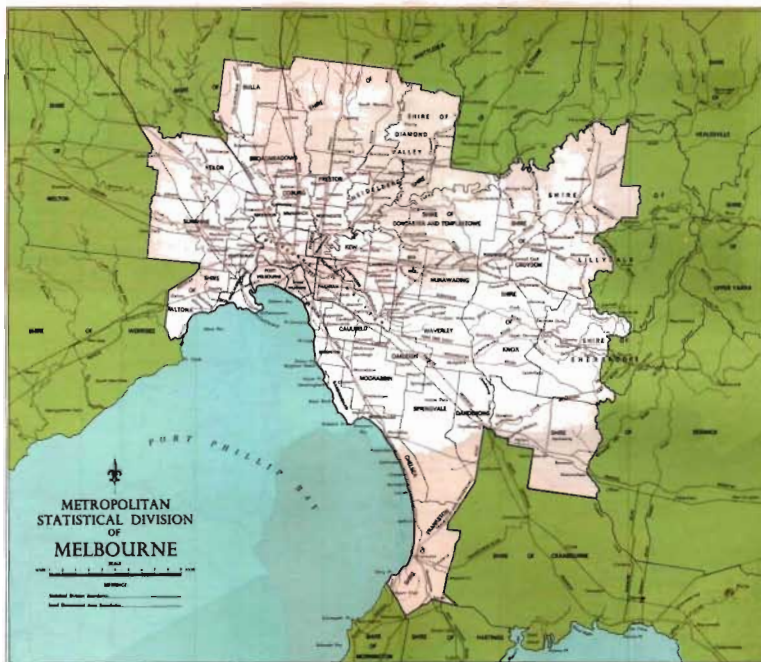
See *Special Census Supplement following the Index for field count figures, Census, 30th June, 1966*. Estimates given below are subject to amendment in the light of Census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA†					
Altona Shire‡	16,167	22,800	3,960	5,940	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)†	10,884	15,300	2,495	3,812	30,617
Box Hill City	50,412	54,700	13,847	15,027	5,309
Brighton City	41,302	42,500	12,788	13,328	3,380
Broadmeadows City	66,306	80,200	15,481	19,615	17,490
Brunswick City	53,093	53,700	14,848	15,170	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)†	581	600	103	118	14,540
Camberwell City	99,353	102,500	30,289	31,637	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	78,400	23,998	25,590	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	25,500	6,730	7,649	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	72,500	18,793	19,141	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	24,500	6,990	6,522	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	19,900	4,460	5,693	8,3 0
Dandenong City	24,909	30,300	6,433	8,031	8,960
Diamond Valley Shire‡	..	20, 00	..	5,147	21,080
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	32,500	5,453	9,557	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)†	12,745	14,700	3,602	4,142	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	60,500	17,178	17,845	4,073
Fitzroy City	29,399	28,900	7,973	7,896	904
Footscray City	60,734	62,100	16,617	16,884	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	36,600	8,222	11,948	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	38,700	12,500	13,341	2,411
Heidelberg City‡	86,430	65,100	22,002	16,735	8,000
Keilor City	29,519	40,400	7,653	10,892	24,265
Kew City	33,341	34,600	9,441	9,758	3,596
Knox Shire‡	..	30,100	..	10,187	27,200
Lillydale Shire (Part)†	12,894	16,200	4,145	5,467	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	51,300	15,376	16,805	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	75,500	19,711	20,849	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	104,600	25,825	28,290	12,655

For footnotes see page 127.





NUMERICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

METROPOLITAN AREA

See map on this page

1. Unincorporated

2. North Bayside

3. North Bayside

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA†— <i>continued</i>					
Mordialloc City	26,526	29,300	7,555	8,358	3,013
Northcote City†	44,746	56,700	13,364	16,783	4,229
Nunawading City	53,246	69,500	14,359	19,183	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	52,200	12,736	13,890	7,486
Port Melbourne City ..	12,370	12,000	3,399	3,500	2,628
Prahan City	52,554	57,300	19,259	21,398	2,361
Preston City	84,146	90,100	21,124	22,738	9,155
Richmond City	33,863	33,100	9,662	9,669	1,513
Ringwood City	24,427	28,200	6,661	7,751	5,625
Sandringham City	37,001	37,700	10,910	11,222	3,700
Sherbrooke Shire (Part)††	35,927	15,500	11,491	4,936	26,812
South Melbourne City ..	32,528	31,600	9,878	9,725	2,203
Springvale City	28,526	37,200	7,439	10,030	24,000
St. Kilda City	52,205	60,000	19,668	22,895	2,118
Sunshine City	62,321	68,900	14,470	16,547	19,775
Waverley City	44,987	63,000	11,702	17,052	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part)†	8,912	12,600	2,313	3,383	34,206
Williamstown City† ..	30,606	31,400	8,538	8,792	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metro- politan Area	1,911,895	2,121,900	541,441	610,868	519,791
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bacchus Marsh Shire† ..	4,425	4,890	1,183	1,348	139,904
Ballan Shire	2,440	2,460	907	926	227,200
Bannockburn Shire	2,200	2,270	685	712	174,080
Barrabool Shire	2,344	2,560	1,517	1,922	146,560
Bass Shire	3,851	3,910	1,314	1,431	129,920
Bellarine Shire	10,127	12,400	3,587	4,747	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)† ..	10,815	11,500	3,564	3,864	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)† ..	4,243	4,570	831	944	89,779
Bungaree Shire	2,049	2,230	561	623	56,320
Buninyong Shire	4,313	4,670	1,236	1,356	192,000
Corio Shire	29,450	33,720	7,009	8,551	172,800
Cranbourne Shire	10,908	12,320	3,431	4,047	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)† ..	3,830	4,130	1,331	1,467	64,736
Flinders Shire	10,512	12,950	8,731	10,828	80,000
Geelong City	18,019	18,690	5,336	5,593	3,322
Geelong West City	17,681	18,480	5,345	5,626	1,299
Gisborne Shire†	2,145	2,250	812	868	68,736
Hastings Shire	6,883	7,610	2,367	2,721	71,680
Healesville Shire†	6,068	6,230	1,968	2,015	222,720
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division) ..	773	770	229	231	63,360
Korumburra Shire	7,813	8,030	2,142	2,222	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)† ..	5,390	5,620	1,814	1,923	49,197
Melton Shire	1,804	2,250	505	678	111,298
Mornington Shire	7,819	9,080	3,375	4,059	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,290	3,435	3,614	1,480
Phillip Island Shire	1,241	1,410	794	1,100	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,659	2,760	1,281	1,431	2,099
Romsey Shire	2,636	2,760	879	917	152,960
Sherbrooke Shire (Part)††	1,660	1,880	826	902	20,871
South Barwon Shire	16,794	20,560	5,207	6,679	40,856

For footnotes see page 127.

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—*continued*

Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,692	5,910	1,916	2,006	391,680
Werribee Shire] ..	13,689	16,120	2,947	3,814	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)† ..	2,578	2,790	783	865	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,190	4,300	1,335	1,372	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	48	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division¶ ..	239,057	264,600	79,230	91,450	3,691,280

NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Alexandra Shire† ..	4,545	4,590	1,555	1,631	470,400
Broadford Shire† ..	2,076	2,080	589	609	142,400
Castlemaine Town ..	7,216	7,300	2,108	2,204	5,760
Creswick Shire ..	3,587	3,620	1,100	1,136	136,320
Daylesford Borough ..	2,776	2,790	1,067	1,082	4,013
Glenlyon Shire ..	1,869	1,870	814	823	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)† ..	1,955	1,980	448	481	62,400
Kyneton Shire ..	5,979	6,030	2,022	2,084	179,200
Maldon Shire ..	2,008	2,020	715	723	138,240
Maryborough City ..	7,235	7,290	2,245	2,318	5,760
McIvor Shire ..	2,140	2,150	624	646	357,120
Metcalfe Shire ..	2,316	2,330	743	772	145,920
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,120	682	704	60,800
Newstead Shire ..	1,874	1,880	665	675	101,120
Pyalong Shire ..	456	460	141	146	149,120
Seymour Shire ..	9,254	9,330	2,285	2,408	234,656
Talbot and Clunes Shire† ..	1,578	1,570	579	570	131,840
Tullaroop Shire ..	1,376	1,390	433	445	157,440
Yea Shire ..	2,697	2,700	959	965	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistical Division¶ ..	63,039	63,500	19,774	20,422	2,967,213

WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

Ararat City ..	7,934	8,360	1,999	2,108	4,710
Ararat Shire ..	4,600	4,910	1,333	1,407	903,629
Ballaarat City ..	41,037	41,910	11,850	12,057	8,550
Ballararat Shire ..	10,102	11,970	2,346	2,804	117,760
Belfast Shire ..	1,917	1,950	492	504	128,000
Camperdown Town ..	3,446	3,640	1,010	1,056	3,591
Colac City ..	9,252	10,060	2,545	2,738	2,688
Colac Shire ..	7,326	7,520	1,968	2,008	360,320
Dundas Shire ..	4,072	4,170	1,165	1,189	856,064
Glenelg Shire ..	5,887	5,950	1,734	1,749	885,120

For footnotes see page 127.

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued					
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,870	605	617	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	10,030	2,641	2,772	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,420	2,545	2,605	647,040
Heytesbury Shire‡ ..	7,281	8,280	1,846	2,078	367,360
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,530	365	381	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,490	386	392	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	399	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,990	762	785	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,740	1,201	1,228	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire ..	3,056	3,140	858	878	350,720
Otway Shire‡	3,970	4,270	1,317	1,437	477,632
Port Fairy Borough ..	2,426	2,630	813	863	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,720	1,857	2,032	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,280	2,091	2,166	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,780	1,099	1,146	378,880
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	5,010	1,186	1,270	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,320	1,175	1,215	488,576
Warrnambool City	15,702	17,630	4,198	4,674	7,091
Warrnambool Shire ..	7,610	8,000	1,951	2,047	392,320
Winchelsea Shire‡ ..	4,603	4,990	1,743	1,790	317,248
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	210,000	55,479	58,395	9,155,226

WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION

Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,160	584	612	491,520
Avoca Shire	2,153	2,160	729	739	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,100	1,781	1,837	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,950	849	884	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,130	1,181	1,222	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,580	2,646	2,998	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,450	693	727	762,240
Kara Kara Shire† ..	1,421	1,420	441	450	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,460	1,492	1,522	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,920	1,212	1,257	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,190	922	953	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,610	1,691	1,801	5,952
Stawell Shire†	2,193	2,250	784	837	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire ..	4,717	4,780	1,455	1,524	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,540	961	970	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,700	17,421	18,333	7,812,090

For footnotes see page 127.

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,960	498	498	362,880
Karkarooc Shire	4,168	4,310	1,162	1,162	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	13,170	3,458	3,458	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,870	4,548	4,548	2,605,440
Swan Hill City§	6,186	6,930	1,674	1,674	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	13,250	3,292	3,292	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,730	1,191	1,191	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,980	1,243	1,243	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	66,200	17,066	17,066	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	31,410	9,110	9,508	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,110	694	707	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,570	683	710	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	5,210	1,212	1,346	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,750	1,150	1,249	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,650	1,404	1,519	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	5,060	1,511	1,558	3,584
East Loddon Shire	1,703	1,770	465	487	295,040
Echuca City§	6,443	7,100	1,773	1,979	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,370	915	961	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,970	643	668	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,360	696	720	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,630	2,483	2,660	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,870	1,211	1,231	589,440
Kyabram Borough	3,936	4,360	1,125	1,262	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,590	1,754	1,907	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,400	887	948	305,920
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,360	1,532	1,612	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,550	1,978	2,076	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	11,570	2,758	3,070	254,080
Shepparton City†	13,580	16,370	3,790	4,694	6,600
Shepparton Shire‡	6,113	6,090	1,546	1,566	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,031	6,730	1,544	1,769	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,840	667	794	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,690	1,304	1,358	408,320
Yarrawonga Shire	3,724	3,920	1,087	1,152	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	167,300	43,922	47,511	6,510,342

For footnotes see page 127.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—continued

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire†	4,845	4,940	1,085	1,116	190,656
Benalla City§||†	8,260	8,410	2,102	2,307	4,335
Benalla Shire†	3,692	3,790	1,022	1,059	573,777
Bright Shire	4,331	4,520	1,532	1,605	733,440
Chiltern Shire†	1,652	1,660	498	504	122,944
Euroa Shire†	4,833	5,030	1,433	1,510	348,800
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,620	1,461	1,546	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	4,180	979	1,141	176,000
Omeo Shire	2,145	2,170	664	676	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,470	1,408	1,504	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,750	847	882	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,300	1,234	1,271	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire	2,938	3,260	820	950	607,360
Violet Town Shire	1,360	1,390	435	449	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	15,120	3,579	4,100	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,210	601	624	226,560
Wodonga Shire||	12,968	11,120	2,532	2,883	85,760
Yackandandah Shire	3,093	3,160	869	898	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division¶	86,325	88,100	23,101	25,025	7,821,862
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,220	1,801	1,879	461,440
Avon Shire†	3,214	3,330	793	814	625,920
Bairnsdale Shire†	11,279	12,490	3,188	3,513	569,600
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,870	2,396	2,514	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	9,190	2,356	2,467	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,180	556	587	62,720
Moe City§	15,463	17,000	3,727	4,124	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	20,920	4,511	5,176	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,800	2,545	2,665	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,630	1,818	1,937	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	5,140	1,436	1,585	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,650	2,135	2,326	5,363
South Gippsland Shire	5,247	5,860	1,506	1,664	353,920
Tambo Shire	5,431	5,900	1,889	2,014	867,840
Traralgon City§	12,300	14,030	3,067	3,514	4,930
Traralgon Shire	1,229	1,310	330	353	115,390
Warragul Shire	9,585	10,210	2,601	2,764	87,040
Woorayl Shire	8,784	9,960	2,637	2,940	307,840
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,163	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands)	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division	149,051	162,300	40,484	43,999	8,568,108

For footnotes see page 127.

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	

SUMMARY

Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan	1,911,895	2,121,900	541,441	610,868	519,791
Central [¶]	239,057	264,600	79,230	91,450	3,691,280
North-Central [¶]	63,039	63,500	19,774	20,422	2,967,213
Western	198,022	210,000	55,479	58,395	9,155,226
Wimmera	58,799	59,700	17,421	18,333	7,812,090
Mallee	62,952	66,200	17,066	18,138	9,199,821
Northern	156,364	167,300	43,922	47,511	6,510,342
North-Eastern [¶]	86,325	88,100	23,101	25,025	7,821,862
Gippsland	149,051	162,300	40,484	43,999	8,568,108
Migratory	4,609	4,476	..	..	..
Total—Victoria	2,930,113	3,208,076	837,918	934,141	56,245,733

PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS

Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City	18,019	18,690	5,336	5,593	3,322
Geelong West City	17,681	18,480	5,345	5,626	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,290	3,435	3,614	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part)	4,351	5,440	1,177	1,633	4,384
Corio Shire (Part)	25,712	29,360	6,083	7,356	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part)	14,226	17,320	3,873	5,120	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	101,580	25,249	28,942	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballarat City	41,037	41,910	11,850	12,057	8,550
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	5,010	1,186	1,270	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part)	8,348	10,110	1,854	2,279	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part)	832	950	236	280	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	57,980	15,126	15,886	17,709
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	31,410	9,110	9,508	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	5,060	1,511	1,558	3,584
Marong Shire (Part)	2,527	2,820	659	752	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	3,240	745	921	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	42,530	12,025	12,739	14,304

For footnotes see page 127.

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

Municipality	Population		Dwellings*		Area at 30.6.65
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.65 (Estimated)	
					acres

PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS—*continued*

Latrobe Valley—Urban**					
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,163	8,653
Moe City§ ..	15,463	17,000	3,727	4,124	5,286
Traralgon City§ ..	12,300	14,030	3,067	3,514	4,930
Morwell (N.M.) ..	14,833	17,080	3,582	4,151	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.) ..	1,867	1,960	449	472	320
Total—Latrobe Valley— Urban ..	49,473	54,680	12,017	13,424	24,693

* Dwellings include private and other dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied.

† The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, Eltham, Lillydale, Sherbrooke, and Whittlesea, are included in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area:—

Berwick : Berwick and Doveton Ridings.

Bulla : Part of Mickleham Riding.

Eltham : West and Eltham Ridings, and part of Northern Riding.

Sherbrooke : Centre Riding, and parts of South and East Riding.

Lillydale : Western, North and Southern Ridings.

Whittlesea : Thomastown Riding and part of Morang Riding.

‡ During the period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1965, 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 acreage involved are shown in each case.

Bacchus Marsh Shire to Gisborne Shire—1st October, 1961, 4,736 acres.

Kara Kara Shire to Stawell Shire—1st October, 1961, 480 acres.

Shepparton Shire to Shepparton City—1st October, 1961, 1,884 acres.

Broadford Shire to Kilmore Shire—23rd May, 1962, 2,240 acres.

Altona Shire to Williamstown City—30th May, 1962, 205 acres.

Heidelberg City to Northcote City—1st October, 1962, 1,410 acres.

Alexandra Shire to Euroa Shire—1st October, 1963, 17,920 acres.

Healesville Shire to Alexandra Shire—1st October, 1963, 26,240 acres.

Heytesbury Shire to Otway Shire—1st October, 1963, 14,080 acres.

Winchelsea Shire to Otway Shire—1st October, 1963, 27,712 acres.

Fern Tree Gully Shire to Knox Shire—16th November, 1963, 27,200 acres.

Benalla Borough to Benalla Shire—1st February, 1964, 209 acres.

Beechworth Shire to Chiltern Shire—1st February, 1964, 64 acres.

Heidelberg City to Diamond Valley Shire—30th September, 1964, 21,080 acres.

Bairnsdale Shire to Avon Shire—1st October, 1964, 37,120 acres.

The Shire of Talbot and Borough of Clunes were united under the name of Shire of Talbot and Clunes—31st May, 1965.

The Shire of Ferntree Gully was renamed the Shire of Sherbrooke from 15th December, 1964.

§ The following boroughs were declared cities:—Moe (6th March, 1963), Traralgon (2nd April, 1964), Echuca (1st March, 1965), Swan Hill (12th March, 1965), and Benalla (26th May, 1965).

¶ Following the adjustment of the boundaries of the Shires of Healesville, Alexandra, and Euroa, the boundaries of the corresponding Statistical Divisions (Central, North-Central, and North-Eastern) have been adjusted to avoid having the Shires of Alexandra and Euroa partly in one Division and partly in another. As the populations involved in these transfers were extremely small, it is considered that the adjustment of Statistical Division boundaries does not materially affect comparisons with previous statistics relating to these Divisions. The effect of this adjustment has been to decrease the area of the Central Statistical Division by 26,240 acres and to increase the areas of the North-Central and North-Eastern Statistical Divisions by 8,320 acres and 17,920 acres, respectively.

|| The populations of the City of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga include residents at migrant centres.

** This refers to the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Area. The Planning Area contained a population of 52,917 at Census date, 30th June, 1961, and had an estimated population of 58,420 at 30th June, 1965.

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 realization 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, 1965, 2,408,403 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 1,191,085 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 1965-66 immigration programme provides for 145,000 settlers. During this period, arrivals against this programme totalled 144,055.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :—

- (1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see below) ;
- (2) the traditional "free flow" of British subjects coming to Australia outside the assisted immigration programme ; and
- (3) other persons coming to Australia outside the assisted passage programme who, before entry, are required to obtain visas.

Australian Migration Missions Overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, United Arab Republic, Hong Kong, and Lebanon.

Assisted Migration

Australia has assisted migration agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands and a renewal of the agreement with Italy is under negotiation. In addition, there are migration arrangements, made in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, with Austria, Belgium, Greece, and Spain. (The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration also takes part in assisted migration from Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.) Assistance is also given by Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme to nationals of Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America, countries of Central and South America, to nationals of Spain and Portugal living outside their home countries, and to certain other categories of migrants. Assistance under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is also available to a wide range of British nationals living outside the United Kingdom.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to December, 1965, have been as follows :—

**AUSTRALIA : PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES**

Assisted Migration Scheme					Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	April, 1947	626,742
Refugee	..	..	..	..	November, 1947	212,275
German	..	..	..	..	August, 1952	77,166
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	April, 1951	69,164
Italian	..	..	..	..	August, 1951	41,130
Greek	..	..	..	..	August, 1952	40,930
Maltese	..	..	..	..	January, 1949	36,917
General Assisted Passage Schemes	..	..	..	..	September, 1954	29,413
Austrian	..	..	..	..	August, 1952	18,922
Spanish	..	..	..	..	August, 1958	8,026
Belgian	..	..	..	..	February, 1961	1,718
Other Schemes	..	..	..	..	.. ..	28,682
Total	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1,191,085

Immigration Organization

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. (See also below.) It receives personal nominations for relatives and friends, and employer nominations for workers, and is also responsible for the reception and after-care arrangements for those migrants. Other official immigration functions are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, which has a branch office in Melbourne.

Government activity in the field of migration is aided and supplemented by a number of advisory bodies and voluntary organizations, 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, and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided.

Between January, 1947 and December, 1965, the State approved 45,347 personal nominations involving 115,365 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 115,032 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 organizations.

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 1961 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1961 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 2,930,113—an increase of 875,412. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30th June, 1947, totalled 439,380 in 1961, representing more than half—50·2 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 30th June, 1961, and who had come to Australia between 1st July, 1947 and that date, 35·1 per cent. were living in Victoria at the date of the 1961 Census.

At 30th June, 1961, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—569,690 persons in a population of 2,930,113. 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 1961 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 206,369, Italy 91,075, Germany 39,291, Netherlands 36,284, Greece 31,763, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,844, Yugoslavia 17,217, and New Zealand 11,476.

Of the 569,690 Victorian residents born overseas, 236,890 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,490 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,306 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,004 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1961 to 1965, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS								
1961..	195,573	73,939	15,482	8,338	17,152	119	2,487	313,090
1962..	214,837	68,952	16,220	7,139	22,411	52	2,713	332,324
1963..	249,208	71,860	22,280	8,845	25,354	130	3,050	380,727
1964..	294,578	86,467	28,309	12,370	27,135	92	3,406	452,357
1965..	346,099	100,525	32,766	9,869	31,735	101	4,041	525,136
DEPARTURES								
1961..	174,422	43,132	14,114	5,495	12,246	258	1,900	251,567
1962..	189,492	42,734	15,824	5,574	14,027	132	2,019	269,802
1963..	215,889	44,711	23,674	6,031	16,020	199	2,558	309,082
1964..	247,276	51,079	26,321	6,880	18,535	193	2,731	353,015
1965..	297,716	55,706	32,374	8,706	22,298	208	3,272	420,280

NOTE.—The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEA 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										
1961 ..	95,407	32,179	86,208	99,296	313,090	50,197	14,438	9,304	73,939	
1962 ..	90,464	34,521	95,915	111,424	332,324	43,739	14,421	10,792	68,952	
1963 ..	108,150	36,018	111,182	125,377	380,727	43,412	16,061	12,387	71,860	
1964 ..	134,464	38,661	131,354	147,878	452,357	53,418	18,480	14,569	86,467	
1965 ..	147,507	43,757	160,544	173,328	525,136	62,375	22,093	16,057	100,525	
DEPARTURES										
1961 ..	8,240	50,907	89,880	102,540	251,567	17,455	16,077	9,600	43,132	
1962 ..	8,518	51,829	95,872	113,583	269,802	17,051	15,653	10,030	42,734	
1963 ..	9,102	58,222	112,427	129,331	309,082	16,709	17,275	10,727	44,711	
1964 ..	7,828	61,298	133,248	150,641	353,015	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	

* 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.

Oversea arrivals and departures in Victoria, according to country of embarkation or disembarkation, are shown in the following tables for the year 1965 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1965

Countries	Number	
	Embarking	Disembarking
Commonwealth Countries—		
United Kingdom and Ireland	37,148	13,310
Canada	281	495
Ceylon	458	232
Cyprus	252	..
Fiji	15	51
Hong Kong	641	345
India	228	214
Malta	1,729	516
Malaysia (Excl. Singapore)	84	81
Nauru	296	393
New Guinea	53	10
New Zealand	23,112	20,644
Pakistan	14	..
Papua	72	217
Singapore	634	952
Other	698	540
Total Commonwealth	65,715	38,000
Foreign Countries—		
Egypt	823	146
France	11	246
Germany	1,706	383
Greece	11,866	2,893
Israel	80	139
Italy	14,849	8,567
Japan	1,513	1,625
Netherlands	2,009	1,223
Philippines	33	99
Portugal	5	55
South Africa	947	974
Spain	10	70
Sweden	80	7
Switzerland	55	36
United States of America	678	957
Other	145	286
Total Foreign	34,810	17,706
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	100,525	55,706

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1965 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG
TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1965**

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	36,692	13,077	Lebanese ..	296	9
Irish ..	500	72	Norwegian ..	45	18
American (U.S.)	143	139	Polish* ..	645	65
Austrian ..	264	158	Portugese ..	81	1
Belgian ..	75	16	Romanian ..	9	..
Chinese ..	20	24	Russian† ..	49	13
Czechoslovak ..	20	4	South African		
Danish ..	152	10	(So Described)	138	54
Dutch ..	942	714	Spanish ..	335	134
Egyptian ..	250	12	Swedish ..	81	17
Finnish ..	36	29	Swiss ..	188	27
French ..	200	28	Syrian ..	33	..
German ..	1,446	766	Turkish ..	40	4
Greek ..	11,058	1,057	Yugoslav ..	1,783	109
Hungarian ..	36	24	Stateless‡ ..	551	18
Israeli ..	16	14	Other ..	207	54
Italian ..	6,044	1,706			
			Total ..	62,375	18,373

* Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish.

† Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian.

‡ Includes "Stateless" with former nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

Citizenship and Naturalization

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th 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 26th 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 naturalized in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th 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 naturalization—Certificates of Naturalization 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 naturalization are :—(1) Generally, five years' residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952) ; (2) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship ; and (3) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalization, 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 naturalization until five years' residence has been completed.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognized, 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 naturalized under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalization certificates in Victoria during the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1961 to 1965	
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	No.	%
Albanian	27	55	25	13	15	135	0.21
Austrian	219	269	245	272	207	1,212	1.93
Belgian	8	8	16	5	7	44	0.07
Bulgarian	19	15	23	13	15	85	0.14
Byelorussian	13	10	14	13	10	60	0.10
Chinese	64	92	63	107	59	385	0.61
Czechoslovak	134	136	99	80	84	533	0.85
Danish	10	70	66	52	46	244	0.39
Dutch	1,557	2,399	1,465	1,646	1,503	8,570	13.67
Estonian	67	86	45	47	16	261	0.42
Finnish	13	25	16	51	54	159	0.25
French	39	56	41	36	32	204	0.33
German	1,018	1,466	1,052	1,138	1,062	5,736	9.15
Greek	1,405	2,104	1,885	1,664	1,579	8,637	13.78
Hungarian	191	1,435	1,082	696	599	4,003	6.39
Israeli	257	264	200	212	128	1,061	1.69
Italian	3,222	3,839	3,038	3,088	3,209	16,396	26.16
Japanese	27	28	16	15	16	102	0.16
Latvian	268	327	202	164	108	1,069	1.71
Lebanese	50	66	51	41	35	243	0.38
Lithuanian	129	184	85	73	66	537	0.86
Norwegian	17	36	16	20	15	104	0.17
Polish	907	1,232	1,130	1,065	903	5,237	8.35
Romanian	28	64	41	33	29	195	0.31
Russian	69	119	101	112	72	473	0.76
Spanish	16	33	16	21	16	102	0.16
Swedish	8	13	4	11	6	42	0.07
Swiss	38	54	32	35	33	192	0.30
Turkish	5	13	5	17	12	52	0.09
Ukrainian	342	439	302	195	199	1,477	2.35
Yugoslav	513	825	812	1,024	1,120	4,294	6.85
U.S. American	10	20	16	25	16	87	0.14
Other Nationalities	26	42	43	22	30	163	0.26
Stateless	102	146	149	90	97	584	0.94
Total	10,818	15,970	12,396	12,096	11,398	62,678	100.00

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 2,610 children in 1961, 3,538 in 1962, 2,055 in 1963, 1,799, in 1964, and 1,670 in 1965 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

There are about 3,500 part-Aborigines in Victoria, of whom 121 live on reserves. There are about 600 in Melbourne, and the rest are in country districts. Welfare staff pay particular attention to health, housing, education, employment and general welfare, and work in close co-operation with the Department of Health, hospitals, and municipal authorities to ensure that the health of the Aborigines is improved.

One hundred and four houses for Aboriginal families have been provided by the Aborigines Welfare Board in the last eight years, the majority being new homes, specially designed and constructed, and located on ordinary town allotments, with three and four bedrooms.

Eighty-six other families have become tenants of Housing Commission homes in the usual way. The Government is expanding this programme through the agency of the Board and the Housing Commission. Low rents and a scheme of rental subsidies have been approved.

In co-operation with the Education Department, Aborigines Welfare Board Officers are ensuring that, as far as possible, children of school age are enrolled and attend school regularly. One hundred and ninety-one were enrolled in 1966 in secondary schools. Most receive some financial assistance from Government or voluntary sources, according to need. Aboriginal children also participate in special holiday schemes.

The constant aim of the Board is to encourage Aborigines to become self-reliant and able to take their place in the Australian community.

There are 4,586 acres set aside as Aboriginal reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers has a population of 61 and Framlingham has 60.

In 1964-65, Government expenditure on Aboriginal welfare was \$282,190 in addition to Commonwealth Social Service payments.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorized 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 1st 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 reorganize 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 1st 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 (6th May, 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1st 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 1961 to 1965 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
1961	21,264	65,886	24,500	1,173	7.26	22.51	8.37	17.80
1962	22,393	65,890	25,847	1,219	7.49	22.04	8.64	18.50
1963	22,061	65,649	26,920	1,242	7.22	21.49	8.81	18.92
1964	24,169	64,990	27,548	1,098	7.72	20.77	8.80	16.89
1965	26,421	63,550	28,031	1,109	8.24	19.81	8.74	17.45

* Included in deaths.

† Subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1965 numbered 26,421, an increase of 2,252 on the number registered in 1964. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1965 was 8.24, compared with a rate of 7.72 in 1964. 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 1961 to 1965:—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1961..	29,773	21,264	10,392	6,804	5,150	2,677	207	419	76,686
1962..	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090
1963..	30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,579	260	529	80,916
1964..	32,633	24,169	11,752	7,765	6,023	2,869	233	569	86,013
1965..	35,176	26,421	12,967	8,680	6,448	2,888	296	670	93,546

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1961..	7.61	7.26	6.86	7.02	6.98	7.57	7.9	7.1	7.30
1962..	7.63	7.49	6.91	7.10	7.24	6.91	9.0	7.3	7.39
1963..	7.65	7.22	7.32	7.24	7.44	7.08	9.1	7.2	7.41
1964..	7.92	7.72	7.41	7.52	7.62	7.81	7.4	7.0	7.72
1965..	8.38	8.24	8.07	8.24	8.00	7.82	8.7	7.5	8.23

* Subject to revision.

† 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 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1965

Ages of Bride- grooms* (Years)	Ages of Brides* (Years)															Total Bride- grooms
	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	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
17	9	16	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
18 ..	1	3	101	147	149	59	35	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	531
19	7	110	192	271	212	114	93	9	1	..	..	..	1,009	
20	5	96	234	376	318	224	230	17	1	..	..	..	1,501	
21 to 24	1	157	432	1,052	1,593	1,985	5,014	482	34	10	3	..	10,763	
25 to 29	42	124	364	565	812	3,558	1,372	202	36	20	5	7,102	
30 to 34	1	2	15	38	83	124	745	714	299	132	32	18	2,209	
35 to 39	4	6	14	8	192	298	261	216	78	49	1,145	
40 to 44	1	4	2	42	90	120	160	132	54	640	
45 to 49	1	15	23	47	90	86	82	386	
50 to 54	5	9	24	37	98	77	337	
55 to 59	2	7	5	15	32	56	252	
60 to 64	1	2	1	9	18	35	210	
65 and over	2	5	8	16	293	
Total Brides	1	17	519	1,165	2,271	2,848	3,305	9,933	3,024	997	710	507	392	732	26,421	

* The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age are restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961, see pages 137-138.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1965, 786 were older and 125 were younger than their brides, and 89 were of the same age. In 1965 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest bride 87 years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1965

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
14	*	30 to 34 ..	8.4	3.8
15	*	35 to 39 ..	4.3	2.7
16	*	40 to 44 ..	2.5	1.9
17	0.1	45 to 49 ..	1.4	1.5
18	2.0	50 to 54 ..	1.3	1.1
19	3.8	55 to 59 ..	0.9	0.6
20	5.7	60 and over ..	2.0	1.1
21 to 24	40.8			
25 to 29	26.8		100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.1.

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages
BRIDEGROOMS										
1961	14	88	260	617	976	1,955	9.19
1962	2	17	72	279	606	1,083	2,059	9.19
1963	1	14	89	320	638	1,066	2,128	9.65
1964	6	36	415	727	1,302	2,486	10.29
1965	3	40	531	1,009	1,501	3,084	11.67
BRIDES										
1961	..	2	11	87	383	921	1,456	2,211	2,524	7,595
1962	..	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,057
1963	..	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,130
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

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 1965, these percentages were 11.67 and 38.33 respectively, and in 10.2 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides
1961	26.2	57.0	41.4	28.2	23.0	49.5	37.9	24.9
1962	26.3	56.9	42.0	28.2	23.0	49.5	38.0	24.8
1963	26.0	56.3	42.3	27.9	22.8	49.6	38.3	24.6
1964	25.8	56.7	43.0	27.7	22.7	49.3	38.0	24.4
1965	25.6	56.0	41.8	27.5	22.5	50.1	37.9	24.3

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21 years. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1961 to 1965, 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	
1961 ..	19,407	836	1,021	19,279	868	1,117	21,264
1962 ..	20,459	864	1,070	20,316	887	1,190	22,393
1963 ..	20,142	839	1,080	20,112	784	1,165	22,061
1964 ..	22,172	771	1,226	22,064	849	1,256	24,169
1965 ..	24,190	870	1,361	24,126	927	1,368	26,421

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1965 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1965

Marriages Between—	1965		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1965
				BRIDEGROOMS			
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	23,092	87.4	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	91.5
Bachelors and Widows ..	315	1.1	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.3
Bachelors and Divorced Women	783	3.0	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	5.2
Widowers and Spinsters ..	289	1.1	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	425	1.6					
Widowers and Divorced Women	156	0.6		BRIDES			
Divorced Men and Spinsters	745	2.8	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	91.3
Divorced Men and Widows	187	0.7	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.4
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	429	1.7	Divorced	3.2	4.7	6.4	5.3
Total Marriages ..	26,421	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1965, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 24,167 representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,254 or 9 per cent. of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the year 1965 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1965

Category of Celebrant	Number	Proportion of Total Marriages
Ministers of Religion :—		Per cent.
Recognised Denominations*		
Roman Catholic Church	7,306	27·65
Church of England in Australia	5,843	22·11
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	3,856	14·60
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,841	10·75
Orthodox Church†	1,840	6·96
Churches of Christ in Australia	447	1·70
The Baptist Union of Australia	368	1·39
Congregational Union of Australia	352	1·33
Lutheran Church†	259	0·98
Jewry	157	0·60
The Salvation Army	121	0·45
Seventh Day Adventist Church	60	0·23
Jehovah's Witnesses	50	0·19
Unitarians	38	0·14
Christian Brethren	37	0·14
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	34	0·13
Other Recognised Denominations	96	0·37
Other Ministers	462	1·74
Total Ministers of Religion	24,167	91·46
Civil Officers	2,254	8·54
Total Marriages	26,421	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*.

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1961 to 1965. 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
1961	1,930	9·08	1,720	89·12
1962	1,909	8·52	1,708	89·47
1963	1,901	8·62	1,673	88·01
1964	2,034	8·42	1,791	88·05
1965	2,254	8·54	1,962	87·05

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, from 1st 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 1965. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1965

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	1,094*	1,422*	2,516	882	1,206	2,089†
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	9	12	5	8	13
Judicial Separation ..	..	4	4	..	1	1
Total	1,097	1,435	2,532	887	1,215	2,103

* Includes eight husbands' and seven wives' petitions for dissolution *or* nullity.

† Includes one petition 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 1961 to 1965 :—

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
1961 ..	2,296*	10	..	1,248	9	..
1962 ..	2,157*	13	4	1,615	8	..
1963 ..	2,172*	7	7	1,616	7	3
1964 ..	2,368*	15	7	2,130	19	2
1965 ..	2,516*	12	4	2,089	13	1

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief in 1961, nine in 1962, nine in 1963, eleven in 1964, and fifteen in 1965.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1965 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1965

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	288	260	..	..	..	1
Adultery and Desertion	..	5	..	..	..	..
Cruelty .. ..	..	27	..	..	..	..
Desertion	390	606	..	..	..	..
Separation	190	277	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	5	4	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	9	27	5	8	..	..
Total	882	1,206	5	8	..	1

NOTE.—In addition to the above there was one instance where a dissolution was granted to both parties.

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1965, 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, 1965

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 21 ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3
21-24 ..	14	70	..	2	..	..	11	64
25-29 ..	100	181	3	1	..	..	85	219
30-34 ..	144	219	..	1	..	..	147	345
35-39 ..	174	229	..	1	..	..	273	411
40-44 ..	158	212	..	..	..	..	274	361
45-49 ..	95	147	2	2	..	..	126	149
50-54 ..	75	83	..	1	..	1	91	69
55-59 ..	51	36	..	..	..	..	44	18
60 and over ..	70	24	..	..	..	..	15	2
Total ..	882	1,206	5	8	..	1	1,066	1,641

* Of the total of 2,707 two children were the issue of marriages which were annulled, and two were the issue of marriages for which judicial separations were granted. In addition, two children were the issue of a marriage for which a dissolution was granted to both parties. (See note to preceding table).

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1965 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1965

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
3	17	6	..	1	..	..	..	24	9
4	43	14	4	2	..	..	..	63	28
5	52	30	6	..	1	..	..	89	46
6	40	46	15	1	..	..	..	102	79
7	48	40	21	5	..	..	..	114	97
8	36	45	23	6	2	..	..	112	117
9	28	29	16	7	1	..	..	81	86
10	35	28	31	11	2	1	..	108	136
11	19	26	32	15	2	..	..	94	143
12	28	21	29	16	4	..	1	99	149
13	23	24	26	12	4	..	..	89	128
14	18	21	29	21	7	1	..	97	175
15-19 ..	95	89	129	84	37	5	4	443	799
20-24 ..	58	45	72	57	9	12	6	259	495
25-29 ..	65	50	27	9	4	2	1	158	165
30-34 ..	63	11	5	2	1	..	1	83	37
35-39 ..	27	6	1	1	..	..	..	35	11
40 and over ..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	25	2
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	730	534	467	250	74	21	13	2,089	..
Total Children ..	..	534	934	750	296	105	86	..	2,705

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1965 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1965

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	
Under 21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
21-24	5	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
25-29	4	75	145	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	241
30-34	1	15	150	130	24	5	1	..	..	..	326
35-39 .. ..	..	3	36	169	160	31	6	3	1	..	409
40-44 .. ..	..	..	8	46	145	180	23	11	..	..	413
45-49 .. ..	..	..	4	8	38	79	84	21	5	1	240
50-54 .. ..	..	..	1	1	16	31	81	53	7	5	195
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	1	5	5	34	36	31	6	118
60 and over ..	..	..	..	1	3	2	9	15	30	56	116
Total Wives ..	11	114	348	369	395	333	238	139	74	68	2,089

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1965 was 63,550.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 747 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.75 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1965. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1961 to 1965 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1961.. ..	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962.. ..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081
1963.. ..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689
1964.. ..	80,518	64,990	34,972	20,866	16,685	8,252	911	1,955	229,149
1965.. ..	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1961.. ..	22.07	22.51	24.17	23.10	23.16	25.40	33.5	29.5	22.85
1962.. ..	21.46	22.04	23.19	21.59	22.59	24.75	34.3	27.7	22.14
1963.. ..	20.75	21.49	23.00	21.18	22.36	23.42	30.0	27.2	21.59
1964.. ..	19.54	20.77	22.06	20.22	21.11	22.46	29.0	24.2	20.58
1965.. ..	18.61	19.81	20.88	19.83	20.08	20.40	26.9	24.3	19.61

* Subject to revision.

† 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 1961 to 1965 :—

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
1961.. ..	33,875	32,011	65,886	105.82	31.3	27.9
1962.. ..	33,876	32,014	65,890	105.82	31.2	27.8
1963.. ..	33,988	31,661	65,649	107.35	31.1	27.7
1964.. ..	33,511	31,479	64,990	106.46	31.1	27.6
1965.. ..	32,494	31,056	63,550	104.63	30.9	27.5

* 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 1965 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1965

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	
15-19	3,375	779	88	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,244
20-24	9,775	6,133	2,084	529	126	29	2	1	..	..	..	18,679
25-29	4,732	6,538	4,590	2,094	765	262	95	28	8	1	1	19,114
30-34	1,380	2,425	2,695	1,950	1,090	544	267	142	64	18	16	10,591
35-39	520	792	1,104	993	765	509	303	190	100	54	46	5,376
40-44	126	194	236	250	224	193	129	85	56	31	43	1,567
45-49	9	7	17	16	13	11	11	9	4	5	8	110
Total	19,917	16,868	10,814	5,834	2,983	1,548	807	455	232	109	114	59,681
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	33·37	28·26	18·12	9·78	4·99	2·60	1·35	0·76	0·39	0·18	0·20	100·00

*Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

The average issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1965 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1965

Age Group of Mother (Years)						Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
15-19 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,244	5,233	1·23
20-24 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	18,679	31,382	1·68
25-29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	19,114	46,568	2·44
30-34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,591	34,900	3·30
35-39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,376	21,971	4·09
40-44 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,567	7,441	4·75
45-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	110	599	5·45
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	59,681	148,094	2·48

* Includes issue to present confinement and all previous issue to existing union.

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1965 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1965

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	
Under 20 ..	643	115	3	..	..	..	..	761
20-24 ..	2,770	6,566	596	26	8	1	..	9,967
25-29 ..	704	9,138	8,679	795	61	7	..	19,384
30-34 ..	100	2,316	7,268	4,588	561	42	2	14,877
35-39 ..	22	463	2,158	3,948	2,522	216	9	9,338
40-44 ..	5	57	333	988	1,662	715	23	3,783
45-49 ..	..	19	53	174	433	428	43	1,150
50 and over ..	..	5	24	72	129	158	33	421
Married Mothers	4,244	18,679	19,114	10,591	5,376	1,567	110	59,681

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1965 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1965

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
15-19..	39	64	122	189	317	600	771	291	108	157	106	88	445	67	10	..	1	3,375
20-24..	26	51	65	100	223	454	654	326	302	737	621	487	3,288	1,557	593	202	89	9,775
25-29..	9	19	13	21	37	59	70	52	139	249	205	173	1,171	879	578	401	657	4,732
30-34..	5	9	5	7	6	14	26	23	21	76	61	59	328	163	106	87	384	1,380
35-39..	1	3	4	6	7	5	10	8	16	28	13	17	123	57	28	32	162	520
40-44..	..	2	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	2	4	6	19	16	9	8	52	126
45-49..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	9
Total	80	148	209	324	592	1,134	1,535	701	586	1,249	1,010	830	5,374	2,739	1,325	731	1,350	19,917

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 1961 to 1965 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS*

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets and Quadruplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1961	713	8†	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51
1963	776	6	782	12·05
1964	719	4	723	11·25
1965	639	12	651	10·35

* Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.

† Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1961 to 1965, mothers of twins were one in 90 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 7,676, and mothers of all multiple births one in 89 mothers.

The following tables show the number of ex-nuptial births and the percentage of ex-nuptial births to total births in each State and Territory in Australia in the years 1961 to 1965 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Terri-tory	Aus-tralian Capital Terri-tory	Aus-tralia
1961.. ..	4,575	2,706	2,445	1,026	959	404	120	34	12,269
1962.. ..	4,771	2,954	2,470	1,017	1,005	472	101	23	12,813
1963.. ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454
1964.. ..	5,427	3,402	2,898	1,239	1,311	502	103	43	14,925
1965.. ..	5,700	3,245	3,202	1,310	1,439	471	102	62	15,531

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Terri-tory	Aus-tralian Capital Terri-tory	Aus-tralia
1961.. ..	5·30	4·11	6·67	4·58	5·62	4·50	13·67	1·96	5·11
1962.. ..	5·58	4·48	6·92	4·76	5·89	5·31	10·93	1·26	5·40
1963.. ..	5·74	4·69	7·41	4·96	7·11	5·43	11·87	1·90	5·71
1964.. ..	6·74	5·23	8·29	5·94	7·86	6·08	11·31	2·20	6·51
1965.. ..	7·30	5·11	9·54	6·27	8·89	6·25	11·16	2·87	6·97

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
12 .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..
13	1	2	4	4	1
14	18	15	9	15	20
15	41	68	73	67	80
16	131	128	150	209	167
17	180	196	239	295	276
18	238	263	279	350	376
19	209	253	289	325	335
20	221	225	241	280	282
21–24	539	594	645	671	673
25–29	403	480	461	500	416
30–34	378	356	325	320	303
35–39	229	253	243	249	204
40–44	76	82	73	79	80
45 and over ..	5	9	5	7	5
Total	2,669	2,924	3,037	3,371	3,218

Adoption of Children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption is contained in the Adoption of Children Act.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1961	772	806
1962	840	767
1963	834	780
1964	995	895
1965	1,005	946

Legitimations Registered

Until the operation of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, on 1st 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 506 in the year 1965.

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 1961 to 1965 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1961 ..	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962 ..	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894
1964 ..	39,487	27,548	14,523	8,906	6,429	3,174	164	363	100,594
1965 ..	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory†	Australian Capital Territory†	Australia
1961 ..	8·95	8·37	8·42	8·06	7·77	7·89	4·9	3·3	8·47
1962 ..	9·26	8·64	8·56	8·32	7·69	7·99	5·3	3·3	8·70
1963 ..	9·19	8·81	8·50	8·13	7·73	7·74	5·6	4·3	8·69
1964 ..	9·58	8·80	9·16	8·63	8·14	8·64	5·2	4·5	9·03
1965 ..	9·28	8·74	8·78	8·34	7·78	8·24	4·7	4·0	8·78

* Subject to revision.

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

Causes of Death*Classification*

The Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in classifying causes of death in 1950.

The Revision introduced international rules for a uniform method of selecting the underlying cause of death to be tabulated if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate.

The adoption of the 1948 revision affected the comparability of statistics for years prior to 1950 with those for 1950 and subsequent years.

The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1965, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the proportion of total deaths from each cause, and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES,
1965**

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	001-008	99	0.35	31
2. Tuberculosis—Other Forms	010-019	7	0.02	2
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020-029	27	0.10	8
8. Diphtheria	055	1	§	§
9. Whooping Cough	056	2	0.01	1
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	4	0.01	1
14. Measles	085	5	0.02	2
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	82	0.29	26
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,605	5.73	500
Lung	162, 163	662	2.36	206
Breast	170	388	1.39	121
Genital Organs	171-179	608	2.17	190
Urinary Organs	180,181	190	0.67	59
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ..	204	167	0.60	52
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	787	2.81	245
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	52	0.18	16
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	525	1.88	164
21. Anaemias	290-293	87	0.31	27
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330-334	3,853	13.74	1,201
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	23	0.08	7
24. Rheumatic Fever	400-402	5	0.02	2
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	229	0.82	71
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	7,611	27.15	2,373
{ Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,110	3.96	346
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430-434	962	3.43	300
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	440-443	366	1.31	114

For footnotes see page 153.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1965—
continued

Cause of Death*	International List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	238	0.85	74
30. Influenza	480-483	55	0.19	17
31. Pneumonia	490-493	929	3.32	290
32. Bronchitis	500-502	682	2.43	213
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540, 541	162	0.58	51
34. Appendicitis	550-553	16	0.05	5
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	134	0.48	42
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	98	0.35	31
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	169	0.61	53
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590-594	201	0.71	63
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	114	0.41	36
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	23	0.08	7
41. Congenital Malformations	750-759	318	1.14	99
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760-762	362	1.29	113
43. Infections of the Newborn	763-768	38	0.13	12
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769-776	260	0.93	81
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780-795	109	0.39	34
46. { General Arteriosclerosis	450	804	2.87	251
{ Other Diseases of Circulatory System	451-468	329	1.17	103
{ Other Diseases of Respiratory System	470-475, 510-527	321	1.15	100
{ All Other Diseases	Residual	1,207	4.30	376
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810-E835	907	3.24	283
48. All Other Accidents	E800-E802 E840-E962	712	2.54	222
49. Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury	E963, E970-E979	345	1.23	108
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964, E965, E980-E999	41	0.15	13
Total All Causes .. .. .	..	28,031	100.00	8,739

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1965 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 6. Dysentery, All Forms (045-048), 7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (050, 051), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108), 16. Malaria (110-117).

† 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

‡ 140-148, 160, 161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

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

Deaths in 1965 comprised 15,453 males and 12,578 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1965, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1965

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	Under 1 Year	1,109	100·0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	234	21·1	234	100·0
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	219	19·7	318	68·9
774-776	Immaturity	152	13·7	152	100·0
760, 761	Birth injuries	128	11·5	128	100·0
180-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	94	8·5	1,685	5·6
	Other causes	282	25·5	..	..
	1-4 years	231	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths ..	77	33·3	2,005	3·8
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	28	12·1	1,685	1·7
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	24	10·4	318	7·5
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	20	8·7	4,407	0·5
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases ..	12	5·1	227	5·3
	Other causes	70	30·4	..	..
	5-14 years	214	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths ..	100	46·7	2,005	5·0
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	41	19·1	4,407	0·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	15	7·0	1,685	0·9
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	13	6·1	318	4·1
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	8	3·8	10,283	0·1
	Other causes	37	17·3	..	..
	15-19 years	237	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths ..	166	70·0	2,005	8·3
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	21	8·9	4,407	0·5
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	12	5·0	318	3·8
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	7	3·0	1,685	0·4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	6	2·5	10,283	†
	Other causes	25	10·6	..	..
	20-24 years	254	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths ..	169	66·5	2,005	8·4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	21	8·3	4,407	0·5
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	7	2·7	10,283	0·1
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	7	2·7	1,685	0·4
240-245	Allergic Disorders	7	2·7	149	4·7
	Other causes	43	17·0	..	..
	25-34 years	447	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths ..	210	46·9	2,005	10·5
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	67	15·0	4,407	1·6
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	37	8·3	10,283	0·4
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	20	4·5	3,853	0·5
240-245	Allergic Disorders	11	2·4	149	7·4
	Other causes	102	22·9	..	..

*Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

† Less than 0·1.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1965—
continued

International List Numbers	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	35-44 years	972	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	248	25·5	2,005	12·4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	235	24·1	10,283	2·3
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	222	22·9	4,407	5·0
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	58	5·9	3,853	1·5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	36	3·8	1,685	2·2
	Other causes	173	17·8	..	..
	45-54 years	2,234	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	785	35·1	10,283	7·6
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	550	24·6	4,407	12·5
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	256	11·5	2,005	12·8
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	180	8·0	3,853	4·7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	82	3·7	1,685	4·9
	Other causes	381	17·1	..	..
	55-64 years	4,191	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	1,793	42·7	10,283	17·4
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	927	22·2	4,407	21·0
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	409	9·7	3,853	10·6
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	214	5·1	2,005	10·7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	198	4·7	1,685	11·8
	Other causes	650	15·6	..	..
	65-74 years	7,172	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	3,084	43·0	10,283	30·0
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	1,348	18·7	4,407	30·6
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	983	13·8	3,853	25·5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	390	5·4	1,685	23·1
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	208	2·9	2,005	10·4
	Other causes	1,159	16·2	..	..
	75 years and over	10,970	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	4,324	39·4	10,283	42·0
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2,190	19·9	3,853	56·8
140-205	*Cancer (all forms)	1,188	10·9	4,407	27·0
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza ..	819	7·4	1,685	48·6
450-452	Diseases of the arteries	733	6·7	1,029	71·2
	Other causes	1,716	15·7	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1965 was 106, the rate per million of mean population being 33.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1965 numbered 99 and equalled a rate of 31 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 1965, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 93 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 75 males and 24 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1965, five males and five females were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 507 to 509.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared on pages 493 to 495 of the Victorian Year Book 1954-58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937-38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths). There were no cases of poliomyelitis reported during 1965 and no deaths from acute poliomyelitis were registered during the year, but one male and one female died from late effects of acute poliomyelitis.

Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there has been a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date. (See pages 246-247 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.)

Malignant Neoplasms

Since 1950, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia. These were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1965 numbered 4,407 and represented a rate of 1,373 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,378 in 1964, 1,430 in 1963, 1,368 in 1962, and 1,366 in 1961.

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					
			1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
MALES								
Under 5	..	..	0·73	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11	1·06
5- 9	..	..	0·25	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98	0·85
10-14	..	..	0·16	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69	0·59
15-19	..	..	0·15	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93	0·95
20-24	..	..	0·71	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27	0·86
25-34	..	..	9·96	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32	1·34
35-44	..	..	3·16	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01	3·93
45-54	..	..	16·03	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25	14·54
55-64	..	..	36·36	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99	41·16
65-74	..	..	74·15	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41	90·40
75 and over	..	..	88·40	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06	161·58
All Ages	..	..	8·50	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76	14·15
FEMALES								
Under 5	..	..	0·19	0·39	0·38	0·48	1·37	1·04
5- 9	..	..	0·10	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·60	0·92
10-14	..	..	0·27	0·05	0·08	0·40	0·71	0·64
15-19	..	..	0·44	0·15	0·17	0·04	0·49	0·66
20-24	..	..	0·41	0·30	0·39	0·60	0·56	0·99
25-34	..	..	1·39	1·28	1·57	1·75	1·81	1·88
35-44	..	..	7·26	6·61	6·00	6·23	6·14	5·76
45-54	..	..	17·87	19·14	17·31	16·47	16·46	15·02
55-64	..	..	38·03	34·48	35·82	33·40	30·93	30·20
65-74	..	..	61·66	63·05	61·17	61·44	59·38	50·34
75 and over	..	..	86·19	92·86	106·19	111·49	117·02	103·68
All Ages	..	..	8·76	9·63	12·00	14·50	14·16	13·12

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-one per cent. of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1965 were at ages 45 years and over.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1965, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1965

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148)	{ M	..	5	27	28	60
	{ F	..	1	9	20	30
Oesophagus (150)	{ M	..	1	22	38	61
	{ F	..	..	6	28	34
Stomach (151)	{ M	..	13	76	171	260
	{ F	..	5	35	150	190
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	{ M	2	13	66	143	224
	{ F	..	14	74	242	330
Rectum (154)	{ M	..	6	34	67	107
	{ F	..	4	19	59	82
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	{ M	..	24	260	302	586
	{ F	..	4	30	42	76
Breast (170)	{ M	..	..	2	2	4
	{ F	..	38	165	181	384
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	1	18	49	39	107
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	..	2	23	40	65
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	2	15	63	51	131
Prostate (177)	M	1	..	25	243	269
Kidney (180)	{ M	..	2	20	21	43
	{ F	4	1	9	20	34
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	{ M	..	3	18	55	76
	{ F	..	..	5	32	37
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	{ M	11	4	40	6	61
	{ F	8	11	26	11	56
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	{ M	18	14	35	39	106
	{ F	19	9	13	20	61
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	{ M	9	21	52	43	125
	{ F	3	5	31	68	107
All Other and Unspecified Sites	{ M	20	40	143	191	394
	{ F	7	16	100	184	307
Total	{ M	61	146	820	1,349	2,376
	{ F	44	143	657	1,187	2,031

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1965, diabetes was responsible for 210 male and 315 female deaths, representing a rate of 164 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 162 in 1964, 149 in 1963, 150 in 1962, and 152 in 1961.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1965, 1,584 male and 2,269 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,201 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 154 and 155 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 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 VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1965**

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	21	19	16	8	4	68
	F	26	25	22	17	11	101
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	24	53	144	270	379	870
	F	15	60	120	308	733	1,236
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	1	12	53	152	283	501
	F	4	7	38	160	526	735
Spasm of Cerebral Arteries (333)	M	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334)	M	..	3	8	27	105	143
	F	..	1	8	39	149	197
Total	M	46	87	221	459	771	1,584
	F	45	93	188	524	1,419	2,269

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1965, there were 10,278 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 229 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 8,721 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 962 to other diseases of the heart, and 366 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of

these causes in 1965 represented a rate of 3,204 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 154 and 155 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. At ages 75 years and over, deaths from this cause in 1965 accounted for 39 per cent. of all deaths.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1965 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN
VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1965

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic Fever with Heart Involvement (401)	{ M	4	..	..	..	..	4
	{ F	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416) ..	{ M	16	17	23	20	7	83
	{ F	23	17	48	38	20	146
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	{ M	166	533	1,154	1,581	1,344	4,778
	{ F	22	117	358	946	1,390	2,833
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	{ M	23	30	59	99	295	506
	{ F	8	16	22	80	478	604
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	{ M	12	22	64	120	266	484
	{ F	11	13	35	92	327	478
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	{ M	5	13	18	61	62	159
	{ F	6	7	12	47	135	207
Total	{ M	226	615	1,318	1,881	1,974	6,014
	{ F	71	170	475	1,203	2,350	4,269

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1965, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,987 which represented a rate of 620 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1965, 55 were due to influenza, 120 to lobar pneumonia, 663 to broncho-pneumonia, 146 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 682 to bronchitis, nine to empyema and abscess of lung, six to pleurisy, 43 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 38 to bronchiectasis, and 225 to other diseases.

The 55 deaths from influenza in 1965 represented a rate of 17 per million of the mean population. Fifty-eight per cent. of the deaths were of persons over 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1965, there were 448 male and 339 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 245 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1965 were: 162 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, four from gastritis and duodenitis, 16 from appendicitis, 134 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 94 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 169 from cirrhosis of the liver, 77 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 131 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1965, there were 546 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 170 per million of the mean population. In 1965, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 201 deaths, infections of the kidney for 145, calculi of the urinary system for 20, hyperplasia of prostate for 114, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 66.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria registered in 1965 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of the total deaths. Accidents were the most frequent cause of death in every age group after the first year and under the age of 45 years, and accounted for 34 per cent. of all deaths between these ages.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1965

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	14	2	16
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	669	238	907
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	8	5	13
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	17	1	18
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	3	..	3
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	25	29	54
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	10	11	21
E900-E904	Accidental falls	99	203	302
E912	Accident caused by machinery	16	..	16
E914	Accident caused by electric current	11	1	12
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	32	16	48
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	1	1	2
E919	Accident caused by firearm	18	3	21
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	6	5	11
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects .. ..	..	..	..
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	2	1	3
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	65	28	93
E935	Lightning .. ..	..	..	..
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	} All other accidental causes	55	24	79
	Total	1,051	568	1,619

For the five years 1961 to 1965, female deaths from accidents were 32 per cent. of total accidental deaths.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, were as follows for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year		Number of Motor Vehicles on Register at 30th June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
			Number*	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1961	.. ..	844,737	816	9.7	279
1962	.. ..	876,633	824	9.4	276
1963	.. ..	931,543	827	8.9	271
1964	.. ..	989,985	832	8.4	266
1965	.. ..	1,049,814	907	8.6	283

* Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 238, 247, 260, 254, and 238 respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1965 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 957, as against 895 in 1964, 886 in 1963, 893 in 1962, and 875 in 1961.

During the years 1964 and 1965, deaths connected with transport represented 59 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1965, registrations of deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 233 males and 112 females. These deaths represented a rate of 108 per million of the population as compared with 104 in 1964, 119 in 1963, 116 in 1962, and 93 in 1961.

Of the 233 male deaths in 1965, 68 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 54 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 65 of the 112 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1965 was 35 (20 males and 15 females).

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

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 152–156.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885–89 to 18 in 1961–65 (a reduction of 86 per cent.). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only fourteen would have died in the latter.

The reduction has been assisted by various Health Acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the provision of a pure water supply. The passing of the *Midwives Act* 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare Movement in 1917 coincided with and, to a large degree, accounted for a reduction of the rate since that time.

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 1961 to 1965 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1961 ..	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962 ..	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607
1964 ..	1,634	1,098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4,367
1965 ..	1,492	1,109	598	385	352	125	23	34	4,118

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1961 ..	20·8	17·8	20·0	20·0	19·7	16·8	23·9	15·6	19·54
1962 ..	21·4	18·5	21·1	19·1	22·3	20·7	40·0	17·6	20·41
1963 ..	19·9	18·9	20·1	18·7	20·4	17·9	31·4	19·0	19·55
1964 ..	20·3	16·9	19·2	19·0	19·7	20·1	32·9	21·0	19·06
1965 ..	19·1	17·5	17·8	18·4	21·7	16·6	25·2	15·8	18·48

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death-rates for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1961 to 1965, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		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
1961	719	17·4	454	18·4	1,173	17·8
1962	774	18·6	445	18·3	1,219	18·5
1963	791	18·9	451	18·8	1,242	18·9
1964	688	16·4	410	17·7	1,098	16·9
1965	721	17·2	388	17·9	1,109	17·5

NOTE.—Births and deaths are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time. In 1964, the rate was 16·9, the lowest on record.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910–14 to 12·1 in 1961–65. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11·1 in 1910–14 to 1·6 in 1961–65, a decrease of 86 per cent., and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41·2 to 4·3, 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 1961-1965. In 1965 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 63 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

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		
1961 ..	12.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	17.8	19.4	16.2
1962 ..	12.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	18.5	20.8	16.0
1963 ..	13.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	18.9	21.3	16.4
1964 ..	11.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	16.9	18.8	14.8
1965 ..	11.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	17.5	19.2	15.6

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1965

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 ..	414	54	52	57	46	623
Rate* ..	12.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	19.2
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	66.45	8.67	8.35	9.15	7.38	100.00
Females—						
Number ..	286	53	43	42	62	486
Rate* ..	9.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	15.6
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	58.85	10.90	8.85	8.64	12.76	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 1961-65 exceeded the female rate by 26 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female infant deaths by 835 and male births were 9,523 in excess of female births.

In 1965, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 483 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 44 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 219, or 20 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 64 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1965 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

From 1950, infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classification, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1965**

Cause of Death*	Deaths 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	Total under One Year
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (1-138) ..	1	..	6	4	6	17
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) ..	..	..	17	27	22	66
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) ..	..	..	3	1	7	11
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	99	34	37	29	20	219
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	45	8	..	..	..	53
(b) With Immaturity ..	70	5	..	..	..	75
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	42	3	1	3	2	51
(b) With Immaturity ..	172	10	1	..	..	183
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	10	4	..	..	..	14
(b) With Immaturity ..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	3	..	..	..	3
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	1	4	3	..	..	8
(b) With Immaturity ..	1	2	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	38	5	1	1	3	48
(b) With Immaturity ..	60	7	..	..	..	67
Immaturity Unqualified (776) ..	143	2	..	..	..	145
All Other Diseases ..	12	12	24	31	40	119
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	3	1	2	3	8	17
Total All Causes ..	700	107	95	99	108	1,109

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

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown on page 506 of the Victorian Year Book 1954-58.

Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. For registration purposes, a stillborn child means "any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 2 lb. 12 oz."

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1961 to 1965 :—

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)
1961 ..	885	13.25	887	13.28	1,772	26.54	2,058	30.82
1962 ..	775	11.63	934	14.01	1,709	25.64	1,994	29.91
1963 ..	792	11.92	977	14.70	1,769	26.63	2,034	30.61
1964 ..	771	11.72	840	12.77	1,611	24.50	1,869	28.42
1965 ..	747	11.62	807	12.55	1,554	24.17	1,856	28.87

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	22	9	24	8	6
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	9	5	4	4	..
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	48	41	28	79	72
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother	76	39	37	40	14
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	3	2	2	3	4
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	397	322	389	342	326
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	12	5	3	18	34
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus	85	79	95	83	89
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	233	273	210	194	202
	Total	885	775	792	771	747

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 1961 to 1965 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year						Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1961	..	..	..	..	..	7,923	24,500	32.34
1962	..	..	..	..	..	8,425	25,847	32.60
1963	..	..	..	..	..	8,782	26,920	32.62
1964	..	..	..	..	..	9,832	27,548	35.69
1965	..	..	..	..	..	9,857	28,031	35.16

Part 4

WAGES, 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.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Public Service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the New South Wales coal mining industry.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act ; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and, in certain circumstances, awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is limited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia.

* Formerly Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organization, 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, &c., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organizations 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, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In Victoria, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have been adopted for State awards and agreements by the Wages Boards.

Wages Boards in Victoria

(1) *General*.—In each State, industrial tribunals have been established to regulate and arbitrate in industrial matters. In Victoria this function is carried out by Wages Boards which are set up for specific industries or occupations. A General Wages Board operates for industries where there is no special Wages Board.

The Wages Board method of fixing wages and of settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria and was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch of it. Each Board consists of an even number of members and a chairman. Originally, each Board was composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, with a qualification that each representative should be actively engaged in the trade concerned. However, under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, this qualification was modified to permit a paid officer of any corporation, public body, or association of employers being nominated as one of the members to represent employers and, if such officer is appointed, then one of the representatives of the employees on that Board shall likewise be an officer of the trade union concerned.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 requires that every Wages Board shall, in determining wages rates or piecework prices, take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 gives Wages Boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as 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) Work days and hours of work ;
- (b) pay, wages, and reward ;

- (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 organization, association or body.

(2) *Board of Reference and Appeals Court.*—A Wages Board has power to set up a Board of Reference to deal with any dispute of fact (but not of law) which may arise concerning a determination. The decision of the Board of Reference has the same force and effect as a Wages Board determination.

Appeals against the determination of a Wages Board or against the decision of a Board of Reference may be made to the Industrial Appeals Court. Such appeals must be made by the employer's or employee's organization or by a majority of the employer or employee representatives on the Board concerned. In addition, any person may apply to the Supreme Court to have a determination quashed on grounds of illegality.

On 31st December, 1965, there were 237 Wages Boards existing or authorized.

(3) *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 authorizes the Minister to refer, under appropriate circumstances, the determination of a Wages Board to the Court.

(4) *Determination by the Industrial Appeals Court.*—The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1965* provides that where a matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards the Minister may refer the matter to the Industrial Appeals Court. The aim of the amendment is to remove the necessity to convene industrial meetings of the Boards in such cases.

(5) *Abolition of Trade Holidays.*—The *Labour and Industry Act 1965* removed from the principal Act the section which empowered the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of any Wages Board, to make a regulation fixing a day as a holiday in a certain trade. The former statutory requirement was that a shop be closed on the day and in the area to which the regulation applied.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965 defines an industrial dispute to be dealt with under that Act as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organization is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1964 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State.”

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by an Act assented to on 30th June, 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and four other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a president, not less than two deputy presidents, a senior commissioner, not less than five commissioners and a number of conciliators. Judges of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were made either members of the Commonwealth Industrial Court or presidential members of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Conciliation Commissioners became non-presidential members of the Commission.

A fuller treatment of the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems is given in the *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 462 to 466.

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 recognized 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 8th September, 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January, 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards met and incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation*. The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Average Weekly Hours of Work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK: ADULT MALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry Group†	Hours of Work			Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)		
	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1965	31st March, 1939	31st March, 1948	31st December, 1965
Mining and Quarrying ..	44·34	40·52	40·00	111·0	101·4	100·1
Manufacturing ..	44·19	40·05	39·99	110·6	100·2	100·1
Building and Construction ..	44·18	40·00	40·00	110·6	100·1	100·1
Railway Services ..	43·96	39·97	39·96	110·0	100·0	100·0
Road and Air Transport ..	46·70	40·10	40·00	116·9	100·4	100·1
Communication ..	44·00	40·00	40·00	110·1	100·1	100·1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	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, &c. ..	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

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 505.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring.

**VICTORIA—WEIGHTED AVERAGE STANDARD WEEKLY
HOURS OF WORK : ADULT FEMALES : INDUSTRY
GROUPS***

Industry Group	Hours of Work	Index Numbers (Base : Australia : 1954 = 100†)
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	39·87	100·5
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	40·00	100·8
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	40·00	100·8
Other Manufacturing	39·94	100·7
All Manufacturing Groups	39·97	100·8
Transport and Communication	37·94	95·6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40·00	100·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	39·25	98·9
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	39·94	100·7
All Industry Groups‡	39·81	100·4

* The above weighted average standard weekly hours and index numbers are applicable for the period March, 1951, to December, 1965, as there has been no change in weighted average standard hours for females during this period.

† Base : Weighted average for Australia 1954 = 100.

‡ Excludes Rural.

Annual Leave

The Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18th April, 1963, and granted three weeks annual leave. This applied to employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30th November, 1963. A fuller treatment of this topic is given in the Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 436 and 437.

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.

(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 11th May, 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11th May, 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1st 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	
1961	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471
1962	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606
1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963
1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567
1965	207	118,504	3,264	121,768	214,257

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† Persons thrown 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†										
1961	..	..	..	44	19	23	3	2	91
1962	..	..	..	99	17	41	7	2	166
1963	..	..	..	84	21	69	4	2	180
1964	..	..	..	96	24	72	7	7	206
1965	..	..	..	108	22	60	8	9	207
WORKERS INVOLVED										
1961	..	..	..	31,438	8,178	9,532	554	3,045	52,747
1962	..	..	..	31,959	2,583	35,378	3,136	189	73,245
1963	..	..	..	50,566	6,546	29,311	332	1,223	87,978
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
WORKING DAYS LOST										
1961	..	..	..	34,367	24,044	10,624	376	3,060	72,471
1962	..	..	..	66,830	6,764	24,294	2,605	113	100,606
1963	..	..	..	117,377	20,708	33,727	292	859	172,963
1964	..	..	210	237,556	22,981	49,374	45,164	4,282	359,567
1965	..	..	..	111,610	10,176	48,936	22,565	21,570	214,257
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
\$'000										
1961	..	..	..	260.8	237.4	85.0	5.0	21.4	609.6
1962	..	..	..	552.8	58.8	206.4	18.6	0.6	837.2
1963	..	..	..	1,016.6	192.6	291.2	2.6	7.0	1,510.0
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

* Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

† An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group is counted once only, and is included in the group which had the largest number of workers involved.

Labour Organizations

Registration

(1) *Under Trade Union Acts.*—The Commonwealth Year Book of 1953 (No. 39, p. 448) gives some information on the registration of trade unions under the Trade Union Acts. In general, this section indicates that the available information is inadequate for statistical purposes.

(2) *Under Victorian State Industrial Legislation.*—In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier, but the unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act* 1958 still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

(3) *Under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.*—Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization 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 organizations 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 1965, the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 67. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1965 was 155, with a membership of 1,779,100 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 31st December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organizations. The affairs of single organizations 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
					%	%	%
1961	156	385·8	101·0	486·8	58	36	51
1962	155	393·7	104·3	498·0	57	36	51
1963	154	401·3	113·6	514·9	56	38	51
1964	157	410·3	115·5	525·8	56	37	50
1965	156	418·0	119·8	537·8	56	37	50

The following table shows the number of unions and membership classified by industry groups at the end of each of the years 1964 and 1965. 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	1964		1965	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
		('000)		('000)
Agriculture, Grazing, &c. ..	2	11·1	2	11·0
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	10	80·7	9	83·7
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	5	53·3	5	55·3
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	14	24·6	14	24·4
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	3	9·2	3	9·2
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	6	16·9	6	17·2
Other Manufacturing ..	15	34·7	15	34·5
Total Manufacturing ..	53	219·5	52	224·3
Building and Construction ..	10	36·5	10	37·8
Railway and Tramway Services ..	5	25·1	5	25·2
Road and Air Transport ..	7	17·8	7	18·9
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7	7·9	7	8·0
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	9	28·5	9	29·7
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	3	17·5	3	17·9
Public Authority (n.e.i.), &c.* ..	39	98·8	38	102·3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c. ..	8	13·9	9	14·3
Other Industries† ..	14	49·5	14	48·5
Total	157	525·8	156	537·8

* Includes Communication and Municipal, &c.

† Includes Mining and Quarrying and Community and Business Services.

Central Labour Organizations

Delegate organizations, 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 1965 there were in Victoria nine trades and labour councils and 282 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 in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 473 to 476.

Industrial Safety

Introductory

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realized that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community. Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines : (1) to make the working environment safer ; (2) to educate people to work more safely ; and (3) to have recourse to law where appropriate.

The first Factories Act dealing with industrial safety in Victoria was that of 1885, which provided for the registration of factories, and required that they be supplied with adequate ventilation, sanitation, and fire escapes, &c. It also provided that dangerous machinery should be guarded and that Inspectors of Factories and Shops be appointed. Several departments and authorities now have particular statutory responsibilities for particular aspects of industrial safety, but the general responsibility lies with the Department of Labour and Industry through the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 and associated legislation.

Safety Regulation and Inspection

The most important Acts and Regulations touching industrial safety are set out below, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case.

(1) *Department of Labour and Industry*.—Under the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, the Minister has a general responsibility for measures relating to industrial safety, health, and welfare. The Act and Regulations require that factory building plans be approved by the Department and that factories be registered. For these purposes standards of accommodation, ventilation, lighting, sanitation, fire escapes, fire services and such like are prescribed. The use of certain dangerous or injurious processes is prohibited, and the employment of females or young persons in certain processes is prohibited. Dangerous parts of machinery used in factories or in building construction, and of stationary power-driven machinery used on any land, are to be guarded and, in some cases, specific guards are prescribed. The use or operation of certain types of equipment is restricted. First-aid equipment is to be maintained, and lost-time accidents are to be reported to the Department and are subject to investigation. Detailed safety measures are contained in Regulations made under the Act which are subject to constant revision. Offenders against the law are liable to be prosecuted. The field work is carried out by the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The installation and use of mechanical lifting gear is subject to particularly detailed control under the *Lifts and Cranes Act 1959*, and a Lifts and Cranes Inspectorate has been established for the purpose.

The *Boilers Inspection Act 1958* requires the certification of steam boilers and air and gas receivers, regulates their use, and provides for regular inspection by the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspectorate.

(2) *Department of Mines*.—The safe working of mines (including quarries and sand pits) and mining machinery is the subject of regulation under the *Mines Act 1958* and inspection by the Mines and Machinery Inspectorate. The *Explosives Act 1960* regulates the manufacture, transport, storage, and sale of explosives, and provides for the investigation of explosions. There is an Explosives Inspectorate for this purpose.

(3) *Department of Chief Secretary*.—The *Workers Compensation Act 1958* establishes the Workers Compensation Board and the State Accident Insurance Office (both referred to on pages 183 to 185 of this Year Book). Administration of the Explosives Branch was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Mines Department from 1st July, 1965.

(4) *Department of Health*.—Under the *Health Act 1958*, the Division of Industrial Hygiene is concerned with the regulation of the use of poisonous and deleterious substances, the control of harmful gases, &c., and generally with the medical and chemical aspects of industrial health.

(5) *Department of Local Government*.—Under the *Local Government Act 1958*, the Uniform Building Regulations prescribe standards of building construction, some of which relate to safety, and other regulations prescribe conditions for the storage of inflammable oils. These are administered by municipal councils. The *Local Government (Scaffolding Inspection) Act 1960* established a Scaffolding Regulations Committee to supervise the inspection of scaffolding by municipal inspectors, specifications for scaffolding and gear being prescribed by regulation under the Act.

(6) *State Electricity Commission*.—Under the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, there are Electric Wiring Regulations regulating electrical installations, which are subject to supervision by S.E.C. inspectors.

Safety Promotion and Education

Governmental Authorities

Legislative regulation and inspection aim at securing minimum safety conditions in particular fields. Promotional and educational activities aim at inducing all concerned to strive for maximum safety conditions. The Department of Labour and Industry and other governmental authorities have pursued such activities for many years, but in recent years they have been given much more prominence.

Within the Department of Labour and Industry there is a small unit (the Industrial Safety Bureau) through which the Department's safety promotional, advisory, and educational services are developed. The Bureau was established in 1960 and now provides a technical reference library, a lecture and film service, a safety training service, and other facilities. This work is done in conjunction with the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

The *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960 provided for the appointment of a representative council to act in a consultative capacity to the Minister. The Council was established at the end of 1960 and has continued to submit suggestions to the Minister.

Voluntary Agencies

For some years the Standards Association of Australia, through its Safety Standards Co-ordinating Committee, has been engaged in the production of standards in the safety field. Since 1960 standards have been published on Woodworking Machinery, Respiratory Protection, Industrial Safety Helmets, the Minimizing of Fire Explosion Hazards from the Use of Flammable Medical Agents, and Abrasive Wheels.

The National Safety Council has been active for some years in industrial safety promotional work, and during 1960 greatly expanded these activities, following the formation of an advisory committee of industrialists. The Council now provides services such as posters, lectures, training courses, plant surveys, &c.

The Safety Engineering Society of Australasia, originally established in Victoria as an association of professional safety officers, now has branches in all States and New Zealand.

Since 1960 the Department of Labour and Industry has sponsored the formation of District Safety Groups in the major industrial areas of Melbourne, and the safety group system now covers the whole of the Metropolitan District and extends to Dandenong. The Department is represented on each group by a member of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate.

Industrial Safety Conventions

The Government has sponsored six industrial safety conventions in Melbourne and provincial cities since 1956. The most recent was held at Geelong in 1966.

Industrial Accidents

In order to obtain, for the first time, official statistics on industrial accidents in Victoria, the Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957 to require insurers to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim was still unclosed at the end of that time. It was decided to restrict the collection in the initial years to fatal cases, and to those in which the worker was incapacitated for a period of one week or more.

The tables which follow in this section have been confined to accidents involving males and provide a summary of the results of the collection during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64. Similar information in respect of females is available but has not been included in this Year Book because of the small number involved—4,308 non-fatal accidents to females in 1963-64. Because of the method of collection used, the tables are also subject to certain restrictions and qualifications; these are summarized below, but, to conform to the tables, which relate only up to 1963-64, the qualifications listed are those existing prior to the 1965 amendments to the Workers Compensation Act referred to on page 183:—

- (a) Although the term “Industrial Accident” is used, the collection actually represents claims for workers compensation, and is subject to the limitations expressed by the Workers Compensation Act, e.g., persons in Commonwealth employment are excluded from the provisions of the Act.
- (b) The Act excludes from the definition of “Worker” any person employed whose remuneration exceeds \$4,000 per annum. Although some employers do insure against liability for employees whose income exceeds that amount, it is not mandatory to do so, and consequently some employees in this category will not be included in the tabulations.
- (c) Self-employed persons are also excluded from the provisions of the Act, and consequently industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in the statistics. This is likely to have greatest effect when considering figures for rural industries.
- (d) The Act provides for compensation for injury arising on the journey to or from employment, or during a recess period. Although reports of such claims have been received, they are excluded from the tables.
- (e) The 1946 Amendment to the Act, which provided compensation for any injury (or disease) arising out of or in the course of employment, removed to a large degree the necessity of proving a causal connexion between the employment and the injury (or disease), and as a result many more disease claims were made compensable. In an effort to provide, as reliably as possible, statistics on “accidents”, i.e., those events about which some specific preventive or remedial action may be taken, all disease claims have been excluded from the tables, unless the disease was precipitated or aggravated by some event of an accidental nature.

The following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for each of the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

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

Industry Group	Number of Accidents					
	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	8	1,992	8	1,868	5	1,700
Mining and Quarrying	1	285	2	212	1	150
Manufacturing	14	12,953	14	12,764	9	13,376
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary .. .. .	..	284	..	243	..	260
Building and Construction	9	3,947	7	3,606	13	3,816
Transport, Storage, and Communication	9	1,847	6	1,721	2	1,592
Commerce	3	3,531	7	3,530	4	3,879
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	1	1,352	4	1,281	3	1,441
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	1	727	..	732	1	801
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	19	4,629	9	4,073	18	5,198
Total	65	31,547	57	30,030	56	32,213

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 1961-62 to 1963-64 :—

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

Industry Group	Period of Incapacity (Weeks)			Costs of Claims (\$'000)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Primary	8,986	8,734	7,524	400	401	338
Mining and Quarrying	1,116	867	569	74	56	44
Manufacturing	48,524	47,234	48,403	2,858	2,832	3,015
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	1,163	1,109	928	70	45	54
Building and Construction	16,448	14,665	15,581	918	823	974
Transport, Storage, and Communication	7,158	6,356	6,172	334	267	287
Commerce	12,633	12,096	13,692	602	569	713
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	5,229	5,645	5,704	218	251	270
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	3,412	3,211	3,988	148	148	187
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	19,925	16,196	20,176	1,074	855	1,037
Total	124,594	116,113	122,737	6,696	6,248	6,918

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR,
1963-64

Industry Group	Accident Factor									Total
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, &c.*	Harmful Substances	Falling, Slipping	Stepping on Objects †	Falling Objects ‡	Handtools §	Other and Unspecified	
Primary.. ..	173	173	21	12	296	85	528	216	196	1,700
Mining and Quarrying ..	11	12	3	11	38	6	57	21	2	150
Manufacturing ..	2,480	275	499	118	2,293	677	5,555	1,097	382	13,376
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary ..	9	21	10	2	78	16	98	22	4	260
Building and Construction ..	261	113	64	12	1,056	226	1,524	438	122	3,816
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	67	167	7	3	490	66	709	44	39	1,592
Commerce ..	273	217	51	15	805	208	1,501	706	103	3,879
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i...	77	133	26	9	352	77	560	148	59	1,441
Amusement, Personal Service, &c. ..	45	29	38	6	208	37	211	50	177	801
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	225	485	115	18	1,476	262	1,744	520	353	5,198
Total	3,621	1,625	834	195	7,092	1,660	12,487	3,262	1,437	32,213

* 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 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1963-64

Industry Group	Site of Injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck*	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	
Primary.. ..	60	33	53	399	243	413	342	147	10	1,700
Mining and Quarrying ..	7	11	4	34	16	26	36	16	..	150
Manufacturing ..	331	406	265	3,408	1,553	4,197	1,775	1,388	53	13,376
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary ..	13	3	9	79	41	41	58	15	1	260
Building and Construction ..	121	96	109	1,023	460	906	730	356	15	3,816
Transport, Storage, and Communication ..	72	24	50	479	201	218	384	158	6	1,592
Commerce ..	119	70	101	965	495	1,251	596	277	5	3,879
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i...	35	34	44	464	166	286	274	131	7	1,441
Amusement, Personal Service, &c. ..	52	14	15	200	115	166	174	60	5	801
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	232	140	147	1,501	565	914	1,200	461	38	5,198
Total	1,042	831	797	8,552	3,855	8,418	5,569	3,009	140	32,213

* 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 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1963-64

Industry Group	Type of Injury											Total
	Contusions, Lacerations, &c.	Burns and Scalds	Bone Fractures	Dislocations	Sprains and Strains	Amputations	Concussion	Internal Injury	Effects of Poisons	Effects of Electricity	Other and Unspecified	
Primary	762	41	255	43	531	10	16	5	7	..	30	1,700
Mining and Quarrying ..	63	1	30	1	52	1	2	..	..	..	150	150
Manufacturing	5,567	709	1,928	260	4,504	139	59	24	22	20	144	13,376
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary	84	11	34	7	120	..	2	..	1	..	1	260
Building and Construction	1,529	92	581	95	1,401	24	17	15	2	6	54	3,816
Transport, Storage, and Communication	569	15	232	40	698	2	14	6	2	..	14	1,592
Commerce	1,783	94	437	112	1,349	19	30	17	2	3	33	3,879
Community Services, &c., and Government, n.e.i.	506	43	190	35	615	8	14	9	4	..	17	1,441
Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	277	43	161	21	260	3	16	7	3	1	9	801
Government, Semi-Government, Finance, and Other	1,902	142	642	130	2,198	28	65	10	20	12	49	5,198
Total	13,042	1,191	4,490	744	11,728	234	235	93	63	42	351	32,213

The table which follows shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and site of injury, for the year 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY SITE OF INJURY, 1963-64

Accident Factor	Site of Injury										Total
	Head	Eye	Neck†	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	Un-specified	Not Applicable	
Machinery	85	197	16	199	333	2,408	224	158	..	1	3,621
Vehicles	194	15	45	291	236	324	356	154	3	7	1,625
Electricity, &c.*	81	46	9	39	126	177	109	205	..	42	834
Harmful Substances	8	60	..	6	10	41	15	13	..	42	195
Falling, Slipping	236	5	222	1,888	1,088	450	2,816	385	2	..	7,092
Stepping on Objects*	110	18	14	103	329	362	482	240	..	2	1,660
Falling Objects*	182	141	400	5,280	1,217	2,691	976	1,599	..	1	12,487
Handtools*	70	137	24	413	388	1,782	272	176	..	..	3,262
Other and Unspecified	76	212	67	333	128	183	319	79	3	37	1,437
Total	1,042	831	797	8,552	3,855	8,418	5,569	3,009	8	132	32,213

* For footnotes see page 181.

† 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 1963-64 :—

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES : ACCIDENT FACTOR* BY AGE GROUP, 1963-64**

Accident Factor	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	475	978	790	699	502	177	3,621
Vehicles	158	439	394	290	257	87	1,625
Electricity, &c.* .. .	102	233	211	159	90	39	834
Harmful Substances .. .	13	49	42	43	32	16	195
Falling, Slipping .. .	521	1,471	1,791	1,589	1,226	494	7,092
Stepping on Objects* .. .	120	355	407	400	261	117	1,660
Falling Objects* .. .	813	2,701	3,264	2,875	2,128	706	12,487
Handtools*	424	920	766	597	424	131	3,262
Other and Unspecified .. .	132	370	388	263	201	83	1,437
Total	2,758	7,516	8,053	6,915	5,121	1,850	32,213

* For footnotes see page 181.

Workers Compensation

The first Workers Compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependants the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The *Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act 1965*, which was proclaimed to operate from 1st July, 1965, further increased benefits, but the definition of "injury" was amended to require employment to be a contributing factor before benefit is payable for any disease or for the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of any pre-existing injury or disease.

As the law now stands, any worker whose remuneration does not exceed \$6,000 a year, excluding overtime, is included, and such worker is also protected whilst travelling to and from work and during recess periods. The extent of the benefits is seen from the following summary :—

- (1) Where death results from the injury : If the worker leaves a widow or any children under sixteen years of age or any dependant wholly dependent on his earnings—the sum of \$9,000 plus \$200 for each such child. If the worker leaves dependants only partially dependent on his earnings, the amount of compensation shall be such sum (not exceeding \$9,000) as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.
- (2) Where total incapacity for work results from the injury : The compensation for total incapacity of an adult worker is a weekly payment during incapacity of \$20 in respect of the worker plus \$6 for his wife or relative standing in *loco parentis* to the children if the wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$2.50 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The total weekly payment in respect of the worker, his wife, and children is limited to his average weekly earnings or \$31 per week whichever is the lesser and the whole amount payable is limited to \$10,000 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.
- (3) Costs of medical, hospital, and other services : In addition to compensation payable for death or for incapacity, the employer is liable to pay the reasonable costs of all medical, hospital, and other treatment services necessitated through the injury, to an unlimited amount.

Compulsory Insurance

It is obligatory on every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act. The number of approved insurance companies at 30th June, 1965 was 129.

Insurers, and employers for whom a certificate of a Scheme of Compensation is in force, are required to furnish a statistical return to the Government Statist annually, and the following table shows

details of Workers Compensation business transacted during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

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	
1960-61 ..	1,838,378	28,922	573	193,598	18,060	25,512
1961-62 ..	1,850,370	27,214	534	187,953	19,716	27,132
1962-63 ..	1,933,160	28,020	544	196,076	20,482	29,420
1963-64 ..	2,118,939	29,859	628	209,044	22,480	32,233
1964-65 ..	2,382,194	34,539	613	221,474	22,815	34,823

The amount paid in claims during 1964-65, viz., \$22,815,000, was allocated as follows :—

A. Under Workers Compensation Act—					
(a) Compensation—				\$'000	\$'000
1. Weekly Compensation	..			7,632	
2. Lump Sum—Death	..	..		2,968	
3. Lump Sum—Maim	..	..		3,037	
					13,637
(b) Medical, &c., Services—					
1. Doctor	..	..	..	3,298	
2. Hospital	..	..	..	1,600	
3. Chemist or Registered Nurse	..			180	
4. Ambulance	..	..	..	107	
5. Other Curative, &c., Services	..			308	
					5,493
(c) Legal Costs, &c.	..	..	..		1,998
B. Under Other Acts and at Common Law, Damages, &c.					
	..	..	..		1,688
Total				..	22,815

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown on pages 688 to 690 of the Finance section of the Year Book. In that section Schemes of Compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Apprenticeship Commission

Under the *Apprenticeship Act* 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades.

The *Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act* 1965 increased the number of members of the Commission from seven to nine, thus giving representation to the Victorian Employers Federation. The Commission now comprises a Chairman, three representatives of the Chamber of Manufactures, one representative of the Victorian Employers Federation, and four representatives of the Trades Hall Council.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED*

Trade	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
BUILDING TRADES					
Plumbing and Gasfitting	1,754	1,709	1,799	1,860	1,962
Carpentry and Joinery	2,053	2,022	2,325	2,483	2,620
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting ..	366	338	409	399	422
Plastering	50	41	50	42	44
Fibrous Plastering	220	214	221	195	190
Bricklaying	121	115	131	136	151
Total Building, &c. ..	4,564	4,439	4,935	5,115	5,389
METAL TRADES					
Engineering	3,170	3,566	4,088	4,354	4,484
Electrical	2,250	2,179	2,528	2,670	2,818
Motor Mechanic	2,518	2,673	2,997	3,284	3,458
Moulding	92	83	113	119	116
Boilermaking and/or Steel Construction ..	569	586	663	710	741
Sheet Metal	294	345	412	426	420
Electroplating	12	16	26	32	33
Aircraft Mechanic	92	113	148	155	186
Radio Tradesman	204	248	270	302	322
Instrument Making and Repairing ..	107	126	147	148	178
Silverware and Silverplating	8	8	12	12	13
Vehicle Industry	918	896	1,160	1,264	1,406
Refrigeration Mechanic	103	119	131	110	121
Total Metal Trades ..	10,337	10,958	12,695	13,586	14,296
FOOD TRADES					
Breadmaking and Baking	56	63	66	58	63
Pastrycooking	64	80	83	76	82
Butchering and/or Small Goods Making ..	808	783	744	764	729
Cooking	53	81	97	112	131
Total Food Trades ..	981	1,007	990	1,010	1,005
MISCELLANEOUS					
Bootmaking	393	570	445	401	301
Printing	1,557	1,461	1,620	1,677	1,707
Hairdressing	1,616	1,695	1,830	1,874	1,937
Dental Mechanic	34	36	39	48	50
Watchmaking	26	21	25	32	36
Furniture	521	497	582	626	747
Glass .. ..	..	..	..	3	44
Total Miscellaneous ..	4,147	4,280	4,541	4,661	4,822
Total	20,029	20,684	23,161	24,372	25,512

* At 30th June.

Factories and Shops

Labour Legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th 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, by Regulations made under that Act, and the Factories and Shops Act which preceded it.

The general hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. 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 summarizes 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. Other shops have only partly restricted trading hours, and these include booksellers' and newsagents', fish and oyster, fruit and vegetable, and cooked meat shops. Petrol shops which may be open at prescribed times on every day of the week (including Sunday) may have extended hours of trading granted by permit, whilst bread, pastry and confectionery shops, flower shops, and retail plant nurseries may be open at any time.

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.

Owners of shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, including bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish and oyster, flower, fruit and vegetable, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, may sell the following goods, in addition to those normally stocked, without modification of trading hours: non-intoxicating beverages, butter, eggs, milk, cream, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers, matches, soap, razor blades, bacon, sugar, cheese, salt, pepper, cereal breakfast foods, tinned fruit, fruit juices, and powders and tablets for the relief of pain, the sale of which is not restricted under the *Poisons Act 1962*.

Wages

Basic Wage

General

The concept of a "basic" or "living" wage is 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 is now generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels".*

Wage Determinations in Victoria

In all States, including Victoria, the basic wage is determined in two ways. Firstly, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the basic wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Secondly, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary†. The Boards, constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

Commonwealth Basic Wage Determinations

(1) *Awards 1907 to 1953*.—The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, p. 494.

† For further information on industrial arbitration see "Industrial Conditions" page 167.

declared was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and by virtue of the fact that it had been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works it became popularly known as the "Harvester Wage".

In 1913, the Court took cognizance of the Retail Price Index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician covering food, groceries, and the rents of all houses ("A" Series), and thereafter for a period the basic wage was adjusted in accordance with variations disclosed by that index.

The system of making regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage was instituted in 1922.

In 1931, in view of the depressed financial conditions prevailing, the Court reduced all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

In consequence of continued applications from organizations of employees for the cancellation of the order providing for the 10 per cent. reduction, the Court in its judgment of 5th May, 1933, transferred the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of index numbers, the "D" Series. This award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. reduction.

The judgment of the Arbitration Court relative to the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 ordered a vital change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The "D" Series was superseded by the "C" Series as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. The 10 per cent. reduction of wages—mentioned above—was removed.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937, the Arbitration Court prepared and issued its own series of retail price index numbers based on and directly related to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index. The new series was known as the "Court" Index. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" known as a "Prosperity" loading of 60c for Melbourne and 50c for the six capitals' basic wage.

Applications by organizations of employees for an increase in the basic wage prescribed by awards of the Arbitration Court were considered at the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1940-41. The Court was of the opinion that the application should not be dismissed but should stand over for further consideration because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook during war-time. The hearing was not resumed until 1946.

Pending the hearing and final determination of the claims which had already been lodged or which might in the near future be lodged, the Court delivered judgment on its "Interim Inquiry" on 13th December, 1946. An increase of 70c a week was granted in the "needs" portion of the basic wage then current, the rate for the six capital cities as a whole being increased from \$9.30 to \$10 a week. For automatic quarterly adjustments a new "Court" index was adopted.

The Arbitration Court, as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1949-50, decided to increase the basic wage by \$2 per week. At the same time the "prosperity" loading was incorporated in the new wage at a uniform amount of 50c throughout Australia. As a result, the basic wage payable in Melbourne was increased by \$1.90 per week as from the first full pay period after 1st December, 1950. The female basic wage was increased to 75 per cent. of the male rate.

Following the hearing of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Case, the Arbitration Court decided, on 12th September, 1953, to discontinue the automatic adjustment to the basic wage. The last quarterly wage adjustment made was based on the Court Series Index Numbers for June quarter, 1953, and became payable as from the first full pay period in August, 1953.

A report on the early determinations of the basic wage is set out on pages 488 and 489 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

(2) *Awards 1956 to 1959.*—In the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1956, the Court's judgment on 26th May, 1956, increased the adult male basic wage by \$1, and females by 75c, a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay period in June. In this judgment the Court took the view that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy"*. The Court also considered the period over which the capacity of the economy should be assessed, and concluded "that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate"†.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's judgment, delivered on 29th April, 1957, granted a uniform increase of \$1 a week in the basic wage for adult males, 75c for females, to come into effect from the first pay period to commence on or after 15th May, 1957.

On 12th May, 1958, the Commission delivered judgment on the 1958 Basic Wage Inquiry increasing the basic wage for adult males by 50c as from the first pay period starting on or after 21st May, 1958.

The Commission's judgment on the 1959 inquiry, delivered on 5th June, 1959, refused to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, refused to restore automatic quarterly adjustments, and increased the basic wage of adult males by \$1.50 per week (females 75 per cent.) as from the first pay period starting on or after 11th June, 1959.

(3) *Basic Wage Inquiry, 1960.*—The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and Others seeking the restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments and an increase in the amount of the basic wage. The application was in both respects refused by the Commission.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 84, page 175.

† 84 C.A.R., page 177.

(4) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1961.—The Commission issued its judgment on 4th July, 1961, announcing an increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage for adult male employees covered by Federal Awards. The applications for an increase in standard hours of work and the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments were both refused.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that although the Consumer Price Index would enable the fixing of a standard which is more likely to be properly maintainable than recent past standards, the application of this Index should always be subject to Commission control. The Commission will assume each year that the effect of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change.

The Commission considered a review of the economy generally and, in particular, of productivity increases could more properly take place at longer periods of time than one year, say, every three or four years.

(5) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1962.—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 20th February, 1962, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage.

(6) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1963.—The Commission announced in Melbourne on 5th February, 1963, after a short hearing, that there would be no alteration in the basic wage until further order of the Commission. It adjourned the hearing before it until 18th February, 1964.

(7) *Basic Wage Inquiry*, 1964.—On 9th June, 1964, the Commission increased the basic wage for adult males by \$2 per week (females 75 per cent.) from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19th June, 1964, subject to special cases. The Commission also abolished the disparity of 10c per week which had existed for station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award. The unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

The 1964 basic wage hearing reviewed the economy generally and considered productivity increases as well as price increases. This was in keeping with the 1961 basic wage decision (see above).

(8) *Basic Wage Inquiries*, 1965 and 1966.—The Commission's decisions were announced as part of its findings in the National Wage Cases, 1965, and Total Wage Case, 1966, respectively. (For details, see pages 194–195.)

(9) *Further References.*—Particulars of the judgments from 1956 to 1964 are reported in more detail in the Victorian Year Books 1962, pages 440 to 443, and 1965, pages 456–457.

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given in the Victorian Year Books 1961 to 1964.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY
COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION*

(Adult Males)

Year†	Amount	Year†	Amount	Year†	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1923	9.15	1937	7.70	1951	19.90
1924	8.45	1938	7.90	1952	22.80
1925	8.75	1939	8.00	1953	23.50‡
1926	8.90	1940	8.40	1956— June	24.50
1927	9.00	1941	8.80	1957— May	25.50
1928	8.60	1942	9.70	1958— May	26.00
1929	9.00	1943	9.80	1959— June	27.50
1930	8.30	1944	9.80	1961— July	28.70
1931	6.34	1945	9.80	1964— June	30.70
1932	6.17	1946	10.60	1966— July	32.70
1933	6.28	1947	10.90		
1934	6.40	1948	12.00		
1935	6.60	1949	13.00		
1936	6.90	1950	16.20		

* Prior to 30th June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

† 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 31st December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

‡ From August, 1953 onwards, the principal variations occurred between the wages determined by State Wages Boards and those determined by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Previously, the Wages Boards had followed the Federal awards to a large extent. Automatic quarterly adjustments to Wages Board awards were stopped by amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed 17th October, 1956. The State Wages Boards followed the Commonwealth awards of June, 1959, July, 1961, June, 1964, and July, 1966.

Wages Board Determinations in Victoria

(1) *General.*—By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates “with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate”. The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration* and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(2) *Basic Wage outside Metropolitan Area.*—Prior to 1934, the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for Melbourne. In its judgment in that year, the Court made special reference to the basic wage payable in industries outside the Metropolitan Area, and it ruled that, except in certain specified districts where the cost of living appeared to be correctly indicated by the local "All Items" Index Numbers, or where known circumstances indicated that the general rule should not apply, the basic wage for provincial places should be a constant 30c per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. However, from 1st January, 1961, this 30c differential was eliminated from Commonwealth awards.

(3) *Quarterly Adjustments 1953 to 1956.*—After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September, 1953, and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November, 1953, required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928–1953. Then an amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17th 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.

National and Total Wage Cases

(1) *Total Wage Case, 1964.*—The Metal Trades Employers Association, The Metal Industries Association of South Australia, and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a wage expressed as a total wage. In effect this meant that wage margins (see below) would cease to be determined separately from the basic wage.

* Now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

In judgments published on 9th June, 1964, the members of the bench were unanimous in the opinion that the employers' application should be rejected.

(2) *National Wage Cases, 1965.*—The Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the National Wage Cases of 1965 (Three Cases) on 29th June, 1965. The judgment did not alter the present level of the basic wage. It granted, however, that with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1st July, 1965, each of the margins in the Metal Trades Award should be increased by an amount calculated as one and one-half per cent. ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$) of the sum of the six capital cities basic wage and that margin.

The judgment granted the employers' claim seeking the simultaneous determination by one bench of the Commission of the basic wage and a test case seeking a variation of margins on general economic grounds. The judgment decided, however, that neither the basic wage nor margins should be altered, but that there should be annual reviews of the economy at which one bench of the Commission should make a simultaneous determination for the following twelve months of the basic wage and the level of margins.

The Commission decided that the basic wage and margins (in so far as margins are determined on economic grounds) should be the highest which the capacity of the economy is estimated to be able to sustain for the ensuing year. The Commission acted upon the view that wage increases now granted should be such as are judged not to be incompatible with price stability.

(3) *Total Wage Case, 1966.*—The following claims under the Metal Trades Award were before the Commission:—

- (1) The unions claimed an increase in respective basic wage rates of \$4.30 per week, with restoration of the system of automatic quarterly adjustments based upon movements in the Consumer Price Index, and an increase of \$5.90 per week in the marginal rate for tradesmen, with proportionate increases to all other classifications of employees.
- (2) The employers made alternative claims, namely,
 - (a) That existing basic wage rates and marginal rates be aggregated into total wage rates, to which should be added one and one-half per cent. of such total rates;
 - (b) that existing basic wage rates be increased by 30c, marginal rates by one per cent., and the resultant figure by one-half per cent.

The unanimous decision of the Commission was announced on 8th July, 1966. The basic wage rate for adult males was increased, as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on, or after, 11th July, 1966, by \$2 per week. Proportionate increases were granted to adult females, juniors, and apprentices. This decision was to remain in force until 31st December, 1966, (pending further enquiries into marginal rates, as mentioned below).

The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage was refused.

The Commission was concerned about the state of the Metal Trades Award, and concluded that it would be unwise to award any general increases in margins until an investigation had been made on a work value basis into the relativities of the many classifications listed in the Award. This detailed investigation was to be undertaken by one of the Reference Bench, but pending his report it was decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. Therefore, as an interim order in the unions' margins application, a new provision was inserted in the Award by which it was prescribed that no adult male employee was to be paid a weekly wage less than at certain rates, which varied slightly between States, and between various areas within States. The effect in Victoria of the Commission's interim provision was that all adult male employees working under the Metal Trades Award were to receive at least \$3.75 more than the basic wage. This interim provision for a new minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classification 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.

Wage Margins

General

Wage margins have been defined as "minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance".*

1954 Judgment†

General principles of marginal rate fixation had previously been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942, and the Printing Trades Case of 1947, and the Court adopted these in so far as they were applicable to current circumstances.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, p. 24.

† Extracts from the judgment were set out in some detail in *Labour Report* No. 46, pages 101 to 108. (Published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.)

In a judgment delivered on 5th November, 1954, the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by raising the current amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937.

1959 Judgment

On 27th November, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered a unanimous judgment in the case presented by the Australian Council of Trade Unions for increased margins in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission awarded increases of 28 per cent. on the current margins to apply from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1959.

1963 Judgment

On 18th April, 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission delivered its judgment on the claim by the Amalgamated Engineering Union (Australian Section) and other unions granting an increase of 10 per cent. in margins in the Metal Trades Award 1952. The increases operated on and after 22nd April, 1963.

1965 and 1966 Judgments

Particulars of the marginal increases granted by the Commission are given on pages 194–195 under “National Wage Cases, 1965” and “Total Wage Case, 1966”, respectively.

Professional Engineers’ Cases

After a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 1) on 15th June, 1961. Subsequently, on 15th June, 1962, the Commission delivered a further judgment in the Professional Engineers Case (No. 2). The effect of these two judgments was that increases were granted ranging from \$170 per annum at the lowest scale to \$1,440 per annum at the highest scale.

Equal Margins for Female Shop Assistants

Determination of the Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Men’s Clothing) (No. 3 of 1964), dated 10th December, 1964, provided increases for the female classifications of “other saleswomen or pattern-women, or assemblers” and “all others” of \$2.60. The effect of this Determination was to grant to the females affected the same margin, namely \$7, as that provided in the Determination for males in equivalent classifications.

The total wage for the equivalent male classifications is \$37.70 and as a result of the increases the females' total wage became \$30.

The appeal of the Retail Traders' Association of Victoria against this Determination was disallowed by the Industrial Appeals Court in a decision published on 8th June, 1965. However, the Court granted the Appellants' request for a reasonable time to be allowed to make arrangements for the introduction of the new marginal increases. In granting this permission, the Court reported it was giving the parties an opportunity to agree on the nature of the postponement required whilst reserving the right to bring the matter before the Court again should agreement not be reached.

Further References, 1962-1966

Rates of Wage

General

In 1913, the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in industrial structure. The particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts and are therefore the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, &c., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover sixteen 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, &c., 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, &c., 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, 1956	30.96	31.30	109.6	110.8
December, 1957	31.60	31.74	111.9	112.4
December, 1958	31.97	32.29	113.2	114.3
December, 1959	34.42	34.47	121.9	122.0
December, 1960	34.99	35.50	123.9	125.7
December, 1961	36.22	36.58	128.2	129.5
December, 1962	36.37	36.66	128.8	129.8
December, 1963	37.20	37.55	131.7	133.0
December, 1964	39.46	39.62	139.7	140.3
March, 1965	39.56	39.87	140.1	141.2
June, 1965	39.62	40.00	140.3	141.6
September, 1965	40.23	40.54	142.4	143.5
December, 1965	40.32	40.70	142.8	144.1
ADULT FEMALES				
December, 1956	22.02	21.72	110.6	109.1
December, 1957	22.50	22.12	113.0	111.1
December, 1958	22.75	22.57	114.3	113.4
December, 1959	24.12	24.22	121.2	121.6
December, 1960	24.66	25.17	123.9	126.4
December, 1961	25.66	26.12	128.9	131.2
December, 1962	25.67	26.15	128.9	131.4
December, 1963	26.08	26.69	131.0	134.1
December, 1964	27.66	28.32	138.9	142.3
March, 1965	27.68	28.37	139.0	142.5
June, 1965	27.82	28.50	139.8	143.1
September, 1965	28.36	28.96	142.4	145.5
December, 1965	28.45	29.04	142.9	145.9

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

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

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES* : INDUSTRY GROUPS :
31st DECEMBER, 1965

Industry Group	Rates of Wage† (\$)		Index Numbers (Australia 1954 = 100‡)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
Mining and Quarrying§	39.88	48.53	141.2	171.8
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	39.37	39.65	139.4	140.4
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	38.55	38.61	136.5	136.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	41.40	40.47	146.6	143.3
Sawmilling, Furniture, &c. ..	38.43	39.54	136.1	140.0
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	43.58	43.01	154.3	152.3
Other Manufacturing ..	39.35	39.66	139.3	140.4
All Manufacturing Groups ..	39.72	39.87	140.6	141.2
Building and Construction ..	42.84	41.36	151.7	146.4
Railway Services	37.21	39.91	131.8	141.3
Road and Air Transport ..	40.35	40.68	142.9	144.0
Shipping and Stevedoring|| ..	39.74	39.59	140.7	140.2
Communication	47.49	47.46	168.2	168.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	40.62	40.43	143.8	143.2
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	39.84	40.19	141.1	142.3
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	37.58	38.53	133.1	136.4
All Industry Groups ..	40.32	40.70	142.8	144.1
ADULT FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, &c.	27.96	28.55	140.4	143.4
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	27.04	27.25	135.8	136.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	27.72	28.28	139.2	142.0
Other Manufacturing ..	27.81	28.43	139.7	142.8
All Manufacturing Groups ..	27.39	27.87	137.6	140.0
Transport and Communication ..	30.82	31.42	154.8	157.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	30.59	30.46	153.7	153.0
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services ..	29.70	30.41	149.2	152.8
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.	27.43	28.22	137.8	141.8
All Industry Groups ..	28.45	29.04	142.9	145.9

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

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

‡ Base—weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

§ For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

|| For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep where supplied.

Average Weekly Earnings

The following figures are derived from employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections. Pay of members of the armed forces is not included. Corresponding figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*. The latter also includes a seasonally adjusted index. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian Monthly Statistical Review*.

The figures shown below have been revised as a result of the introduction of a new series of wage and salary earners in civilian employment. (See pages 469 to 473 of Victorian Year Book 1965.)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT* \$

Period							Victoria	Australia
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.80	36.70
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.60	38.40
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.70	39.50
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.00	40.70
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.50	43.90
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.20	46.00
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.50	47.20
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.10	48.40
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.50	50.90
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.30	54.60
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.00	56.90

* Total wages and salaries divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Incidence of Industrial Awards, &c.

The table below indicates the approximate proportions of Victorian employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered agreements under Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. The proportions not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) are also shown. The figures summarize part of the data obtained from surveys of the Australian wage structure in April, 1954, and May, 1963.

The estimates shown in the table were derived from returns collected from :—

- (i) A stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities who paid pay-roll tax, and
- (ii) practically all Commonwealth and State Governmental bodies.

Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the survey.

The term "Awards, &c." means awards, determinations, and registered agreements under the jurisdiction of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission*, Wages Boards, Conciliation Commissioners, and similar statutory authorities.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC.

Date	Males				Females			
	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.	Number Covered by Estimates	Not Covered by Awards, &c.	Covered by Commonwealth Awards, &c.	Covered by State Awards, &c.
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
April, 1954	509	13·2	59·4	27·4	194	7·1	47·7	45·2
May, 1963	588	14·8	57·3	27·9	244	8·7	44·3	47·0

Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours

Details of Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours carried out in October, 1962, 1963, and 1964 are set out in the Victorian Year Book 1966, pages 440 to 442.

Survey of Weekly Earnings, 1965

General

A survey of weekly earnings of male employees was conducted for the last pay period in October, 1965. The survey was conducted by means of—(i) a sample of private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is, those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries); (ii) a complete coverage of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (iii) a sample of local government authorities. It related to certain specified industry groups only (see below).

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups (see the first table at the end of this section) and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into—(i) overtime earnings; (ii) ordinary time earnings at "award, &c., rates"; and (iii) ordinary time earnings in excess of those at "award, &c., rates" (divided into (a) payment by measured result, and (b) other). For these particulars see the second table at the end

* Prior to June, 1956, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

of this section. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees (see the third table at the end of this section). Separate details were obtained for—(a) managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (b) other full-time male employees.

Information of a similar type was obtained in respect of September, 1960 from a sample survey of private employers only. However, no comparison has been attempted because the surveys were conducted on somewhat different bases.

Coverage

The current survey related to private and government employees in the industry groups shown below. The industry classification is that used in the 1961 Population Census.

Manufacturing—

Extracting, refining and founding of metals
Engineering and metalworking
Ships vehicles, parts and accessories
Textiles, clothing and footwear
Food, drink, and tobacco
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils
Other

Non-manufacturing—

Mining and quarrying
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
Building and construction
Transport, storage and communication
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, &c.
Retail trade

In Victoria approximately 850 private employers were included in the survey and completed returns were received from 99·9 per cent. of them. The completed returns represented 363,000 full-time adult male employees. In the Government (i.e., Commonwealth, State, and local) sector the survey represented 108,000 full-time adult male employees.

Further Reference

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in *Survey of Weekly Earnings, October, 1965*, available from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. That publication also contains further information on the construction of the sample, and more detailed tables.

**VICTORIA—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER
THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) CLASSIFIED BY
TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS AND INDUSTRY
GROUPS, OCTOBER, 1965**

Total Weekly Earning Groups	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		Total	
	No. of Em- ployees ('000)	Proportion in Each Group (%)	No. of Em- ployees ('000)	Proportion in Each Group (%)	No. of Em- ployees ('000)	Proportion in Each Group (%)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES						
Less than \$36 ..	3.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	4.6	1.4
\$36 and less than \$40 ..	10.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	16.2	5.2
\$40 " " " \$44 ..	18.1	9.0	13.9	12.5	32.0	10.3
\$44 " " " \$48 ..	22.3	11.1	14.0	12.6	36.3	11.6
\$48 " " " \$52 ..	25.8	12.8	16.3	14.7	42.1	13.5
\$52 " " " \$56 ..	22.5	11.2	13.9	12.5	36.4	11.7
\$56 " " " \$60 ..	21.2	10.6	11.2	10.1	32.4	10.4
\$60 " " " \$70 ..	35.2	17.6	15.8	14.2	51.1	16.4
\$70 " " " \$80 ..	21.7	10.8	9.2	8.2	30.9	9.9
\$80 and over ..	19.8	9.9	10.3	9.2	30.1	9.6
Total ..	200.6	100.0	111.4	100.0	312.0	100.0
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES						
Less than \$36 ..	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
\$36 and less than \$40 ..	0.8	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6
\$40 " " " \$44 ..	1.7	10.7	10.3	12.1	12.0	11.9
\$44 " " " \$48 ..	1.9	11.6	10.7	12.6	12.6	12.4
\$48 " " " \$52 ..	1.8	11.5	12.0	14.0	13.8	13.6
\$52 " " " \$56 ..	2.1	12.9	9.2	10.8	11.3	11.1
\$56 " " " \$60 ..	1.7	10.4	8.2	9.6	9.8	9.7
\$60 " " " \$70 ..	2.9	17.9	13.6	15.9	16.5	16.2
\$70 " " " \$80 ..	1.8	11.0	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.6
\$80 and over ..	1.3	8.4	8.2	9.5	9.5	9.3
Total ..	16.1	100.0	85.4	100.0	101.5	100.0
TOTAL						
Less than \$36 ..	3.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	5.2	1.2
\$36 and less than \$40 ..	11.4	5.3	10.4	5.3	21.9	5.3
\$40 " " " \$44 ..	19.8	9.1	24.3	12.3	44.0	10.7
\$44 " " " \$48 ..	24.2	11.2	24.7	12.6	48.9	11.8
\$48 " " " \$52 ..	27.6	12.7	28.3	14.4	55.9	13.5
\$52 " " " \$56 ..	24.6	11.4	23.1	11.7	47.7	11.6
\$56 " " " \$60 ..	22.8	10.5	19.4	9.9	42.2	10.2
\$60 " " " \$70 ..	38.1	17.6	29.4	14.9	67.5	16.3
\$70 " " " \$80 ..	23.5	10.8	17.1	8.7	40.6	9.8
\$80 and over ..	21.1	9.8	18.5	9.4	39.6	9.6
Total ..	216.7	100.0	196.8	100.0	413.5	100.0

VICTORIA—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) : DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER, 1965

Dissection of Total Weekly Earnings	Percentage of Total Earnings			Average Earnings per Employee		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES						
	%	%	%	\$	\$	\$
Overtime Earnings ..	15.4	12.5	14.4	9.10	7.20	8.40
Ordinary Time Earnings—						
At "Award, &c., Rates"	74.0	77.6	75.2	43.80	44.70	44.10
In Excess of "Award, &c., Rates"						
(i) Payment by Measured Result	3.0	9.9	2.8	1.80	5.70	1.60
(ii) Other ..	7.6		7.6	4.50		4.50
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.20	57.60	58.70
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES						
Overtime Earnings ..	13.6	10.3	10.9	7.90	6.00	6.30
Ordinary Time Earnings—						
At "Award, &c., Rates"	83.7	87.9	87.2	49.00	50.90	50.60
In Excess of "Award, &c., Rates"						
(i) Payment by Measured Result	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.20	1.00	0.10
(ii) Other ..	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.40		1.10
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.50	58.00	58.10
TOTAL						
Overtime Earnings ..	15.3	11.6	13.5	9.00	6.70	7.90
Ordinary Time Earnings—						
At "Award, &c., Rates"	74.7	82.0	78.2	44.20	47.40	45.70
In Excess of "Award, &c., Rates"						
(i) Payment by Measured Result	2.8	6.4	2.1	1.70	3.70	1.20
(ii) Other ..	7.2		6.2	4.30		3.60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.20	57.80	58.50

VICTORIA—FULL-TIME MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN
MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
GROUPS, OCTOBER, 1965

\$

Industry Group	Private Employees		Government Employees		Total	
	Adults	Juniors	Adults	Juniors	Adults	Juniors
Manufacturing—						
Founding, Engineering,						
Vehicles, &c. ..	60.40	27.70	58.90	26.10	60.20	27.50
Other	58.20	28.00	57.50	27.90	58.20	28.00
Total Manufacturing	59.20	27.90	58.50	26.30	59.20*	27.70
Non-manufacturing ..	57.60	25.70	58.00	27.90	57.80*	26.50
Total	58.70	27.00	58.10	27.60	58.50*	27.10

*Equivalent figures for Managerial, &c., staff are as follows : Manufacturing, \$95.30 ; Non-Manufacturing, \$95.10 ; Total, \$95.20.

Employment and Unemployment

Control of Employment

State 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, lifts and cranes, and the licensing of servants' registry offices. Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration. The Labour and Industry Act which was passed in 1953 revised and consolidated the Factories and Shops Acts and provided for the administration by the Department of certain additional Acts (concerning Sunday trading and boiler inspection ; the Boiler Inspection Branch was transferred from the Mines Department in 1962). It also extended the activity of the Department in several new directions—especially in providing for the Department to encourage “the establishment, development and expansion of industries throughout Victoria” and the “prevention and mitigation of unemployment”. The new Act includes a description of the general powers and duties of the Minister which do not appear in the previous legislation. These comprise control of the following :—

- (1) Conditions of employment, generally, including wages, hours of work, rest periods, and holidays ;
- (2) establishment of employment offices and the prevention and mitigation of unemployment ;
- (3) employment of women, children, and young persons, including vocational guidance, training and apprenticeship ;

- (4) industrial safety, health and welfare, including the control of dangerous methods and materials, the guarding of machinery, the prevention of accidents, the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of noxious trades, industrial lighting and ventilation, and the provision of amenities ;
- (5) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ;
- (6) training of persons for industrial services ;
- (7) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of the matters referred to in this section ; and
- (8) encouragement of the establishment, development, and expansion of industries throughout Victoria.

Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service

At the Federal level, the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations, the regulation and control of stevedoring operations through the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, the administration of the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945-1962, the control of Commonwealth industrial training schemes, the administration of the *National Service Act* 1951-1965, and the re-instatement of National Servicemen in civil employment under the provisions of the *Defence (Re-establishment) Act* 1965.

Commonwealth Employment Service

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945-1962. The principal functions of the Service are to help persons seeking employment or a change of employment, to engage labour, and to assist in obtaining a high and stable level of employment in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a decentralized Service operating within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Employment Division and other elements are under the control of a Departmental Regional Director responsible to the Permanent Head of the Department. In the State of Victoria, the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne and there are twenty District Employment Offices in the Metropolitan Area and fourteen in various country centres. In addition, there are two full-time and one part-time branch offices and a number of agencies in country towns which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which the branch offices and agencies are located.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for those with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, young people and, through its Higher Appointments Office, for persons with professional and technical qualifications.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act* 1947–1965 and of the re-employment allowance provision of the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1962 for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

Vocational guidance is provided by a staff of qualified psychologists. Whilst vocational guidance is available to all, it is provided particularly for young people and the physically handicapped.

The Service 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 Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth-controlled hostels.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for Colombo Plan and United Nations persons who come to Australia for such training.

In association with its placement activities, the Service 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 Commonwealth Employment Service.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years ended 30th June, 1966, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Activity, &c.	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Applications for Employment* ..	232,770	221,372	209,826	200,707	237,026
Number Placed in Employment ..	82,552	94,383	97,317	95,796	96,974
Number of Vacancies Notified ..	124,478	148,256	164,992	166,447	151,345
Vacancies at 30th June	5,951	8,461	14,141	17,901	13,751

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

Work Force

Occupational Status

The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups : those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category "not at work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as "not at work" in the following two tables therefore do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

The following tables show the work force at the Census of 30th June, 1961, classified according to occupational status, in conjunction with age and in conjunction with industry. Further information on the 1961 Census is given in Part 3 of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1961

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self- Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
10-14 .. .. .	..	10	2,181	234	2,425	376	2,801
15-19	184	1,332	66,311	1,925	69,752	4,324	74,076
20-24	1,440	5,323	82,032	671	89,466	5,882	95,348
25-29	4,075	8,748	77,761	199	90,783	4,510	95,293
30-34	7,169	11,872	85,231	106	104,378	4,079	108,457
35-39	8,782	13,465	84,376	86	106,709	3,759	110,468
40-44	8,721	12,463	69,180	73	90,437	3,083	93,520
45-49	8,948	12,280	66,127	79	87,434	3,036	90,470
50-54	7,798	11,240	56,398	70	75,506	2,959	78,465
55-59	5,766	9,243	44,834	108	59,951	2,692	62,643
60-64	3,575	6,631	32,147	105	42,458	2,242	44,700
65 and over	4,356	8,839	16,399	241	29,835	1,061	30,896
Total in Work Force ..	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
10-14 .. .. .	..	1	2,886	61	2,948	405	3,353
15-19	44	175	64,794	404	65,417	3,460	68,877
20-24	403	838	47,863	178	49,282	2,561	51,843
25-29	765	1,328	23,657	148	25,898	1,472	27,370
30-34	1,259	1,839	22,922	161	26,181	1,108	27,289
35-39	1,750	2,308	26,579	193	30,830	1,215	32,045
40-44	1,888	2,521	23,418	186	28,013	1,022	29,035
45-49	1,892	2,547	22,251	192	26,882	965	27,847
50-54	1,514	2,391	17,625	171	21,701	788	22,489
55-59	1,091	1,936	12,390	124	15,541	601	16,142
60-64	749	1,428	6,738	103	9,018	205	9,223
65 and over	934	2,109	4,158	105	7,306	107	7,413
Total in Work Force ..	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

VICTORIA—MALES AND FEMALES IN THE WORK FORCE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY IN CONJUNC-
TION WITH OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: CENSUS, 30th
JUNE, 1961

Industry	At Work					Not at Work	Total in Work Force
	Employer	Self- Employed	Employee (On Wage or Salary)	Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary Production ..	12,240	57,586	24,809	3,190	97,825	2,014	99,839
Mining and Quarrying ..	145	108	4,253	2	4,508	169	4,677
Manufacturing ..	9,195	6,249	254,195	84	269,723	10,759	280,482
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	110	93	29,998	..	30,201	270	30,471
Building and Construction ..	8,960	9,470	74,196	55	92,681	6,840	99,521
Transport and Storage ..	2,689	6,987	50,753	39	60,468	1,636	62,104
Communication ..	23	54	21,664	6	21,747	149	21,896
Finance and Property ..	1,177	1,000	23,090	8	25,275	208	25,483
Commerce ..	15,631	12,015	95,375	236	123,257	3,248	126,505
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	35,622	..	35,622	172	35,794
Community and Business Services ..	5,340	2,243	43,476	42	51,101	400	51,501
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, &c. ..	5,122	5,111	20,231	142	30,606	1,276	31,882
Other Industries ..	1	7	11	1	20	..	20
Industry Inadequately Des- cribed or Not Stated ..	181	523	5,304	92	6,100	10,862	16,962
Total in Work Force ..	60,814	101,446	682,977	3,897	849,134	38,003	887,137
FEMALES							
Primary Production ..	2,099	5,759	1,432	606	9,896	65	9,961
Mining and Quarrying ..	3	5	189	..	197	2	199
Manufacturing ..	1,575	1,145	91,399	115	94,234	4,984	99,218
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	5	..	2,009	1	2,015	12	2,027
Building and Construction ..	286	80	1,700	7	2,073	30	2,103
Transport and Storage ..	216	164	4,612	6	4,998	47	5,045
Communication ..	6	47	5,226	7	5,286	74	5,360
Finance and Property ..	100	109	16,021	9	16,239	106	16,345
Commerce ..	4,402	5,141	52,360	564	62,467	1,373	63,840
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Forces ..	..	..	9,227	..	9,227	73	9,300
Community and Business Services ..	591	1,119	61,457	170	63,337	907	64,244
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, &c. ..	2,935	5,717	26,528	469	35,649	1,327	36,976
Other Industries ..	3	8	14	..	25	3	28
Industry Inadequately Des- cribed or Not Stated ..	68	127	3,107	72	3,374	4,906	8,280
Total in Work Force ..	12,289	19,421	275,281	2,026	309,017	13,909	322,926

Persons Not at Work, Classified by Cause

The total number of persons "not at work" has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 Census, this category has included all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and not at work at the time of the census, for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. The following table shows the numbers

recorded as "not at work" at the Censuses of 30th June, 1947, 1954, and 1961, classified according to cause. As explained above, the totals shown as "not at work" do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

VICTORIA—PERSONS NOT AT WORK* BY CAUSE

At 30th June—	Unable to Secure Employment	Temporarily Laid Off	Illness	Accident	Industrial Dispute	Other †	Total
MALES							
1947	2,737	2,417	3,294	674	69	4,748	13,939
1954	1,884	852	2,922	649	81	3,287	9,675
1961	25,942	3,586	3,924	1,678	266	2,607	38,003
FEMALES							
1947	350	581	1,106	93	8	2,079	4,217
1954	596	336	994	72	5	998	3,001
1961	8,793	1,510	1,807	282	136	1,381	13,909
PERSONS							
1947	3,087	2,998	4,400	767	77	6,827	18,156
1954	2,480	1,188	3,916	721	86	4,285	12,676
1961	34,735	5,096	5,731	1,960	402	3,988	51,912

* Persons in the work force who were "not at work" (see explanation above) at the time of the census.

† The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Persons Receiving Unemployment Benefit

The number of persons receiving unemployment benefit in Victoria, as stated by the Department of Social Services, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT*

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1961-62	11,666	3,117	14,783
1962-63	6,480	2,384	8,864
1963-64	3,160	1,609	4,769
1964-65	1,264	860	2,124
1965-66	1,513	872	2,385

* Average of monthly figures for financial year. For definition, benefits, &c., see pages 541 to 542.



[Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Morshead Overpass forms part of the first stage of the South Eastern Freeway from the city.

Victoria Today



[U.S.I.S., Bruce Anderson]

The President of the United States of America (Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson) and Mrs. Johnson visited Melbourne on 21st October, 1966 during their three day tour of Australia. Here the President is being welcomed at Essendon Airport by the Governor of Victoria (Sir Rohan Delacombe) and Lady Delacombe and the Premier (Hon. Sir Henry Bolte) and Lady Bolte.

Scene outside Melbourne Town Hall as President and Mrs. Johnson stop on their way to Government House.

[U.S.I.S., Bruce Anderson]



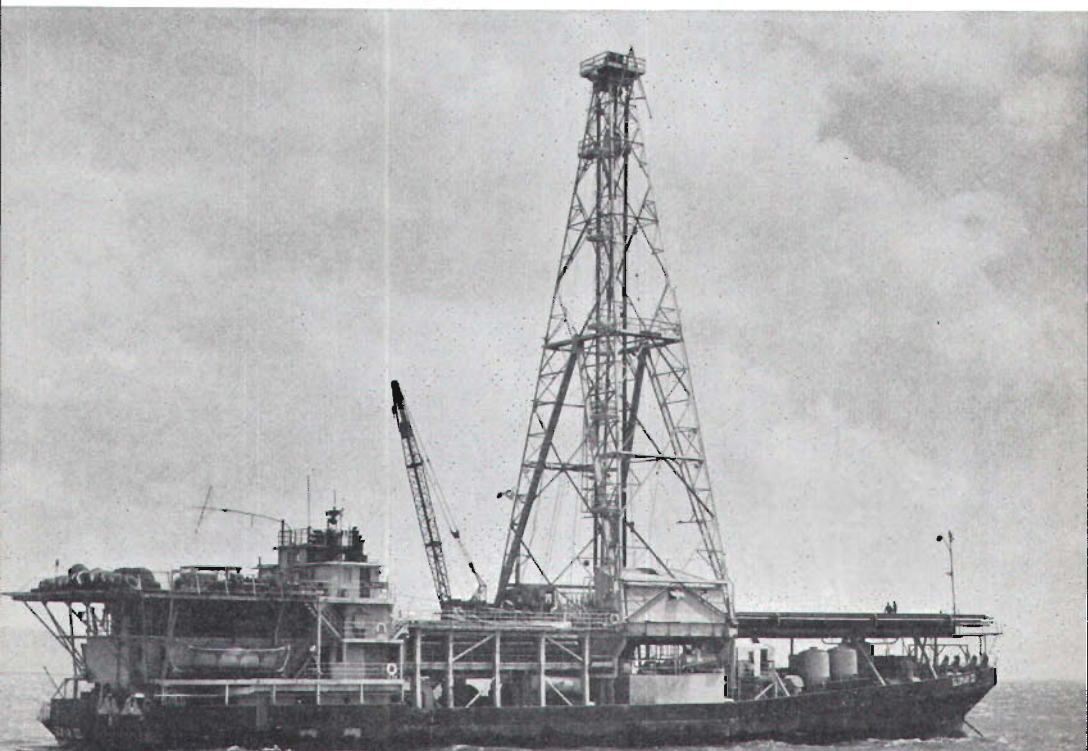


[U.S.I.S., Bruce Anderson

The Reception in the State Ballroom of Government House, Melbourne, to President and Mrs. Johnson.

Close up view of Glomar III which is drilling for natural gas and oil off the Gippsland coast. The helicopter landing deck is at the stern (left) and the derrick rises amidships between the casing rack and the forward drill pipe rack.

[Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd.





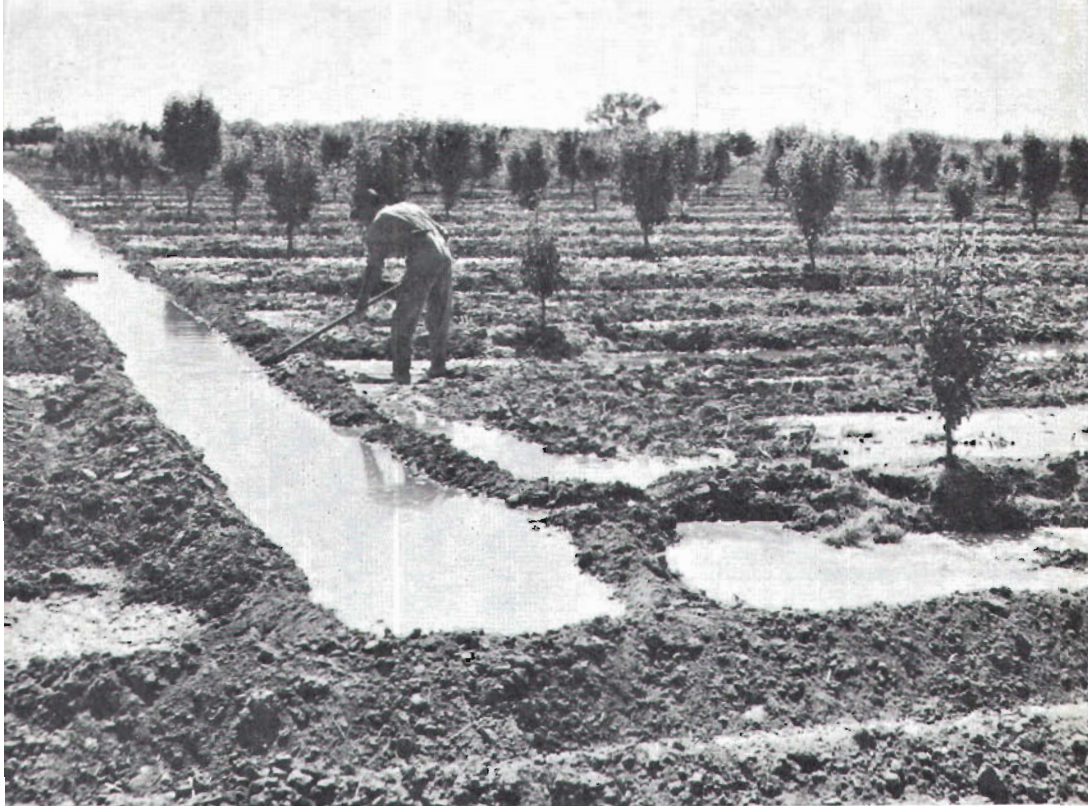
[Gordon F. De'Lisle]

Mountain bred Hereford steers graze at Bright, Victoria. These herds are forced down from Mount Hotham by winter snows each year.

Small experimental wheat breeding plots in bird-proof installations in the never ending task of improving wheat varieties.

[Department of Agriculture]





Irrigating young pear trees.

[Department of Agriculture]

Department of Agriculture officers discuss the results of sheep trials with a group of visitors at a field day held on the Mallee Research Station, Walpeup.

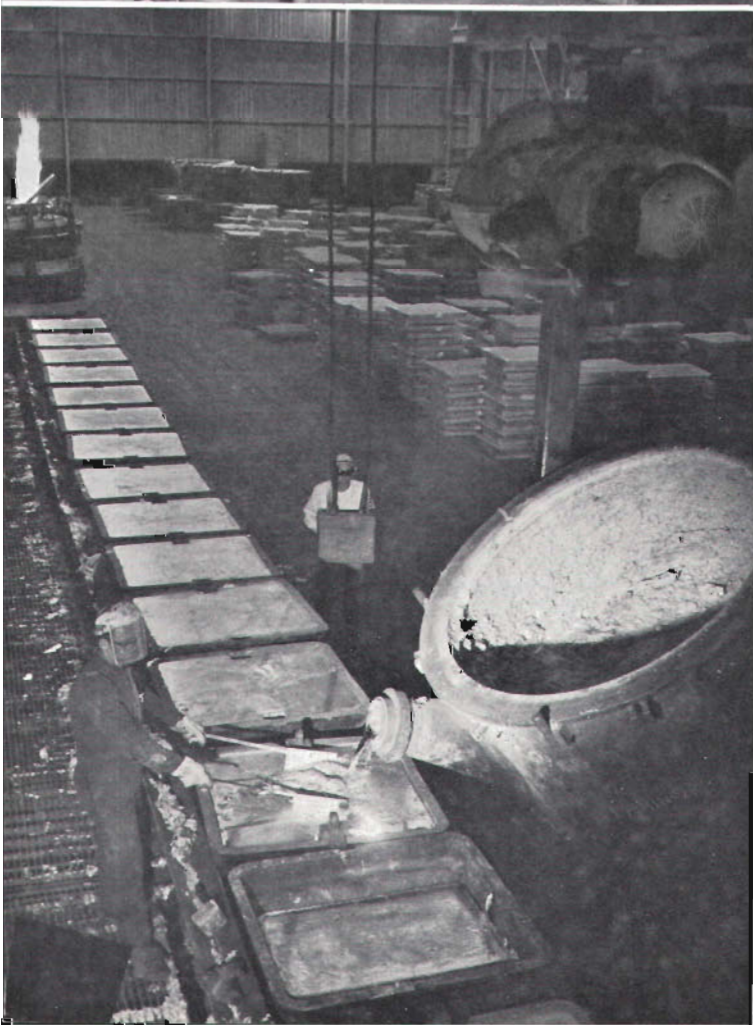
[Department of Agriculture]





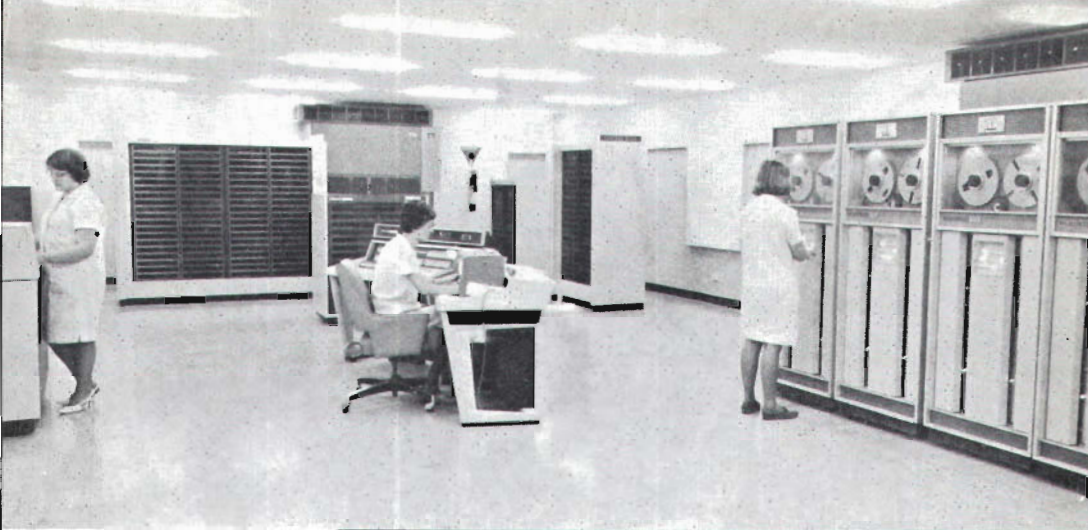
*[Anadon Semi-Conductor Division,
Electronic Industries Limited]*

Operators working on wire bonding machines used in the manufacture of silicon transistors by the electronics industry.



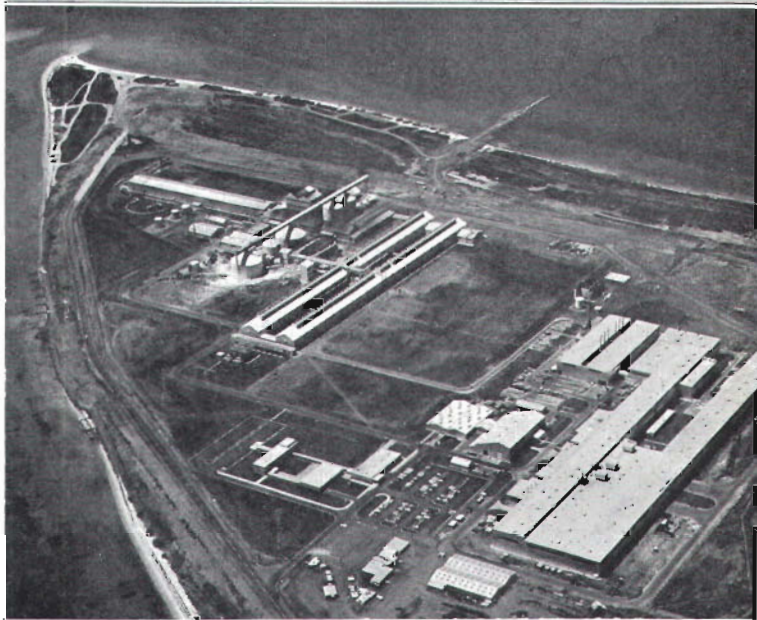
Aluminium ingots are poured at Point Henry, near Geelong.

[Alcoa of Australia Pty. Ltd.]



[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics]

Part of the computer installation at the Victorian Office, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

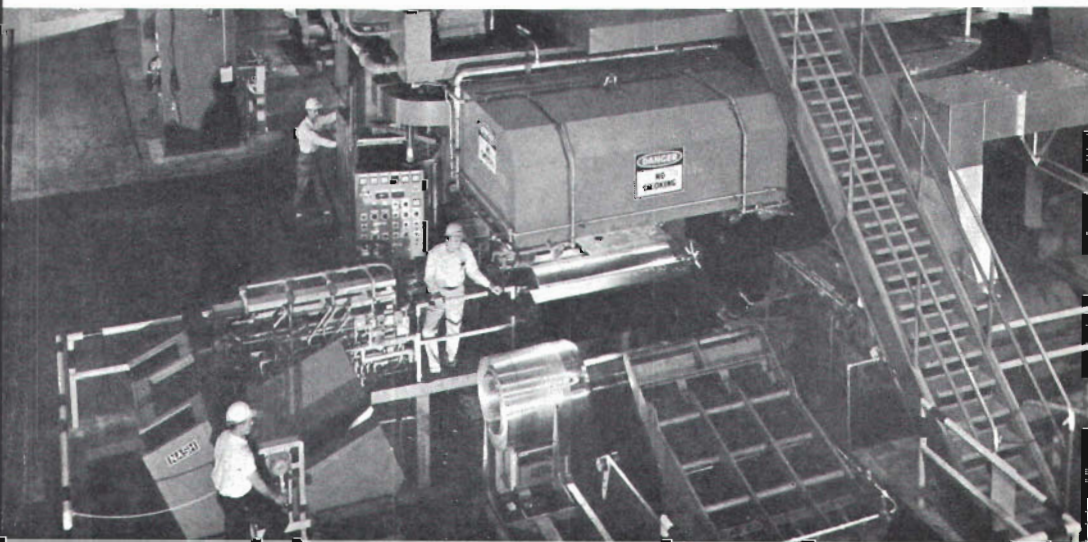


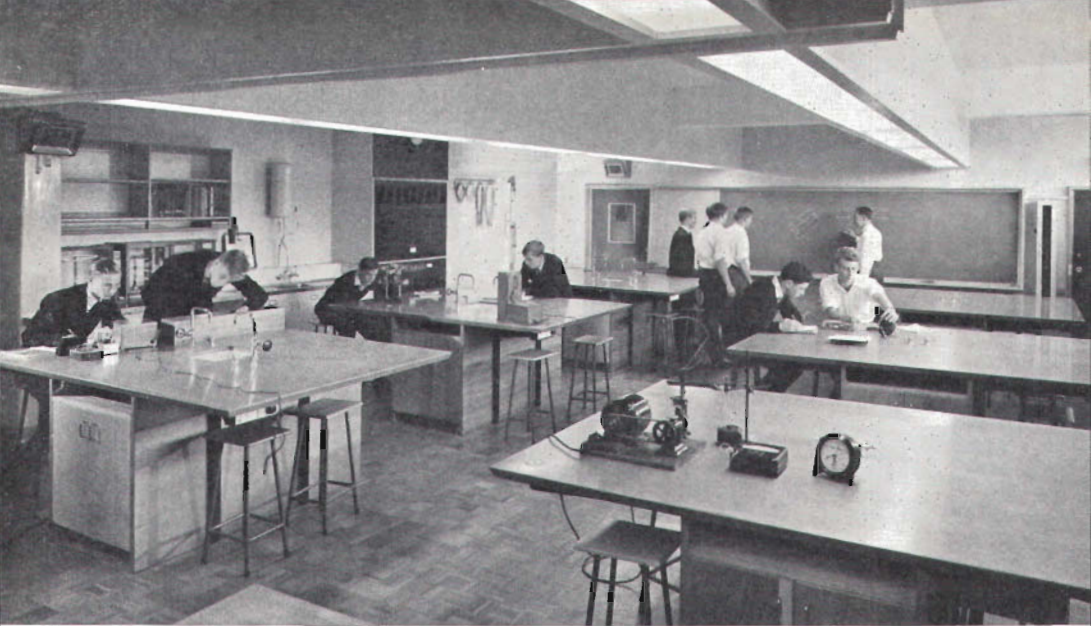
Aerial view of the aluminium works at Point Henry. The carbon plant, alumina storage bins, and 40,000 ton smelter are shown at the top left.

[Alcoa of Australia Pty. Ltd.]

The cold rolling mill of the aluminium fabricating plant at Point Henry. Aluminium sheet is given its final finish rolling in the cold mill after having been progressively reduced in thickness in the hot mills.

[Alcoa of Australia Pty. Ltd.]





[Melbourne Church of England Grammar School
Senior students conducting physics experiments under the guidance of a teacher at a
Melbourne secondary school.

Scouting forms an important part of extra-curricular activities in secondary schools.

[Scotch College



An important feature of teacher training is the ability to use the black-board. Here teachers in training are taught this fine art at the Burwood Teachers' College.

[Education Department





Woodwork instruction at a technical school.

[Education Department]



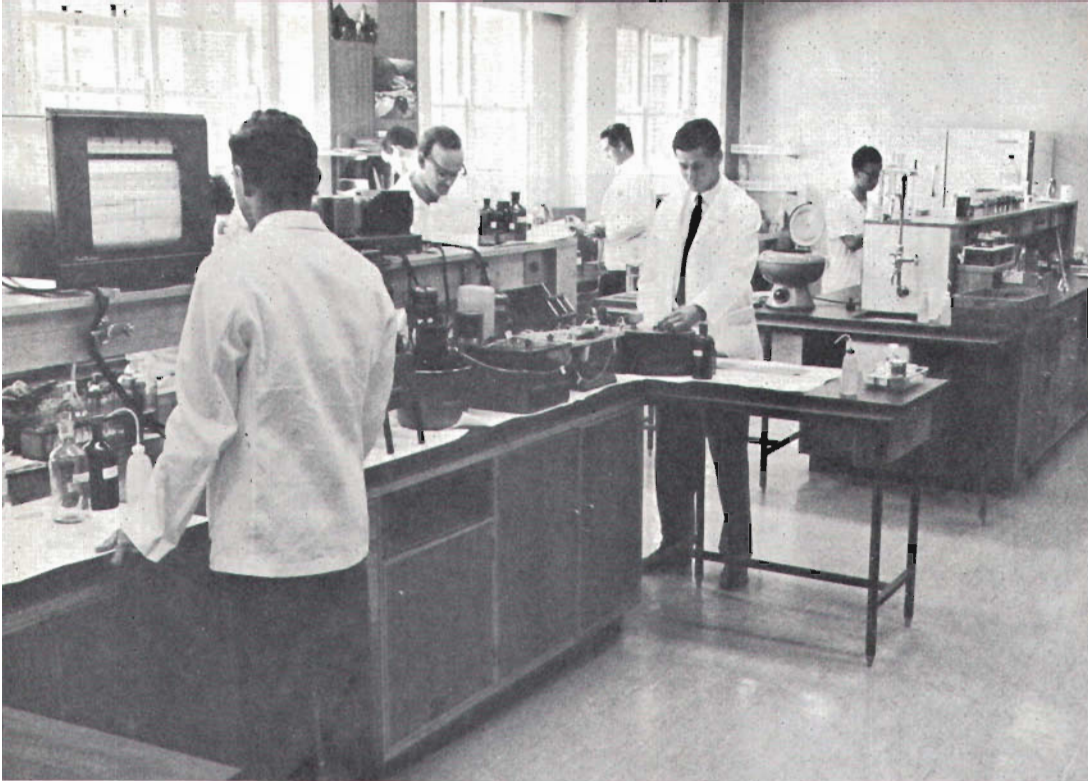
[De La Salle College]

Musical instruction for pupils in Grade 6.

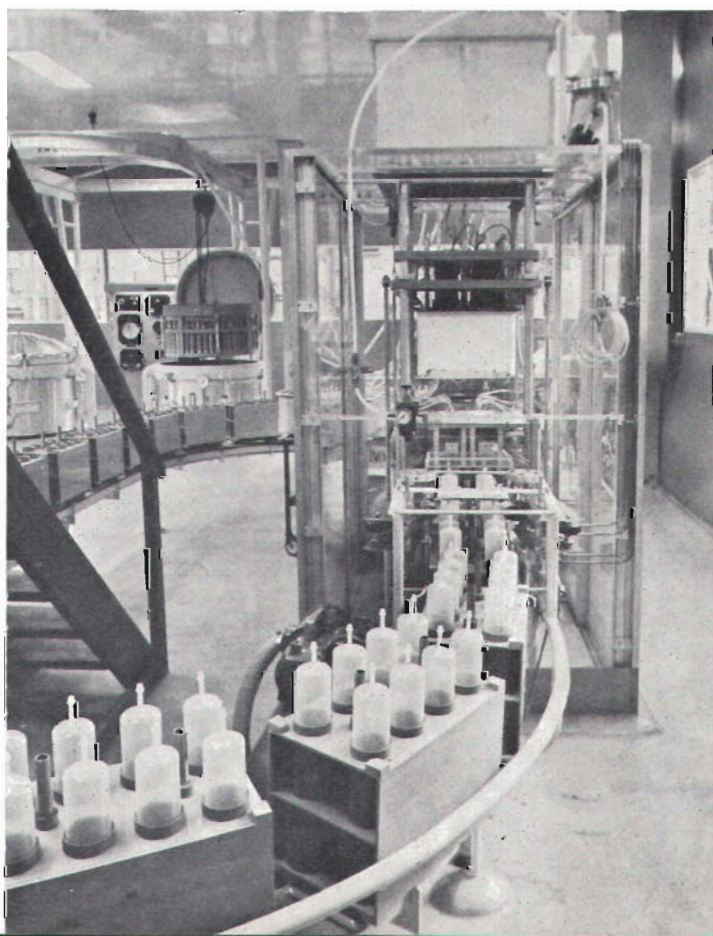


The training of teachers in crafts at a teachers' training college.

[Education Department]



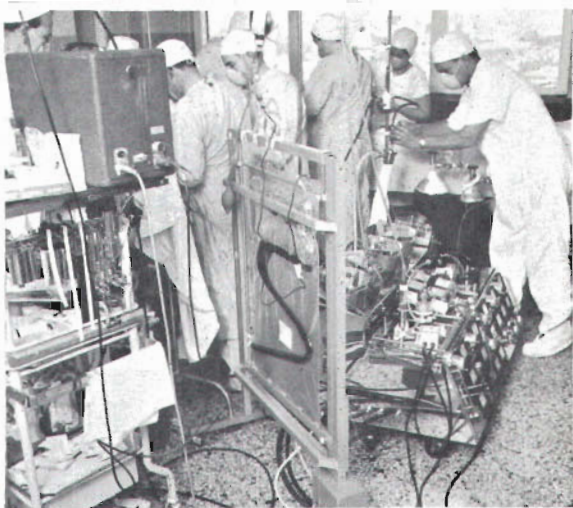
Medical students being trained in the bio-chemistry department of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital.
[Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital
Memorial Hospital.]



Fully automated filling process at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.
[Commonwealth Serum Laboratories]

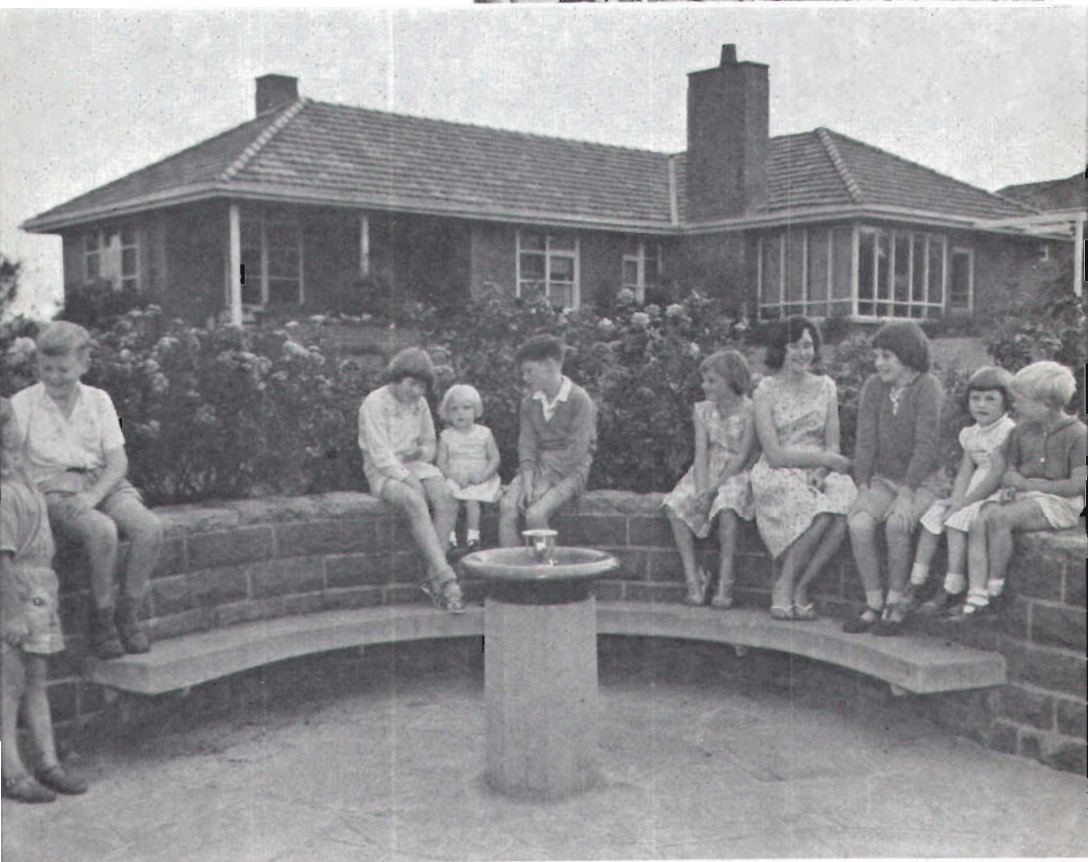
The complexity of modern "open heart" surgery is indicated by the team of medical, nursing, and technical staff and the specialized equipment involved.

[Hospitals and Charities Commission]



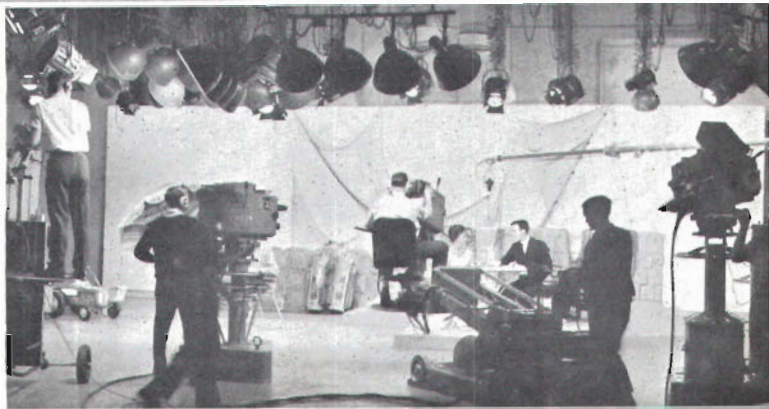
A mixed "family" group cottage and its children at a home caring for seventy youngsters in a Melbourne suburb.

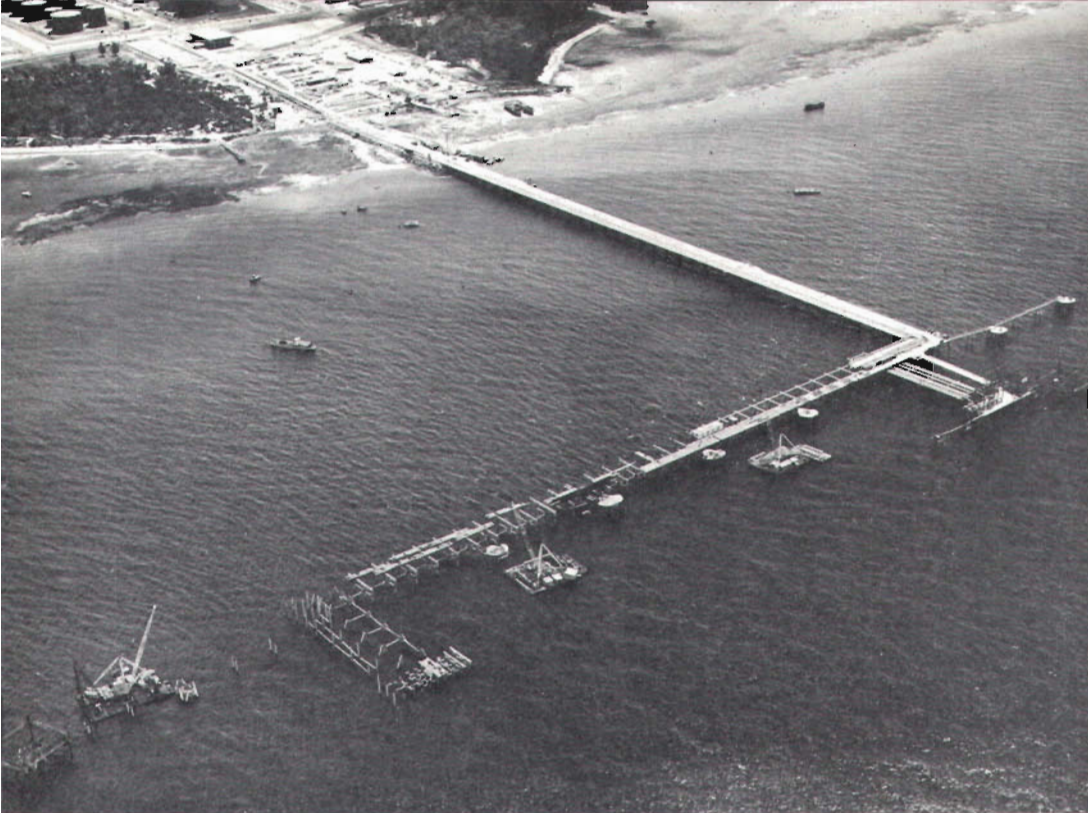
["Orana" Methodist Children's Home]



A "live" television programme produced at the Australian Broadcasting Commission's studios in Melbourne.

[Gordon F. De'Lisle]





Aerial view of the jetty under construction at Westernport to enable ships to discharge bulk fuel cargoes. [Public Works Department : Ports and Harbors Branch]

An all-container Australian ship, the first of her type on the Australian coast, discharging cargo to rail hauliers.

[Melbourne Harbor Trust]





Suburban railway service extension to keep pace with housing development: bridge duplication work at Syndal, a suburb of Melbourne.

[Victorian Government Railways]

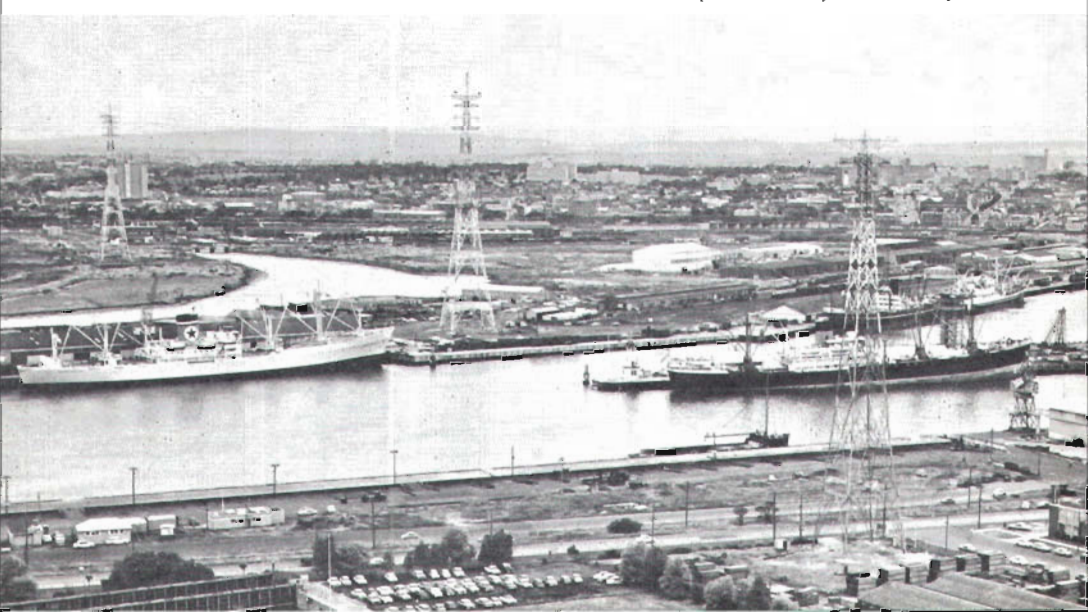


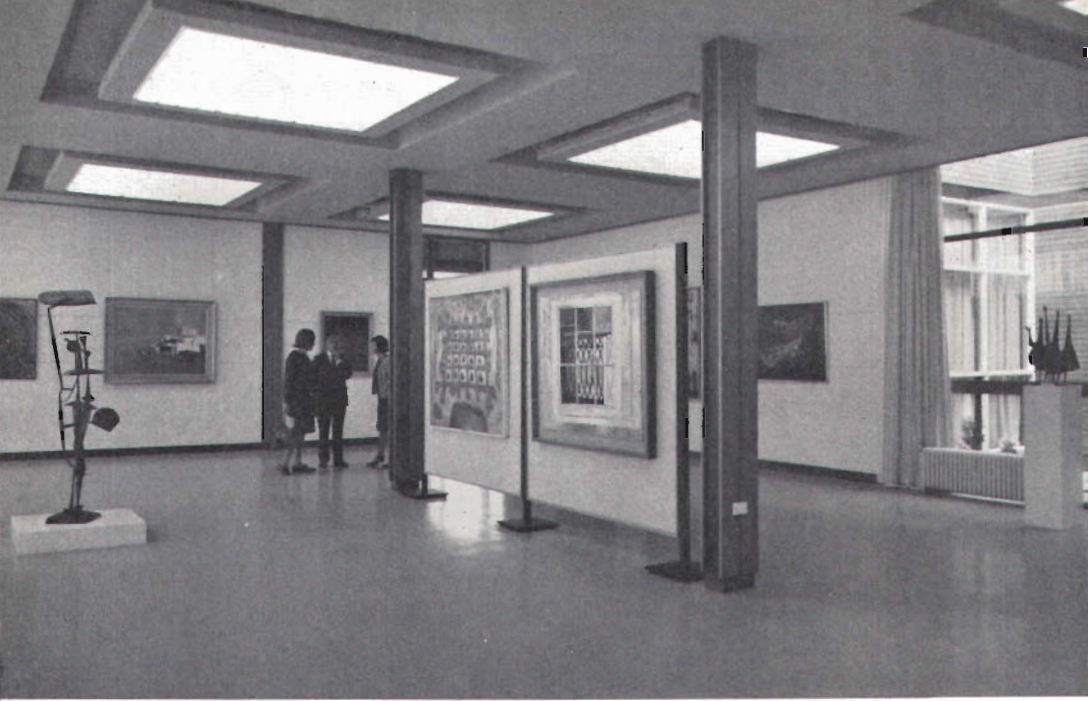
Re-development of an inner area: Reeves Street, Carlton.

[Housing Commission, Victoria]

Electricity transmission towers on the new 220,000 volt West Melbourne—Fishermen's Bend line serve a growing industrial area.

[State Electricity Commission of Victoria]





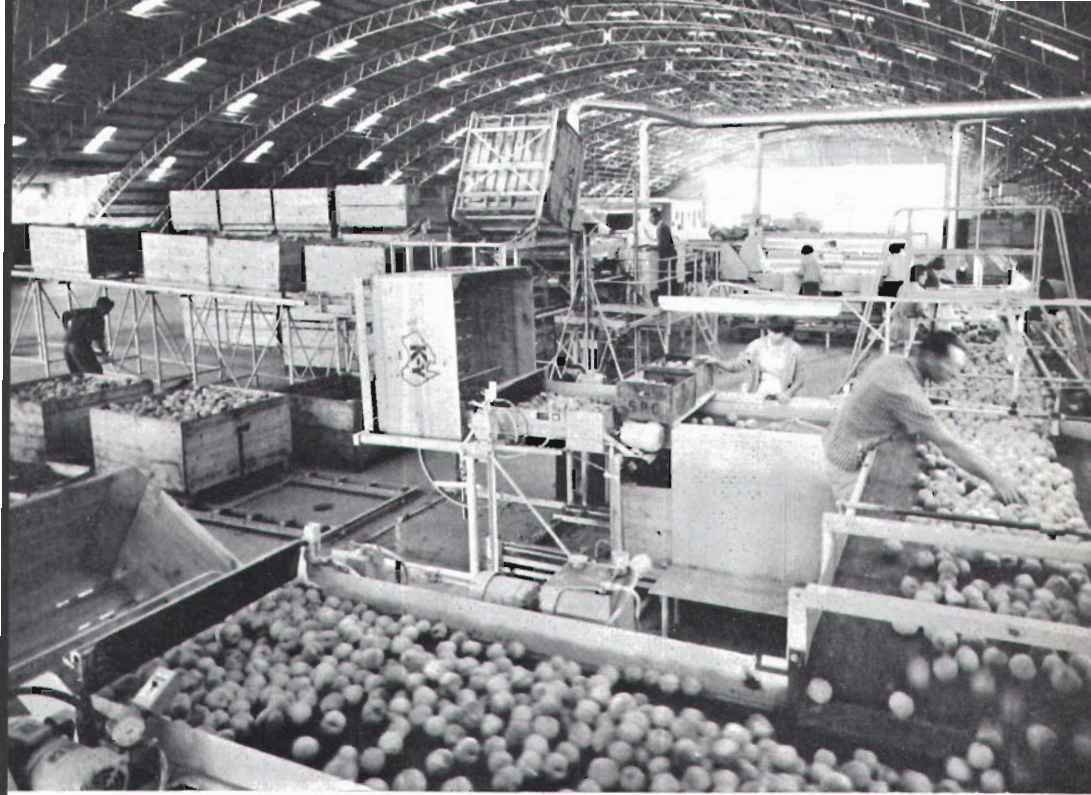
The Art Gallery in Shepparton's new Civic Centre.

[Wolfgang Sievers]

Aerial view of Shepparton showing the Civic Centre in the middle ground.

[Allan Weeks]



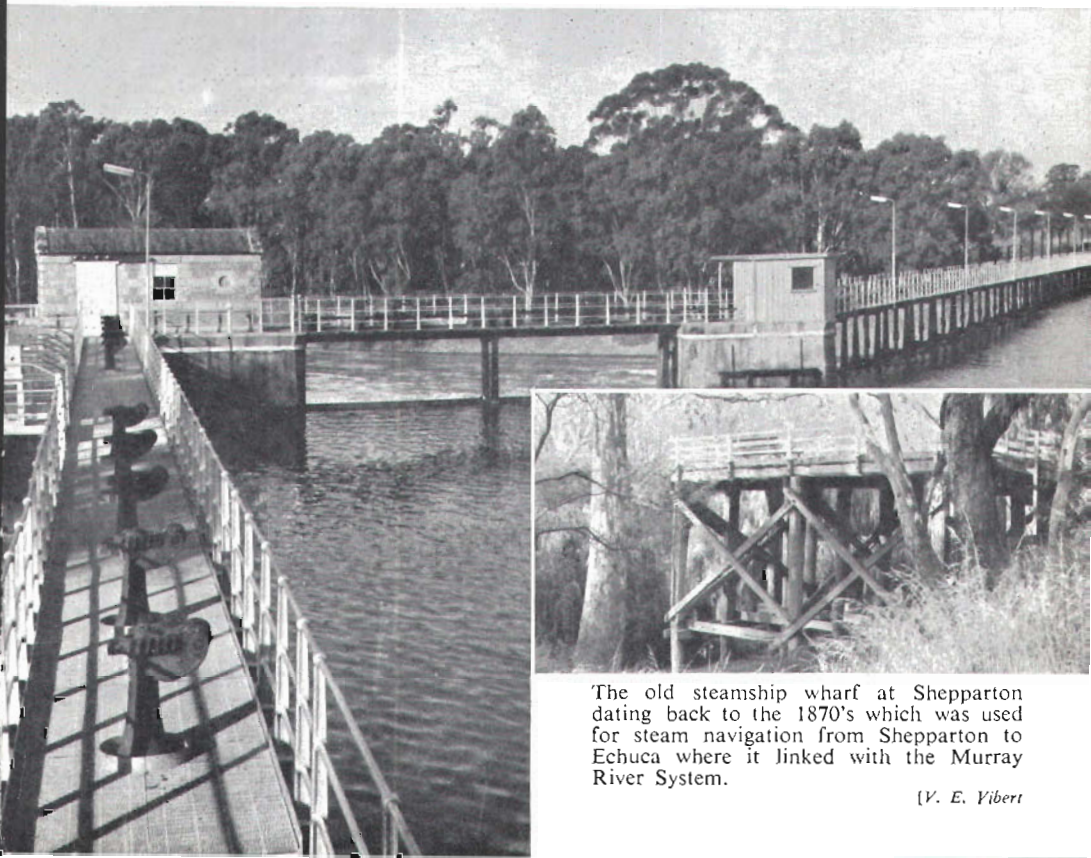


Fruit packing in the Goulburn Valley.

[Gordon F. De'Lisle

The Goulburn Weir at Nagambie at the beginning of the irrigation system of the Goulburn Valley.

[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics



The old steamship wharf at Shepparton dating back to the 1870's which was used for steam navigation from Shepparton to Echuca where it linked with the Murray River System.

[V. E. Vibert



[Gordon F. De'Lisle

The sculpture section of the Melbourne Open Air Art Show held in the Fitzroy Gardens each year.

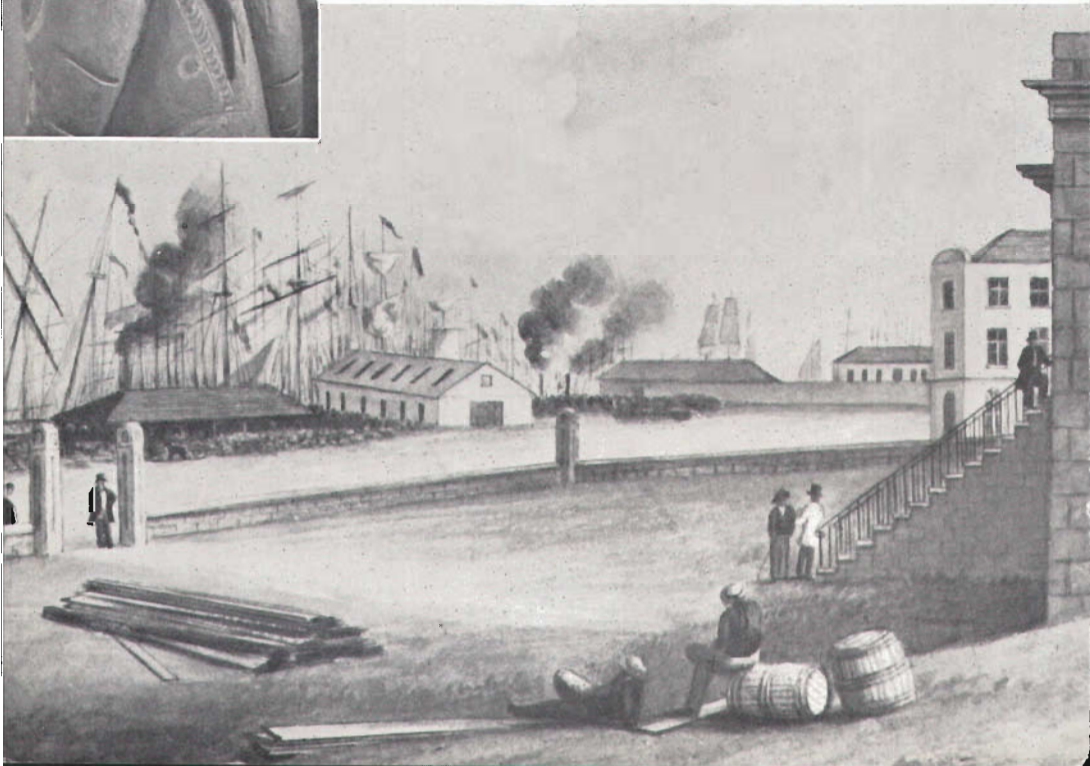


Detail of polychromed wood figure from Maprik, Sepik River Area, New Guinea, in the possession of the National Gallery. The height of the figure is 104½".

[Ritter Jeppesen Pty. Ltd.

"The Wharf, Melbourne, from the Custom House." A water colour, painted by John Graham Boyd during the early 1850's, in the Historical Collection of the La Trobe Library.

[State Library of Victoria



Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment

General

The series of estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service), published in the Victorian Year Book No. 78, 1964 and earlier issues, has been replaced by a revised series. Although covering virtually the same part of the work force, the revised series, in addition to incorporating revised estimates, differs in the classification of some industries and in being related to basic data derived from population censuses.

The estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the population Censuses of June, 1954 and June, 1961. Figures for periods between, and subsequent to, the two benchmark points of time are estimates 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). Data from these sources have been supplemented by estimates of the changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Recent figures are subject to revision. As they become available, particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual factory census and the censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check, and where desirable, to revise estimates in relevant sections.

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 organizations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1965*).

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates, because of the inadequacy of current data.

The terms "Employment", "Number Employed", "Employees", and "Wage Earners" used here are synonymous with, and relate to, "Wage and Salary Earners" on pay-rolls or "in employment" in the latter part of each month as distinct from numbers of employees actually working at a specific date. They include some persons working part-time.

Victoria: Industry Groups

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 and 1961 to 1966, and also the number of employees of government bodies and private employers :—

VICTORIA—WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRY GROUPS*

('000)

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1961	June, 1962†	June, 1963†	June, 1964†	June, 1965†	June, 1966†
MALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
Manufacturing† ..	235.2	259.1	270.7	281.3	295.9	305.1	305.5
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	23.9	29.8	29.8	29.6	30.2	30.1	30.8
Building and Construction ..	65.8	72.3	68.3	70.0	72.1	74.4	76.2
Road Transport and Storage ..	16.6	18.9	18.8	19.5	20.1	21.0	21.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	9.7	8.5	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.4
Rail and Air Transport ..	16.7	18.0	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.9	19.4
Communication ..	17.9	21.7	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.3
Finance and Property ..	16.7	23.6	24.5	25.2	26.7	28.0	29.2
Retail Trade ..	45.2	52.8	52.8	54.5	55.6	56.8	56.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	36.9	44.9	45.0	46.1	48.2	50.0	50.8
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	23.5	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.4	27.1	28.2
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	6.8	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.9
Education ..	10.7	16.1	17.5	19.5	20.5	21.4	23.2
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.§ ..	17.6	19.1	19.4	19.6	20.2	21.0	22.2
Other|| ..	16.3	21.1	21.6	22.5	22.9	23.5	24.3
Total ..	563.4	643.6	654.3	675.2	702.8	723.5	734.3
Private ..	404.5	463.8	475.0	491.8	515.8	534.7	539.7
Government** ..	158.9	179.8	179.3	183.4	187.0	188.8	194.6
Total ..	563.4	643.6	654.3	675.2	702.8	723.5	734.3
FEMALES							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing† ..	85.5	91.6	99.6	103.7	110.8	116.4	117.7
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Building and Construction ..	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Road Transport and Storage ..	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Rail and Air Transport ..	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Communication ..	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1
Finance and Property ..	9.2	16.1	16.3	16.6	17.5	18.6	19.7
Retail Trade ..	34.4	41.2	41.4	41.7	43.4	45.1	47.1
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	9.9	12.3	12.3	12.6	13.2	14.1	14.9
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	8.2	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	11.7
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	19.9	27.8	28.4	29.5	30.8	32.6	33.7
Education ..	12.9	20.6	22.2	23.6	24.8	25.7	27.5
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.§ ..	16.5	19.8	19.3	19.7	20.1	21.8	23.2
Other|| ..	8.6	13.2	13.4	14.0	15.0	15.8	16.4
Total ..	216.7	266.2	276.5	285.4	300.6	316.3	328.3
Private ..	184.9	223.2	231.8	239.7	252.7	266.3	274.7
Government** ..	31.8	43.0	44.7	45.7	47.9	50.0	53.6
Total ..	216.7	266.2	276.5	285.4	300.6	316.3	328.3

For footnotes see next page.

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

Industry Group	June, 1954	June, 1961	June, 1962†	June, 1963†	June, 1964†	June, 1965†	June, 1966†
PERSONS							
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2
Manufacturing‡ ..	320.7	350.7	370.3	385.1	406.8	421.5	423.3
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	25.6	32.0	32.1	32.0	32.6	32.6	33.4
Building and Construction Road Transport and Storage ..	66.7	73.9	69.9	71.7	73.8	76.3	78.2
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	18.0	20.7	20.6	21.3	22.2	23.1	23.4
Rail and Air Transport ..	10.1	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.1
Communication ..	18.8	20.2	19.9	20.2	20.5	21.1	21.8
Finance and Property ..	22.8	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.4	29.1	29.4
Retail Trade ..	25.9	39.8	40.8	41.8	44.2	46.6	48.9
Wholesale and Other Commerce ..	79.6	94.0	94.2	96.2	98.9	101.9	104.0
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) ..	46.8	57.2	57.3	58.7	61.4	64.1	65.7
Health, Hospitals, &c. ..	31.7	34.2	34.9	35.5	36.7	37.8	40.0
Education ..	26.7	36.4	37.3	38.7	40.4	42.2	43.6
Amusement, Hotels, Per- sonal Service, &c.§ ..	23.6	36.7	39.7	43.1	45.3	47.1	50.7
Other|| ..	34.1	38.9	38.7	39.3	40.4	42.8	45.4
	24.9	34.3	35.1	36.4	37.9	39.3	40.7
Total ..	780.1	909.8	930.8	960.6	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,062.6
Private ..	589.4	687.0	706.8	731.5	768.4	801.0	814.4
Government** ..	190.7	222.8	224.0	229.1	234.9	238.8	248.2
Total ..	780.1	909.8	930.8	960.6	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,062.6

* Excludes employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and Defence Forces.

† Subject to revision.

‡ 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 authorities.

Government Employees

The following table includes all employees of government authorities in 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, &c., as well as administrative employees :—

**VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT
AUTHORITIES**
(’000)

Date	Commonwealth			State and Semi- Government			Local Government			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
June, 1954 ..	50.5	14.6	65.1	96.3	16.0	112.3	12.1	1.2	13.3	158.9	31.8	190.7
June, 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
June, 1962 ..	54.6	15.0	69.6	109.8	27.9	137.7	14.9	1.8	16.7	179.3	44.7	224.0
June, 1963 ..	55.6	14.9	70.5	112.6	28.9	141.5	15.2	1.9	17.1	183.4	45.7	229.1
June, 1964 ..	57.3	15.6	72.9	114.3	30.3	144.6	15.4	2.0	17.4	187.0	47.9	234.9
June, 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
June, 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

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*.

Prices

Retail Price Indexes

General

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960 is set out on pages 510 to 513 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the new Index differs in definition or purpose from its predecessors. This title is adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices (including prices of services, accommodation, &c.) and their weighting according to patterns of consumption.

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households. The Index is designed

only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups in the Index. This is a basic principle of all price indexes, and failure to grasp it gives rise to misconceptions concerning price indexes and their uses.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups: Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, Miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so.

The Index has been compiled for each quarter from September Quarter, 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. "All Groups" index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major Groups, are compiled and published regularly for six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952-53 = 100.0. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually, and compare the degree of price change in the different groups. The Index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities.

Changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct the Index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remain unchanged throughout the period).

Between the September Quarter of 1948 and the December Quarter of 1963, changes in the weighting pattern of the Index had been made at June Quarter, 1952, June Quarter, 1956, and March Quarter, 1960. Details of the principal changes made at those points of time are shown in the Victorian Year Book 1964.

A further link in the Index was made at December Quarter, 1963. Changes from the previous (fourth) linked series were:—

- (1) The weights of all items were reviewed and, in general, are now based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961-62;

- (2) the weights for fuel and light, fares and motoring were changed to accord with the pattern of consumption in 1961-62 ;
- (3) the weights for housing were changed to take account of data derived from the Population Census of 1961 ; and
- (4) furniture, frozen vegetables, packet soups, additional processed meat items, Sunday newspapers, and weekly magazines were added to the list of items. Rentals of six-roomed privately owned houses were included. Some other new items of less significance were included and a few items of minor significance were deleted.

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the Index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so. The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, Population Censuses, Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

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

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Index : Year 1952-53 = 100·0)

Year Ended 30th June—	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscell- aneous	All Groups
1956	112·2	102·8	113·8	101·6	108·3	108·1
1957	117·8	104·9	122·8	105·2	117·8	114·0
1958	114·3	108·4	127·3	106·2	118·8	114·4
1959	116·1	109·6	129·4	109·2	122·2	116·6
1960	120·8	110·7	135·8	110·9	125·5	120·0
1961	130·2	112·8	151·2	112·5	129·2	125·9
1962	127·8	114·0	157·5	114·1	129·3	126·3
1963	126·0	114·4	161·1	114·0	129·7	126·2
1964	127·2	115·1	164·5	112·6	130·8	127·1
1965	133·9	116·8	169·2	115·2	138·3	132·2
1966	139·4	118·1	177·2	118·7	145·1	137·1

Retail Prices of Food

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th day of each month in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES*

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1964	1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries—						
Bread†	2 lb.	4.5	4.6	7.1	15.6	15.9
Flour—Self Raising ..	2 lb. pkt.	6.2	6.2	8.3	18.9	15.7
Tea	1 lb.	23.1	22.5	30.4	63.6	63.2
Sugar	1 lb.	3.3	3.3	4.2	9.1	9.1
Jam, Plum	1½ lb.	7.0	9.4	13.9	27.0	27.6
Peaches, Canned ..	29 oz.	7.9	11.1	16.9	26.3	27.4
Pears, Canned ..	29 oz.	8.4	11.8	17.9	26.5	28.2
Potatoes	7 lb.	14.8	7.0	20.1	48.6	69.0
Onions	1 lb.	2.9	2.2	3.4	9.5	10.7
Dairy Produce—						
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	16.3	17.1	22.0	48.9	49.8
Eggs, New Laid† ..	1 doz.	16.0	21.7	33.0	57.8	60.4
Bacon Rashers ..	1 lb.	16.6	19.0	36.7	83.9	99.4
Milk—Condensed ..	tin	7.8	8.6	12.2	19.9	20.4
„ —Fresh, Bottled‡	quart	6.0	6.2	9.5	16.6	17.1
Meat—						
Beef, Sirloin ..	1 lb.	9.0	11.4	17.7	49.4	53.9
„ Rib§	1 lb.	7.2	9.6	15.2	49.1	52.3
„ Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	13.0	17.6	25.5	74.3	81.2
„ „ Chuck ..	1 lb.	5.9	8.4	12.9	39.2	43.5
„ Sausages ..	1 lb.	4.6	6.8	11.2	22.2	25.3
„ Corned Silverside	1 lb.	7.5	10.5	17.0	46.9	49.8
„ „ Brisket ..	1 lb.	5.7	7.8	12.1	33.0	36.0
Mutton, Leg ..	1 lb.	6.5	9.5	12.8	24.3	26.2
„ Forequarter ..	1 lb.	3.9	5.5	7.8	17.9	18.7
„ Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	7.0	8.9	12.6	22.2	25.5
„ „ Leg ..	1 lb.	7.2	9.7	13.2	26.3	29.0
Pork, Leg	1 lb.	10.5	13.3	28.0	55.7	56.6
„ Loin	1 lb.	10.8	14.0	28.8	56.9	58.7
„ Chops	1 lb.	11.1	14.7	29.3	57.3	58.6

* In some cases the averages are price relatives.

† Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961 ; 24 oz. from August, 1965.

‡ Delivered. Prices prior to 1950 are for loose milk.

§ Prior to 1955 prices are for "Bone-in."

Wholesale Price Indexes

The main wholesale price index compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician is the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index which extends back to 1928 and is issued monthly.

Prices used in this Index are in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Commodities are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible, with the price of imported goods being taken on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each being subdivided into goods which are mainly imported and those which are mainly home produced.

The Index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. Changes in usage, changes in category as between "imported" and "home produced" for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the Index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently and dominated the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco", "Goods Principally Home Produced", and "Total All Groups" sections. In order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the Index shown in the following table has been reconstructed as from the base period (average three years ended June, 1939 = 100) by omitting potatoes and onions.

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the Index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table :—

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of Each Group : Average of Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco*	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods Principally Imported†	Goods Principally Home Produced*	Total All Groups*
1955-56	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	292	352	334
1956-57	409	241	520	344	302	463	367	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	355	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	340	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	347	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	346	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	340	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	336	342	272	368	340
1963-64	383	207	484	286	221	473	339	352	275	376	346
1964-65	391	207	427	286	242	503	345	364	277	388	355

* During 1956 these indexes were reconstructed from July, 1936, by excluding potatoes and onions.

† Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

Wholesale Prices of Principal Products

The following table shows the monthly average of Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years shown :—

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICES

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1950	1955	1965
cents						
Agriculture—						
Wheat	bushel	26.3	39.4	67.6	140.7	147.1
Barley, English ..	"	30.9	60.2	72.9	152.5	146.7
Oats, Milling ..	"	28.7	41.5	68.8	84.0	87.1
Maize	"	52.5	83.3	122.9	153.3	245.0
\$						
Bran	ton	9.95	12.00	22.57	43.10	39.38
Pollard	"	9.97	12.00	22.57	43.10	42.38
Flour (First Quality) ..	"	25.65	25.75	35.46	65.75	81.02
Chaff	"	9.72	18.93	24.05	35.83	44.50
Potatoes	"	31.28	15.00	47.23	69.18	131.39
Onions	"	43.12	29.25	43.75	97.87	99.99
cents						
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—						
Butter	lb.	14.2	14.9	19.8	39.5	47.7
Bacon	"	10.7	12.9	21.7	40.4	54.0
Ham	"	14.5	15.4	27.5	45.4	68.3
Cheese (Matured) ..	"	12.0	13.8	15.8	30.4	34.2
Honey	"	4.1	6.3	6.3	9.4	14.6
Eggs*	dozen	13.4	18.5	29.3	49.6	52.7
\$						
Butchers' Meat—						
Beef, Prime	100 lb.	3.40	5.11	9.12	14.98	22.28
cents						
Mutton	lb.	2.8	4.4	7.7	9.1	11.5
Veal	"	3.6	4.9	7.5	17.5	24.1
Pork	"	5.9	8.1	18.8	25.4	30.2
Lamb	"	5.2	7.3	13.3	21.7	24.7

* Extra Large Grade as from April, 1961 ; 24 oz. from August, 1965.

Export Price Index

The Export Price Index is a fixed-weights index. Its purpose is to provide comparisons monthly over a limited number of years of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for

variations in quantities exported. The Index numbers are thus measures of price change only. The price series used in the Index relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, &c.

For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, whilst for other commodities average realizations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

There are 29 items in the Index. In recent years these 29 items have constituted approximately 83 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports. The weights are based on average annual values of exports during the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61.

The Export Price Index has been compiled for each month from July, 1959.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (Base of Each Index : Year 1959-60 = 100)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	Gold	All Groups
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	99	101	92	97	100	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	95	91	84	91	100	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	90	107	72	89	100	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100*	100	91	123	101	105*
1965-66	107*	120*	86	107	102*	86*	107	122*	101	107*

* Preliminary figure only.

Further Reference

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

Part 5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Administration

Local Government Department

General Description

The *Local Government Department Act 1958* constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23rd 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

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 ratable 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 ratable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000, and
 - (iv) contains ratable 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 1st July, 1965 to 30th June, 1966, changes in the status, &c., of municipalities were as follows :—

4th December, 1965—The Town of Castlemaine was declared the City of Castlemaine.

1st April, 1966—The Borough of Kerang was constituted by severance from the Shire of Kerang.

31st May, 1966—The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon was formed by union of the Borough of Daylesford and the Shire of Glenlyon.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

The purpose of the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 (to which amendments affecting valuation matters have been made in 1961, 1964, and 1965) is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities, the elimination of unnecessary duplication of these valuations, and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Progress has been made towards each of these objectives and municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, each attending to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities.

Valuations will continue to be carried out by municipalities, but the Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give guidance and advice.

The legislation provided for appointment of a Valuer-General, a Deputy Valuer-General, and other necessary officers who are members of the Public Service within the Local Government Department. The Valuers' Qualification Board, under powers vested in it by the legislation, may either conduct examinations for valuers under the Act, or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for this purpose. (It was also empowered to issue certificates of qualification, at its complete discretion, to certain persons practising as valuers, who made application before 14th December, 1961 and who were practising as valuers when the legislation was enacted in 1960.) The Board can also grant certificates of qualification covering the whole of Victoria or for any part or parts of the State, according to the scope of the applicant's experience. As from 1st January, 1966, the subjects of examination comprise a four-year certificate course conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Any candidate successful at these examinations must also have had a period of practical experience in valuation work aggregating in all not less than four years within six years prior to his application for a certificate. Admission to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers as an Associate Member will qualify a candidate for a certificate, but unless he has passed all alternative subjects, both rural and urban, the certificate of qualification is likely to be appropriately restricted. The subjects of examination referred to correspond with those required to gain entry to the Commonwealth Institute of Valuers.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

On the 1st December, 1965, the Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act came into operation. This Act overhauls the procedures for determining all disputes on the valuation of property, either for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of the compulsory acquisition of land.

In rating and taxing matters, appeals will be heard and decided by a Land Valuation Board of Review, except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$2,000, in which case the appellant may have it determined by a Board or by the Supreme Court at his option.

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

These Boards of Review are intended to operate in a relatively informal and inexpensive way. Each Board is composed of a Chairman and two valuers, the latter selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land. Neither the objector nor the Council need have legal representation, though an appellant is entitled to engage a valuer to give evidence on his behalf and also to engage legal representation should he so desire.

Inspection of Scaffolding

Since 1922, councils of cities and towns have been responsible for supervision of scaffolding erected to support workmen engaged in the construction of buildings or carrying out other works, and they were required to administer the regulations made under legislation enacted in that year. This legislation was incorporated in the Local Government Act in 1928. In 1960, the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to scaffolding inspection were re-enacted in amended form. This new legislation and the regulations made thereunder came into operation on 1st October, 1962, and have effect throughout the whole of Victoria. A Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection and Assistants supervise the administration of the Scaffolding Regulations by municipalities and a Scaffolding Regulations Committee prepares draft Scaffolding Regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee includes representatives from Government Departments, the Municipal Association, the Master Builders' Association, the Trades Hall Council, and the Australian Institute of Building Surveyors. The Chairman is the Supervisor of Scaffolding Inspection.

Municipalities*General Description*

At 30th June, 1966, Victoria was divided, for local government purposes, into 209 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 209 municipalities comprised :—

Cities	..	..	..	57
Towns	..	..	..	4
Boroughs	..	..	..	8
Shires	..	..	..	140
				<hr/>
				209
				<hr/>

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (65 square miles) in Westernport Bay, Lady Julia Percy Island (1·02 square miles) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait Islands (1·51 square miles), Gippsland Lakes (Part) (128 square miles), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (2·28 square miles) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal Councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters' rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than 24 (except the City of Melbourne, which has 33 councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a ratable annual value of at least \$40, is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough the chairman is called the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one-third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation.

Generally speaking, a councillor, at a council meeting, may not discuss or vote on any matter in which he has a pecuniary interest, and he may become incapable of being or continuing as a councillor if he is in any way concerned in a contract with the municipality. A councillor who acts while so incapacitated may be subjected to heavy penalties. Councillors are also liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the money so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. To be enrolled on the voters' roll for any municipality, a person must have reached the age of 21, be a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be liable to be rated on ratable property in the municipality. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has an annual value of less than \$10, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there. An

occupier of ratable property is entitled to be enrolled instead of the owner. In the City of Melbourne both owners and occupiers are entitled to be enrolled. Plural voting is provided for, up to a maximum of three votes per person, according to the value of the ratable property for which the enrolment is made.

Voting is compulsory in 63 municipalities.

Officers

Every council must appoint a municipal clerk (he is called a town clerk in a city, town, or borough, and a shire secretary in a shire), a treasurer and an engineer, together with 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, tourist 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 258–259). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the Metropolitan Area. Outside the Metropolitan Area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the Latrobe Valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board respectively. Elsewhere in the Extra-Metropolitan Area of the State, the Governor in Council may constitute Waterworks Trusts and Sewerage Authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see pages 268 to 275). 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 30th June, 1966, only thirteen shires had not adopted the regulations.

Municipalities have power to make by-laws regulating buildings, but the Uniform Building Regulations, in the municipalities where they apply, would over-ride any provisions of such by-laws. The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of Government Departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Town and Country Planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business areas, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts and may join with other councils to prepare a joint planning scheme. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an Interim Development Order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the Interim Development Order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may itself prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with the duty of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. This does not debar metropolitan councils from preparing individual schemes, and some municipal councils in this area already have planning schemes in force or are preparing schemes.

These will be absorbed, eventually, as part of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works scheme for, on approval being given to the Board's scheme by the Minister, it will control all development within the Metropolitan Area. The Town and Country Planning Act was amended and consolidated in 1961. The new legislation came into force in February, 1962.

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 into this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Financial agreements between councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation have committed the following councils to provide the amounts stated up to 1966-67 :— 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, and City of Williamstown \$34,000.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipal gasworks and the number of municipalities generating electricity is steadily dwindling. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are :—

- (1) Supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property ;
- (2) removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
- (3) sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
- (4) supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
- (6) registration of dogs ;
- (7) establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
- (8) establishment of emergency home-help services ;
- (9) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
- (10) supervision of weights and measures ; and
- (11) traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of ratable 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 1964 municipal year, the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$40m.

Rating of Land and Property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is ratable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act.

Non-ratable 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 organizations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all ratable property within the municipal district.

The *Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act* 1961 required all metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate payable to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to arrange for a valuation to be returned by 30th September, 1964, and to be assessed at the level of general value current at the 31st December, 1961, unless the valuation in force at that latter date fulfilled those conditions. Future valuations in these municipalities will be at not more than four-year intervals.

The Minister, acting under the authority of the same Act, required municipalities in the provincial areas of Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo-Castlemaine, and Mildura to do the same, though in these cases future valuations will be at not more than six-year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

In Victoria, a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of ratable property unless, at the instance of the council, or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has adopted the provisions of Part XI. of the Local Government Act for the purpose of rating on unimproved capital valuations.

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 realize 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.

Of the 209 municipalities in Victoria at 30th September, 1965, 157 were rating on net annual value and 52 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 is limited to 20c. in the \$1 of the net annual value of the ratable 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 ratable property. An extra rate may be made for a period not exceeding one year or less than three months, as the council thinks fit.

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, immunization, 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. Since 1884, when the Government took over the collection of fees under the Licensing Act, a licences equivalent has been paid annually to municipalities. It is the nominal equivalent of the amount collected in that year. For the year ended 30th June, 1965, the amount paid to municipalities from the Licensing Fund was \$111,888. (A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund appears on page 593.) Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the Depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years, for various municipal works, and, after the Second World War, an amount of \$200,000 was provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950, the *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act* put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The *Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act* 1950 provided that one-half of the revenue received from motor drivers' licence fees, less the cost of collection, was to be paid into a Fund to be known as the Municipalities Assistance Fund. The Fund was established on 1st January, 1951.

From 1st 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, firstly, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, and secondly, 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 subsidized from the Fund, are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. The *Local Government (Municipalities Assistance Fund) Act* 1961 increased this to \$400,000.

For the year ended 30th June, 1965, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$371,946, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$568,178.

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.

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 on the credit of the municipality 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 ratable 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 ratable 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 :—

- (a) Temporary accommodation on current account ;
- (b) private street construction ;
- (c) works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
- (d) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connexion 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 authorized dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000. (See also page 708.)

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. Authorized dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of account in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to the 30th 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 began its existence in 1879 and was 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 organization, because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils, water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides benefits for employees on retirement at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act* 1960. Prior to this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organizations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident

fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits, in each case, took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances, or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :—

- (1) Substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death prior to the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and
- (2) an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers.

Prior to 1962, the accounting period of the Board ended on the 30th June, whereas the premium and contribution year closed at the end of February. Since 1962, the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period.

Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961. Transactions for the years 1962–63 to 1964–65 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION
BOARD : BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT**

Particulars					1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
INCOME						\$'000	
Premium and Investment Income	..	..	..	..	1,899	2,398	2,516
Other	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	1,899	2,398	2,516
EXPENDITURE							
Contributions, Refunds, Death and Withdrawal Benefits	..	..	..	..	373	485	688
Contributions to Management	..	..	..	..	48	98	145
Total	..	..	..	..	421	583	833
Operating Surplus for Year..	..	..	..	..	1,479	1,815	1,683
Accumulated Funds at End of Year..	..	..	..	..	7,287	9,102	10,785

The accumulated funds at 28th February, 1965, consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

Melbourne City Council

Organization and Functions

Melbourne shares with Geelong 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 a city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25th June, 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments, although all other municipalities created subsequent to 1842 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, Police Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1964-65) of \$38.5m, rate income of \$5.2m, other revenue of \$18.7m, and a work force of approximately 2,800 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its population of 75,500 at 30th June, 1965, ranked only sixth amongst Metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes, it is divided into eleven wards, and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of 33 members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation annually, 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 1,779 acres are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City Corporation annually expends some \$1.06m.

The Corporation both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale-street, it is able to generate, at a maximum, 120,000 kilowatts.

A separate section on the town planning activities controlled or administered by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works appears on pages 265-266.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number nine, whilst special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than three committees. The

committees are the workshops of the Council, but the Local Government Act does not allow even partial delegation of authority, and all the work of the committees must be reported back to the Council and all decisions approved. Despite this, the organization is effective and achieves all the desirable advantages which spring from the division of labour.

Of the nine permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, whilst the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative Organization

The work force is organized on a departmental basis, but no precise pattern of organization has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organized by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments comprised of the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks and Gardens, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Cattle Markets, Market (fruit, vegetable, and fish), and Health. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work which achieves the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organized by committees and the administrative staff as organized 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 organized by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :—

Public Works and Traffic Committee	City Engineer's Department City Architect's Department
Health Committee	Health Department
Finance Committee	City Treasurer's Department City Valuer's Department
Electric Supply Committee	Electric Supply Department
General Purposes Committee	Town Clerk's Department
Abattoirs and Markets Committee	Abattoirs and Cattle Markets Department Markets Department (fruit, vegetables, and fish)

Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Committee	Parks and Gardens Department
Building and Town Planning Committee	Building Surveyor's Department
Town Hall and Properties Committee	No specific links. Departmental services available as required.

An article describing re-development in the inner area of Melbourne will be found on page 599.

Further References, 1961-1966

Statistics of Local Government

General

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables which follow, municipalities have been divided into the following classes :—

- City of Melbourne ;
- Other Metropolitan Municipalities ; and
- Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.

For statistical purposes, the Metropolitan Area is as set out in the table on pages 120-121. In compiling local government finance statistics, however, it is not practicable to dissect those municipalities which lie only partly within this area. Accordingly, in municipal tables in this section, the classification "Other Metropolitan Municipalities" varies from the defined area as follows :—

1959-60—Includes the whole of the Shires of Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Frankston and Hastings (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Hastings), and Lillydale (as constituted prior to severance of Shire of Croydon), and excludes the whole of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla and Whittlesea.

1960-61 to 1963-64—As for 1959-60, with the exception that the whole of the Shire of Whittlesea and the Shire of Frankston are included, and the Shire of Hastings is transferred to "Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area".

At 30th September, 1964, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,295 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 519 in 45 other metropolitan municipalities, and 1,743 in 164 municipalities outside the Metropolitan Area.

Properties Rated, Loans Outstanding, &c.

In the following table, the number of properties rated, the value of ratable property, General Account income, the amount of loans outstanding, &c., are shown for each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year Ended 30th September—	Number of Rate- payers	Number of Properties Rated	Value of Ratable Property		General Account Income	Loans Out- standing
			Net Annual Value	Estimated Capital Improved Value		
	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
CITY OF MELBOURNE						
1960	35	35	24,594	491,878	6,755	27,439
1961	35	36	27,877	557,547	7,123	30,028
1962	35	35	30,530	610,589	7,674	34,383
1963	35	35	33,114	662,277	8,108	36,004
1964	35	35	35,212	704,236	8,733	37,307
OTHER METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES*						
1960	699	653	146,120	2,892,479	32,772	33,382
1961	731	664	161,650	3,176,177	35,890	39,491
1962	751	673	183,608	3,640,458	39,777	45,783
1963	784	678	199,725	3,960,949	43,016	57,852
1964	811	688	206,437	4,073,446	45,054	67,795
MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA						
1960	407	470	107,512	2,124,526	28,212	24,303
1961	422	489	117,222	2,342,249	30,805	25,732
1962	443	505	125,990	2,497,204	33,271	28,149
1963	459	518	137,296	2,740,959	35,362	31,650
1964	480	529	151,813	3,008,984	38,221	35,254
TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES						
1960	1,141	1,158	278,226	5,508,883	67,739	85,124
1961	1,188	1,189	306,749	6,075,973	73,818	95,251
1962	1,229	1,213	340,128	6,748,251	80,722	108,315
1963	1,278	1,231	370,135	7,364,185	86,486	125,506
1964	1,327	1,252	393,462	7,786,666	92,008	140,357

* See definition on previous page.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

The following tables show, for each of the years ended 30th September, 1960 to 1964, the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria.

The first table gives particulars of revenue and expenditure on account of the ordinary services provided by municipalities, while the second table shows similar details for the business undertakings under municipal control. Transactions presented are generally on a revenue basis.

Particulars relating to Loan Accounts and Private Street Accounts are excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 ..	6,755	32,772	28,212	67,739	6,387	32,098	27,909	66,394
1961 ..	7,123	35,890	30,805	73,818	7,291	36,468	31,042	74,801
1962 ..	7,674	39,777	33,271	80,722	7,560	39,693	33,080	80,333
1963 ..	8,108	43,016	35,362	86,486	8,089	42,935	35,026	86,050
1964 ..	8,733	45,054	38,221	92,008	8,619	46,285	38,022	92,925

* See definition on page 239.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other			City of Melbourne	Other		
1960 ..	10,638	20,116	2,256	33,010	10,703	19,559	2,142	32,404
1961 ..	10,714	20,739	2,316	33,769	10,785	20,484	2,195	33,464
1962 ..	11,089	22,071	2,264	35,424	11,319	21,832	2,202	35,353
1963 ..	12,264	23,717	2,324	38,305	12,259	23,482	2,240	37,982
1964 ..	12,684	24,891	2,493	40,067	12,834	24,625	2,424	39,883

* See definition on page 239.

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, Government grants, &c., is payable into the General Account, and such account is applied towards the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, &c.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30th September, 1964, are given below :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, 1963-64
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (Net)	4,778	31,209	22,363	58,350
Penalties	29	150	72	251
Licences—				
Dog	5	192	131	328
Other	14	101	47	162
Total Taxation ..	4,826	31,653	22,614	59,092
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains ..	133	1,483	1,943	3,559
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other				
Recreational Facilities ..	133	660	735	1,528
Markets	860	266	357	1,482
Halls	55	259	259	573
Libraries	1	31	42	73
Weighbridges	25	1	33	59
Sale of Materials	1	149	708	858
Plant Hire .. .. .	..	1,091	4,757	5,847
Other	486	466	534	1,487
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage ..	56	1,761	1,178	2,996
Other	23	463	192	679
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	642	185	311	1,138
Building Fees	77	703	210	989
Supervision of Private Streets ..	..	878	152	1,030
Other	14	214	270	498
Total Public Works and Services ..	2,506	8,612	11,680	22,797
Government Grants—				
Roads, &c.	11	119	391	521
Parks, Gardens, &c. .. .. .	..	129	915	1,044
Infant Welfare	24	310	225	558
Pre-school	25	133	83	241
Home Help	15	477	131	623
Libraries	31	433	314	778
Other	23	185	466	674
Total Government Grants	129	1,786	2,524	4,439
Transfers from Business Under-				
takings	90	737	123	950
Transfers from Other Council Funds	497	1,461	1,027	2,985
Interest on Investments, &c. ..	94	228	56	378
Fines	469	256	53	778
Other Revenue	122	322	146	590
Total Revenue ..	8,733	45,054	38,221	92,008

* See definition on page 239.

After exclusion of \$2,985,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1963-64 was \$89,023,000. Of this total, 66.4 per cent. was derived from taxation (65.8 per cent. from rates and penalties, and 0.6 per cent. from licences); 25.6 per cent. from public works and services; 1.1 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 5.0 per cent. from Government grants; and 1.9 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$59,092,000) was equivalent to \$19.02 per head of population or to \$44.54 per ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30th September, 1964, are set out below :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
ORDINARY SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General Administration	1,244	5,379	5,177	11,800
Debt Services (Excluding Business Undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	1,271	2,086	1,328	4,686
Overdraft .. .. .	..	75	164	240
Redemption	467	2,949	2,741	6,156
Other	1	50	13	64
Total Debt Services ..	1,739	5,160	4,247	11,146
Public Works and Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains—				
Construction, Maintenance, Plant, &c.	679	10,737	14,843	26,259
Cleaning and Watering ..	415	1,622	369	2,406
Street Lighting	†	1,393	491	1,884
Other	8	776	193	977
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities ..	834	4,328	2,709	7,871
Markets	311	119	248	678
Halls	231	1,055	667	1,953
Libraries	74	1,043	612	1,729
Weighbridges	13	1	25	38
Materials .. .. .	..	12	269	281
Plant (Excluding Road Plant) ..	184	1,073	317	1,573
Elderly Citizens' Centres ..	14	182	85	280
Other	58	761	778	1,598
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage Services	314	3,673	1,456	5,444
Infant Welfare	57	744	490	1,291
Pre-school	99	243	128	470
Home Help	25	854	222	1,100
Other	88	864	445	1,397
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	522	905	241	1,669
Building Inspection	21	322	100	444
Other	6	509	383	898
Total Public Works and Services	3,952	31,217	25,072	60,242

* See definition on page 239.

† Cost of street lighting is charged to Electricity Undertaking.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY
SERVICES : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64—continued**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Grants—				
Country Roads Board.. ..	..	463	1,150	1,613
Metropolitan Fire Brigades ..	206	1,118	3	1,327
Hospitals and Other Charities..	47	131	82	260
Superannuation	96	490	361	947
Other	552	357	114	1,024
Total Grants	903	2,558	1,710	5,171
Transfers to Other Council Funds..	554	953	880	2,387
Pay-roll Tax	91	417	290	799
Insurances	135	444	443	1,022
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	157	201	358
Total Expenditure	8,619	46,285	38,022	92,925

* See definition on page 239.

Excluding \$2,387,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1963-64 was \$90,538,000. Of this total, 13·1 per cent. was for administration; 12·3 per cent. for debt services; 10·7 per cent. for health services; 17·7 per cent. for parks, gardens and other council properties; 34·8 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 3·3 per cent. for other public works and services; 5·7 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 2·4 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

Municipal Administrative Costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure, other than pay-roll tax, during each of the years ended 30th September, 1960 to 1964, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Salaries*	6,763	7,431	7,917	8,325	9,324
Mayoral and Presidential Allowances	186	205	215	242	257
Audit Expenses	77	82	85	89	92
Dog Registration Expenses ..	108	125	153	162	167
Election Expenses	57	77	69	69	92
Legal Expenses	160	167	205	244	264
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, Telephone..	1,004	1,078	1,169	1,254	1,375
Other	163	195	186	211	228
Total	8,518	9,360	9,999	10,597	11,800

* 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 1963-64, 17 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 258.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30th September, 1964, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :—

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : REVENUE, 1963-64 (\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Rates, Sale of Water, &c. ..	..	14	515	528
Electricity— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	11,783	24,509	930	37,222
Abattoirs— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	858	301	699	1,858
Other†— Charges for Services and Sales of Products, &c.	43	67	349	459
Total Revenue ..	12,684	24,891	2,493	40,067

* See definition on page 239.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1963-64 (\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Water Supply— Working Expenses	13	348	361
Depreciation	50	50
Debt Charges	3	133	137
Other Expenditure	1	4	5
Total Water Supply	17	535	553

* See definition on page 239.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS : EXPENDITURE, 1963–1964—continued
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Electricity—				
Working Expenses	10,735	22,163	669	33,568
Depreciation	627	528	10	1,166
Debt Charges	429	913	112	1,453
Other Expenditure	90	662	100	852
Total Electricity ..	11,881	24,267	891	37,039
Abattoirs—				
Working Expenses	723	153	420	1,296
Depreciation	27	33	24	85
Debt Charges	86	12	105	203
Other Expenditure	70	76	41	187
Total Abattoirs ..	906	274	590	1,771
Other†—				
Working Expenses	47	40	349	436
Depreciation .. ..	..	10	25	35
Debt Charges .. ..	..	..	21	21
Other Expenditure .. ..	..	17	13	29
Total Other	47	67	407	521
Total Expenditure ..	12,834	24,625	2,424	39,883

* See definition on page 239.

† Includes hydraulic power, quarries, iceworks and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal Loan Finance

Municipal Loan Receipts

The following tables show loan receipts of municipalities exclusive of redemption loans and loans raised for works on private streets.

The first table shows total loan receipts for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, and the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30th September, 1964.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS**

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1960	3,665	5,224	4,267	13,156
1961	4,833	6,511	4,269	15,613
1962	4,739	7,096	4,932	16,767
1963	3,628	11,281	5,987	20,897
1964	2,504	10,476	6,447	19,428

* See definition on page 239.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN RECEIPTS, 1963–64**

(Excluding Redemption Loans and Private Street Loans)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan Raisings for—				
Ordinary Services	1,000	8,427	5,769	15,196
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	..	133	133
Electricity	500	1,254	230	1,984
Abattoirs .. ..	..	300	100	400
Other Receipts (Government Grants, Recoups, &c., to Loan Fund) ..	1,004	496	216	1,716
Total Receipts ..	2,504	10,476	6,447	19,428

* See definition on page 239.

Municipal Loan Expenditure

Particulars of the total loan expenditure exclusive of expenditure on private streets, for each of the years 1959–60 to 1963–64, are given in the first of the following tables. The second table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year ended 30th September, 1964.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th September—	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
1960	3,678	4,439	3,985	12,102
1961	3,312	5,516	4,267	13,095
1962	3,129	6,780	4,614	14,523
1963	2,661	8,116	5,366	16,143
1964	3,213	10,135	6,110	19,457

* See definition on page 239.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1963–64**

(\$'000)

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary Services—				
Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains . .	255	4,435	3,078	7,768
Council Properties—				
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and Other Recreational Facilities	111	1,363	400	1,873
Halls	430	1,502	1,293	3,226
Plant†	42	208	85	335
Markets	276	7	77	360
Other	57	788	408	1,253
Infant Welfare Centres ..	16	43	24	84
Pre-school (Crèches, &c.) ..	..	38	14	52
Other	390	410	194	994
Total Ordinary Services	1,577	8,795	5,573	15,944

* See definition on page 239.

† Excluding road plant, which is included with "Roads, Streets, Bridges, Drains."

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN
EXPENDITURE, 1963-64—continued
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities*		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Business Undertakings—				
Water Supply .. ..	..	..	227	227
Electricity	1,592	1,274	299	3,165
Abattoirs	44	66	9	119
Other .. ..	..	..	2	2
Total Business Undertakings	1,636	1,340	537	3,513
Total Expenditure ..	3,213	10,135	6,110	19,457

* See definition on page 239.

At 30th September, 1964, there were unexpended balances in Loan Accounts amounting to \$16·8m.

Municipal Loan Liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria, at the end of each of the five years 1959-60 to 1963-64, 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 30th September—	Due to—		Gross Loan Liability	Accum- ulated Sinking Funds	Net Loan Liability	
	Govern- ment	Public			Amount	Per Head of Population
			\$'000			\$
1960 ..	1,902	83,222	85,124	6,753	78,371	27.26
1961 ..	2,253	92,998	95,251	6,221	89,030	30.24
1962 ..	4,991	103,324	108,315	6,690	101,625	33.82
1963 ..	5,446	120,060	125,506	6,633	118,874	38.69
1964 ..	5,404	134,952	140,357	7,854	132,503	42.10

Construction of Private Streets

The council of any municipality may construct roads or streets on private property, and may also construct, on land of the Crown or of any public body, means of back access to, or drainage from, property adjacent to such land. The cost of this work is recoverable

from the owners of adjoining or neighbouring properties where, in the opinion of the council, the work performed accrues to the benefit of those properties. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by 40 or, if the council so directs, 60 quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account, or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, for 1963-64, of the Private Street Account for areas outside those controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account):—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE
STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
1963-64
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Metropolitan Municipalities (Excluding City of Melbourne)*	Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area	Total Victoria
Receipts—			
Loans	4,544	567	5,111
Bank Overdraft (Increase)	198	198	198
Owners' Contributions	12,366	1,701	14,066
Other	340	48	388
Total	17,250	2,514	19,763
Expenditure—			
Works	12,275	1,883	14,159
Bank Overdraft (Decrease)	183	..	183
Debt Charges—			
Redemption of Loans	1,305	319	1,624
Interest on Loans	921	165	1,086
Interest on Overdraft	133	21	154
Other	112	9	121
Other	1,061	115	1,176
Total	15,991	2,513	18,503
Cash in Hand or in Bank at 30.9.1964 ..	5,361	930	6,290
Bank Overdraft at 30.9.1964	6,028	1,187	7,215
Loan Indebtedness at 30.9.1964	15,800	3,170	18,970

* See definition on page 239.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
PRIVATE STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Receipts—					
Loans	2,380	3,399	3,106	5,068	5,111
Bank Overdraft (Increase) ..	..	1,433	819	..	15
Owners' Contributions ..	7,351	7,486	9,311	11,174	14,066
Other	557	359	446	354	388
Total	10,288	12,677	13,682	16,596	19,580
Expenditure—					
Works	7,236	10,451	11,404	11,212	14,159
Bank Overdraft (Decrease) ..	480	..	..	331	..
Debt Charges—					
Redemption of Loans ..	484	675	882	1,236	1,624
Interest on Loans ..	281	403	598	799	1,086
Interest on Overdraft ..	159	124	171	155	154
Other	11	22	71	79	121
Other	540	595	777	880	1,176
Total	9,191	12,270	13,903	14,692	18,320

Length of Roads and Streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open to general traffic in the State in 1964. The mileage of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, was supplied by the Country Roads Board, and the mileage of other roads and streets has been compiled from information furnished by all municipal authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS AT
30th SEPTEMBER, 1964
(Miles)**

Type of Road or Street	State Highways, By-pass Roads	Main Roads	Tourists' Roads, Forest Roads	Other Roads and Streets	Total
Wood or stone .. .. .	..	..	..	80	80
Portland cement concrete ..	4	12	..	137	153
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt	34	88	..	1,091	1,213
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or water-bound pavements	4,142	7,639	420	11,375	23,576
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements ..	322	1,363	486	28,795	30,966
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	13	..	21,371	21,384
Surveyed roads (not formed) which are used for general traffic ..	..	..	..	23,024	23,024
Total	4,502	9,115	906	85,873	100,396

*Semi-Governmental Authorities****Country Roads Board***General*

The Country Roads Board is the statutory authority for the principal road system in Victoria. The Board's declared road system consists of some 14,500 miles of roads which are classified as State highways, main roads, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads. The Board pays all charges in respect of State highways, tourists' roads, forest roads, and by-pass roads, and at least two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of main roads. Substantial assistance is also given to municipal councils in financing the cost of works on unclassified roads.

Victorian Highways

The word "highway" is synonymous with road. Under legislation dating from 1924, however, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. When a route is declared as such by the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council, the total cost of works on the highway becomes the Board's responsibility. State highways were developed to cater for road traffic between capital cities and important provincial centres. At 30th June, 1965, there were 4,465 miles of State highways.

The standard of construction of State highways depends on the amount of traffic carried and the availability of road construction materials. There are at present 36 miles of concrete or bituminous concrete pavement and 4,172 miles of road with bituminous sealed surfaces. The remaining mileage is of gravel or other improved wearing surface.

By-pass Roads

"By-pass road" is the statutory term for describing a road having no direct access from adjoining properties and completely isolated from cross traffic which is taken over or under the route of the by-pass road. By-pass roads which are constructed with multi-lane carriageways are commonly known as freeways.

In some sections, State highways are converted into by-pass roads by providing alternative access to properties adjoining the route. In other cases, a by-pass road may be constructed on a new route which avoids townships and other congested areas. Traffic is only permitted entry to or exit from a fully developed by-pass road at planned interchanges which, by clover leaf or other specially designed structures, allows for smooth transfer of traffic on or off the road.

An example of a planned freeway route is on the Princes Highway between Melbourne and Geelong. Other by-pass roads declared by the Board include the Hume By-pass road between Chiltern and Barnawartha, the Princes By-pass road at Morwell, the Frankston By-pass road, and the Whitelaw By-pass road near Korumburra on the South Gippsland Highway. In all, the State now has 37 miles of by-pass roads.

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

Tourists' Roads

As a result of the *Tourists' Roads Act* 1936, the Board has been empowered to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 445 miles of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean-road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Ocean-road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades. It was proclaimed a tourist road in 1936. Other tourists' roads have been built to give access to places of interest such as the Grampians and the alpine ski resorts.

Forest Roads

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or such as the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped areas. Under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. There are now 461 miles of these roads.

Main Roads

Under the Country Roads Act, main roads are roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of settlement. Within this definition there are 295 miles of main roads within the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Area and 8,799 miles over the rest of the State.

Sources of Funds

To enable the Country Roads Board to carry out its statutory responsibilities, two main sources of funds are available : money received from State sources and grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

Funds from State Sources

These include :—

- (1) Motor registration fees less cost of collection. (Bus registration fees and increased fees imposed under the *Roads (Special Projects) Act* 1965 are excluded) ;
- (2) two-thirds of additional motor registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership, less total cost of collection ;
- (3) one-quarter drivers' licence fees, less one-quarter cost of collection ;

- (4) drivers' licence testing fees, less cost of collection ;
- (5) examiners' licence fees—motor car roadworthiness examinations ;
- (6) all moneys received under Part II. of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (ton mile tax) ;
- (7) municipal repayments on account of main road works ;
- (8) a grant (\$700,000 in 1964–65) made available to the Board by the Treasurer to replace revenue from fines under the Motor Car Act diverted to Consolidated Revenue Fund as from 1st July, 1964 ; and
- (9) loan money.

Items (1) to (8) are paid into the Country Roads Board Fund. An amount equal to 2 per cent. of the total of items (1) to (5) is required to be paid by the Board to the Tourist Fund which is administered by the Tourist Development Authority.

Restrictions on Use of Funds from State Sources

There are various restrictions on the application of these moneys, which include the following :—

- (1) Proceeds from the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act can be used only for maintenance of public roads ;
- (2) money in the Country Roads Board Fund is used for maintenance or construction works on roads declared or proclaimed under the Country Roads Act, and to meet costs of administration, interest and sinking funds on loans, costs of buildings and depots, purchase of plant and similar items ; and
- (3) loan money is generally available only for works of a capital nature on roads declared under the Country Roads Act.

Roads (Special Projects) Act 1965

In 1965 a special fund was established by the Government to which is paid the additional revenue from the increases in motor registration fees imposed as from 1st July, 1965. This fund which will be held and administered by the State Treasurer will provide finance for special road projects in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Planning Scheme Area and the remainder of the State. Payments made into the fund are expected to amount to \$7m in the first year.

Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act

Since 1923, the Commonwealth Government has made grants available to the various States to assist their road programmes. In 1926, the Commonwealth Government adopted the principle of road grants being made proportional to use of petrol, the petrol tax being increased in that year and a definite amount per gallon being "hypothecated" for roads. This principle was retained for 33 years. In 1959, the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act severed the connexion between petrol tax and road grants and made provision for allocations from Consolidated Revenue for distribution to the States. The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964, with a term of five years, continues this method of providing funds to the States for road construction and maintenance.

The following table sets out the amounts allocated by the Commonwealth for distribution to the States under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH AID ROADS ACT
(\$m)

Year						Basic Grant	Matching Grant
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	124	6
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	128	12
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	132	18
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	136	24
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	140	30

These amounts are distributed on the basis of 5 per cent. to Tasmania and the balance among the mainland States, one-third in proportion to the populations recorded at the most recent census, one-third in proportion to area of the States, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in the State at the previous 31st December. Qualification for the matching grant is based on the State concerned having increased its own expenditure on road construction and maintenance in the previous year by a sum at least equal to its share of the Commonwealth matching grant.

The funds received by Victoria from this source in financial year 1964-65, were placed in separate accounts as follows :—

	\$m
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 1 Account (General Roads)	15.0
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 2 Account (Other Transport Works)	0.4
Commonwealth Aid Roads, 1964 No. 3 Account (Rural Roads)	10.2
	<hr/> 25.6 <hr/>

Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, of the total amount available to Victoria, 40 per cent. (C.A.R. No. 3 Account) can be used only on rural roads other than highways or main roads, while the remaining 60 per cent. less an amount prescribed as available for works other than roads, but which are connected with transport (C.A.R. No. 2 Account) can be used on road works without regard to classification of the road or its location. Money from C.A.R. No. 2 Account is made available to the Public Works Department for expenditure on jetties, breakwaters, slipways and dredging. Payments for or in connexion with road research outside the Country Roads Board organization are made from C.A.R. No. 1 Account.

VICTORIA—TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD

(\$m)

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
From State Sources	28.8	31.5	33.3
From Commonwealth Sources	21.3	22.4	25.2
	50.2	54.0	58.5

Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts and expenditure, covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
RECEIPTS					
Fees and Fines—Motor Car Act (Less Cost of Collection)*	19,155	19,733	21,366	23,427	23,378
Municipalities Repayments—Permanent Works and Maintenance—Main Roads	1,577	1,555	1,764	1,579	1,690
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	17,968	19,755	21,351	22,431	25,182
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	4,509	4,525	4,919	5,638	5,926
State Loan Funds	566	1,366	602	666	1,462
Commonwealth Special Grant .. .. .	..	1,000	..	..	..
Commonwealth-State Agreement—Flood Restoration	2	..	..	..	..
Other Receipts	101	152	168	223	889
Total	43,878	48,086	50,170	53,964	58,527

*From 1st July, 1964, revenue from fines was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and replaced by a grant from the State Loan Fund—amounting to \$700,000 in 1964-65. During the same year an additional amount of \$553,000 was charged to the cost of collection. This was the first of five charges to be made to recoup the State Loan Fund for the cost of construction of a new office building at Carlton (estimated cost \$2,764,000).

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	38,179	42,152	38,867	49,041	50,556
Traffic Line Marking and Traffic Lights	89	101	111	150	196
Plant Purchases	1,416	349	1,832	1,193	697
Interest and Sinking Fund Payments	1,776	1,855	1,930	1,950	1,988
Payment to Tourist Fund	376	383	395	427	469
General Expenditure*	3,323	3,242	4,243	3,996	4,619
Total	45,159	48,082	47,378	56,758	58,525

*Includes expenditure on erection of office buildings, &c., at Kew—\$1,056,000 in 1960-61 ; \$39,108 in 1961-62; \$541,666 in 1962-63 ; \$377,792 in 1963-64 ; and \$71,062 in 1964-65.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES
 (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
State Highways—					
Construction	9,253	10,632	9,869	15,225	13,000
Maintenance	4,509	3,041	3,341	3,925	4,080
By-pass Roads—					
Construction	2,194	1,360	850	2,626	4,805
Maintenance .. .. .	..	5	13	15	48
Main Roads—					
Construction	9,503	11,580	10,205	11,419	11,490
Maintenance	2,335	3,273	3,290	3,471	3,699
Unclassified Roads—					
Construction	7,270	8,478	7,917	8,451	9,366
Maintenance	1,186	1,908	1,751	1,656	1,764
Tourists' Roads—					
Construction	832	788	468	1,021	959
Maintenance	369	357	471	404	463
Forest Roads—					
Construction	372	298	306	500	486
Maintenance	179	293	247	242	227
River Murray Bridges and Punts—					
Maintenance	177	139	139	87	167
Total Construction	29,424	33,136	29,615	39,241	40,107
Total Maintenance	8,755	9,016	9,252	9,800	10,449
Total Expenditure	38,179	42,152	38,867	49,041	50,556

Further References, 1961-1965

Water Supply Authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30th June, 1965, 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 (166)	
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	Local Government Act
Werribee Shire	
Sale City	
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board ..	Latrobe Valley Act
First Mildura Irrigation Trust	Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission will be found on pages 294 to 299. 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 637, 638, and 659 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 18th March, 1891. The original functions of the Board were to take over, control, and manage the existing metropolitan water supply system and to provide the metropolis with an efficient sewerage system. In 1922, responsibility for the disposal of nightsoil from unsewered properties within the same area was transferred from metropolitan municipalities to the Board.

In 1923, the Board was empowered to deal with main drains and main drainage works and to control and manage the rivers, creeks, and watercourses within the metropolis. The Board, in 1949, was entrusted with the task of preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne Metropolitan Area for the approval of the Governor in Council and, by legislation passed in 1954, it became a permanent planning authority.

In 1956, the Board was made the authority for metropolitan highways, bridges, parks, and foreshores, while under the *Road Traffic Act 1956*, it was required to appoint to the Traffic Commission an officer experienced in traffic engineering.

The Board consists of a chairman and 51 commissioners. Each commissioner is appointed by, and must be a member of, one of the municipal councils or groups of councils entitled to representation. Members cannot sit longer than three years without reappointment. The chairman, however, is appointed by the Board for a four-year term.

Area under the Control of the Board

The area under the Board's control has been expanded in stages. The areas over which the Board exercises its several functions are now as follows :—

Water supply, 485 square miles ; sewerage, 458 square miles ; drainage and river improvements, 437 square miles.

Its town planning commitment extends over 688 square miles.

Melbourne's Water Supply

At 30th June, 1965, 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. gall., 37 service reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 366 mill. gall., and 6,098 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 1960-61 to 1964-65, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS**
(£'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
Yan Yean System ..	169	50	32	Cr. 74	6	1,749
Maroondah System ..	1	15	19	13	19	3,591
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Systems ..	28	5	1,245	4,017	1,146	48,364
Service Reservoirs ..	471	357	279	108	220	4,584
Large Mains ..	3,286	4,278	5,853	2,113	2,669	44,251
Reticulation ..	2,423	2,701	2,623	2,800	4,130	35,361
Afforestation ..	21	17	66	35	4	652
Investigations, Future Works ..	11	17	21	16	32	156
Total Outlay ..	6,410	7,440	10,138	9,028	8,226	138,708

Output of Water

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : OUTPUT OF WATER**
(Mill. Gall.)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Yan Yean Reservoir ..	5,260	5,126	3,778	4,726	2,786
Maroondah Reservoir ..	16,032	13,210	11,415	13,650	15,496
O'Shannassy River, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs ..	34,496	39,189	40,087	41,233	43,150
Total Output ..	55,788	57,525	55,280	59,609	61,432

Consumption of Water

During the year ended 30th June, 1965, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 376·9 mill. gall. on 15th February, 1965, and the minimum consumption was 104·5 mill. gall. on 2nd August, 1964.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE
CONNEXIONS

Year			Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June	Properties for Which Sewers Were Provided at 30th 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. gall.	mill. gall.	gall.
1960-61	..	..	510,078	395,109	55,822	152.94	83.30
1961-62	..	..	519,216	399,890	57,521	157.59	84.32
1962-63	..	..	547,123	422,899	55,225	151.30	76.38
1963-64	..	..	572,431	443,291	59,621	162.90	78.62
1964-65	..	..	595,727	453,078	61,409	168.24	78.00

Sewerage System

There are now one major and five minor systems collecting, purifying and disposing of waste water from the metropolis. These are the Farm System (major), and Braeside, Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong and Laverton Systems (minor).

The Farm System serves approximately 98 per cent. of the sewered areas of the metropolis. Except for wastes from the greater part of the municipality of Sunshine, which are discharged directly into the Main Outfall Sewer, and from Williamstown, which enter the main system at Spotswood, all wastes collected by the Farm System flow by gravity through two main sewers—the North Yarra and the Hobson's Bay Main Sewers—which unite at Spotswood. The combined flow then continues for 2½ miles through a 9 ft. 3 in. diameter trunk sewer which terminates at the Brooklyn Pumping Station.

At the Pumping Station, the waste water is screened and then electrically driven pumps lift it 140 ft. to the head of the 11 ft. diameter Main Outfall Sewer along which it gravitates 16 miles to the Board's Farm just beyond Werribee, where it is purified by either land filtration, grass filtration, or ponding.

The effluents resulting from these methods of purification comply with the prescribed standards set out in the Stream Pollution Regulations of the Department of Health and are finally discharged into Port Phillip Bay.

The Braeside System disposes of the waste water from Mordialloc, Mentone, Parkdale, Cheltenham and parts of Moorabbin and Oakleigh which, for economic reasons, could not be brought into the Farm System. The Braeside System came into operation on the 22nd May, 1940, and has since been extended north to include Monash University and adjacent areas. The treatment process includes sedimentation of the waste water and subsequent biological purification by trickling filters and oxidation ponds.

The Kew, Watsonia, Maribyrnong, and Laverton Systems serve small areas that could not be connected economically with the Farm System. Purification is biological as at Braeside.

Cost of the Sewerage System

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	During Year Ended 30th June—					Total Cost to 30th June, 1965
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
Farm Purchase and Preparation	319	372	351	337	457	9,507
Treatment Works	96	25	26	31	291	1,331
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	277	556	587	287	101	3,381
Pumping Stations, Buildings, and Plant	2,156	2,433	1,904	672	406	12,323
Main and Branch Sewers	3,333	4,755	3,012	10,077	10,950	47,544
Reticulation Sewers	2,828	4,513	5,340	4,915	4,672	63,979
Cost of House Connexions Chargeable to Capital .. ..	..	..	Cr. 4	*	..	794
Sanitary Depots	135	1	..	..	14	784
Investigations	19	..	48	21	51	379
Total Outlay ..	9,163	12,655	11,264	16,341	16,941	140,023

* Under \$500

Board of Works Farm at Werribee

Ideally, the minerals and organic matter contained in a city's domestic and industrial waste waters should be returned to the land from which they were originally derived. The Board's farm at Werribee is an example of profitable use of sewerage wastes. The once barren plain is enriched by treatment with these wastes to the extent that intensive grazing of sheep and cattle is possible, at the same time saving ratepayers \$400,000 a year. The revenue from the sale of livestock is set off against the cost of sewage purification and results in the imposition of a lower sewerage rate than would otherwise be necessary.

Statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1965, are as follows :—

Total area of farm	26,809 acres
Area used for sewage disposal	16,580 acres
Average rainfall over 72 years	18.85 inches
Net cost of sewage purification per head of population served	60c
Profit on cattle and sheep	\$468,154

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 as from 19th November, 1924. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, &c. For the year 1964-65, working expenses were \$144,624 and interest \$44,260, making a total of \$188,884. Revenue was \$115,280, leaving a deficiency of \$73,604.

Stormwater Drainage and River Improvements

Forty years ago, 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 ratable property in the metropolis since the 1st July, 1927. The costs of maintenance and operation, as well as interest charges, are also met from this annual rate.

As well as 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.

Cost of Drainage and River Improvement Works

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30th June, 1965, was \$25.0m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1965, was 218 miles.

Assessed Value of Property

The net annual value of property in 1964-65 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :—

	\$m
Water Rate	212.7
Metropolitan General Rate (for sewerage services) . .	172.8
Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate . .	206.1
Metropolitan Improvement Rate (for planning purposes)	218.9

Capital Works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys which the Board is given approval to borrow after the annual meeting of the Australian Loan Council has considered the projected loan programmes of semi-governmental authorities throughout Australia. All money borrowed is charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Board's Borrowing Powers

The Board is empowered to borrow \$400m. This amount 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 1st July, 1891.

Loan Liability

The Board's loan liability at 30th June, 1965, was \$295.9m. The Board was, at that date, empowered to borrow a further \$108.9m before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

Revenue, Expenditure, &c.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarized in the table on page 268.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF
WORKS : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE					
Water Supply—					
Water Rates and Charges (Including Revenue from Water Supplied by Measure)	8,212	10,358	11,147	11,674	12,160
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	7,683	8,525	9,496	9,802	10,160
Trade Waste Charges	462	469	499	517	554
Sanitary Charges	164	179	187	203	212
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c.	21	18	15	13	10
Balance, Live Stock Account	428	349	412	461	468
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	1,325	1,485	1,660	1,690	1,729
River Water Charges	20	17	13	14	14
Total	18,315	21,400	23,429	24,373	25,307

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
EXPENDITURE					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,156	1,231	1,364	1,512	1,540
Maintenance	1,933	2,139	2,207	2,286	2,384
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	1,118	1,153	1,033	1,191	1,186
Maintenance	1,183	1,161	1,146	1,284	1,480
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	55	63	80	84	84
Maintenance	671	691	710	731	760
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	67	97	188	219	210
Maintenance	133	172	174	197	178
Main Drainage Works	662	742	830	..	..
Pensions and Allowances	216	193	227	238	313
Loan Flotation Expenses	229	384	319	132	263
Interest (Including Exchange)	9,450	10,553	11,840	13,342	14,856
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	775	801	880	928	971
Loans Redeemed Reserve	286	388	614	765	988
Renewals Fund	383	432	474	551	610
Depreciation	54	63	50	84	82
Superannuation Account	149	138	133	150	152
Municipalities—					
In Lieu of Rates	34	34	34	34	34
Valuations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	33
Rates Equalization Reserve	Cr. 239	951	1,100	620	Cr. 817
Total	18,315	21,386	23,403	24,350	25,307
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) .. ..	..	(+) 14	(+) 26	(+) 23	..
Capital Outlay at 30th June—					
Water Supply	103,876	111,316	121,454	130,482	138,708
Sewerage	82,821	95,476	106,741	123,082	140,023
Drainage and River Improvement Works	17,823	18,876	20,049	22,289	24,983

Town Planning

The purpose of the Planning Scheme prepared by the Board is to guide and co-ordinate the future development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in the best interests of the community. The scheme controls the use of land by classifying it into zones and reserved lands. It has been prepared in the form of 161 maps and an ordinance.

The maps show, in distinctive colours and notations, the various zones and reserved lands in sufficient detail for the effect of individual properties to be ascertained. The ordinance sets out the rules governing the use of land in such zones and reservations.

Since 1st March, 1955, the development of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area has been controlled under an Interim Development Order in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

The Planning Scheme was drawn up to provide for a population of 2,250,000 people, a figure which was not expected to be reached until the turn of the century.

However, over the past few years, the rapidly accelerating growth of population, together with the development of new activities and ideas both here and abroad, has brought about the need for modification of the original scheme. This can be done by amending planning schemes. One such amending scheme to expand the areas set aside for urban development has been completed. It is anticipated now that the new target population of 2,500,000 people will be reached about 1972.

Thus, the Planning Scheme, whilst controlling Melbourne's development, is flexible enough to enable alterations to be made to meet the changing needs of the community.

Further Reference, 1962

Highways and Bridges

One of the main provisions in the Metropolitan Planning Scheme prepared by the Board of Works is an augmented system of main highways to serve the needs of the growing Melbourne Metropolitan Area. A network of approximately 350 miles is envisaged, and, as traffic builds up in future years, increasing mileages will need to be constructed as freeways in order to handle the resulting heavy volumes safely and efficiently. The system takes the general form of radial routes, linked by a series of ring roads, and extending outwards to connect with the State highway and country main road system.

Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1956, the Board, in addition to being the metropolitan planning authority, was made responsible for metropolitan highways and bridges. It was given this authority because Parliament recognized the vital importance of integrating road construction with planning. However, the Board, under the terms of the Act, is not automatically responsible for all existing highways and bridges, but only for those which may be approved and declared by the Governor in Council either on the recommendation of the Board or after consultation with the Board. It is also responsible for the construction of such new highways and bridges as may be similarly approved and declared.

A comprehensive survey of Melbourne's future highway requirements was made and the Board adopted a programme of priority projects which formed the first and most urgent part of the new network. Only three projects had been completed up to 30th June, 1965, as the Metropolitan Improvement Rate was the only source of revenue for such works. These projects were :—

- (1) The widening of High Street, Kew, between Cotham Road and Denmark Street, to improve traffic flow ;

- (2) the reconstruction of Hanna Street and extensive widening and reconstruction of Roy Street, South Melbourne, to form the southern approach to Kings Bridge (the streets have been renamed "King's Way"); and
- (3) the construction of a four-lane divided highway from Batman Avenue, Melbourne, to Loyola Grove, Burnley, near the Grange Road Bridge. The highway runs along the north bank of the River Yarra and incorporates the Morshead Over-pass Section at Punt Road (see photographic section). This project comprises the first stage of the South-Eastern Freeway which will be an important arterial link between the south-eastern suburbs and the city.

Additional finance for the carrying out of Metropolitan highway projects became available since 1st July, 1965, following the passing of a (Special Projects) Act. This gave approval in principle for further major works, namely :—

- (1) St. Kilda Junction Improvements (First Stage Scheme). This was designed to remove from the Junction one of the two main traffic flows passing through it (St. Kilda Road and Queens Road to Dandenong Road). Queens Road is also being widened and reconstructed from King's Way to St. Kilda Road and its junction with Lorne Street made a controlled intersection.
- (2) Tullamarine Freeway. This comprises 3·5 miles of four-lane limited access highway from Flemington Bridge to Bell Street, Coburg. It will join with the Strathmore By-pass and Lancefield Road to provide a direct route to the Tullamarine Airport.
- (3) The Second Stage of the South-Eastern Freeway. This 3-mile section extends the existing Freeway from Burnley to Toorak Road, Malvern.

The Board's programme is bringing Melbourne its first freeways which will gradually contribute to savings in transportation costs and safer travel. New highway facilities and improvements will be progressively added to the existing road system to cater for the requirements of the expanding urban population, which is making increased use of motor vehicles for all activities.

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, &c.

The following table summarizes the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connexion with its functions as Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS ACCOUNT, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE					
Metropolitan Improvement Rate and Sundry Income	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703	3,909
EXPENDITURE					
Management	343	354	504	630	553
Maintenance	7	24	64	72	60
Interest .. ..	..	37	49	48	50
Contributions to Sinking Fund ..	..	24	24	24	24
Transfer to Planning and Highways Reserve	1,786	2,739	2,944	2,929	3,188
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	34
Total	2,136	3,178	3,585	3,703	3,909
Capital Outlay at 30th June— ..	6,301	9,703	11,692	13,118	15,131

Water Supply to Country Towns*Introduction*

Outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area reticulated water supplies have been installed in more than 360 towns and cities providing for more than 750,000 persons. The population of these towns ranges from 50 to 110,000. The type and size of works required vary from simple schemes for pumping water from an adjacent stream to extensive schemes requiring the construction of impounding reservoirs at locations remote from the urban centres with many miles of main supply pipe-line. In many cases it is necessary to install purification plant to ensure an acceptable standard of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Existing legislation enables country towns to be provided with reticulated water supplies under the following types of management :—

- (1) State Rivers and Water Supply Commission managing an urban supply within an irrigation district or within a stock and domestic supply district ; and
- (2) local authorities operating under the provisions of the Water Act, Local Government Act, and Special Acts.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission directly manages water supply schemes serving 138 towns. Generally, these schemes involve supplies from adjacent catchment areas to large groups of urban centres, as in the Mornington Peninsula System, or supplies pumped from the Commission's irrigation or domestic and stock supply channels to small isolated towns, which can be managed efficiently from the Commission's various District Centres. In the early stages of development of these regional type supplies serving groups of urban centres, a large proportion of the capital (particularly that for head-works) was carried by the Government. However, most of these schemes have now developed to the stage where they meet the annual charges on practically the whole of the capital liability.

Local Authorities

Most town water supplies in Victoria are administered by specially constituted local water authorities. At present 223 towns are so supplied by 183 separate water authorities. These authorities are normally designated "Waterworks Trusts" and are independent statutory bodies operating under the provisions of the Water Act. They make their own decisions, engage their own staff, and construct and manage their own works. However, they must obtain the approval of the Minister of Water Supply or of the Governor in Council to many of their decisions.

Their works are financed principally by loan money provided by the Government, and to a lesser extent by loans obtained from private sources. Both these sources of funds are controlled in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council. Furthermore, as all these local authorities receive substantial financial assistance from the Government, their operations are subject to a general supervision which is exercised on behalf of the Government by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

In certain cases a local municipal council might be constituted as a "Local Governing Body" to administer town supply works in a specified Water Supply District under the provisions of the Water Act, in lieu of constituting a "Waterworks Trust". In such an event the Council concerned would operate under its usual name but, for purposes of water supply, becomes a distinct legal entity separate from the Council in its administration of municipal affairs. Alternatively, a Council can operate and manage a water supply under powers conferred by the Local Government Act, in which case the Government financial aid available is not as large as for schemes administered under the provisions of the Water Act.

When a Waterworks Trust is constituted to construct and manage a water supply scheme to a country town, Commissioners of the Trust frequently comprise some municipal councillors together with suitable persons ("Government nominees") who are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the local Member of Parliament. The Commissioners of a Trust usually number six or seven and they serve the community in an honorary capacity. Alternatively, the Commissioners of a Waterworks Trust may comprise all councillors of a municipality or the councillors for the appropriate Ridings, together with one, two, or three Government nominees, or they may be elected directly by the ratepayers. These various methods of constitution provide a flexibility which provides for the most satisfactory arrangement to be adopted to suit the local conditions in each case.

Where a locally managed town supply is conveniently situated in relation to works of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, water may be supplied in bulk from the Commission's works to the local water authority which would construct, own, and manage the necessary storage and reticulation works.

In other locations the local water authority must investigate, design and construct the whole of the waterworks to supply the town from suitable local sources. In some cases this has involved the construction of substantial storage reservoirs and the installation of long pipelines.

Finance

The costs of supplying water to the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and to Geelong are met wholly by the ratepayers and consumers of these cities. However, in all other country towns and cities, the Government provides substantial financial assistance towards the cost of water supplies, greater proportional assistance being provided for the smaller towns. The various forms of assistance are as follows :—

- (1) A free grant towards the capital cost of the works, calculated in accordance with a formula ;
- (2) the provision of Government loan funds for the balance of the cost at a charge of only 3 per cent. per annum for interest and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for redemption. Where loans are raised from private sources, a subsidy is paid to meet interest in excess of 3 per cent. per annum ; and
- (3) in the case of a small town which could not meet its annual commitments with a rate of 35 cents in the dollar of net annual valuation, a specified portion of the liability for annual charges on Government loans may be deferred.

The Government grant towards capital cost comprises 50 per cent. of the cost in excess of a base figure given by the formula. This formula is State-wide in its application and takes into account such factors as the total cost of the works, population, whether water is supplied by gravitation or by pumping, the price of water where this is

purchased in bulk from another authority, and the basic wage. It results in greater proportional assistance being given where it is most needed, i.e., to the smaller towns and to towns where water supply works are relatively expensive.

The additional special assistance which is available where a new town supply could not be financed with a rate of 35 cents in the dollar of net annual valuation is provided in accordance with an approved scale related to the cost of the works. The amount of the local share of loan liability on which the interest charges can be deferred is subject to annual review. It is reduced progressively as the town develops and the revenue of the local authority increases.

Local water authorities, under the direction of their honorary Commissioners, have built town water supply works costing about \$70m. The annual charges on this capital are borne directly or indirectly to about 43 per cent. by the Government. During 1964-65, their expenditure on new works was about \$7m.

Local Government Act

A few municipal councils still operate supplies to small country towns under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. To assist the installation of such a supply the municipality concerned is eligible for a Government grant under the capital assistance formula, but the remaining loan money has to be raised from private sources, without interest subsidy, as for normal municipal loans. The additional Government financial aid by way of interest subsidies and deferred loan liability is limited to local authorities constituted under the Water Act and subject to its controls.

Special Acts

Two other local town water supply authorities which operate under special Acts are the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (see below) and the Mildura Urban Water Trust.

At Geelong, the Trust is constituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act which incorporates many of the provisions of the Water Act. With a population in the vicinity of 110,000, this centre is large enough to construct and operate its own services without any Government assistance—either by way of capital grants or interest subsidies.

The Mildura Urban Water Trust operates under the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act. This Act dates back to 1890 when the Chaffey irrigation works at Mildura were transferred to the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The separate Urban Trust took over the Mildura town supply in 1921. The Mildura Urban Trust has received capital assistance under the grant formula and Government loan funds are made available for the local share of the capital cost of its works.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908. It was reconstituted as a Water and Sewerage Authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September, 1950, to include a

Government nominee (Chairman). Provision was also made for a commissioner to be elected by the ratepayers of the Shire of Corio, thus making a total of seven commissioners instead of five, as formerly.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$24m for water supply, \$10m for sewerage works, and \$1.17m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1965, was :—Water supply \$15.47m ; sewerage \$6.64m ; and sewerage installation, \$1.12m, of which \$0.26m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1965, was \$1.24m on account of water-works and \$0.66m 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 30th June, 1965, the amount so appropriated was \$1.33m and of this sum, \$0.75m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At the 30th June, 1965, the population served was estimated by the Trust at 107,940, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 30,110, and the number of buildings within sewered areas was 25,531.

The principal work in recent years has been the construction of a large dam with a capacity of 5,000 mill. gall. on the Upper Barwon River at an estimated cost of \$4.4m. This project, commenced in 1960, was completed in 1965.

Work on a \$6m Outfall Sewer Duplication project, commenced in 1965, is expected to be completed in 1969.

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 4,356 mill. gall.

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 9,093 mill. gall. The Trust is required to supply up to 700 mill. gall. per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 11,851 acres, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30th June, 1965, the sewerage system consisted of 302.72 miles of reticulation sewers and a main outfall sewer 4 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in., 13 miles in length, from Geelong to the ocean at Black Rock, a

direct distance of about 9 miles. The outfall sewer is laid on a gradient of 1 in 2,500 and was designed to take the discharge from a contributing population of 120,000.

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on the 1st 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 to 797 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 industrialized area, particularly around the towns of Morwell and Traralgon.

The Board has constructed a storage of 7,000 mill. gall. capacity on the Upper Tyers River. From this storage, water is conveyed through a 60-in. pipeline, a distance of approximately 10 miles.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$10.59m to the 30th June, 1965. Liabilities amounted to \$11.34m at 30th June, 1965, including loans due to the Government totalling \$11.13m. The income for the year 1964-65 was \$0.72m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.53m including interest and other charges amounting to \$0.33m. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$0.35m.

The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure.

Water supplied during the year ended 30th June, 1965, totalled 9,701 mill. gall.

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.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to the 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$5.67m.

The scheme is financed by Government loan, the liabilities on account of loans, at the 30th June, 1965, amounting to \$5.80m. Income during 1964-65 amounted to \$0.28m and expenditure, which included \$0.11m interest and other charges, amounted to \$0.31m. Redemption payments to 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$0.30m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of "The Ballarat Water Commissioners" was constituted on the 1st July, 1880, by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners embraces an area of approximately 65 square miles, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, and to the Miners Rest Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 62,000. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 5,435 mill. gall. The catchment area is 24,182 acres. The Commissioners supply water to 20,527 tenements, of which 14,596 are connected to the sewers.

The total consumption of water for the year 1965 was 2,139 mill. gall. and the average *per capita* consumption was 94.5 gall. per day. Approximately 90 per cent. of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31st December, 1965, the capital cost of construction was \$5.83m, and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$3.64m. During 1965, revenue amounted to \$0.40m, and expenditure to \$0.40m.

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915, by Order in Council dated 30th November, 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District embraces the City of Ballarat, portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Bungaree, and Grenville, and the Borough of Sebastopol.

At 31st December, 1965, there were 19,614 assessments in the sewerage district, and 16,546 in declared sewerage areas, where 14,596 tenements were connected.

Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. The liabilities on account of loans secured for construction at 31st December, 1965, amounted to \$3.61m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$0.81m. Revenue during 1965 amounted to \$0.41m and expenditure, which included \$0.24m on interest and redemption, was \$0.41m. During 1965, 126 contracts were completed under the Deferred Payments System, the amount outstanding at 31st 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 80 local sewerage authorities constituted at 30th June, 1965 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), 56 authorities had systems in operation. A further six authorities had systems under construction.

In the following table, particulars are shown in respect of all country sewerage systems which were in operation, or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES :
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of Systems in Operation ..	39	41	50	54	56
No. of Systems under Construction ..	11	12	7	3	2
Estimated Population Served (At End of Year) ..	369,951	395,432	424,648	457,471	495,785
No. of Properties Connected to Sewers (At End of Year) ..	100,397	106,604	115,096	125,860	138,054
\$'000					
Income—					
Rates	2,071	2,417	2,767	3,069	3,392
Other	869	918	1,121	1,351	1,568
Total	2,940	3,335	3,888	4,420	4,960
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	1,077	1,167	1,345	1,444	1,593
Other	1,709	2,078	2,501	2,911	3,356
Total	2,786	3,245	3,846	4,355	4,949
Loan Account—					
Receipts	5,677	6,246	6,419	7,177	4,902
Expenditure	4,751	6,486	6,830	5,885	4,362
Loan Liability (At End of Year) ..	27,274	32,065	37,666	43,788	47,990

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 1964–65, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.76 cents in the \$1 of the annual value of property amounting to \$217m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$16.95 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1963 amounted to \$16.8m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE					
Contributions—					
Municipalities	1,078	1,238	1,182	1,293	1,421
Insurance Companies ..	2,156	2,464	2,358	2,587	2,843
Receipts for Services ..	386	410	424	465	487
Interest and Sundries ..	236	212	250	512	300
Total	3,856	4,324	4,214	4,857	5,051
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	2,266	2,550	2,828	3,012	3,261
Administrative Charges, &c.	490	530	436	513	509
Partially-paid Firemen and Special Service Staff Allowances	210	228	242	240	268
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	282	336	372	299	349
Interest	30	36	40	38	37
Repayment of Loans	18	20	22	21	22
Superannuation Fund	144	160	174	184	196
Motor Replacement Reserve	44	70	76	82	86
Pay-roll Tax	66	74	82	86	93
Miscellaneous	20	60	306	221	66
Total	3,570	4,064	4,578	4,696	4,887
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(+) 286	(+) 260	(—) 364	(+) 161	(+) 164
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	644	704	712	691	669

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 30th June in each of the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
NUMBER OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fire Stations	45	45	45	45	45
Staff Employed*—					
Fire Fighting	924	1,024	1,055	1,052	1,051
Special Service and Partially- paid Firemen	103	107	108	98	114

* Excluding clerical staff.

Further Reference, 1961

Country Fire Authority

Since the establishment of the Authority in 1945, the fire services in the three larger provincial cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong have been placed under permanent officer control and the staff of permanent firemen has increased considerably. Since 1963, the Authority has also controlled the fire services in the City of Dandenong. Because of the population increase in places where the demands on the volunteer service began to press too heavily, permanent officers have been appointed in charge of volunteer brigades. At 30th June, 1965, there were 43 permanent fire officers and 73 firemen in the Authority's service with permanent officers at Norlane, Springvale, Morwell, North Geelong, Geelong West, Frankston, Doveton, Mildura, Warrnambool, Wangaratta, and Shepparton. Permanent Regional Officers administered 21 Fire Control Regions with both urban and rural fire districts.

Up to 30th June, 1965, the Authority had raised 47 loans, representing a total of \$2.99m, which had been used for the provision of buildings and equipment. In August, 1951, the limit of borrowing was raised from \$0.4m to \$1m, and was further increased to \$2m in October, 1955. Loan indebtedness at 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$1.72m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, surplus, and loan expenditure and indebtedness of the Country Fire Authority, for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE					
Statutory Contributions—					
Municipalities					
Assistance					
Fund	402	441	489	522	568
Insurance Companies ..	804	882	979	1,045	1,136
Other	47	58	68	64	69
Total	1,253	1,381	1,536	1,631	1,773
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages ..	459	498	570	623	658
Depreciation	60	63	68	73	78
Insurance	37	46	46	52	73
Interest	72	74	81	84	87
Maintenance	157	237	197	232	247
Motor Replacement Fund ..	108	117	135	154	168
Other	219	234	252	270	293
Total	1,112	1,269	1,349	1,488	1,604
Net Surplus	141	112	187	142	169
Loan Expenditure	186	218	200	122	243
Loan Indebtedness (At 30th June)	1,439	1,493	1,573	1,665	1,719

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF
FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fire Brigades—					
Urban	206	207	206	205	205
Rural	1,035	1,037	1,041	1,040	1,043
Personnel—					
Professional	109	120	135	139	147
Volunteer	102,620	106,783	107,581	109,420	111,599
Motor Vehicles—					
Transport	46	48	55	55	59
Fire Service	859	883	900	934	958

Further Reference, 1961, 1966

**Local Government and Semi-Governmental Bodies—
New Money Loan Raisings**

In the following statement, particulars are given of the new money loan raisings, during each of the years 1961–62 to 1964–65, 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 30th June—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
LOCAL GOVERNMENT				
Due to Government	522	316	333	147
Due to Public Creditor	18,892	24,400	23,651	23,269
Total Local Government	19,414	24,716	23,984	23,416
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL*, &c.				
Due to Government*	41,662	43,301	41,955	48,728
Due to Public Creditor	89,351	104,126	103,669	100,452
Total Semi-Governmental, &c.	131,013	147,427	145,624	149,180
ALL AUTHORITIES				
Due to Government*	42,184	43,617	42,288	48,875
Due to Public Creditor	108,243	128,526	127,321	123,721
Total	150,427	172,143	169,609	172,596

*Including the following advances by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement :—\$19.88m in 1961–62, \$18.89m in 1962–63, \$19.68m in 1963–64, and \$26.26m in 1964–65.

PART 6

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Land Settlement and Irrigation

Land Utilization

Introduction

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 44 to 64) 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 284).

The pattern of land use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 307). 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 utilization. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North-Eastern and Western Districts and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of the State and has a total area of 10·8 mill. acres. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil erosion, have not been settled, and the total area used for agricultural production is 7·6 mill. acres.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping, associated with wool, and prime lamb production. The principal crop grown is wheat and the area sown to this crop averages about 1·3 mill. acres. In addition, some 300,000 acres of oats, including 15,000 acres for hay and 50,000 acres for grazing, and 65,000 acres of barley are usually grown. Yields from cereal crops vary widely, according to seasonal conditions. The average district yield per acre for wheat in recent years has been close to 20 bushels.

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

The district now carries about 1·8 mill. sheep and produces about 17·6 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 and citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of the State and has an area of 7·4 mill. acres, of which 6 mill. acres are used for agricultural purposes. Rainfall in the north is about 14 in. per year, increasing to 25 in. in the south. 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 900,000 acres, the average yield being close to 27 bushels per acre. Other major crops are oats (292,000 acres, including 24,000 acres for

hay and 18,000 acres for grazing), and barley (30,000 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 46 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 5.5 mill. acres are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 14 in. in the north-west and increases to 25 in. over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of the State, and because of this several different farming enterprises are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry. The area sown averages about 560,000 acres, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area, the district average being 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 over 230,000 acres of oats are sown each year, including 30,000 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 380,000 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.

North-Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area and the rainfall is generally over 30 in., but on the northern slopes it is as low as 22 in. There is wide variation in topography and soils and

much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 2.9 mill. acres, of which 2.1 mill. acres are occupied and used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant, but potatoes in the area north-east of Ballarat and fruit 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 over 2 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, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 3.7 mill. acres. Annual average rainfall varies from 20 in. in the north-western corner of the district to well over 60 in. over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 20 to 30 inch 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 9,000 acres of tobacco and small quantities of hops are grown in these areas. The district carries about 150,000 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 240,000 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 inch rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect and the average annual rainfall is 20 to 25 in. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 70 in. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. The great bulk of the plains area consists of basaltic soils. 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 6.6 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 in the district. 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 9·8 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 380,000 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 are produced in the district, which carries about 428,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Rainfall varies from 20 in. in the rain shadow area, north of Geelong, to more than 50 in. over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 4·1 mill. acres and 2·7 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-Ballarat area and market gardening is important near Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh.

The district carries about 2·4 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 3·6 mill. acres and the bulk of settlement is south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Rainfall varies from just under 25 in. in the rain shadow area near Maffra and Sale to 60 in. and above in the highlands. Average annual rainfall over the most part of the settled areas is 30 to 40 in., and climatically the district is well suited to the development of highly productive perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain specialty crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to the State's total production.

Gippsland is the most important dairying district of the State and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 30 to 40 inch 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 nearly 520,000 dairy cattle. Pig raising is associated with dairy farming, and there are 70,000 pigs carried in the area.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. However, in the 22-30 inch 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 31st December, 1964, this comprised :—

	Acres
Lands alienated in fee-simple	31,789,514
Lands in process of alienation	2,359,365
Crown lands	22,096,881
Total	56,245,760
Crown lands comprise :—	Acres
Reserved Forest	5,603,829
State Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	150,974
Water reserves	315,416
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	658,894
Roads	1,707,444
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c., unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs ..	3,845,223
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	165,576
Leases of former agricultural college lands ..	28,235
Other leases and licences	1,645
Temporary grazing licences and leases ..	*5,873,326
Unoccupied	3,336,319
Total	22,096,881

* In addition, 77,730 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 1960 to 1964. 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 31st December—	Area of Crown Lands Sold			Crown Lands Alienated in Fee-simple	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors	Total	Area	Purchase Money
			acres		\$
1960.. ..	3,740	38,532	42,272	129,939	562,346
1961.. ..	16,315	42,070	58,385	99,805	552,056
1962.. ..	3,584	11,299	14,883	103,337	616,674
1963.. ..	3,308	19,425	22,733	103,766	326,934
1964.. ..	3,896	23,055	26,951	76,587	406,554

Transfer of Land Act and Assurance Fund, 1961
Government Assistance to the Farming Industry, 1964

Soil Conservation Authority

Functions

The Authority is responsible for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion ; the 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 development and use of water resources available to them.

To perform these functions, it conducts ecological and land use surveys, and carries out soil conservation work, experiments and demonstrations of soil conservation, and reclamation of eroded lands.

The Authority co-ordinates the policies and activities of Government departments and public authorities for the alienation and use of Crown lands, and the Act provides wide powers for soil conservation works. Grants and loans to assist in the carrying out of approved specific projects may be made to any Government department, public authority, or private individual on such terms as the Authority may decide.

Land Utilization Advisory Council

The Chairman of the Authority is also Chairman of the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which operates under the same Act. The Council consists of the Director of Agriculture, Secretary for Lands, Chairman of the Forests Commission, and the Chairman of

the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Secretary of the Authority is also Secretary of the Land Utilization Advisory Council.

The Council's functions are to make recommendations to the Authority on the constitution and definition of catchment areas and to advise the Minister and the Authority concerning policy of all land use in any catchment area. After consultation with the Land Utilization Advisory Council, the Authority determines the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands in catchment areas, and which lands should be permanently used for forests, pastures, agriculture, and other purposes.

Farm Water Resources

Because soil conservation is closely allied with water conservation on farmlands, the Soil Conservation Authority, since its inception in 1950, has always provided a considerable advisory service on farm dams to landholders. In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act gave the Authority the responsibility of promoting efficiency in the use and development by landholders of all water resources available to them. This was a considerable and desirable extension of the Authority's role in relation to water conservation.

Surveys, investigations, designs, and estimates of costs for soil and water conservation works and for distribution of water are made by the Authority by agreement with, and at the expense of, the landholders involved. Where necessary it may hire equipment to landholders for these purposes and charge fees for services provided. The Authority may also recommend that loans be granted to landholders for approved works, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission being the responsible organization for handling loan arrangements.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961-1966

Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1962

Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds, 1963

Soil, Land Use, and Ecological Surveys, 1966

Rural Finance Facilities

Introduction

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves whilst they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After the two world wars these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "Single Unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

The State set up a Rural Finance Corporation with wide powers for assisting rural industry. This was later merged with the Soldier Settlement Commission into a Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

The Commonwealth Bank has had a Rural Credits Department for many years. Its main function is to provide seasonal assistance in the marketing of products. Thus it cushions the effect of large interim payments at harvest time and provides credit for goods awaiting shipment or in transit. It also 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, viz., 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.

Revenue, expenditure, &c., for each of the five years, 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—RURAL FINANCE ACT : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars					1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE									
Interest	..	..	..	..	874	950	1,040	1,145	1,237
Other	..	..	..	..	24	40	50	20	21
Total Revenue	..	..			898	990	1,090	1,165	1,258
EXPENDITURE									
Administration	..	..	..	..	116	120	110	134	143
Interest	..	..	..	..	556	598	730	797	947
Sinking Fund	..	..	..	..	40	44	46	50	53
Other	..	..	..	..	32	24	24	108	63
Total Expenditure	..				744	786	910	1,089	1,206
Net Surplus	..	..	..	..	154	204	180	76	52
Loans and Advances Outstanding at 30th June	..	..	..	..	18,730	19,718	20,340	21,168	22,388
Loan Indebtedness to State Government at 30th June	..	..	..	..	16,646	17,812	19,032	20,208	21,050

General Settlement

Prior to the end of the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government and various State Governments made arrangements for the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-members of the Services. In 1945, the Victorian Government completed an Agreement with the Commonwealth Government. The State Parliament ratified the Agreement and also passed legislation constituting the former Soldier Settlement Commission. Soldier Settlement in all States has now reached the stage where, apart from forfeited holdings, no further allocations of blocks are visualized.

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 the applicants. The number of ex-servicemen settled under this scheme totalled 3,287. 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 \$12,539,392 has been advanced to settlers and at 30th June, 1965, \$12,224,960 has been repaid,

\$30,674 has been written off, leaving an outstanding balance of \$283,758. 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 30th June, 1965 :—

VICTORIA—LAND ACQUIRED AND COST OF DEVELOPMENT, 1945 to 1965

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1965		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1965
	acres	\$'000	\$'000
Freehold Land	1,193,171 }	39,433 }	443
Crown Land	51,536 }		
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. .. .	..	53,840 }	
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1965		
	acres	\$'000	
Sales of Land Not Required for Soldier Settlement	64,571	3,156*	469*

* 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 1965

Act	Total Advances to 30th June, 1965		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1965	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Soldier Settlement Act—				
Advances for Settlers' Lease Liability*	3,028	57,316	2,421	43,519
Advances to Assist in Acquiring and Developing Single Unit Farms	2,878	23,917	1,440	10,339
Advances for Improvements, Stock, Implements, &c. ..	†	12,289	275	284
Advances for Shares in Co-operatives	327	250	..	..
Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act—				
Advances to Assist Rehabilitation in Farming Industry	2,970	3,594	259	88

* The total number of settlers allocated holdings is 3,287 which includes 239 holdings re-allocated and 17 holdings disposed of. Three settlers have yet to receive their lease liabilities.

† 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 30th June, 1965, the land being developed for allocation under this scheme has been on three developmental projects. These are at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilson's Promontory, and the East Goulburn Project near Shepparton.

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 348 farms allocated (276 dairying and 72 soft fruit) attracted nearly 10,000 applications.

At 30th June, 1965, the position of other land settlement in Victoria under the *Land Settlement Act* 1959 was as follows:—

VICTORIA—OTHER LAND SETTLEMENT, 1959 TO 1965

Particulars	Total Expenditure to 30th June, 1965		Balance Outstanding at 30th June, 1965	
	acres	\$'000	\$'000	
Land Acquired—				
Freehold Land Purchased ..	17,894	1,304	14,379	
Crown Land	106,681			
Development and Improvement of Holdings .. ..	..		
		16,483		
	Total Realizations to 30th June, 1965			
	acres	\$'000		
Sales of Land Not Required for Settlement	2,013	117*	20*	
	Total Advances to 30th June, 1965		Advances Outstanding at 30th June, 1965	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Advances to Settlers under the Land Settlement Act ..	†	631	278	407
Liability of Settlers Granted Purchase Leases	81	2,392	81	2,347

* Sale price of land not required for settlement; balance outstanding represents instalments not yet due where terms were given to purchasers.

† Not available.

*Other Rural Finance Facilities**State Savings Bank of Victoria*

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes fall into two categories :—

(1) Credit Foncier Department loans are long-term advances to enable borrowers to purchase or improve farms. The maximum loan available from this source is \$7,000 carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum and repayable over 10 years (subject to renewal). The maximum loan must not exceed three quarters of the value of the property. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1965, may be found on page 680.

(2) Savings Bank Department loans are advances of larger amounts—the maximum loan is \$20,000—and are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. These are short-term loans extending over a period of 3 years, but are subject to renewal. Interest charged is either $5\frac{1}{4}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum depending on whether the property is occupied by the borrower or whether the loan exceeds \$10,000. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, now known as the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products and barley has comprised the major portion of accommodation provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as tobacco, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and fertilizers.

The interest rates for advances during the year ended 30th June, 1965, were $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, if against the security of a Commonwealth or State Government guarantee, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum against other securities.

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.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural advances outstanding at 30th June, 1965, may be found on pages 675–676. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the

stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas. Particulars of rural advances approved in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1965, are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF
AUSTRALIA : RURAL ADVANCES APPROVED,
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1965
(\$'000)**

Type of Rural Activity							Rural Advances Approved
Sheep .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	798
Dairying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,267
Cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Fruit Growing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
Poultry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Total							2,739

The average loan approved for rural purposes during the year was \$9,577.

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 1961 to 1965 :—

**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—				
				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Sheep Grazing .. .. .	..	..	..	38.4	39.5	39.8	39.8	45.6
Wheat Growing .. .. .	..	..	..	4.6	6.3	7.8	8.4	12.2
Dairying and Pig Raising .. .. .	..	..	..	24.6	27.4	29.7	31.8	31.2
Other Rural .. .. .	..	..	..	15.9	17.2	19.4	20.2	21.2
Total				83.6	90.3	96.7	100.2	110.2

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 17·2 per cent. of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June, 1965, and 14·1 per cent. of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30th June, 1965, was 7½ 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES* OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

(\$m)

At End of June—							Advances Outstanding
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.9
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.9
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.6
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.0
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.9

* Held by branches located in Victoria which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Improvement Purchase Leases

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions. All applications received are dealt with by a Local Land Board and no person is eligible to obtain a lease if the unimproved value of the area applied for together with the unimproved value of the land already owned by the applicant exceeds \$15,000.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :—

- (1) That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. Land improvements means the clearing, draining or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
- (2) That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.

- (3) That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
- (4) That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department.
- (5) That the lessee will establish his permanent home on the land before the end of the sixth year. If the land is not considered to be capable of being developed into a living area, then the lessee may reside on other land within 20 miles owned by him.

The purchase money is payable in 20 annual instalments and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years.

Since the inception of improvement purchase leases in 1956 and up to 31st December, 1965, 685 allotments comprising 246,577 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 1880's when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to assess after a few exceptionally favourable years the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with Government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900, about 90 Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900, the need for a State-wide attack on 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 nationalization 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, &c., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply in the U.S.A.

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 200 gauging stations on streams and publishes the information obtained. Records of river flows extend back to the 1860's. Investigation and planning require surveys, and there are 28 surveyors working from nine 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 authorized to take water from streams, lakes, &c., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See page 298.)

A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights". Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that

Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying, fruit, and vegetables, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much greater rural population is supported.

Major storages devoted principally to irrigation are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Name	Capacity	Principal System or District Served
		acre ft.	
Goulburn ..	Lake Eildon ..	2,750,000	Goulburn-Loddon
	Goulburn Reservoir ..	20,700	„ „
	Waranga Reservoir ..	333,400	„ „
Campaspe ..	Lake Eppalock ..	252,860	„ „
Loddon ..	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	120,600	„ „
	Tullaroop Reservoir ..	60,000	Maryborough town supply ; private diverters ; and Goul- burn-Loddon System
Murray ..	Lake Hume ..	1,250,000*	Murray
	River Murray Weirs ..	111,420*	„
Macalister ..	Lake Glenmaggie ..	154,300	Macalister
Werribee ..	Pykes Creek Reservoir	19,400	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir ..	15,500	Werribee District
		5,299,410†	

* Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement, subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

† In addition to the storages named, the total includes a system of natural lakes in the Kerang-Swan Hill Area. These lakes are part of the Torrumbarry System and have a total capacity of 141,910 acre ft. 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 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—AREA OF SYSTEMS AND LANDS IRRIGATED, AND WATER DELIVERED, 1964-65

System or District	Total Area within Constituted District	Area Irrigated								Water Deliveries
		Pastures		Lucerne and Sorghum	Vineyards	Orchards	Market Gardens	Others	Total	
		Native	Sown							
Goulburn-Loddon System	1,351,460	25,673	436,494	27,514	acres 371	23,542	3,253	15,351	532,198	acre ft. 757,222
River Murray System—										
Torrumbarry System* ..	365,199	17,844	224,151	7,882	5,372	1,721	862	6,207	264,039	262,167
Murray Valley Area ..	301,818	1,406	98,885	7,705	115	6,405	373	554	115,443	212,538
Pumped Supply Districts†	80,763	310	336	980	38,386	3,303	107	900	44,322	139,598
Total River Murray	747,780	19,560	323,372	16,567	43,873	11,429	1,342	7,661	423,804	614,303
Macalister District ..	130,582	3,171	57,610	622	..	..	105	66	61,574	96,764
Werribee-Bacchus Marsh	16,342	13	5,582	832	..	618	4,278	45	11,368	16,788
Other Northern Systems ..	‡	686	12,041	1,248	..	3,410	478	145	18,008	27,565
Other Southern Systems ..	‡	..	..	..	.	..	1,055	292	1,347	..
Private Diversions ..	‡	2,107	92,762	9,653	3,534	5,744	16,373	10,583	140,756	346,531
Grand Totals ..	\$2,246,164	51,210	927,861	56,436	47,778	44,743	26,884	34,143	1,189,055	1,859,173

* Includes 35,118 acres irrigated by private diversion.

† Including First Mildura Irrigation Trust (16,062 acres irrigated), supervised by the Commission.

‡ Not available.

§ Incomplete.

Private Irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, &c., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1964-65, the area watered privately increased from 23,462 acres to 140,756 acres, the latter being 11·8 per cent. of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorized during 1964-65 was 7,828 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.

River Improvement

The disposal and control of surplus water is as great a problem as water supply. There are 25 river improvement and drainage trusts under the River Improvement Act operating under the supervision of the Commission. At Carrum, Koo-Wee-Rup, and other areas the Commission administers drainage and flood protection districts. There is one catchment authority under the basic control of the Commission for an extensive semi-rural area adjacent to Melbourne.

Rivers and Streams Fund

This fund, unique to Victoria, was created in 1930 to assist in removing stream obstructions, and repairing river bank erosion, and for other river works. It is formed from river frontage rentals and fees for private diversions. Under the River Improvement Act, it is allocated by the Commission through local Government authorities, generally on the basis of \$2 to each local \$1. In 1964-65, the revenue was \$119,104. Since 1930, grants totalling \$1,517,820 have been made and with local contributions, \$2,260,000 has been expended on river improvement.

Town Supplies

The Commission operates major works for town water supplies outside the Metropolitan Area—the Coliban System supplying Bendigo, Castlemaine, and other towns in that area; the Mornington Peninsula System supplying Dandenong and bayside towns from Chelsea to Portsea and Crib Point; and the Otway System supplying water from the Otway Ranges to Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, and Warrnambool. The total towns supplied by the Commission are 139 and their total population is 200,000. (Other town supplies and Sewerage—see page 227.)

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament—amounting to date to about \$275m. A further \$75m 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 \$12.5m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from, nearly 120 separate districts, each of which is run financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue from its ten irrigation districts exceeds \$4m; from its 95 urban districts exceeds \$2m; from its eleven rural waterworks districts about \$1m, and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000—the total annual revenue, including other minor sources, being about \$8m.

Administration

The Commission is served by a decentralized organization, 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 1,000 other officers and some 2,000 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 and Flood Protection, River Improvement, and Drainage, 1963

Underground Water, 1964

Water Supply in Victoria, 1964

Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965

Spray Irrigation in Agriculture and Dairying, 1965

Private Irrigation Development, 1966

Water Research Foundation, 1966

Agricultural Education, Research, and Extension

Tertiary Agricultural Education

Agricultural Colleges

The legislation of 1884 which provided for the establishment of agricultural colleges set up a Council of Agricultural Education for their administration. Its revenue was derived from the rentals of endowment lands, sales of farm produce, and students' fees, and it continued to administer the Colleges until 1944 when, with the passing of a new Agricultural Colleges' Act, control passed to the Department of Agriculture in which a new Division of Agricultural Education was established. This move has provided adequate finance for maintenance and capital expenditure, the latter including a complete rehabilitation programme for both Colleges (i.e., Dookie and Longerenong) 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 completely 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. Short intensive courses for farmers, farmers' sons and others engaged in rural pursuits are provided at Dookie Agricultural College.

The Agricultural Education Division is responsible for administering the College of Horticulture at Burnley Gardens where, since 1958, a three-year course for the Diploma of Horticulture has been conducted. This course has been up-graded since the beginning of 1957 to the Diploma of Horticultural Science with the same pre-requisite entrance requirements as for the Agricultural Colleges. Part-time evening classes in horticultural subjects and science subjects applicable to horticulture are also conducted at Burnley. The Agricultural Education Division also administers the Government grant to Senior Young Farmers.

University of Melbourne School of Agriculture

The Faculty of Agriculture was set up in its present form by the *Agricultural Education Act* 1920, which provided for permanent staff, for a building, and for the employment of graduates as scientific officers in the State Public Service. (There had been less permanent arrangements for teaching agriculture in the University earlier in the century.) The first full-time Professor took up his appointment in 1926.

The primary purpose of the four-year University course has been to give all students a common, basic training in applied biology. The first year is devoted to pure science subjects. This is followed by three years in which the scientific principles upon which agriculture is based are presented and in which students learn of their application to the practice of agriculture. The subjects of the later years include more advanced chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and pathology, soils, microbiology, genetics, animal physiology and husbandry, agronomy, economics, and land utilization. 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, 824 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of 70 is now placed on the numbers in the first year of the course, and the number of graduates is between 40 and 50 per annum. There are now twelve students for higher degrees (M.Agr.Sc. and Ph.D.) working either at the University or at Mount Derrimut. Substantial buildings have been established at Mount Derrimut from various industrial research funds for beef cattle, poultry, sheep and wool, and wheat.

Further Reference, 1966

Research and Extension

Victorian Department of Agriculture

The high standard of Victoria's agriculture, which produces more than one-quarter of Australia's primary produce (measured in terms of value) from less than one-thirtieth of the nation's area, is due in no small measure to the programme of research and advisory services undertaken by the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, which has expanded greatly in recent years, has concentrated on strengthening its existing research stations with new and up-to-date facilities, establishing new research centres, promoting new research projects, and intensifying advisory services.

At research centres strategically located in Victoria's rural areas, highly trained scientists are seeking the answers to a wide range of problems which face the primary producer trying to improve the efficiency of his farm. These scientists have already made many notable discoveries which have benefited Victorian agriculture.

To speed these research results to the farming community, the Department of Agriculture has appointed trained advisory officers throughout rural Victoria.

These advisory officers use every method of communication to channel technical facts to farmers. Much of their time is taken up with on-the-farm advice, but they also speak at field days and hold discussion group meetings. Their work is also backed by the Department of Agriculture's intensified production of publications, films, and radio and television services.

Farm Management in Victoria

Introduction

In the normal operation of a farm, the farmer must make daily decisions on the priorities to be given to different tasks. He must decide on the time of year at which any given operation is to be carried out and to make the necessary arrangements so that materials and labour are available when required. In addition, he is concerned with making management decisions on technical agricultural matters such as the types of fertilizer to be used, the most suitable species of pasture plants to be sown, whether or not crops should be sprayed, and if so, with what insecticide. Skill and competence in these fields of operation and technical management are essential for success in farming.

At present, however, when change in the technology of agriculture is more rapid than at any previous time and where, in many industries, the gap between prices paid for goods and services and prices received for farm products is narrowing, it is also essential for the farmer to pay increasing attention to the managerial decisions which affect the profitability of the farm as a whole.

Profitability

Important decisions in this area of management are concerned with such things as the type and combination of enterprises, size of farm, stocking rate, levels of use of fertilizer, the use of credit, or the size and type of machinery to buy. Although all of these decisions have technical and operational implications, they must be made with a view to using the available resources in such a way that over the long term, the operation of the farm will result in a satisfactory level of profit to the farm business. This is one of the aims of farm management.

The need for study of management on farms has been emphasized by the results of various economic surveys undertaken for different reasons throughout Australia. These results all show a wide variation of financial results between farms. In some cases the variation may be partly explained because of environmental differences but even when studies relate to climatically homogeneous areas marked variations still exist. For example, in one such area, the Woorayl Shire in Gippsland, the Victorian Department of Agriculture found from a study of dairy farms undertaken several years ago, that net farm income over all farms averaged \$3,900 and the return on capital averaged 6 per cent., but that the range was from \$10,000 net farm income and 19 per cent. on capital down to \$628 net farm income and no return on capital. Analysis of the results showed that by far the greater part of the variability could be explained by differences in stocking rates and in the amounts of concentrates (grain, bran, &c.), fed to the cows.

Such results indicate that there is scope for improved farm income and productivity on a large number of farms. It is because of the realization of the importance of maximum use of resources and of

the role which a study of farm management may be expected to play that agricultural economics sections have been established in the Departments of Agriculture in all States.

Management Investigations

The Agricultural Economics Branch was established in the Victorian Department in 1954. The general function of this Branch is to provide the information and techniques necessary to permit farmers or their advisers to make management decisions that will result in increased farm prosperity. This function is regarded as being complementary to the well established technical advisory services which have contributed substantially to the improvement of agricultural production in the past.

The requirements for the successful development of farm management advisory work are, firstly, that suitable methods of farm management investigation should be available and, secondly, that farmers should keep adequate records which, with associated techniques of business analysis, form a satisfactory basis for forward planning of management.

The basic information for management investigation is usually obtained from sample surveys or from groups of farmers keeping special records for the purpose. In either case the sample must be carefully designed. The broad aim of the investigations is to define the management practices which are associated with financial success in the particular type of farming or environment under study.

Information Analysis

The information collected is analyzed using one or another of the available mathematical techniques or may be used to draw up budgets showing the estimated results from the different management possibilities. The survey analysis usually indicates the management practices responsible for differences in financial success between farms and in many cases provides farmers with an assessment of the likely financial result arising from a change in these practices. For example, the analysis of the Gippsland survey referred to previously showed that stocking rate and concentrate feeding were the major factors involved in differences in farm income. From this analysis it was also possible to estimate that on the average farm in this area, the addition of one cow to the milking herd would be expected to yield an increase of \$88 in net farm income. Similar studies have been conducted on dairy farms in the Heywood and Yarra Valley areas. Other studies are in progress on wheat farms in the Mallee and on grazing properties in the Western District.

Another type of analysis of survey information uses management standards obtained from the comparative analysis of farm management advisory work in some overseas countries. This has been used by the Victorian Department studies of the poultry, pig, and dried vine fruits industries. The standard values usually represent the average of results found in the course of surveys and these are calculated for such quantities as costs per acre, stocking rate, yield per animal or per acre, and returns per unit of cost. In application to farm situations, the farmer compares the performance of his farm

with these standards and where the farm is below standard, a change in management is indicated. The analysis suggests the direction of change and provides information on the likely outcome assuming that the farmer will be able to reach the level of the standard value.

Whichever method of analysis is adopted, these investigations are designed to provide farmers with economic information in the same sense that experiments carried out on research stations aim to provide physical information relating to such things, for example, as better yielding cereal varieties or pasture species.

Planning Budgets and Records

However, in most cases where management change is suggested there are financial implications and financial planning as well as planning of physical resources are involved. This planning requires the preparation of detailed forward budgets and so far as is possible, figures used in the preparation of these budgets should be based on the actual experience of the individual farmer concerned. Because of this and because use of the results of management investigation largely depend on records kept by farmers, the design of appropriate record systems for both the financial and physical operation of the farm has been given considerable attention.

If full use is to be made of these records, farmers must also have available a meaningful system of business analysis. The record system must be adequate for statutory taxation requirements, but probably its main purpose should be its suitability for analysis as a basis for making profitable management decisions. One such system designed to cover different types of farming has been adopted by the Victorian Department of Agriculture. It was made available to farmers during 1965 and is now widely used. This system recognizes that there are certain cost elements in the farm business which, although they have to be met, remain in many situations at a more or less constant level even though a substantial change in management may take place.

In consequence, these fixed costs which are generally the costs of ownership of land or equipment may be disregarded when considering many management changes. The remaining costs are operational costs and these vary more or less directly with the level of operations and are capable of being allocated to the enterprise concerned. The use of this enterprise costing system of farm business analysis enables the farmer to determine which of a number of enterprises may be more profitably expanded on multi-enterprise farms and if intensification is economically worthwhile on single enterprise farms. It also, of course, offers the means of estimating the likely change in profit resulting from change.

Advisory Services

Farmers are becoming increasingly aware of the practical implication of the results of farm management investigations and of the application of farm business analysis techniques. As a result these activities have expanded, not only in increased services from State Departments of Agriculture, including the in-service training of extension officers, but also in more private advisers over recent years.

The development of these private management advisory services has varied from State to State. In some States the emphasis has been on the formation of farm management clubs and in this form of organization a group of farmers employ an adviser full-time, each member of the group paying a proportion of the expense involved. In Victoria, however, the private advisers generally operate as consultants and each farmer is an individual client making payment in accordance with the time spent by the consultant. This system is analogous to the secondary industry consultant services.

In Departmental and private advisory service in farm management, the basic techniques used are similar and the widespread response of farmers to improved management indicates that these services will expand in the future.

Farming

Introduction

Collection of Statistics

Since the year 1904, police officers have been required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land holders in Victoria. Prior to 1904, the statistics were collected by the municipal authorities who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council.

The rural statistics contained in this chapter are in the main compiled from annual returns of agricultural, pastoral, and dairying production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March each year. Schedules are distributed to farmers by 323 local police officers who act as collectors of statistics. 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 visited, and full particulars are obtained of the area occupied, the rural population, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertilizer usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, and the quantity of wool clipped.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per acre, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31st March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31st March.

In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by the 31st March (potatoes, fruit, vines, &c.), supplementary collections are made later in the year.

Livestock numbers, farm machinery on rural holdings, and the number of persons working are reported at 31st March, whilst wage and salary payments relate to the twelve months ended 31st March.

Summary of Australian Statistics

The following table, which summarizes the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1964-65 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :—

**AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY,
1964-65**

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural Holdings—								
Number	77,098	69,737	43,565	28,754	22,856	10,979	514	253,503
Area ('000 acres)	172,147	37,844	377,010	156,954	268,553	6,420	171,840	1,190,770
Principal Crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 acres)	5,760	3,236	1,026	2,727	5,151	17	2	17,919
Production ('000 bush.) ..	151,483	78,166	22,830	52,817	63,071	364	58	368,789
Oats—								
Area ('000 acres)	850	966	55	444	1,152	28	1	3,497
Production ('000 bush.) ..	22,885	22,446	1,171	8,977	14,011	520	32	70,042
Barley—								
Area ('000 acres)	239	187	225	1,095	303	15	..	2,064
Production ('000 bush.) ..	6,707	4,334	7,111	26,932	3,701	529	..	49,315
Hay—All Types—								
Area ('000 acres)	599	1,306	74	314	305	180	5	2,784
Production ('000 tons) ..	1,040	2,506	162	487	390	364	8	4,958
Tobacco—								
Area (acres)	2,546	9,720	14,042	..	..	..	..	26,308
Production (dried leaf '000 lb.)	2,356	12,080	10,675	..	..	..	..	25,111
Onions—								
Area (acres)	803	3,825	3,422	1,146	428	83	*	9,707†
Production (tons)	6,378	22,963	22,853	11,061	5,981	465	*	69,701†
Potatoes—								
Area (acres)	20,530	32,931	14,005	5,247	5,797	9,393	16	87,919
Production (tons)	75,769	183,665	82,389	48,400	60,739	57,062	105	508,129
Other Vegetables—Area (acres)	41,094	45,861	42,361	9,204	7,872	21,565	259	168,216
Fruit—Area (acres)	97,221	75,509	45,918	43,012	26,425	22,375	186	310,646
Vineyards—Area (acres)	20,464	47,996	3,299	58,857	8,310	..	..	138,926
Grapes for Table (tons)	8,251	9,495	3,825	1,167	2,256	..	..	24,994
Wine Made ('000 gall.)	6,403	3,458	24	28,112	774	..	..	38,771
Currants (tons)	671	4,477	..	4,937	2,364	..	..	12,449
Sultanas and Raisins (tons)	12,615	66,153	..	15,831	75	..	..	94,674
Livestock Numbers, 31st March, 1965—								
Sheep ('000)	72,396	30,437	24,016	17,289	22,392	3,793	297	170,620
Cattle ('000)	4,619	3,316	7,393	697	1,258	451	1,043	18,777
Pigs ('000)	449	378	406	196	137	92	2	1,661
Livestock Slaughtered for Human Consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	6,086	7,111	2,497	1,581	1,269	425	63	19,032
Lambs ('000)	5,652	5,432	437	1,519	787	562	52	14,441
Cattle ('000)	1,526	1,234	1,506	185	299	123	55	4,928
Calves ('000)	632	645	453	90	28	51	2	1,901
Pigs ('000)	674	599	623	241	182	135	7	2,461
Wool Production ('000 lb.)	706,061	361,530	251,426	215,736	207,035	39,671	2,564	1,784,023
Whole Milk Production—All Purposes ('000 gall.)	291,931	745,896	230,289	102,330	61,883	87,343	1,192	1,520,864
Principal Items of Machinery on Rural Holdings—								
Tractors (No.)	78,482	74,524	64,440	34,164	32,028	11,379	485	295,502
Shearing Machines (Stands)	70,747	41,112	19,359	28,844	21,517	4,493	321	186,393
Milking Machines (Units)	42,209	101,994	44,074	19,135	10,055	13,806	116	231,389
Gross Value of Production —								
Agriculture (\$'000)	395,283	298,751	270,639	178,132	139,426	40,875	616	1,323,722
Pastoral (\$'000)	535,114	373,501	270,939	135,916	125,837	33,233	8,509	1,483,049
Dairying (\$'000)	153,155	194,988	71,194	37,533	22,581	25,234	571	505,256

* Not available for publication.

† Incomplete.



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 Figure 11. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria

Land Occupied in Different Districts, 1964-65

For the season 1964-65, the number of occupiers of rural holdings was 69,737, the area devoted to agriculture 7,503,902 acres, and the total area occupied 37,844,335 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 1964-65**
(Areas of 1 acre and upwards)

Statistical District	Total Area of Districts (Acres)	Number of Holdings	Acres Occupied				
			For Agricultural Purposes*	For Pasture		Unproductive	Total
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne†	Natural Grasses		
	'000						
Central ..	4,065	14,538	294	1,496	663	203	2,655
North-Central ..	2,930	4,420	109	822	1,007	140	2,077
Western ..	8,775	12,715	404	4,458	1,359	409	6,631
Wimmera ..	7,395	6,081	2,080	2,006	1,568	397	6,050
Mallee ..	10,784	6,119	3,020	1,209	2,739	582	7,551
Northern ..	6,337	11,829	1,366	2,006	2,049	124	5,545
North-Eastern ..	7,220	5,006	139	1,279	1,802	479	3,699
Gippsland ..	8,739	9,029	91	1,554	1,281	710	3,636
Total ..	56,246	69,737	7,504	14,830	12,468	3,043	37,844
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central ..	..	..	11.08	56.32	24.97	7.63	100.00
North-Central ..	..	..	5.23	39.56	48.47	6.74	100.00
Western ..	..	..	6.10	67.23	20.50	6.17	100.00
Wimmera ..	..	..	34.38	33.15	25.91	6.56	100.00
Mallee ..	..	..	40.00	16.01	36.28	7.71	100.00
Northern ..	..	..	24.64	36.18	36.95	2.23	100.00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	3.77	34.58	48.71	12.94	100.00
Gippsland ..	..	..	2.49	42.74	35.24	19.53	100.00
Total ..	..	..	19.83	39.19	32.94	8.04	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central ..	7.23	20.85	3.92	10.09	5.32	6.66	7.02
North-Central ..	5.21	6.34	1.45	5.54	8.08	4.60	5.49
Western ..	15.60	18.23	5.39	30.06	10.90	13.44	17.52
Wimmera ..	13.14	8.72	27.71	13.53	12.57	13.05	15.99
Mallee ..	19.17	8.77	40.25	8.15	21.97	19.14	19.95
Northern ..	11.27	16.96	18.21	13.53	16.43	4.06	14.65
North-Eastern ..	12.84	7.18	1.86	8.62	14.45	15.73	9.77
Gippsland ..	15.54	12.95	1.21	10.48	10.28	23.32	9.61
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, and 1959-60. The first detailed classification of holdings by principal type of activity was carried out in conjunction with the size classification of rural holdings 1959-60. The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1959-60 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :—

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959-60

Size of Holding acres	Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Area Used For—				
			Fruit	Crops (Excluding Fruit)	Fallow	Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Holding
1- 99 ..	21,803	841,772	86,184	124,963	11,042	290,300	329,283
100- 199 ..	12,374	1,750,203	10,890	256,687	25,417	824,264	632,945
200- 299 ..	6,499	1,569,717	4,053	185,773	30,833	661,140	687,918
300- 399 ..	5,263	1,780,143	3,445	217,143	55,612	638,202	865,741
400- 499 ..	3,423	1,523,243	1,374	181,096	63,511	519,584	757,678
500- 999 ..	11,287	7,931,505	3,744	1,165,916	571,239	2,249,580	3,941,026
1,000-1,399 ..	3,737	4,409,447	869	727,701	405,757	1,038,161	2,236,959
1,400-1,999 ..	2,477	4,081,603	2,184	606,537	346,348	966,320	2,160,214
2,000-2,999 ..	1,515	3,635,339	1,771	517,383	314,369	811,277	1,990,539
3,000-4,999 ..	888	3,292,668	169	393,508	242,314	656,082	2,000,595
5,000 and over ..	512	6,920,890	1,438	199,910	113,824	752,141	5,853,577
Total ..	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1959-60

Size of Holding acres	Holdings With—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Pigs
1- 99 ..	191	2,865	11,071	2,271	2,510
100- 199 ..	302	4,027	9,842	2,362	2,670
200- 299 ..	442	3,490	4,782	2,006	1,323
300- 399 ..	819	3,709	3,537	2,051	987
400- 499 ..	743	2,747	2,267	1,533	523
500- 999 ..	4,380	10,144	7,436	5,382	1,412
1,000-1,399 ..	1,914	3,521	2,464	1,830	439
1,400-1,999 ..	1,302	2,383	1,574	1,243	254
2,000-2,999 ..	845	1,477	1,662	780	291
3,000-4,999 ..	501	858		457	
5,000 and over ..	196	470		343	
Total ..	11,635	35,691	44,956	20,258	10,469

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS AND AREA USED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, 1959-60

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 ..	6,092	8,334,036	857	1,959,402	1,127,595	1,039,230	4,206,952
Sheep ..	16,622	16,546,417	996	735,512	223,135	5,383,597	10,203,177
Cereal Grain ..	2,370	2,496,198	74	966,888	598,859	82,153	848,224
Beef Cattle ..	1,887	2,462,716	174	46,235	9,862	359,760	2,046,685
Dairying ..	20,097	4,190,352	2,324	509,283	52,149	1,904,901	1,721,695
Vineyards ..	2,159	77,960	45,176	1,493	1,410	2,593	27,288
Fruit (Other than Vine) ..	2,109	154,894	53,719	4,688	1,990	18,887	75,610
Vegetables—							
Potatoes ..	1,030	156,331	130	49,977	4,866	44,673	56,685
Other and Mixed ..	1,688	145,125	3,632	43,662	5,249	33,121	59,461
Poultry ..	1,333	97,854	943	10,116	5,651	16,009	65,135
Pigs ..	246	28,040	109	1,925	1,434	5,703	18,869
Tobacco ..	212	29,626	81	7,281	71	6,421	15,772
Other ..	486	51,187	448	14,230	2,655	9,969	23,885
Multi-Purpose ..	2,139	1,271,362	2,267	191,875	71,117	304,046	702,057
Total Classified Holdings	58,470	36,042,098	110,930	4,542,567	2,106,043	9,211,063	20,071,495
Unclassified Holdings—							
Sub-Commercial ..	6,821	656,874	1,069	19,664	31,040	89,804	515,297
Unused, Special, &c. ..	4,487	1,037,558	4,122	14,386	43,183	106,184	869,683
Total All Holdings	69,778	37,736,530	116,121	4,576,617	2,180,266	9,407,051	21,456,475

Artificial Fertilizers

Fertilizers have played a major role in the development of Australian agriculture in recent years. Superphosphate, which was first used in Australia early this century, lifted production in wheat areas dramatically and later allowed the establishment of clover pastures. More recently, research has shown that increased yields of pastures can be achieved by the use of elements such as molybdenum, potassium, copper, and zinc.

The main elements which can be added to soils by the use of fertilizers are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen. There are also various trace elements.

Most of Australia, including Victoria, is deficient in phosphorus. Irrespective of how the soil was formed, the story is much the same—a natural supply of 200 parts per million in the surface soil with less in the sub-soil. Notable exceptions include the Darling Downs area of Queensland and small areas of volcanic soil in the Victorian Western District. The addition of one cwt. of superphosphate, which contains 11 lb. of elemental phosphorus, is equivalent to the amount of phosphorus removed from the area by the sale of 27 prime lambs or 75 bushels of wheat.

Soil reserves of potassium are adequate in the drier wheat areas. However, in the wetter areas where leaching has taken place, deficiencies occur. This particularly applies to sandy soils. Clovers are generally the first plants to show visible symptoms of potassium deficiency and this often shows first in the outer paddocks of dairy farms or in paddocks continually cut for hay.

Very little nitrogen fertilizer is applied to crops other than high value crops such as fruit and vegetables. The less intensive agricultural pursuits rely on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the nitrogen fixing bacteria associated with leguminous plants.

The significance of trace elements has become more apparent in recent years following the development of more refined experimental techniques. Some of the more important of these elements include molybdenum and copper.

Experiments have shown that substantial increases in clover growth can be obtained by spreading two ounces of molybdenum an acre in superphosphate, particularly in the high land of the Dividing Range. Recent work has shown that this application may have to be repeated after five to seven years.

Copper deficiencies are common in Victoria on the sandy podsolic soils, particularly in the coastal areas.

In 1964-65 artificial fertilizers were used on 3,201,668 acres of wheat; 1,184,482 acres of other cereal crops; 75,892 acres of vegetables; 88,623 acres of orchards; 152,769 acres of other crops; and 11,495,908 acres of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertilizer used on both crops and pastures and in 1964-65 amounted to 200,842 tons or 81.1 per cent. of the total artificial fertilizer used on all crops and 695,876 tons or 94 per cent. of that used on pastures.

A summary of the area fertilized, quantity used, and number of holdings on which artificial fertilizers were used is shown below for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used	No. of Holdings	Area Fertilized	Quantity Used
		'000 acres	'000 tons		'000 acres	'000 tons
1960-61 ..	31,774	4,129	199	40,561	9,408	546
1961-62 ..	32,965	4,193	211	40,166	9,661	567
1962-63 ..	32,028	4,530	227	40,144	9,940	596
1963-64 ..	31,224	4,478	225	39,531	10,525	656
1964-65 ..	31,181	4,703	248	40,291	11,496	741

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.

Since 1956-57, statistical information has been collected by the Department of Civil Aviation and details for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	Unit	Year Ended 31st March—				
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total Area Treated						
* † ..	acres	806,592	972,269	923,776	1,512,819	1,896,461
Topdressed ..	acres	580,169	676,219	659,975	1,165,183	1,429,159
Seeded ..	acres	196,297	231,098	206,711	281,331	386,102
Sprayed or Dusted						
Materials Used—						
Superphosphate ..	cwt.	749,020	877,200	888,060	1,427,640	1,844,260
Seed ..	lb.	1,624	5,135	2,128	39,190	162,140
Aircraft Utilization						
(Flying Time) ..	hours	9,598	8,545	8,238	11,190	14,649

* Areas treated with more than one type of material in one operation are counted once only.

† Includes 29,981 acres baited for rabbit destruction in 1961, 64,952 acres in 1962, 57,090 acres in 1963, 66,305 acres in 1964, and 81,200 acres in 1965.

Farm Machinery

The numbers of the principal items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31st March during each of the five years from 1961 to 1965 are given in the table below :—

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars	Number at 31st March—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Milking Machines—Units ..	92,315	95,661	97,372	98,321	101,994
Shearing Machines—Stands ..	37,926	38,758	39,162	39,433	41,112
Tractors—Wheeled Type ..	62,730	65,487	66,479	68,954	71,950
—Crawler Type ..	1,807	1,931	1,936	2,451	2,574
Rotary Hoes ..	9,284	9,777	9,899	10,205	11,757
Fertilizer Distributors and Broad-					
casters ..	29,035	29,349	29,188	28,757	29,212
Grain Drills—Combine ..	18,749	19,016	28,957	28,785	19,442
—Other ..	9,501	9,709			
Maize Planters ..	*	*	*	*	756
Headers, Strippers and Harvesters	13,888	14,065	14,646	14,131	14,177
Pick-up Balers ..	8,968	9,282	10,107	10,789	11,405
Stationary Hay Presses ..	2,584	2,213	*	*	*

* Not collected.

NOTE.—Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the Victorian Year Book 1954-58, page 88.

Mechanization of Farming, 1962

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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or Year (Ended March)	Annual Average Area in Each Decennium, 1856-1965, and Actual Area Each Year 1961-1965, under—		
	Crop*	Fallow	Total Cultivation*
		acres	
1856-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1866-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1876-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1886-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1896-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1906-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1916-25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926-35	5,233,894	2,501,357	7,735,251
1936-45	4,435,645	2,142,953	6,578,598
1946-55	4,635,982	2,311,401	6,947,383
1956-65	4,222,393	2,191,000	6,413,393
1961	4,504,732	2,217,789	6,722,521
1962	4,532,686	2,286,771	6,819,457
1963	5,036,686	2,521,355	7,558,041
1964	4,899,557	2,524,863	7,424,420
1965	5,019,479	2,484,423	7,503,902

* Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956-65 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is included under pasture.

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 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS,
1964-65**

Crop	Area	Yield	Gross Value*
	acres		\$'000
Cereals for Grain—			
Barley—			
2 row	177,242	4,140,490 bushels ..	4,682
6 row	9,695	193,982 bushels ..	146
Maize	2,353	114,182 bushels ..	213
Oats	966,280	22,445,992 bushels ..	16,237
Rye	13,581	109,162 bushels ..	139
Wheat	3,236,039	78,165,690 bushels ..	109,396
Hay—			
Barley and Rye	5,650	10,023 tons ..	143
Lucerne	80,391	177,789 tons ..	2,446
Meadow	1,034,003	1,986,367 tons ..	35,587
Oaten	163,101	290,314 tons ..	5,202
Wheaten	23,221	41,458 tons ..	685
Green Fodder	86,292	.. .. .	1,576
Grey and Other Field Peas	6,607	162,911 bushels ..	365
Grass and Clover Seed	55,602	445,669 bushels ..	2,459
Industrial Crops—			
Broom Millet	228	{ 975 cwt. fibre ..	20
		{ 394 cwt. seed ..	1
Linseed	9,953	106,824 bushels ..	394
Hops	633	9,252 cwt. ..	944
Mustard	821	4,985 cwt. ..	62
Tobacco	9,720	107,855 cwt. ..	11,678
Vegetables—			
Onions	3,825	22,963 tons ..	1,440
Potatoes	32,931	183,665 tons ..	24,820
Other	45,861	223,262 tons ..	22,336
Stock Fodder—			
Pumpkins and Root Crops	13,748	.. .. .	651
Vineyards—			
Grapes—			
Table	2,625	9,495 tons ..	1,559
Wine	4,577	20,179 tons ..	793
Drying	37,001	292,060 tons ..	..
		59,594 tons of sultanas ..	17,781
		6,559 tons of raisins ..	1,909
		4,476 tons of currants ..	1,417
Vines, Unproductive	3,793	.. .. .	..
Orchards—			
Productive	56,254	.. .. .	28,433
Unproductive	19,255	.. .. .	..
All Other Crops	7,802	.. .. .	5,235
Total Crops	6,109,084	.. .. .	298,751

* The gross value is based on the wholesale price realized 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 the principal markets.

The following table shows the numbers of growers of certain primary products, in each statistical district of the State, for the season 1964-65.

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 1964-65

Crops Grown	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	614	436	778	3,845	2,759	3,824	508	57	12,821
Oats ..	552	566	2,006	3,015	1,470	2,740	765	41	11,155
Barley ..	552	83	244	455	609	711	81	66	2,801
Maize ..	8	..	2	..	..	..	3	11	24
Green Fodder—									
Maize ..	389	21	152	1	2	9	28	650	1,252
All Other ..	961	359	1,148	31	53	329	338	931	4,150
Other—									
Potatoes ..	1,458	425	481	7	10	16	110	462	2,969
Onions ..	271	..	246	3	18	8	..	18	564
Other									
Vegetables	1,346	28	336	37	369	479	29	155	2,779
Orchards ..	1,716	155	54	99	1,276	1,030	112	44	4,486
Vineyards ..	3	2	..	8	2,410	154	24	..	2,601
Grass and									
Clover Seed	45	85	232	49	44	164	229	11	859
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	36	316	..	352*

* Excluding share-farmers.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each statistical district of the State for the season 1964-65 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1964-65 (Acres)

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat ..	43,714	28,898	69,229	929,410	1,427,690	678,307	54,819	3,972	3,236,039
Oats ..	25,734	24,721	157,335	290,651	218,376	216,362	31,527	1,574	966,280
Barley ..	43,204	1,878	7,951	28,768	64,838	35,221	2,700	2,377	186,937
Maize ..	39	..	2	..	..	8	373	1,931	2,353
Field Peas ..	3,223	256	1,548	750	535	133	50	112	6,607
All Hay ..	176,258	70,446	381,817	117,888	37,016	272,218	84,729	165,994	1,306,366
Green Fodder ..	23,708	7,978	32,807	618	1,862	6,642	5,633	20,792	100,040
Grass and Clover									
for Seed ..	2,742	5,469	17,835	3,498	4,670	9,792	11,326	270	55,602
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	620	9,100	..	9,720
Potatoes ..	17,466	5,343	4,701	16	119	54	583	4,649	32,931
Onions ..	1,374	..	2,248	4	36	8	2	153	3,825
All Other									
Vegetables ..	22,220	150	12,716	120	3,109	4,297	155	3,094	45,861
Vines ..	6	65	..	824	44,879	844	1,378	..	47,996
Orchards ..	24,866	2,509	569	3,757	8,274	33,310	1,698	526	75,509
All Other Crops	3,603	163	11,036	684	13,209	2,170	1,063	1,090	33,018
Total Area under									
Crop ..	388,157	147,876	699,794	1,376,988	1,824,613	1,259,986	205,136	206,534	6,109,084
Land in Fallow	55,471	16,392	54,233	782,430	1,215,003	314,909	13,345	32,640	2,484,423
Total Area under									
Cultivation ..	443,628	164,268	754,027	2,159,418	3,039,616	1,574,895	218,481	239,174	8,593,507

The following table shows the yields, in statistical districts, of the principal crops for the season 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1964-65

Crop	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain Crops—									
Wheat bush.	1,138,239	713,303	1,187,793	29,048,842	30,121,673	14,636,076	1,219,771	99,993	78,165,690
Oats "	727,927	676,673	4,043,246	6,770,403	3,968,394	5,398,857	834,095	26,397	22,445,992
Barley "	1,419,406	43,873	165,795	603,980	1,164,474	811,126	57,590	68,228	4,334,472
Maize "	627	..	35	..	..	290	11,616	..	101,614
Field Peas "	88,297	7,561	25,978	19,703	14,759	3,159	1,231	2,223	162,911
All Hay tons	359,868	138,153	751,690	183,093	53,056	502,082	168,861	349,148	2,505,951
Grass and Clover for									
Seed cwt.	6,945	9,592	36,405	4,224	7,944	18,043	15,308	189	98,650
Tobacco "	..	..	..	..	..	5,870	101,985	..	107,855
Potatoes tons	96,808	23,955	28,383	58	831	203	2,288	31,139	183,665
Onions "	7,707	..	14,039	16	245	22	6	928	22,963
Wine Made									
gall.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,457,798
Dried Vine									
Fruits—									
Raisins tons	..	..	..	..	6,557	2	..	..	6,559
Sultanas "	..	..	..	..	59,594	..	..	..	59,594
Currants,,	..	..	..	..	4,477	..	..	..	4,477

* 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 for all main crops grown in the State including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The acreage sown to wheat in recent years has been approximately 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 1964-65 was about 69 mill. bush., of which about 65 per cent. was exported. Grain yields during the past five years averaged about 23 bush. (60 lb. per bush.) per acre, but yields as high as 60 bush. per acre are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest officially recorded yield is 78·8 bush. per acre for 50 acres grown near Murtoa in 1960.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts, where about 94 per cent. of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall in these Districts varies from 10 inches in the extreme north-west of the State to about 20-23 inches at the eastern and southern margins of the main wheat belt. About three-quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops. Zinc sulphate is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Small amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers have been used in particular circumstances, especially in view of the more favourable wheat/nitrogen fertilizer price relationships now existing. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but occasionally some heavy losses occur due to stem rust and foot rots. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling, which is done at the same time as the wheat 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 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 solonized brown soils ; (2) self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera ; and (3) red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, but increased areas of a semi-hard variety are being sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat of the highest protein content in Victoria is produced. Substantial improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and several of the soft wheats available reach 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 in one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality).

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, 218 country receiving elevators and a shipping terminal have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$23,500,000. 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.

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. Wheat can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour and can be shipped from the terminal at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour, either direct from the terminal storage bins or by a combination of storage bins and rail receipts.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 102·6 mill. bushels of wheat. A record was established during the 1964-65 season when 79,492,687 bushels were delivered. In addition, during the 1964-65 season, 1,355,691 bushels of bulk barley were delivered to the Board. During the 1965-66 season, 59,900,000 bushels of bulk wheat and 1,333,700 bushels of bulk barley were delivered.

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 31st October—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	1,408	1,388	1,484	1,726	1,763
Capital Facilities Allowance	740	752	930	1,258	1,946
Interest on Investments	206	308	340	326	358
Other .. ..	..	2	..	13	..
Total Revenue	2,354	2,450	2,754	3,324	4,067
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and Maintenance Expenses	924	862	890	1,023	1,362
Administration Expenses	256	270	270	336	400
Depreciation and Renewals	228	256	324	392	421
Interest on Loans	414	534	682	826	1,058
Sinking Fund Charges	84	100	128	158	212
Appropriations to Reserves	328	412	446	637	293
Other	12	12	..	..	3
Total Expenditure	2,246	2,446	2,740	3,372	3,749
Net Surplus	108	4	14	—48	318
Fixed Assets (At 31st October) ..	9,326	11,256	14,524	19,157	23,880
Loan Indebtedness (At 31st October)—					
State Government	1,848	1,826	1,804	1,780	1,755
Public	7,790	9,334	12,192	15,099	20,424

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia during the period of the present Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan. The Board consists of a Chairman and four other Commonwealth Government appointees and ten members who are representatives of wheat growers in the five main wheat growing States, each State being represented by two members.

The current five year Wheat Industry Stabilization Plan commenced with the 1963-64 crop and provides for a guaranteed price to wheat growers on up to 150 million bushels of exports from each season's wheat. The guaranteed price of wheat of a particular season is an amount equal to the cost of production of wheat of that season as determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Wheat Industry Stabilization Act and for seasons 1963-64 and 1964-65, it was fixed at \$1.44 and \$1.45 per bushel respectively. For the third year (1965-66) of the Stabilization Plan the cost of production and thus the guaranteed price was determined at \$1.51 per bushel. The prices referred to are on a bulk wheat basis f.o.r. ports.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian Branch of the Australian Wheat Board during season 1964-65 were 80,682,027 bushels including 4,647,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to railway stations operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 2,022,000 bushels of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to Victorian stations.

After an autumn break in early April, sowing proceeded normally on an area of 3·236 mill. acres. Winter rainfall was consistent and above average but this period was also notable for gale force winds. Spring rainfall was more than adequate in all districts, and there was concern that excessive moisture would harm crops. Root diseases appeared in a number of crops and caused some losses, but a cool early summer assisted crops generally to finish well, particularly the Wimmera which produced a record yield.

The State yield per acre was 24·15 bushels and the f.a.q. was fixed at 64 lb. per bushel.

Wheat Standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is fixed each season by a State Committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

Farmers Growing Wheat for Grain, Area Sown, Production, Gross Value, and F.A.Q.

In the following table the number of holdings growing 20 acres or more of wheat for grain, the area, production, average yield, gross value of production of wheat, and the f.a.q. standard determined in Victoria

for each of the seasons 1960-61 to 1964-65 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.
1960-61 ..	10,625	2,672	67,587	25·30†	96,487	64½
1961-62 ..	11,648	2,849	56,878	19·97	85,394	64
1962-63 ..	12,166	3,125	67,899	21·73	98,910	65½
1963-64 ..	11,370	3,109	76,302	24·54	108,498	65½
1964-65 ..	11,981	3,237	78,166*	24·15	109,396	64

* Record production.

† Record yield per acre.

Wheat Breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better quality grain than existing varieties. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases which include stem rust (the most important), leaf rust, septoria, loose smut and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee where the hybridization is carried out, the early generations raised, and the primary quality and disease testing done. This station is supplemented by regional selection centres in the main wheat growing districts. Field testing is undertaken in all districts at departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. The number of centres for varietal testing in Victoria is nearly 40. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Plant Research Laboratories at Burnley. Quality 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 50 years, 40 new varieties of wheat have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Rancee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), and Olympic (1956). Ninety-five per cent. of the wheat acreage in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department. Since 1930, the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly.

The varieties released for sowing since 1946 are : 1946—Insignia, 1946—Pinnacle, 1947—Diadem, 1953—Sherpa, 1956—Olympic, 1957—Beacon, 1960—Stockade, and 1963—Emblem.

The following table shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1964-65. Varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last mentioned season.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety (In Order of Popularity), Season 1964-65	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown	Acres Sown	Percentage of Total Area Sown
Insignia ..	1,516,564	47.96	1,635,619	52.13	1,691,276	51.89
Pinnacle ..	764,009	24.16	681,159	21.71	610,348	18.73
Olympic ..	503,082	15.91	463,827	14.79	583,900	17.92
Heron ..	32,677	1.03	53,432	1.70	89,721	2.75
Insignia 49 ..	80,529	2.54	86,813	2.77	73,344	2.25
Sherpa ..	101,022	3.20	68,814	2.19	62,561	1.92
Emblem ..	..	..	1,261	0.04	28,686	0.88
Quadrat ..	58,727	1.86	43,722	1.39	28,483	0.87
Stockade ..	18,106	0.58	29,218	0.93	26,347	0.81
Beacon ..	25,879	0.82	23,091	0.74	22,888	0.70
Falcon ..	1,514	0.05	5,453	0.17	12,410	0.38
All Other Varieties ..	59,820	1.89	44,908	1.44	29,296	0.90
Total ..	3,161,929	100.00	3,137,317	100.00	3,259,260	100.00

Wheat Growing in Conjunction with Livestock Grazed

A table showing the number of holdings in Victoria growing wheat for grain together with sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, and pigs as at 31st March, 1960, appears on page 309.

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 1.2 mill. acres. Nearly 72 per cent. of this is harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 15 per cent. of the acreage is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder (13 per cent.) of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed or does not receive as good seedbed preparation as that intended for wheat, oat production shows greater fluctuations than does wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of the State. The average annual grain production is about 20 mill. bush. (40 lb. per bushel), ranging in the last ten years from 9.5 mill. bush. in 1957-58 to 27 mill. bush. in 1962-63.

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. The proportion of oats purchased in the milling grades is approximately 10 per cent. of the oats marketed. Milling grades usually command a premium of 2 cents to 10 cents per bushel above feed oats. The other

uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent. of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian Feed" 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.

With the decline in the number of horses throughout the State, there has been a corresponding decline in the area of oats used for hay production, particularly in the main cereal growing districts. However, during the past ten years, the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 200,000 acres. 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, Ballidu, and Kent—is over 90 per cent. of the total oat acreage in the State.

The area harvested (season 1964–65) for hay was 163,101 acres, and for grain 966,280 acres, which produced 290,314 tons of hay, and 22,445,992 bushels of grain, respectively. The area of oats sown for grazing purposes amounted to 188,724 acres. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels	\$'000
1960–61	..	..	835	20,666	24·75	12,958
1961–62	..	..	774	16,312	21·06	11,464
1962–63	..	..	932	27,042*	29·01	18,412
1963–64	..	..	910	19,885	21·85	13,849
1964–65	..	..	966	22,446	23·23	16,237

* 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 bushel), but, since then, area and production have declined. About 95 per cent. of the barley grown in Victoria is of 2-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with 6-row varieties, which are used primarily for feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the main production is centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal growing districts, the barley crop occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area, the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. The variety Prior is almost exclusively sown in this area, and superphosphate is the standard fertilizer applied. Average district yields are about 19 bushels per acre.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Geelong, Werribee, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with superphosphate on fallowed land. The main variety has been Research, but Resibee and Anabee, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1962 and 1963, respectively, are now being grown to an increasing extent. While Research produced very good malting quality grain in this area, the new varieties have quality characteristics slightly superior to those of the older variety. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 32 bushels per acre. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are thus considerably lower than in the northern areas.

In 1963, a bulk handling scheme for barley was introduced at Beulah in the southern Mallee, and the scheme has been extended to ten additional receival points in the Mallee and Wimmera, one in the Northern District and two in the Central District. 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. All the barley is classified on sample before delivery. Classification is, firstly, on varietal type—Chevalier (Prior and similar varieties) and Research (Research, Resibee, Anabee)—and, secondly, on quality—Malting (Nos. 1 and 2), Milling (No. 3), and Feed (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials between each grade.

Practically all the barley of malting quality is malted in Australia for local use or export as malt—principally to Eastern destinations. Most of the milling and feed grades are exported, chiefly to Europe and Eastern Asia.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of barley for each of the five seasons 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

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 bushels		bushels			\$'000
1960-61 ..	293	16	7,392	327	25·19	20·66	24·95	6,632
1961-62 ..	212	13	4,415	239	20·79	18·26	20·64	5,056
1962-63 ..	180	14	5,129	340	28·45	24·22	28·14	5,310
1963-64 ..	180	10	3,833	192	21·32	18·67	21·17	3,802
1964-65 ..	177	10	4,140	194	23·36	20·01	22·65	4,828

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For Green Fodder	For Grain								
		Area			Production			Yield per Acre	Gross Value	
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total			
		acres			bushels				\$'000	
1960-61 ..	11,681	2,742	243	2,985	162,682	8,422	171,104	57·32	274	
1961-62 ..	15,440	2,999	310	3,309	181,745	10,029	191,774	57·96	248	
1962-63 ..	15,970	3,138	496	3,634	197,376	18,788	216,164	59·48	286	
1963-64 ..	11,741	3,108	291	3,399	194,585	8,820	203,405	59·84	273	
1964-65 ..	5,793	2,148	205	2,353	107,911	6,271	114,182	48·53	213	

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not grown primarily as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilize the market for rye grain.

The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilization 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
	acres	bushels		\$'000
1960-61	22,895	187,659	8.20	235
1961-62	17,849	136,725	7.66	185
1962-63	17,551	114,639	6.53	171
1963-64	15,275	95,200	6.23	155
1964-65	13,581	109,162	8.04	139

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the post-war period. More complete mechanization 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. Silage 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 utilization 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.

Particulars of areas harvested and production of the several kinds of hay appear in the following table :—

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1964–65

Kind	Area	Production	Yield per Acre
	acres	tons	tons
Wheaten	23,221	41,458	1·79
Oaten	163,101	290,314	1·78
Lucerne	80,391	177,789	2·21
Barley, Rye, &c.	5,650	10,023	1·77
Meadow	1,034,003	1,986,367	1·92
Total	1,306,366	2,505,951	1·92

The following table shows, in respect of each statistical district of the State, the quantity of ensilage made during the 1964–65 season, and the stocks of ensilage and hay held on rural holdings at the 31st March, 1965 :—

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF
ENSILAGE AND HAY
(Tons)

Statistical District	Ensilage Made, 1964–65	Stocks at 31st March, 1965	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	68,936	57,707	311,395
North-Central	5,832	6,872	116,282
Western	28,685	23,708	608,513
Wimmera	3,178	7,274	218,329
Mallee	2,241	12,629	66,174
Northern	14,145	16,318	510,675
North-Eastern	31,100	23,638	222,349
Gippsland	96,880	58,158	348,582
Total	250,997	206,304	2,402,299

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 there is increasing interest in processed forms. 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, Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Its harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

Spray irrigation is now common in most districts and has proved 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 mechanized 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production*	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
1960-61	..	..	38,672	180,819	4·68	18,686
1961-62	..	..	36,469	196,032	5·38	13,048
1962-63	..	..	43,024	254,473	5·91	6,612
1963-64	..	..	39,626	200,384	5·06	15,586
1964-65	..	..	32,931	183,665	5·58	24,820

* Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c., as follows :—23,910 tons in 1960-61 ; 25,506 tons in 1961-62 ; 32,688 tons in 1962-63 ; 22,897 tons in 1963-64 ; and 23,795 tons in 1964-65.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1964-65, these areas were responsible for 94 per cent. of the total onion production of the State. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value for each of the five seasons 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	tons		\$'000
1960-61	..	..	3,532	16,286	4.61	1,500
1961-62	..	..	4,456	23,784	5.34	1,588
1962-63	..	..	4,634	26,175	5.65	1,390
1963-64	..	..	3,756	17,946	4.78	1,138
1964-65	..	..	3,825	22,963	6.00	1,440

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, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended acreage. In 1965, acreage was restricted following a production surplus in New South Wales and Queensland in 1964.

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. Other factors influencing the expansion of the industry have been the improved technical knowledge available to growers, price stability, and the decline of flax growing.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	bushels		\$'000
1960-61	..	..	6,179	39,356	6.37	142
1961-62	..	..	17,711	243,700	13.76	853
1962-63	..	..	25,232	327,216	12.97	1,145
1963-64	..	..	16,240	190,322	11.72	666
1964-65	..	..	9,953	106,824	10.73	394

Tobacco

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco is the only type produced in Australia and is mainly absorbed in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently set at 50 per cent. and at the present high level of usage, it is important that only leaf of desirable smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having sandy friable soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for rather more than one-third of the total Australian tobacco production. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-eastern river valleys, and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends disclose a concentration of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with some contraction at certain climatically less favoured downstream centres and in the inundated area above the Buffalo River dam. The Mount Beauty district in the upper Kiewa Valley has latterly become established as a reliable centre for the production of good quality leaf.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuations in production and market conditions, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent due to a consistent upward trend in average yield which has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease, blue mould, has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most short Victorian crops in the past. At present growers are able to control this disease by implementing newly developed fungicidal spray programmes, and this is perhaps the main factor in current yield improvement.

The establishment of a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board has lent further stability to the industry through its policy of orderly crop disposal.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season			Area	Production	Yield per Acre	Gross Value
			acres	cwt. (dry)		\$'000
1960-61	..	..	9,932	86,854	8.74	8,450
1961-62	..	..	9,286	58,168	6.26	7,278
1962-63	..	..	9,844	84,351	8.57	10,210
1963-64	..	..	10,519	129,096	12.27	14,060
1964-65	..	..	9,720	107,855	11.10	11,678

Further Reference, 1963

Fruit Industries

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and nearly 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 during January-March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 20 to 40 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 realize that they have to produce increased quantities of better quality fruit without increasing costs. To achieve this, labour expenses are cut by high capacity spraying units for pest control and by bulk handling of the crop. Many orchardists

use fruit thinning sprays to make hand thinning less time consuming. The increasing use of weedicides in orchards and vineyards has reduced the need for cultivations. Lighter pruning of apples is showing promising results in southern Victoria and this trend could also become an important factor in reducing labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Growers	4,783	4,700	4,807	4,769	4,486
Area acres	71,415	72,712	75,855	76,796	75,509
Gross Value of Fruit Produced (\$'000)	25,358	25,356	23,546	26,396	28,433
Kind of Fruit—					
Apples bushels	3,134,917	3,045,808	4,059,045	3,298,851	4,394,197
Pears "	3,704,278	4,605,808	3,848,614	4,771,604	4,025,455
Quinces "	20,563	32,564	22,017	29,909	19,915
Apricots "	206,521	631,810	535,235	352,557	293,497
Cherries "	90,297	137,494	116,920	109,783	117,721
Nectarines "	14,981	16,940	20,713	21,717	28,910
Peaches "	955,224	1,686,496	1,811,799	1,827,910	2,362,620
Plums "	106,833	184,723	141,953	137,431	144,069
Prunes "	23,853	24,383	24,346	19,332	28,360
Lemons "	199,535	150,738	212,693	105,115	148,237
Oranges—					
Navels "	343,659	399,168	531,249	479,580	541,371
Valencias "	314,730	543,832	586,991	605,916	662,585
Other Oranges "	31,024	42,167	45,495	48,879	40,337
Mandarins "	27,095	27,824	41,297	36,410	46,668
Grapefruit "	69,844	80,902	97,217	88,596	83,650
Figs "	2,273	2,349	2,264	2,462	1,362
Passion-fruit "	2,680	2,288	3,601	5,762	3,844
Olives "	23,425	13,178	14,845	36,367	11,004
Gooseberries cwt.	703	775	865	606	722
Loganberries "	2,144	1,787	1,684	1,451	1,193
Raspberries "	2,616	2,936	2,848	3,018	2,827
Strawberries "	6,531	10,712	15,172	16,817	20,112
Youngberries "	4,172	4,649	4,891	3,607	4,221
Other Berries "	625	679	964	978	657
Almonds lb.	74,900	141,819	64,599	69,366	45,750
Filberts "	7,244	15,510	6,608	14,750	11,420
Walnuts "	148,357	135,254	146,020	150,982	99,270

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 334 to 337.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE-FRUITS
(lb.)

Year Ended 31st March—				Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1961	..	..	..	33,820	4,510	2,290	368,731	626	409,977
1962	..	..	..	17,844	..	3,925	397,841	620	420,230
1963	..	..	..	31,421	2,278	4,652	590,323	1,988	630,662
1964	..	..	..	19,810	5,390	6,714	481,648	309	513,871
1965	..	..	..	27,170	28,125	16,665	380,803	..	452,763

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected triennially; the latest figures available are for the season 1964–65. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts on holdings of 1 acre and upwards during the seasons 1961–62 and 1964–65 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS**

Fruit and Nuts	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1961–62			1964–65		
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total
Apples	1,531,839	664,194	2,196,033	1,622,392	642,444	2,264,836
Pears	1,189,246	548,139	1,737,385	1,269,225	491,594	1,760,819
Quinces	13,099	481	13,580	8,269	716	8,985
Plums	137,450	48,047	185,497	125,662	41,901	167,563
Prunes	26,990	8,575	35,565	21,652	6,086	27,738
Cherries	117,078	65,327	182,405	121,270	94,184	215,454
Peaches	842,117	634,192	1,476,309	1,176,184	291,910	1,468,094
Apricots	317,157	68,495	385,652	298,434	37,010	335,444
Nectarines	13,252	12,219	25,471	21,937	14,593	36,530
Oranges—						
Navels	175,563	60,572	236,135	180,459	82,914	263,373
Valencias	208,758	89,498	298,256	226,765	123,886	350,651
Other Oranges	18,904	2,874	21,778	13,751	6,453	20,204
Mandarins	13,049	23,144	36,193	29,611	28,032	57,643
Grapefruit	21,898	4,663	26,561	20,988	5,640	26,628
Lemons and Limes	80,162	27,326	107,488	71,284	26,531	97,815
Figs	3,402	1,294	4,696	1,830	842	2,672
Raspberries	223,000	32,250	255,250	221,500	30,000	251,500
Loganberries	49,890	1,395	51,285	72,146	1,590	73,736
Strawberries	6,877,500	686,250	7,563,750	8,302,500	495,000	8,797,500
Gooseberries	40,500	9,000	49,500	28,500	5,100	33,600
Youngberries	79,489	9,532	89,021	64,883	3,536	68,419
Other Berries	19,737	2,127	21,864	10,106	..	10,106
Olives	73,931	53,660	127,591	86,032	51,830	137,862
Passion-fruit	9,011	3,657	12,668	8,484	4,282	12,766
Almonds	23,568	3,247	26,815	15,307	1,264	16,571
Walnuts	6,134	1,054	7,188	5,895	1,623	7,518
Filberts	5,592	120	5,712	4,876	282	5,158

The distribution of the fruit industry over the State is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC.,
SEASON 1964-65**

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North-East-ern	Gipps-land	
Growers .. No.	1,716	155	54	99	1,276	1,030	112	44	4,486
Area acres	24,866	2,509	569	3,757	8,274	33,310	1,698	526	75,509
Apples .. trees	1,595,254	167,799	52,327	17,026	18,673	272,736	104,246	36,775	2,264,836
Pears .. "	199,594	64,896	795	6,754	3,722	1,482,229	523	2,306	1,760,819
Peaches .. "	274,021	2,625	107	19,308	26,420	1,140,933	1,347	3,333	1,468,094
Apricots .. "	30,485	556	556	10,675	57,619	234,845	344	364	335,444
Plums .. "	73,096	4,871	556	2,449	30,081	56,071	178	261	167,563
Prunes .. "	413	..	831	10,504	8,569	7,394	19	8	27,738
Cherries .. "	185,807	4,377	..	1,117	372	15,072	7,489	1,220	215,454
Quinces .. "	5,540	126	..	341	90	2,835	35	18	8,985
Nectarines .. "	17,571	261	18	168	10,674	7,050	375	413	36,530
Figs .. "	830	4	5	45	272	1,496	13	7	2,672
Olives .. "	542	35	..	107,800	26,658	1,005	1,822	..	137,862
Oranges .. "	223	..	..	183	494,651	137,167	2,004	..	634,228
Mandarins .. "	3	..	..	11	53,987	3,570	72	..	57,643
Grapefruit .. "	257	..	..	2	20,186	6,002	181	..	26,628
Lemons and Limes .. "	60,151	45	..	307	18,807	17,883	572	50	97,815
Passion-fruit .. vines	2,144	..	..	..	66	2,473	3,303	4,780	12,766
Strawberries .. plants	8,677,500	41,250	..	3,750	48,750	26,250	..	..	8,797,500
Raspberries .. bushes	248,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	..	2,000	251,500
Loganberries .. "	73,338	..	..	..	..	199	199	..	73,736
Gooseberries .. "	30,600	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,600
Youngberries .. "	67,957	..	..	..	..	154	308	..	68,419
Other Berries .. "	9,780	..	..	..	..	..	326	..	10,106
Almonds .. trees	310	92	..	1,544	7,047	2,364	5,214	..	16,571
Walnuts .. "	280	3	..	6	421	370	5,195	1,243	7,518
Filberts .. "	189	..	..	..	100	..	4,869	..	5,158

Cool Storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, beside the first Government Cool Stores, at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Government also built and operated five further 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
							'000 bushels
1948	..	..	..	..	..	72	600
1958	..	..	..	..	..	218	1,500
1961	..	..	..	..	..	311	1,800
1963	..	..	..	..	..	357	2,600

Including co-operative and proprietary stores, the total for 1963 is 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 oversea 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 1964-65 amounted to 59,594 tons of sultanas, 4,477 tons of currants, and 6,559 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 specialized 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 1964-65, 3.5 mill. gall. of wine were produced.

Grapes for Wine, 1964

Dried Fruits Industry

Location

The dried fruits industry is mainly based in Mildura in the north-west of Victoria, the district commonly known as Sunraysia. It consists of the irrigation settlements of Mildura, Irymple, Red Cliffs, Merbein, and Robinvale on the Victorian side of the River Murray and Curlew, Coomealla and Euston on the New South Wales side. The climate is hot and dry with an average yearly rainfall of about 10 inches. Mallee scrub is the chief natural vegetation.

History

The first settlements were made at Mildura and Irymple in 1887 following earlier negotiations between George Chaffey and the Victorian Government. The First Mildura Irrigation Trust, formed in 1895, is a locally elected authority, and is responsible for the machinery, channels, and irrigation works. In 1908, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria allocated 5,000 acres for lucerne growing and dairying in Merbein, but due to prevailing high prices for dried vine fruits during the First World War, settlers transferred their interest to dried vine fruits production. Between 1917 and 1921, further settlement by way of soldier settlement was made in Merbein West and Birdwoodton and later in the Red Cliffs district, where 700 blocks averaging 16 acres each were allocated. Robinvale was settled in 1946 with the allocation of 246 blocks, approximately 25 acres each to soldier settlers. Not all this land was used for dried vine fruits production. Another area known as the Mid-Murray area consisting of Nyah, Woorinen, and Tresco in Victoria with neighbouring plantings at Koraleigh and Goodnight in New South Wales accounts for a packing house production of approximately 4,500 tons annually.

Description of Industry

The dried fruits grower faces many risks. Frosts, hail, and damage from disease caused by adverse weather conditions during the growing season, and adverse weather conditions following harvesting can cause heavy reduction in the amount of crop available for packing. Auxiliary drying equipment can help to reduce such losses.

A State Board, The Victorian Dried Fruits Board, is responsible for maintaining the quality and gradings of dried fruits generally. Similar Boards exist in other producing States. The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry controls the quality of dried fruits for export and co-operates with the Board by inspecting all fruits, both local and export.

The Australian Dried Fruits Control Board consisting of growers' representatives, members with commercial experience in marketing of dried vine fruits, and the Government representatives controls the sale and distribution of dried vine fruits exports, recommends the licensing of exports, and contributes to dried vine fruits publicity activities overseas. Publicity and promotion within Australia are handled by the Australian Dried Fruits Association, an association of growers.

Harvesting occurs between February and April, and is largely carried out by casual labour. Once picked, the grapes are dried by spreading the fruit evenly on wire netting shelves in drying racks where it gradually dries out in the warm air. Then the fruit is transferred to packing houses where it is stemmed, weighed, classed for quality, and inspected for local consumption or export.

Pruning commences in June, reaches peak activity in July, and then declines sharply to a minimum in September. Summer pruning to cut back excessive growth and to allow the passage of tractor machinery down rows occurs in November; cultivation and irrigation are carried out in the summer months prior to harvest.

As Australia is the third largest producer of dried vine fruits in the world, the economics of the dried vine fruits industry are largely dependent on export markets. The Commonwealth Government has introduced a stabilization scheme designed to assist the economic control of the industry based on the average cost of production each year.

Australian dried fruits production and processing techniques are assisted by research. Scientists in Australia have found that by microscopic examination of the tiny vine buds nine to ten months prior to harvest, they can forecast the quantity and quality (subject to weather vagaries) of the crop and recommend the best cultivation practices. The technique for seeding raisins has largely been perfected in Australia and seeded raisins are processed in a locally developed machine which squeezes out the small seeds from the fruit.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization conducts a research station at Merbein whilst the Victorian Government in 1965 established an insectary costing approximately \$50,000 at Mildura. The Government has also acquired some 140 acres at Irymple for other field research projects.

As labour is the largest single cost factor in the industry, mechanization is continually advancing and has resulted in electric cranes on dips, mechanical rack shakers, fork loading of dried vine fruits, and tractor use on blocks and mechanical hoist, air sorting, carton packaging, and labelling in packing houses.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons, 1960-61 to 1964-65, 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 gall.	cwt.		
1960-61	..	2,524	42,688	1,961	5,017	3,021	105,552	914,492	111,660
1961-62	..	2,526	42,540	2,565	5,902	3,605	122,730	1,174,494	54,290
1962-63	..	2,547	42,734	2,928	4,271	2,433	94,777	786,410	50,728
1963-64	..	2,583	43,485	3,016	6,274	3,705	122,352	1,200,415	78,676
1964-65	..	2,601	44,203	3,793	6,435	3,458	131,179	1,191,888	89,535

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 \$18m each year to Victoria are harvested from about 40,000 acres.

Over half the area under vegetables is situated close to 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 market gardeners use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement summer rains.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops. In many instances inter-cropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Efficient transport enables the shipping of the products to both the Melbourne and the Sydney markets. In the Goulburn Valley and around Bendigo tomato

production for processing is concentrated. The greatest part of the Victorian crop, which is almost half of the total Australian production, comes from this area.

Returns from market gardening can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions, and production methods have to be highly efficient. Besides using the dwindling supplies of animal manure, a large amount of artificial fertilizer is used (6–12 cwt. per acre). There is an increasing tendency towards mechanization (spraying units for pest and weed control, vining units for harvesting of peas and beans). While most crops reach the consumers as fresh vegetables, a considerable amount is processed.

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 heading on pages 327–328 :—

**VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1964–65**

Type						Area Sown	Production	Gross Value
						acres	tons	\$'000
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	32,931	183,665	24,820
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	3,825	22,963	1,440
Carrots	..	..	..	..	..	1,803	25,072	2,347
Parsnips	..	..	..	..	..	602	6,995	966
Beetroot	..	..	..	..	..	311	3,153	326
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	..	4,828	69,664	7,052
French Beans	..	..	..	..	..	2,582	4,015	889
Green Peas—								
Sold in Pod	..	..	..	..	..	7,654	8,844	1,721
Canning	..	..	..	..	..	14,957	22,104*	1,033
Cabbages	..	..	..	..	..	1,923	24,429	988
Cauliflowers	..	..	..	..	..	2,720	34,613	2,007
Brussels Sprouts	..	..	..	..	..	711	2,551	576
Lettuce	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	7,446	1,254
Pumpkins	..	..	..	..	..	2,155	9,761	1,073
Other Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	3,515	16,782	2,103
Total						82,617	442,057	48,596

* Pod equivalent.

Minor Crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those enumerated on pages 314 to 316. 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 the 25th May, 1836. On 1st 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 1st 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 number of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1961 to 1965. 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 31st 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 1st 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 31st March ..	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1961 " " ..	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1962 " " ..	62	1,824	1,332	27,533	325
1963 " " ..	58	1,858	1,367	27,472	298
1964 " " ..	56		3,301	28,413	322
1965 " " ..	56		3,316	30,437	378

* Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for years prior to 1943 or for 1964 onwards.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at March 1960, appears on page 309. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31st March, 1962, appear on pages 577 to 580 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Prior to 1964, farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, detailed statistics of cattle for 1965, set out in the following table, are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK, MARCH, 1965
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Horses	13	4	12	3	2	8	6	7	56
Cattle—									
Bulls for Service—									
Bulls, 1 Year and over—									
Dairy Breeds ..	6	1	9	1	1	8	3	11	41
Beef Breeds ..	5	2	10	1	1	4	5	5	32
Bull Calves—Under 1 Year—									
Dairy Breeds ..	2	*	3	1	*	3	1	4	13
Beef Breeds ..	2	1	3	1	*	1	1	1	11
Cows and Heifers for Milk and Cream—									
Cows in Milk ..	140	13	162	8	11	219	41	279	873
Cows Dry ..	46	8	109	6	3	31	48	62	314
Heifers—1 Year and over ..	51	7	73	4	4	72	26	85	322
Heifer Calves—Under 1 Year ..	44	6	64	4	5	76	25	85	309
House Cows and Heifers ..	4	2	6	4	3	5	3	2	29
Other Cattle and Calves for Meat Production—									
Cows and Heifers ..	103	38	204	19	13	63	115	119	675
Calves—Under 1 Year ..	64	25	110	14	11	55	71	83	433
Other ..	36	15	56	6	4	37	52	58	264
Total Cattle ..	505	118	808	70	57	574	390	794	3,316
Pigs	64	11	39	17	20	114	39	74	378
Sheep	2,781	2,444	10,691	4,605	1,894	4,253	1,986	1,784	30,437

* More than nil but less than half the final digit shown.

Changing Patterns in Animal Husbandry, 1963

Fodder Conservation

The intensification of fodder conservation has been a natural development in farm management following pasture improvement and increased capacity for the carrying of livestock.

Even the best pastures do not provide a full ration for grazing animals throughout the year and, in addition, droughts and other circumstances, such as floods or fires, have serious effects on the amount of grazing available. In most cases, these periods of feed shortage must be met by fodder conservation and hand feeding. Fodder conservation is, therefore, a highly important farm activity without which stable livestock production at high levels could not be maintained.

In Victoria meadow hay is the main fodder conserved, being cheaply and readily available from surplus spring pasture growth in most seasons. Victoria produces some 60 per cent. of Australia's meadow hay, although having 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.

Considerable quantities of lucerne hay are conserved, especially in irrigated areas, although 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 eight 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.

There is much interest at present 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 and also

the production of better quality hay. 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.

Silage

Most silage is 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 silage making because the process may be better controlled. Improved storage and feeding techniques are leading to more effective use of silage than is possible with high wastage—open stack methods.

Further References, 1963, 1964, 1966

Dairying Industry

Though faced with the long-term prospect of expanding local markets, both for liquid milk and for dairy products, as the population of Australia increases, the dairying industry at present experiences varying fortunes according to the demand in oversea markets and the supply from other countries. In Victoria, however, the demand for good dairying land remains keen.

There is some tendency to sustain competitive land prices by increasing the output of milk or butterfat to the point at which the farm business gives a satisfactory return. Until the middle of the 1930's, 30-cow hand-milked herds were common, and three persons were usually needed to milk a herd of this size. In the next decade the introduction of milking machines made it possible for two persons to milk 30 to 40 cows. In the late 1940's, dairy farmers in large numbers gave up hand-stripping after machines, and one man could then comfortably milk 40 to 45 cows. Doubling up of machine units also made the task easier. In the past few years the introduction of the herringbone-type milking shed has made it possible for one man to milk up to 60 cows and for two men to milk 80 or more.

More recently there has been a trend towards smaller herringbone sheds with "doubled-up" machines to increase further the number of cows milked per operator. Pasture improvement has been the basis of the increased carrying capacity of many farms. In some places potash fertilizers and trace elements have played their part; in others, the use of more superphosphate and better management and grazing of the pastures have sufficed. With this increase of production has come a greater need to produce and conserve feed to be used at times when pasture production is slack. This is especially true on farms which supply market milk, as these must fulfil a contract every day of the year. Silage making on dairy farms has increased eightfold in recent years, and is still being taken up by more farmers. More crops are grown to fill the summer and winter feed gaps, and some have resorted to water harvesting and spray irrigation to provide green pasture in summer. Light tractors with hydraulic three-point linkage have brought with them the tendency to rely on machinery in preference to employing labour.

Advisory services given by the Department of Agriculture through dairy supervisors, the bi-monthly "Dairyfarming Digest", and other media, have made dairy farmers more conscious of their need to give thought to every side of farm management. More cows are under test than ever before in Victoria. Many artificial breeding groups have been formed, and a co-operative society now conducts the bull farm on which the semen is produced. There has been increased interest in milking methods, milking machine efficiency, and in the use of new and improved dairy detergents. Farmers who are keen to advance their methods have been helped by the formation of 70 discussion groups, each comprising about seven dairy farmers. Refrigeration of milk on the farm and its collection from bulk vats by road tanker have proved practicable in some districts, and these practices are now being extended.

Local markets are changing. More country towns are being provided with supplies of pasteurized bottled milk and the Milk Board has brought many country areas under its jurisdiction. In manufacturing, there is a trend towards large versatile factories equipped to change from one type of product to another, according to market prospects. There is also a growing local market for various types of cheeses hitherto little known in this country, and cheddar cheese is now exported in blocks wrapped in plastic film. These have several advantages over the traditional cylindrical bandaged cheeses.

The research projects now being financed by the industry levy for research and promotion should benefit the dairying industry greatly in the coming years.

Victoria is the principal milk producing State and in 1964-65, the Victorian output (746 mill. gall.) represented 48 per cent. of the Australian production.

Sharefarming in the Dairying Industry

In dairying as in other farm industries numbers of farms are run on a sharefarming basis. These sharefarming enterprises are of two kinds. In the one a single unit dairy farm is operated by the share-

farmer who is in sole control of the enterprise except that he does not own the property and pays rent in the form of a proportion of the production. In the other more than one dairy unit is concerned. The owner retains control in the management of the farm or group of farms. (The difference between the two types is significant.)

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 31st March—	Number of Cow-keepers	Number of Dairy Cows	Estimated Total Production of Milk for All Purposes (Year Ended 30th June)	Gross Value of Dairy Produce*
		'000	'000 gall.	\$'000
1961	43,690	1,197	596,706	144,008
1962	43,113	1,264	642,055	143,176
1963	41,866	1,294	670,788	157,136
1964†	28,181	1,184	694,775	172,560
1965	27,704	1,187	745,896	194,988

* Includes subsidy.

† Details of cow-keepers and dairy cows from 1964 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years. Prior to 1964 these statistics were based on numbers of cows (in milk or dry) and springing heifers and included cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply. Commencing with 1964, details of cows kept for the farmer's own domestic milk supply have been excluded. See page 340.

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 30th June—	Butter*	Cheese*	Condensed Milk	Powdered Full-cream Milk	Casein
1961	201,447	44,799	87,321	22,396	22,576
1962	215,328	53,633	88,178	23,745	27,362
1963	228,167	57,468	104,518	20,635	32,907
1964	232,394	56,446	132,225	22,328	34,967
1965*	247,924	60,975	146,167	25,291	36,685

* Commencing with the year ended 30th June, 1965, small quantities of butter and cheese made on farms are excluded from the above table. For the year ended 30th 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 31st 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 344.

Eradication of Tuberculosis, 1962

Pig Industry

Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of pig carcasses are produced in Victoria in a year and most of these are consumed here. Only a few are exported to other countries. More than half the pig meat is used as fresh pork or for sausages and other meat products. The remainder is made into bacon and ham, some of which is canned. Victoria is usually a net importer of pig meat from other States of Australia.

Farmers sell pigs to meat works either directly or through public auction sales. There are adequate facilities for selling pigs in most districts. Pigs are sold for meat as porkers about 4 to 5 months old and yielding dressed carcasses of 60 lb. to 100 lb.; as baconers, 5 to 7 months old and with dressed carcasses of 120 lb. to 160 lb.; or as backfatters, yielding carcasses of 200 lb. to 500 lb. after having been discarded from the breeding herd.

Most of the pigs in Victoria are in small herds on dairy farms and mixed farms. The sizes of the herds are related to the quantities of separated milk and other food by-products of the farms. A food supply which is adequate in quality, quantity, and cost is the basis of economic pig production. There are few specialized pig farms in Victoria. Their main food supplies are buttermilk and whey from dairy produce factories, and food refuse from eating places and food factories. Pig farms based on the use of cereal grain feeding, though still few, are increasing.

Pig prices vary and farmers have practically no control over them. Prices are usually higher in spring, when there are fewer pigs in the market, than in autumn when there are more pigs. Seasonal fluctuation in the quantities of milk available for pig feeding is the usual cause of fluctuating supplies of pigs to markets, though increases in the number of breeding sheep following a period of favourable prices also lead to fluctuations in supply and price of pigs.

Another cause of fluctuation in production and prices of pigs, not so regular but sometimes big enough to cancel the seasonal one, is due to big increases or decreases in pig breeding. As three-quarters of the pig breeders in Victoria have an average of less than three breeding sows each, an addition of one more sow when prices are favourable results in a substantial over-all increase.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31st March, 1965, was 378,055. About 77 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, 31st MARCH, 1965

Statistical District	Boars	Breeding Sows	All Other	Total Pigs	Pig-keepers
Central	1,188	10,201	52,948	64,337	1,267
North-Central	266	1,862	9,086	11,214	431
Western	948	6,459	31,664	39,071	1,241
Wimmera	444	2,696	13,461	16,601	943
Mallee	511	3,368	16,282	20,161	869
Northern	2,002	17,919	93,788	113,709	1,908
North-Eastern	972	6,644	31,186	38,802	1,099
Gippsland	1,597	11,843	60,720	74,160	1,703
Total	7,928	60,992	309,135	378,055	9,461*

* Of this number 1,838 had herds of under 5 pigs ; 1,119 herds of 5 and under 10 ; 1,576 herds of 10 and under 20 ; and 4,928 herds of 20 pigs and over.

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, 1960

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	526	119	71	44	49	55	42	31	937	12,351	13,288
5-9	481	136	64	45	50	58	33	11	878	4,786	5,664
10-14	279	122	70	24	35	32	14	7	583	2,113	2,696
15-19	169	83	57	23	40	24	10	2	408	1,301	1,709
20-29	255	164	121	61	93	60	23	14	791	1,946	2,737
30-49	330	339	255	169	240	172	53	14	1,572	3,176	4,748
50-69	179	261	261	192	328	298	100	15	1,634	2,976	4,610
70-99	118	142	165	151	320	490	266	30	1,682	3,747	5,429
100-149	42	75	55	64	171	300	288	73	1,068	2,050	3,118
150 and over	9	7	14	14	26	78	114	66	328	629	957
Total	2,388	1,448	1,133	787	1,352	1,567	943	263	9,881	35,075	44,956

*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 sheep 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 31st March, 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS),
31ST MARCH, 1965
(’000)**

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Romney Marsh	Border Leicester	South-down	Merino Comeback	Crossbred	Other	Total
Central ..	718	490	210	54	44	52	22	222	953	16	2,781
North-Central ..	1,249	322	32	42	9	45	14	167	551	13	2,444
Western ..	4,761	2,449	817	62	427	49	30	935	1,108	54	10,691
Wimmera ..	3,585	410	21	28	28	42	1	112	363	15	4,605
Mallee ..	921	113	7	44	3	58	1	160	580	7	1,894
Northern ..	1,493	375	41	120	9	94	20	262	1,813	26	4,253
North-Eastern ..	642	256	82	40	32	26	6	158	727	17	1,986
Gippsland ..	779	169	14	34	41	28	13	144	549	13	1,784
Total ..	14,148	4,582	1,224	424	592	395	109	2,160	6,643	160	30,437

Information on the number of rams of each breed is collected annually. The following table shows the breeds of rams in Victoria (by statistical districts) at 31st March, 1965 :—

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF RAMS, 31ST MARCH, 1965

Statistical District	Merino	Corriedale	Polwarth	Dorset Horn	Border Leicester	South-down	Other	Total
Central	4,739	4,546	1,958	9,357	1,377	4,946	3,944	30,867
North-Central	8,305	3,069	497	5,318	2,623	2,644	1,755	24,211
Western	52,837	25,651	11,144	7,933	2,149	4,428	15,159	119,301
Wimmera	26,311	5,543	269	4,720	3,977	140	2,399	43,359
Mallee	3,840	1,332	40	8,548	7,820	82	1,442	23,104
Northern	10,211	4,108	441	24,342	11,453	2,387	3,328	56,270
North-Eastern	4,311	2,382	907	8,660	3,423	2,004	3,248	24,935
Gippsland	4,798	1,650	193	3,549	1,940	3,028	3,884	19,042
Total	115,352	48,281	15,449	72,427	34,762	19,659	35,159	341,089

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 339. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 340.

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 mortality due to 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—LAMBLING

Season	Ewes Intended for Mating	Ewes Actually Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
		'000		%
1961	11,516	11,440	9,773	85
1962	11,409	11,008	9,217	84
1963	11,436	11,369	9,795	86
1964	11,633	11,611	9,853	85
1965	12,560	12,501	10,556	84

The following tables set out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of the State at 31st March, 1965, and the numbers of ewes mated classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool, or for fat lamb production:—

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Rams ..	31	24	119	43	23	56	25	19	341
Breeding Ewes*	1,227	964	4,535	1,782	1,090	2,282	1,026	838	13,745
Other Ewes ..	70	52	400	147	23	72	41	41	845
Wethers ..	953	998	3,403	1,724	280	928	561	515	9,362
Lambs ..	499	405	2,234	908	478	915	332	372	6,143
Total Sheep and Lambs ..	2,781	2,444	10,691	4,605	1,894	4,253	1,986	1,784	30,437

VICTORIA—LAMBING, 1964 SEASON

Particulars	Statistical District								Total
	Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Ewes Mated .. '000	1,026	810	3,575	1,474	1,024	2,095	926	681	11,611
Lambs Marked .. '000	925	685	2,908	1,194	888	1,853	784	616	9,853
Percentage ..	90	85	81	81	87	88	85	90	85

Breed of Rams Used		Ewes Mated or Intended to be Mated (For Lambing during 1965 Season)							Total	
		Statistical District								
		Central	North-Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern		Gipps-land
Merino	..	160	294	1,507	922	164	342	182	199	3,769
Corriedale	or									
Polwarth	..	226	129	1,318	199	61	153	123	85	2,294
Shortwool	..	649	327	579	212	469	1,196	495	319	4,247
Longwool	..	103	146	559	233	359	496	177	175	2,249
Total	..	1,138	895	3,963	1,567	1,053	2,187	978	779	12,560

Sheep and Wool Growing Districts

Sheep are run in all parts of Victoria, except on some of the fringe country of the southern coast, and the heavily timbered mountainous country in the Eastern Highlands.

Central. This district has a wide range of environments which influence the type of enterprise. Prime lamb production is the main sheep enterprise, with some areas suited to late lamb production. Some attractive wools are also grown.

North-Central. Wool growing is important in this district, but the wool is generally not as attractive as that produced in the Western District because of more dust and seed. Prime lamb production is also important in the western part of the district. The ewes preferred are Corriedale or similar crossbred types.

Western. This district has a high concentration of sheep. The climate is well suited to the production of the finest and most stylish wools, having a reliable annual rainfall of 20 to 30 inches, and relative freedom from dust. About half the sheep are Merinos with the remainder mainly Polwarths, Corriedales, or Comebacks. These sheep are raised almost exclusively for wool, producing one-third of Victoria's total wool clip.

Wimmera. In this district sheep are frequently raised in conjunction with wheat growing. In the southern part wool growing is the main pursuit with Merinos forming the majority; whereas in the northern part prime lamb raising is of greater importance, using mainly strong wool Merinos or crossbred ewes mated with Dorset Horn or Border Leicester rams. Dust and vegetable faults detract from the wools grown in this district.

Mallee. As in the Northern Wimmera, prime lamb raising in conjunction with wheat growing is the main sheep enterprise. Dust, sand and burr reduce the value of wool grown in this district. Sheep play an important role in the medic-ley and clover-ley systems of farming which have been introduced in recent years.

Northern. The wheat sheep enterprise again predominates in this district. Early prime lamb production is of major importance on the irrigation areas within this district. On the dry land areas, both lamb raising and the growing of coarser types of wool occur.

North-Eastern. This high rainfall area produces both attractive wool and prime lambs, the population being approximately one-third Merino, one-third crossbreds, and one-third Corriedale and Comebacks.

Gippsland. In the eastern part of this district Merinos, Comebacks and crossbred types are run mainly for wool; prime lamb production in conjunction with dairying prevails in the western areas. There is a potential for late lamb production in the higher rainfall area around Leongatha.

Wool Growing Districts, 1962*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 1964-65

Statistical District	Shorn		Wool Clipped (Including Crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per Sheep	Per Lamb
	'000		'000 lb.		lb.	
Central ..	2,463	562	25,732	1,769	10.45	3.15
North-Central ..	2,366	491	23,292	1,413	9.84	2.88
Western ..	10,069	2,492	100,970	7,677	10.03	3.08
Wimmera ..	4,394	1,033	45,330	2,937	10.32	2.84
Mallee ..	1,531	489	16,811	1,461	10.98	2.99
Northern ..	3,917	1,083	39,380	3,241	10.05	2.99
North-Eastern ..	2,013	426	18,490	1,127	9.19	2.65
Gippsland ..	1,563	449	15,404	1,246	9.85	2.78
Total ..	28,315	7,024	285,407	20,871	10.08	2.97

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.	
1960-61 ..	24,999	5,822	255,915	17,222	10.24	2.96
1961-62 ..	25,664	6,847	261,012	19,994	10.17	2.92
1962-63 ..	25,376	6,235	243,238	17,561	9.59	2.82
1963-64 ..	26,009	6,836	262,472	18,863	10.09	2.76
1964-65 ..	28,315	7,024	285,407	20,871	10.08	2.97

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c. (Greasy)	Total Quantity (Greasy)	Gross Value	Average Price per lb.
	'000 lb.			\$'000	cents
1960-61 ..	273,137	48,874	322,011	138,530	43.02
1961-62 ..	281,006	49,632	330,639	148,438	44.89
1962-63 ..	260,799	55,906	316,705	158,013	49.89
1963-64 ..	281,335	52,953	334,288	208,700	62.43
1964-65 ..	306,278	55,252	361,530	176,041	48.69

Wool Marketing System

The present system of wool marketing has been built up over more than a century by the efforts of many able and energetic leaders, notably Thomas Sutcliffe Mort who prompted the first Australian

auctions held at Sydney in 1843, and Richard Goldsbrough who started the sale of Victorian wool and produce in Melbourne in 1848. Geelong, the third Australian centre, was established in 1857.

On these foundations has been built a marketing system probably unique in world commerce, where a product is sold, in the presence of its grower, to the highest bidder amongst manufacturers and their agents from all over the world.

A sales programme, which ensures that there is a representative selection of wool to meet the varied demand at each centre of auction in Victoria, is prepared for the complete season. Thus, by controlling the amount of wool offered, an orderly marketing system is maintained.

Auction System

Under the auction system wools are displayed on the show floors of woolbrokers' stores, equipped with sawtooth roofs, giving clear, even lighting. This presentation of the wool under conditions which promote the interests of the grower, and at the same time retain the confidence of the buyer is the responsibility of the selling broker, and involves strict and thorough attention to detail.

The whole of the offering in each catalogue is valued by the brokers' experts, who keep in the closest touch with the market and its movements. When the auction begins, the auctioneer is accompanied by the wool expert who is able to protect the growers' interests. In this way, the grower exercises control up to the last moment, and may withdraw any lot if the bids do not conform to his ideas of value.

At the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, the ownership of the lot passes from the woolgrower to the woolbuyer, but the woolbroker still performs some service by storing it in his warehouse until it is required by the buyer. If the wool is to go overseas it is dumped, or compressed tightly and held by metal bands. The broker then has it delivered to the ship, or the local mill, and at that point marketing ends.

Further Reference, 1963

History of Pastoral Industry, 1963

Meat Industry

The farm lands of Victoria have proved most suitable for meat production and about 30 per cent. of Australia's red meat is produced in Victoria.

The American market has brought big changes to the beef industry, since the United States is mostly interested in lean meat. The demand created to supply this market has lifted the prices of bulls, dairy cows, and what are known to the trade as store cattle. The prices for these cattle have increased considerably and are now close to the prices per 100 lb. dressed weight (chilled carcass) of the traditionally prime cattle, used extensively in supplying the local trade.

The local market for lamb has always been good but the demand for export lambs has been irregular, largely because of overfatness. Grading is largely a matter of fatness and the leaner, meatier types used locally are the most profitable to produce in areas where the season

favours marketing from February to September. Marketing of lambs from the drier parts of the State has to be done during October, November, and December when, because of the large offerings, lamb prices are at export parity.

Boneless mutton exports to the United States have provided a large market for old sheep which at one time brought low prices for canning and small goods. There is still a proportion of old sheep allowed to die on properties but the waste has been greatly reduced in recent years and is reflected in greater mutton production.

There have been more pigs in Victoria than at present but, with faster growth and more rapid turnover, pig meat production has remained high. Most pig meats are consumed locally and a small increase in production is reflected in a big drop in prices and vice versa. Since prices improved following the almost complete cessation of exports during the Second World War, pig meat production has tended to follow three year cycles. For about eighteen months, pig prices are low and many farmers go out of production. Then there is a shortage of pig meats and prices rise, attracting new farmers into pig meat production. When these new farmers have pigs to sell, the shortage is overcome and prices fall. The successful pig farmer has a cheap supply of good food and produces steadily all the time.

The American influence upon Victoria's standards of living has had a telling impact on table poultry production. Fewer people are keeping poultry for their own domestic requirements, and consequently, more poultry meat is purchased. This has resulted in a big increase of broilers, capons, and other table fowl, including ducks and turkeys.

Broiler Industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid 1950's. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grains, and protein supplements, to meat. Chickens are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.7 lb. of poultry feed to produce 1 lb. of poultry meat, and a 3-3½ lb. chicken is grown in nine to ten weeks. There is every prospect of attaining current British and American production figures of 2-2.5 : 1 feed conversion and a 3-3½ lb. chicken in seven to eight weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and minerals; growth promoters and disease control drugs; and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses, with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

The organization of the broiler industry on a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation, has been a major factor in the great reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors and distributors, have all co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

Main production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula and in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported and some interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed, each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 broilers, about four times a year. Chickens are stocked at a rate of 0.8-1 sq. ft. of floor space per bird. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 60,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organizations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED

Particulars	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 *
	'000				
Sheep	6,374	7,389	7,444	7,306	7,136
Lambs	5,002	5,099	5,408	5,342	5,433
Bulls and Bullocks ..	165	263	310	292	295
Cows	267	356	463	509	577
Young Cattle	172	216	255	312	365
Calves	436	508	574	668	675
Pigs	514	588	530	533	601
	No.				
Number of Slaughter-houses	296	282	284	282	270

* Average dressed weights per carcass during 1964-65 were: Sheep 46.07 lb.; Lambs 34.67 lb.; Bulls and Bullocks 606.32 lb.; Cows 415.98 lb.; Young Cattle 281.39 lb.; Calves 48.11 lb.; Pigs 106.70 lb.

Frozen Meat Exported

The importance of the beef, mutton and lamb export trade is indicated by the export figures for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, as shown in the table below. During 1964-65, the United States, the United Kingdom, Greece, Japan, Canada, and Italy absorbed the largest quantities of frozen meats exported from Victoria. In that year, the United States took 48 per cent. (in value) of beef and veal exports followed by the United Kingdom, 28 per cent. The United Kingdom and Greece each purchased 21 per cent. of mutton exports followed by the United States (17 per cent.) and Japan (14 per cent.), whilst the United Kingdom was most prominent as a buyer of frozen lamb (60 per cent. of Victorian exports).

FROZEN MEATS EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Mutton		Lamb		Beef and Veal	
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
1961	50,043	9,360	34,209	6,244	41,652	11,868
1962	76,284	11,276	18,022	2,384	81,085	21,290
1963	95,057	16,502	27,674	5,114	117,314	31,822
1964	104,409	16,591	20,877	3,658	122,323	33,637
1965	107,178	18,969	30,290	6,029	147,618	41,431

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 Patterson'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 beekeeping 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, 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 outfits would average 200 lb. per annum.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farm lands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry.

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 organized 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 Commonwealth Honey Marketing 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.

State interest in the industry is authorized by the *Bees Act* 1958 and extends to disease control, advisory services, and research into the problems of the industry. An Apicultural Research Unit is in operation at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1961-1965 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BEE-HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season Ended 31st May—	Beekeepers*	Hives	Production		Gross Value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	No.		'000 lb.		\$'000	
1961 ..	1,184	105,685	8,390	105	1,049	52
1962 ..	1,276	103,216	10,314	135	1,182	68
1963 ..	1,280	100,787	4,818	64	582	33
1964 ..	1,247	93,424	9,460	110	1,498	57
1965 ..	1,276	99,345	9,181	105	1,377	52

* Apiarists with 20 hives and over numbered 822 in 1961, 830 in 1962, 821 in 1963, 747 in 1964, and 771 in 1965. Since 1958 the statistics have been collected from apiarists with five or more registered hives.

Primary Industries Other than Farming

Forestry

Forest Estate

Of the 56,245,760 acres in Victoria, the forest estate consists of 5,603,829 acres of reserved forest and over this area the Forests Commission has full control. Only a proportion of this reserved forest produces commercial timber, as large areas come within the category of protection forests and are of value in safeguarding the State's water catchments. In addition, the Forests Commission 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 summarizes the total output of all species for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—FOREST TIMBER (’000 Cubic Feet)

Item	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	63,779	60,789	66,910	67,371	68,159
Softwoods—					
Indigenous Forest Pines ..	217	205	*	13	2
Plantation Grown Pines ..	7,822	8,139	9,615	10,853	12,398
Total Logs ..	71,818	69,133	76,525	78,237	80,559
Hewn and Other Timber (Not Included above) Estimated Volume—					
Firewood †	43,767	37,539	33,557	35,335	33,331
Other §	4,956	4,676	4,152	4,684	4,805

* Output was only 524 cub. ft.

† Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

§ Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Although the total consumption of industrial wood in 1964–65 shows little change since the previous years, the distribution between industries has altered somewhat. Sawmillers operating in the native hardwood forests cut fewer logs but maintained their output of sawn

timber, apparently by drawing on stockpiled logs. The section of the trade relying on plantation grown exotic softwood logs further expanded its operations, but not sufficiently to balance the reduced intake of hardwoods. Veneer manufacturers also increased their consumption of plantation grown softwoods, and there was a considerable increase in the use of softwood for pulping. Both private and Crown plantations contributed to the increased supply of softwood timber.

The increase in use of "Other" timbers was almost entirely due to the greater demand for transmission poles. Shortage of timber of the more durable species caused a decline in sleeper production.

Softwood Plantations

Experimental plantings of softwoods began in Victoria in 1880, and the first commercial plantations were established in 1910. In 1925, there were 4,555 acres of State plantations and the planting programme then increased quite rapidly until by 1935 the area had increased to 38,360 acres. The main areas were at Bright, Ovens, and Stanley in the north-east, the Otways, and at Ballarat and Creswick. More recent extensions of State plantations have been in the south-west, north-east, and in the south Gippsland hills on abandoned settlement areas. The total area of State plantations at 30th December, 1965, was 65,002 acres. In 1961, an expanded planting programme commenced and the annual planting objective of 5,000 acres of softwood per year was reached in the 1964 planting season.

Pinus radiata has proved itself adaptable to all sites available, makes rapid growth, is hardy and relatively immune from insect and fungous attack, and produces a good quality utility timber. The area planted to *Pinus radiata* comprises 54,706 acres. Many of the areas originally planted with other conifers are now being converted to this species.

The older stands are principally 15 to 40 years old. Relatively small areas have been clear felled and either replanted or naturally regenerated, the bulk of the timber utilized to date being from thinnings in the form of logs for peeling and sawing, and pulpwood for paper manufacture.

Privately owned softwood plantations were estimated to comprise 82,102 acres at 30th June, 1965, 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 summarized below :—

**VICTORIA—OUTPUT FROM STATE PLANTATIONS OF
SOFTWOOD LOGS AND PULPWOOD**

(‘000 Cubic Feet)

Year Ended 30th June—						Sawlogs and Peeling Logs	Pulpwood
1961	..	..	..	..	..	2,196	1,392
1962	..	..	..	..	..	2,659	1,527
1963	..	..	..	..	..	2,949	1,540
1964	..	..	..	..	..	3,274	1,385
1965	..	..	..	..	..	4,030	2,037

During 1964–65, an amendment to the *Forests Act* 1958 was passed enabling loans of up to \$50 per acre to be advanced to land-owners for planting softwood species on land approved by the Commission as being capable of producing an economic crop. The basic intention is to encourage farmers to establish farm woodlots by providing funds interest free for the first twelve years to cover expenses.

Fire Protection

Victoria is one of the most fire hazardous areas in the world. Disastrous fire seasons have occurred periodically since 1851.

The State is divided into seven Divisions, comprising 55 forest districts. The Commission maintains a radio laboratory and a fire equipment workshop.

The Forests Commission is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in all State forests and National Parks and in certain alienated lands within one mile of State forest or National Park. This area of responsibility is legally designated the Fire Protected Area.

Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, power to prohibit the use of fire, and to close down certain operations in the Fire Protected Area during any period of extreme fire danger.

Further Reference, 1965

Telecommunications

The radio system consists of 40 base stations, 210 mobile sets in vehicles, 380 portable radios, and a central station in Melbourne. Ten automatic repeating stations have been installed to improve radio performance in difficult areas, and three mobile emergency stations are held for use at the base of operations of major fires. Four hundred and fourteen miles of telephone lines erected by the Commission are maintained each year prior to and during the fire season.

Forest Fires

The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel in the period, 1960-61 to 1964-65, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES

Cause	Number of Fires				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Grazing Interests	2	2	7	1	—
Landowners, Householders, &c. ..	101	200	149	117	91
Deliberate Lighting	44	59	44	45	38
Sportsmen, Campers, Tourists ..	59	82	61	49	41
Licensees and Forest Workers ..	18	34	22	12	14
Smokers	59	44	33	87	43
Lightning	187	133	53	143	153
Tractors, Cars, Trucks, Locomotives, and Stationary Engines ..	47	30	26	37	28
Children	30	39	18	37	25
Sawmills	10	7	3	18	11
Miscellaneous Known Causes ..	80	94	22	85	41
Unknown Origin	25	60	43	39	72
Total	662	784	481	670	557

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST BURNT
(Acres)

Year Ended 30th June—					Commercial Area	Non- Commercial Area	Total
1961	..	..	..	..	25,943	118,996	144,939
1962	..	..	..	..	59,348	108,024	167,372
1963	..	..	..	..	36,289	43,592	79,881
1964	..	..	..	..	16,620	274,820	291,440
1965	..	..	..	..	386,815	420,761	807,576

Laboratory Research

Tests for viability, purity and dormancy of seeds of various soft-wood and hardwood species are being carried out.

Field Research

The factors affecting regeneration of a number of eucalypts, particularly *E. regnans*, *E. delegatensis*, *E. obliqua*, *E. nitens*, and *E. camaldulensis* are being studied by extensive field trials. Thinning trials in regrowth of ash species and mixed eucalypt have been established and are being regularly measured together with the significance of damage to crop trees during thinning.

Methods of direct seeding of eucalypt species and conifers are being investigated including trial sowings of *E. delegatensis* by aircraft.

Various pathological and entomological investigations are being carried out, including major attempts to control *Sirex noctilio*, the European horntail woodwasp which is a serious potential danger to softwood plantations, and also to check a phasmatid or native stick insect which defoliates eucalypts. Forest hydrology studies are being carried out in relation to quality and quantity of water from forested water supply catchments. Investigations are also being conducted into chemical methods of controlling unwanted vegetation in softwood plantations and hardwood regeneration areas.

Further Reference, 1965

Economic Aspects of Forests

General

It is only in more recent times that Victorians have come to appreciate the economic importance of forests and their dependent industries. The early settlers found a countryside densely clothed with trees more than adequate to supply the timber needs of the gold mines, the expanding railway system, and the cities and towns of a growing colony. In many parts of the State they regarded forests as a hindrance to progress and, in clearing land for agriculture and pastoral purposes, destroyed valuable timber. Early sawmillers and paling splitters also were wasteful in their methods. Hence the early protagonists of conservation found little public appreciation of the economic value of forests, and in their efforts to secure adequate reservations of forest lands they tended to focus attention on values other than economic.

An indication of this economic value is given by the royalty received on produce from State Forest, which during 1965-66 was approximately \$5.8m. This does not represent the liquidation of an asset, but is a return which may be expected from the forest each year, without destroying the productivity of the land. Indeed as improved techniques of silviculture and forest management build up the forest asset, it will be possible to increase both the volume and the value of the crop which may be removed annually.

Employment

Precise statistics of the employment provided by forests are not available. Factory returns indicate that the wood working establishments in the State employ some 20,000 persons, of whom about one-third would be found in country mills, but this does not include the important group of workers engaged in the forests themselves in silvicultural works, in cutting and processing forest produce outside factories, and in transporting it to factories for further processing.

Forestry, particularly plantation forestry, is a relatively intensive employer of labour and has the advantage over other cropping industries in that its labour requirements can be spread fairly evenly over the whole year instead of being largely concentrated into a short harvest period.

Sawmill Logs

In terms of both volume and monetary value, sawmill logs constitute the most important item of Victorian forest produce. The timber industry converts these logs to supply vital materials to the building, furniture, packaging, and other essential industries, and as an employer of rural labour contributes to the decentralization of population. The Forests Commission, therefore, adopts a policy on log supply aimed at securing stability and maximum life for the industry. An important contribution to stability is made by using a royalty equation system which, in fixing the rate payable by licensees for the right to cut and remove logs from various forest areas, makes allowances for differences in log quality and costs of transport from the stump to principal markets for sawn timber.

The volume of sawmill logs obtained from State forests in 1965-66 was 438 mill. super ft. They returned \$3.5m in royalty, but in assessing their full economic worth several other factors must be taken into consideration. For example, they were processed to yield over 275 mill. super ft. of sawn timber, which is enough for building and fencing some 30,000 houses, although a high proportion was actually used for purposes other than home building.

Uses of Other Forest Products

If scientific methods of increasing the output of forest products are to be fully effective, these methods require an economic outlet for small and faulty timber removed in the course of tending operations. One of the best ways of using such materials is to pulp them for paper and building boards. These industries require considerable capital outlay and rely heavily on the economies of large scale operation for their financial success. Victoria has, in appropriate cases, entered into agreements and passed special legislation to assist them and they now operate near Traralgon and Bacchus Marsh in factories representing large investments.

The recently developed timber preservation industry provides another outlet for small timber. As comparatively little capital expenditure is needed, some 28 plants have been established throughout the State. They treat non-durable round timbers ranging from fence posts to transmission poles and impart to them a greatly lengthened service life. Such treated timbers reduce the annual costs of structures in which they are used and are winning wide acceptance in the community.

Total use of timber in the State is such that at present Victoria imports about one-third of her timber requirements from interstate and overseas sources, and replacement of these imports with locally grown timber presents an avenue for the further development of Victorian forests.

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.

Scallop Fishery

Although the extent of the scallop beds in Port Phillip Bay was determined by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department in 1957, the fishery did not become established until September, 1963. An attempt was made to fish these scallops commercially in 1960, but lack of dredging experience caused the operation to be discontinued after a few days. However, during 1963, the increasing demand from France for frozen scallops could not be satisfied by the existing Tasmanian fishery, and as a result, some fishermen from that State commenced fishing for scallops in Port Phillip Bay. The Bay proved to be a prolific source of scallops and a flourishing commercial fishery and processing industry were rapidly established in Melbourne.

The resultant landings from the Port Phillip beds increased Australian production and this had a significant effect on world trade in frozen scallops. In 1962-63, the Australian production which originated from fisheries in Tasmania and, to a lesser extent Queensland, amounted to 6,498,000 lb. live weight. During 1963-64, when the Victorian fishery had been active for only ten months, Australian production had increased to 15,373,000 lb. live weight. Subsequently the production from Port Phillip alone during 1964-65, was in excess of 19 mill. lb. live weight, and at its peak in August, 1964, the monthly catch amounted to 2,357,000 lb. live weight.

Australia is now the third largest producer of scallops, with a production exceeded only by the U.S.A. and Canada. Other scallop producing countries in order of importance are Japan, France, the United Kingdom, and a number of Southern European countries. Over half of the Australian scallop catch is exported as frozen scallops, the remainder being mainly absorbed by the Melbourne and Sydney markets. During 1964-65, 1,669,188 lb. of scallop flesh worth \$770,264 was exported from Victoria. France was the main buyer, followed by Belgium, the United Kingdom, and lately the U.S.A.

The sudden increase in production created serious marketing difficulties and, in late 1964, this led to a drop in price to the fishermen whilst a restriction on landings was imposed by the processors. In consequence many fishermen left the industry. However, the local and oversea demand revived in January, 1965, and the industry is now relatively stable.

A programme of investigation of the Victorian scallop fishery was initiated in 1963 by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department in order to obtain the basic information necessary for the management of the fishery. Although incomplete, this study has already permitted a valuable forecast to be made of the potential productivity of the beds for the next three years. The scallop, upon which this fishery depends, is hermaphrodite and a prolific breeder. The eggs and sperm are discharged into the water where fertilization occurs. If conditions are favourable, the resulting fertilized eggs quickly develop into pelagic embryos which are carried by the water currents for a short time before settling—a process known as spatfall. Certain environmental conditions such as water temperature and currents and perhaps others probably determine the success of spatfall. If conditions are adverse, the spatfall is light or may even fail and, when this happens, the productivity of the beds is thus seriously reduced some years later when this age group should have become of fishable size.

The present fishery in Port Phillip Bay is based on spatfalls which occurred throughout the Bay in 1961 and 1962. Surveys of the beds since this time have shown that spatfalls have been light and restricted to localized areas, and on the basis of these results it has been predicted that the productivity of the beds will fall substantially by 1967. In an effort to offset the probable effects of this decline on the fishing and associated processing industries, ocean surveys are being carried out in an effort to locate alternative scallop beds.

Wildlife, 1962

Introduced Fish, 1963

Commercial Fisheries, European Carp, 1964

Freshwater Research, 1965

Marine Fisheries, 1966

State Wildlife Reserves System, 1966

Fisheries Statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of recorded landed weight. Some species are landed in a headed, headed and gutted, or otherwise reduced condition; others are landed whole. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED :
QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF TAKE**

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Men	Boats Employed		Value of Nets and Other Plant	Recorded Production*			
		Number	Value		Fish		Crayfish	
					Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			\$'000	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
1961	1,002	714	2,414	440	12,140	3,118	2,069	966
1962	1,045	794	2,692	554	13,065	3,150	1,676	810
1963	1,004	784	2,748	634	12,611	2,938	1,531	766
1964	1,541	917	3,825	763	14,134	3,532	1,317	691
1965	1,518	897	4,174	798	13,530	2,030	1,291	903

* See footnote, table below.

The following table shows the production of the principal types of fish in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—FISH : PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL TYPES
('000 lb. Landed Weight)**

Type of Fish	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Marine Fish—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,050	636	1,023	1,649	1,223
Barracouta ..	3,608	3,308	2,588	2,034	2,891
Bream	225	329	195	218	204
Flathead	1,880	2,318	1,832	2,213	1,527
Garfish	310	479	503	476	281
Morwong	138	318	277	505	426
Mullet	710	964	978	960	919
Pilchard	192	349	308	639	485
Shark*	1,873	2,181	2,731	2,987	3,193
Snapper	132	279	303	335	414
Whiting	537	402	300	255	267
Other†	1,265	1,258	1,369	1,630	1,416
Total Marine Fish..	11,920	12,821	12,407	13,901	13,246
Freshwater Fish ..	220	244	204	233	284
Total Fish ..	12,140	13,065	12,611	14,134	13,530

* Up to and including the year ended 30th June, 1964, catch by Victorian fishermen in Tasmanian waters is included. For the year ended 30th June, 1965, production has been based on the quantity of fish landed at Victorian ports.

† Includes quantities of shark livers for oil extraction for the years ended 30th June, 1961 to 30th June, 1964.

Mining

Introduction

The most notable recent development in Victoria's mineral industry is the continued expansion of the non-metallic minerals and the decline of the metallic minerals, especially gold. The most marked 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 natural gas. This discovery, made in February, 1965, was the culmination of a search begun in the Gippsland area in 1924, when oil was found at Lakes Entrance. The natural gas field is likely to be of great economic significance if sufficient reserves are proved because it is favourably placed in relation to markets, being 16 miles off-shore and 70 miles from an existing pipeline which carries brown coal gas from Morwell to Melbourne.

Gold

Production of gold in Victoria has steadily declined and in 1965 was the lowest yet recorded. Modern large-scale prospecting techniques have stimulated interest in the search for gold, and the Government introduced legislation in 1965 to authorize holders of exploration licences to prospect Crown land and private land up to 1,000 square miles in extent. Large exploration companies are already active in the Bethanga, Stawell, Clunes, and Beechworth areas and geophysical techniques will be used to locate drilling targets.

Black Coal

Only a small proportion of the State's fuel needs is met by Victorian black coal. The bulk of the total output comes from the Wonthaggi district but, because of the faulted nature of the seams and the difficulty in obtaining labour, black coal as a fuel has been replaced by brown coal or briquettes. The replacement of steam locomotives by diesel or electric locomotives and developments on fuel oil or oil derivatives from the new oil refineries are further reducing the demand for black coal.

Brown Coal

The annual rate of brown coal extraction now attained by the State Electricity Commission at Yallourn and Morwell in the Latrobe Valley has placed Victoria amongst the world's largest brown coal producers. The annual production of brown coal in 1965 was 19 mill. tons and it is estimated that 27 mill. tons will be produced annually by 1970. This upward progression in the anticipated demand for Latrobe Valley brown coal is more than adequately provided for by the present coal reserves estimated to be between 20,000 mill. tons and 45,000 mill. tons.

The State Electricity Commission produces 95 per cent. of the total brown coal mined in Victoria but smaller quantities are produced from private open cut mines in the south-west of Victoria in the Altona, Bacchus Marsh, Deans Marsh, Anglesea, Wensleydale, and Lal Lal areas. Anglesea coal is of higher calorific value and reserves of 400 mill. tons have been proved. The establishment of a modern electric power generating plant for aluminium smelting at Anglesea will be based on the use of this coal as a source of power, but this fuel is also used by cement industries and consumers within a 25 miles radius of the mine.

Bauxite

Production of bauxite in 1965 at 2,555 tons and valued at \$11,230 showed an increase on the previous year (1,766 tons valued at \$12,086). Victorian bauxite is not used for alumina production, but is used mainly in the manufacture of various chemical products, particularly in the form of aluminium sulphates for water purification.

Gypsum

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed in the Mallee region of north-western Victoria. The deposits are generally associated with salt lakes and they occur either on the floor of the lakes where they are submerged during the wet season or in low hills surrounding the lakes and swamps. Deposits are worked in the Swan Hill, Ouyen, Mildura, and Murrayville districts principally at Nowingi West, and Cowangie. Victorian gypsum is used in the plaster and allied industries, and as a fertilizer and conditioner for soils.

Salt

Most salt produced in Victoria is won by solar evaporation on the shores of Corio Bay at Geelong and at Laverton. Seasonal natural brine lake deposits are also harvested in the area below Swan Hill and Kerang. Most of the salt produced from sea water is for domestic and industrial use, but the salt harvested from the saline lakes is used for agricultural purposes.

Diatomaceous Earth

Production of this mineral fluctuates at about 600 tons annually. It is won at Lillicur, Happy Valley, and Newham. Diatomite is used for heat and sound insulation but the most important use is in the food, beverage, and chemical industries.

Mining in Victoria, 1964

Underground Water, 1964

Mineral Production

The mineral production of the State, as recorded by the Mines Department, from lands occupied under the Mines Act (excluding stone raised in quarries and salt) for the years ended December, 1964 and 1965, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL PRODUCTION

Minerals	1964		1965	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	fine oz.	\$'000	fine oz.	\$'000
Precious Metals—				
Gold	21,284	737*	18,143	565*
Silver	646	‡	31	
Other Minerals—	ton		ton	
Bauxite	1,766	12	2,555	11
Coal, Black	47,058	544	41,519	362
Coal, Brown	19,034,792	17,304	20,712,016	20,182
Copper Concentrate	55	4†	13	1†
Fire Clay	28,050	54	32,816	73
Gypsum	104,212	235	168,588	281
Kaolin and Other White Clays	600,467	1,148	565,655	1,119
Limestone	1,371,479	1,301	1,460,356	1,400
Other	812	62	708	50

* Includes gold subsidy, \$77,024 for 1964 and \$144,489 for 1965.

† Includes copper bounty \$42 for 1964 and \$21 for 1965.

‡ Value of silver production in Victoria in 1964 and 1965 was \$646 and \$32 respectively.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1921 to 1960 and the production and value for each of the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE*

Period	Black Coal		Brown Coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tons	\$'000	tons	\$'000
1921-1925	520,705	1,184	258,094	124
1926-1930	668,177	1,786	1,515,592	386
1931-1935	472,030	888	2,445,215	512
1936-1940	324,903	568	3,608,751	712
1941-1945	286,277	818	5,010,555	1,052
1946-1950	156,290	722	6,648,430	2,404
1951-1955	143,535	1,590	8,728,116	7,186
1956-1960	100,893	1,050	12,193,625	11,302
1961	66,363	718	16,279,168	15,444
1962	56,721	632	17,137,438	15,682
1963	50,481	588	18,456,445	16,158
1964	47,058	544	19,034,792	17,304
1965	41,519	362	20,712,016	20,182

* Value of output at the mine.

Oil Exploration in Victoria from 1924 to 1963, 1965**Offshore Drilling for Petroleum in Victoria, 1966**

Quarrying

Stone, Sand, and Gravel

Victoria is plentifully supplied with excellent sources of basalt suitable for building purposes in the form of dimension stone, road-making stone, railway ballast, and aggregate material. Basalts of the Newer Volcanic series cover hundreds of square miles in the southern and western parts of the State, and associated with these expansive basalt areas are a number of scoria cones which provide a potential source of road surfacing material. The range and quality of material is so great that quarries are generally located close to their markets.

In addition to crushed and broken stone, dimension stones are quarried in various parts of Victoria. Quarries at Harcourt produce light grey granite in almost any dimension and other grey granites occur at Beechworth and elsewhere in Victoria. Excellent red granite is quarried at Gabo Island but is comparatively expensive to produce. Marbles of high quality are quarried extensively at Buchan and are available in other parts of the State. Sandstone and slates are also quarried for structural purposes but the Grampians' sandstone is the stone most widely used. It is strong and durable and has been extensively quarried at Stawell.

Sands and gravels are readily available near the Metropolitan Area and other large centres of population. Scoria is used extensively in the Camperdown district. Glass making sands are obtained from the Mornington Peninsula and at Lang Lang. Reef quartz is known to occur at Allendale and industrial sands most of which are wind blown are found close to Melbourne in the Brighton-Frankston area.

Further Reference, 1966

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 31st 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 cub. yds.		tons	'000 cub. yds.		\$'000
1961 ..	252	1,701	661	6,877	7,903	819	18,434
1962 ..	254	2,054	425	9,181	7,622	744	17,784
1963 ..	275	2,134	401	10,147	7,866	936	17,270
1964 ..	223	2,442	526	10,268	8,685	932	19,886
1965 ..	221	2,956	664	14,347	9,827	728	22,736

In addition to the production set out in the preceding table, there is a considerable quantity of material "won" by contractors operating shallow pits for or on behalf of Local Government Authorities, and by exploiting stone outcrops, mine tailings, &c. This itinerant activity was first covered by a statistical collection for 1961. However, the statistics are available only from 1962. Reported production data for the years 1962 to 1965 are :—

VICTORIA—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS : ITINERANT ACTIVITIES

Type of Material	Year Ended 31st December—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
	'000 cu. yds.			
Sand	225	311	240	194
Gravel and Gravel Boulders ..	1,976	2,533	2,582	1,759
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	718	1,453	1,469	2,123
Other Quarry Products	524	914	1,241	1,040
	\$'000			
Local Value	982	1,659	1,648	1,710

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 305. Except in the case of mining and quarrying, statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30th June. Statistics for mining and quarrying relate to the year ended 31st December of the first year shown.

Gross Value

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized 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, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(£'000)

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Agriculture	265,836	230,224	253,468	272,807	298,751
Pastoral	278,828	287,760	318,914	382,211	373,501
Dairying*	144,008	143,176	157,136	172,560	194,988
Poultry and Bees	50,856	47,454	46,688	52,945	47,777
Trapping	6,312	6,048	5,868	6,373	5,830
Forestry	29,531	27,632	27,437	30,592	33,629
Fisheries	4,128	4,032	3,764	4,835	4,108
Mining	32,534	39,166	40,016	40,838	44,892
Total Primary Industries	812,032	785,494	853,291	963,161	1,003,475

* Includes Subsidy—1960-61, \$13,420,000 ; 1961-62, \$13,088,000 ; 1962-63, \$13,572,000 ; 1963-64, \$13,690,000 ; 1964-65, \$14,491,000.

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Agriculture—					
Barley	4,728	3,978	4,720	3,438	3,808
Maize	212	178	226	216	203
Oats	9,820	8,918	14,314	11,034	12,345
Wheat	81,442	73,342	85,118	93,039	91,950
Onions	1,256	1,300	1,078	919	1,140
Potatoes	16,626	10,756	3,986	13,432	22,705
Other Vegetables	18,820	16,208	15,106	15,876	20,957
Hay and Straw	41,708	27,468	39,850	34,703	41,580
Fruit—					
Orchards	20,168	20,846	17,560	22,016	22,047
Vineyards	14,472	15,920	12,678	21,875	19,806
Other Crops	19,700	18,562	21,112	23,389	21,515
Total ..	228,952	197,476	215,748	239,938	258,055

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Pastoral—					
Wool	122,190	126,950	137,980	187,157	150,987
Sheep, Slaughtered ..	47,310	40,964	44,764	46,523	51,297
Cattle, Slaughtered ..	81,926	86,034	102,434	112,071	130,201
Total ..	251,426	253,948	285,178	345,751	332,484
Dairying—					
Whole Milk Used for—					
Butter	61,592	61,422	71,368	77,246	87,345
Cheese	9,484	9,802	11,210	12,851	14,537
Condensing, Con-					
centrating, &c. ..	12,140	12,200	12,284	14,065	16,379
Human Consumption and Other					
Purposes	27,104	28,476	28,894	32,786	34,348
Subsidy Paid on Whole					
Milk for Butter and					
Cheese	13,420	13,088	13,572	13,690	14,642
Pigs, Slaughtered ..	14,354	11,546	13,410	15,217	20,165
Total ..	138,094	136,534	150,738	165,857	187,416
Poultry and Bees—					
Eggs	30,348	28,276	28,946	34,659	30,183
Poultry	13,790	12,370	11,794	12,009	11,196
Honey and Beeswax	638	830	480	1,151	867
Total ..	44,776	41,476	41,220	47,819	42,245
Trapping, &c.—					
Rabbits and Hares ..	4,620	4,570	4,332	4,444	4,599
Rabbit and Hare					
Skins, &c. ..	1,270	1,050	1,168	1,470	870
Total ..	5,890	5,620	5,500	5,914	5,469
Forestry—					
Sawmills	18,450	18,136	18,884	19,543	22,391
Hewn Timber	2,716	2,522	2,202	2,490	2,587
Firewood	6,525	5,444	4,943	6,682	6,949
Bark for Tanning ..	116	92	108	134	90
Other	72	66	64	72	58
Total ..	27,879	26,260	26,200	28,920	32,076

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,694	2,714	2,528	3,049	1,702
Crayfish	840	706	670	606	797
Oysters	4	2	2	2	2
Scallops .. ..	..	..	..	481	996
Other	36	60	50	64	57
Total ..	3,574	3,482	3,250	4,202	3,552
Mining—					
Gold	942	940	946	854	737
Coal—					
Black	836	718	632	589	544
Brown	13,690	15,444	15,682	16,158	17,304
Other Metals and Minerals ..	4,014	3,630	3,990	4,308	4,772
Quarrying	13,052*	18,434	18,766	18,929	21,534
Total ..	32,534	39,166	40,016	40,838	44,892
Total Primary Industries	733,126	703,962	767,851	879,238	906,189

* Not strictly comparable with figures for subsequent years. In 1961 increased coverage involved an additional total value of \$3,210,000. See *Victorian Year Book*, 1966, pages 547 and 548.

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rural—					
Agriculture ..	208,062	176,490	193,972	218,136	236,382
Pastoral	232,362	231,056	265,126	323,696	309,668
Dairying	101,894	87,044	110,134	121,385	136,097
Poultry	28,692	24,878	24,812	30,104	24,407
Bee-farming ..	638	830	480	1,151	867
Total Rural ..	571,648	520,298	594,524	694,473	707,421
Non-rural	63,660	67,464	67,372	72,686	78,149
Total Primary ..	635,309	587,762	661,897	767,159	785,569
Manufacturing ..	1,417,546	1,440,644	1,601,742	1,750,478	1,949,665
Total All Industries ..	2,052,855	2,028,406	2,263,639	2,517,637	2,735,234

Part 7

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing Development in Victoria during 1965

The most significant factor in manufacturing development during 1965, apart from the continuation and completion of large projects begun in previous years, was the introduction of new techniques and processes into established industries.

Expansion continued in the man-made fibre industry. At Bayswater an \$8m programme involved an increase in capacity for nylon yarn production to 30 million lbs. per annum and also the first production of polyester fibre in Australia. At Altona a \$9m petrochemical programme, to be completed by November, 1966, is to introduce the manufacture of high-density polyethylene into Australia. It is estimated that the plant will produce about 12,000 tons a year, replacing imports from Europe and other countries.

A new method for solvent degreasing of wool was introduced. The plant is situated at Port Melbourne and contract work for oversea buyers as well as for the local industry is being undertaken. The plant cost \$300,000 and capacity was doubled during 1965-66. At Yarraville production commenced during 1965 of fertilizers new to Australia. Concentrated superphosphate and high-analysis fertilizers are now being processed at a \$9m plant.

The expansion of capacity for the manufacture of 12 ft. broadloom tufted carpets during 1965 is expected to lead to further import replacement. Over \$700,000 was spent at Mornington and Braybrook in providing new plant in carpet factories. More than \$8m has been spent since early 1964 on increased brewing capacity. A plant including new filtration and bottling facilities has been established in Melbourne.

The motor vehicle parts industry proposed expenditure of over \$13m in four large projects, while a number of smaller firms also expanded. At Cheltenham \$1.3m was spent on extensions to accommodate the manufacture of new electrical products to help increase the local content in the motor vehicle industry. At Montague, near Melbourne, \$4.5m was spent on expanding facilities for tyre production. Two major truck manufacturers doubled capacity at Victorian plants. A project at Dandenong costing over \$1m was completed during August, 1965. The multi-million dollar expansion programmes of the motor vehicle industry continued from previous years, an interesting side development being the establishment of a vehicle proving ground costing over \$1.5m in the You Yang ranges near Geelong.

*Automation and Technical Development in Industry***Historical Background**

When La Trobe arrived in Melbourne in 1839 to become Superintendent of the Port Phillip settlement, there had already been established a brick making plant, a tannery, two fellmongeries, and three breweries, while the small steam ship "Firefly" had begun to ply between Port Melbourne and Williamstown. Four years later the first boiling-down works for the production of tallow was established.

The rapid expansion of the settlement during the gold rush stimulated industrial development. The increase in shipping led to the establishment in 1854 of the first railway line in Australia, running between Melbourne and Port Melbourne. A locally built locomotive was used to haul the first train, and the railway company's pier at Port Melbourne was equipped with steam cranes for unloading ships' cargoes. In 1856, the first gas works and in 1860, the first iron rolling mill in Australia began operations in Melbourne. At about the same time the Colony's infant engineering industry was called on to provide mining equipment for the diggings, including pumps, boring machines, quartz crushers, and steam engines.

Technical development has been continuous over the last century although at varying rates in various industries. Particularly since the Second World War most branches of Victorian industry have seen some form of technical change. Whilst there have been some dramatic developments, by far the greater part of this change has involved a gradual improvement of machines and other equipment, and of technical knowledge and methods, including management techniques.

Improvements to techniques have been pervasive, but four major areas of change can be identified. These are the developments in—

- (i) Electronics which have brought electronic data processing ;
- (ii) improvements to control instrumentation ;
- (iii) improvements in the control of machine tools ;
- (iv) materials handling and transport ; and,
- (v) fuel and power technology.

Electronic Data Processing

By June, 1966 there were 138 digital computers in use in Victoria, 98 of them in manufacturing and commercial undertakings. They were being used by life assurance companies for premium accounting and actuarial and bonus calculations ; by stock and station agents for accounting ; by engineers and motor vehicle assemblers for stock control, sales analysis, and production scheduling ; and by other industries for applications ranging from payroll to technical

design calculations. In addition, computer suppliers had 18 digital computers in operation in service bureaux where processing time can be hired by the hour; universities, technical colleges, and other educational bodies were using computers for training, research, and administration; and in government twelve digital computers were being used for general administration, compilation of official statistics, and scientific research. In addition, another 61 digital machines were on order. These included two machines for the Victorian Totalizator Agency Board, which will be linked by telephone line to more than 200 T.A.B. agencies throughout the State. It will be the first computer betting system of its kind in the world and represents an important step forward in techniques of linking computers "on-line" to devices in other locations.

Besides the digital machines there were several analogue computers* in Victoria. These were used predominantly by educational and research organisations for research tasks. However, the State Electricity Commission was using an analogue machine in connexion with changing power loading.

VICTORIA—COMPUTERS

Particulars	In Operation		On Order
	December, 1960	June, 1965	June, 1966
DIGITAL—			
Manufacturing and Commercial	7	98	51
Government	2	12	1
Education	1	10	2
Data Processing Bureaux	1	18	7
Total Digital	11	138	61
ANALOGUE	5	23	1
Total	16	161	62

[Source : Department of Labour and National Service]

There has also been a rapid expansion in demand for persons to undertake the duties of programmer, systems analyst, operator, and data preparation, and allied personnel. So far most programming and analysing staff employed on commercial installations have been trained by the computer suppliers, but technical colleges and universities are providing courses. Many of the operators have been recruited from the ranks of punch card processing equipment staff, but there are opportunities for persons without previous data processing experience. Data preparation also involves clerical tasks such as coding, and card or paper tape punching. Most card (or paper tape) punch operators are women.

* An analogue computer works with continuously variable quantities, which are represented by voltage levels. By contrast, the digital computer works in discrete numbers (i.e. digits).

Control Instrumentation

Advances in electronics, together with developments in pneumatic, hydraulic, and other techniques, have contributed towards the development of modern control technology in industry. The new technology is providing a means of controlling more effectively the complex machinery of modern industry, making it possible to produce better products and services more cheaply and with less waste.

The first stage tends to be the replacement of rule-of-thumb judgment by accurate measuring instruments. An example is the use of pyrometers in modern brick kilns, where closer control over temperatures in different parts of the kiln can reduce by several days the time taken to fire a batch of bricks and ensure that the bricks will be of more consistent quality with fewer rejects. Closer control over kiln temperatures has in turn fostered the development of improved types of kilns—such as the tunnel kiln, several of which are in use in Victoria.

The tunnel shaped kiln is designed to combine the advantages of control instrumentation with mechanized handling of the bricks. It is divided by forced draught curtains into separate sections with different temperatures for heating, burning and then gradually cooling the bricks which are drawn through the tunnel in kiln cars. With the brick kiln, temperature control is maintained by an operator who regulates the supply of fuel in accordance with the temperature readings; this is known as “open-loop” control.

A technically more advanced method of control is the “closed-loop” or “feed-back” system where temperature registrations are used directly to actuate the fuel control mechanism. The principle has been applied for many years in governors on pumps and other machinery. However, the operator must still decide what temperature (or pressure, flow, thickness, specific gravity, speed, &c.) is wanted, and set the control mechanism accordingly. Closed-loop control is of particular value where rapid response is required, as in chemical plants and oil refineries, and, in fact, some processes used in these industries would not be possible without modern instrumentation and control systems.

Oil refineries and petrochemical plants established in Victoria in recent years, and most of the major processing industries, make widespread use of advanced instrumentation; and this has led to the establishment of a vigorous local instrumentation industry. A large brewery has installed an instrumentation system that permits an entire brewing system to be supervised from a central panel. The panel governs simultaneously the time, temperature, and flow rates of eight separate brews.

Machine Tools

Metal machine tools are also being affected by the advance in control techniques. For mass production, automatic machine tools have been linked by transfer machines which move the work pieces in a fixed sequence through a series of machining operations. In the Victorian motor industry, for example, they are used to machine cylinder blocks and heads, gear boxes, crank shafts, axle assemblies, and differential housings.

For batch production, which accounts for the greater part of metal machining, the major recent innovation is the numerically controlled machine tool, which follows automatically a series of instructions presented in coded numerical form. Unlike transfer machines, each of which is built for a specific job, the N.C. (numerically controlled) machine tool can be switched across to different jobs by feeding in different programmes of instructions. Compared with conventional methods of machining, N.C. is claimed to reduce the time needed for marking out and tooling up, to reduce the need for jigs and other fixtures, and to cut down the time taken in checking dimensional accuracy.

Materials Handling and Transport

Progress with materials handling and transport has involved a more systematic and co-ordinated application of known technology. In general, bulk handling of commodities is being introduced where practicable, usually involving the use of specialized handling equipment. On the farm, wheat is being handled in bulk rather than in bags; bulk milk tanks and road tankers are replacing the traditional milk cans; and fertilizers are being distributed increasingly in bulk. Other commodities being handled in bulk include beer, sugar, cement, flour, soda ash, and tallow. Where bulk handling is not possible, items are being handled in larger units through the use of pallets and containers.

Factories and warehouses, mines and quarries are making widespread use of conveyor systems, many of which are designed for particular products or manufacturing processes. To take only a few examples from Victorian industry: a large car engine plant is using a "J" hook overhead conveyor system to carry engines through the assembly stage; shoe factories are using work transporters to maintain the flow of work materials and finished shoes; beef killing works are using the overhead moving rail system to convey carcasses through a series of work stations where the various operations are carried out; wheat is loaded into ships from silos by conveyor system; and, at the Morwell brown coal open-cut mine, coal is carried directly from mine to power station by conveyor.

Another development is the increasing use of fork-lift trucks, straddle-loaders, side-loaders, and other similar vehicles. These are to be found in Victoria in railway yards, factories and brickworks, warehouses, and on the wharves.

More and more commodities are being shipped in bulk vessels, with highly mechanized loading and unloading; and for the shipment of general cargoes between Australian ports greater use is being made

of containers. In the Tasmanian trade several drive-on vessels carry loaded road trailers as well as containers and motor cars. A specialized container vessel, the "Kooringa," is in service between Melbourne and Fremantle. It has holds specially designed to take containers and is equipped with shipmounted gantry cranes for rapid loading and unloading.

During the last decade special purpose bogie exchange wagons have been introduced. They are used with modern handling techniques and are suitable for haulage in fast diesel trains. These include vehicles for coal, wheat, flour, and cement which can be loaded by a conveyor and unloaded through bottom dump doors, by pneumatic means, or by wagon inverters. For general freight, rail vans are now built with floors strong enough to take fork-lift trucks, thus facilitating the handling of palletized freight. Greater use is also being made of special containers, which have even been used for carrying mail.

The introduction of diesel power is probably the most notable development in railways. In 1964-65 diesel locomotives hauled almost three-quarters of the total traffic train mileage on the Victorian Railways (excluding suburban units and rail motors). Steam haulage accounted for only 17 per cent.; the balance was hauled by electric locomotives. The Victorian Railways have also used new techniques in signalling and traffic control. The system of centralized traffic control on the standard gauge line between West Footscray and Wodonga, for example, places the entire signalling and safe working of the track in the hands of one supervisor at a control panel at Spencer Street Station. The supervisor can follow the progress of each train from the panel, and in the event of delay can plan a new schedule for the traffic movements. Built in safety devices make it impossible for him to switch two trains to the same length of track. The improved control not only reduces train delays but also enables the single track line to handle many more trains than would be possible with older methods of control.

Other developments in the Victorian Railways include the mechanization of track maintenance with machines to remove rail spikes and sleepers, lift rails, tamp ballast, and re-lay and align rails. Future plans include the use of a modern computer system to assist in administration, and the construction of a "hump" marshalling yard to speed up and simplify shunting. Trucks will be made to roll down from the "hump," being switched into the correct sidings from the central control booth. Special retarders will be built into the track at certain points to slow the trucks down and ensure that they come to rest gently.

Fuels and Power

The rate of increase in the consumption of electricity has sometimes been regarded as an indicator of technical and industrial advance. It is noteworthy, therefore, that the average rate of increase in the use of electricity in Victoria over the ten years to 1964-65 was about 9 per cent. a year.

Over the same period, technical developments have made possible significant improvements in power generation and distribution. Large thermal power stations located on the brown coal fields are producing a growing proportion of the power generated. The larger size and improved design of these stations has increased generation efficiency, while their location on the brown coal fields has reduced the cost of transporting the fuel. For peak load periods, the Snowy Mountains Scheme is providing hydro-electric power. The location of power stations away from the main population centres has been aided by the use of higher voltage transmission lines and other advances in power transmission. This has reduced the capital cost of building power lines and the amount of power lost during transmission. The highest voltage transmission line in the State is at present the 330 KV link with the Snowy Scheme, but plans have been announced for a 500 KV link between Melbourne and the new Hazelwood power station.

A notable change in the pattern of fuel consumption in Victoria in recent years has been the increasing use of petroleum products for general industrial use and for domestic heating and towns gas manufacture which is being based increasingly on petroleum products. Reforming plants for the production of gas from various petroleum fractions have been built in Melbourne and Geelong, while in country centres, increasing use is being made of liquefied petroleum gas transported by road or rail from oil refineries. Refinery tail gases are also being used. The new oil gas plants make considerable use of modern instrumentation techniques. The recent discovery of natural gas off the Gippsland coast offers prospects of further major changes in the pattern of fuel use in Victoria.

Adjustment to Technical Change

The problems of adjustment to technical change have engaged the attention of governments, trade unions, employers, and other groups in Australia in recent years. For instance, the Department of Labour and National Service has established a special research unit to collate information and conduct research into the labour effects of technical change; the Australian Council of Trade Unions has established a committee for a similar purpose; and in May, 1965, the Victorian Employers' Federation, together with the Australian

Industries Development Association and the Committee for Economic Development in Australia, sponsored in Melbourne the International Congress on Human Relations to consider the social and economic impact of automation and technical change. In addition, at the level of individual industries, national conferences under the auspices of the Department of Labour and National Service have been held in recent years on training for skill in the metal, building, and printing trades. These have taken account of technical change, along with other factors, in considering the adequacy of training.

Manufacturing Activity

General

Factory and Wages Board Legislation

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873. Since then many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. They have been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Under the Act registration of factories is compulsory and certain conditions relating to lighting, ventilation, fire escape, and sanitation must be fulfilled before registration is granted. The Act requires that departmental approval of plans be obtained before the commencement of the building of any factory premises or alteration or addition to them.

The general provisions of factory legislation, including Wages Boards, are further referred to on pages 168-169, 187-188, and 192-193.

Decentralization of Manufacturing Industries: Division of State Development

Since the early stages of the Second World War, successive State governments have encouraged the development of existing manufacturing facilities and the establishment of new industries in country areas.

Concentration of Victoria's population in the Metropolitan Area of Melbourne is of increasing concern to both individuals and Government alike. The inroads of mechanization into primary industry and the consequent lessening of employment opportunities have emphasized the need to develop other avenues for labour in the non-metropolitan parts of the State. In order to obviate costs of establishment or expansion, the Government may make land available to secondary industry in many country areas with or without consideration. This enables an industry to acquire a site adequate to meet all likely needs of future expansion and at the same time provide for adequate staff amenities.

To supply housing, land can be negotiated, houses built by the State Housing Commission for "imported" key personnel, or money made available to co-operative building societies for the express use of personnel nominated by a sponsored industry. As a further inducement to the setting up or expansion of manufacturing industry in non-metropolitan areas, loans at a moderate rate of interest are available through the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission or, in certain cases, direct from the State Treasury.

Whilst existing incentives offered are for the purpose of bridging the gap between metropolitan and country operations, an all-party committee appointed by the Victorian Houses of Parliament has made it clear that these should be progressively increased even beyond the point of parity between metropolitan and non-metropolitan locations.

To remove any possible 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 subsidized, if necessary, to bring them in line with Melbourne rates ; and, in respect of an approved decentralized industry, restriction on the use of road transport is eliminated. In addition, instrumentalities are encouraged to provide all services and facilities, especially to sites receiving government sponsorship.

Further Reference, 1965

Commonwealth Department of Trade

The functions of this Department include the development of secondary industries, the protection of secondary industry (including tariff protection which is administered through the Tariff Board, see page 723), and as part of its policy of promoting external trade, the promotion of exports of the products of secondary industry.

Customs and Excise Tariffs and Bounties on Manufacture

The Tariff Board, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, examines proposals for amending a tariff and makes recommendations relating to the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties and, where necessary, advises regarding the necessity for granting bounties. It takes into consideration the effect of any changes on manufacturing industry in Australia.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require the bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Scientific Research and Standardization

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The function of this Organization is to initiate and conduct research in connexion 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 standardization 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 acts as the national standardizing organization 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.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This Association organizes national testing facilities throughout Australia to serve private and governmental needs. Laboratories may register voluntarily for tests within their competence and the Association ensures the maintenance of their standards of testing. It is expected that there will be general acceptance of certificates of tests issued in the name of the Association by the registered laboratories.

Definitions in Factory Statistics

The statistics dealing with 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, &c., 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, &c., 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 1967–68 factory census.

It should be noted that where a factory, engaged in the production of such goods as would entitle it to classification in more than one sub-class of industry, is unable to give separate production costs, &c., 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 I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works
Briquetting and Pulverized Coal
Carbide
Lime, Plaster of Paris, and Asphalt
Fibrous Plaster and Products
Marble, Slate, &c.
Cement, Portland
Asbestos Cement Sheets and Mouldings
Other Cement Goods
Other

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, and Terracotta
Glass (Other than Bottles)
Glass Bottles
Other

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids
Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations
Explosives (Including Fireworks)
White Lead, Paints, and Varnish
Oils, Vegetable
Oils, Mineral
Oils, Animal
Boiling-down, Tallow-refining
Soap and Candles
Chemical Fertilizers
Inks, Polishes, &c.
Matches
Other

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, Rolling of Iron and Steel
Foundries (Ferrous)
Plant, Equipment, and Machinery, &c.
Other Engineering
Extracting and Refining of Other Metals; Alloys
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus
Construction and Repair of Vehicles (10 Groups)
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering (Government and Other)
Cutlery and Small Hand Tools
Agricultural Machines and Implements

CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES—*continued*

Non-Ferrous Metals—
Rolling and Extrusion
Founding, Casting, &c.
Iron and Steel Sheets
Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings—Ferrous
Wire and Wire Netting (Including Nails)
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges
Gas Fittings and Meters
Lead Mills
Sewing Machines
Arms and Ammunition (Excluding Explosives)
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus
Other Metal Works

CLASS V.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery
Watches and Clocks (Including Repairs)
Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, &c.)

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning
Cotton Spinning and Weaving
Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods
Silk, Natural
Rayon, Nylon, and Other Synthetic Fibres
Flax Mills
Rope and Cordage
Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.
Bags and Sacks
Textile Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing
Other

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur-dressing
Woolscouring and Fellmongery
Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing
Saddlery, Harness, and Whips
Machine Belting (Leather or Other)
Bags, Trunks, &c.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing
Dressmaking, Hemstitching
Millinery
Shirts, Collars, and Underclothing
Foundation Garments

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)—*continued*

Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Scarves
Hats and Caps
Gloves
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)
Boot and Shoe Repairing
Boot and Shoe Accessories
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks
Dyeworks and Cleaning, &c.
Other

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour-milling
Cereal Foods and Starch
Animal and Bird Foods
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)
Biscuits
Sugar-mills
Sugar-refining
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning
Pickles, Sauces, and Vinegar
Bacon Curing
Butter Factories
Cheese Factories
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories
Margarine
Meat and Fish Preserving
Condiments, Coffee, and Spices
Ice and Refrigerating
Salt
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c.
Breweries
Distilleries
Wine-making
Cider and Perry
Malting
Bottling
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables
Ice Cream
Sausage Casings
Arrowroot
Other

CLASS X.—SAWMILLS, JOINERY, BOXES, ETC., WOOD TURNING AND CARVING

Sawmills
Plywood Mills (Including Veneers)
Bark Mills
Joinery
Cooperage
Boxes and Cases
Woodturning, Woodcarving, &c.
Basketware and Wickerware (Including Sea-grass and Bamboo Furniture)
Perambulators (Including Pushers and Strollers)
Wall or Ceiling Board (Not Plaster or Cement)
Other

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making (Including Billiard Tables and Upholstery)
Bedding and Mattresses (Not Wire)
Furnishing Drapery
Picture Frames
Blinds

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals
Printing—
 Government
 General, Including Bookbinding
Manufactured Stationery
Stereotyping, Electrotyping
Process and Photo Engraving
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers
Paper Bags
Paper-making
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, and Crayons
Other

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER

Rubber Goods (Including Tyres Made)
Tyre Retreading and Repairing

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records
Pianos, Piano-Players, and Organs
Other

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Leather-cloth, Oil-cloth, &c.
Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell
Plastic Moulding and Products
Brooms and Brushes
Optical Instruments and Appliances
Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances
Photographic Material (Including Developing and Printing)
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites
Artificial Flowers
Other

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power
Gas Works

Summary of Factories

The table below shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1964-65, 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
1920-21	6,532	140,743	42,754	135,170	76,846	212,016	70,986
1940-41	9,121	237,636	104,590	240,696	178,002	418,698	184,100
1950-51	13,504	316,792	326,414	798,746	551,320	1,350,066	415,174
1955-56	16,053	355,185	573,888	1,418,888	983,896	2,402,784	931,008
1956-57	16,232	355,204	593,216	1,496,220	1,056,062	2,552,282	1,067,168
1957-58	16,426	357,143	621,080	1,622,442	1,137,370	2,759,812	1,159,640
1958-59	16,527	362,979	648,672	1,644,188	1,221,938	2,866,126	1,293,880
1959-60	16,979	381,844	741,034	1,867,030	1,384,334	3,251,364	1,466,186
1960-61	17,173	388,050	775,998	1,913,978	1,417,546	3,331,524	1,641,886
1961-62	17,300	378,349	770,378	1,933,828	1,440,644	3,374,472	1,827,610
1962-63	17,501	397,851	838,862	2,105,058	1,601,792	3,706,850	1,957,456
1963-64	17,597	413,120	912,424	2,305,046	1,749,776	4,054,822	2,061,518
1964-65	17,925	432,389	1,028,492	2,551,121	1,949,665	4,500,786	2,233,660

NOTE.—See also definitions on pages 384-385.

* Average employment over whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Value of output less value of materials, &c.

\$ Not available.

A graph showing the distribution of the components of Value of Output of the years 1955-56 to 1964-65 is shown on page 394.

A comparison of Victorian factory activity with that in other States is shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—FACTORIES, 1964-65

State	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Pro-duction ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
New South Wales	24,368	508,980	1,229,957	3,430,226	2,521,476	5,951,702	3,103,577
Victoria	17,925	432,389	1,028,492	2,551,121	1,949,665	4,500,786	2,233,660
Queensland ..	5,962	116,246	252,358	863,430	478,423	1,341,853	587,761
South Australia ..	5,887	116,183	274,224	708,242	498,588	1,206,830	645,468
Western Australia	4,725	58,168	120,130	353,965	260,493	614,459	295,203
Tasmania	1,805	32,580	76,515	214,299	167,250	381,549	364,346
Total	60,672	1,264,546	2,981,676	8,121,283	5,875,895	13,997,179	7,230,015

* † ‡ 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 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES BY CLASSES, 1964-65

Class of Industry	Factories	Employment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials and Fuel Used	Value of—		
					Pro-duction ‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.		\$'000				
I. Treatment of Non-metal-liferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	484	7,610	20,593	63,458	49,139	112,597	82,469
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	182	7,509	19,890	27,499	38,206	65,706	44,760
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	393	17,329	49,596	288,789	165,175	453,964	221,872
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	7,332	183,696	472,302	836,686	747,168	1,583,854	765,074
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	263	2,270	4,924	5,835	8,941	14,775	6,618
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	793	43,798	87,944	230,830	157,627	388,457	140,443
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	235	3,832	8,282	21,245	13,897	35,142	12,656
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,471	47,622	81,348	129,108	134,857	263,965	84,349
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,944	42,049	94,560	528,160	239,535	767,695	275,660
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,341	14,896	33,684	73,652	58,980	132,632	49,873
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	636	6,706	13,615	29,920	24,588	54,508	19,340
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	1,069	28,294	72,310	159,616	145,665	305,280	139,617
XIII. Rubber ..	187	8,591	22,995	54,116	37,828	91,944	36,671
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	17	194	466	507	866	1,373	557
XV. Miscellaneous Products	519	12,972	30,308	64,539	55,962	120,501	62,880
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	17,866	427,368	1,012,815	2,513,960	1,878,433	4,392,393	1,942,838
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	59	5,021	15,677	37,161	71,232	108,393	290,821
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,925	432,389	1,028,492	2,551,121	1,949,665	4,500,786	2,233,660

For footnotes see page 388.

"Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances" with 183,696 persons or 42.5 per cent. of the total employment in factories during 1964-65, employed considerably more persons than any other class of industry. Next in order of employment was "Clothing" with 47,622 or 11.0 per cent., followed by "Textiles and Textile Goods" and "Food, Drink, and Tobacco" with 43,798 and 42,049, respectively, or 10.1 per cent. and 9.7 per cent. of the total.

The total value of production (added value) in 1964-65 was \$1,949,665,000. Of this amount the metals group contributed \$747,168,000 which represented 38.3 per cent. of the total. The food group followed with \$239,535,000 or 12.3 per cent., and next in order were chemicals, dyes, &c., \$165,175,000, 8.5 per cent., textiles with \$157,627,000, 8.1 per cent., paper \$145,665,000, 7.5 per cent., and clothing, \$134,857,000, 6.9 per cent.

The next table shows the number of factories in Victoria during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 classified according to industry :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	457	470	478	480	484
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	181	177	183	189	182
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	362	381	390	395	393
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	6,522	6,779	6,944	7,041	7,332
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	242	245	247	251	263
VI. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	806	785	781	773	793
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	260	245	240	246	235
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	2,580	2,514	2,545	2,506	2,471
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	2,052	2,030	1,989	1,957	1,944
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	1,396	1,342	1,332	1,323	1,341
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	630	626	635	644	636
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	967	965	987	1,038	1,069
XIII. Rubber ..	163	171	180	183	187
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	26	24	24	21	17
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	463	479	484	494	519
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	17,107	17,233	17,439	17,541	17,866
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	66	67	62	56	59
GRAND TOTAL	17,173	17,300	17,501	17,597	17,925

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

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
1960-61	..	..	6,176	1,350	4,083	2,365	1,832	693	674
1961-62	..	..	6,262	1,387	4,109	2,369	1,817	686	670
1962-63	..	..	6,331	1,347	4,124	2,424	1,856	709	710
1963-64	..	..	6,256	1,361	4,154	2,437	1,919	735	735
1964-65	..	..	6,251	1,418	4,244	2,499	1,970	758	785

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
1960-61	..	..	12,315	5,400	29,047	34,962	58,167	48,251	201,499	389,641
1961-62	..	..	12,450	5,548	28,781	35,072	57,664	47,988	192,720	380,223
1962-63	..	..	12,665	5,388	29,129	35,766	58,914	49,734	208,257	399,853
1963-64	..	..	12,217	5,444	29,181	35,854	61,022	51,945	219,246	414,909
1964-65	..	..	12,108	5,672	29,769	36,796	62,028	53,156	234,897	434,426

NOTE.—The average number of persons employed, as shown in the above table (viz., 434,426 in 1964-65), differs from the average number of persons employed shown in all other tables (viz., 432,389 in 1964-65) because the average number of persons employed over *period of operation*—the basis of classification used in the above table—exceeds average employment *over the whole year*.

The relative importance of large and small factories is illustrated in the above table. In 1964-65, 7,669 factories employing four or less employees had a total employment of 17,780 persons. Expressed in terms of percentages, 43 per cent. of factories—those employing four or less persons—employed 4 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 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 1964-65, this figure had increased to 6,251, i.e., 34·9 per cent. of the total. This increase is believed to be due not so much to an increase in the number of small factories as 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 1964-65, factories employing less than four persons accounted for only 2·0 per cent. of the total Value of Production, and that Value of Production per person employed is lowest in the smallest factories and, in general, rises as size increases.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES : PERSONS EMPLOYED
AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED OVER PERIOD OF OPERATIONS,
1902 AND 1964-65**

Average Number of Persons Employed during Period of Operation	1902				1964-65						
	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	6,251	34.9	12,108	2.8	37,777	1.9	3,120
4 ..	398	9.9	1,603	2.2	1,418	7.9	5,672	1.3	18,759	1.0	3,307
5-10 ..	1,629	40.7	11,303	15.5	4,244	23.7	29,769	6.9	112,431	5.8	3,777
11-20 ..	726	18.1	10,562	14.5	2,499	13.9	36,796	8.5	146,517	7.5	3,982
21-50 ..	467	11.7	14,361	19.6	1,970	11.0	62,028	14.3	266,514	13.7	4,297
51-100..	148	3.7	10,238	14.0	758	4.2	53,156	12.2	239,930	12.3	4,514
101-200	110	2.8	23,360	32.0	434	2.4	60,064	13.8	283,037	14.5	4,712
201-500					247	1.4	74,045	17.0	362,072	18.6	4,890
Over 500					104	0.6	100,788	23.2	482,628	24.7	4,789
Total ..	4,003	100.0	73,063	100.0	17,925	100.0	434,426	100.0	1,949,665	100.0	4,488

* ‡ For footnotes see page 388.

A graph showing Number of Factories and Value of Production by size groups in 1964-65 is shown on page 394.

A general indication of the geographical disposition of factories in the State is shown in the next table where secondary industry in Victoria for 1964-65 is classified according to Statistical Divisions :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Factories	Employ- ment*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of—			
				Materials and Fuel Used	Produc- tion‡	Output	Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
	No.			\$'000			
Metropolitan ..	12,620	351,826	847,462	1,980,469	1,561,581	3,542,050	1,546,131
Central ..	1,162	25,727	61,922	205,713	122,602	328,315	217,059
North Central ..	387	5,032	10,028	16,868	20,866	37,734	18,719
Western ..	1,047	15,407	31,393	92,700	57,135	149,835	57,969
Wimmera ..	389	2,408	4,137	10,890	7,259	18,149	6,795
Mallee ..	318	2,555	4,516	9,384	8,694	18,078	13,029
Northern ..	877	11,687	24,658	101,529	48,276	149,806	62,155
North Eastern ..	456	5,163	10,976	28,534	24,405	52,939	77,058
Gippsland ..	669	12,584	33,400	105,034	98,847	203,880	234,745
Total ..	17,925	432,389	1,028,492	2,551,121	1,949,665	4,500,786	2,233,660

* † ‡ For footnotes see page 388.

Factories in the Metropolitan Area constituted 70·4 per cent. of the total number in Victoria in 1964–65, 81·4 per cent. of the persons employed, and 80·1 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 map opposite page 307.

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, 1964–65**

Size of Factory (Persons)	Statistical Division									
	Metro- politan	Central	North- Central	West- ern	Wim- mera	Mallee	North- ern	North- Eastern	Gipps- land	Total
NUMBER OF FACTORIES										
Under 5 ..	4,718	642	234	568	251	181	513	249	313	7,669
5–10 ..	2,985	259	82	265	92	86	197	105	173	4,244
11–20 ..	1,937	129	36	95	30	27	80	63	102	2,499
21–50 ..	1,683	58	18	71	12	13	46	27	42	1,970
51–100 ..	628	33	11	22	2	11	24	6	21	758
101–500 ..	586	34	4	22	2	..	15	5	13	681
501 and over ..	83	7	2	4	..	..	2	1	5	104
Total ..	12,620	1,162	387	1,047	389	318	877	456	669	17,925
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED										
Under 5 ..	11,082	1,471	491	1,300	537	428	1,141	572	758	17,780
5–10 ..	21,125	1,790	578	1,816	621	573	1,323	725	1,218	29,769
11–20 ..	28,753	1,863	516	1,277	435	380	1,186	889	1,497	36,796
21–50 ..	53,121	1,779	580	2,275	350	426	1,454	796	1,247	62,028
51–100 ..	44,119	2,238	767	1,707	†	755	1,563	†	1,478	53,156
101–500 ..	†	7,866	†	4,547	†	..	†	†	†	134,109
501 and over ..	†	8,751	†	2,587	..	..	†	†	†	100,788
Total ..	353,558	25,758	5,035	15,509	2,419	2,562	11,739	5,208	12,638	434,426

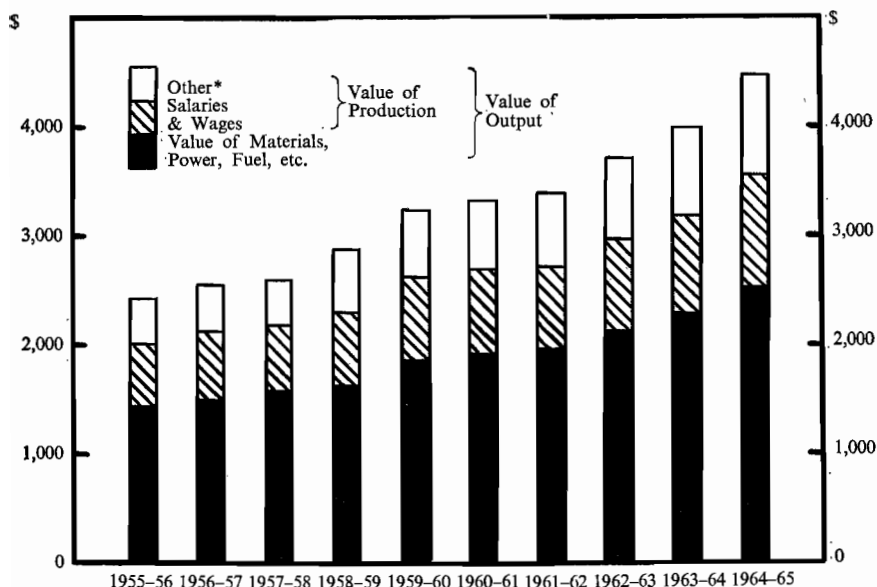
* Average employment over period of operation ; includes working proprietors. The use of the period of operations average has the arithmetical effect of increasing the average number of persons working in factories from the average number of persons employed over whole year (432,389) to the average number of persons employed over period of operations (434,426).

† Not available for publication.

The above table shows that in 1964–65 there were 785 factories each employing more than 100 persons with a total employment of 234,897 persons in Victoria. Of these 669 (195,358 persons) were located in the Metropolitan Area and 41 (16,617 persons) in the Central Statistical Division which includes Geelong. The balance, 75 factories (22,922 persons) were distributed over the remainder of the State, principally in the Western (26 factories) and Gippsland (18 factories) Statistical Divisions.

It should be noted that Castlemaine and Maryborough are included 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 : VALUE OF OUTPUT, 1955-56 TO 1964-65



* The fund available for the payment of taxation, rent, interest, insurance, &c., depreciation, drawings of working proprietors, and profit.

FIGURE 12.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1964-65

(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.)

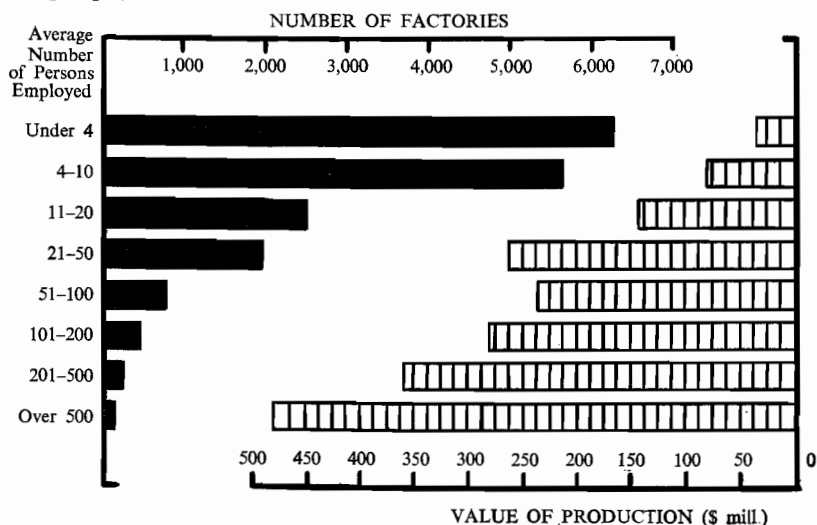


FIGURE 13.

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 counted as factory employees 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.

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 390 to 392, where the average number of persons employed is the average over the period of operation.

The following table shows the average number of persons employed in factories in each industrial class in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES*

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
					Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	6,977	6,972	7,180	7,496	7,178	432	7,610
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	6,569	6,494	7,007	7,299	6,508	1,001	7,509
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	15,443	15,763	16,062	16,396	13,441	3,888	17,329
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	157,822	151,940	162,649	171,748	157,088	26,608	183,696
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	2,087	1,959	2,022	2,113	1,821	449	2,270
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	40,395	39,100	41,930	42,674	17,681	26,117	43,798
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	3,992	3,781	3,993	3,969	2,621	1,211	3,832
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	45,462	44,712	46,795	47,168	13,422	34,200	47,622
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	38,361	38,999	39,425	40,832	27,886	14,163	42,049
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	15,623	14,595	14,639	14,521	13,818	1,078	14,896
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	6,309	6,126	6,375	6,605	5,135	1,571	6,706
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	25,228	24,940	25,927	27,075	20,591	7,703	28,294
XIII. Rubber ..	7,359	6,998	7,806	8,506	6,637	1,954	8,591
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	216	183	192	192	165	29	194
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	11,261	10,787	11,056	11,791	8,004	4,968	12,972
Total, Classes I. to XV.	383,104	373,349	393,058	408,385	301,996	125,372	427,368
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	4,946	5,000	4,793	4,735	4,987	34	5,021
GRAND TOTAL ..	388,050	378,349	397,851	413,120	306,983	125,406	432,389

* For footnote see page 388.

The dominance of four classes, namely, Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances; Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress); Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted); and Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco with a total of 73·4 per cent. of factory employment should be noted.

Female factory workers in 1964-65 were 29·0 per cent., of the total. They exceeded males in Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) with 59·6 per cent. and in Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), with 71·8 per cent of the Class total.

Of the total females employed 27·3 per cent. were in Class VIII. ; 21·2 per cent. in Class IV. ; 20·8 per cent. in Class VI. ; and 11·3 per cent. in Class IX.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

Year	Working Pro-prietors	Man-a-gerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Drafts-men, &c.	Workers in Factories (Skilled and Unskilled), Foremen and Overseers, Carters (Excluding Delivery Only) and Messen-gers, &c.	Total
1960-61	13,223	48,246	7,149	319,432	388,050
1961-62	12,772	48,674	7,574	309,329	378,349
1962-63	12,784	50,985	7,887	326,195	397,851
1963-64	12,641	53,637	8,291	338,551	413,120
1964-65	12,655	57,067	8,755	353,912	432,389

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1964-65 according to the class of industry :—

VICTORIA—NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES BY CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, 1964-65

Class of Industry	Working Pro-prietors	Man-a-gerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Drafts-men, &c.	All Other Workers	Total
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	256	962	158	6,234	7,610
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	68	845	79	6,517	7,509
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	100	3,186	1,375	12,668	17,329
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances	5,072	27,767	4,998	145,859	183,696
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	234	243	5	1,788	2,270
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	465	3,883	327	39,123	43,798
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	214	350	20	3,248	3,832
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	2,225	3,271	30	42,096	47,622
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,647	5,543	722	34,137	42,049
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	855	1,850	47	12,144	14,896
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	552	787	10	5,357	6,706
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	642	4,589	265	22,798	28,294
XIII. Rubber	48	1,241	257	7,045	8,591
XIV. Musical Instruments	6	23	2	163	194
XV. Miscellaneous Products	264	2,179	305	10,224	12,972
Total, Classes I. to XV.	12,648	56,719	8,600	349,401	427,368
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	7	348	155	4,511	5,021
GRAND TOTAL	12,655	57,067	8,755	353,912	432,389

Although "All Other Workers" constitute 81·9 per cent. of the total numbers employed in factories, the percentage varies from 73·1 per cent. in Class III. to 89·3 per cent. in Class VI. Class III. also has the highest percentage of managerial, clerical, and research workers, 18·4 per cent., compared with the Victorian average of 13·2 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 V.—Precious Metals and Jewellery, where working proprietors comprise 10·3 per cent. of the total number employed; Class XI.—Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c., 8·2 per cent., and Class X.—Sawmills, Joinery, &c., 5·7 per cent. The average for Victoria is 2·9 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 1961 to 1965 :—

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
1961 ..	2,707	21,988	231,432	256,127	2,586	14,556	79,132	96,274
1962 ..	2,625	24,379	240,367	267,371	3,049	16,068	85,515	104,632
1963 ..	2,444	25,822	248,719	276,985	2,653	16,969	90,125	109,747
1964 ..	2,072	27,740	260,246	290,058	2,207	17,931	96,898	117,036
1965 ..	1,690	28,609	268,840	299,139	1,614	18,458	104,012	124,084

The numbers of males and females employed in factories, and the proportions of the average male and female population working in factories in 1964–65 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
1918–19 ..	81,357	1,188	40,992	550	122,349	855
1928–29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1938–39 ..	136,218	1,470	65,613	692	201,831	1,076
1948–49 ..	208,184	1,996	83,822	781	292,006	1,380
1958–59 ..	263,847	1,888	99,132	720	362,979	1,308
1960–61 ..	280,207	1,923	107,843	751	388,050	1,341
1961–62 ..	273,949	1,840	104,400	710	378,349	1,279
1962–63 ..	285,709	1,880	112,142	746	397,851	1,317
1963–64 ..	295,440	1,903	117,680	765	413,120	1,337
1964–65 ..	306,983	1,928	125,406	795	432,389	1,364

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		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	412	422	432	5·8	5·6	5·7
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	819	870	1,001	11·7	11·9	13·3
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	3,265	3,557	3,888	20·3	21·7	22·4
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances—						
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	21,387	23,255	26,608	13·1	13·5	14·5
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus	2,924	3,231	3,692	10·4	10·8	11·4
Sheet Metal Working	3,953	4,653	5,946	25·0	27·0	30·3
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus	2,167	2,234	2,344	20·2	20·1	20·4
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,522	1,380	1,446	38·8	38·7	40·1
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)—	383	389	449	18·9	18·4	19·8
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	24,614	25,300	26,117	58·7	59·3	59·6
Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving	2,058	2,177	2,258	55·5	56·4	55·9
Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods	5,768	5,442	5,369	53·3	53·4	54·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	13,301	13,893	14,376	74·7	75·5	75·9
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)—						
Tailoring and Ready-Made Clothing	1,141	1,202	1,211	28·6	30·3	31·6
Dressmaking, Hemstitching	32,809	33,445	34,200	70·1	70·9	71·8
Boots and Shoes (Not Rubber)	8,231	8,168	8,348	74·5	75·0	75·5
Dyeworks and Cleaning &c. ..	7,390	7,869	8,033	87·2	87·2	87·6
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	6,538	6,877	6,958	54·9	56·6	57·8
Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry)	1,343	1,346	1,420	47·9	48·4	49·6
Confectionery (Including Chocolate and Icing Sugar)	12,361	13,291	14,163	31·4	32·6	33·7
Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning	1,624	1,730	1,821	25·9	27·3	28·4
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes	1,803	1,866	1,991	56·3	56·3	57·5
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,891	2,203	2,191	40·8	43·2	42·2
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,173	1,199	1,313	53·9	54·0	61·6
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	905	944	1,078	6·2	6·5	7·2
XIII. Rubber	1,402	1,499	1,571	22·0	22·7	23·4
XIV. Musical Instruments	6,888	7,275	7,703	26·6	26·9	27·2
XV. Miscellaneous Products	1,683	1,817	1,954	21·6	21·4	22·7
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	22	30	29	11·5	15·6	14·9
	4,014	4,351	4,968	36·3	36·9	38·3
	37	33	34	0·8	0·7	0·7
Total Classes Only	112,142	117,680	125,406	28·2	28·5	29·0

In Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power, the percentage of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 0·7 per cent. In Class VIII.—Clothing (Except Knitted), females predominate and comprise 71·8 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. Within Class VIII., in the Dressmaking sub-class, 87·6 per cent. of the total employed are females. In Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, females constitute 14·5 per cent. of the persons employed. In 1938-39 only 6 per cent. of the persons employed in Class IV. were females.

Child Labour in Factories

The Labour and Industry Act of Victoria debars 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 1964-65. Amounts paid to managers, clerical staff, chemists, and draftsmen, &c., are shown separately from those paid to foremen, overseers, workers in the factory, &c. 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,
1964-65****(Excludes Drawings of Working Proprietors)****(\$'000)**

Class of Industry	Managers, Clerical Staff, Chemists, Draftsmen, &c.		All Other Employees		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
I. Treatment of Non-metallic ferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	3,228	454	16,735	177	19,962	631	20,593
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	2,213	431	16,148	1,098	18,361	1,529	19,890
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	12,315	2,480	31,328	3,474	43,643	5,954	49,596
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	87,271	15,403	344,186	25,441	431,457	40,844	472,302
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	602	162	3,728	432	4,330	593	4,924
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	8,934	3,486	39,548	35,975	48,483	39,461	87,944
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	1,030	239	5,532	1,480	6,562	1,720	8,282
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	6,659	3,115	24,286	47,288	30,944	50,403	81,348
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	13,611	4,333	59,729	16,887	73,340	21,220	94,560
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	4,680	912	27,483	608	32,164	1,520	33,684
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	1,662	596	9,798	1,559	11,460	2,155	13,615
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	11,982	3,149	49,052	8,127	61,034	11,276	72,310
XIII. Rubber ..	3,770	865	16,146	2,214	19,916	3,080	22,995
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	53	17	369	28	421	44	466
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	5,450	1,557	17,550	5,752	23,000	7,308	30,308
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	163,460	37,198	661,618	150,540	825,077	187,738	1,012,815
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	2,091	29	13,536	21	15,627	50	15,677
GRAND TOTAL ..	165,551	37,227	675,153	150,561	840,704	187,788	1,028,492

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid in Victoria in 1964-65—\$1,028,492,000—the Industrial Metals, &c., group was responsible for \$472,302,000 or 45.9 per cent., Food, Drink, &c., \$94,560,000 or 9.2 per cent., Textiles, &c., \$87,944,000 or 8.6 per cent., and Clothing, &c., \$81,348,000 or 7.9 per cent.

The total amount of salaries and wages paid in industry in Victoria in each of the years of 1960-61 to 1964-65 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, &c.		All Other Employees				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID (\$'000)							
1960-61	118,114	27,540	519,116	111,230	637,230	138,770	776,000
1961-62	124,002	28,628	507,282	110,466	631,284	139,094	770,378
1962-63	135,052	30,840	550,526	122,444	685,578	153,284	838,862
1963-64	148,006	33,514	599,172	131,732	747,178	165,246	912,424
1964-65	165,551	37,227	675,153	150,561	840,704	187,788	1,028,492
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE (\$)							
1960-61	3,222	1,470	2,232	1,281	2,367	1,314	2,070
1961-62	3,324	1,512	2,244	1,326	2,397	1,361	2,108
1962-63	3,463	1,552	2,331	1,360	2,491	1,395	2,178
1963-64	3,622	1,591	2,454	1,396	2,621	1,432	2,209
1964-65	3,804	1,669	2,667	1,495	2,834	1,526	2,450

Power, Fuel, and Light Used

The following table shows the cost of power, fuel, light, water, and lubricating oil used during the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—COST OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC., USED IN FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	5,558	5,818	5,734	6,100	6,762
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.	4,592	4,430	5,002	5,902	6,101
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	12,040	13,584	14,614	15,170	16,782
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	19,196	18,790	21,878	25,828	30,218
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	316	298	322	348	397
VI. Textiles, and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	5,100	5,210	5,570	5,934	6,310
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	808	838	892	878	894
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	1,906	1,910	2,016	2,094	2,265
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12,262	12,470	12,912	13,640	14,619
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	1,618	1,654	1,716	1,872	2,024
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	262	250	270	302	341
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	4,346	4,348	5,034	5,406	5,943
XIII. Rubber	2,534	2,456	2,798	2,984	2,999
XIV. Musical Instruments	16	18	20	20	21
XV. Miscellaneous Products	2,004	2,084	2,262	2,464	2,860
Total, Classes, I. to XV.	72,558	74,158	81,040	88,942	98,537
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	25,872	24,928	22,510	25,706	26,623
GRAND TOTAL	98,430	99,086	103,550	114,648	125,161

The next table gives in detail for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 information dealing with the cost of each type of fuel used. The costs of water and lubricating oil are also shown separately.

**VICTORIA—COST OF ITEMS OF POWER, FUEL, LIGHT, ETC.,
USED IN FACTORIES**

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	
					Cost	Percentage of Total
Coal—	\$'000					
Black	4,796	3,846	3 132	3,338	3,623	3·1
Brown	13,022	12,702	13,136	14,736	15,497	13·3
Brown Coal Briquettes ..	14,058	14,906	12,222	12,542	12,612	10·8
Coke	1,176	1,250	1,484	1,500	1,384	1·2
Wood	1,028	978	898	820	741	0·6
Fuel Oil	20,394	19,210	20,814	22,662	23,784	20·4
Tar (Fuel)	286	250	160	196	187	0·2
Electricity	34,154	35,378	39,856	45,454	52,447	45·1
Gas	2,638	2,858	3,452	4,058	4,763	4·1
Other (Charcoal, &c.) ..	1,202	1,306	1,314	1,506	1,379	1·2
Total Power and Fuel..	92,754	92,684	96,468	106,812	116,418	100·0
Water	3,792	4,550	4,964	5,426	6,034	..
Lubricating Oil ..	1,884	1,852	2,118	2,410	2,709	..
Total	98,430	99,086	103,550	114,648	125,161	..

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are given below :—

VICTORIA—QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED IN FACTORIES

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Coal—						
Black	'000 tons	387	315	250	316	329
Brown	'000 tons	10,921	11,841	12,762	13,461	14,243
Brown Coal						
Briquettes	'000 tons	1,200	1,280	1,089	1,095	1,062
Coke	'000 tons	47	57	63	60	58
Wood	'000 tons	274	270	235	232	192
Fuel Oil	'000 gall.	214,905	226,521	259,849	292,011	319,536
Tar Fuel.. ..	'000 tons	13	12	8	9	9

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, &c., the cost of tools replaced, and repairs to plant.

VICTORIA—COST OF MATERIALS USED IN FACTORIES

(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	39,530	41,292	43,860	50,008	56,696
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	14,738	14,346	16,116	17,244	21,399
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	202,556	219,954	247,324	254,174	272,007
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	553,874	543,030	609,002	694,788	806,468
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,928	3,616	4,470	4,692	5,437
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	159,688	166,220	194,268	211,476	224,520
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	20,158	19,118	20,172	22,018	20,351
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	108,276	108,742	115,540	120,078	126,842
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	406,210	422,724	432,996	473,308	513,541
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	62,534	59,952	61,304	65,474	71,628
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	22,958	24,086	24,120	26,988	29,579
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	120,380	117,948	130,754	139,992	153,673
XIII. Rubber	43,090	37,692	42,584	46,544	51,117
XIV. Musical Instruments	396	324	366	436	486
XV. Miscellaneous Products	44,952	44,416	48,446	52,666	61,679
Total, Classes I. to XV.	1,803,268	1,823,460	1,991,322	2,179,886	2,415,423
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	12,280	11,282	10,186	10,512	10,538
GRAND TOTAL	1,815,548	1,834,742	2,001,508	2,190,398	2,425,961

Value of Output and Production

Value of factory output by classes of industry in each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF FACTORY OUTPUT
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	81,168	84,872	89,172	100,244	112,597
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	44,312	42,658	49,268	56,654	65,706
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	325,540	352,492	404,880	421,160	453,964
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,110,136	1,085,116	1,218,616	1,375,608	1,583,854
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	10,712	9,912	11,624	12,614	14,775
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	283,982	291,086	334,014	362,874	388,457
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	32,946	31,906	34,442	35,770	35,142
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	219,770	223,862	237,328	249,190	263,965
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	583,258	621,334	644,936	703,268	767,695
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	114,902	109,250	113,384	121,306	132,632
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	42,780	44,542	45,406	49,826	54,508
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	233,038	235,730	257,030	276,944	305,280
XIII. Rubber	76,522	71,694	82,160	87,646	91,944
XIV. Musical Instruments	994	888	964	1,062	1,373
XV. Miscellaneous Products	86,402	86,492	95,012	105,126	120,501
Total, Classes I. to XV.	3,246,462	3,291,834	3,618,236	3,959,292	4,392,393
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	85,062	82,638	88,614	95,530	108,393
GRAND TOTAL	3,331,524	3,374,472	3,706,850	4,054,822	4,500,786

In the next table the value of production in Victoria is given according to the various classes of industry for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	36,080	37,762	39,578	44,138	49,139
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	24,982	23,882	28,150	33,508	38,206
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	110,942	118,954	142,942	151,814	165,175
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	537,066	523,296	587,736	654,992	747,168
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	6,468	5,998	6,832	7,574	8,941
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	119,194	119,656	134,176	144,574	157,627
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	11,980	11,950	13,378	13,764	13,897
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	109,588	113,210	119,772	127,018	134,857
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	164,786	186,140	199,028	216,320	239,535
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	50,750	47,644	50,364	53,960	58,980
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	19,562	20,206	21,016	22,536	24,588
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	108,312	113,434	121,242	131,546	145,665
XIII. Rubber	30,898	31,546	36,778	38,118	37,828
XIV. Musical Instruments	582	546	578	606	866
XV. Miscellaneous Products	39,446	39,992	44,304	49,996	55,962
Total, Classes I. to XV.	1,370,636	1,394,216	1,545,874	1,690,464	1,878,433
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	46,910	46,428	55,918	59,312	71,232
GRAND TOTAL	1,417,546	1,440,644	1,601,792	1,749,776	1,949,665

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 page 385.

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, &c., in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1964–65 are given in the following tables :—

VICTORIA—FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1964–65 (\$'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		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	56,696	6,762	20,593	28,546	112,597
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	21,399	6,101	19,890	18,316	65,706
III. Chemicals, Dyces, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	272,007	16,782	49,596	115,579	453,964
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	806,468	30,218	472,302	274,866	1,583,854
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	5,437	397	4,924	4,017	14,775
VI. Textile and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	224,520	6,310	87,944	69,683	388,457
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	20,351	894	8,282	5,615	35,142
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted)	126,842	2,265	81,348	53,510	263,965
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	513,541	14,619	94,560	144,975	767,695
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	71,628	2,024	33,684	25,296	132,632
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	29,579	341	13,615	10,973	54,508
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	153,673	5,943	72,310	73,354	305,280
XIII. Rubber	51,117	2,999	22,995	14,833	91,944
XIV. Musical Instruments	486	21	466	400	1,373
XV. Miscellaneous Products	61,679	2,860	30,308	25,654	120,501
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	2,415,423	98,537	1,012,815	865,617	4,392,393
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	10,538	26,623	15,677	55,555	108,393
GRAND TOTAL	2,425,961	125,161	1,028,492	921,172	4,500,786

* 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, &c., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF SPECIFIED COSTS OF
PRODUCTION, ETC., TO VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1964-65**

(Per Cent.)

Class of Industry	Specified Costs of Production			Balance between Value of Output and Specified Costs ‡	Total
	Materials Used*	Fuel, Light, and Power Used†	Salaries and Wages Paid		
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	50·4	6·0	18·3	25·3	100·0
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	32·5	9·3	30·3	27·9	100·0
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	59·9	3·7	10·9	25·5	100·0
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	50·9	1·9	29·8	17·4	100·0
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	36·8	2·7	33·3	27·2	100·0
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	57·8	1·6	22·7	17·9	100·0
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	57·9	2·5	23·6	16·0	100·0
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	48·1	0·8	30·8	20·3	100·0
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	66·9	1·9	12·3	18·9	100·0
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	54·0	1·5	25·4	19·1	100·0
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c.	54·3	0·6	25·0	20·1	100·0
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	50·3	2·0	23·7	24·0	100·0
XIII. Rubber	55·6	3·3	25·0	16·1	100·0
XIV. Musical Instruments	35·4	1·5	34·0	29·1	100·0
XV. Miscellaneous Products	51·2	2·4	25·1	21·3	100·0
Total, Classes, I. to XV. ..	55·0	2·2	23·1	19·7	100·0
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	9·7	24·6	14·5	51·2	100·0
GRAND TOTAL	53·9	2·8	22·8	20·5	100·0

For footnotes see page 404.

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 II., the sum paid in wages represents 30·3 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 32·5 per cent. of the values of the finished articles, whilst, in Class IX., the expenditure on wages amount to 12·3 per cent. and that on raw materials to 66·9 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**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		
1960-61	1,815,548	98,430	775,998	641,548	3,331,524
1961-62	1,834,742	99,086	770,378	670,266	3,374,472
1962-63	2,001,508	103,550	838,862	762,930	3,706,850
1963-64	2,190,398	114,648	912,424	837,352	4,054,822
1964-65	2,425,961	125,161	1,028,492	921,172	4,500,786

For footnotes see page 404.

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		
1960-61	54·5	3·0	23·3	19·2	100·0
1961-62	54·4	2·9	22·8	19·9	100·0
1962-63	54·0	2·8	22·6	20·6	100·0
1963-64	54·0	2·8	22·5	20·7	100·0
1964-65	53·9	2·8	22·8	20·5	100·0

For footnotes see page 404.

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 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	21,576	24,022	24,990	28,122	28,176
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	11,648	13,988	20,230	21,952	22,310
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	61,662	72,106	74,962	75,812	78,235
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	294,280	333,568	365,988	393,476	442,743
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	3,562	3,684	3,996	4,350	5,067
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	63,586	69,062	71,836	77,674	78,596
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear)	7,630	8,314	8,694	9,382	9,310
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	47,068	50,416	54,024	58,300	62,152
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	113,180	121,836	130,692	138,268	149,037
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving	25,434	26,086	26,890	29,102	32,047
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c... ..	11,348	11,498	12,654	14,104	16,154
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c.	54,252	56,894	59,884	64,062	70,608
XIII. Rubber	13,328	13,844	15,186	20,150	20,475
XIV. Musical Instruments	496	466	410	332	433
XV. Miscellaneous Products	19,802	27,538	29,518	32,078	32,869
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	748,852	833,322	899,954	967,164	1,048,212
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power	54,610	56,010	54,112	53,630	57,500
GRAND TOTAL	803,462	889,332	954,066	1,020,794	1,105,712

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. The totals shown in the tables consequently do not represent the actual amount of capital invested in industry.

Where land and buildings, &c., and plant and machinery, &c., are rented by the occupiers of factories, their capital value has been computed by capitalizing 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—FACTORIES : VALUE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY
(\$'000)

Class of Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	39,668	45,428	49,906	50,682	54,293
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	9,156	12,008	20,854	23,766	22,450
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	108,194	152,930	148,882	146,856	143,637
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	213,710	227,342	258,374	282,304	322,331
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	1,062	1,106	1,158	1,350	1,551
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress)	49,298	52,642	57,628	59,224	61,847
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	3,302	3,272	3,024	3,172	3,346
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	17,388	17,882	18,484	20,134	22,197
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	96,236	103,162	115,480	123,086	126,623
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	15,426	15,856	15,778	17,064	17,826
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	2,440	2,530	2,728	3,096	3,186
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-binding, &c. ..	56,164	56,646	60,296	62,370	69,009
XIII. Rubber ..	14,784	15,296	15,856	15,850	16,196
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	170	144	130	118	124
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	16,228	18,260	22,678	25,032	30,011
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	643,226	724,504	791,256	834,104	894,627
XVI. Heat, Light, and Power ..	195,198	213,774	212,134	206,620	233,321
GRAND TOTAL ..	838,424	938,278	1,003,390	1,040,724	1,127,948

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*, 1964-65

Class of Industry	Steam		Internal Combustion		Water	Motor Driven by Electricity		Total without Duplication
	Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Purchased	Own Generation	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	1,246	16,750	..	1,183	..	93,846	6,300	113,025
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c. ..	1,045	..	..	1,844	..	51,042	12	53,931
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease ..	1,793	45,500	2,575	2,014	50	156,960	18,465	208,892
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	1,206	..	..	8,006	..	644,144	2,056	653,356
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	45	..	..	..	..	4,113	..	4,158
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (Not Dress) ..	26	..	..	1059	..	124,832	173	125,917
VII. Skins and Leather (Not Clothing or Footwear) ..	770	95	..	147	..	15,457	505	16,469
VIII. Clothing (Except Knitted) ..	504	..	..	177	..	31,633	..	32,314
IX. Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	2,286	1,090	..	6,088	830	234,034	1,594	244,328
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, &c., Wood Turning and Carving ..	3,937	..	..	27,102	10	101,354	3,593	132,403
XI. Furniture of Wood, Bedding, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	14,849	..	14,849
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	600	23,500	..	319	..	109,257	28,000	133,676
XIII. Rubber ..	..	..	..	329	..	81,476	30	81,805
XIV. Musical Instruments ..	..	..	..	..	..	281	..	281
XV. Miscellaneous Products ..	..	2,000	..	309	..	44,910	250	47,219
Total, Classes I. to XV. ..	13,458	88,935	2,575	48,577	890	1,708,188	60,978	1,862,623
XVI. Gas Works ..	2,691	213	90	†3,573	..	19,349	..	25,916
GRAND TOTAL ..	16,149	89,148	2,665	52,150	890	1,727,537	60,978	1,888,539

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

† Includes heavy oil engines.

The total rated horse-power in reserve or idle during 1964-65 and not included above was 228,602.

Motors driven by purchased electricity comprised approximately 91.5 per cent. of the total horse-power used in factories other than central electric stations in 1964-65, while steam turbines were next in demand with 4.7 per cent.

A comparison over the five-year period 1960-61 to 1964-65 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 Duplica- tion
	Recip- rocating	Turbine	Gas	Petrol or Other Light Oils		Pur- chased	Own Genera- tion	
1960-61 ..	25,307	64,332	1,758	42,053	890	1,374,133	56,139	1,508,473
1961-62 ..	23,172	83,512	1,771	43,628	890	1,421,296	57,156	1,574,269
1962-63 ..	19,054	91,877	1,760	45,136	890	1,520,837	58,334	1,679,554
1963-64 ..	17,081	98,724	2,665	50,631	890	1,616,591	60,992	1,786,582
1964-65 ..	16,149	89,148	2,665	52,150	890	1,727,537	60,978	1,888,539

* Includes gas works, but excludes central electric stations.

† Includes heavy oil engines.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power for each year from 1960-61 to 1964-65 for engines and electric motors in reserve or idle. It includes engines which are used only occasionally, or e.g. 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, &c., in Reserve or Idle		
			Purchased Electricity	All Other Types	Total
1960-61	..	..	130,431	55,104	185,535
1961-62	..	..	139,854	57,116	196,970
1962-63	..	..	150,303	58,353	208,656
1963-64	..	..	161,471	60,501	221,972
1964-65	..	..	173,182	55,420	228,602

* 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 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS, 1964-65

Particulars	Capacity of Engines and Generators				
	Steam Turbine	Internal Combustion		Water	Total
		Petrol or Other Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
Engines Installed Rated H.P. ..	2,042,845	9,501	21,998	446,400	2,520,744
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW.	1,529,225	6,320	15,771	334,515	1,885,831
Effective Capacity kW.	1,459,700	4,542	14,983	352,700	1,831,925
Horse-power—					
Total Installed H.P.	2,049,899	8,472	21,141	448,412	2,527,924
Effective Capacity H.P.	1,956,702	6,088	20,084	472,788	2,455,662

Similar information to that shown in the preceding table, but giving a comparison over the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown below :—

VICTORIA—POWER EQUIPMENT INSTALLED IN CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Central Electric Stations.. .. No.	41	41	35	29	29
Engines Installed Rated H.P.	2,090,023	2,242,796	2,221,290	2,213,474	2,520,744
Generators Installed—					
Kilowatt Capacity—					
Total Installed kW.	1,546,370	1,660,281	1,657,498	1,660,828	1,885,831
Effective Capacity kW.	1,492,677	1,666,050	1,672,694	1,640,697	1,831,925
Horse-power Equivalent—					
Total Installed H.P.	2,072,882	2,225,578	2,221,847	2,226,311	2,527,924
Effective Capacity H.P.	2,000,907	2,233,311	2,242,217	2,199,326	2,455,664

Principal Factory Products*Annual Quantity and Value*

The next table lists the principal articles of manufacture in Victoria during 1964-65 irrespective of the sub-class of industry in which production took place. Due to the limited number of producers it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear below.

**VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1964-65**

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			\$'000
Acid—Sulphuric	ton	487,367	*
Aerated and Carbonated Waters	'000 gall.	24,906	13,980
Bacon and Ham ‡	'000 lb.	20,746	*
Biscuits	'000 lb.	74,352	16,653
Blankets, Bed §	pair	455,787	5,545
Bolts and Nuts—For Sale as Such ..	..	†	10,922
Boxes and Cases—Wooden ..	..	†	3,853
Bread—2 lb. Loaves Equivalent ..	'000	210,490	31,094
Bricks—Clay	'000	374,939	17,128
Briquettes—Brown Coal	ton	2,060,884	13,845
Butter	ton	110,680	92,390
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, &c. (Including Canned) .. ..	..	†	26,204
Cans, Canisters, Containers—			
Metal .. ..	..	†	35,331
Plastic .. ..	..	†	3,195
Cheese	ton	27,220	16,811
Cigarettes ¶	'000 lb.	33,630	*
Cloth Piece Goods Woven—			
Woollen or Predominantly Woollen	'000 sq. yd.	6,973	9,276
Worsted or Predominantly Worsted	'000 sq. yd.	4,865	11,423
Confectionery—			
Chocolate Base	'000 lb.	39,428	18,320
Other without Chocolate	'000 lb.	43,101	11,078
Containers—Paperboard || .. ..	..	†	44,875
Domestic Electrical Appliances—			
Clothes Washing Machines ..	No.	28,084	5,094
Radiators and Electric Fires ..	..	713,917	5,380
Radios and Radiograms .. ..	..	123,222	4,480
Toasters .. ..	..	149,932	728
Electric Motors .. ..	..	548,015	*
Electricity Generated	mill. kWh.	8,634	*

For footnotes see page 413.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1964-65—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			\$'000
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yd.	7,079	5,250
Flour, Plain—Wheaten (Including Sharps)	short ton	459,056	*
Footwear : Boots, Shoes, and Sandals **—			
Men's and Youths'	'000 pair	3,296	19,884
Women's and Maids'	'000 pair	9,091	37,766
Children's (Including Infants)	'000 pair	2,289	4,537
Slippers	'000 pair	9,137	10,274
Fruit : Preserved—			
Peaches	'000 lb.	109,761	12,620
Pears	'000 lb.	107,786	12,822
Furniture and Office Equipment—			
Metal .. ..	..	†	15,056
Wooden .. ..	..	†	29,469
Gas—Towns	mill. cu. ft.	21,815	*
Ice	ton	58,533	624
Ice-cream	'000 gall.	6,882	7,652
Jams, Fruit Spreads, Fruit Butters, &c.	'000 lb.	38,882	5,818
Leather—			
Dressed : Chrome Tanned and Suede .. ..	..	†	7,055
Sole : Vegetable Tanned .. ..	..	†	2,455
Machinery : Industrial—			
Conveyor (and Appliances) .. ..	..	†	6,715
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting .. ..	..	†	6,923
Food Processing and Canning .. ..	..	†	6,535
Metal Working .. ..	..	†	9,035
Mining and Drilling .. ..	..	†	5,315
Pumping (Including Pumps) .. ..	..	†	17,980
Malt—Barley	'000 bush.	9,464	*
Mattresses—All Types	No.	476,199	6,892
Meat—Canned	'000 lb.	62,853	13,955
Milk—			
Condensed	'000 lb.	147,452	19,198
Powdered : Full Cream	'000 lb.	25,303	*
Paints (Not Water) and Enamels Ready Mixed (Excluding Bituminous and Marine)	'000 gall.	4,608	11,069
Paints, Water	'000 gall.	1,112	4,258

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,
1964-65—continued

Article	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value
			\$'000
Pharmaceutical Products for Human Use .. ..	..	†	23,764
Pipe Fittings, Ferrous .. ..	..	†	3,395
Pipes—Concrete (Excluding Agricultural)	ton	224,198	6,543
Plastics and Synthetic Resins ..	cwt.	1,042,282	*
Pollard	short ton	96,227	*
Ropes and Cables (Excluding Wire)	cwt.	71,022	2,497
Sauce—Tomato	'000 pint	17,887	4,029
Sausage Casings—Sheep and Lamb	'000 bundle	2,473	5,444
Shirts (Men's and Boys') ..	doz.	925,332	*
Sinks—Stainless Steel	No.	91,091	2,207
Soap and Detergents—			
Household and General			
Washing and Cleaning ..	cwt.	964,602	17,498
Personal Toilet	cwt.	133,645	4,316
Socks and Stockings—Men's and			
Children's	'000 doz. pair	2,524	*
Stockings—Women's	'000 doz. pair	3,614	18,467
Soup—Tomato	'000 pint	21,391	3,422
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings,			
Valves, &c. (Non-ferrous) ..	..	†	21,088
Steel, Structural—Fabricated ..	ton	115,314	28,466
Tiles, Roofing—			
Cement	'000	28,586	2,348
Terra Cotta	'000	16,920	1,906
Timber Produced from Logs—			
Australian	'000 sup. ft.	311,283	*
Trailers and Semi-trailers ..	No.	5,639	5,656
Transformers, Chokes, &c. ..	No.	1,180,769	*
Tyres Retreaded and Recapped ..	No.	1,005,252	*
Underwear—			
Men's and Boys'	'000 doz.	985	*
Women's and Girls'	'000 doz.	2,132	*
Vegetables Canned or Bottled††	'000 lb.	48,560	8,000
Window Frames—Metal .. ..	..	†	9,988
Wool—Scoured or Carbonized ..	'000 lb.	58,341	*
Wool Tops	'000 lb.	18,847	*

* Quantity only available.

† Value only available.

‡ Cured bone-in weight of smoked, cooked, and canned bacon and ham.

§ Double, three-quarter, single; wool, wool mixture and other fibre.

¶ Source: Dept. of Customs and Excise.

|| Includes composite wood and paperboard butter boxes.

** Excluding wholly of rubber.

†† Includes pickled vegetables.

Monthly Production Statistics

The Bureau provides a service to persons who complete monthly production returns and to others interested in monthly production. Printed tables showing Australian production of commodities which they manufacture are made available to them within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these "Production Summaries" follows :—

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
2	Chemicals, &c.	28	Footwear (Excluding Sandshoes, Goloshes, and Gum, &c., Boots of Rubber)
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	29	Biscuits, Ice Cream, and Confectionery
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	30	Storage Batteries
6	Soap, Detergents, and Glycerine	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers
7	Internal Combustion Engines	33	Production of Motor Vehicles
8	Lawn Mowers	34	Radio, &c., Television Sets and Cabinets
9	Electrical Appliances	35	Mattresses
10	Motor Bodies, Trailers, &c.	36	Preserved Milk Products
11	Pedal Cycles	38	Canned Fish
12	Meters	39	Jams and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
13	Building Fittings	40	Production of Cereal Products
14	Cotton Goods	41	Vegetable Oils: Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
15	Woolscouring, Carbonizing, and Felt-mongering	42	Malt and Beer
16	Woolen and Worsted Carding, Combing, and Spinning	43	Stock and Poultry Meals (Other than Cereal)
17	Wool Weaving	45	Phonograph Records
18	Hosiery	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Cordials and Syrups, and Concentrated Cordial Extract
19	Men's and Youths', Boys', Women's and Maids', Girls', Infants' and Babies' Wear, Shirts, Cardigans, Pyjamas, Underclothing, &c.	48	Sports Goods
20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns, Woven Fabrics	49	Building Materials
21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
22	Floor Coverings	51	Hides and Skins Used for Tanning
23	Electric Motors	53	Plastics Film, Sheetting and Coated Materials
24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Outer Clothing	55	Butter and Cheese
25	Foundation Garments	56	Canned Meat
27	Gloves (Other than Rubber) and Slide/Zip Fasteners	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
		59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

In addition, Statistical Bulletins for the Meat, Gold Mining, and Dairying Industries and Minerals and Mineral Products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are contained in the Bulletins and Production Summaries than are published monthly in the Bulletin of Production Statistics. Victorian figures are published in the *Victorian Monthly Production Bulletin*.

*Individual Industries***Introductory**

Particulars on pages 389 to 394 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.

Aluminium Industry

Introduction

Aluminium smelting was located at Point Henry near Geelong for three basic reasons. First, an economic energy source in the form of a brown coal field was available at Anglesea; second, there was a suitable smelter site near the City of Geelong, with facilities for shipping to other Australian ports and overseas; and third, the large Melbourne market area was readily accessible. The bauxite on which the Victorian aluminium production operations are based is mined in the Darling Ranges, close to Perth, Western Australia. The alumina refinery is located at Kwinana, some 20 miles south of Perth.

The project developed from a prospecting programme which was begun in the Darling Ranges in 1957. When encouraging results were achieved, further investigation proved large bauxite deposits in an area about 200 miles long and 25 miles wide, beginning less than 30 miles from the settled Western Australian coastline. Significant economies in transport were seen to be possible through this favourable geographical location. Kwinana, on the shores of Cockburn Sound, was chosen as the site of an alumina refinery.

Aluminium metal, produced by electrolytic smelting requires large quantities of low cost electrical energy. It takes about 8 kWh of electricity to produce one pound of aluminium. The power required to produce a 15 lb. ingot of aluminium would meet the electrical needs of an average household for a month. During the search for possible sources of energy of the order required to establish a smelter, the companies investigating the project turned their attention to Victoria and secured the rights to the newly developed brown coal deposits at Anglesea and then acquired the Point Henry works site.

Work on the construction of the Point Henry smelter and associated fabricating works, in Victoria, and of the alumina refinery at Kwinana, in Western Australia, began in December, 1961. At the Point Henry smelter, the first aluminium metal was poured in April, 1963. At Kwinana, the production of alumina from Darling Ranges bauxite began in November, 1963. The Point Henry smelter used imported alumina until the first supplies became available from Kwinana.

Energy Requirement

In its initial years of operation the Point Henry plant is using electrical energy purchased from the State Electricity Commission. By December, 1969, however, the aluminium smelting and fabricating works will draw power from a 150 megawatt generating station which the company is building on the Anglesea brown coal field.

An extensive programme of drilling and coal analysis was carried out at the Anglesea field before design of the station was begun. Drilling programmes were carried out, including the proving of the area on a 2,000 ft. grid. This drilling programme was eventually closed to a 1,000 ft. and later, 500 ft. grid, to analyse the field thoroughly and to gain information on which to base the design of the initial open cut. Exploration drilling was later extended to the reserve area. This drilling and analysis programme area has defined the field, measured the structure and depth of the deposits, and disclosed the

nature of the coal. With a calorific value of 5,600 BTU per pound and moisture content of 47 per cent., the coal is a satisfactory fuel for steam-generating plant.

Production Processes

Alumina, a dry, white powder, is a combination of aluminium and oxygen. It is produced by a chemical process, which eliminates the impurities from bauxite. In the refining process, bauxite is first finely ground and then fed into steam-heated digesters, where it is treated with caustic soda solution under pressure. The alumina, or aluminium oxide, of the bauxite reacts with the sodium hydroxide of the caustic liquor to form sodium aluminate. This compound remains in solution in the liquor, while oxides of iron, silicon, titanium, and other impurities settle in a red mud residue. After digestion is complete, the mixture flows through pressure reducing tanks into mud thickeners, which separate most of the solid impurities from the liquid. This liquid, with the extracted alumina in the form of sodium aluminate, passes on into tall precipitation tanks. Here the addition of crystals of aluminium hydroxide stimulates the precipitation of solid alumina as the solution cools. This alumina is aluminium oxide with which water is chemically combined and is known in this form as hydrated alumina. The fine white crystals are settled out of the precipitators, filtered, washed and then finally calcined in slowly revolving kilns at a temperature in excess of 1,800 degrees F. The end product is commercially pure alumina.

To make aluminium, it is necessary to separate the metal from the oxygen with which it is chemically combined in alumina. The separation is made by passing an electric current through a solution of alumina in molten cryolite. Smelting is carried out in rectangular steel furnaces, or "pots", lined with carbon. Electricity is introduced into the cryolite-alumina bath of each pot through anodes—a set of carbon blocks suspended from overhead. The passage of electricity causes metallic aluminium to be deposited at the bottom of the pot (cathode) while the oxygen that was part of the alumina combines with the carbon anodes and is released as carbon dioxide gas. Smelting is a continuous process. Periodically, molten aluminium is siphoned from the bottom of the pot and cast into ingot or charged into holding furnaces. As the alumina content in the cryolite is reduced, more alumina is added. Smelting takes place in rows of many cells, connected in series, called a potline.

The Point Henry complex includes complete aluminium semi-fabricating operations. From the smelter, aluminium is transferred in a molten state to the re-melt and casting plant, where it is cast into appropriate ingot forms according to alloys and end usage. Ingots are cast in sizes from 10 lb. to 700 lb. for re-melting and in forms up to several thousand pounds for further fabrication. Alloying of aluminium is carried out in the re-melt and casting plant. Minute quantities of other metals are added to achieve predetermined characteristics. Alloying adds to the usefulness and versatility of aluminium by giving it a wide combination of mechanical, physical, chemical, and electrical properties. Aluminium ingot is most commonly produced in three forms: (i) rolling ingot for the production of sheet, plate, and foil; (ii) as an extrusion billet; and (iii) foundry ingot, for the production of aluminium castings.

In the rolling operation, a large heated ingot is first passed back and forth through a reversing hot mill and reduced to slab form. This slab is further reduced in thickness in a continuous hot mill. Finally, the metal is given its finish rolling in a cold mill. Aluminium plate is metal which is rolled to one-quarter inch or more in thickness. Sheet is the term for gauges from 0.006 inch to less than one quarter inch. Foil is metal rolled below 0.006 inch. In Victoria, primary rolling operations are currently carried out only at the Point Henry works.

Extrusion is a process used for the production of intricate shapes in a single operation. A heated billet is placed in the enclosed cylinder of a powerful press and is forced by a hydraulically operated ram through a die. The metal takes the contour of openings in the die. Aluminium may be extruded into many useful and decorative forms. In Victoria, extrusion presses are operated at Point Henry and at several other plants in the Melbourne area.

The production of castings from aluminium foundry ingot is a well established industry in Victoria. Three principal methods are widely used to make aluminium castings. These are sand, gravity die, and pressure die. In the sand and gravity die processes, molten aluminium is poured into a mould. In the pressure die process, aluminium is forced into a die under pressure. The sand method is usually used for small production runs and for large or intricate castings. Die casting, which gives a high degree of accuracy, is preferred for large production runs.

Properties and Markets

Aluminium has certain advantages which makes it adaptable to a wide range of industrial uses. It is light and has a high strength-to-weight ratio ; it can be alloyed to achieve tensile strengths higher than 80,000 lb. per sq. in. ; and it is highly resistant to corrosion and needs no protection in most ordinary environments. Aluminium readily conducts electricity and heat and also reflects both light and heat efficiently. Easy to work, it can be fabricated and joined by all common processes. Its non-magnetic characteristic reduces electrical losses and disturbances in applications such as cable shielding and electronic equipment. Non-toxic and odourless, aluminium is widely used in food processing plants, in homes, and for packaging. Aluminium, has a clean appearance, and may be painted, plated, anodized or polished. Further, it has a high scrap value.

The largest current use of aluminium is in building and construction, where it is being applied to the exteriors and interiors of large buildings, homes, factories, and farm buildings. It is also consumed in railway rolling stock and motor bodies. Other prime market areas are in transportation, consumer goods, the electrical industry and packaging.

In the building industry aluminium offers a wide variety of design possibilities, and surface finishing characteristics, and its reflective qualities insulate against both heat and cold. In transportation, it is used to cut dead weight, increase payloads, and thus reduce fuel consumption, and for its strength and low maintenance. Aluminium is used in packaging in a wide range of consumer goods.

Conclusion

As an employer of capital and labour, the industry has affected the growth of associated manufacturing, supply, and service industries. It has also contributed to the balance of payments on current account through the substitution of locally manufactured metal for imported aluminium and through the development of export trade. In the two years 1964–65, more than 17,000 tons of primary aluminium smelted in Victoria were exported. Semi-fabricated products from Point Henry also, are being exported. In addition, a number of manufacturers are now exporting finished products fabricated from Victorian aluminium.

History of Manufacturing, 1961

Motor Vehicle Industry, 1962

Chemical Industry, 1963

Petrochemical Industry, 1964

Glass Industry, 1965

Agricultural Machinery Industry, 1966

Details of Industries

The industrial and heavy chemical industry expanded considerably during the five years period 1960–61 to 1964–65 as the particulars below indicate :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Particulars	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
Number of Factories	83	84	87	92	91
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,188	3,703	4,034	4,377	4,763
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	8,388	10,374	11,556	13,484	15,536
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,582	4,312	4,980	6,273	6,891
Value of Materials Used \$'000	20,878	31,070	39,908	49,501	58,650
Value of Production \$'000	21,768	28,906	37,150	45,248	51,166
Value of Output \$'000	44,228	64,288	82,038	101,021	116,707
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	11,740	19,742	18,882	18,946	20,492
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	19,246	64,584	62,076	59,404	59,430
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	26,130	61,527	62,861	71,726	77,722

Particulars of another major industry included in Class III.—Chemicals, &c., namely, those of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparation industry, are given below :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	56	63	70	69	70
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,002	3,066	3,225	3,157	3,437
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	6,236	6,590	7,354	6,801	7,975
Value of Power, Fuel, &c. Used \$'000	1,232	1,112	1,340	568	670
Value of Materials Used \$'000	14,672	15,516	19,646	18,000	20,720
Value of Production .. \$'000	15,108	16,598	19,516	21,175	22,097
Value of Output .. \$'000	31,012	33,226	40,502	39,742	43,488
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	11,656	13,342	15,452	15,635	16,200
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,660	6,248	7,414	7,550	7,668
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	10,522	11,375	13,293	11,111	11,928

Production in this sub-class of industry includes proprietary medicines, cosmetics, creams and lotions, hair preparations, &c.

Refining of petroleum, the major activity carried on in the mineral oil industry, has become most important in Victoria. Details of the industry for years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—MINERAL OILS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	19	20	20	20	20
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,397	1,341	1,274	1,222	1,375
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	4,110	4,088	3,986	4,158	4,847
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	6,460	5,512	5,466	5,435	6,263
Value of Materials Used \$'000	99,264	101,178	111,780	106,093	103,493
Value of Production .. \$'000	32,500	31,364	39,876	34,576	38,538
Value of Output .. \$'000	138,224	138,054	157,122	146,104	148,294
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	10,712	10,232	9,694	8,978	8,350
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	58,948	55,764	55,172	54,786	48,922
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	48,130	48,241	44,176	46,065	46,165

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 1,375 persons were employed in 1964-65 and the horse-power of engines used totalled 46,165.

Outstanding expansion has taken place in Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances, &c., 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 war requirements. Victoria now produces a very wide range of goods including motor vehicles, construction and earth-moving equipment, precision instruments, aircraft, &c., and many other types of manufactures, the production of which was not attempted in earlier years.

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 IV : INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, AND CONVEYANCES : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1964-65

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)						
Foundries .. (Ferrous) ..	89	2,514	7,212	962	6,011	12,236	19,208	4,223	2,518	9,637
Plant, Equipment and Machinery, &c. ..	1,052	32,524	90,053	3,576	147,242	150,519	301,338	74,958	45,023	114,216
Other Engineering ..	922	12,338	31,664	1,343	43,954	52,354	97,651	27,612	17,902	49,016
Electrical Machinery, Cables, and Apparatus ..	434	19,635	47,663	2,525	102,129	80,022	184,676	41,101	23,844	47,438
Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock ..	22	6,664	16,181	431	12,518	21,582	34,531	6,827	3,074	24,040
Motor Vehicle Construction and Assembly ..	16	16,247	47,957	4,109	81,588	71,962	157,660	57,616	49,169	76,627
Motor Repairs ..	2,698	19,534	38,349	1,253	41,495	60,521	103,269	63,016	9,547	20,984
Motor Bodies ..	621	9,229	22,679	1,089	32,402	30,725	64,215	29,489	22,119	23,083
Motor Accessories ..	110	9,801	23,869	1,461	42,697	36,765	80,923	17,090	18,654	33,142
Aircraft ..	25	8,565	26,335	754	19,593	29,848	50,195	14,111	9,296	19,819
Agricultural Machines and Implements ..	162	7,901	21,800	1,345	29,516	28,909	59,770	12,196	8,760	22,540
Non-ferrous Metals—Founding, Casting, &c. ..	170	4,495	11,119	874	24,200	21,388	46,462	9,830	5,781	14,897
Sheet Metal Working—Pressing and Stamping ..	449	11,468	28,083	1,535	70,647	51,595	123,777	27,115	17,071	34,488
Wire and Wire Working (Including Nails) ..	83	2,960	7,498	572	33,436	15,971	49,980	8,435	6,213	11,360
Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus ..	91	3,607	8,401	196	18,798	12,052	31,045	6,102	2,887	2,080
Other Sub-classes ..	388	16,214	43,239	8,193	100,242	70,719	179,154	43,022	80,474	149,989
Total, Class IV.	7,332	183,696	472,302	30,218	806,468	747,168	1,583,854	442,743	322,332	653,356

Further particulars of certain of the industries listed in the table above are given on pages 421 to 423.

The table which follows combines particulars for two sub-classes of manufacture : Electrical Machinery, Cables, &c., and Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus, respectively :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, CABLES, AND APPARATUS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	457	461	484	507	525
Number of Persons Employed ..	18,531	17,950	19,699	20,816	23,242
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	38,766	38,456	41,588	46,748	56,064
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used \$'000	1,952	1,944	2,256	2,408	2,721
Value of Materials Used \$'000	81,744	84,916	88,824	96,508	120,927
Value of Production .. \$'000	60,826	63,780	68,216	76,724	92,074
Value of Output \$'000	144,522	150,640	159,296	175,640	215,721
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	32,414	34,056	37,992	40,636	47,203
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	20,422	21,226	23,456	23,944	26,731
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	40,337	42,892	45,150	44,485	49,518

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

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	22	22	22	22	22
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,989	7,206	7,035	6,846	6,664
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,022	14,650	14,232	14,568	16,181
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used \$'000	440	412	428	428	431
Value of Materials Used \$'000	12,500	11,996	12,020	12,426	12,518
Value of Production .. \$'000	18,954	18,948	18,428	18,820	21,582
Value of Output .. \$'000	31,894	31,356	30,876	31,674	34,531
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	4,702	6,892	7,006	6,776	6,827
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	2,930	3,148	3,188	3,154	3,074
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	24,369	23,964	24,006	24,365	24,040

The work performed in this sub-class of industry was for the most part in 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

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	3,044	3,200	3,282	3,314	3,445
Number of Persons Employed ..	46,041	43,157	48,771	51,668	54,811
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	96,638	90,276	107,552	118,768	133,054
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	5,446	5,360	6,480	7,196	7,912
Value of Materials Used \$'000	131,904	124,732	155,980	179,376	198,182
Value of Production .. \$'000	152,574	144,652	168,790	188,404	199,973
Value of Output .. \$'000	289,924	274,744	331,250	374,976	406,067
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	98,960	118,758	133,916	145,780	167,211
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	64,546	68,984	85,296	87,318	99,489
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	101,655	106,423	131,392	136,439	153,836

The relative importance of each sub-class of the motor vehicle industry is shown on page 420.

Agricultural Machinery and Implements are the subject of the next table:—

VICTORIA—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	117	125	130	141	162
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,749	5,569	5,668	6,961	7,901
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	12,212	11,812	13,484	18,740	21,800
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	904	946	1,004	1,198	1,345
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,636	21,472	21,618	28,514	29,516
Value of Production .. \$'000	17,212	17,108	19,092	25,046	28,909
Value of Output .. \$'000	37,752	39,526	41,714	54,758	59,770
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	7,108	9,430	9,342	10,780	12,196
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,114	6,186	6,604	7,622	8,760
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	19,891	20,199	20,803	22,705	22,540

Particulars relating to founding and casting of non-ferrous metals are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—NON-FERROUS METALS : FOUNDED, CASTING, ETC.

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	182	168	163	160	170
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,056	3,595	3,823	4,154	4,495
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	8,552	7,740	8,294	9,574	11,119
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	620	580	674	748	874
Value of Materials Used \$'000	14,632	12,998	16,968	19,438	24,200
Value of Production .. \$'000	14,168	13,462	15,078	17,584	21,388
Value of Output .. \$'000	29,420	27,040	32,720	37,770	46,462
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,606	7,452	8,146	8,478	9,830
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	4,568	4,796	5,100	5,584	5,781
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	12,474	11,948	12,592	14,401	14,897

Articles produced in this industry include steam, gas and water fittings, aluminium window frames, slide fasteners, and furniture fittings, &c.

Sheet metal working and allied manufacturing activities are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—SHEET METAL WORKING, PRESSING, AND STAMPING

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	430	436	430	435	449
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,757	10,532	10,754	11,122	11,468
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	22,704	22,456	23,940	25,344	28,083
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,158	1,240	1,306	1,378	1,535
Value of Materials Used \$'000	52,214	55,470	58,360	60,710	70,647
Value of Production .. \$'000	40,336	41,882	47,174	47,848	51,595
Value of Output .. \$'000	93,708	98,592	106,840	109,936	123,777
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	21,334	22,748	23,754	24,796	27,115
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,102	15,116	15,620	17,402	17,071
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	30,305	30,850	32,647	33,761	34,488

Packers' cans, canisters and containers, building fittings, namely, baths, sinks, hot water services, and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment are amongst the items produced in this sub-class of industry.

Wool carding, spinning, and weaving is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—WOOL CARDING, SPINNING, AND WEAVING

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	82	79	78	78	78
Number of Persons Employed ..	10,985	10,441	10,816	10,183	9,934
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,128	17,924	19,290	18,253	19,473
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,554	1,538	1,590	1,500	1,561
Value of Materials Used \$'000	44,106	47,568	56,660	59,175	56,729
Value of Production .. \$'000	27,130	25,862	29,050	28,212	26,657
Value of Output .. \$'000	72,790	74,968	87,300	88,887	84,948
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	13,256	12,820	14,030	13,799	14,186
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	12,992	13,604	14,624	13,943	14,608
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	39,724	40,236	40,724	40,271	37,781

Victorian woollen mills are responsible for more than half the total Australian woollen mill production. The full range of activities in these factories is covered from the scouring of greasy wool to the weaving of cloth.

Particulars of the hosiery, &c., industry for the five years to 1964-65 are given below :—

VICTORIA—HOSIERY AND OTHER KNITTED GOODS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	476	462	450	441	444
Number of Persons Employed ..	17,238	16,486	17,803	18,412	18,947
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	26,542	26,284	29,666	31,262	34,576
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,162	1,154	1,194	1,268	1,359
Value of Materials Used \$'000	57,426	58,754	66,102	71,702	78,790
Value of Production .. \$'000	48,968	51,268	54,426	58,745	63,789
Value of Output .. \$'000	107,556	111,176	121,722	131,715	143,938
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	21,754	22,538	23,686	24,575	26,664
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,500	15,654	17,134	18,739	20,073
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	16,185	17,003	17,201	17,670	18,868

Factories in Victoria contribute more than two-thirds of the total production of knitted goods in Australia. Amongst the more important articles produced are socks and stockings, knitted underwear, cardigans, and pullovers.

Information in the next table deals with industries associated with the manufacture of clothing, except waterproof clothing, knitted goods, and boots and shoes. The figures shown represent for each of the past five years 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

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	1,379	1,308	1,317	1,308	1,275
Number of Persons Employed ..	28,012	27,089	28,674	28,796	29,250
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	39,718	39,278	42,750	44,527	48,364
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	792	778	828	868	907
Value of Materials Used \$'000	62,578	61,882	67,200	70,963	76,105
Value of Production .. \$'000	63,164	64,214	69,310	73,746	78,809
Value of Output .. \$'000	126,534	126,874	137,338	145,577	155,822
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	29,084	30,106	32,082	34,185	36,267
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	5,658	5,742	6,090	6,677	7,208
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,560	10,794	11,171	11,583	12,256

In the following table the industries combined in the preceding table are shown in detail for 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—CLOTHING (DRESS), EXCLUDING WATERPROOF CLOTHING, KNITTED GOODS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1964-65**

Particulars	Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	Dress-making	Millinery, Hats and Caps	Shirts, Under-clothing	Foundation Garments	Handkerchiefs, Ties, and Gloves	Total
Number of Factories	526	501	56	132	32	28	1,275
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,061	9,170	810	5,723	2,032	454	29,250
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	19,061	14,983	1,306	9,097	3,209	708	48,364
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	376	269	41	149	59	13	907
Value of Materials Used \$'000	31,508	20,608	1,522	15,631	4,965	1,871	76,105
Value of Production .. \$'000	30,918	24,113	2,183	15,439	4,893	1,263	78,809
Value of Output .. \$'000	62,802	44,990	3,746	31,219	9,917	3,148	155,822
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	13,258	12,355	1,756	5,036	3,071	791	36,267
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	2,851	1,925	146	1,349	852	85	7,208
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	4,231	3,556	269	2,917	1,087	196	12,256

In the above table, tailoring and ready-made clothing, and dressmaking together represented 80·5 per cent. of the factories, 69·2 per cent. of employment, and 63·5 per cent. of the horse-power in use ; shirts and underclothing contributed 10·4 per cent., 19·6 per cent., and 23·8 per cent. respectively.

Manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) is the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—BOOTS AND SHOES (NOT RUBBER)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	205	201	198	193	199
Number of Persons Employed ..	11,569	11,510	11,907	12,145	12,038
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	19,002	19,388	20,630	21,250	22,782
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	366	380	384	410	444
Value of Materials Used \$'000	35,992	36,618	37,312	37,974	38,732
Value of Production .. \$'000	30,860	31,888	32,830	34,322	35,466
Value of Output .. \$'000	67,218	68,886	70,526	72,706	74,641
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,874	7,680	8,188	9,869	9,858
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	7,162	7,158	7,446	8,335	9,595
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	7,338	7,624	7,811	7,852	7,950

A feature of this industry is the large proportion of females employed. Numbering 6,958, they represented 57·8 per cent. of the total number of persons employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes (not rubber) in 1964-65.

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 IX. —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, condensary 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 IX. : FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO :
INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1964-65**

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					
Flour Milling ..	25	1,366	3,409	627	43,214	8,548	52,389	5,978	4,208	20,642
Cereal Foods and Starch ..	23	1,254	2,682	486	11,320	6,019	17,825	2,974	3,918	9,417
Bakeries ..	1,035	6,420	11,681	1,688	32,236	23,700	57,624	21,845	10,838	11,707
Biscuits ..	23	2,236	4,510	447	9,919	7,279	17,645	4,530	2,420	4,558
Confectionery ..	70	3,464	6,797	653	20,172	12,126	32,951	7,562	8,214	17,042
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	34	5,187	12,835	1,324	52,826	30,942	85,092	19,235	18,646	23,628
Butter Factories ..	84	3,163	8,161	2,122	91,154	20,761	114,037	9,842	13,836	30,649
Cheese Factories ..	20	1,005	2,754	342	26,436	8,469	35,248	5,596	3,906	5,785
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories ..	16	1,656	4,181	1,105	33,319	9,723	44,146	3,764	4,822	11,861
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	60	1,325	2,803	251	11,246	6,528	18,025	6,319	2,596	5,426
Ice and Refrigeration ..	112	1,515	3,817	1,305	1,040	7,189	9,534	10,409	5,084	29,029
Aerated Waters, Cordials, &c. ..	90	1,078	2,139	207	7,306	7,275	14,788	4,743	3,430	3,280
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff ..	6	2,371	5,414	298	46,432	31,958	78,689	5,826	7,372	6,384
Other Sub-classes ..	346	10,009	23,377	3,764	126,921	59,018	189,702	40,414	37,333	64,920
Total, Class IX.	1,944	42,049	94,560	14,619	513,541	239,535	767,695	149,037	126,623	244,328

Bakeries which make bread, pastry, and cakes, &c., are the subject of the table which follows :—

VICTORIA—BAKERIES (INCLUDING CAKES AND PASTRY)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	1,118	1,117	1,096	1,056	1,035
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,989	6,080	6,271	6,336	6,420
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	8,966	9,478	9,946	10,684	11,681
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,570	1,532	1,580	1,622	1,688
Value of Materials Used \$'000	26,872	28,210	28,612	29,842	32,236
Value of Production .. \$'000	19,396	20,606	21,494	22,004	23,700
Value of Output .. \$'000	47,838	50,348	51,686	53,468	57,624
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	16,646	18,106	19,252	20,872	21,845
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	9,682	10,098	11,212	10,776	10,838
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	11,928	9,969	10,727	10,936	11,707

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**

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	55	55	54	54	52
Number of Persons Employed ..	4,755	5,314	5,142	5,642	5,707
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,314	10,980	11,452	12,654	13,939
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,004	1,138	1,142	1,298	1,447
Value of Materials Used \$'000	42,354	49,014	47,200	52,023	57,321
Value of Production .. \$'000	20,538	27,534	28,668	32,459	34,153
Value of Output .. \$'000	63,896	77,686	77,010	85,780	92,921
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	16,010	18,280	19,080	20,121	20,860
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	12,598	14,006	15,256	18,442	19,501
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	21,466	22,197	23,454	25,120	25,470

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 influence greatly the number of persons employed and the quantity of goods produced.

Three sub-classes of industry, namely, butter, cheese, condensed and processed milk have been combined in the figures shown below. Details of these factories, classified according to predominant activity, are shown on page 426. 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

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	130	127	126	123	120
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,581	5,681	5,692	5,788	5,824
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	12,212	13,026	13,306	14,292	15,096
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used \$'000	3,080	3,134	3,252	3,318	3,569
Value of Materials Used \$'000	112,350	114,698	118,754	132,448	150,909
Value of Production .. \$'000	26,554	28,268	30,368	33,412	38,953
Value of Output .. \$'000	141,984	146,100	152,374	169,178	193,431
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	15,318	16,366	16,792	17,026	19,202
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	18,008	19,562	20,246	21,822	22,564
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	44,895	45,501	46,438	48,570	48,295

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 comparatively small amount of butter and cheese made on farms. Further reference to the Dairying Industry will be found on pages 342 to 345.

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.

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	1,814	1,758	1,760	1,761	1,759
Number of Persons Employed ..	19,218	17,979	18,311	18,177	18,270
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	36,868	35,444	37,098	37,755	40,524
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,678	1,576	1,638	1,722	1,764
Value of Materials Used \$'000	72,918	70,110	71,892	77,043	82,864
Value of Production .. \$'000	61,212	57,844	61,360	65,160	70,710
Value of Output .. \$'000	135,808	129,530	134,890	143,925	155,339
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	30,078	30,594	32,338	34,592	38,429
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	13,132	12,912	13,196	12,974	13,441
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	138,805	132,480	133,963	136,824	130,483

The following table shows the particulars of the individual industries combined in the preceding table for 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—SAWMILLS, WOODWORKING, FURNITURE,
ETC. : INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1964-65**

Particulars	Sawmills	Joinery	Boxes and Cases	Wood Turning and Wood Carving	Furni- ture Making, &c.	Total
Number of Factories	441	693	60	89	476	1,759
Number of Persons Employed	5,898	6,245	608	779	4,740	18,270
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$'000	13,261	14,301	1,244	1,647	10,071	40,524
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,031	367	41	64	261	1,764
Value of Materials Used .. \$'000	33,535	25,523	2,133	2,656	19,017	82,864
Value of Production \$'000	25,723	22,606	2,131	2,837	17,413	70,710
Value of Output \$'000	60,289	48,496	4,305	5,558	36,691	155,339
Value of Land and Buildings .. \$'000	10,523	13,557	1,183	1,633	11,533	38,429
Value of Plant and Machinery .. \$'000	6,834	3,793	249	529	2,036	13,441
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use H.P.	78,195	29,352	5,710	4,868	12,358	130,483

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, &c.

The newspaper and periodicals industry is the subject of the following table :—

VICTORIA—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	128	128	123	122	123
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,765	3,765	3,717	3,796	4,175
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	9,304	9,126	9,532	9,991	10,965
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	318	322	342	371	392
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,344	18,288	18,540	19,425	20,607
Value of Production .. \$'000	15,312	16,272	16,058	16,343	18,163
Value of Output .. \$'000	34,974	34,882	34,940	36,139	39,161
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	6,248	6,544	6,834	6,916	6,769
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	6,244	7,290	8,248	9,134	9,273
Horse-power of Engines Or- dinarily in Use .. H.P.	12,018	12,152	12,331	12,550	13,151

Some "job" printing is included in this industry, but where newspapers, periodicals, &c., 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)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	581	600	618	659	683
Number of Persons Employed ..	9,034	9,452	9,719	10,857	10,733
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	18,756	19,864	21,302	23,024	25,582
Value of Power, Fuel, &c. Used \$'000	600	620	714	780	891
Value of Materials Used \$'000	24,966	23,860	27,402	29,904	32,967
Value of Production .. \$'000	33,508	36,434	38,862	41,936	47,021
Value of Output .. \$'000	59,074	60,914	66,978	72,620	80,879
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	17,874	20,048	20,640	23,009	25,148
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	14,768	15,468	16,574	17,577	19,405
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	15,289	15,810	16,551	17,556	18,388

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

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	62	60	60	66	65
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,029	3,056	3,363	3,562	3,527
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	5,752	6,236	6,906	7,737	8,473
Value of Power, Fuel &c., Used \$'000	234	272	294	338	350
Value of Materials Used \$'000	19,628	21,320	24,324	26,633	27,867
Value of Production .. \$'000	13,004	13,748	14,840	16,944	18,003
Value of Output .. \$'000	32,866	35,340	39,458	43,915	46,220
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	7,660	7,622	8,614	9,461	11,422
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	5,688	5,848	7,134	7,924	8,500
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	6,329	6,602	6,980	7,535	7,760

The following table gives particulars of rubber goods manufacture:—

VICTORIA—RUBBER GOODS (INCLUDING TYRES MADE)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	49	48	51	52	50
Number of Persons Employed ..	6,632	6,193	6,958	7,614	7,697
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	14,636	13,758	16,474	18,397	21,001
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	2,304	2,212	2,554	2,726	2,734
Value of Materials Used \$'000	39,754	34,176	38,744	42,507	46,674
Value of Production .. \$'000	27,332	27,278	32,316	33,383	32,818
Value of Output .. \$'000	69,390	63,666	73,614	78,616	82,225
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	10,114	10,330	10,904	15,246	15,360
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	13,352	13,878	14,510	14,445	14,542
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	61,676	63,656	67,468	73,487	78,083

Tyres and tubes, shoes, soles and heels, hose, toys, belting, sponge and foam rubber are amongst the wide range of articles produced in the above-mentioned industry.

Plastic moulding and products are the subject of the next table :—

VICTORIA—PLASTIC MOULDING AND PRODUCTS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	157	165	168	175	178
Number of Persons Employed ..	5,754	5,415	6,018	6,384	7,059
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	11,780	11,022	13,042	14,658	17,763
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	964	974	1,144	1,298	1,568
Value of Materials Used \$'000	28,772	27,556	32,560	35,648	42,127
Value of Production .. \$'000	22,596	21,802	26,548	31,434	35,921
Value of Output .. \$'000	52,332	50,332	60,252	68,380	79,615
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	9,810	10,938	11,940	13,171	14,859
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	10,794	11,290	13,782	15,587	16,961
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	24,070	25,277	31,918	32,581	36,778

Introduced as a new sub-class 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, &c.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of electricity generating stations :—

VICTORIA—ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	41	41	35	29	29
Number of Persons Employed ..	3,476	3,541	3,379	3,356	3,674
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	8,522	9,582	9,482	10,180	11,808
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	24,824	23,806	21,328	24,410	25,345
Value of Materials Used \$'000	1,634	1,534	1,484	1,779	2,032
Value of Production .. \$'000	38,584	36,926	42,514	44,905	54,902
Value of Output .. \$'000	65,042	62,266	65,326	71,094	82,280
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	46,672	47,626	45,682	44,848	48,079
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	167,938	185,426	184,798	178,450	203,249
Total Installed Horse-power of Engines Used to Drive Generators* .. '000 H.P.	2,090	2,243	2,221	2,213	2,521

* 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, &c. 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 supplies practically all of the electricity generated.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

Powers

By the Electricity Commissioners Act 1918 and subsequent amending Acts, this authority—known since 1921 as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—is vested with power to erect, own, and operate power stations and other electrical plant and installations; supply electricity retail to individual consumers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution; acquire and operate electricity undertakings, develop, own and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting works; and develop the State's hydro-electric resources.

The Commission is the controlling authority for all electricity undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for registering electrical contractors, licensing electrical mechanics, controlling installation methods and material, and testing and approving electrical equipment and appliances.

Operation

The Commission's supply system serves about 98 per cent. of Victoria's population. Electrification of the State will be virtually complete by 1971. Sources of power at 30th June, 1965, totalled 2,288 megawatts, including Victoria's entitlement to Snowy hydro-electric power. Production exceeded 9,600 million kilowatt-hours, nearly two-thirds being generated in steam stations on the Latrobe Valley brown coal fields. Hydro-electric output supplemented steam power.

Output of brown coal in the Commission's open cuts in the Latrobe Valley totalled 19 mill. tons in 1964-65, and is increasing. Production of brown coal briquettes for domestic and industrial use, gas making, and electricity generation in metropolitan and provincial thermal stations totalled 1,893,000 tons in 1964-65.

Extra-high Voltage Transmission

The increasing difficulty of obtaining easements for transmission lines, particularly in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, has caused the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to examine its long-term proposals for the transmission of power to, and around, the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The present main transmission system comprising steel tower lines operating at 220,000 volts was initiated in 1955-56 with lines from the Latrobe Valley and Kiewa to Melbourne. The normal economic rating of a 220,000 volt line is about 250 megawatts and double circuit construction has been used extensively, giving a resultant rating of 500 megawatts for each tower line.

The long-term forecast of load growth indicates that the present system maximum demand of some 2,000 megawatts will rise to about 25,000 megawatts by 1995. Since approximately 80 per cent. of the State load is centred in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, there will be considerable problems in the transmission of power between the Latrobe Valley and Melbourne. If 220,000 volt transmission were to be used to transmit this amount of power, then a total of 34 double circuit tower lines would be required, which, apart from being uneconomic, would present great difficulties in the provision of the necessary easements. Accordingly, a study was carried out to determine the optimum voltage for future transmission, the study taking into account both economics and the problems of land acquisition.

This investigation has shown that it is necessary to go to a higher transmission voltage, and 500,000 volts has been selected as the optimum, such a voltage giving a normal economic loading of about 1,500 megawatts per line and requiring a total of only ten additional lines for the transmission of the additional power from the Latrobe Valley by 1995. For interconnectors around Melbourne, an overload rating of over 3,000 megawatts can be assigned to a single short 500,000 volt line, and this materially assists in the reduction of easement requirements.

Although there are many benefits of extra high voltage transmission, its application produces many design problems which are not experienced at the lower voltages. It is not possible to scale up the designs from those for 220,000 and 330,000 volts and, whereas at the lower voltages a somewhat conservative approach does not result in significant penalties in higher costs, this no longer applies at 500,000 volts. Thus very detailed and comprehensive studies into all technical aspects are required to produce economic designs.

Previously, lightning has been one of the greatest hazards for transmission lines but, in the extra high voltage field, transient voltages generated by switching operations on the system determine the design of the towers and the insulation. This requires complex calculations and investigations into the performance of the proposed system at its various stages of development, and a scale model of the proposed system for Victoria was used to observe the transient and dynamic voltages which would be generated at different points in the network.

A further factor which had to be taken into account in the designs has been the pollution of insulators by flue gases from power stations burning salty brown coals, particularly those from the Morwell open cut. Pollution of the insulators on the transmission lines has resulted in reduction of insulation strength during foggy or humid conditions, and has given rise to flashovers on the 132,000 and 220,000 volt lines in the Latrobe Valley. To resolve this problem for the 500,000 volt designs, insulators were artificially contaminated and subjected to service voltage in a fog chamber to study the effect of increased creepage distances, number of discs, profile of the insulator, and orientation within the tower. Much valuable data has been obtained which will be used to determine the insulation requirements for lines and stations in the polluted zones.

Great care has to be taken in the design of the line, its insulators and the fittings to limit the generation of noise at radio frequencies to a tolerable level because of possible effects in remote areas where station signal strengths are low. This problem is accentuated as higher voltages are used for transmission and special profiles are required to keep emission to a minimum. A bundle of four conductors per phase will be used on the 500,000 volt lines, and this will ensure an inherently lower level of noise than single, twin, or triple conductor arrangements. In addition, a survey has been made of signal strengths along the line routes to ascertain the number of radio stations which can be received with a satisfactory signal to noise ratio.

There are many problems associated with extra high voltage transmission which have to be solved before satisfactory performance can be obtained, but the benefits to be gained in reduced costs of transmission of large blocks of power justify the entry of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria into the 500,000 volt field.

Further References, 1961-1966

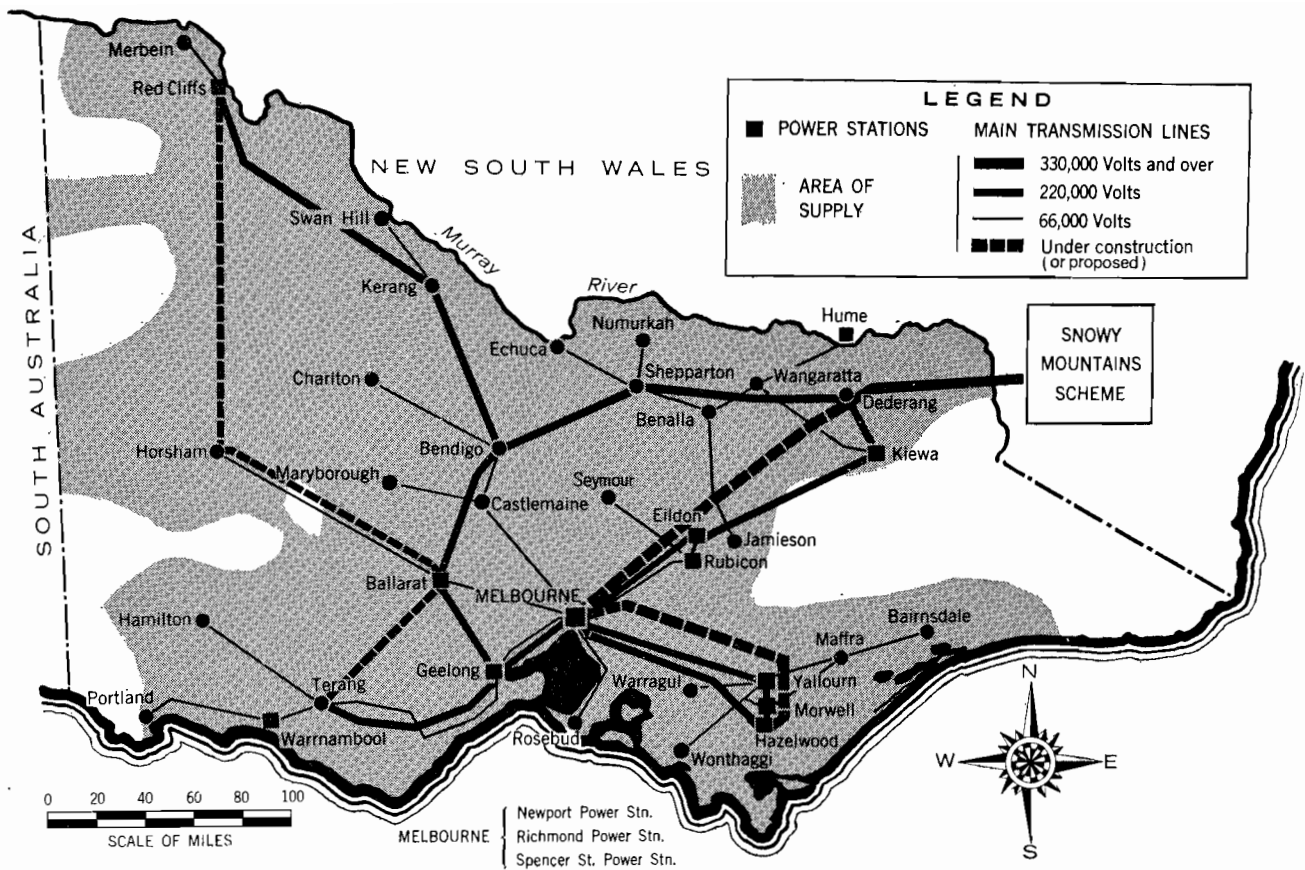


Figure 14.—Map of Victoria's main power transmission system as at August, 1966.
C.6200/65.—15

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 SOURCE OF POWER, 1964–65

Source	Source T = Thermal* H = Hydro	Production Million kWh.
State Electricity Commission—		
Own Generation—		
Yallourn Power Station and Briquette Factory	T	4,430
Morwell Power Station	T	1,056
Hazelwood Power Station	T	736
Newport Power Station	T	857
Spencer-street Power Station (M.C.C.†)	T	255
Richmond Power Station	T	43
Provincial Thermal Power Stations ..	T	62
Total S.E.C. Thermal Generation ..	T	7,439
Eildon—Rubicon	H	410
Kiewa	H	399
Cairn Curran	H	6
Total S.E.C. Hydro Generation ..	H	815
Net Purchases	T and H	1,383
Total	T and H	9,636
Other Public Supply	T	32
Total Public Supply	T and H	9,668
Electricity Generated in Factories‡	T	348
Cumulative Total	T and H	10,016

* Includes Internal Combustion.

† Melbourne City Council.

‡ Excluding S.E.C. Briquette Factory.

In the next table particulars relating to gas works are shown :—

VICTORIA—GAS WORKS

Particulars	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63	1963–64	1964–65
Number of Factories	25	26	27	27	30
Number of Persons Employed ..	1,470	1,459	1,414	1,379	1,347
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	3,792	3,830	3,894	3,834	3,868
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	1,048	1,122	1,182	1,296	1,279
Value of Materials Used \$'000	10,646	9,750	8,702	8,733	8,506
Value of Production .. \$'000	8,326	9,498	13,402	14,407	16,328
Value of Output .. \$'000	20,020	20,370	23,286	24,436	26,114
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	7,938	8,384	8,428	8,782	9,422
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	27,260	28,350	27,336	28,170	30,053
Horse-power of Engines Ordinarily in Use .. H.P.	17,856	21,826	26,955	26,291	25,916

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, &c.

The following is a brief review of the activities of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

Formation

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 of the two companies were exchanged for fully paid up preference shares in the Gas and Fuel Corporation. The State Government of Victoria invested \$8m which were held as ordinary shares in the Corporation. Three directors were appointed by the preference shareholders and the Chairman and three other directors were appointed by the Government. Capital requirements for expansion were to be raised by means of loans on which the Government guaranteed the interest payments and loan redemptions.

Reasons for Formation

The main reason for the formation of the Corporation was to provide finance to make possible the use of the vast resources of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley for towns gas production. It was considered essential, to change from the conventional method of producing gas from black coal, imported from New South Wales, to the new and revolutionary method of high pressure gasification of brown coal. The Lurgi High Pressure Gasification Plant was erected between 1951 and 1956 on the brown coal field at Morwell and came into operation in the spring of 1956. It was officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on 5th December of that year. This plant was connected to the metropolitan reticulation by a 103-mile 18-in. welded steel pipeline.

Trends in Gas Production

Although the Corporation was initially formed to facilitate the production of gas from brown coal, changes in raw material availability and parallel development of new gas making processes have led to considerable diversification in methods of gas production over the years. The Corporation has introduced new gasification processes making use of new feedstocks to achieve minimum production costs. The establishment of a major petroleum refining industry in Australia in the 1950's, with consequent availability of low cost residual refinery products, led to a major shift in raw materials used.

Trends in gas production and the growth which has taken place in the Corporation's business are reflected in the gas issue statistics set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GAS AND FUEL CORPORATION : GAS ISSUES

Gas	1954-55		1959-60		1964-65	
	Mill. Therms	Percentage	Mill. Therms	Percentage	Mill. Therms	Percentage
Lurgi Gas (Brown Coal) . .	..	..	20·4	27·5	26·9	29·1
Petroleum Products ..	0·8	1·5	20·9	28·2	25·1	27·1
Oil Gas	0·2	0·4	..	..	26·9	29·1
Water Gas	17·6	32·1	8·0	10·8	3·1	3·3
Black Coal Gas ..	36·1	66·0	24·8	33·5	10·6	11·4
Total Gas Issued ..	54·7	100·0	74·1	100·0	92·6	100·0

Distribution

The Corporation's distribution system now covers a large proportion of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Gas is also supplied in a number of country towns throughout the State. At 30th June, 1965, the Corporation was supplying gas to some 399,380 consumers through 4,041 miles of main, covering an area of supply of approximately 216 square miles. Over the last ten years some 81,000 new consumers have been added and distribution mains have been extended by approximately 1,500 miles.

Lurgi Gas

In 1964-65 annual output of the Morwell Lurgi pressure gasification plant was 26·9 mill. therms and in spite of increased towns gas production from petroleum products at other gas works it is anticipated that production at Morwell will be maintained at 27 to 30 mill. therms per annum until tapered off on account of natural gas.

Black Coal Gas and Water Gas

Prior to 1956, Melbourne's gas requirements were met by carbonization of New South Wales black coal in conventional vertical retorts and production of water gas from part of the by-product coke. Over the years, black coal gas has been progressively replaced by brown coal gas, refinery tail gases, and oil gas, and today represents a relatively small proportion of the total output. A large construction programme implemented at the Corporation's West Melbourne works, which was formerly the principal black coal carbonization works in the State, changed the works into a major establishment converting petroleum products into town gas.

Petroleum Products Gases (Excluding Oil Gas)

The construction of refineries in Victoria in the early 1950's led to by-product tail gases becoming available. The gas industry treats and blends these gases and produces a standard towns gas from tail gases which would otherwise be of very limited value. Refinery tail gases and Liquid Petroleum Gas first contributed to the Corporation's gas issue in June, 1955. Today they represent some 29 per cent. of the total output.

Oil Gas

The availability of low priced residual fuel oils in Europe in the 1950's led to the development of an entirely new series of processes which would allow their economic conversion to towns gas. The Corporation has adopted one of these processes, the Onia-Gegi cyclic catalytic oil gasification process, to produce gas from locally available residual oils. Since 1960, four Onia-Gegi units, each capable of producing 5 mill. cubic feet per day of standard towns gas from heavy fuel oil, have been built at the Corporation's West Melbourne works. Oil gas has thus become one of the major components in today's blend.

Natural Gas

In 1965, a major gas field was discovered in the offshore portion of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria. The Corporation has negotiated to purchase this gas for the Victorian market. The development of a full natural gas service in Melbourne will require substantial reserves. The Corporation follows with interest petroleum exploration activities from which natural gas could possibly be supplied to Victoria. Arrangements are being made to procure adequate supplies to meet the needs of industrial, commercial, and domestic gas consumers in this State.

Tariffs

In line with its policy of providing gas to the public at the lowest possible price, the Corporation has now introduced a system of uniform tariffs which apply in all its areas of supply throughout the State. A new optional domestic two-part space heating tariff has also been introduced to promote the growth of this market.

Off-peak Tariffs

Significant concessions in gas prices to industry are available under the recently introduced off-peak tariff. Because off-peak loads improve the Gas and Fuel Corporation's load factor, lower rates are possible and a number of major industries have taken advantage of the special tariff.

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	1960-61	1961-62*	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Factories	168	285	306	312	321
Number of Persons Employed ..	30,542	32,290	32,178	32,074	32,672
Salaries and Wages Paid \$'000	67,820	73,826	74,442	79,758	87,213
Value of Power, Fuel, &c., Used \$'000	29,086	28,388	26,088	29,382	30,249
Value of Materials Used \$'000	64,832	65,360	67,004	71,204	66,459
Value of Production .. \$'000	114,050	118,664	130,832	136,458	157,827
Value of Output .. \$'000	207,968	212,412	223,924	237,044	254,535
Value of Land and Buildings \$'000	115,438	122,858	122,326	123,822	128,012
Value of Plant and Machinery \$'000	266,220	287,524	282,504	276,864	304,791

* A special investigation into repair and manufacturing activities carried out by local and semi-governmental authorities resulted in a number of returns being supplied for the first time in 1961-62.

The above table embraces establishments under the control of the Commonwealth Government in Victoria, State Government, and local government authorities. Such activities as railway and tramway workshops, electric power and gas works, dockyards, printing works, and clothing, aircraft, and munitions factories, &c., are included.

In relation to the whole of Victorian factories during 1964-65, Government factories absorbed 7·6 per cent. of employment; expended 8·5 per cent. of salaries and wages; and accumulated 8·1 per cent. of the value of production.

Part 8

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

State Library of Victoria

Introduction

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria.

A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by the Library Council of Victoria, the State Library is the basic research library for Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library was also the recognized repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State many of which are now housed in the new La Trobe Library. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, &c., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

Manuscript Collection in the La Trobe Library

With the opening of the new wing of the State Library in 1965, named in honour of Victoria's first Governor, Charles Joseph La Trobe, the library obtained, for the first time, space specially designed to house its various collections of Australiana.

One of these collections, known as the Manuscript Collection, previously described as the Private Collection, to distinguish it from the Public Records in the Archives Section, contains a wealth of early

original, historical Victorian material which is being continually augmented. Items acquired over the years cover a period extending into the twentieth century, but in the early period until the 1860's the following are particularly worthy of mention.

Although not an original, a copy of the Garrison Orders issued by Lt. Colonel David Collins represents the first printed material issued in Port Phillip. Original manuscript material is represented by Matthew Flinders' *Narrative of an Expedition to Furneaux Islands on the Coast of New South Wales*, dated March, 1798. This valuable manuscript was presented to the Library in 1877 by Flinders' daughter, Mrs. W. Petrie. Batman's Journal of May-June, 1835, in which he records his selection of a site for Melbourne, forms part of a large collection of Batman material. The reminiscences of his rival John Pascoe Fawcner also form part of another large collection covering the career of this pioneer.

The Governor La Trobe Collection is also extensive and includes his Memoranda of Journeys, excursions, and absences from 1839 to 1854. John Helder Wedge, the surveyor for the Port Phillip Association, is represented by his Field book for 1835 and other items, while copies of both the Melbourne and Geelong Batman deeds are also held. The W. F. G. Liardet papers include a large collection of original historical notes, letters, &c., dating back to the foundation of the settlement. Liardet is regarded as the founder of Port Melbourne.

On 29th July, 1853, Lt. Governor La Trobe addressed a circular letter to a number of early settlers requesting information about the occupation of various parts of the colony. These replies were held by La Trobe until 1872 when he forwarded them to the Library. They present a wonderful picture of conditions in this State and are also preserved in the Manuscript Collection. They were published in book form in 1898; but this publication is now out of print. The early missionaries also contribute to the background of Victorian history and the diary of James Dredge runs to several hundred pages, recounting his experiences as a Methodist missionary and Protector of the Aborigines. Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, provides an important item in his Manuscript Journal of his visit to Port Phillip in 1837.

Further References, 1961-1966
Royal Society of Victoria, 1963
Special and Research Libraries, 1964
Regional Libraries, 1965
Book Publishing, 1965
La Trobe Library, 1966

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963 the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to obtain factual information about libraries in Victoria and to make recommendations for their future development.

In August, 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvement and development of libraries, one of which, in particular, was that the State Library of Victoria and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In the following year Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the particular object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria consisting of a President and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provides that the first President of the Council shall be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also states that of the eight other members six shall meet certain qualifications, namely, one shall be a person holding a senior academic office in a University in Victoria; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of education; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one member will represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act and another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members shall be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The Council was duly constituted on the 13th April, 1966, the day of its first meeting. On that day the Trustees of the State Library and the members of the Free Library Service Board went out of office.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966

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 Gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra", Poussin's "Crossing of the Red Sea", Memlinc's "Pieta", notable collections of English 18th Century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

Cultural Centre

The centenary of the Gallery was held in 1961 and the second century of development has begun with the founding of a new Cultural Centre to house the collections. The car park at the base of the Centre has been completed and the gallery building rising from a great podium, some acres in extent, is now under construction. Finance is being provided by the Government, supported by public subscription.

Bequests

Many of the most valuable items of the collections have been provided as a result of generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, which since 1904 has added works of art to the value of \$3m to the collection. A more recent endowment, the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, is devoted to portraiture and has greatly enriched the departments of painting, sculpture, and prints.

Recent Acquisitions

The major painting acquisition during 1964–65 was the portrait of Helena Rubinstein by the Australian portraitist, Sir William Dobell. The picture was purchased through the Felton Bequest for \$12,600 and provides the collection with its first major example of this artist's work. The Felton Bequest also provided "Inferno" by Wyndham Lewis, and a number of examples of the work of contemporary English artists. In 1965, the 18th century portrait of Earl Temple by Ramsay was acquired through the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, as was the pastel portrait of Madame de Pompadour, dated 1745, by Francois Boucher (1703–1770).

The most notable acquisitions in the Department of Decorative Arts were the Pollen Collection of Lace comprising about 500 items and covering a wide range of types and periods, and a Coptic tunic dating from the 7th Century, A.D., in a remarkable state of preservation. Both were purchased under the terms of the Felton Bequest. Other additions to the collections included works by contemporary Australian potters and some examples of primitive art from New Guinea.

Exhibitions

The exhibitions staged during 1965 included the Art of Drawing, Primitive Culture in Melanesia, a survey of five Melbourne painters, a selection of Australian landscape paintings, and a diverse group of art works acquired by the Felton Bequest.

In the Department of Prints and Drawings an exhibition forming a survey of 100 master drawings, in the collection of the National Gallery of Victoria, together with some loans from interstate galleries and private owners was on view during January and February. It then went on a tour of the interstate galleries. Other exhibitions of note held during the year included Contemporary Japanese Calligraphy, 36 Watercolours by William Blake (1757–1827), in illustration of Dante's Divine Comedy, from the Gallery collection, and 20 watercolours by the English artist Paul Sandby (1725–1809).

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films. The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres, where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

Further References, 1961-1966**Drama, 1963****State Film Centre, 1964****Painting in Victoria, 1964****Sculpture in Victoria, 1964****National Museum of Victoria, 1964****Music, 1965****Institute of Applied Science of Victoria, 1966****Metropolitan Press**

In the year ended 30th September, 1965, the net paid daily circulation of The Sun News-Pictorial averaged 612,257 (an increase of 1.04 per cent. on the previous year). The Age averaged 179,358 (a fall of 2.56 per cent.). The Australian also shared the morning market.

The Melbourne evening daily, The Herald, increased its price from 3d. to 4d. in November, 1964. Since the introduction of decimal currency in 1966, its price has been 4 cents. Its net paid daily circulation for the year ended 30th September, 1965, averaged 494,086 (a fall of 1.83 per cent.).

These circulation figures have been supplied by the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Advertising revenues were at high levels for most of 1965 although the depressed motor market had some impact on important sections of classified advertising from late August.

The most significant advertising development of the year was the use, for the first time in Australia, of in-register pre-printed colorgravure advertising by The Herald and the The Sun News-Pictorial. The same type of colorgravure advertising, known as "wallpaper" colour because it drifted slightly, was used frequently in The Herald, the Sun News-Pictorial, and The Age from 1962, but the advance to in-register production represented a considerable technical feat.

Country Press*Non-daily Newspapers*

The non-daily section of the Victorian Country Press at 30th September, 1965, consisted of 125 newspapers with a total paid circulation (as stated by the Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.) of 206,367 copies per issue, and published in 120 towns and cities.

The frequency of publication of these newspapers was as follows :— Weekly, 91 newspapers ; twice weekly, 22 ; three times weekly, 11 ; and four times weekly, 1. The trend in the non-daily country Press has been one of steady reduction in the number of newspapers, mainly due to economies of production necessitated by rising costs. The result of this has been that many newspapers in small centres have been either absorbed into newspapers published in larger nearby centres, or have retained their own title and are being printed by neighbouring newspapers. In 1954, for example, there were 169 locally produced newspapers in the State. These had fallen to 152 by 1958, and to 125 by 1965, with the reduction in numbers continuing.

However, despite the decrease in the number of newspapers, the total circulation of the country press has increased over the years. A breakdown of circulation shows that 57 per cent. of the average newspaper's paid circulation is sold in the municipality in which it is published, another 10 per cent. in the nearest adjoining shire, and the balance in surrounding rural areas.

The very high proportion of circulation to dwellings arises because the editorial content of the non-daily newspapers consists almost entirely of local news, with only such overseas and national news as can be related to the local scene. Thus the local newspaper is a significant medium of communication for both the dissemination of news of local government, organizations, sport, and social activities, as well as a vehicle for the advertising of local business. Frequently, the country newspaper is also the official organ of the municipality in which it is published.

The sizes of the newspapers vary considerably from small weeklies with circulations of a few hundred copies to tri-weeklies with a circulation of more than 8,000 copies.

Of the 125 non-daily newspapers there are :—

- 50 with a circulation of less than 1,000 copies per issue,
- 47 with a circulation of 1,000 to 2,000 copies per issue,
- 11 with a circulation of 2,000 to 3,000 copies per issue,
- 12 with a circulation of 3,000 to 5,000 copies per issue, and
- 5 with a circulation of more than 5,000 copies per issue.

Country newspapers have long been part of the country scene, and many have achieved more than 100 years of continuous publication. Historically, the general pattern of development was for one or more printers to arrive at a settlement soon after it was established and to print a newspaper. Countless such newspapers have passed into oblivion over the years.

The expansion of country centres in recent years has enabled newspapers to invest in new buildings and equipment, thus ensuring that high production standards of the leading non-dailies in Victoria have been maintained. With only a few exceptions, all the non-daily newspapers are members of the Victorian Country Press Association Limited, which was established by country newspaper proprietors in 1910 and has supplied the above circulation figures.

Provincial Daily Newspapers

The provincial areas of Victoria are served by five provincial daily newspapers. These are "The Geelong Advertiser", "The Bendigo Advertiser", "The Ballarat Courier", "The Warrnambool Standard", and "The Sunraysia Daily", Mildura.

"The Geelong Advertiser" is the oldest morning newspaper in Victoria, having been founded by John Pascoe Fawkner in 1840 when the population of Geelong was 500. "The Bendigo Advertiser" is 112 years old and was the first newspaper to be published in the Australian goldfields. Both "The Ballarat Courier" and "The Warrnambool Standard" will celebrate their centenaries within the next decade.

The newspapers, all of which are published six mornings a week, belong to the Australian United Press which supplies the provincial dailies with a metropolitan, national, and international news service. This service emanates from Melbourne by teleprinter to each newspaper office. Local items of general interest are fed into the news service from the provinces. Each newspaper is local in outlook and presentation and is supported by local advertisers as well as the large national advertisers.

"The Ballarat Courier" has an audited average daily circulation of 17,337 copies and serves the district from the City of Ballarat, which is set in a rich agricultural district and adjoins one of Australia's fine wool producing areas. It is also a centre with many types of secondary industries.

"The Geelong Advertiser" (circulation of 22,475 copies) serves a population of about 101,000 people situated within a five-mile radius of the Geelong Post Office and circulates in the country districts around Geelong and in the Western District.

With a circulation of 13,993 copies, the "Bendigo Advertiser" serves Bendigo, with a population of 42,500, and the surrounding agricultural region, for which it is the main trading and market centre.

The area's principal industries include a Commonwealth Ordnance Factory, railway workshops and rail centre, and agricultural distributing activities.

"The Warrnambool Standard" which has a circulation of 8,392 copies serves south-western Victoria. Warrnambool, Victoria's fourth largest provincial city, is situated at Lady Bay on the south-western coast 163 miles from Melbourne on the Princes Highway. The city has a population of over 17,500 and is the shopping centre for an area with a population of 35,000. Dairying, onion, potato, wool growing and grazing are the principal rural industries. There are also several co-operative butter, cheese, and wholemilk factories in the immediate district.

The "Sunraysia Daily", with a circulation of 8,632 copies, serves an area of north-western Victoria and south-western New South Wales, with a population of 38,000 people. The centre of this area is Mildura, the largest Victorian city on the Murray River. Irrigation from the

Murray enables the area to produce grapes (for both drying and wine), citrus, and vegetables, while the outer areas produce wheat and sheep. "Sunraysia" is the district name of the area covered by the irrigation channel network, whose main pumping station is at Red Cliffs. The five newspapers are members of Australian Provincial Daily Press Limited, who supplied the above circulation figures.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1965, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are described on pages 177-178 of the Victorian Year Book, 1964.

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.

Commercial Broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent. for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent. on amounts over \$4m. In 1965-66 Australian licensees paid \$227,723 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being \$62,362 of which \$41,866 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1966, there were 111 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 30th JUNE, 1966

Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location	Call Sign	Location
3AK 3XY 3AW 3KZ 3DB	} Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Lubeck	3TR	Sale
		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30th June, 1966, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were:—Melbourne, 147 and country, 124.

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* 1942-1965. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. 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.

News sessions feature largely in A.B.C. programmes. In 1965, there were more than 7,646 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 45 news bulletins. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast National and Victorian bulletins also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

The Rural Department conducts programmes on a regional, State, and Commonwealth basis, many of which are directed to a particular district. In addition, this Department also prepares daily weather and market reports, talks, and interviews, especially for the countryman. In times of emergency, regular weather reports are supplemented by special services giving flood and fire warnings.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1965, the Commission organized 110 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 30 free concerts for school children, and eleven free concerts for adults). The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra toured eight country centres giving both adult and school concerts.

The Talks Department provides programmes on current local, national, and international affairs, as well as literature, the arts, and the sciences. Important news of the day is analysed in such programmes. Commentaries and controversial subjects are also discussed in such programmes as *Fact and Opinion*.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sundays. A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England-

Australia Cricket Test Matches, and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting programmes, is included in the A.B.C. Sports programmes throughout the year.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television equipment. Details of licences will be found on page 793 of this Year Book.

History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961

Radio Australia, 1966

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.

At 30th June, 1966, television services were provided in Australia by 34 national stations and 39 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.

In the current stage of television development stations are being established in twenty country areas including the Upper Murray, Mildura and the Murray Valley areas of Victoria. The national stations to serve all three areas are now in operation, and commercial stations have been opened in the Upper Murray and Mildura areas ; a licence has not yet been granted for a commercial station in the Murray Valley area. When this stage of television development is completed, a service will be available to over 95 per cent. of the population.

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.

At 30th June, 1966, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 73, and country, 50.

The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :—

**VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1965–66**

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category							Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	..	..	..	..	..	..	55·2	56·5
Light Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·5	16·7
Sport	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5	4·0
News	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·7	7·9
Family	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	10·4
Information	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	1·5
Current Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·1	2·8
The Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	0·1
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·1	0·1

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	..	..	..	..	ABSV2	July, 1965
Mildura..	..	..	..	..	ABMV4	November, 1965

ABV Channel 2 studios are situated at Ripponlea, with the transmitter and associated mast and aerials at Mount Dandenong, about 20 miles east of Melbourne. ABEV Channel 1 transmits from Mount Alexander; ABRV Channel 3 from Lookout Hill, about 40 miles west of Ballarat; ABLV Channel 4 from Mount Tassie; ABGV Channel 3 from Mount Major; ABAV Channel 1 from the Baranduda Ranges just north of Yackandandah; ABSV Channel 2 from Goshen, 13 miles from Swan Hill; and ABMV Channel 4 from Yatpool, 16 miles from Mildura.

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes dramas, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions and interview programmes.

The following table shows the composition of national television programmes in Victoria :—

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES,
1965-66

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage	Programme Category	Percentage
Drama	3.5	Information	3.2
Light Entertainment	6.9	Current Affairs	11.6
Sport	18.0	The Arts	5.8
News	14.8	Education	26.1
Family	10.1		

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, and Djakarta. 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 Organization, combines resources to report world news on television.

The A.B.C. has pioneered the use of television in education for adults and school children. Experimental schools television was begun from ABV Channel 2 in 1958. In 1961 the University of the Air was introduced in association with Australian universities, and in 1964 a series of direct teaching type programmes was introduced for Junior Secondary Classes in mathematics and science.

Co-axial Cable

The introduction of the co-axial cable between Melbourne and Sydney has enabled programmes in one capital to be simultaneously presented in the other and this has represented a considerable advance in television services available to viewers. Technical details of the installation of the co-axial cable appeared on pages 848 to 850 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Licences

Since April, 1965, combined receiving licences have been issued in lieu of the separate listeners' and viewers' licences previously issued to persons possessing both radio and television receivers. Details of licences will be found on page 793 of this Year Book.

Television Technical Planning

General

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1965, 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 Postmaster-General's Department is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service whilst 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.

In 1950, some six years prior to the commencement of television services in Australia, the Board determined the use of 625 line, 50 field per second standard for television. This system was considered to be the most appropriate for Australian conditions of the four systems in general use in the world, the others being those in use in the United Kingdom (405 lines, 50 fields), the United States of America (525 lines, 60 fields), and France (819 lines, 50 fields).

Location of Stations

In determining sites for television stations, the Board has adopted the principle that stations serving the same area should be located as close together as possible, preferably on the one site. This policy ensures that the receiving aerials in the area are all directed towards the one point, thus simplifying aerial problems at the receiving locations.

Since the establishment of television in Australia, the Board has determined transmitting sites for a total of 39 areas (6 capital city and 33 country areas). Sites for capital city stations were determined first. These sites were selected on conveniently located elevated spots in order to obtain the greatest population coverage with a signal considered sufficient to provide a good picture, having regard to the type of receiver employed, and assuming a reasonably efficient receiving aerial system erected 30 ft. above ground. The sites selected for the capital city stations were all relatively accessible and reasonably close to

power supply. In the case of the country stations, elevated sites were again selected with a view to obtaining maximum population coverage but, unlike the capital city station sites, many of the country sites, being in somewhat remote locations, have required a substantial amount of work to provide access and power. In the selection of sites and the determination of operating powers, care was taken to avoid, on the one hand, excessive overlap of service areas and, on the other hand, the separation of stations by such a distance that inadequately served population would be left between service areas.

The Board has standardized effective radiated powers not exceeding 100 kw. for all television transmitters, and all of the stations to be approved for establishment, both national and commercial, except the commercial station at Broken Hill, will operate on this power.

Reception of Programmes

On completion of the stations approved for establishment in the 39 service areas concerned, some 91 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth, will be adequately served. However, there are some difficult problems, both technical and economic, involved in the expansion of services to the remaining areas which are, in the main, relatively remotely situated and, apart from a limited number of centres of concentrated population, sparsely populated. In the case of concentrations of population which are relatively close to the service areas of existing stations, it is, in some instances, possible to provide a service by television translator stations. A number of such stations have already been authorized and several more are under consideration.

Probably the most important single consideration in the planning of the television services is the allocation of channels. There are at present thirteen television channels available in the "very high frequency" band in which the television stations operate. So far, 82 stations have been accommodated on these thirteen channels, with several stations in different areas operating on the same channel. Interference between sharing stations is minimized by locating such stations some 170 miles or more apart. There are a number of other sources of interference which must be borne in mind in allocating channels to television stations, such as interference between stations on adjacent channels and also the fact that television receivers tuned to certain channels emit interfering radiation on other channels so that certain pairs of channels must not be allocated in the same area. Before any new channel is allocated, the effect on existing services is carefully considered as well as the effect on the development of new services.

A difficulty sometimes arises in the case of viewers in the deep fringe reception areas of capital city stations, who having erected high and elaborate aerials to receive the weak signals from the capital city stations are deprived of this service by interference from new local country stations. There is no real solution to this problem as it is technically impossible to plan a service on the basis of the protection of very weak signals from distant stations against interference from local stations.

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965

Television Programme Research, 1966

Victorian Provincial Gardens

Introduction

The establishment of the Botanic Gardens, now the Royal Botanic Gardens, in Melbourne in 1846 was to be the forerunner of a number of smaller "botanic" gardens that were to be set up later throughout Victoria. Some excellent gardens based on those in Melbourne were established in country areas between 1850 and 1875, but unfortunately, through either lack of finance or interest, many have been allowed to deteriorate over the years almost to the point of extinction.

The reason for the development of such provincial gardens is not hard to find. The majority of the early settlers in the country areas of Victoria came either from the United Kingdom or from Europe, and brought with them a heritage of garden parks and deciduous trees, something which at that time was lacking in the new country. It was not long, therefore, before a feeling of nostalgia became apparent, not only for these types of vegetation, but also for the birds that were associated with them—the so-called song birds of overseas. Thus not only were parks and gardens established, but at about the same time Acclimatization Societies were set up with the purpose of introducing among other things, these birds. It was perhaps natural that these Societies should centre their activities round such gardens, and in the Botanic Gardens of Melbourne, Ballarat, and Geelong, aviaries of birds were established quite early for acclimatization purposes.

The Botanic Gardens in Melbourne from their commencement exercised an understandable influence on the style that these smaller botanic gardens were to take. For example, in Bendigo the stated aim was to establish a garden "in imitation of the one in Melbourne"—in actual practice this was never realized.

Two quite separate types of gardens originated over the years. In the very early period, before the late 1860's, the influence of Baron von Mueller, an early director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne, became evident in such gardens as Ballarat, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, where collections of the best English and European trees were established, largely as specimen trees. To this day, some of these, as at Ballarat and Kyneton, remain probably among the finest trees of their kind in Victoria. Later, from 1870 onwards, the influence of W. R. Guilfoyle, who succeeded Baron von Mueller as director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and was responsible for its present design, is seen in the brilliant landscaping still apparent in the gardens at Warrnambool and Colac. The great difference in the horticultural styles of these two directors has remained most marked over the years.

Geelong

One of the earliest of the botanic gardens was established at Geelong. There, under the control of a Committee of Management consisting of local residents, a botanic gardens was considered as early as 1849 when an area, now known as Eastern Park, was set aside for the purpose. The first director was an English nurseryman, Daniel Bunce, who came to Victoria from Tasmania in 1839. A man of wide experience, he very quickly transformed the then waste area into a garden of high standard, which local inhabitants called

"the garden of Eden on a small scale". In the early work in these gardens, Bunce had the unusual assistance of a number of prisoners. Many changes have taken place in these gardens since those early days, e.g., statuary for some years came to occupy a prominent part in the landscaping, while in 1864 aviaries were built to encourage the establishment of bird life in the gardens. Later, in 1875, fish hatcheries were established, but were transferred elsewhere some eleven years later. In 1876, a new conservatory was established, but it was not until 1885 that a large fernery, a standard piece of equipment of gardens in those days, was erected. This fernery which was 310 ft. long, 60 ft. high, and 60 ft. wide was considered to be one of the finest in Victoria, and its central octagon with ornamental fountains was one of the attractions of Geelong at that period. The gardens have since developed into an excellent parkland area while retaining the botanic gardens concept in one special section. The opening of a new memorial conservatory in November, 1964, has given these gardens a distinctive feature for the display of ornamental plants, while new rockeries and Japanese and Australian gardens are planned as part of future development.

Portland

At Portland, in 1851, an area of approximately 45 acres near the Bluff, now known as Battery Point, was set aside by the Government for the purpose of a similar garden. This was followed by a Government grant of £300 (\$600) in 1854 to erect a 3-rail and paling fence round this area. As would be expected, the name of Henty was very closely associated with the development of these gardens. In their early stages, the planning of the gardens was entrusted to a committee of interested local residents, and using a natural grove of Blue Gums as a shelter, and with the assistance of plants obtained from the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne and the Royal Society in Tasmania, the nucleus of a gardens was soon set up. The name of William Allitt will always be associated with the early development of these gardens. In 1866, he claimed to have 2,000 specimens of plants, including 700 different trees, under cultivation there. At a later stage these gardens came under the control of the local Council, and have developed their present natural beauty under the guidance of wise curators.

At about the same time as the establishment of the gardens in Portland, a number of other gardens sprang into existence in those areas where pastoral development or gold mining were rapidly becoming established.

Ballarat

The well-known Ballarat botanic gardens, noted for their fine specimen trees and floral displays commenced early in that era. In 1856, the Council approved the purchase of an area of land for the purpose of public gardens before they approved the establishment of a water supply for the developing township. In 1858, the Government granted to the Municipal Council of Ballarat, for the purpose of a botanic gardens, about 80 acres of land on the west side of Yuille's Swamp, an area which had been previously used as a police paddock. It was in this area that the Ballarat gardens as we know them today originated, the swamp later becoming Lake

Wendouree. A writer of the time commented on the proposal—"Give a man the means of enjoying fresh air amidst scenes that are calculated to raise the imagination and appeal to the intellect, and you provide one of the most powerful agents against vice and corruption". This was the feeling in which the botanic gardens at Ballarat were established. As with most gardens at that time early development was slow. However, within a few years the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne were sending seeds and cuttings of plants in large numbers from the Melbourne gardens. In 1860, for example, more than 36,000 such cuttings were distributed to public gardens in Victoria, Ballarat included. It is significant, therefore, that some of the magnificent specimen trees now to be seen in these gardens, e.g., the Californian Redwood, came through the agency of Baron von Mueller in Melbourne. As was the case in Geelong, it was not long before beautiful marble statues found their way into these gardens, and the first works of art erected there were twelve marble statues purchased by Mr. Thomas Stoddart at Carrara in Italy at a cost of over £2,000 (\$4,000). These were followed shortly afterwards by several other gifts including the famous "Flight from Pompeii", from the J. Russell Thomas Bequest. The gardens have continued under wise directorship, and have become widely known for their high-class tuberous begonias, which are now the central feature of an annual autumn pilgrimage to Ballarat from all parts of Australia. In addition, a large fernery, so typical of early gardens, has been maintained, as well as seasonal displays of glass-house plants.

Warrnambool and Colac

The effort to use the Botanic Gardens at Melbourne as a pattern for a provincial garden is best seen at Warrnambool and Colac, in the Western District. At both of these places, the famous landscape designer, W. R. Guilfoyle was responsible for the greater part of the designs as we know them today, although carried out at different periods of his life.

At Warrnambool, 10 acres of land adjacent to the Hopkins River were reserved for a botanic gardens in the early 1850's, but this site soon proved unsuitable. It was abandoned, in 1864, in favour of a new site of 20 acres of undulating, wild bush-land, heavily covered with vegetation, and containing a range of soil types. Some early progress took place in this area but it was not sufficient to satisfy the Council, which in 1877 approached Mr. Guilfoyle of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens for a fresh plan. This plan, with typical Guilfoyle curved paths and sweeping lawns, was adopted by the Council late in 1877, and remains the basis for the present lovely gardens. With the addition of rotundas, fern houses, and glasshouses over the years, these gardens have become not only a striking feature of the city but an example of what can be accomplished with vision by enthusiastic curators supported by the local community.

The gardens at Colac were commenced a little later, in 1865, when twenty acres of land, later increased to 38 acres, were reserved on the south bank of Lake Colac. As with many of the earlier gardens that

were vested in trustees or local committees, development was slow because of lack of finance. The transfer of the gardens to the Colac Shire Council in 1877 marked the commencement of some improvements in the gardens, but it was in 1910 that W. R. Guilfoyle, who had retired as director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne the previous year, was persuaded to submit a fresh plan for these gardens. This was immediately accepted by the Council and put into operation. Basically this design, with some slight modifications, has been retained to the present time. One of the special features of this garden is the provision of authentic naming of trees and shrubs for the benefit of all visitors.

Hamilton

At Hamilton an early start was made in 1850 with reservation of land for a gardens, but it was not until 1870 that the land was fenced and a commencement made with the gardens, seeds, plants, and cuttings being made available again by von Mueller at the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne. The actual original design for these gardens came from an employee of the gardens in Melbourne in the same year, but the years ahead were very difficult and it was not until about 1908 that real progress was made. From that time onwards, new memorial gates were erected, historical material gathered together, fountains erected, a fernery established (but now removed), and a number of memorial trees planted.

Central District

In the Central District of Victoria, gardens were also established at an early stage, e.g., Kyneton reserved land in 1858, Castlemaine prior to 1861, and Malsbury in 1863. The reservation of 17 acres by the Kyneton Council in 1858, followed by the immediate planning and development of the site, brought in 1863 a large grant of trees and shrubs from the Government, again through the agency of Baron von Mueller, followed by a further similar gift in 1871. In the early years of this century, a number of memorials were established in the form of rose beds, drinking fountains and memorial gates, while in 1949, a rose garden was formed as a memorial to the Australian rosarian, Alister Clark. A small section of these gardens is in good condition at the present time, and contains a number of extremely well-grown specimen trees. The specimens of *Quercus lusitanica*, the Portuguese Oak, planted in May 1863 in honour of Queen Victoria, are particularly fine trees, as are the Douglas Fir and Californian Redwood in the main garden. The larger adjoining area, now including a caravan park, contains the nucleus of an excellent arboretum.

A few miles north of Kyneton, at Malsbury, a commencement was made, in 1863, with a gardens adjacent to the railway viaduct, by planting deciduous trees such as elms and oaks, again the gift of Baron von Mueller. A little later this area was carefully landscaped, miniature fountains in ponds being a special feature of what soon became an outstandingly beautiful garden. Today, however, the area is no

more than a deserted public park, although the basis is there for its restoration to a beautiful area. Further to the north at Castlemaine, a nucleus of a botanic gardens had been established by 1861, when a donation of 550 plants and 275 packets of seeds by Baron von Mueller in Melbourne, followed by a later gift in 1871, provided the impetus for the planning of the present gardens. Since that time a number of commemorative trees have been planted to honour special events in the history of the City.

Conclusion

In most other country areas, the inauguration of public parks came at a later date. When suitable land in the town or city itself was already at a premium, the parks were, of necessity, small. The King George V. Memorial Garden at Wangaratta is an excellent example of a small public park where an attempt is being made to provide horticultural education by naming the trees and shrubs.

Royal Botanic Gardens, 1962

Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville, 1965

National Parks Authority

The passing of the National Parks Act in 1956 established a National Parks Authority consisting of a chairman, a full-time director, and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, as well as two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association, and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to deal with problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

A list of Victoria's National Parks is set out on page 181 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) To provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;
- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;

- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ;
and
(4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to
national parks and to encourage and control such
visitors.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,322,790 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1961 to 1965 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Wyperfeld	17,922	5,214	4,508	7,458	7,094
Kinglake	15,712	11,340	8,776	8,234	15,036
Fern Tree Gully	9,638	15,146	8,712	11,078	19,144
Wilson's Promontory	49,636	107,362	94,422	76,146	121,812
Mount Buffalo	18,652	17,794	35,128	46,418	21,916
Churchill	19,520	6,708	9,496	8,242	20,896
Fraser	27,378	6,434	5,094	34,098	29,886
Tarra Valley and Bulga	5,996	4,398	6,544	3,326	3,338
Hattah Lakes .. .. .	..	10,274	14,150	9,656	15,596
Mount Eccles .. .. .	..	760	3,740	3,372	2,200
Mount Richmond .. .. .	..	690	764	580	182
The Lakes	4,108	2,786	2,688	3,808	3,742
Glenaladale .. .. .	..	..	..	296	1,280
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,574
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Malla- coota Inlet, Wingan Inlet)	336	318	178	592	3,684
General	5,128	870	1,790	4,408	4,024
Total	174,026	190,094	195,990	217,712	273,404

Special Government Grants totalling \$200,000 have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended in 1963-64 and \$74,044 in 1964-65 on works in the Bulga, Fraser, Hattah Lakes, Kinglake, Mount Eccles, Mount Richmond, Wilson's Promontory, and Wyperfeld National Parks. This does not include normal expenditure on highways and roads leading through parks, or the Mount Buffalo and Wilson's Promontory tourist roads on which \$115,515 and \$60,772, respectively, were expended in 1964-65.

Further References, 1961-1966

Tourist Development Authority, 1962

Boy Scout Movement, 1964

Sport, 1964

Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966

*Education***Victorian Education Department, 1961****State Secondary Education, 1962****State Primary Education, 1963****Educational Administration, 1964****Audio-Visual Education, 1964****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 now 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. Under these two men are the Director of Education, an Assistant Director of Education, a clerical division with the Secretary as the permanent head, and the members of the Teaching Service at present divided into the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions.

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 of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 475 to 478.

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.

In all types of schools, parents are encouraged to take an active interest in education through school committees, advisory councils, and parents' associations. These, and the steady development of parent-teacher relationships as well as the successful organization of an annual Education Week, have done much to strengthen public interest in education and to offset some of the weaknesses of a centralized system of administration.

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, although many 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.

The aim of the primary school is to give the pupil the opportunity to live a full and interesting life in a stimulating environment, wherein he can use and develop his natural abilities, widen his horizons, extend his sympathies, learn to appreciate what is fine and beautiful, take part in the social life of a group both inside and outside the classroom, develop desirable habits and character traits, and acquire the knowledge and skills he needs for a healthy and useful life at the moment and as a basis for his further education.

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

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at the age of around eleven years, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, and foreign languages together with practical subjects.

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 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 specialization 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 and prepare the pupils for advanced study. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four and sometimes 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.

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 specialization in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

Special Services and Schools

Specialized 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 planning, 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.

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 pre-requisites 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 pre-requisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, are bonded to the Department 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.

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 services, promotion and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by professional organizations, the two largest being the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

Examinations, Scholarships, and Bursaries

For information concerning examinations, scholarships, and bursaries, see pages 187–188 and 191–193 of the Victorian Year Book, 1966, and pages 468–469, 478–480 and 482 of this book.

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.

In the field of educational experimentation the leading part taken in subject and professional associations by departmental teachers is matched by the experimenting with courses and methods being undertaken in the class-room. 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 showing interest in this work are supported and encouraged by the Curriculum and Research Branch.

The increased demand for in-service training and education, and the rapid expansion of the facilities provided have created some problems in organization and school administration, and have led to the appointment of a departmental committee to survey the field, report on in-service training and education, and make recommendations for future developments.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1965:—

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1965**

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	1,844	157,807	145,175	302,982
Central Schools, Classes, and Post-Primary	21	5,817	4,777	10,594
Consolidated and Group	31	5,740	5,322	11,062
Higher Elementary	8	872	898	1,770
Girls' Secondary	16	..	7,771	7,771
Junior Technical	79	40,301	6,493	46,794
High Schools	204	54,600	65,642	120,242
Correspondence	1	353	383	736
Special Schools	28	1,325	844	2,169
	2,232	266,815	237,305	504,120

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table. 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 (1st August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,859	1,866	1,859*	1,860*	1,856*
Teachers	†	†	10,073	10,426	10,772
Pupils	299,992	304,371	296,139	301,851	307,893
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	40	33	49*	45*	48*
Teachers	†	†	635	845	885
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	} ‡	} ‡	12,708	13,858	14,046
Secondary Grades			4,760	5,283	4,929
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	251	269	287	297	300
Teachers	†	†	8,041	9,032	9,940
Pupils	138,226	150,536	153,735	164,171	175,083
Special Schools—					
Schools	26	27	28	27	28
Teachers	†	†	292	291	302
Pupils	1,522	1,712	2,498	2,029	2,169
All Schools—					
Schools	2,176	2,195	2,223	2,229	2,232
Teachers	†	†	19,041	20,594	21,899
Pupils	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192	504,120

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.

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary were classified as primary-secondary from 1963.

† Prior to 1963 figures of teachers were not available on a comparable basis.

‡ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary-secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.



[R.T.M. Pescott

Busts of Australian Prime Ministers grace this walk in the Botanical Gardens, Ballarat.

Victoria's Provincial Gardens

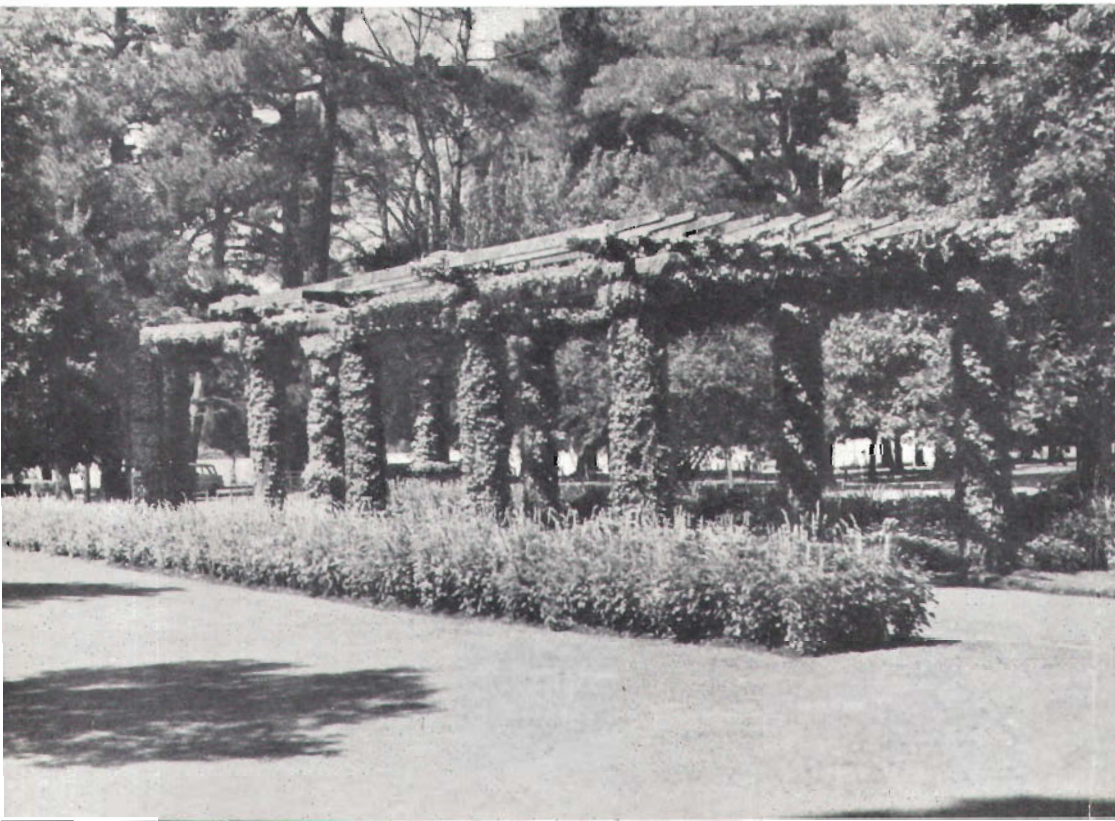


[R I M. Pescott

The modern Begonia House at Ballarat presents a world famous autumn display of tuberous begonias.

This wooden pergola at Ballarat, typical of earlier landscaping, is covered with brilliant foliage in autumn.

[R I M. Pescott



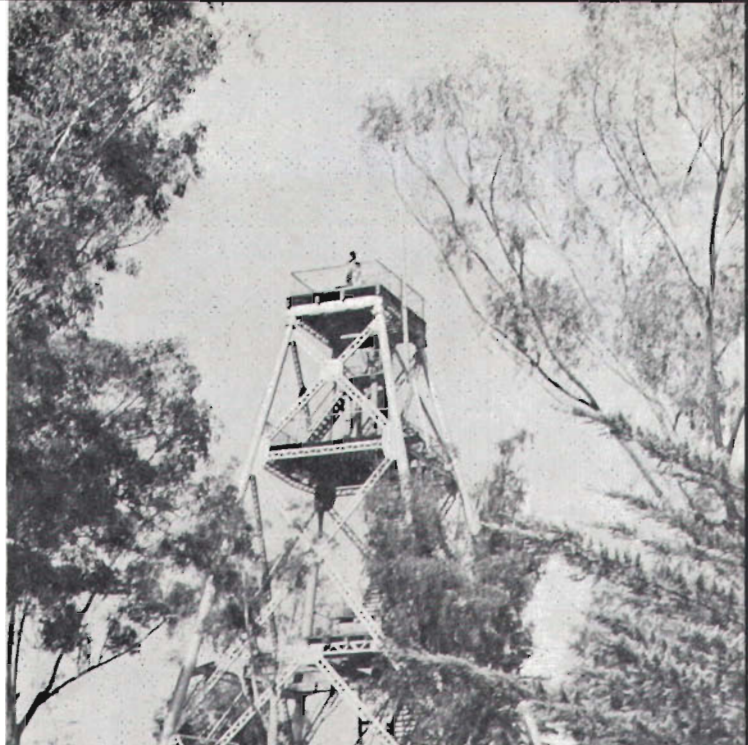


[R. F. M. Pescott

A group of *Araucarias* make a feature view in the Ballaarat Gardens. A number of species is represented.

Mining poppet-legs which came from the Garden Gully Mine and were erected here in 1931, provide a useful observation tower in the Bendigo Gardens.

[R.T.M. Pescott]



The Queensland Bunya-Bunya Pine, *Araucaria Bidwillii*, is an outstanding specimen tree in the Bendigo Gardens.

[R.T.M. Pescott]



[R.T.M. Pescott

This open park in the heart of Bendigo provides shade in summer and allows for sunshine in winter under deciduous trees.

The Conservatory at Bendigo built in 1897 is typical of a much earlier period of horticulture.

[R.F.M. Pescott



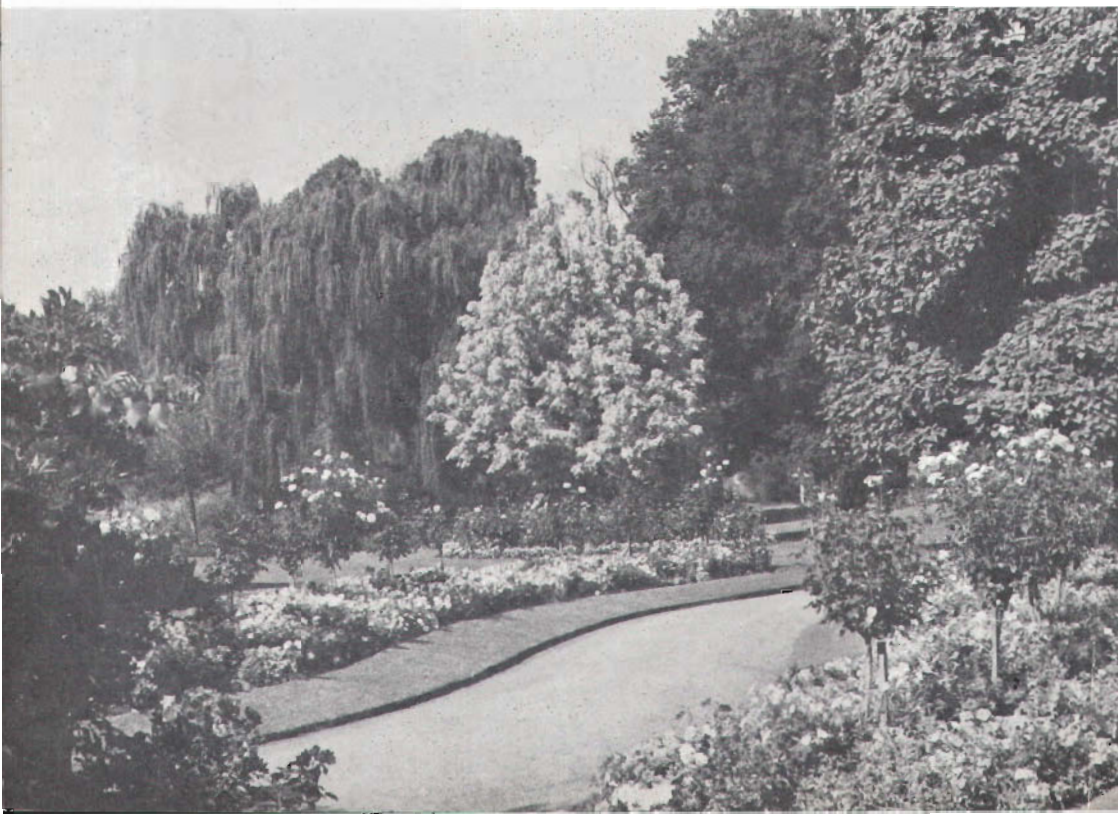


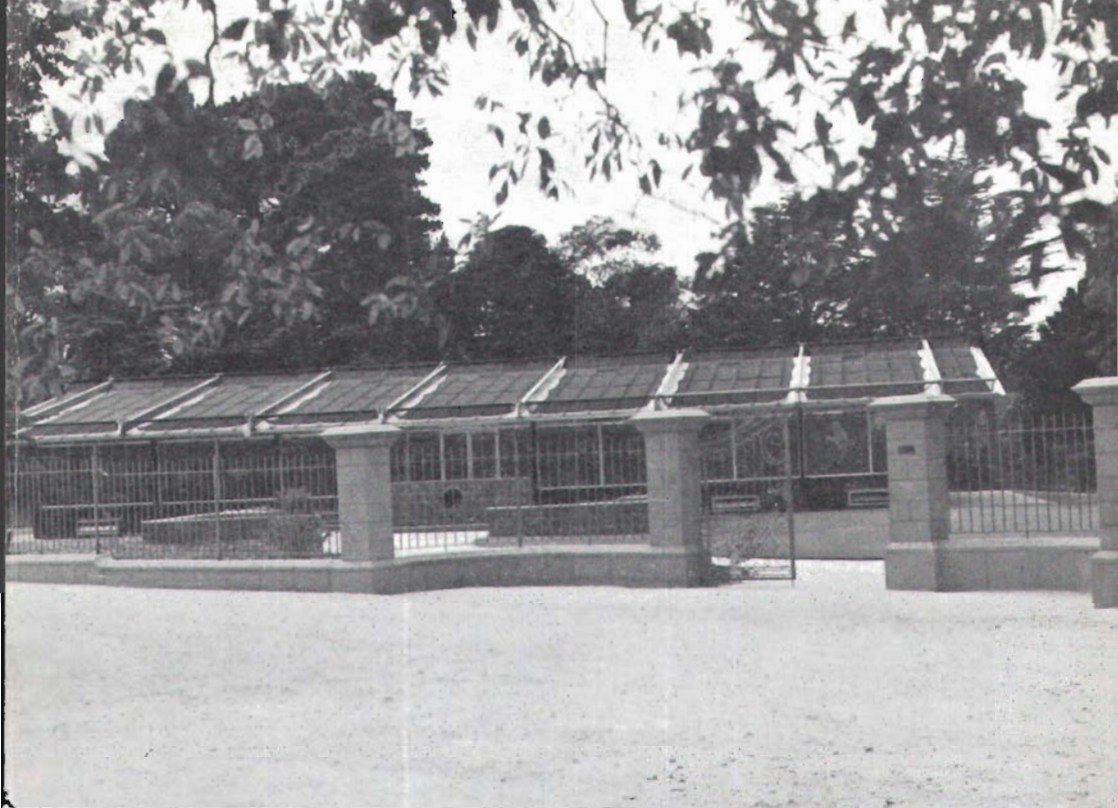
[R. I. M. Pescott

A recent rose group in the Geelong Botanic Gardens provides contrast to the much older garden in the background.

The Botanic Gardens in Castlemaine contain many vistas of old exotic trees. The design of the Gardens is attributed to Baron von Mueller.

[R. I. M. Pescott





[R I M. Prescott

The new A. L. Walter Memorial Conservatory at Geelong was opened in 1964 and provides modern facilities for floral display.

An old world section of the Portland Botanical Gardens.

[R I M. Prescott





[R.T.M. Pescott

Many fine old trees are contained in the Botanic Gardens at Colac which were re-modelled in 1910 by Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, former Director at Melbourne Botanic Gardens.

Reflections enhance the pool in the Gardens at Hamilton.

[R.T.M. Pescott



The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Under 6	40,331	41,926	42,738	44,318	44,436
6	43,047	43,813	44,858	45,966	47,733
7	42,051	43,287	44,307	45,011	46,230
8	42,706	41,858	43,207	44,470	45,359
9	41,166	42,448	41,757	43,492	44,932
10	40,877	41,270	42,722	42,173	43,883
11	40,229	40,773	41,729	43,074	42,560
12	37,957	40,115	40,609	41,261	42,801
13	38,995	38,828	41,279	42,227	43,113
14	36,571	34,516	34,640	39,114	41,802
15	21,640	29,352	27,923	28,537	31,974
16	9,976	12,680	17,014	17,423	18,218
17	3,284	4,535	5,595	8,138	8,337
18	719	958	1,155	1,639	2,366
19 and over	191	260	307	349	376
Total	439,740	456,619	469,840	487,192	504,120

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 1965 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1965

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1965)	Grade						Ungraded Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	44,355	2	..	..	..	..	79	44,436
6 ..	44,940	2,699	3	..	..	..	91	47,733
7 ..	6,297	36,869	2,928	5	..	..	131	46,230
8 ..	347	6,790	34,838	3,217	7	..	160	45,359
9 ..	82	492	7,352	33,496	3,300	12	198	44,932
10 ..	38	92	669	7,671	31,832	3,337	221	43,860
11 ..	22	49	115	809	7,912	29,824	248	38,979
12 ..	7	26	72	131	1,044	8,432	240	9,952
13 and over	13	19	41	64	178	1,511	801	2,627
Total	96,101	47,038	46,018	45,393	44,273	43,116	2,169	324,108

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1965

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1st August, 1965)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,577	27	..	..	..	..	3,604
12	29,281	3,549	19	..	..	..	32,849
13	11,098	27,003	3,229	20	..	..	41,350
14	2,281	11,586	24,651	2,703	13	1	41,235
15	222	1,819	9,612	18,307	1,799	7	31,766
16	12	107	1,388	6,459	9,370	793	18,129
17 .. ..	..	8	89	872	3,628	3,740	8,337
18 .. ..	..	1	8	53	551	1,753	2,366
19 and over ..	..	..	..	9	80	287	376
Total ..	46,471	44,100	38,996	28,423	15,441	6,581	180,012

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1965, 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 60 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations, together with a living allowance (subject to a means test) of up to \$520 per annum, are also available.

Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 5,880 Open Entrance and 120 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 1,700 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 provides for the award of scholarships tenable at approved non-university institutions.

One thousand awards are offered each year, of which about 280 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Year 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 \$520 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$793 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED

Particulars	Year of Commencement—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*—					
Free Places	650	650	650	..	..
Junior Scholarships	1,870	1,870	2,270	..	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	710	810	810	..	..
Junior Scholarships					
(New Scheme) .. .. .	..	..	..	17,700	18,566
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	285	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	2,050	2,150	2,400	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	80	80	60
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Secondary Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,799
Two Year Tenure .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,799
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry	882	1,009	894	1,266	1,236
Later Years	183	207	221	492	398
Mature Age	28	28	27	34	34

* In 1964 a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.

† Students who have accepted and are in training.

‡ These were granted only in the initial year of the scheme to enable students taking the final year of secondary education in 1965 to participate in the scheme.

Further Reference, 1964

Technical Education

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites.

In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Schools	63	70	73	73	79
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time	7,341	8,058	8,811	7,403	7,894
Part-time	53,136	53,368	54,970	58,027	58,549
Total	60,477	61,426	63,781	65,430	66,443

The following table gives details of students attending Senior Technical Schools in 1964, showing age and sex, and whether enrolled as a full-time or part-time student :—

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : AGE AND SEX OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, 1964

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16 ..	50	104	154	1,571	778	2,349	1,621	882	2,503
16 ..	397	381	778	4,701	853	5,554	5,098	1,234	6,332
17 ..	1,194	589	1,783	7,490	1,151	8,641	8,684	1,740	10,424
18 ..	1,133	412	1,545	6,563	956	7,519	7,696	1,368	9,064
19 ..	931	210	1,141	5,483	762	6,245	6,414	972	7,386
20 ..	544	76	620	3,729	624	4,353	4,273	700	4,973
21 and over ..	1,223	159	1,382	17,022	6,344	23,366	18,245	6,503	24,748
Total ..	5,472	1,931	7,403	46,559	11,468	58,027	52,031	13,399	65,430

NOTE.—Figures for 1965 are not available.

Further Reference, 1965

State Expenditure on Education

During 1964–65, \$165,514,732 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 University, 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 638 and 659 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	34,984	37,512	40,678	44,737	52,191
Secondary ..	17,434	20,526	23,388	27,239	33,050
Buildings and Land ..	14,930	15,322	16,494	15,051	16,439
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools ..	13,046	14,196	16,684	19,611	23,794
Buildings and Land ..	4,452	5,138	4,538	5,220	4,233
Training of Teachers ..	7,592	8,450	10,186	11,337	12,816
Administration ..	1,648	1,790	1,986	2,134	2,482
Pensions ..	1,908	2,040	2,186	2,421	2,645
General Expenditure ..	2,350	2,518	2,678	3,304	3,742
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c. ..	6,506	8,880	8,154	11,103	14,000
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. ..	24	24	28	29	26
Pharmacy College ..	..	..	40	115	96
Total ..	104,874*	116,396*	127,040*	142,300*	165,515*
Per Head of Population (\$)	36.25	39.33	42.04	46.04	52.23
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax ..	1,410	1,464	1,670	1,897	1,945
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services. ..	738	800	798	820	853

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, &c., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :—

(\$'000)

1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1,546	1,672	1,868	1,882	2,141

Of the amount of \$165,515,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1964-65, \$14,000,000 was appropriated to the University and \$96,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy ; \$26,000 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University ; \$172,000 was spent on Adult Education ; \$4,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee ; and the remaining \$151,217,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1964-65**
(\$'000)

Classification	General Expendi- ture	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Corres- pondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expendi- ture
Cost of Adminis- tration ..	1,456	514	258	223	8	23	2,482
Cost of Co-ordi- nate Activities*	..	75	..	..	..	..	75
Cost of Instruction	1,403	40,087	23,348	19,261	402	2,394	86,895
Operation of School Plant† ..	9	2,508	1,738	371	3	137	4,766
Maintenance of School Plant‡ ..	..	2,583	823	641	..	155	4,203
Auxiliary Costs§ ..	2,140	2,039	3,115	1,242	2	9,661	18,199
Fixed Charges|| ..	2,660	4,916	3,622	2,299	3	471	13,970
Capital Expenditure	186	9,533	6,455	4,214	..	237	20,626
Total ..	7,853	62,255	39,361	28,250	419	13,079	151,217

* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, &c., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, &c.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, workers compensation, and interest on loans.

Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered (or Independent) schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organization. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff, and they may be subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of "out of school" activities, including games, as an educational instrument. Furthermore, many of these schools encourage students to return to school for a second year of 6th Form study, and by providing a wide choice of subjects and cultural pursuits lying outside a set examination syllabus, they aim to provide a suitable preparation for University life.

In some schools, members of staff are encouraged to attend refresher courses and to gain experience abroad, although there is no organized oversea exchange scheme. Nevertheless, in some schools up to 25 per cent. of the staff have had such experience.

During the past decade, practically every Independent school has made significant additions to its buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Over the past few years new schools have been established and some schools have moved from a city site to one in an outer suburb, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many have improved, or increased, the number of their science laboratories, and some boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference have been given financial assistance to do this from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund has been provided for this specific purpose by donations from large firms throughout Australia.

In 1964 the Commonwealth Government legislated for \$10m to be spent annually (on a per capita basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and Independent) throughout Australia.

In 1965 the State budget made provision for an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by Registered schools for new school buildings. The schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association are providing the salary for a Curriculum Research Officer to be attached to the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

Many schools have provided buildings designed for special purposes, such as for the teaching of geography and music, and it is in the provision of such and, in fact, all school buildings, that the Independent schools are able to foster the closest co-operation between the individual teachers and the school architect. Thus the person who is to work in the building has considerable say in how it should be designed.

No Independent school in Victoria is permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. It is the only Independent teacher training institution in Australia training teachers for the Independent primary and secondary schools. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a per capita levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or three years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers. One and two-year courses are conducted on a part-time basis for primary, junior secondary, arts, crafts and domestic science teachers.

Mercer House also conducts refresher seminars for practising teachers and in 1967 will have an in-service training course available throughout the year. Such seminars and in-service training concern themselves mainly with new developments in the teaching of mathematics, science, and other subjects.

Catholic Education

Catholic Education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into the secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the importance of elementary education has remained, and the aim of Catholic education has been to provide elementary schooling for every Catholic child in a Catholic school.

Historically, the first phase of primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This was during the period from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay people with a reinforcement of Religious from 1857. With the cessation of the Government grant, lay teachers could no longer be engaged on account of expense, and the schools became staffed mostly by Religious teachers. By 1900 there were 786 Religious teachers in the schools of Victoria. The number of lay teachers at that time is not available.

The elementary schools, known as parish primary schools, are attached to each parish and are mostly under the charge of different congregations of female Religious. Lay teachers have been employed in increasing numbers since the Second World War and now constitute 50 per cent. of the teachers in parish schools. The Dioceses of Melbourne and Ballarat have established Teachers' Colleges to train these teachers.

The Catholic Secondary Schools are mostly under the control of Religious Orders, both male and female, who own the buildings, pay the teachers, and arrange enrolments. A new development is the establishment of Regional High Schools. The plan for these demands that several parishes provide the money to build a school on land centrally situated within the region, and that they engage a Religious

teaching congregation to conduct the school, while they pay the stipends of the Religious teachers and the salaries of the lay teachers. Five of these have already been established for boys and two for girls. Four more are being planned for boys.

The money to build, conduct, and maintain Catholic Schools is provided by contributions and fees of the Catholic laity. An Education Advisory Council, consisting of clergy, Religious and laity, has recently been formed in Melbourne to advise on education. Attached to this Council is an Academic Committee and a Building, Finance, and Planning Committee. These Committees have advised the need for more teachers and for the centralized use of parish funds in educational matters. A commission of the clergy has been instituted to plan this. As well as this development in finance, a plan to correct anomalies in the payment of teachers' salaries between parishes is being studied. Salaries of lay teachers and allowances for Students in Training are also to be reviewed.

Courses in teacher training are to be increased in length and a new Central Teachers' College is planned to commence in 1967. This will absorb the present Brigidine and Presentation Teachers' Colleges, thus providing two teachers' colleges, i.e., the present Mercy Teachers' College and the new Central Teachers' College.

Enrolments into preparatory grade in Parish Schools in 1966 did not exceed 50 pupils and accordingly some 3,000 Catholic children were not enrolled in Catholic School preparatory grades in Melbourne in 1966. This first planned limitation of enrolment in Catholic Schools illustrates the main problem confronting Catholic education today, that of providing schooling for increasing numbers of Catholic children.

Further References, 1962-1966

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on the 1st 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 which provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions, came into operation.

Registration of Teachers

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register

prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act* 1958 for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1st August in the year concerned.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers*				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	444	448	457	469	485	2,956	3,091	3,686	3,941	4,215
Church of England ..	37	36	35	34	33	794	821	980	999	1,039
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	386	416	461	485	519
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	194	204	250	227	239
Other ..	22	24	25	27	27	248	277	339	371	389
Udenominational ..	27	25	22	20	19	282	293	300	307	299
Total ..	548	551	557	568	582	4,860	5,102	6,016	6,330	6,700

* Includes part-time teachers since 1963. These figures were not available for previous years.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denominational	Un-denominational	Total Enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
1961 ..	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865
1962 ..	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964
1963 ..	138,252	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,859	3,894	173,753
1964 ..	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650
1965 ..	145,952	15,467	8,008	3,885	5,575	178,887	3,719	182,606

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1965**

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1965) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6	12,633	526	166	34	322	13,681	391	14,072
6	15,133	491	280	75	375	16,354	247	16,601
7	15,026	517	332	76	374	16,325	245	16,570
8	14,984	647	341	80	398	16,450	223	16,673
9	14,415	750	357	101	389	16,012	242	16,254
10	14,177	874	408	149	446	16,054	243	16,297
11	13,591	1,134	527	229	467	15,948	270	16,218
12	12,026	1,724	920	472	537	15,679	320	15,999
13	10,285	1,774	928	500	549	14,036	324	14,360
14	9,404	1,896	1,002	522	537	13,361	319	13,680
15	7,015	1,920	1,052	596	460	11,043	345	11,388
16	4,426	1,649	880	546	434	7,935	312	8,247
17	2,170	1,185	614	363	222	4,554	210	4,764
18	589	346	184	104	53	1,276	25	1,301
19 and over ..	78	34	17	38	12	179	3	182
Total	145,952	15,467	8,008	3,885	5,575	178,887	3,719	182,606 ^m

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)			At 1st August—				
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Under 6 .. ..	..	..	13,957	13,194	13,859	13,959	14,072
6 .. ..	..	..	15,218	15,562	15,911	16,039	16,601
7 .. ..	..	..	15,023	15,676	16,244	16,493	16,570
8 .. ..	..	..	15,282	15,353	15,623	16,362	16,673
9 .. ..	..	..	14,847	15,317	15,617	16,021	16,254
10 .. ..	..	..	15,330	15,052	15,736	16,056	16,297
11 .. ..	..	..	15,228	15,490	15,373	16,068	16,218
12 .. ..	..	..	15,317	15,302	15,725	15,458	15,999
13 .. ..	..	..	14,341	14,261	14,194	14,617	14,360
14 .. ..	..	..	12,885	12,186	12,379	13,191	13,680
15 .. ..	..	..	8,850	10,613	10,122	10,541	11,388
16 .. ..	..	..	5,847	6,663	8,134	7,965	8,247
17 .. ..	..	..	2,906	3,324	3,818	4,653	4,764
18 .. ..	..	..	688	822	858	1,060	1,301
19 and over ..	..	..	146	149	160	167	182
Total .. ..	..	..	165,865	168,964	173,753	178,650	182,606

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1961 to 1965 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—				State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1961	..	..	..	439,740	165,865	605,605
1962	..	..	..	456,619	168,964	625,583
1963	..	..	..	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964	..	..	..	487,192	178,650	665,842
1965	..	..	..	504,120	182,606	686,726

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)				At 1st August—				
				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Under 6	..	..	..	54,288	55,120	56,597	58,277	58,508
6	..	..	..	58,265	59,375	60,769	62,005	64,334
7	..	..	..	57,074	58,963	60,551	61,504	62,800
8	..	..	..	57,988	57,211	58,830	60,832	62,032
9	..	..	..	56,013	57,765	57,374	59,513	61,186
10	..	..	..	56,207	56,322	58,458	58,229	60,180
11	..	..	..	55,457	56,263	57,102	59,142	58,778
12	..	..	..	53,274	55,417	56,334	56,719	58,800
13	..	..	..	53,336	53,089	55,473	56,844	57,473
14	..	..	..	49,456	46,702	47,019	52,305	55,482
15	..	..	..	30,490	39,965	38,045	39,078	43,362
16	..	..	..	15,823	19,343	25,148	25,388	26,465
17	..	..	..	6,190	7,859	9,413	12,791	13,101
18	..	..	..	1,407	1,780	2,013	2,699	3,667
19 and over	..	..	..	337	409	467	516	558
Total	..	..	..	605,605	625,583	643,593	665,842	686,726

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

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.

Subsequently the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in June, 1964, by agreement between the University of Melbourne and Monash University for the purpose of establishing uniformity of university entrance requirements. The constitution and duties of the Board are prescribed by statutes of the constituent universities.

The Board, which is appointed annually, consists of 38 members and includes representatives of the constituent universities, the Department of Education, Roman Catholic and Registered Secondary Schools, and commercial and industrial interests.

Standing Committees for the various subjects are appointed by the Board in July each 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.

Whilst 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.

Intermediate Examination

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board has decided that it will cease to conduct the Intermediate Examination after the end of 1967. Before making this decision it studied the present procedures, consulted educational authorities of the State Department and the Independent and Catholic Schools, and conferred with representatives of business and industry. It found a large measure of agreement that the Intermediate Examination was no longer necessary, as children were staying longer at school and as many employers no longer felt the necessity for a certificate at this level of education.

This decision will enable children to follow a general course of education for the first four years of their secondary course without having to face a public examination at the age of about fifteen years. It also means that those students who continue to fifth and sixth forms will not, as at present, have to sit for public examinations for three consecutive years and that in the absence of a public examination, courses will be adapted much more easily to the needs and interests of pupils. As a result there will be more opportunity for a varied type of education between schools and between areas in Victoria. The Board will continue to administer the Leaving and Matriculation Examinations and, for the present, to provide suggested courses of study for the first four years of secondary education. Teachers will, however, be able to provide the type of education best suited to the needs of their own pupils.

Matriculation Examination

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation Examination at the Form VI level of education. The prerequisite to matriculating is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the Leaving standard (Form V). Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1961 to 1965 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total Entries	11,550	13,597	15,315	17,992	19,511
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	6,651	7,951	9,072	10,801	11,474
Number Who Passed Fully	4,280	5,090	5,948	7,054	7,435
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	64·4	64·0	65·6	65·3	64·8

Teacher Training*Introduction*

Teacher training describes that part of the education of intending teachers which is especially designed to prepare them for their work in the class-room. It also aims at teachers developing their own education and a higher appreciation of the knowledge they impart to their pupils.

Types of Training

Teacher training in Victoria falls broadly into two kinds. On the one hand, there are the Teachers' Colleges training young people for work in the primary schools ; on the other, there are the Universities, which through their ordinary degree courses in Arts or Science or other disciplines, and through their Faculties of Education, and Melbourne's Department of Physical Education, are training many of those who wish to teach in secondary schools. These two types of institutions have been joined in more recent years by several others—the Kindergarten Training College, the Associated Teachers' Training Institution, the two Secondary Teachers' Colleges, the Technical Teachers' College, and the Domestic Arts College. Specialist training for work with handicapped children is carried out at "Glendonald" for teachers of the deaf.

Teachers' Colleges

The Teachers' Colleges, which for a long time were represented only by the Melbourne College, now number eight. Four are in Melbourne or its suburbs ; the Melbourne Teachers' College occupies the corner of the Melbourne University site ; Coburg is in the northern part of the Metropolitan Area ; and Burwood and Toorak are in the

eastern. Other similar Colleges are at Frankston, Geelong, Bendigo, and Ballarat. Hostels are provided by the Education Department in which those whose homes are too far away from the Colleges may live at a moderate charge. Some of these are separate from the Colleges, others—as at Burwood, for example—form a part of the college itself.

Admission to these Colleges is still nominally open to those who have passed, at the Victorian Leaving Certificate level, five subjects which must include English. While some students are still gaining admission with this minimum qualification, the rapid increase in the number of applicants for training has made it possible for the Department to be much more selective in its choice of applicants. At Burwood, for example, in 1965 nearly two-thirds of the successful candidates had passed the Matriculation examination of the University of Melbourne, while virtually all had studied and entered for the examination at this level. If this trend continues, a pass in the Matriculation examination as a whole will be required of all candidates. This has been recommended by the Martin Committee,* and will not only indicate a higher level of education, but also make possible closer co-operation between the Colleges and the Universities. The courses of study in these eight Colleges are basically of two years' duration; but those who wish to qualify for teaching infant grades must take a further year. Certain other special courses also require this additional year, and quite a large proportion of the students thus complete a three year course. This, too, was recommended for all students by the Martin Committee, and it may be expected that, in Victoria, the Education Department will be able to put this into effect before very long.

University Faculties

The University of Melbourne has had a Faculty of Education for many years, and in 1964 Monash University joined it in this field. Both Universities offer a one-year full-time course of study open to graduates who hold appropriate degrees. The course includes the study of the appropriate theoretical subjects, as well as that of the principles and methods of teaching. All students spend about ten weeks in the schools during which they observe experienced teachers and prepare and teach many lessons themselves. Melbourne has for many years offered this course to part-time students and also provides a second-year course which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Education. An increasing number of students go on to this second year

* "Tertiary Education in Australia." Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia to the Australian Universities Commission, 1964.

—usually after some years of practical experience in the schools—and are enabled to make a deeper study of three subjects. Monash has followed Melbourne's example and has tried to offer some different subjects, so that between them the two Universities may cover more effectively the many areas which need to be covered today. Higher degrees—both Master's and Doctor's—may be obtained by preparing research theses at varying levels. At Monash, it is intended to make Master's degrees available as a result of advanced course work, as well as in the traditional way.

Scholarships and Bursaries

Faced with the need to recruit greatly increased numbers of teachers, the Education Department, some years ago, provided more scholarships for intending teachers. Some still cover the whole cost of the course in a Teachers' College, others meet the fees for a University course, and all include a living allowance. In return, the student undertakes to serve in one of the Department's schools for a period—normally three years. This scheme has attracted more recruits. However, not all students accepted are successful in their studies, and it has become apparent that there are, among those who cannot complete their University course, many who could make very useful teachers. To assist these young people and to ensure that as few as possible are lost to the schools, the two Secondary Teachers Colleges have been established. They encourage all students to continue their University work where permitted by the University to do so, and, at Melbourne, give them additional tutorials in their University subjects. Those who fail, and are not permitted by the University to continue their studies in these fields, take in these Colleges similar subjects, for example, Physics or History or Geography, and also take there a course of professional training. Those who complete these courses are awarded the Trained Secondary Teachers' Certificate.

Specialist Training

Specialist courses for girls who plan to become teachers of Domestic Arts are given at Larnook, a college in a Melbourne suburb which has its own hostel attached. Other specialist work in art, physical education, manual arts, and for those who wish to teach slow-learning children, is given in the Melbourne College. The University also has its own Department of Physical Education; successful completion of a two-year course there leads to the award of a Diploma in Physical Education. Education Department trainees then proceed to a third year of professional training at either the Melbourne Teachers' College or the Secondary Teachers' College to prepare them for teaching in primary or secondary schools.

An institution unique in Australia is Victoria's Technical Teachers' College. This is in Toorak, a Melbourne suburb, and admits to a one year course young people who have degrees or diplomas in appropriate subjects. They are introduced to the theoretical background of educational work, and given regular supervised study and teaching practice in the schools. Success in this course leads to the award of the Trained Technical Teachers' Certificate. An alternative source of recruits is found among those who are skilled and experienced in relevant trades. They are given a part-time course which extends over two years. If successful, they receive the Trained Technical Instructors' Certificate. Other teachers for the technical schools are recruited by transfer from among those trained for work in other secondary schools or directly from an industry in which they have gained the appropriate skills and qualifications.

Independent Schools

More than a quarter of Victoria's children are educated in non-State schools—most of them in schools run by the Roman Catholic Church. That Church maintains a number of training institutions ; some of these are located outside Victoria. However, all those who wish to teach in non-State schools in the State must be registered by the Council of Public Education. The training colleges of the Roman Catholic Church in New South Wales are, therefore, visited by Inspectors from the Victorian Education Department (acting, in this case as agents of the Council) so that the qualifications of those trained in them may be recognized as appropriate for service in this State. Another institution in Victoria which educates teachers for non-State schools is the Associated Teachers' Training Institution at Malvern, which began by giving a part-time course to those who wished to secure registration. It was originally supported by the fees of its students and by the enterprise of the Association of the Teachers in the Independent schools. After the war, a large house in Malvern—Mercer House—was acquired ; in time, support was provided by many Independent schools and by a successful public appeal, and finally (in the form of a long term loan at a low rate of interest) by the State Government. These funds have enabled its Council to erect a range of substantial new buildings, and it now offers a range of full-time and part-time courses for intending primary and secondary teachers. The courses last for three years, and the minimum qualifications for admission are the same as those applicable to the State's colleges.

The Melbourne Kindergarten Training College, which also offers a three-year diploma course, requires the same standards for entry. It is owned by the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria, and administered by its own Council, whose members represent many interested bodies.

It is supported partly by a grant from the State Government, and partly by the fees paid by the students. Some bursaries for students are provided by the Department of Health, and others by various other bodies.

Conclusion

Victoria offers a wide range of courses for intending teachers and a number of places in them which would, in total, probably be adequate—if all places were effectively filled—to enable the schools to be appropriately staffed within a relatively short space of time. However, there are not yet enough suitably qualified applicants to take up, in full, the number of secondary studentships which the State Government is willing to provide. Still more serious is the fact that, among those who do accept, the proportion who wish to study the sciences and mathematics is much too low to meet the needs of the schools for teachers in these subjects. It is also true that some of those who accept the special scholarships available for intending teachers, do so from a desire to obtain a University education rather than from a real wish to become teachers. A number of these leave the teaching service as soon as they have completed the minimum period of service in the schools. Lastly, the teaching profession is fragmented into many different sections. The Martin Committee submitted proposals to bring the various types of training into a closer relationship and eventually to link the other institutions with the Universities. The implementation of these proposals is now being examined.

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 22nd January, 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 33 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.

To ensure recognition in the United Kingdom of the degrees of the infant University, Royal Letters Patent, issued on 14th March, 1859, laid down that the degrees of the University should be recognized as “academic distinctions and rewards of merit and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in our United Kingdom and in our colonies and possessions throughout the world as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom”.

Chairs

The University of Melbourne maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (The Age Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (The Herald Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed \$300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred around the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1965, 62 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (4,188) ; another 2,156 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 1962 to 1966 :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1962.. ..	5,333	2,122	2,992	994	482	132	8,807	3,248
1963., . .	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964.. ..	6,275	2,569	3,167	1,242	475	164	9,917	3,975
1965.. ..	6,435	2,661	2,862	1,158	437	152	9,734	3,971
1966.. ..	6,488	2,897	2,861	1,114	384	159	9,733	4,170

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Agricultural Science	217	221	222	241	240
Applied Science	80	96	111	116	129
Architecture	501	571	606	625	632
Arts	3,566	3,704	3,865	3,666	3,754
Commerce	1,579	1,575	1,657	1,645	1,624
Dental Science	169	211	199	197	265
Education	725	860	938	788	746
Engineering	765	847	868	877	914
Journalism	39	36	29	48	45
Law	1,261	1,289	1,324	1,312	1,251
Medicine	1,000	1,007	1,038	1,033	1,008
Music	209	230	220	215	456
Physical Education	177	218	215	203	194
Science	1,668	1,942	2,174	2,214	2,072
Social Studies	209	192	246	286	280
Town and Regional Planning	78	83	76	90	100
Veterinary Science	36	52	104	149	193
Student Total	12,055*	13,134	13,892	13,705	13,903

* Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in 1962, 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 402 in 1966, of

whom 35 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 1961 to 1965. 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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Agricultural Science	45	37	55	40	37
Architecture	28	37	62	62	69
Arts	386	418	500	477	466
Commerce	182	225	231	232	220
Dental Science	16	35	22	25	27
Education	55	52	62	64	67
Engineering	136	165	167	159	145
Law	113	174	133	161	171
Medicine	146	159	159	159	157
Music	23	24	30	25	23
Science	251	245	355	348	331
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
Bachelors' Degrees	1,296	1,455	1,621	1,616	1,540
Higher Degrees	85	116	155	137	174
Total	1,381	1,571	1,776	1,753	1,714

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964
SOURCE OF INCOME				
Commonwealth Government ..	3,212	4,672	5,482	5,668
State Government	3,946	5,588	5,038	6,030
Total Government Grant ..	7,158	10,260	10,520	11,698
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants ..	1,036	1,152	1,324	1,272
Student Fees	1,912	2,020	2,168	2,312
Public Examination Fees ..	352	418	518	578
Other Fees	50	54	64	70
Endowment Income	272	304	332	354
Charges for Services	124	136	146	252
Halls of Residence	74	68	86	120
Other Income	216	202	232	868
Total Other Sources ..	4,036	4,354	4,870	5,826
Total Income	11,194	14,614	15,390	17,524

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE				
Teaching and Research—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	4,920	5,490	6,198	6,924
Equipment and Maintenance ..	738	1,118	1,174	1,606
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	262	348	536	648
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure ..	538	640	524	584
Total—Teaching and Research	6,458	7,596	8,432	9,762
Administration and General Overhead—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	396	516	568	612
Other Administration Expenditure	306	278	312	298
Libraries—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	196	216	248	284
Other Expenditure on Libraries	208	234	286	296
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—				
New Buildings ..	2,362	4,050	2,798	2,910
Repairs and Maintenance—Including				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	786	884	904	1,006
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating ..	134	154	202	238
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c. ..	482	322	204	218
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—				
Public Examinations ..	288	346	390	444
Other Expenditure ..	612	816	996	1,054
Total Expenditure ..	12,228	15,412	15,340	17,122

Employment of Graduates

Most graduates from the University of Melbourne and Monash University obtain ready employment in Victoria. The demand by private industry, the State, and the Commonwealth is keen, and although the number of positions vary according to the type of graduate required, the output of most faculties is not high enough to fill all the positions offered.

For many years past, Victoria has needed more graduates, including medical practitioners and dentists, than have become available at the end of each academic year. Of the technical graduates, the principal shortage is of engineers, chemists, and highly qualified physicists. Nearly all the chemical engineers are absorbed by private industry as are most of the mechanical engineers. Metallurgical engineers,

mining engineers, and geologists usually find employment in private industry, and many of these move interstate to join large mining and smelting companies. Electrical engineers are engaged by various employers, while civil engineers are predominantly employed by the State, as are agricultural and biological scientists.

Other graduates frequently join the departments of the Commonwealth Government which has set up machinery for vacation work recruitment and training. Some employers, recognizing that university training of the young graduate must necessarily be of a theoretical nature, supplement it with more practical work. They arrange special vacation schools followed by assignments planned to be within the student's ability and of useful value to the firm. This type of activity has been steadily increasing over the years, and many young graduates look towards these firms for permanent employment. Another comparatively recent development has been to interview students before the end of their academic course.

Commerce graduates, both men and women, are sought by public accountants and market research organizations. A recent field for any graduate with inherent mathematical capacity is that of electronic data processing. With both Melbourne and Monash teaching Law, and the new course provided by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, it may become difficult to fit every graduate into the legal profession. Law, however, provides a sound basic business training, which can be developed by the executive training courses at present offered by industry.

Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966

Enrolment Problems, 1962

University Medical School, 1963

Postgraduate Education, 1964

Baillieu Library, 1964

Monash University

General

Monash University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15th April, 1958. The University is named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian who achieved fame as a general in the First World War and later as Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In June, 1958, an Interim Council was appointed and charged with the duty of taking "all such steps as may be necessary in order that the Council of the University may be duly constituted upon the appointed day". An early task of the Interim Council was to secure a suitable site. After a close study of a number of possibilities an elevated area of 250 acres was obtained in the suburb of Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne. The site lies near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria and commands splendid views of the Dandenong Ranges to the east and of Port Phillip Bay to the south.

The Interim Council was replaced by the permanent Council in 1961. Enrolments rose to 798 in 1962, to 1,598 in 1963, 2,958 in 1964, 4,199 in 1965, and 5,934 in 1966. The intention is that the

University should grow to a total of 12,000 students. It is hoped that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in the halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962.

The establishment of clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost \$3m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, stage I of the medical school building at Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of \$1.57m.

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with Alfred, Queen Victoria, and Prince Henry's Hospitals for new buildings at these hospitals. There and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own 800 bed teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contains approximately 200,000 volumes, and subscribes to some 4,000 current periodicals. It is housed in three main locations.

The Main Library caters mainly for the faculties of Arts, Education, and Economics and Politics, and provides accommodation for 1,000 readers and 200,000 books. Plans are being developed for further building extensions and the present Main Library will become chiefly an undergraduate library with the main research collection housed in the extensions. The Hargrave Library for the Physical Sciences and Engineering provides for 460 readers and 100,000 books in the field of the physical and technological sciences. The building links the departments of Physics and Chemistry on the one hand and the Engineering buildings on the other. A similar arrangement exists in the case of the Bio-Medical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of Zoology and Botany. There will be a separate Law Library when the building for the Law School is completed.

All the above libraries form one university library organization under the direction of the University Librarian.

A well-developed system of inter-library loans, involving the Baillieu Library of the University of Melbourne, the State Library of Victoria, and the libraries of the C.S.I.R.O. in particular, provides students at Monash University with wider library facilities for advanced research than are now available from the University's own library organization.

Halls of Residence

The University hopes ultimately to house 3,000 or more students in halls of residence. The first hall of residence, Deakin Hall, houses 150 students; the second, Farrer Hall, houses 190 students; and the third, Howitt Hall, was first occupied in the latter half of 1966. It is a 12-storied tower block which will house about 185 students.

The central building of the halls of residence complex has been completed and provides facilities for dining halls, serveries, kitchen, administrative centre, and a limited number of staff quarters. The total cost of this halls of residence programme will be \$2.6m.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties :—Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a faculty of Architecture will be established.

Deans

The University has established full-time deanships in the following faculties : Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law (The Sir Owen Dixon Professor of Law), Medicine, and Science. Deans have the title and status of professors.

Chairs

The following Chairs have been established in the University :—*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, Politics (2); *Faculty of Education*—Education (2); *Faculty of Engineering*—Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering; *Faculty of Law*—The Sir John Latham Chair of Law, The Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law; *Faculty of Medicine*—Anatomy, Biochemistry (2), Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Pathology, Physiology (2), Surgery; *Faculty of Science*—Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology, Information Science.

University Entrance

The normal Matriculation requirement for a student is to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University from 1962 to 1966 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : PERSONS ENROLLED

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1962	526	212	45	15	571	227
1963	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965	2,519	1,087	393	200	2,912	1,287
1966*	3,389	1,462	719	364	4,108	1,826

* Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1965 and 1966 :—

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES**

Faculty*	1965				1966			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	765	912	41	17	1,055	1,244	68	46
Economics and Politics	581	77	2	1	809	117	10	1
Education	13	5	94	52	69	16	125	94
Engineering	265	2	26	1	381	3	51	..
Law	259	37	3	2	348	44	3	3
Medicine	419	71	1	..	535	94	..	..
Science	365	92	97	19	550	142	157	27
	2,667	1,196	264	92	3,747	1,660	414	171

*Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 20 taking combined courses in 1965, and 58 in 1966.

Finance

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes \$1 for every \$1.85 received by way of State grants and student fees. By the end of 1965 a total of \$32m had been spent on buildings, equipment, and site development, and a further \$32m on operating expenditure. Of this total of \$64m, approximately 90 per cent. has been contributed by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

Full-time students pay one composite fee per annum, the amount being the same irrespective of faculty. All students contribute on a per capita basis to the development of the Union and sporting facilities, and fees for higher degree work are low in order to encourage postgraduate study.

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964
SOURCES OF INCOME				
Commonwealth Government ..	4,500	3,634	3,460	4,606
State Government	3,406	4,534	4,264	5,734
Total Government Grants	7,906	8,168	7,724	10,340
Other Sources—				
Donations and Special Grants ..	4	136	198	230
Student Fees	70	144	280	510
Other Fees .. ..	..	..	2	..
Charges for Services .. ..	..	..	4	160
Halls of Residence .. ..	..	48	62	70
Other Income	18	12	22	26
Total Other Sources ..	92	340	568	996
Total Income ..	7,998	8,508	8,292	11,336
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE				
Teaching and Research—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	384	804	1,394	2,298
Equipment and Maintenance ..	880	628	934	1,570
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	8	38	96	188
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure	52	90	154	186
Total—Teaching and Research	1,324	1,560	2,578	4,242
Administration and General Overhead—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	114	148	188	294
Other Administration Expenditure	132	56	98	220
Libraries—				
Salaries and Superannuation ..	50	72	104	180
Other Expenditure on Libraries	298	88	316	434
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—				
New Buildings	5,410	6,584	4,248	4,430
Repairs and Maintenance—				
Including Salaries and Superannuation	180	420	524	572
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating	14	50	88	170
Other Expenditure on Buildings, &c.	292	28	44	54
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—				
Public Examinations .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Expenditure	28	48	66	104
Total Expenditure ..	7,842	9,054	8,254	10,700

La Trobe University

La Trobe University is named after Charles Joseph La Trobe who was Superintendent (1839–1851) and later Lieutenant-Governor (1851–1854) of the Colony which became the State of Victoria.

The University is situated at Bundoora about 8 miles north of the centre of the City of Melbourne. The choice of the site was made primarily to satisfy the present trend of the population movement in Greater Melbourne, taking into consideration the locations of the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The site covers an area of 500 acres of undeveloped land.

The Interim Council of La Trobe University was established in December, 1964, and in planning the University has sought to come to terms with two ever present contemporary problems : the impersonal factors in many universities which are huge by previous standards and the physical difficulties of a motorised age.

The physical facilities of the University have been designed around a central heart in which all the buildings involving principal activities of students and staff will be placed within a maximum of five minutes walking radius. There will be no public traffic through this central area which will be circled by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports ovals. In the centre will be the Library surrounded closely by academic buildings. In an arc around the central area will be located about ten colleges. The central core will also include banks, a post office, coffee shop, dry cleaners, hairdresser and other amenities. The north-west corner of the campus has been reserved for a teaching hospital, should it become desirable to establish one at some time in the future.

Beginning with a student intake of 450 in March, 1967, La Trobe aims to provide eventually for not less than 10,000 students. The academic organization of the University will be flexible. It is intended to provide as much freedom as possible for staff and students to engage in inter-disciplinary studies. The conventional faculties which tend to become large (particularly arts and science) will be replaced by smaller units, to be known as schools, each being responsible for teaching and research in its own area. The first four schools will be in Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences.

Foundation professors have been appointed in English, History (2), Philosophy, French, Spanish, Economics (2), Politics (2), Sociology, Chemistry (3), Biology (3), Mathematics, and Physics. Professional courses in Agriculture, Law, Education and Commerce will follow and schools of Engineering and Medicine will eventually be established.

Each member of the University will be a member of a college. The colleges are to be a vital part of the plan to give students a corporate sense. Each college will ultimately have a membership of between 750 to 1,000 of whom it is expected that 20 per cent. will initially be in residence, with perhaps 40 per cent. in the future.

Considerable progress has been made with the beautification of the site and as an initial step, several thousand trees have been planted on the western periphery. Senior administrative appointments including the Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and Business Manager have been made and these persons have taken up their positions.

Universities in Victoria, 1966

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges was founded in 1965. The Martin Committee, in its report on tertiary education, when dealing with the projected expansion of technical and other tertiary non-university education suggested that Institutes of Colleges might be set up in the various States with which could be affiliated certain diploma awarding technical colleges of acceptable standard. This led to the passing of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965*.

Since the inception of the Victoria Institute, eight colleges have been affiliated. They are: The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swinburne, Caulfield, Footscray, and Bendigo Technical Colleges, the Ballarat School of Mines and Industries, the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, and the Pharmacy College. The Martin report suggested that the Agricultural Colleges, certain para-medical schools, and other centres of training might also later become affiliated with the Institute.

The purpose of the Institute is to foster in the affiliated colleges the development and improvement of tertiary education in technical, agricultural, and other fields of learning, including the liberal arts and humanities. Other responsibilities of the Institute include the welfare of students, arranging their transfer between affiliated colleges, and obtaining the mutual recognition by Universities and the Institute of comparable work done by students in appropriate circumstances. The functions of the Institute include making recommendations to the Victorian Government on the financial requirements of the colleges, methods of improving the standards of teaching, and the co-ordination of the activities of the Colleges. Further, the Institute is empowered to award degrees, diplomas and other awards to students of affiliated colleges.

The Council, the governing body of the Institute, consists of not more than 28 members, and is constituted of Members of Parliament, of representatives of the Education Department, of the principals and teaching staff of the affiliated colleges, of the Universities and of commerce and industry, as well as some ex-officio members, one of whom is the Vice-President, the Chief Executive Officer of the Institute. Both metropolitan and country areas are represented.

The Act provides for the Council of the Institute of Colleges to set up a Board of Studies to be responsible for courses of study, examinations, and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges.

The Commonwealth Government has set up the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education to recommend the distribution of Commonwealth money amongst the States for the development of tertiary non-university education. This money will be matched by State Governments according to certain formulae and the Victoria Institute of Colleges will be responsible in Victoria for recommending to the State Government the allocation of these moneys to the colleges.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

In 1887, when the first permanent building was opened, there were over 600 students enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased.

In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December, 1960, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grant, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

The year 1965 was important in the history of the Institute, because, arising from the publication of the Martin Report on Tertiary Education in Australia, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide grants for capital and recurrent expenditures. The first capital grant of \$1m made possible the commencement in 1966 of a rebuilding scheme.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

Professional Courses Branch. Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognized by professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art and architecture, business administration, and mathematics. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

Industrial Courses Branch. Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Individual Students Enrolled—							
Males .. ..	..	..	18,437	18,631	19,060	19,114	19,354
Females .. ..	..	..	2,813	2,793	2,646	2,599	2,537
Total* .. ..	..	..	21,250	21,424	21,706	21,713	21,891
Course Enrolments—							
Commercial† ..	..	..	381	364	304	342	270
Science .. ..	..	..	9,928	10,409	11,108	11,130	11,328
Trade .. ..	..	..	8,597	8,326	8,368	8,340	8,422
Art .. ..	..	..	1,647	1,595	1,223	1,145	1,067
Other .. ..	..	..	697	730	703	756	804
Receipts—			\$'000				
Government Grant			1,752	2,102	2,186	2,499	2,575
Fees .. ..	..	..	668	688	726	762	820
Sale of Class Material			24	28	26	26	24
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	94	92	84	108	109
Total .. ..	..	..	2,538	2,910	3,022	3,394	3,528

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1965 were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY—*continued*

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Expenditure—	\$'000				
Salaries—					
Instructors ..	1,496	1,730	1,866	2,091	2,306
Other ..	494	564	586	616	651
Buildings, Furniture, etc. ..	266	264	258	271	299
Miscellaneous ..	270	278	318	339	382
Total ..	2,526	2,836	3,028	3,317	3,638

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY :
ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	486	558	577	537	546
Vocational	132	161	146	134	120
Part-time—					
Apprentices	550	541	608	768	873
Other	1,590	1,676	1,536	1,485	1,863
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	78	88	96	100	105
Other	42	37	36	38	41
Part-time—					
Teaching	63	58	65	64	61
Other	10	12	11	8	16
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant \$	383,352	439,990	516,322	546,930	596,220
Fees .. \$	58,600	63,438	66,210	69,180	67,976
Other Receipts \$	48,636	48,368	68,636	63,182	66,084

Further Reference, 1962
Swinburne Technical College, 1963
Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963
Technical Education, 1965

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education was set up in 1946, under an Act of the State Parliament constituting the Council and defining its functions. The Adult Education Act, amended in 1958, is now embodied in the Education Act.

The primary purposes of the Council are to plan and administer a system of adult education for Victoria, and to advise the Minister of Education on new developments and proposals. The Council consists of twenty-one members, widely representative of educational interests. All are volunteers, the majority being nominated for appointment by the Minister, in accord with the provisions of the Act.

The Director, as the Executive Officer of the Council, is appointed by Cabinet on the recommendation of the Council. His term is for five years, and is renewable. A small professional staff has been built up since 1947.

Finance

The Council was financed in 1964-65 by (a) a statutory grant (\$50,000 per annum) ; (b) an annual appropriation (\$121,778) ; and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (\$100,336). The following table shows details of the Council's activities from 1963 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963		1964		1965	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	53	163	77	215	114	250
Students Enrolled ..	2,828	7,063	3,681	8,602	4,247	9,596

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars		1963	1964	1965
Discussion Groups—				
Number of Groups .. ..	..	367	401	434
Students Enrolled .. ..	..	4,150	4,292	4,824
Performances, &c.—				
Music .. .. .	..	..	47	.. *
Drama .. .. .	..	103	59	.. *
Ballet and Dance Recitals ..	..	48	53	.. *
Art Exhibitions .. .. .	..	19	29	21

* Country touring activities suspended at present.

Further Reference, 1963

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library of 6,000 volumes, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation Examination. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a pre-Science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

Finance and Enrolments

The number of students attending the College from 1961 to 1965 is shown below :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pharmacy	544	544	429	434	460
Medical	137	164	156	142	154
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	15	21	9	5	..
Total	696	729	594	581	614

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

**VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**
(\$)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Government Grants—Maintenance	..	40,000	55,000	70,000	42,000
Capital .. ..	..	..	..	86,000	..
Lecture Fees	156,916	154,724	131,962	133,344	187,145
Examination Fees*	3,558	1,448	152	14	..
Total Principal Receipts ..	160,474	196,172	187,114	289,358	229,145
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	88,624	119,586	120,020	128,768	132,181
Drugs and Chemicals	21,074	15,568	14,902	14,450	15,149
Administration, &c.	78,912	79,710	61,632	68,328	90,150†
Total Principal Expenditure ..	188,610	214,864	196,554	211,546	237,480

* Examination fees are now paid to the Pharmacy Board.

† Includes \$10,000 for library.

Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1964

**Health and Medical Research
Epidemics**

Introduction

One of the most interesting developments in the field of public health has been the changing pattern of communicable diseases in Victoria over the past century. Although improvements in diagnostic techniques together with changes in nomenclature have influenced direct comparison between statistics prior to 1900 and more recent years, nevertheless they reflect the general picture of epidemic diseases and progress in preventive medicine and treatment.

Gastro-intestinal Illness

In reviewing certain of these diseases it is appropriate to begin with gastro-intestinal illnesses as these were the greatest scourge in the first half century of this State's existence. In 1854 the death rate due to intestinal infections was 751 per 100,000 of the population, of which

dysentery accounted for 382·1, typhoid fever 166·5, diarrhoea 91·5, enteritis 35·5, and gastritis and enteritis 44·3. Seventy years ago one-quarter of the deaths in infants under one year was due to gastro-enteritis ; today this figure is just over one per cent.

Typhoid Fever

The history of typhoid fever is an example of the progress made in hygiene and sanitation. The period 1865 to 1890 was one of very high incidence of this disease which was followed by a sharp decline, particularly in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Apart from a peak of cases in 1898, a general downward trend has continued with relatively small epidemic peaks. A Royal Commission on the Sanitary Conditions of Melbourne in 1889 was very critical of the low standard of sanitation at the time. Sanitary reform was stimulated with the constitution of a Metropolitan Board of Works set up to control the water supply, drainage, and sewerage of Melbourne. Underground drainage and waterborne sewerage were introduced to the Metropolitan Area in 1897. Three epidemics of typhoid due to contaminated milk are notable—the first one in 1879 when 43 people became ill following the consumption of milk from Jolimont. In 1931, 35 cases of the disease were traced to infected milk from a Chelsea dairy. The Moorabbin epidemic of 1943 claimed 23 deaths out of a total of 433 cases. A further outbreak incriminating imported desiccated coconut accounted for 39 cases in 1953.

Between 1953 and 1965, only 27 cases were notified for the whole of the State. A proportion of these cases occurred in persons who had acquired their infection outside Australia. This figure contrasts with the notified cases for the period 1895–99 which totalled 2,884. Since the introduction of the broad spectrum antibiotic chloramphenicol the death rate from typhoid has become negligible.

Cholera

Epidemics of cholera were greatly feared in the early days of Victoria's settlement. Although this disease accounted for 14·3 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1858 it did not assume serious epidemic proportions. No deaths due to cholera were recorded after 1906 and the disease has long since disappeared from the local scene.

Diphtheria

The first documented death due to diphtheria occurred in 1858 followed by 509 deaths in 1859 and 792 deaths in the following year. In 1890 the figure for diphtheria and croup rose to 1,031 which is the highest recorded number. The death rate from these diseases in 1897 was 27·4 per 100,000 of the population. The introduction of diphtheria anti-toxin in 1894 was followed by a marked reduction in the death rate from diphtheria. This was a major step forward from the earlier situation in 1872, when a Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into infant mortality rates due to diphtheria, could at the best only advocate the burning of sulphur to produce fumes for the treatment of patients. Unlike typhoid, which could be controlled by the application of public health measures directed towards hygiene and sanitation, diphtheria was largely unchecked in spite of the usual measures of isolation of patients, contacts, and the fumigation of sick rooms, etc. Some idea of the prevalence of this disease may

be formed from recorded figures : in 1921, 9,450 cases were notified (population 1,550,727). In 1924 diphtheria immunization in Victoria was launched in the City of Melbourne using toxin-antitoxin as a prophylactic. There was a growing demand for this form of immunization until an unfortunate setback occurred in 1928 when twelve children died in Queensland from a contaminated batch of the material. In 1929, 3,274 cases were notified, rising to 5,423 in 1931, and in the following year to 7,322 notifications (in a population of 1,813,387), reflecting the increasing level of susceptible persons in the community following on the Queensland incident. The British Medical Association Committee on Immunization in 1934 advocated active immunization against diphtheria as a "safe and effective measure of prevention".

By this time formalinized toxoid had replaced the earlier toxin-antitoxin mixture and the reawakened interest in immunization was shown in the notifications for 1938 which had fallen to 1,746. The lowest notifications on record were in the years 1959 to 1961 when a total of 21 cases was recorded. Only four deaths due to diphtheria occurred in the period 1959 to 1965.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet fever was first diagnosed in 1841 and by 1898 the disease was made compulsorily notifiable for the whole of the State. This disease was characterised by fluctuations in mortality dating from 1853 to a peak in 1876, after which it levelled off. Since the disease was not notifiable prior to 1898, there are no figures available for the morbidity and case fatality rates. However, Dr. Thomas, reviewing diseases in Melbourne between 1839 and 1865, stated that scarlatina (scarlet fever) was at first mild in character. In 1848 "it assumed a malignant type, its attacks were very general and in a great many cases very severe and rapidly fatal. It has existed here ever since and is looked upon as one of the most devastating scourges of all the diseases which prevail here". Deaths from scarlet fever amounted to 2,240 in 1876 out of a population of approximately 800,000 persons. Over the two years 1875-76 no fewer than 3,225 deaths occurred, the most serious epidemic of an infectious disease affecting children in our history. After the end of the last century the disease reverted to a much less virulent form and has remained thus over the intervening years. Scarlet fever is constantly present in our community with regular epidemic peaks. However, with the advent of modern chemotherapeutic drugs, especially penicillin, death from this disease in its acute stage has become a rarity.

Measles

The ship "Persian" introduced measles into Victoria during 1850. Epidemic patterns soon became manifest with a periodicity of 4 to 6 years. The death rate in the population was particularly high during these epidemics, reaching a record in 1875 of 189.1 deaths per 100,000 of the population. The disease was almost absent in the inter-epidemic years. The year 1898 saw the last of these very severe episodes when 671 deaths were recorded giving a mortality rate of 56.7 per 100,000. Following this heavy "seeding" of the population with a resultant build-up in natural immunity the character of the disease underwent a change after 1900.

The death rate fell to below 10 per 100,000 in the following years with the exception of a serious epidemic in 1920 which claimed 220 lives (mortality rate 14.6 per 100,000). In the five years 1959 to 1963, 23 deaths were recorded in a population of 2,930,113 (Census 1961 figures).

The impact of measles in the latter half of the last century was not peculiar to this country as this disease was known to follow exploration and colonization. The catastrophic effects of a highly virulent organism becoming implanted in a population previously free from it were amply demonstrated in the Fiji Islands where in 1875 measles killed an estimated one quarter of the population. Before 1900 the level of naturally acquired immunity in Victoria was apparently lower than in Britain where the disease did not take the devastating toll of lives experienced here during epidemics. A parallel may be seen among British colonists in North America where epidemics of measles among them were more severe than those experienced in their homeland.

The fall in the death rate from measles in the last three decades has been influenced largely by modern treatment methods in a similar manner to scarlet fever. While secondary bacterial complications such as pneumonia have been largely controlled, a small proportion of patients suffer from neurological involvement which in the case of encephalitis may lead to permanent brain damage or, rarely, death. There has been a trend in recent years towards active immunization against measles by means of vaccines. To date the ideal vaccine, which combines a high degree of protection, safety, and a minimum of side effects, has not been evolved. Although considerable progress has been made the point has not yet been reached where mass vaccination of children with the products available is envisaged.

Smallpox

The first outbreak of smallpox in Victoria occurred in 1857 following unrecognized cases on board the ship "Commodore Perry" en route to Melbourne; this incident resulted in four deaths out of 16 cases of the disease. A series of small outbreaks followed, mainly in connexion with ships, extending over the years 1857 to 1921. The number of patients totalled 88 of which 20 died. Of these incidents the largest was associated with the barque "Avondale" on which two persons died in 1868, presumably due to smallpox. As a result of infection being introduced from this ship 48 cases occurred with 10 deaths.

Smallpox is a highly communicable disease and when introduced into a susceptible population frequently spreads with great rapidity. There is little doubt that these episodes were limited in extent as a result of the level of immunity in the population achieved by smallpox vaccination. From 1854 it was compulsory for all infants to be vaccinated against smallpox within six months of birth. This operated until 1909 when a "conscience clause" was introduced which was apparently so freely invoked in the ensuing years to obtain exemption that the compulsory Vaccination Act was abolished by the *Health Act* 1931. Figures reveal the significant decline in the numbers of infants

vaccinated following the introduction of the "conscience clause". Whereas in 1910, 69 per 100 births were vaccinated, this figure had dropped to 12 in 1920 and by 1930 was less than 1 per 100. At present the level of vaccination in the community falls far short of the ideal. -

Tuberculosis

Although tuberculosis is described on page 507, brief reference to it must be made. The highest death rate from all forms of tuberculosis occurred in 1853 when a rate of 237 per 100,000 of the population was recorded. There was a steady if rather irregular fall until by 1871 this rate was reduced to 145 per 100,000. Subsequently there was an increase in mortality culminating in 181 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1887. Since that time there has been a continuous and steady decline. The figure for 1964 was 3.5 deaths per 100,000 of the population.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough is a disease which has shown a marked decline in mortality over the years. The death rate in 1866 was 58.3 per 100,000 of the population and the actual deaths numbered 365. Prophylactic immunization has been a standard procedure in infants for many years. Nevertheless, epidemic waves occur every 3 to 4 years. The notified cases alone in the years 1955, 1958, and 1961 totalled 4,360; deaths during these particular epidemics were six in 1955 and nil in the other two years.

Poliomyelitis

The years between the two wars saw the emergence of poliomyelitis, then named infantile paralysis, as an epidemic disease of some magnitude. The first significant outbreak occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths); small epidemics were reported in 1931 (277 notifications) and 1934 (183); and in 1937 the figure rose to 1,372—the highest in Victoria's history. The second highest incidence was in 1949 (760 notifications) followed by 1954 (569 notifications) which was the last epidemic year. Salk vaccine was introduced in 1955 and the present low figures (7 in 1964) bear witness to its efficacy.

Hepatitis

Infectious hepatitis as a major epidemic disease in Victoria has become noticeable since 1945. It is probably identical to or closely related to epidemic jaundice which ravaged armies in the past. Hepatitis broke out in epidemic form in various theatres of war during the Second World War. Some indication of the prevalence of this disease in the community may be assessed from the annual notifications which in the years 1960 to 1964 totalled 15,893. The true number of cases occurring would be considerably higher than this because the notified figures represent only a proportion of the actual morbidity. Epidemic waves superimposed on a high epidemic-endemic level were reported during 1955 (3,776 notifications), 1961 (3,515), and in 1963 rose to 3,833—the highest since compulsory notification came into effect in 1952.

There is a close analogy between hepatitis and poliomyelitis insofar as they are both viral diseases where the causal organism is harboured in the intestinal tract and transmission from person to person directly or indirectly is by faecal contamination.

Conclusion

In assessing the progress made in the field of infectious diseases, major influences have been improved sanitation, hygiene, general social conditions, immunization, and new treatments over the last 25 years using chemotherapy (sulphonamide drugs, penicillin, broad spectrum antibiotics, and anti-tuberculosis drugs). Typhoid fever is an example of a disease once rampant in the early years of this State's history which has now ceased to become an important public health problem. Public health authorities are aware that this disease is still a potential menace requiring constant supervision over sanitation, water, milk and food supplies, together with the detection and control of human carriers of the organism.

Notwithstanding the success achieved in the virtual control of this disease, the position in regard to certain gastro-intestinal infections has not been so satisfactory. In spite of modern methods of hygiene there is still an annual legacy of disease spread by faecal contamination, notably bacillary dysentery, salmonella gastro-enteritis, and infectious hepatitis. These have not as yet been effectively controlled by the preventive measures of sanitation, hygiene, isolation of patients, etc.

In addition to the gastro-intestinal and respiratory spread diseases mentioned above, there is still a wide variety of epidemic infections ranging from the common cold to enteroviruses of the Cocksackie and E.C.H.O. groups. Although usually mild in character, these diseases reflect a considerable volume of morbidity.

New infective micro-organisms or variants of existing parasitic agents are a constant challenge which may have quite serious consequences. This was exemplified in the epidemic of Asian type influenza during 1957, which was a new variant strain and met little or no natural immunity due to lack of previous exposure. Persons inoculated with influenza vaccines currently available just prior to its emergence likewise had no significant specific immunity.

The occurrence of over 100 cases of diphtheria in Melbourne and Geelong during 1963 among non-immunized or inadequately immunized children was a salutary reminder that neglect of routine prophylactic procedures, whether against diphtheria, poliomyelitis or other diseases, may precipitate a serious resurgence in the community.

Health of the Victorian Community, 1962

Developments in Medicine 1910-1960, 1963

Department of Health

Introduction

The general health of the community is protected by a number of Acts and Regulations. Basic to these is the Health Act which legislates on general health matters. Other Acts such as the Mental Health Act and the Hospitals and Charities Act relate to their special fields while a

large body of other legislation deals with such activities as the registration of doctors, nurses, dieticians, masseurs, and opticians; the control of poisons; children's welfare; cemeteries; industrial hygiene; infectious diseases; and many other fields.

The Department of Health administers the Health Act. Its minister is the Minister of Health and the two chief administrative officers in the Department are the Secretary and Chief Health Officer. Some branches, such as Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis, are responsible for the specific functions which their names imply. General Health matters are dealt with by the Commission of Public Health, consisting of seven members under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. The Commission co-operates with local government authorities on broad public health matters.

Metropolitan municipalities, other cities, towns, boroughs, and shires are represented on the Commission by three or four individuals appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act requires that less than half the members are medical men. In addition, the Minister can exercise all the Commission's powers and rights.

The Commission also promotes public health specifically in relation to infectious and preventable disease, advises on the public health law, carries out research, and advises or assists the public and municipal councils as required.

Other important sections of health administration directed by the Commission include the treatment of infectious diseases, the registration of public buildings, and supervision of sewage disposal and dangerous trades.

Semi-independent authorities, consultative councils, and commissions and boards within the Department of Health usually have a nominee of the Minister or of the Commission to ensure that such activities are in accordance with the law and the Government's intentions.

School Medical Service

This Service is concerned with promoting the health of the school-age children in the State. It pursues two distinct but related lines, namely, the medical inspection of school children, and health promotion through teachers and parents.

Further References, 1964-66

Industrial Hygiene, 1964

Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964

Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964

Communicable Diseases, 1964

Compulsory Chest X-rays, 1965

Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965

Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965

School Dental Service, 1966

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys

In Victoria the statistics relating to deaths due to tuberculosis are available since 1863 and notification of tuberculosis as an infectious disease for the whole of Victoria dates from 1909. Annual returns of figures for Victoria for 1964 show a death rate from tuberculosis of

3.9 per 100,000 and a new case rate of 27.8 per 100,000. These figures contrast markedly with the rates recorded for the year 1909, i.e., death rate 85 per 100,000 and notification rate 62 per 100,000.

In 1963, the Government decided to invoke legislation for compulsory mass community chest X-rays passed in 1948. The Division of Chest X-ray Surveys plans to carry out chest X-rays for all adults 21 years of age and over using the State electoral areas as a basis and checking attendances against the rolls. Seven caravans housing modern X-ray equipment give mobility of action in visiting all areas of the State, and 28 State electoral districts had been completed to September, 1965.

The search for tuberculosis under compulsion has been particularly rewarding as a study of the following figures will indicate:—428,306 people were X-rayed in 1964, and 286 were found on a radiological basis to have proved or possibly active tubercle, i.e., one such case is found for every 1,497 people presenting for examination. Under the voluntary system the average over a number of years was in the vicinity of one case in every 2,000 people examined. The increase in incidence commences in the fifty year olds. 164,200 people over 50 years of age and 264,106 under this age were X-rayed and there were 171, or one case in every 960 examined in the older group, as compared with only 115 or one case in every 2,297 examined in the younger age group.

Lung cancer showed a radiological incidence of one case in every 4,190 X-rays taken.

The Electorate of Footscray was the first area to be X-rayed compulsorily in the Metropolitan Area and 27,874 people were X-rayed. Those attending were asked to state when they last had a chest X-ray and an analysis of their answers showed that 35% had not been previously X-rayed, 11% had not been X-rayed for 5 years, 50% had been X-rayed within 5 years, and 4% did not know.

It is pertinent to note that almost half the adult population at Footscray were certainly not under "X-ray control", although they had opportunities of having chest X-rays when voluntary surveys were carried out in the area in 1950, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, and 1961.

Chest Clinics

The activities of these clinics are increasing and include closer supervision of out-patients (as a result of shorter periods in sanatoria) and increased reference rates resulting from compulsory mass X-ray surveys; wider contact surveys, and intensified supervision of those with apparently healed tuberculosis lesions. For example, in the first eight electorates 187,441 people were X-rayed and of these 422 were referred to chest clinics for further investigation. To cope with the increased attendances at chest clinics generally, a new clinic commenced operation in the northern suburbs at Coburg in 1965.

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination increases resistance to the development of tuberculosis. As a preliminary screening for B.C.G. vaccination, school children of 11 years and over are tuberculin tested and 78,945

tuberculin examinations were carried out during 1965. These figures do not include routine tests at chest clinics and institutions where 8,392 examinations were done. The natural positive tuberculin reactor rate for school children aged 14 years was 3.7%. The rate of reactors increases relatively rapidly during the final years of school life, suggesting that there is still opportunity for tuberculosis infection in our community when children leave the relative protection of home life. Department policy, therefore, is to offer B.C.G. vaccination to all negative reactors prior to their leaving school.

Tuberculosis Allowances

An allowance, subject to a means test, is paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services to persons suffering from tuberculosis, and at 31st December, 1965, 292 people were in receipt of tuberculosis allowances. The highest recorded figure for Victoria was 2,039 in 1951. The present low figure reflects the response to treatment.

Institutional Care

With the employment of modern drugs most new patients are rendered non-infectious prior to discharge from sanatoria and relapses have been reduced.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :—

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA : ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan ..	541	541	541	526	517
Country ..	203	203	203	203	198
Total ..	744	744	744	729	715
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan ..	794	735	1,045	977	1,005
Country ..	207	215	246	230	234
Total ..	1,001	950	1,291	1,207	1,239
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan ..	811	709	1,024	994	970
Country ..	192	170	208	200	211
Total ..	1,003	879	1,232	1,194	1,181
DEATHS					
Metropolitan ..	50	60	53	65	62
Country ..	11	17	13	18	21
Total ..	61	77	66	83	83

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New Cases Referred for Investigation	10,373	13,475	12,015	12,757	12,665
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	61,565	61,324	54,870	55,975	54,391
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	12,436	20,863	21,851	22,464	20,372
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	40,627	39,526	38,807	37,290	37,943
Micro	9,018	11,135	13,962	14,336	12,741
Tuberculin Tests	8,695	11,230	11,531	10,424	10,579
B.C.G. Vaccinations	2,869	3,054	3,279	3,194	3,861

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys, 1965

Home Help Service, 1966

Elderly Citizens Clubs, 1966

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 clinics, infant welfare centres, and pre-school services in Victoria.

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a decentralized one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of \$6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,500 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing static infant welfare centres and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Infant Welfare Sisters give courses of lectures to secondary school girls on the care of the young child in the home. During 1965, 177 schools were visited and in all 401 courses given; 10,926 students received lectures. Further details are as follows:—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE LECTURES

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	Source of Infant Welfare Sisters Giving Lectures in 1965		
				Department of Health	Victorian Baby Health Centres	Municipal Infant Welfare Centres (Country)
Number of Schools ..	161	170	177	114	36	27
Special Groups ..	3	5	6	4	..	2
Total Schools and Groups ..	164	175	183	118	36	29
Number of Courses ..	345	369	401	278	84	39
Number of Lectures ..	3,465	3,806	4,057	2,810	840	407
Number of Students ..	9,281	10,263	10,926	7,469	2,445	1,012
Certificates Issued ..	8,351	9,208	9,705	6,516	2,356	833

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1963 to 1965 are listed below:—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1963	1964	1965
Municipal Centres	631	640	652
Centres on Mobile Circuits	16	16	16
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	10	9	9
Commonwealth Defence Stations	1	1	1
Total All Types	658	666	678
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres ..	331	339	345
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	65,443	64,644	63,781
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	179,992	178,641	180,327
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,387,306	1,350,328	1,383,407
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	104	66	69
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	3	..	..

Activities of Infant Welfare Centres, 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 31 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 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	1963	1964	1965
Total Number	30	30	31
Patients Attending	7,135	8,101	7,719
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	36,686	39,752	36,352

Pre-School Services

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organization. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who is a person with less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by such a person at any one time and she is not qualified for parent counselling.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are thirteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidized by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All children attending pre-school centres have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 629 subsidized pre-school

centres covered in 1965, 508 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 34 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 23 by private doctors. A total of 21,831 children was examined by Department of Health doctors.

Since 1964, all unsubsidized pre-school centres and child minding centres have been given the opportunity of free medical examinations. In 1965, 1,954 children, 139 of whom were under three years of age, were examined. There were 71 centres involved.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher, or where a pre-school play leader is employed, by an amount not exceeding \$1,200. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organizations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of subsidized pre-school centres during the years 1963 to 1965 and their particulars are listed below :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1963		1964		1965	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	447	22,630	481	24,317	524	26,445
Play Centres	109	3,390	111	3,348	108	3,426
Day Nurseries	13	637	13	646	13	646
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	74	1	74	1	100
Total	570	26,731	606	28,385	646	30,617

NOTE.—Enrolment figures for Day Nurseries and the Crèche show capacity only.

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters.—Approximately 70 infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidized 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, subsidized 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 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 1965—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 1965.

Building Grants

The number of capital grants made to infant welfare and pre-school centres during each of the past three years is listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized				1963	1964	1965
Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	..	16	16	14
Pre-School Centres	..	..	..	37	42	38
Day Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	53	58	53

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

Particulars				1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Salaries	..	..	..	218	248	264
Subsidies to Municipalities, &c., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	..	480	523	536
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres	..	..	..	934	1,060	1,250
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches	..	..	..	136	138	140
Subsidies to Training Schools—						
Infant Welfare	..	..	..	12	12	12
Mothercraft	..	..	..	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	..	..	..	52	56	63
Other Expenditure	..	..	..	62	65	67
Total	..	..	..	1,916	2,124	2,354

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority are defined in the *Mental Health Act* 1959 and in many cases are implemented with the approval of the Minister of Health. The broad functions are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, six country regions were selected (with about equal population in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, out-patient clinics, and residential hostels. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units were planned of which three are now in use. Early treatment units are now established at Larundel, Royal Park, Ballarat, Dandenong, and Traralgon; further early treatment centres will be established at Shepparton, Geelong, Benalla, and Sunshine.

Training centres and schools for intellectually defective patients are functioning at Kew, Sunbury, Stawell, Bendigo, Janefield, Beechworth, Travancore, and St. Nicholas Hospital, Carlton.

A State wide service of out-patient clinics has now been provided. These clinics are either independent units or attached to established hospitals. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the follow-up of discharged hospital patients.

Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service and deals with alcoholism as well as the problems of forensic psychiatry. Some clinics serve many purposes, being concerned with sheltered workshops, children and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, a follow-up service for discharged patients, and hostel supervision.

There are 33 Day Training Centres for intellectually handicapped persons functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidized by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

A specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For this purpose a statistical section and research unit which is now recognized 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 numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31st December—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,818	5,327	5,237	4,842	4,594
In Repatriation Mental Hospital	242	241	262	303	310
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	123	117	148	168	141
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	782	856	798	958	958
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,358	1,349	1,359	1,322	1,455
In Repatriation Mental Hospital*	..	3	1	2	2
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	402	374	357	335	381
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	49	504	700	769	766
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals† ..	..	31	47	78	94
In Training Schools	510	501	510	519	533
Total—Resident Patients ..	9,284	9,303	9,419	9,296	9,234
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, &c.	1,848	1,807	1,928	2,214	1,905
Total under Care ..	11,132	11,110	11,347	11,510	11,139

* The Repatriation Mental Hospital commenced taking voluntary patients in 1962.

† Informal Hospitals commenced taking patients in 1962.

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1965 :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1965

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1st January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31st December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	6,164	1,456	7,620	3,429	2,953	714	6,409	1,333	7,382
Repatriation Mental Hospital	305	139	444	176	197	40	312	71	383
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	503	502	1,005	6,678	6,715	77	522	369	891
Informal Hospitals ..	78	..	78	1,057	1,036	5	94	..	94
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	1,727	117	1,844	287	244	31	1,724	132	1,856
Training Schools ..	519	..	519	101	84	3	533	..	533
Total	9,296	2,214	11,510	11,728	11,229	870	9,234	1,905	11,139

* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963

History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

Hospitals and Charities Commission

General

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.

Commission's 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 enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organization for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent. subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent., and the Association operates as an active purchasing organization handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1964-65 amounted to \$4.4m.

In the year 1964-65, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$11.4m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$32.9m 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.

Public Hospitals

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors—following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 58 per cent. of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in University teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost ; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost ; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$10.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

Improving economic conditions, together with Government subsidized medical and hospital insurance plans have resulted in a marked trend towards private medical care, either in the doctor's consulting room or in the private bed in hospital.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organizations.

At 30th June, 1965, the Commission had on its register 1,441 institutions and societies. Details of the registrations for the years 1963 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
Hospitals	147	149	152
Special Hospitals for the Aged	4	5	5
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	92	103	104
Children's Homes	56	58	56
Foundling and Rescue Homes	15	19	19
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls ..	299	320	341
Crèches and Kindergartens	86	85	89
Bush Nursing Centres	19	20	20
Ambulance Organizations	28	25	24
Relief Organizations	105	109	108
Miscellaneous Organizations	200	203	220
Private Hospitals	274	288	303
Total	1,325	1,384	1,441

Hospitals in Medical Education

Hospitals, as well as universities, play an important part in medical training. The last three years of the six-year medical course are largely spent in teaching hospitals, which are detached components of universities and provide the facilities for university teachers in the

clinical or bedside years of the course—the wards and departments, lecture and demonstration rooms, and the patients. Universities are represented on the boards of management of teaching hospitals and on the advisory boards of electoral colleges which recommend the appointments to the medical staff of the hospitals.

Although teaching programmes vary amongst universities, students generally enter hospital at the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth year of their course. Taught by university clinical teachers in the hospital wards and departments, the student gains first-hand experience in disease and injury, not only as part of medicine, but also with their social and economic effects. He graduates at the end of six years, but before going into practice, he increases his experience in hospital for a further period of one to five years. Many extend this experience to obtain senior diplomas and degrees in the specialties of medicine and surgery. Hospital years are thus an important phase of medical education. The student meets the patient for the first time, is introduced to the complexities of modern medicine, and the latest scientific developments concerned with precise diagnosis and treatment.

Formerly, hospitals themselves, with substantial State Government assistance, financed hospital teaching. More recently the Commonwealth Government, aware of the importance of clinical teaching and its increasing costs, has made available to universities, through State Governments, substantial grants-in-aid, specifically for teaching facilities in hospitals.

In the first triennium, 1961 to 1963, the Commonwealth Government made available to the State of Victoria the sum of \$1.5m. With a matching grant from the State Government this made a total amount of \$3m. In the current triennium, approximately the same amounts will be available. Through this joint approach by Commonwealth and State Governments, Victorian teaching hospitals are becoming well equipped and staffed to perform their teaching function.

In 1965, 144 medical students graduated from the University of Melbourne. In 1966 the first students graduated from Monash University. The University of Melbourne will commence training an additional 80 students through the Austin Hospital clinical school in 1967 or 1968.

In Victoria the public teaching hospitals are the Royal Melbourne, Royal Children's, Alfred, Royal Women's, St. Vincent's, Royal Victorian Eye and Ear, Prince Henry's, Fairfield, and Queen Victoria Memorial Hospitals.

Care of the Aged, 1965

Hospital Architecture, 1966

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.

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 30th June, 1965, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 207 registered private hospitals with 5,190 beds, whilst in country areas there were 96 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,601 beds.

Regional Planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes 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 competent 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 1962-63 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars					1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Vehicles	..	..	..	..	239	253	263
Staff	..	..	..	..	470	499	509
Contributors	..	..	..	..	340,100	341,572	330,649
Patients Carried	..	..	..	..	226,248	263,997	271,835
Mileage Travelled	..	..	..	..	4,029,692	4,435,487	4,242,668
Maintenance Grants	..	..	\$		474,116	527,994	589,724
Capital Grants	..	..	\$		333,220	238,528	236,216

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	11	11	12
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	20	20	20	21	22
Country	108	109	110	110	111
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	1	2	4	5	5
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	9	9	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	5	6	7	8	8
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	5	6	6	8	9
Total Hospitals	163	167	172	177	181
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	34	34	34	36	36
Maternity Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare	3	3	3	3	3
Rescue Homes	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes	9	9	7	6	6
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	12	12	13	12	12
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	82	82	81	81	81

* 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, there were, in 1965, other institutions numbering 1,209, registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations. (See page 519).

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Institutions	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	34,774	39,362	41,228	41,798	45,067
Patients	16,828	17,738	18,794	20,432	23,338
Other	5,872	6,116	6,592	6,881	6,016
Total	57,474	63,216	66,614	69,291	74,421
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	25,226	27,596	29,260	32,318	42,517
Capital	10,088	12,354	12,960	10,138	10,584
Other	20,010	21,234	22,574	24,911	19,800
Total	55,324	61,184	64,794	67,367	72,900
Sanatoria—					
Receipts**	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274	1,255
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	634	658	670	777	786
Other	394	400	444	497	469
Total	1,028	1,058	1,114	1,274	1,255
Mental Health Institutions†—					
Receipts**	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446	20,428
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	7,920	9,792‡	10,186‡	10,905‡	11,748‡
Capital	2,160	2,102	1,980	3,522	2,300
Other	6,514	5,416	5,516	5,019	6,380
Total	16,594	17,310	17,682	19,446	20,428
Other Charitable Institutions||—					
Receipts—					
Government§	7,370	7,976	8,034	8,464	7,873
Patients	3,974	4,214	4,882	5,520	5,805
Other	5,050	5,056	6,090	5,224	6,093
Total	16,394	17,246	19,006	19,208	19,771
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	5,982	6,514	8,008	8,659	9,450
Capital	3,798	3,122	3,520	3,644	3,219
Other	7,488	7,764	7,360	6,734	7,654
Total	17,268	17,400	18,888	19,039	20,323
Total Receipts	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220	115,876
Total Expenditure	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125	114,907

* Due to a change in accounting methods adopted by hospitals in 1964–65, figures for 1964–65 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

** 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.

‡ Includes penalty rates, etc., previously included in "Other".

|| Figures for hospitals for the aged are not available separately. They are included in Other Charitable Institutions.

§ Includes municipal grants and contributions up to and including 1964.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND
ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
INCOME					
Government Aid	58,612	64,322	67,476	69,760	73,687
Charitable Contributions.. ..	2,690	2,662	2,756	2,729	4,931
Fees—					
Out-patients	1,718	1,870	1,950	2,175	2,922
In-patients—					
Public	11,528	12,252	13,790	15,405	16,456
Private and Intermediate	7,554	7,828	7,936	8,372	10,081
Other	9,388	9,896	10,508	10,778	7,799
Total	91,490	98,830	104,416	109,220	115,876
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates	65,942	70,382	74,400	80,166	83,105
Out-patients	6,500	7,194	7,652	7,980	12,000
Capital	16,048	17,578	18,462	17,305	16,103
Other	1,724	1,798	1,964	1,675	3,698
Total	90,214	96,952	102,478	107,125	114,907

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND
INMATES, 1965**

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	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals*	2,043	425	1,530	257	49,999	11,572	205,309
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	2,934	1,140	2,340	860	65,934	45,056	299,613
Country	2,927	3,216	1,793	2,016	37,313	101,405	271,247
Auxiliary Hospitals	433	..	400	..	2,459	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	44	..	34	..	275	..	..
Sanatoria	367	..	213	..	770	..	..
Total	8,748	4,781	6,310	3,133	156,750	158,033	776,169

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools, which had 9,695 beds and treated 23,238 cases.

* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. Administration of the Association as a whole is by 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.

During the year ended 31st March, 1965, there were 39 Bush Nursing hospitals and eighteen nursing centres in operation, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick. The total number of cases treated by hospitals and centres in the year was 30,974. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,106 were maternity cases. There were no maternal deaths, and the death rate amongst the babies was twenty-five for each 1,000 live births.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government* and Municipal	372	362	500	509	540
Collections, Donations, &c. ..	98	102	128	136	89
Proceeds from Entertainments ..	16	8	12	13	18
Patients' Fees	514	484	504	542	611
Members' Fees	48	46	48	47	49
Interest and Rent	6	4	4	7	7
Miscellaneous	12	8	6	20	46
Total Receipts ..	1,066	1,014	1,202	1,274	1,360
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	394	340	378	395	433
Other	212	224	232	242	276
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c. ..	176	162	166	170	159
Surgery and Medicine	38	42	40	41	38
Repairs and Maintenance	36	36	34	36	38
Furniture and Equipment	26	46	64	57	28
Printing, Stationery, &c.	28	14	16	15	18
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	4	2	2	2	3
Miscellaneous	28	24	24	29	56
Loan and Interest Repayments ..	24	10	6	17	19
Land and Buildings	68	24	154	72	201
Alterations and Additions	92	78	32	86	88
Total Expenditure ..	1,126	1,002	1,148	1,162	1,358

* Includes \$70,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1961, \$68,000 for 1962, \$76,000 for 1963, \$34,000 for 1964, and \$35,000 for 1965. Since 1963 some hospital benefit payments previously paid direct to hospitals have been paid direct to patients.

Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee

Historical

The Melbourne Permanent Postgraduate Committee was founded by the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association in February, 1920, in order to meet the demand for postgraduate education created by a large number of doctors who had returned from the First World War. Shortly after the Armistice, the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association created a Committee known as the Melbourne Permanent Postgraduate Committee, representing the British Medical Association, the University of Melbourne, and the teaching hospitals. From time to time, additional members have been added to the Committee from other medical bodies. Following the foundation of Monash University, representatives of the Faculty of Medicine joined the Postgraduate Committee which now serves the needs of both universities and their associated teaching hospitals. In 1954, the name of the Committee was changed to the Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee; it is a member of the Australian Postgraduate Federation in Medicine.

Finance

Until 1945, the Committee was entirely dependent on its own resources. In that year, the State Government made its first grant. This was initially at the rate of \$2,000 per annum, but in 1952 was increased to \$4,000. In 1952, the Committee inaugurated a scheme of annual subscriptions from medical practitioners. In addition to these sources of income other bodies make annual grants for the purposes of postgraduate teaching. The main source of income, however, remains the fees paid by postgraduate students for courses of training for higher degrees. Administration and fees paid to lecturers who take part in the courses are the principal items of expenditure.

Courses

The first course was given in 1920, a so-called "refresher" in general medicine, a type of course which has become an annual feature. Courses in the specialties were also held early. Country weekend courses were inaugurated in 1926 and, by 1961, the Committee was providing 25 courses a year in country centres in Victoria. These courses have been extended over the years and form an important part of postgraduate activity. As a result of the Wolfson Foundation Grant, these country courses will be extended to include more lengthy visits by specialists to country centres for seminars and workshops. From an early date the Committee has conducted training for higher qualifications in medicine, surgery, and specialties, and each year the demand for these courses grows. This year has seen the addition of special courses in biochemistry and virology. Some of the most popular functions of the Postgraduate Committee have been the symposia held on Saturdays. The number of oversea visitors is increasing rapidly and when appropriate recordings of their lectures are made, they are subsequently circulated throughout Victoria and interstate. Average yearly attendances at the Committee's courses have been: Courses for higher qualifications, 171; courses for general practitioners, 97; country courses, 166; and symposia, 259. Each year an average of 135 instructors take part in the Committee's courses.

Oversea Visitors

The Postgraduate Committee, in conjunction with the teaching hospitals and University Departments of Medicine and Surgery, plays an important part in the arranging and co-ordination of the programmes for many of the overseas visitors, contributing financially to their fares and accommodation.

Training of Asian Graduates

Graduates come from Asia to Victoria, mainly under the Colombo Plan, but sometimes through the World Health Organization, or the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, or sometimes without sponsorship. At present, the Committee acts generally as a placement agency, arranging periods of training in medicine, surgery, and the specialties. The basis of training is personal and depends on the generous co-operation of the staffs of teaching hospitals. In the past ten years, the Melbourne Committee has been responsible for the placement and training of 58 Asian doctors.

Further Reference, 1963**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 rationalize and regularize 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

**VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND
CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS**
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1961	614	66	680
1962	512	60	572
1963	478	66	544
1964	486	65	551
1965	515	60	575

Further Reference, 1962

Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital

History

Despite the fact that women were practising medicine with success in other countries, for many years no hospital in Melbourne wanted to admit women doctors as clinical observers, and would not appoint women to honorary medical staff positions.

On 5th September, 1896, a meeting of women graduates was held at the home of Doctor Clara Stone to consider the establishment of a hospital which would afford to women and children in poor and distressed circumstances an opportunity to obtain free medical and surgical treatment by qualified women medical practitioners.

The first step was the establishment of a clinic for out-patients on three mornings a week. St. David's Church Hall in Latrobe-street was made available, being selected for its proximity to some of the poorest and most crowded areas. Women came in numbers, and in the first three months of the Victoria Hospital (as it was then known) 605 cases were interviewed, with a total of 2,000 attendances.

In 1897, the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign, the Hospital was named the Queen Victoria Hospital and a public appeal was launched to raise funds for the purchase of a suitable building. Subsequently the Governess Institute in Mint Place, Little Lonsdale-street, was obtained, and the Hospital developed on this site until 1946, when transfer to the buildings formerly occupied by the Royal Melbourne Hospital took place.

The Hospital was officially opened in 1899. It provided an out-patient department, a dispensary, eight beds for in-patients, and an operating theatre. By 1911, 288 in-patients and 3,139 out-patients were treated annually. In 1923, the numbers had increased to 943 in-patients and 5,636 out-patients. Midwifery beds had been established, and in this year 219 babies were born. Since 1896, 330,418 in-patients have been treated, 139,424 babies have been born, and there have been 3,234,086 out-patient attendances.

Jessie McPherson Community Hospital

In 1931, a separate wing for the accommodation of private and intermediate patients was officially opened. Named the Jessie McPherson Community Hospital as a memorial to the mother of the benefactor, Sir William McPherson, this was first established as a 56 bed unit. Transfer of the Jessie McPherson Hospital was effected following the completion of the new building on the Russell-street site. Today the Hospital has 143 beds, including 54 obstetrics, 50 general, and 39 medical and surgical. One block of the Hospital is named the Queen Elizabeth II—the Coronation Commemoration Block, with wards for intermediate patients, together with a nursery for premature babies and a central sterilizing department, both of which serve the entire hospital.

Transfer to New Site

During 1946 accommodation for midwifery patients had fallen far short of the need of the community, and the State Government arranged with the Committee of Management to transfer the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital to the former Royal Melbourne Hospital site in Lonsdale-street. The transfer was effected on 16th December, 1946. Bounded by Lonsdale, Swanston, Russell and Little Lonsdale streets, the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital provides accommodation for public, private, and intermediate patients and babies, and for a large out-patient department.

Development of the Hospital on the new site from 1946 to 1965 provided increased accommodation and services in all departments—medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, psychiatry, otorhinolaryngology, physical medicine, observation and premature babies' nurseries. In 1963 a ward for male patients was established, and a radio isotope unit.

The Hospital now has 546 beds and cots and is a training school for general nurses and midwives. It also provides facilities for the training of dietitians and physiotherapists, radiographers and medical technologists, pharmacists, and medical record librarians.

Affiliation with Monash University

In August, 1960, the Lindell Report on "Medical Undergraduate Education in Victoria" suggested that the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital should become the centre for a Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Monash University and the teaching of paediatrics. The State Government accepted this report in principle and the Council of Monash University opened negotiations with the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital with a view to affiliation. The formal instrument of agreement was signed on 9th August, 1963.

Construction of the Robert Menzies Block has provided the accommodation for both a Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and a Professor of Paediatrics. Besides the hospital laboratories, the building contains laboratories and offices, bedroom accommodation for students in residence, and clinical school facilities. The Department of Paediatrics was established in 1965.

Consequently the Professors of Paediatrics, and Obstetrics and Gynaecology now work together in the same hospital. This allows teaching and research to develop, and assists the close association between these departments, directed, among other things, to a study of neonatal diseases and perinatal mortality. The next stage in the provision of teaching facilities involves extensions to labour wards and operating theatres, and the construction of a new ante-natal clinic, which were being undertaken in 1966.

In 1965 the first undergraduate students were received at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital. Thirty-two students completed a ten-week course in obstetrics, gynaecology and neonatal paediatrics, and following this a ten-week course in paediatrics. These courses emphasize the social and physiological aspects of medical care in these specialties, and also the important link between obstetrics and paediatrics.

Recognition for Postgraduate Training

The Hospital has the approval of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons for twelve months' training towards the Fellowship in General Surgery ; of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons for recognition under the regulation for the F.F.A.R.C.S. examination in respect of anaesthetic posts ; of the College of Pathologists of Australia for the purposes of training Pathologists in all four sections, viz., morbid anatomy, haematology, microbiology, and chemical pathology.

Four Registrar posts and four Senior Resident Medical Officer posts are recognized by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists as training posts for the M.R.C.O.G. ; and the Faculty of Radiologists of England and the College of Radiologists of Australia have given recognition for the purpose of postgraduate qualifications in radiology.

Two Junior Resident Medical Officer posts are also recognized by the University of London as pre-registration house posts for the purposes of intern service under the *British Medical Act 1956*.

Research Programme

Queen Victoria Hospital

A number of projects which had been under investigation over a period of years were completed in 1965. Several new projects have been initiated, including the following :—

(1) *Bacteriuria in Pregnancy*.—A large scale study over a period of three years was completed in May. As a result, screening for pregnancy bacteriuria has now become a routine part of ante-natal care at the Hospital.

(2) *Follow-Up Study of Bacteriuria in Pregnancy*.—Information accumulated in the pregnancy bacteriuria project will be used in a follow-up of patients covering a period of several years.

(3) *Childbearing After Sterility*.—Investigations into the outcome of childbearing following sterility.

(4) *Relationship of Rh Immunization to Placental Permeability*.

(5) *Anoxia Survey*.—The effects of anoxia and birth trauma are being investigated. This work is now in the sixth year.

(6) *Endocrine Unit*.—Research into various aspects of pre-diabetes has been carried on in the Hospital during the past three years and this work is continuing.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

(1) Measurements of events in the unborn baby are being carried out in an endeavour to determine more accurately when the life of the foetus is in danger. These events include foetal electrocardiography, foetal heart rate, foetal blood pH, PCO₂, bicarbonate and tissue oxygen tension.

(2) Studies of uterine activity in prolonged labour are being carried out in an endeavour to define the physiologic behaviour of the uterus more accurately in this situation.

Department of Paediatrics

(1) Studies of the regulation of red blood cell production in the foetus and newborn child by means of assay of the hormone erythropoietin. A complementary study of platelet production in the newborn period, with particular reference to factors resulting in thrombocytopenia in the newborn.

(2) Studies of the development of enzyme systems in the alimentary tract by means of small bowel biopsy, and the study of various types of malabsorption.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961

Geelong Hospital, 1962

Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962

Alfred Hospital, 1963

Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964

Royal Children's Hospital, 1964

St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965

Dental Hospital, 1965

Austin Hospital, 1966

Cancer Institute Board*General Functions*

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :—

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation ;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;
- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;
- (7) to provide at the Institute, and at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
 - (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
 - (ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ; and
 - (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

Developments

Although the number of patient treatments administered has declined over the last two years, the actual number of patients attending for treatment has been increasing at a rate of 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum. The reduction in the number of actual treatments administered is due to the more sophisticated techniques used and the greater impact of using megavoltage therapy equipment in lieu of the conventional deep therapy equipment. A third linear accelerator will be available for use in 1967.

One of the main problems of the Institute is the provision of sufficient accommodation. In 1964 the Study Group of the Board undertook an intensive survey into the increasing number of patients and the expanding population. A study was also made into the provision of additional adequate research accommodation. The Study Group's findings set out some problems which indicated the need for an additional twenty in-patient beds, expanded accommodation for out-patient consultative clinics and paramedical services and the expansion of the Visiting Nursing Service. This involved the transfer of non-clinical activities to another building.

Plans are in hand for a new Clinic in Hobart, Tasmania. An agreement was reached in 1965 for installation of megavoltage equipment when completed. Facilities will then be available for all forms of radiation treatment and teaching facilities will be available when the new Medical School is situated in the Royal Hobart Hospital. Peripheral clinics were commenced on the north-west coast of Tasmania in 1965, and visits are made at regular intervals by the specialist staff from Launceston.

The Institute also provides oxygen therapy for cancer patients, over 300 of whom have already completed this treatment.

During 1964-65, the Institute received 5,256 new patients. There were 48,917 attendances for treatment and 81,720 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

Services in Operation

Metropolitan Hospitals

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several Departments of the University of Melbourne. These Departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties: child health, clinical medicine, dental medicine and surgery, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

Extra Metropolitan Hospitals

Fourteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals. In addition, 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units have been installed at Bendigo and Geelong.

A chartered aircraft has proved to be a most economical way of dealing with clinics in country areas. There has been a considerable saving of time during which staff are absent from metropolitan clinics. This form of transport has now become an integral part of the country clinic service.

Visiting Nursing Service

The Visiting Nursing Service is described on pages 253–254 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established in 1936 by Act of Parliament which entrusted the Council with the responsibility of co-ordinating all research in Victoria 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, with the close co-operation of the State Departments of Health and of Education. Through this programme the Council aims to encourage patients with symptoms suggestive of possible cancer to present for 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 patients suffering from cancer who need help, financial or otherwise. Some 500 cancer patients are so assisted each year, involving an annual expenditure of upwards of \$40,000.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE (\$)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Research	274,418	242,896	275,466	266,552	230,432
Education	34,812	37,190	29,540	42,390	47,534
Patient Aid	33,974	36,376	30,126	38,106	55,332
Other	74,182	150,290*	50,476	55,952	52,286
Total Expenditure ..	417,386	466,752	385,608	403,000	385,584

* Including a capital grant of \$100,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1964

National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964

Mental Health Research Institute, 1966

Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1966

Medical Research at Monash University, 1966

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established at Royal Park in 1916 when serious difficulties were being experienced in obtaining supplies of important biological products from overseas. Among the first products to be prepared at the Laboratories were antitoxins for the treatment of diphtheria, tetanus, and gas gangrene. Later came other serological preparations, e.g., antivenenes for the treatment of venomous snake-bite, redback spider-bite, and stonefish sting.

Preventive aspects of medical and veterinary care have always been the keynote of the Laboratories' activities and vaccines have been prepared for active immunization against many serious diseases, notably poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, smallpox, typhoid, cholera, and influenza.

Other achievements have been the large-scale production in 1923 of insulin shortly after its first isolation by Banting in Canada, the production of penicillin in commercial quantities, firstly as a war-time measure in 1943 and later for civilian use (Australia being the first country in the world to make penicillin available for civilian use) and, more recently, the successful production of the Salk Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

As the result of the expansion and diversification of the Laboratories' activities at Parkville and its two farms at Broadmeadows and Woodend, the Commonwealth Government in 1961 transferred the control of the Laboratories from the Commonwealth Department of Health to a statutory commission consisting of four commissioners and a director.

The present functions of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are :—

- (1) The production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary therapeutic use in the Commonwealth of Australia ;
- (2) research and development towards the improvement of existing biological products and the introduction of new products of this kind ; and
- (3) maintenance of potential capacity to produce all essential biological products for human and veterinary requirements, particularly under defence or emergency conditions.

Research is carried out within the framework of the research organization of the Laboratories. In the field of basic research, investigations are being made into such basic problems as the mechanism whereby the body develops immunity against viral infections, the essential component of vaccines responsible for promoting such immunity, the antibiotic producing mould population of Australian soils and its relation to soil type and fertility, and the means whereby certain micro-organisms become immune to the action of antibiotics. Work on racial genetics in the Pacific Area by means of blood group studies has continued.

In applied research, the emphasis has been on broadening the range of vaccines available for the prevention of diseases, both human and veterinary, and on improving the purity and potency of biological products already available, e.g., Influenza Virus Vaccine and Tetanus Toxoid. Another achievement has been the development of a dried preparation of Smallpox Vaccine which is stable under tropical conditions. A wide range of infusion fluids (see photographic section) is now prepared by the Laboratories in unbreakable plastic containers. In conjunction with the Australian Red Cross, a number of blood products are made available for prevention and treatment of various conditions. The Laboratories continue to supply a wide range of allergens for the diagnosis and treatment of allergic conditions, bacteriological media for use in laboratories throughout Australia, and diagnostic agents to aid in the investigation of various human and animal diseases.

At the Research Unit which the Commission has established at Wewak in Northern New Guinea investigations are being undertaken into a number of diseases peculiar to the Territory.

The Laboratories, under the aegis of the World Health Organization, act as a reference centre for poliomyelitis, influenza, brucellosis, rabies, cholera, yellow fever, and also maintain a Blood Group Reference Laboratory. In recent years a number of scientists from South East Asia and the Western Pacific Areas have been attached to the Laboratories for training under the sponsorship of the Colombo Plan and the World Health Organization.

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

History of Social Services, 1962

Finance

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910 respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, child endowment (1941), and widows' pensions (1942) were financed similarly.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Funeral Benefits	184	193	216	210	224
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	77,469	89,365	93,728	100,236	107,408
Widows' Pensions	6,658	7,361	7,758	10,316	11,764
Maternity Allowances	2,137	2,114	2,118	2,065	2,058
Child Endowment	40,688	36,041	36,861	46,865	48,018
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	3,343	9,057	7,399	5,047	3,351
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	406	439	415	412	432
Medical Benefits	4,889	5,605	6,022	6,377	8,961
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,008	2,187	2,304	2,450	2,413
Hospital Benefits	9,648	10,984	11,303	13,094	13,267
Pharmaceutical Benefits	12,632	15,479	15,677	17,680	18,556
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	3,325	4,164	4,594	4,819	5,165
Nutrition of Children	2,037	2,069	1,898	2,183	2,066
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	109	109	102	138	162
Tuberculosis Benefits	2,544	2,620	2,930	3,149	2,997
Home Savings Grants*	..	..	..	..	3,536
Total	168,077	187,787	193,325	215,041	230,379

* Under the *Home Savings Grant Act* 1964.

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1965, are outlined below :—

Age Pensions

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

On 30th June, 1965, there were 628,100 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 443,911 or 71 per cent. were women and 184,189 or 29 per cent. were men.

The proportion of age pensioners in those of pensionable age also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, at the 1921 Census 32·9, and at the 1933 Census 32·5. At the time of the 1947 Census it had risen to 38·1; at the 1954 Census it had reached 42·8; and at the 1961 Census 51·0 per cent. of those in the pensionable age group were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1965, the estimated percentage was 53·3.

Invalid Pensions

The original pensions legislation (introduced in 1910) contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions, and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property.

At 30th June, 1965, there were 107,473 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 59,396 men and 48,077 women.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at 30th June, 1965, was 0·95.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past five years :—

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	\$'000
1962	152,533	21,519	174,052	77,468
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	89,364
1964	159,658	24,962	184,620	93,728
1965	162,108	26,794	188,902	100,236
				107,408

* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of \$20 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. From October, 1965, the amount of funeral benefit has been increased to \$40 where an age, invalid or widow pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of a spouse, child, or another pensioner.

Widows' Pensions

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residence and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

On 30th June, 1965, there were in Australia altogether 65,398 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—					Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
						\$'000
1961	..	..	..	..	13,311	6,658
1962	..	..	..	..	14,251	7,362
1963	..	..	..	..	14,549	7,758
1964	..	..	..	..	15,581	10,316
1965	..	..	..	..	16,426	11,764

Maternity Allowances

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1964-65 was 228,139 and expenditure amounted to \$7,293,568.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—					Number Granted	Total Payments
						\$'000
1961	..	..	..	..	66,511	2,138
1962	..	..	..	..	65,847	2,114
1963	..	..	..	..	66,021	2,118
1964	..	..	..	..	64,438	2,064
1965	..	..	..	..	64,424	2,058

Child Endowment

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this 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. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care, and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1965, was 1,582,801, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,546,040. There were also 26,255 endowed children under sixteen years and 315 students 16-21 years in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1964-65 was \$173m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				\$'000
1961	411,744	900,153	5,761	40,688*
1962	417,482	921,582	4,627	36,042
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964†	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*
1965	436,359	968,879	4,909	48,018

* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years, from 14th January, 1964. At 30th June, 1964, there were 43,263, and at 30th June, 1965, 49,806 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. There are no nationality requirements. 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 1964–65, a total of 88,512 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1965, there were 12,656 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 11,394 and 1,960.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 68,637 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1964–65 (15,682 in Victoria), and there were 10,187 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,677 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1964–65 was \$14,540,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$3,351,000.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT,
SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS**

Year	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†
1960-61 ..	32,126	13,809	10,435	16,089	2,121	1,854	1,792	\$'000 1,084	468
1961-62 ..	72,201	14,833	4,595	14,338	2,479	1,123	7,206	1,294	556
1962-63 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,511	5,194	1,648	556
1963-64 ..	22,633	16,560	2,205	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531
1964-65 ..	11,394	15,682	2,029	1,960	2,677	1,060	1,160	1,645	546

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

Rehabilitation

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 is to restore disabled men and women to a state of 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 (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.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organizations.

During 1964-65, 1,447 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 301 of them being in Victoria; 1,323 were placed in employment, 257 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$432,000.

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.

National Health Benefits

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorized by the *National Health Act* 1953-1965.

Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of \$2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organization. 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 \$3.60 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 organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	47	46	44	44	44
Number of Members (At 30th June)	860,323	901,596	923,469	955,902	1,006,780
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)— From Registered Organizations' Funds					
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000)	5,542	7,310	8,248	8,408	10,049
	8,848	9,754	10,326	12,052	12,353
Total Benefits (\$'000)	14,390	17,064	18,574	20,460	22,402

Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organizations, 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 organizations 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 organizations, 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 organization 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 organizations, members, and benefits for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Registered Organizations (At 30th June)	23	23	21	21	20
Number of Members (At 30th June)	753,096	797,068	830,278	869,221	916,189
Number of Services Received (Year Ended 30th June)	5,078,882	5,644,558	6,059,989	6,378,157	6,977,006
Benefits Paid (Year Ended 30th June)— From Registered Organizations' Funds*					
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000)	5,410	6,470	7,200	7,752	8,525
	4,828	5,494	5,934	6,270	8,850
Total Benefits (\$'000)	10,238	11,964	13,134	14,022	17,375

* Excludes Ancillary Benefits.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Prescriptions	7,727,184	9,578,615	10,540,865	11,597,283	12,520,493
Cost of Prescriptions—					
Commonwealth Contribution—					
Pensioners \$'000	3,326	4,164	4,594	4,820	5,165
Other Population \$'000	12,732	12,942	13,160	13,314	14,101
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services \$'000	2,620	2,536	3,360	4,300	4,455
Patients' Contribution \$'000	2,752	3,508	3,858	4,246	4,652

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants.

The service includes treatment of a patient who has undergone a surgical operation from the time of his return home from hospital, but it does not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, or fractures. Doctors participating in the service are remunerated by the Commonwealth on a concessional fee-for-service basis. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject

to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Dependant 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, 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled (At 30th June)	186,010	197,215	207,603	215,373	220,315
Number of Participating Doctors (At 30th June)	1,732	1,788	1,758	1,744	1,640
Number of Services (Year Ended 30th June)—					
Surgery	827,117	921,946	967,381	1,015,961	1,015,942
Domiciliary	821,199	880,204	872,662	882,360	836,007
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (Year Ended 30th June) \$'000	1,976	2,156	2,272	2,421	2,384

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 have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions : Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to central administration, the Prisons Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the Training Division were proclaimed ; in December, 1960, those provisions relating to the Probation and Parole Division, and in July, 1961, those relating to the Family and Youth Welfare Divisions, and the Youth Parole Board were proclaimed. In July, 1965, the remaining sections concerning the 17-21 age group, in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres, were proclaimed.

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. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes, each caring for eight children, and four small homes for children in need of specialized care. Reception centres are at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. There are regional offices at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong, Bendigo, and Morwell, and suburban offices at Dandenong and Preston. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1964			1965		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences* (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing	41	2	43	55	3	58
Breaking and Entering	47	1	48	76	3	79
Illegally Using†	16	..	16	15	..	15
Miscellaneous	20	3	23	17	2	19
Total	124	6	130	163	8	171
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	16	23	39	16	20	36
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode	128	90	218	101	95	196
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid	87	106	193	105	84	189
In Care of Unfit Guardians	61	56	117	58	68	126
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime	167	42	209	183	46	229
Exposed to Moral Danger	2	81	83	7	121	128
Truancy	6	..	6	2	2	4
Total	467	398	865	472	436	908
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act)	34	5	39	26	11	37
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	625	409	1,034	661	455	1,116
Admissions on Application to Department ..	103	96	199	88	81	169
Total Made Wards	728	505	1,233	749	536	1,285

* From July, 1961, until February, 1964, children under fourteen convicted of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court and admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department; those fourteen and over could be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre (not involving wardship). As a consequence of raising the school leaving age to fifteen years as from 4th February, 1964, children convicted of an offence may now be admitted as wards up to the age of fifteen years. Only those fifteen and over may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre.

† E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year*	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 Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
1961	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	..	5,050
1962	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	17	4,938
1963	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352
1964	824	152	1,336	692	2,472	136	126	18	5,756
1965	715	156	1,529	792	2,598	131	124	15	6,060

* At 30th June.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Period			Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*
			Received	Approved		
						\$'000
1961 (to 30th June)	..		1,306	892	6,161	262
1961-62	..	..	3,762	2,750	7,413	818
1962-63	..	..	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1963-64	..	..	2,538	1,806	5,626	632
1964-65	..	..	2,624	1,628	6,131	596

* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance at the dates shown from the Family Welfare Division of the

Social Welfare Department, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30th June—					
	1963		1964		1965	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	589	22·7	330	16·7	347	16·1
Deserted	1,224	47·3	1,013	51·2	1,084	50·3
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	237	9·2	79	4·0	55	2·6
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	139	5·4	127	6·4	230	10·7
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	234	9·0	251	12·7	243	11·3
In Gaol	127	4·9	134	6·8	154	7·2
In Mental Hospital* ..	..	..	15	0·7	16	0·7
Other*	41	1·5	29	1·5	24	1·1
Total	2,591	100·0	1,978	100·0	2,153	100·0

* Number in Mental Hospitals in 1963 included under "Other."

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the periods shown :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1961 (To 30th June)	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	248	258	260	227	208
Children Placed during Period	301	512	521	488	407
Children under Supervision at End of Period	258	260	227	208	217

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 organizations 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 Director 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 Organizations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1964-65

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total Sentences	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	10	..	13	..	23	..
14 Days and under 1 Month ..	13	..	4	..	17	..
1 Month and under 2 Months ..	11	..	10	..	21	..
2 Months and under 3 Months ..	5	..	10	..	15	..
3 Months and under 6 Months ..	19	..	24	..	43	..
6 Months and under 9 Months ..	15	3	26	..	41	3
9 Months and under 1 Year ..	2	1	2	..	4	1
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	77	3	28	..	105	3
2 Years and under 3 Years ..	16	..	10	..	26	..
3 Years and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Sentences	168	7	127	..	295	7
Total Persons Sentenced ..	168	7	57	..	225	7

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR
WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1964-65

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	37	5	42
Robbery with Violence	2	..	2
Sex	44	..	44
Breakings	375	7	382
Larceny	174	3	177
Motor Vehicles	334	2	336
False Pretences .. .. .	..	6	6
Other Offences	120	4	124
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	1,086	27	1,113
Total Persons Sentenced	225	7	232

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30th June, 1965 :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS
UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30th June, 1965		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres ..	19	23	42
Non-Government Youth Training Centres ..	73	25	98
Prison	17	12	29
Escapees	7	5	12
Other Locations	56	20	76
Total	172	85	257

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 975 wards who were not under sentence at 30th June, 1965. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Location of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 548.

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. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre was opened in 1965. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days. Further information about this Division is set out on pages 318–319 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1964–65**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1965*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,210	..	1,087	..	10,045	..	1,085	..
Ballarat†	73	..	38	..	211	..	..	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	111	..	162	..	95	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	111	..	151	..	112	..
Castlemaine	115	..	102	..	208	..	110	..
Coorimungle Prison Farm	60	..	52	..	65	..	42	..
Dhurringile Rehabilita- tion Centre.. ..	40	..	‡	..	35	..	30	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	114	..	499	..	116	..
Sale	75	..	38	..	311	..	71	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	122	..	140	..	107	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	98	..	376	..	94	..
Morwell River Re-forest- ation Prison ..	80	..	68	..	103	..	57	..
Won Wron	31	..	24	..	53	..	28	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	53	..	616	..	52
Total ..	2,247†	100	1,965	53	12,359	616	1,947	52

* Including 129 males and eighteen females awaiting trial.

† Ballarat Prison was closed on 21st June, 1965, and has been excluded from the accommodation total.

‡ Not available. This centre was opened in March, 1965.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years ended 30th June, 1962 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—				
Convicted	1,827	1,844	1,942	1,981
Awaiting Trial	138	150	102	147
Total	1,965	1,994	2,044	2,128
Received during Period—				
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c. ..	8,737	9,016	9,105	8,029
Transfer from—				
Other Gaols	1,528	1,594	1,778	1,987
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	98	114	98	115
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,601	2,305	2,617	2,340
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	289	310	93	180
Ex Commonwealth Immigration Department ..	..	..	..	77
Returned on Order	192	340	228	247
Total	13,445	13,679	13,919	12,975
Discharged during Period.. .. .	13,416	13,629	13,835	13,104
Number in Confinement at End of Period—				
Convicted	1,844	1,942	1,981	1,879
Awaiting Trial	150	102	147	120
Total	1,994	2,044	2,128	1,999

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	At 30th June—			
	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1961	1,797	30	1,827	6·23
1962	1,814	30	1,844	6·16
1963	1,908	34	1,942	6·36
1964	1,949	32	1,981	6·33
1965	1,838	41	1,879	5·86

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 organization or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

A Survey of Child Care in Victoria, 1962-64, was undertaken in conjunction with a Committee appointed by the Chief Secretary. The printed report is concerned with children deprived of normal home life with their own parents or responsible relatives. Its scope includes preventive care, adoption, foster care, reception centres, established and approved children's homes and after-care.

Follow-up studies of parolees released approximately five years earlier by the Adult Parole Board have been undertaken on three occasions.

The Department was represented on the Consultative Committee set up for the Royal Commission on Liquor Laws.

In July, 1964, a conference was held between Research Officers from the Child Welfare or similar Departments of the Australian States and Territories and New Zealand, and representatives of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, at which uniform child welfare statistics, and co-operation in planning research projects were discussed.

Other areas of co-operation in research have included "after-care" needs of prisoners, detention prior to Children's Court appearances, an exploratory study of the background of a small number of delinquent girls, educational achievements of children in an approved children's home, research related to the extent and causes of poverty in Australia, prisoners' families, placement of children away from parents, and migrant youth. Also assistance was given with background material for an A.B.C. documentary film on "Unmarried Mothers".

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council is established. The functions of this Council are listed in detail on page 321 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Branch. These include physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division controls a central reference library and institutional and circulating libraries throughout the Branch.

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958. The probation services available to Children's Courts have been greatly augmented. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons. Further information about this Division will be found on pages 321-325 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

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 who act as guides, philosophers, and friends to them. 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 30th June, 1964 and 1965, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	1963-64			1964-65		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	9	..	9	6	2	8
General Sessions Court..	136	2	138	139	5	144
Petty Sessions Court ..	243	16	259	220	22	242
Total ..	388	18	406	365	29	394

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30th June, 1964 and 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1964			1965		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court ..	16	1	17	15	2	17
General Sessions Court	338	21	359	393	11	404
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,171	129	1,300	1,035	117	1,152
Total ..	1,525	151	1,676	1,443	130	1,573

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30th June, 1964 and 1965 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1964			1965		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17-20	929	78	1,007	631	47	678
21-24	254	15	269	342	11	353
25-29	135	10	145	200	8	208
30-34	93	14	107	133	1	134
35-39	57	11	68	106	5	111
40 and over	57	23	80	31	11	42
Not Known .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	47
Total	1,525	151	1,676	1,443	130	1,573

The following table shows the number of persons on probation for the years ended 30th June, 1964 and 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1964			1965		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,525	151	1,676	1,443	130	1,573
Completed Probation ..	1,431	117	1,548	1,254	97	1,351
Breached Probation ..	208	3	211	113	8	121
On Probation (At 30th June)	3,180	227	3,407	3,256	252	3,508

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 duties of supervision were carried out by honorary probation officers.

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958. This change came into operation in December, 1960. In June, 1963, there was provision for five male and eight female stipendiary probation officers to supervise children on probation. The services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used; a special course for honorary probation officers is provided by the Training Division.

In the year ended 30th June, 1965, 1,434 boys and 354 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 448 were under 14 years of age and 986 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 62 were under 14 years of age and 292 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,538 boys and 448 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1965.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. Further details will be found on page 323 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1963		1964		1965	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	686	7	749	10	742	15
Prisoners Released on Parole	802	7	787	18	926	33
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	177	1	161	2	153	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	62	1	53	2	88	8
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	500	2	580	9	615	19
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	749	10	742	15	812	20

Youth Parole

The Youth Parole section commenced its duties in July, 1961. Its major function is to implement the provisions relating to youth trainees and their supervision on parole as set out in the Social Welfare Act. Further details will be found on page 324 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	1963-64			1964-65		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	195	5	200	138	6	144
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	5	3	8	4	1	5
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	39	..	39	29	..	29
Paroles Successfully Completed	144	2	146	141	5	146
On Parole at End of Year ..	97	2	99	61	2	63

Further References

Annual Report, Social Welfare Department, Victoria.

Annual Report, Youth Parole Board, Victoria.

Annual Report, Parole Boards (Adult), Victoria.

Survey of Child Care in Victoria, 1962-64.

Handbook on Probation, 1963.

L. J. TIERNEY—*Children Who Need Help*, Melbourne University Press, 1964.

FAMILY WELFARE ADVISORY COUNCIL—Various Pamphlets.

D. R. MERRITT—*Child Care Staffs in Institutions*, 1957.

Victorian Year Book, 1963 to 1966.

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years ended 30th June, 1963 to 1965 are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
RECEIPTS			
Sale of Manufactured Goods	272	346	332
Child Endowment	22	37	32
Maintenance Collections	92	105	119
Miscellaneous Receipts	14	52	11
Quarters and Rations	40	40	42
Total Receipts	440	580	536
EXPENDITURE			
Administration, Research, &c	138	158	176
Family Welfare	2,644	2,864	3,027
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organizations Assistance)	946	1,119	1,341
Prisons	2,354	2,466	2,617
Social Welfare Training	52	59	74
Probation and Parole Services	182	193	227
Total Expenditure	6,316	6,858	7,462
Net Expenditure	5,876	6,279	6,926

Voluntary Child Welfare

Introduction

In Australia as yet there is no national system of child care ; the States retain almost complete autonomy and differ somewhat in their procedures. In Victoria, the voluntary agencies have large responsibilities, an outcome of their early pioneering and of the fundamental partnership between voluntary and statutory bodies.

This present description of voluntary children's work will be restricted chiefly to the undertakings of the 68 "approved" children's homes which co-operate with the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department in the care of "dependent" children and their families. These agencies, individually, through such associations as the Children's Welfare Association and the Superintendents' and Matrons' Association, and through the Family Welfare Advisory Council and the Victorian Council of Social Service, contribute to legislation, community education, and to the theory and practice of

child care. No detailed reference has been made to the work of some other adoption agencies, family welfare agencies, and organizations doing specialized work with handicapped children.

Beyond this immediate subject, too, is the extensive work of those voluntary agencies linked with the Youth Welfare Division in conducting Youth Clubs and Youth Training Centres.

Legislation

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 established the Social Welfare Department, with one of its Divisions, the Family Welfare Division, generally responsible for child welfare whether statutory or voluntary. The same Act amended, amongst others, the Children's Welfare Act. A more recent Act of importance is the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964.

In Victorian legislation the expert legal and technical knowledge of the law maker has come to be complemented by the practical experience of the field worker. The Family Welfare Advisory Council and the Victorian Council of Social Service (both of which have numerous members drawn from voluntary agencies) have been brought into consultation. Thereby the voluntary agencies have a significant place in suggesting desired legislation and in establishing its character. Once proclaimed, the legislation provides the policy and procedural framework within which State and voluntary child care must function, voluntary agencies being "approved" in terms of the legislation.

Preventive Care

There is in Victoria a growing recognition of the need for flexible planning related to child care activities—positive programmes securing family well being, counselling and referral services, preventive assistance and provision for the care and "after care" of children whose families have broken down.

To further their own developing policies in the spirit of the Social Welfare Act, most voluntary child care agencies aim to promote better community family life. This is exemplified in the aims of Child Care Week organized annually by the Children's Welfare Association. More directly connected with their own programmes is the acceptance by most agencies of some measure of preventive care as fundamental to their work. Already a number of child-care organizations employ social workers and have effective counselling and referral services. The importance of preventive services is becoming recognized.

Adoption and Foster Care

Where family breakdown occurs, adoption or properly controlled foster care is often more suitable than permanent residential care. Of 656 children (mostly infants) adopted through the Victorian County Court in the first half of 1963, almost half were adopted through voluntary agencies, some of these agencies being babies' homes having adoption as part of their programme. After proclamation of the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964, (except where a child is being adopted by a parent or relation) adoptions may be arranged only by the Social Welfare Department or by voluntary agencies approved for the purpose.

Foster care, for many years dormant in Victoria, is now an important means of placement, chiefly through the Social Welfare Department which at 30th June, 1965, had 715 children in such care. At the same date the Presbyterian Social Services Department had eleven children in foster care, and a few other children had been placed by other voluntary bodies. Many of the 715 children placed by the State had spent some time in residential care with voluntary agencies which may have had some part in preparing them for foster care and in suggesting possible foster homes. The Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department, and the Superintendents' and Matrons' Association are considering greater participation in this area by voluntary agencies.

Residential Care

Pending the expansion of alternative services and because often residential care is the most suitable, most Victorian "dependent" children live in residential care. At 30th June, 1965, the number of children in residential care (not including those in institutions for physically handicapped) under the general aegis of the Family Welfare Division numbered 3,775 of whom 2,486 were wards of the State. The great majority of these wards, and the non-wards, were cared for within the 68 approved homes conducted by voluntary organizations. Of these, fifteen homes cared for babies and toddlers (mostly awaiting adoption), 28 for boys and girls, and 25 either for boys or for girls.

Homes conducted by voluntary agencies vary greatly from a few older congregate institutions to "children's villages" and small cottages scattered through the community. Standards of care vary widely, but the trend is to smaller groups and more homely surroundings, and emphasis on developmental and remedial care, an interest in children with special problems, the provision of adequate trained and professional staff, and integration with the community. Gaps still exist in the provision for dependent children with problems of retardation and disturbed behaviour.

Continuing Care

Two main categories of children need continuing help when leaving foster care or residential placement—the adolescent beginning to manage independently in the community, and the child (often quite young) returning either to the care of his own family or placed in adoptive care. Many voluntary agencies are now aware that such care is more than "after care"; it is rooted in the quality and planning of the care from the child's first contact with the agency. Many agencies have social workers or others whose work is to help plan and later help stabilize the child in his family, or the adolescent in his community adjustment to accommodation, employment, and social responsibility. Some agencies involve themselves considerably in the finding of private board, the provision of hostels, the obtaining of employment, and in subsequent concern, but generally this area of "after care" still needs greater development.

Staff Training

In administrative positions and in areas requiring specialized skills, most agencies have been glad, where possible, to employ professionally trained people. The involvement of professional skills is becoming more and more important. Since before the Second World War the voluntary agencies have advocated the training of child care staff and have participated in the limited courses available for cottage parents and institutional workers. They therefore warmly welcomed the provision in the Social Welfare Act which set up a Training Division and a Social Welfare Training Council to provide statutory and voluntary child care workers and youth workers with a course of training to equip them for their child care task both as individuals and as members of a team of professional and semi-professional people. This course of practical and theoretical work is spread over a period of twelve months and leads to the Council's Certificate.

The voluntary agencies are heavily committed in this training. About half of the workers trained come from "approved" homes. From these agencies, too, are drawn some members of the Training Council and some of the lecturers. Although no fees are charged, and six bursaries now are available for those attempting the full-time course of a year, the voluntary organizations must meet the cost of maintaining most of their own trainees.

Finance

Voluntary agencies, in the past largely financially independent, today must draw heavily on State aid. Lack of money is one of the factors limiting the scope of their activities.

Capital Costs.—Some help for approved projects is available through the Hospitals and Charities Commission; the Social Welfare Department subsidizes the building of approved hostels; some other Government grants are made for special purposes. The voluntary agencies themselves, however, are still heavily involved.

Running Costs.—These vary greatly between agencies. Twenty-seven voluntary children's homes, for the year ended 30th June, 1965, reported to the Hospitals and Charities Commission costs ranging between an average weekly cost per child of \$9.96 and \$26.72.

Voluntary agencies meet these costs from child endowment, payments made on behalf of State wards and for children placed privately, maintenance subsidies from the Hospitals and Charities Commission, limited special help from other Government departments, together with subscriptions, gifts in kind, the proceeds of fairs and button days and interest on funded bequests. No State aid is made available specifically for the preventive care, counselling, and adoptive and foster care conducted by voluntary agencies. Thirteen of the homes mentioned above ended the year with a deficit, six of them each with a deficit of more than \$8,000.

Conclusion

Since the Second World War, child welfare standards have greatly improved. A growing feeling for research, a developing awareness and self criticism among the voluntary agencies, co-operation by the Social Welfare Department, the influence of the Family Welfare Advisory Council and of the voluntary child care associations, all have helped this advance and point to yet further progress.

Voluntary Social Services, 1965

Old People's Welfare Council, 1966

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 Authorized" Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) for each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	21	20	20
Number of Branches	1,181	1,167	1,152
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	112,610	110,181	108,564
Medical Services†	216,794	227,652	241,976
Hospital Benefits†	233,370	238,979	256,153
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	5,775	6,155	7,219
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	10,327	12,087	13,755
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	115	112	109
Number of Members	46,019	44,924	46,049
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	29,252	27,224	27,468
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	452,850	442,963	436,304
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,482	2,576	2,632
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows ..	782	818	870

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	1,314	1,210	1,302
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	406	463	606
Medical Services Funds	3,948	4,215	5,351
Hospital Benefit Funds	3,254	3,757	4,546
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,440	1,281	1,429
Dividing and Other Societies	396	448	463
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	362	176	406
Total Receipts.. .. .	10,396	11,198	13,291
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	950	858	1,181
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	90	90	111
Medical Services Funds	3,996	4,291	5,357
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,972	3,371	3,983
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,206	1,162	1,243
Dividing and Other Societies	334	378	399
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	362	176	406
Total Expenditure	9,186	9,974	11,868
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	1,210	1,224	1,423

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	16,240	16,594	16,709
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	1,084	1,454	1,956
Medical Services Funds	1,548	1,473	1,471
Hospital Benefit Funds	2,060	2,446	3,009
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	4,872	4,991	5,172
Dividing and Other Societies	842	912	977
Total Funds	26,646	27,870	29,294

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)**

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1963	1964	1965
Sick Pay	556	588	561
Funeral Benefits	212	232	237
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	58	42	82
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..	36	56	59
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	1,956	2,162	2,355
Government Subsidy	1,616	1,695	2,426
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	1,860	2,061	2,522
Government Subsidy	742	923	1,015
Medicine	244	247	251

Dispensaries

At the end of 1964-65 there were 36 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries 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 1964-65 was 81,288. 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 1964-65 amounted to \$2,578,002 and \$431,116 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1964-65, 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 authorized under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1964-65 was 77 and their assets amounted to \$204,440.

Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act, which was proclaimed on the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At the 30th June, 1965, 150 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$1,545,640.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1965, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1964-65

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
			\$'000		
Producers' Societies ..	60	26,055	2,769	4,348	7,117
Trading Societies ..	41	18,942	1,459	1,802	3,261
Community Settlement Societies ..	6	455	65	145	210
Community Advancement Societies ..	245	16,155	565	943	1,508
Credit Societies ..	127	16,727	208	3,009	3,217
Associations ..	1	71	1	61	62
Total ..	480	78,405	5,069	10,307	15,375

The numbers and types of co-operative societies for the five years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Producer	33	44	54	57	60
Trading	26	26	32	36	41
Community Settlement ..	4	5	5	6	6
Community Advancement	63	100	128	172	245
Credit	57	72	86	105	127
Associations	2	2	1	1	1
Total	185	249	306	377	480

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 694-695 of this Year Book.

Further Reference, 1966

Repatriation

Introduction

The Repatriation Department administers the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care of ex-servicemen and women who suffered disabilities due to their war services and of the dependants of those whose deaths are related to their war service.

Repatriation benefits are divided into two main categories. The first of these is compensatory—the provision of war and service pensions and allowances; and the second concerns the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependants in such fields as medical treatment, rehabilitation, and the education and training of children of certain classes of ex-servicemen and women.

Those eligible for benefits include ex-servicemen and women who served in the Australian forces in the First and Second World Wars, Korea and Malaya Operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve and the Special Overseas Forces in prescribed areas, and for native members of the forces in the Territory of Papua–New Guinea and the Torres Strait Islands. Benefits are also provided for the dependants of those who suffered incapacity or who died as a result of their war service.

War Pensions

War pensions are paid by the Commonwealth to an ex-serviceman or woman who is suffering from a war caused incapacity, to his or her eligible dependants, and also to the dependants of a deceased ex-serviceman whose death has been accepted as due to war service.

Service Pensions

This type of pension is not paid as compensation for war disablement, but is more in the nature of a social benefit to those who, because of age or inability to engage in permanent employment, are incapable of earning an adequate livelihood. It is equivalent in amount, and is subject to the same means test, as the Social Services Age and Invalid Pension.

Number of Pensions

Excluding 1049 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, there were 659,388 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1965. Of these, 186,563 were payable in Victoria. The number of service pensions was 65,178, of which 16,011 were payable in Victoria.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1961.. ..	61,452	113,670	14,989	190,111	36,644
1962.. ..	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	36,840
1963.. ..	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964.. ..	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
1965.. ..	63,084	106,936	16,543	186,563	45,064
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1961.. ..	8,514	2,880	508	11,902	3,462
1962.. ..	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	4,244
1963.. ..	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964.. ..	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654
1965.. ..	12,412	3,008	591	16,011	5,974

Medical Care

A major function of the Repatriation Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths have resulted from war service, and a wide range of medical services is provided at departmental institutions and through general practitioners under the Local Medical Officer scheme.

In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospitals in each capital city, and at auxiliary hospitals in all States except Tasmania. For long-term patients, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland. In-patient treatment may also be provided at country hospitals at departmental expense in certain circumstances.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,383 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are 1,499 Repatriation Local Medical Officers.

These facilities are supplemented by the services of specialists employed or retained by the Commission or engaged by local arrangement. Artificial limbs, surgical aids, and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in each State.

Dental treatment is also available to eligible ex-servicemen and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen at departmental institutions or from local dentists under the Local Dental Officer scheme.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service.

The Department provides a comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service at its institutions, in which programmes for the social care and rehabilitation of disabled patients, particularly the elderly patient, are carried out.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognized postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30th June, 1965, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,331 and during 1964-65, 11,095 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 24·8 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 Vocational Training

The Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme with the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State. The object of the Scheme is, in co-operation with the parent or guardian, to encourage and enable eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities, and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life.

This Scheme provides assistance for children of ex-servicemen whose death has been accepted as due to war service, or who as a result of war service are blinded or are totally and permanently incapacitated. Eligible children receive comprehensive guidance and counselling designed to assist them in acquiring standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities, and they are encouraged, where it is considered advisable, to continue with secondary and tertiary education. Vocational training is provided for ex-servicemen who, through war-caused disabilities, are substantially incapacitated, and for whom training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable the widow to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance through loans and grants to certain categories of ex-servicemen and dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreation transport allowances.

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 organization 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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Income \$'000	940	955	1,002	1,048	1,118
Expenditure \$'000	945	966	1,008	1,042	1,159
Gross Expenditure over Income.. \$'000	5	11	6	—6	41
Accumulation Account .. \$'000	1,316	1,291	1,340	1,320	1,372
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service .. \$'000	358	380	412	436	490
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	191	179	173	177	190
Handcraft and Curative Training \$'000	37	40	42	44	48
Social Service and Welfare .. \$'000	60	67	73	62	64
Service and Rcpatriation Hospitals, including Recreation Centres } \$'000	77	103	97	93	143
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }					
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	507	523	547	553	555
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	284	298	334	388	416
Blood Donations No.	82,540	89,795	89,249	96,825	106,075
Blood Distributed half-litres	54,670	57,964	58,331	66,118	71,395
Serum Distributed litres	1,349	836	367	39	..
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	64,103	66,813	73,062	78,200	83,000
Transport Mileage '000 miles	*	*	526	613	712
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,212	1,122	1,061	1,014	1,000

* Not available on comparable basis.

Recent Building Projects

The Red Cross in Victoria during the last few years has carried out a number of major building projects. Among these has been the Serological Reference and Teaching Laboratories at the Central Blood Bank in 1964. The Laboratories are divided into two main parts : one devoted to special tests and the performance of work referred for consultant opinion from other laboratories, the other set aside for teaching. Classes are held there for medical students, nurses, and laboratory technologists. Problems from pathology units all over the State are referred to the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service to which the Laboratories form an adjunct.

Officially opened in March, 1965, the Janet Biddlecombe Red Cross section of the R.S.L. Village, North Geelong, comprises 18 Derby and Joan Units, and provides attractive, modern, compact homes for ex-service couples. This project was financed by a gift of \$50,000 made by the donor and a Commonwealth Government subsidy.

The new Red Cross Centre in Bendigo, opened in June, 1965, has a meeting room, a shop, and a workroom in which disabled ex-servicemen and women are taught handcrafts. It also houses the medical loan and other emergency equipment provided by the Society. In addition, Red Cross has centres at Ballarat, Geelong, and Warrnambool.

Extensions were carried out at the Philadelphia Robertson House, East Melbourne, which was made available in 1949 for use as headquarters and club rooms by The Totally and Permanently Disabled Soldiers' Association and the Tubercular Sailors', Soldiers', and Airmen's Association. The Lilian Scantlebury Handcraft Centre with its spacious modern workroom overlooking the Fitzroy Gardens was officially opened in October, 1965.

Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966

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. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys.

Further Reference, 1964

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 recognizes as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal Profession

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who “instructed” the barrister for him.

In 1891 Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Legal Departments and Officers

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen’s Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

Public Solicitor

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General’s Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons’ Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1962 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
Divorces	251	268	315	436
Custody Applications	64	42	32	55
Other Matrimonial Causes ..	73	48	41	85
Motor Accident Claims	106	93	90	80
Workers Compensation Claims ..	51	42	56	35
Other Claims for Damages ..	61	56	34	41
Criminal Matters	504	416	480	537
Miscellaneous	999	983	910	966
Total	2,109	1,948	1,958	2,235

Further Reference, 1964

Company Law in Victoria

Introduction

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 Act is the *Companies Act* 1961 and subsequent amendments.

The basis for much of the Victorian legislation is found in the Acts passed in England about a century ago, but the *Companies Act* 1961 contains numerous provisions specially designed to protect investors and meet the requirements of modern commercial activity. In the years since the Second World War, there has been substantial growth in the number of company registrations, due not only to the great increase in Victorian trade, commerce, and industry, but also to the increasing interest being shown in the State by companies whose origins are overseas or in other parts of Australia.

The number of companies registered in Victoria on 30th June, 1966, was 46,614, comprising 43,310 companies incorporated in Victoria and 3,304 companies incorporated outside Victoria and registered here as "foreign" companies. The comparable figures at the end of 1945 were—8,704 companies incorporated in Victoria and 75 "foreign" companies.

The following outline of the principal provisions of the Act indicates the general nature of the legislation operating in Victoria. Where detailed information is required on particular aspects, reference should be made to the Act and rules and regulations made under the Act.

Nature of Companies

Companies are legal entities distinct from the body of their members who form a company usually to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking. To safeguard the interests of shareholders and of creditors and others dealing with a company, it must be registered and the Act details various requirements with which it must comply. It also contains provisions regulating the appointment and conduct of directors of a company. The Act is administered by the Registrar of Companies and provides for a Companies Auditors Board which is responsible for the registration and discipline of company auditors and liquidators. Official liquidators for the purpose of conducting proceedings in winding up companies and assisting the Court in a winding up are appointed by the Minister.

There are various types of companies used according to the nature of the enterprise and the type of liability to be undertaken by the members. Thus a company may be a company limited by shares, a company limited by guarantee, a company limited by shares and guarantee, an unlimited company, or in the case of a mining company, a "no liability" company.

Business partnerships are limited to 20 persons but partnerships up to 50 persons in particular cases may be allowed by the Governor in Council for a profession or calling not customarily carried on by a corporation.

Where a company is limited by shares, the shareholder's liability is limited to the unpaid amount of the nominal value of his shares.

Proprietary companies must restrict the right to transfer shares and limit the number of members (excluding employees) to 50. They must also prohibit invitations to the public to subscribe for shares or debentures in, or to deposit money with, the company. Where a

company is limited by guarantee, the members undertake to contribute up to a specified amount in the event of the company being liquidated. In the case of a "no liability" company, the acceptance of shares does not involve any liability to pay calls or contribute in a winding up.

Registration of Companies

In forming a company, the promoters must adhere to certain procedures prescribed by the Act. First, the company must be registered. Registration is effected by five or more (in the case of a proprietary company, two or more) persons subscribing their names to a Memorandum of Association. In the Memorandum of Association, there are included the objects of the company and the amount of share capital and shares.

Companies incorporated in Victoria are (unless they provide otherwise) assumed to have extensive powers as set out in the Third Schedule to the Act. The Registrar has wide discretionary powers to refuse registration of a company if he considers the name undesirable and this power is exercised to prevent the registration of companies of the same or similar names. The Act provides for reservation of an available company name for two months and the Registrar may extend this period for a further two months.

The Act makes provision for companies to adopt Articles of Association regulating their affairs. These Articles must be registered.

Prospectuses

As many companies seek to raise money from the public, the Act requires them to comply with particular conditions where public subscriptions are involved. Prospectuses for shares or debentures in or for the deposit of money with a company must include a substantial amount of detailed information including an auditor's report as to profits and losses, assets and liabilities, and rates of dividends. The auditor's report must also deal with any guarantor and subsidiary companies and any other corporation whose shares are being acquired and any business which is being acquired. No form of application for shares or debentures being offered to the public can be issued, circulated, or distributed until a prospectus has been registered. The Act also strictly limits the amount of information which may be given in an advertisement of a prospectus. Directors and others authorizing the issue of a prospectus containing an untrue statement or omitting material information can become liable not only to pay compensation to subscribers for shares or debentures, but can also be criminally liable.

A public company having a share capital which does not issue a prospectus on formation must, before allotting shares or debentures, file a statement in lieu of a prospectus containing information similar to that required in a full prospectus.

Shares and Share Capital

Whenever shares are allotted, a return must be filed with the Registrar within one month of allotment. If the shares are not allotted for cash, the return must be accompanied by the relevant contract (or copy thereof) or, if there is no written contract, certain particulars must be provided.

Shares can only be issued at a discount with the approval of the Court. Shares may be issued at a premium, but the value of the premium must be transferred to a "share premium account" which is only available for specified purposes. Companies can issue redeemable preference shares, but redemption can only take place if the shares are fully paid up and must be made from profits available for dividend or from the proceeds of a fresh issue made for the purposes of redemption.

In the course of a company's development, it sometimes becomes necessary to alter the share capital, e.g., by increasing the number of shares available for subscription. The Act permits a company, subject to certain conditions, to alter the provisions of its Memorandum or Articles of Association, to increase share capital, and to alter share capital in various ways. Reduction of share capital requires confirmation by the Court which has the duty of protecting the interests of creditors.

Companies are prohibited from giving financial assistance in connexion with the purchase of their own shares or otherwise dealing with or lending money on their own shares.

Debentures and Charges

Companies must keep in the State a Register of debenture holders and, if debentures are offered to the public for subscription in the State, must make provision for a corporation trustee for debenture holders. The Act contains extensive provisions dealing with the qualifications of the corporation trustee, the provisions to be inserted in a trust deed, and the duties of the trustee. A borrowing corporation must lodge quarterly reports with the Registrar and also a half yearly profit and loss account. Certain charges given by companies require registration with the Registrar if they are to be effective.

Directors

The Act contains a number of provisions relating to directors and their responsibilities. These include provisions for disclosing interests in contracts, the prohibition of loans to directors, and the keeping of a register of directors' shareholdings. There must be at least three directors of a public company and at least two directors of a proprietary company. In the case of a public company at least two of the directors, and in the case of a proprietary company at least one of them, must ordinarily reside in Australia.

Annual General Meeting

A company must hold a meeting of its shareholders at least once in every calendar year (except the year of incorporation) and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the preceding Annual General Meeting. Shareholders are entitled to vote by proxy. All companies must file an annual return with the Registrar.

Accounts and Audit

The Act provides in detail for the keeping and audit of accounts and requires companies to make out annually a balance sheet and profit and loss account which must be sent to members at least seven days before the annual meeting. These accounts are available to the public as, except in the case of an exempt proprietary company, a copy of the annual accounts must accompany the annual return.

Investigation

The Act also enables a company's affairs to be investigated either by inspectors appointed by the Governor in Council or by specially appointed investigators. Inspectors may also be appointed to investigate ownership of shares or debentures and the circumstances of their acquisition or disposal.

Other Provisions

"Take-over" offers cannot be made unless certain notices are given and special procedures are followed.

As well as providing in detail for the winding up of companies (either by the Court or voluntarily), the Act also makes provision, in lieu of winding up, for "official management" of companies which are unable to pay their debts as and when they become due.

Corporations incorporated outside the State must register as "foreign" companies if they establish a place of business or carry on business within the State.

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

Courts in Victoria

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the

English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and fifteen puisne* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court, and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time, otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's Office.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing 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.

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

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 *fiery 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages ..	16	28	26	24	26
For Trial	1,868	2,156	1,615	1,242	1,722
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six	347*	1,247	1,577	1,045	1,314
By a Judge	107*	387	394	496	509
Verdicts Returned for —					
Plaintiff	343	263	287	144	122
Defendant	52	28	36	18	14
Amounts Awarded .. \$'000	1,488	1,690	1,920	1,783	1,705
Writs of Summons Issued ..	5,106	4,978	5,647	5,542	5,816
Other Original Proceedings ..	164	174	276	315	347
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	65	73	68	59	57
By a Judge	73	81	59	83	66

* Excludes cases settled before trial.

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$8,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1965, there were eighteen County Court judges, who are also Chairmen of General Sessions, and two acting Chairmen of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year					Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
						\$'000	\$'000
1960	..	..	..	..	2,336	14,590	1,194
1961	..	..	..	..	2,567	20,560	1,704
1962	..	..	..	..	2,816	23,986	2,066
1963	..	..	..	..	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	..	..	..	..	3,465	22,295	1,684

* 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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1961	7	11	581	599
1962	23	8	635	666
1963	12	7	745	764
1964	3	14	744	761
1965	1	3	807	811

Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases ; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences ; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract, and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the

magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

In accordance with a cardinal principle of English law, justice in Victoria is administered publicly. In the words of a Lord Chief Justice of England: "It is not merely of some importance, but it is of fundamental importance, that justice should not merely be done, but that it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done".

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 584 to 586.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	208,219	192,656	194,502	197,073	201,095
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	10,144	10,640	8,876	10,220	8,849
Awarded .. \$'000	7,946	8,680	7,400	8,400	7,345
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	191†	779†	479†	697	1,473
Eviction Cases* ..	3,198	2,858	3,156	3,043	3,254
Fraud Summonses ..	10,963†	12,744†	14,809†	12,102	11,389
Garnishee Cases ..	10,456	13,585	15,513	19,176	20,684
Maintenance Cases ..	2,159	2,309	2,461	2,502	4,852
Show Cause Summonses ..	20,766	29,845	34,970	36,485	35,569
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts ..	58	23	23	11	25
Miscellaneous	30,025	48,338	66,780	57,520	59,727
Licences and Certificates Issued	19,829	20,129	19,710	19,463	21,425

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

† Revised figure.

Consolidation of the Statutes, 1961

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st August, 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during the five years 1961 to 1965, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924–60, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
1963	511	35	79	625
1964	546	23	57	626
1965	541	21	51	613
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1961	2,036	126	1,740	3,902
1962	2,832	374	1,606	4,812
1963	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
1965	4,690	912	741	6,343
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1961	984	90	1,522	2,596
1962	288	326	1,392	2,006
1963	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964	1,597	242	808	2,647
1965	1,043	407	638	2,088

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 30 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 (see page 555).

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 and summarily disposed of by the Children's Courts for the years 1964 and 1965 are given in the following tables. As prosecutions by other authorities, such as the Victorian Railways, are not included, figures quoted are not comparable with those previously published.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Nature of Offence	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	668	8	676	655	6	661
Against Property ..	7,714	474	8,188	7,657	411	8,068
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	78	27	105	88	7	95
Against Good Order ..	853	41	894	633	30	663
Driving Offences ..	416	1	417	441	2	443
Other Offences ..	160	11	171	143	15	158
Total	9,889	562	10,451	9,617	471	10,088

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF

Result of Hearing	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	1,101	32	1,133	1,062	25	1,087
Placed on Probation ..	3,441	190	3,631	3,185	205	3,390
Admitted to Social Welfare Department ..	1,410	93	1,503	1,234	46	1,280
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre ..	995	34	1,029	1,065	8	1,073
Adjourned without Probation	1,953	140	2,093	1,844	97	1,941
Other	355	43	398	730	54	784
Total Convictions ..	9,255	532	9,787	9,120	435	9,555
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	634	30	664	497	36	533
Total	9,889	562	10,451	9,617	471	10,088

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NATURE OF OFFENCE
AND RESULT OF HEARING OF CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF, 1965**

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing					
	Dis- missed, With- drawn, &c.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Ad- journd without Probation	Other
Against the Person—						
Assault and Grievous Bodily						
Harm	86	82	39	42	38	20
Sex Offences	33	17	122	46	90	46
Total	119	99	161	88	128	66
Against Property—						
Robbery	2	1	5	9	2	1
Breaking and Entering	51	29	1,149	941	423	156
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles)	105	255	1,177	560	733	266
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use)	58	170	480	487	248	163
Wilful Damage	23	70	105	31	62	10
Other Offences against Property	37	37	83	25	87	27
Total	276	562	2,999	2,053	1,555	623
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	8	2	46	19	5	15
Against Good Order—						
Indecent Behaviour, &c.	7	3	30	6	14	6
Other Offensive Behaviour	30	101	13	4	31	11
Obscene and Insulting Language	2	48	10	5	17	8
Firearms	17	42	23	7	61	7
Other Offences against Good Order	35	47	32	8	26	12
Total	91	241	108	30	149	44
Driving Offences	27	165	57	87	82	25
Miscellaneous Offences	12	18	19	76	22	11
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,087	3,390	2,353	1,941	784

* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963

Crime Statistics

Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 580.

If it is desired 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 shown for Courts of Petty Sessions for 1964 and 1965 are not comparable with those of previous years.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1964 AND 1965**

Nature of Offence	1964*				1965			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,818	72	806	35	1,761	43	823	26
Against Property ..	7,828	588	912	71	8,231	657	815	62
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	863	87	77	8	983	100	66	13
Against Good Order ..	4,819	758	1,044	77	4,430	798	820	98
Driving Offences ..	2,240	25	1,200	14	2,227	26	1,077	10
Miscellaneous ..	437	26	106	4	566	46	73	5
Total ..	18,005	1,556	4,145	209	18,198	1,670	3,674	214

* Amended figures.

NOTE.—This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1964, 24,048 persons were charged with drunkenness ; the corresponding figure for 1965 was 24,275. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1964 AND 1965**

Result of Hearing	1964*		1965	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined ..	7,879	850	8,003	942
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 month ..	1,028	51	1,056	56
1 Month and under 6 Months ..	3,471	128	3,739	145
6 Months and under 12 Months ..	909	18	803	9
1 Year and over ..	402	6	267	7
Released on Probation ..	1,635	143	1,626	157
Adjourned for a Period without Probation ..	773	102	613	91
Released on Bond or Recognizance ..	1,757	236	1,893	246
Other ..	151	22	198	17
Total ..	18,005	1,556	18,198	1,670

* Amended figures.

NOTE.—See footnote to preceding table.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1964 AND 1965**

Nature of Offence	1964		1965	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person	837	813	803	778
Against Property	2,532	891	2,785	1,082
Against Good Order	2,395	462	1,829	436
Driving Offences	178,068	8,149	183,615	8,312
Miscellaneous	40,638	4,061	53,349	6,793
Total	224,470	14,376	242,381	17,401

Offences

Offences against the Person and Property

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences

Other offences include forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, &c.

Drunkenness

During 1965, 24,275 persons, including 1,222 females, were charged with drunkenness.

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 1961 to 1965, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:—

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1961	1,503	762	2,265	44	7	51
1962	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28
1965	1,565	830	2,395	33	3	36

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1961 to 1965:—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26
1962	29	7	36	14	1	15
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964	9	5	14	14	..	14
1965	13	3	16	20	..	20

Higher Courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

The effect of the amendment to the Justices Act in February, 1963, by which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Petty Sessions was extended, has been that the number tried in the higher courts has shown a decrease for some of the offences nominated in the amendment.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence *	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person—						
Murder	6	1	7	6	..	6
Attempted Murder	5	..	5	2	..	2
Manslaughter	8	1	9	9	1	10
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	5	..	5	5	..	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	28	1	29	40	..	40
Assault	18	..	18	31	..	31
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	364	..	364	304	..	304
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	6	..	6	7	..	7
Incest	17	..	17	15	3	18
Rape	15	..	15	25	..	25
Indecent Assault on Female	44	..	44	30	..	30
Indecent Assault on Male	34	..	34	16	..	16
Unnatural Offences	49	..	49	21	..	21
Bigamy	7	4	11	4	4	8
Other Offences against the Person	13	3	16	12	4	16
Total	619	10	629	527	12	539
Against Property—						
Robbery	47	4	51	38	..	38
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses	168	8	176	159	11	170
Shops	54	1	55	53	..	53
Other	54	..	54	37	1	38
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	111	17	128	81	7	88
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	57	..	57	73	..	73
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	16	1	17	14	..	14
Other Offences against Property	45	6	51	86	1	87
Total	552	37	589	541	20	561
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	130	12	142	92	23	115
Other Offences—						
Driving under the Influence	34	..	34	44	..	44
Dangerous, &c., Driving	138	2	140	123	2	125
Miscellaneous Offences†	247	12	259	224	10	234
Total	419	14	433	391	12	403
GRAND TOTAL	1,720	73	1,793	1,551	67	1,618

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1965

Offence*	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							Total
	Under 17	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—								
Murder	4	..	..	1	1	..	6
Attempted Murder	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Manslaughter	2	2	1	1	..	4	10
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle	2	2	1	..	..	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	2	13	9	4	..	12	40
Assault	6	8	6	7	2	2	31
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years)	148	121	22	8	4	1	304
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years)	2	5	..	..	..	7
Incest	3	2	2	5	6	18
Rape	4	13	4	4	..	..	25
Indecent Assault on Female	8	7	2	1	5	7	30
Indecent Assault on Male	2	..	5	2	2	5	16
Unnatural Offences	6	4	5	2	2	2	21
Bigamy	1	1	2	..	4	8
Other Offences against the Person	1	4	2	..	1	8	16
Total	184	180	66	35	22	52	539
Against Property—								
Robbery	11	14	6	5	1	1	38
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	55	47	22	12	19	15	170
Shops	9	20	12	2	3	7	53
Other	7	17	10	..	4	..	38
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	..	16	16	17	8	16	15	88
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	24	24	12	6	5	2	73
Cattle and Sheep Stealing	3	8	..	2	1	..	14
Other Offences against Property	..	7	17	21	17	9	16	87
Total	132	163	100	52	58	56	561
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	13	12	13	22	22	33	115
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	1	5	5	9	9	15	44
Dangerous, &c., Driving	7	19	10	18	18	53	125
Miscellaneous Offences†	43	88	33	18	21	31	234
Total	51	112	48	45	48	99	403
GRAND TOTAL	380	467	227	154	150	240	1,618

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1965

Offence*	Result of Hearing							
	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	Total
Against the Person—								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	6
Attempted Murder .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	5
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm	2	14	10	..	8	6	..	40
Assault	2	12	2	..	6	7	2	31
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	..	39	5	..	95	164	1	304
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	7
Incest .. .. .	..	1	10	..	6	1	..	18
Rape .. .. .	..	..	23	..	1	..	1	25
Indecent Assault on Female ..	2	8	9	..	4	7	..	30
Indecent Assault on Male ..	..	3	3	..	4	6	..	16
Unnatural Offences .. ..	..	5	4	..	3	8	1	21
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	8
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	4	5	..	4	3	..	16
Total	6	87	90	1	142	205	8	539
Against Property—								
Robbery .. .. .	..	10	16	..	7	5	..	38
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses	1	71	34	..	16	44	4	170
Shops .. .. .	..	25	16	..	6	5	1	53
Other .. .. .	..	19	9	..	..	9	1	38
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep)	5	22	9	..	33	17	2	88
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles	2	37	10	..	3	17	4	73
Cattle and Sheep Stealing ..	2	2	..	..	6	4	..	14
Other Offences against Property	4	37	15	..	12	18	1	87
Total	14	223	109	..	83	119	13	561
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences	2	39	15	..	36	23	..	115
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence ..	33	5	..	..	3	3	..	44
Dangerous, &c., Driving ..	100	9	1	..	13	2	..	125
Miscellaneous Offences† ..	15	94	14	..	54	50	7	234
Total	148	108	15	..	70	55	7	403
GRAND TOTAL	170	457	229	1	331	402	28	1,618

* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, &c.

‡ The death sentence was not carried out in this instance, a term of imprisonment being substituted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age Group	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 17 Years ..	12	..	12	..	..	..
17 to 19 Years ..	381	17	398	363	17	380
20 to 24 Years ..	477	13	490	453	14	467
25 to 29 Years ..	197	11	208	222	5	227
30 to 34 Years ..	178	13	191	144	10	154
35 to 39 Years ..	160	8	168	141	9	150
40 to 44 Years ..	127	4	131	84	4	88
45 to 49 Years ..	77	1	78	63	2	65
50 to 54 Years ..	50	3	53	40	1	41
55 to 59 Years ..	30	2	32	17	2	19
60 Years and over ..	31	1	32	24	3	27
Total	1,720	73	1,793	1,551	67	1,618

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	198	4	202	168	2	170
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	60	4	64	57	3	60
3 Months and under 6	80	4	84	102	4	106
6 Months and under 12	159	4	163	171	1	172
12 Months ..	183	7	190	117	2	119
Over 12 Months and						
under 2 Years ..	76	1	77	60	1	61
2 Years and over ..	201	5	206	166	2	168
Death Sentence* ..	4	..	4	1	..	1
Placed on Probation ..	384	21	405	380	22	402
Released on Recognizance						
or Bond	348	21	369	302	29	331
Other	27	2	29	27	1	28
Total	1,720	73	1,793	1,551	67	1,618

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Court

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Licensing Legislation

After fifty years of 6 p.m. closing, the *Licensing Act* 1965 extended the hour of closing of hotels to 10 p.m. as from the first day of February, 1966. This change resulted from recommendations in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The amending Act was designed to incorporate the recommendations made by the Royal Commissioner for more liberal conditions for the sale and supply of liquor to the public.

A licensed victualler may now sell and dispose of liquor from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. on any day except Sunday or Good Friday; a period of fifteen minutes is also allowed for consumption of liquor purchased during the period, or for any other period of twelve consecutive hours not later than 10 p.m. specifically approved by the Court. The Court is authorized to fix hours for the sale and disposal of liquor in any particular hotel for the whole or any period of a year, and may fix different hours for different periods of the year, and in making such determinations the Court shall regard the circumstances existing in the neighbourhood and the needs of the public.

The Act no longer makes it necessary to keep bar-rooms open during hours when it is uneconomic to do so providing that liquor is readily available in another part of the premises to the public at the same price as in the bar-room.

The Act removed the restriction of the types of liquor to be provided in licensed restaurants enabling "beer ale or porter" to be served. The hours in which liquor can be served on any day other than Sunday were lengthened to 11.30 p.m., and the statutory expression related to the service of liquor now reads "with or ancillary to a bona fide meal" up to 10 p.m. and with "substantial refreshments" until 11.30 p.m.

The service of liquor is now permitted with meals on Sunday and Good Friday between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. without obtaining a special permit. In all cases a period of 30 minutes is allowed to consume liquor purchased during the hours specified.

The Act created two new types of licences. The first, a Cabaret Licence, authorizes the Court to grant a licence subject to such terms and conditions as is thought fit to enable the licensee to sell and dispose of liquor for consumption with or ancillary to the supply of refreshments and entertainment between 8.30 p.m. and 3 a.m. on any day other than Sunday. The second, a Theatre Licence, authorizes the Court to grant a licence for the sale and disposal of liquor between the hours of 7 p.m. and 11 p.m., in a specified part of a theatre when the theatre is being used to provide entertainment in which all performers are physically present and actually perform the entertainment. A permit to a later hour may be obtained for a special occasion at the theatre on a stated day.

The Act makes provision to enable persons to bring their own liquor into cafés and restaurants which are termed "unlicensed premises" and to consume it there with a meal between 12 noon and 6 p.m. on week days. Between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. such

consumption may be authorized only by a permit granted by the Court, if satisfied that the premises meet a minimum standard of hygiene and facilities.

The Court can also grant a permit under certain circumstances to supply liquor with a bona fide meal at an overall cost in both unlicensed premises and public halls.

Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	6,438	6,728	6,950	7,005	7,525
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	60	64	72	68	65
Total	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093	7,610
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	114	112	112	112	112
Compensation ..	30	8	16	5	4
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	256	260	262	289	308
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,072	6,386	6,606	6,639	7,139
Total	6,518	6,812	7,042	7,093	7,610

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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Hotel	1,583	1,577	1,572	1,567	1,552
Registered Club	235	246	255	265	275
Grocer	408	424	450	472	494
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	66	66	66	64	64
Australian Wine	73	65	51	36	31
Railway Refreshment Room	21	20	20	20	20
Vigneron	11	11	11	11	11
Brewer	8	6	6	6	6
Restaurant	18	33	49	59	79
Total	2,423	2,448	2,480	2,500	2,532

Further Reference, 1965

Racing

Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates matters dealing with horse, pony, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

Statistics

The following table gives details of horse race-meetings and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31st July, 1963 to 1965:—

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31st July—		
	1963	1964	1965
RACING			
Number of Meetings—			
Metropolitan Courses	66	66	65
Other Courses	322	330	322
Number of Events—			
Metropolitan Courses	497	497	500
Other Courses	2,395	2,450	2,215
Amount of Stakes—			
Metropolitan Courses (\$'000)	1,590	1,755	1,951
Other Courses (\$'000)	484	788	956
TROTTING			
Number of Meetings—			
Metropolitan Course	36	37	36
Other Courses	155	175	183
Number of Events—			
Metropolitan Course	252	259	252
Other Courses	1,030	1,090	1,241
Amount of Stakes—			
Metropolitan Course (\$'000)	284	377	382
Other Courses (\$'000)	158	236	322

Further Reference, 1966

Victoria Police

Introduction

The basic function of the Police Force is the enforcement of law and order in the community. As life becomes increasingly complex, the successful implementation of this function will involve new methods and modifications of past ideas. The following aspects of

police activity today illustrate both how this pattern is developing and how the Victoria Police Force carries out the various duties which ensure the protection of lives and property in the community.

Recruitment

The authorized strength of the Victoria Police at 30th June, 1965, was 4,470. Monthly intakes of recruits, spread over each financial year, are effected to fill vacancies created by retirements, resignations, &c., and also increases in the strength authorized by the Government. However, difficulty is still being encountered in obtaining sufficient candidates of the required standard. Each group of applicants is subjected to a medical examination, an education test, an intelligence test and, finally, an appearance before a Selection Board which seeks to choose only those who have distinct aptitudes for service in the community as members of the Police Force.

Training

The Police Force has three standard levels of training apart from various specialized courses. The first level comprises basic training for police recruits and also training for boys who join the Police Cadets on leaving school. The minimum educational qualification required for Police Cadets is the Intermediate level. The second level comprises training for sub-officers and the third level caters for the training of officers at the Police Officers' College.

Specialist training to increase the efficiency of the Force includes courses such as the Detective Training Course, Vehicle Safety Testing School, Traffic School, Driving School, and training designed to assist members of the Police Force in the detection of stock thefts.

Administration

Three Assistant Commissioners were appointed in 1963 and districts, branches, and certain sections of the Force were regrouped to improve efficiency. A Crime Department and a Traffic and Technical Department were also created.

The Crime Department, under the Assistant Commissioner (Crime), comprises the Communications Section, Criminal Investigation Branch, Detective Training School, Fingerprint-Records Section, Forensic Science Laboratory, Search and Rescue Squad, Victoria Dock and Wharf Patrol Branch, Wireless Patrol Branch, and Women Police.

The Traffic and Technical Department, under the Assistant Commissioner (Traffic and Technical), comprises the Accident Appreciation Squad, City Traffic Police, Driving School, Metropolitan Motor Driving Testing Stations, Mobile Traffic Police, Mounted Police, Police College, Police Training Division, Radio Maintenance Division, Recruiting Office, Technical Section, Traffic School, Transport Branch, and Vehicle Testing School.

The five remaining metropolitan and twelve country police districts and the Personnel and Public Relations Division were placed under the direct line of command of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Assistant Commissioner (General).

Police Mobility

The motor vehicle fleet has been expanded to keep pace with the rapid development of the State and to increase the potential of the Force. All available resources are being grouped by directing police personnel, vehicles, and equipment at Police Stations in close proximity to a Police Station centrally situated in the area. The aim is to maintain a continuous 24-hour service throughout the Metropolitan Area and where possible in the country; to centralize administrative work, avoid wasteful duplication of records and reduce paper work; to free police for street duty; to improve communications, so that better control of man-power can produce more effective service and security; and to improve mobility so that sparsely populated areas can receive attention by motorized police.

Temporary Police Stations

Caravans equipped for use as temporary Police Stations and fitted with living quarters for their officers have been obtained for holiday periods at popular tourist resorts which lack permanent Police Stations. The caravans can also be used at the scenes of major disasters or at places where they could assist in an emergency.

Traffic

The Police Traffic Control Branch which exercises control of the traffic throughout the State has been transferred to Dawson-street, Brunswick, and a branch established at St. Kilda provides for prompt attention to be given to calls south of the River Yarra. With the increasing road toll, traffic control is being increased and intensified traffic law enforcement campaigns organized as often as possible, with special attention to speeding, negligent driving, and driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Motor Boating Squad

The Squad is attached to the Traffic Control Branch and has been formed to enforce the Motor Boating Act and Regulations. The Squad is equipped with high speed patrol boats which can be moved from place to place to enable supervision and assistance to be given to persons using coastal and inland waters for business or sport. The boats are radio equipped and have been found to be of considerable assistance in conducting rescue operations.

Company Law Investigation

In Victoria, the investigation of company frauds is carried out by a section of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Victoria Police Force known as the Company Fraud Squad. Over the past two years this section has been re-organized and expanded into a group of specially selected investigators. They are assisted by a senior member of the Auditor General's Department, who is an accountant and registered company auditor. Collaboration with the Auditor General's Department and other bodies has resulted in a special accountancy/business investigations course at Caulfield Technical College, which members of the Squad are required to pass.

Largely as a result of its increased strength and effectiveness, the Squad has been responsible for an increase in the number and scale of prosecutions launched. This has necessitated setting aside a Court fitted solely for hearing fraud cases. This Court has been in continuous session since the beginning of 1965 and, in addition, as many as four other Courts have been occupied with the Squad's cases at the one time.

Among recent activities of the Squad have been investigations into the activities of directors of public companies including their control of shareholders' funds. Investigations have also been made into the land dealings of some public companies concerned with the sale of land by sub-division. Another type of practice recently examined is that of the registered business name proprietor, who rents premises ostensibly to carry on retail merchandising. The proprietor, having received goods from suppliers on discount and sold what he can, vacates the premises and takes the business assets with him. Due to the apparent ease with which this type of fraud can be committed, particular attention has been paid to it and a number of successful prosecutions for obtaining credit by fraud have been launched. Proving a fraud of this type necessitates putting the whole trading picture before the Court and this involves interviewing many witnesses and protracted and involved Court hearings.

The following statement gives details of the strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Authorized Strength	4,011	4,143	4,264	4,409	4,470
Actual Strength*	3,978	4,127	4,223	4,330	4,405
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer	719	725	714	723	719

* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

Further References, 1961-1966

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1965

Although applications for building permits decreased by 73 during the year ended 30th September, 1965, their value rose to a record figure of over \$48m, an increase of nearly \$18m. This exemplifies the trend towards multi-storey buildings, being erected on comparatively large sites.

The purchase of sites in St. Kilda-road, as prospective sites for the head offices of large firms indicates the continuing commercial growth of that area. In the retail sector, three new shopping arcades were opened: Embank House Arcade, with entrances from Collins-street and Elizabeth-street, Capitol House Arcade, in Swanston-street, and the Princes Gate Project, Princes Bridge Station. Two new cinemas opened in Bourke-street: the Bercy, and the Palladium with its own coffee lounge and undercover car park. A third theatre in this section of Bourke-street is at the advanced planning stage. The seating capacity of new theatres has dropped, however; the Capitol Theatre, which seated 2,116 and closed in February 1964, has now been converted to a shopping arcade and a small theatre seating 784.

Three new multi-floor car parks were completed: one in Little Collins-street (750 cars), one in Lonsdale-street (650 cars), and one at ground level in St. Kilda-road (1,260 cars).

In the residential sector, the main activity was carried out by the Housing Commission in Flemington, Kensington, North Melbourne, and Carlton, although several blocks of flats built by private enterprise were completed in East Melbourne and South Yarra. This year also saw the commencement of a bid to re-populate the central business area of the City. Proposals to erect a block of 24 flats in the western end of Little Bourke-street and to erect a multi-storey block of offices and flats in the eastern end of Collins-street are being planned.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) completed in 1965 include :—

- Corporation Properties Pty. Ltd., 128–146 Queen-street.
- Kings Parkade Ltd., 34–60 Little Collins-street.
- Lend Lease Development Pty. Ltd., 437 St. Kilda-road.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., 430–444 Collins-street.
- Royal Melbourne Hospital, Clinical Sciences Block, Royal-parade.
- Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 267 Collins-street.
- Union Fidelity Trustee Co. of Australia Ltd., 96–102 Exhibition-street.
- University of Melbourne, Microbiology Laboratory, Royal-parade.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) in course of erection at the end of 1965 include :—

- A.C.I. Operations Pty. Ltd., 546–560 Bourke-street.
- Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial-road.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 31–37 Elizabeth-street.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 351 Collins-street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111–137 William-street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 54–62 Market-street.
- Bank of New South Wales, 225–231 Collins-street.
- Cobb and Co. Centres Ltd., 374–380 Lonsdale-street.
- Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), Latrobe-street.

Customs House, corner Flinders and William streets.
Embank House Pty. Ltd., 319–325 Collins-street.
English Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd., 460 Bourke-street.
Hammerson's Property and Investments (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
97–101 Queen-street.
Lonsdale Telephone Exchange, Lonsdale-street.
Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulation Board,
Lygon-street.
Muirfield Properties Pty. Ltd., 189–203 William-street.
Mutual Underwriting and Development Ltd., (Savoy Project),
corner Russell and Little Bourke streets.
Northern and Employers Group Assurance Companies, 446–
452 Collins-street.
Princes Gate Development Pty. Ltd., Princes Bridge Station.
Reserve Bank of Australia, corner Collins and Exhibition streets.
Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston-street.
Southdown Press Pty. Ltd., 30–36 Walsh-street.
State Accident and Motor Insurance Office, 480–490 Collins-
street.
State Electricity Commission, 15–27 William-street.
State Government (Public Offices), Treasury-place.
Trans-Australia Airlines, 36–42 Franklin-street.
United Land Properties Pty. Ltd., 184–190 Queen-street.

Redevelopment of the Inner Residential Areas

In the first 80 years after Melbourne was founded the population of the municipality rose to a maximum of approximately 104,000, and then declined over the next 50 years by approximately 27,000 or 26 per cent. to its present estimated 77,000. This decrease in population was largely caused by increasing land values and rapid economic development. Commercial and industrial activities have consistently encroached on what were active residential areas in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The population growth of the Metropolitan Area will result in an increasing strain on the community's essential services, transportation system, and road network. Some relief to these problems may be obtained by the redevelopment of the inner residential areas where these facilities are already available or can be provided at a much lower cost to the community.

A major step towards increasing the resident population within the older residential areas, such as Carlton and North Melbourne, has been the liaison of the City Council with the Housing Commission. Between 1959 and 1965 the Council contributed about \$1.2m to the Commission on condition that this money was spent rejuvenating run-down areas within the municipality. Land for housing purposes has also been donated by the Council.

The residential redevelopment being carried out by the Housing Commission and private enterprise requires the Council to expand its community social services. To provide for this the Council has

approved a five-year programme at an estimated cost of \$516,000. These activities cover health, social and recreational facilities, with such amenities as infant welfare centres, kindergartens, day nurseries, elderly citizens' clubs, general club facilities, meeting halls, and developed forms of recreation to cater for as many local participants as possible. Community centres for sporting and social activities are also being provided. All these facilities require supervision of the various age groups and their activities by qualified and experienced personnel.

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and Country Planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board, the procedure to be followed in the preparation of statutory planning schemes by responsible authorities, and other relevant information may be found on page 325 of the Victorian Year Book 1961 and page 370 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Of the total of 209 municipalities in Victoria there are now 153 in which approved planning schemes are in operation or in which planning schemes have been commenced. This has meant that approximately 92.5 per cent. of the State's population is now living within areas which are subject to some form of planning control.

In 1965 centres subject to the provisions of approved planning schemes are Morwell, Moe-Newborough, and Traralgon, located in the Latrobe Valley; the Shire of Knox and the Shire of Sherbrooke which includes the southern part of the Dandenong Ranges; the Shire of Mornington and the Shire of Flinders on the Mornington Peninsula; while Ararat, Shepparton, Benalla, Numurkah, Cranbourne, Robinvale, Corryong, Cobram, and Warragul are other country towns which have approved schemes in operation. The planning schemes operating in Geelong and Portland prepared by joint committees of the councils comprising these centres illustrate the co-operation of municipal councils under the planning legislation.

Since its inception early in 1946, the Town and Country Planning Board has been requested on many occasions to prepare planning schemes to guide and control the development of areas which were considered of State or national importance and vital to the protection of specific resources, as well as other schemes to protect and preserve the scenic beauty of certain areas consistent with their development as holiday resorts. The Board has prepared fifteen planning schemes which have been approved by the Governor in Council and is currently preparing a further twenty planning schemes.

Two of the most important schemes prepared by the Board have been the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme 1949 and the Ocean Road Planning Scheme 1955.

The Latrobe Valley scheme embraces an area of 334 square miles, 90 per cent. of which covers the large brown coal resources of Victoria and this national asset has been safeguarded through the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. Planning legislation has also preserved the scenic beauty of the Great Ocean Road, where 60 miles along the south-western coastline extending through four municipalities are covered by the scheme.

The Board was also responsible for the preparation of the planning scheme for the new township of Tallangatta which had to be re-sited because of the extension of the Hume Weir. The Eildon Sub-Regional Planning Scheme, the Eildon Reservoir Planning Scheme (Shire of Mansfield), and the French Island Planning Scheme are other examples of the Board's use of planning powers to safeguard land which required protection from speculative subdivision and at the same time needed the advantages of planning schemes to ensure the co-ordinated development of the area. Planning schemes have also been prepared by the Board to control and guide the growth of the townships of Club Terrace, Tyers, and Yallourn North.

The Board's preparation of planning schemes for foreshore lands at the Eildon Reservoir (Shire of Alexandra), Lake Buffalo, Lake Bellfield, Lake Glenmaggie, and at Tower Hill near Koroit, are further practical examples of the use of planning powers to conserve as far as possible the natural resources and scenic attractions of these areas consistent with their development as water storages and, in the case of Tower Hill, as a game reserve.

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 under planning control at that date. 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 under way. Thus the whole of the 1,000 miles of Victoria's coastline is now subject to planning control.

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 Victorian Year Book 1961.

Building Statistics**General**

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. Additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. 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 buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- 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. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this should not affect the figures materially.

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 authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- 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 cost of the buildings on completion.

Building Approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1961	166,396	128,988	36,420	331,804
1962	150,426	128,196	36,674	315,296
1963	186,268	142,074	40,548	368,890
1964	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710
1965	240,278	197,236	47,142	484,656

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 1960-61 to 1964-65. It should be noted that additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES (\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Houses	136,532	137,754	159,002	186,816	184,984
Flats	31,814	17,530	20,898	38,624	54,164
Shops	10,352	7,490	10,522	9,618	16,016
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. ..	11,440	6,270	2,788	3,130	6,016
Factories	42,252	44,894	46,890	40,532	60,222
Offices	18,378	27,968	14,146	48,346	30,862
Other Business Premises ..	12,382	9,414	11,396	17,486	15,102
Educational	20,622	24,116	21,734	18,916	24,782
Religious	3,534	5,418	3,466	3,980	3,632
Health	10,422	8,892	11,834	14,952	7,084
Entertainment and Recreation ..	5,476	4,022	4,254	5,072	5,314
Miscellaneous	7,548	10,418	9,552	7,226	11,686
Total	310,752	304,186	316,482	394,698	419,864

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., 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 1960-61 to 1964-65. As with commencements, additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Houses	157,596	142,536	154,358	175,846	185,692
Flats	27,072	26,686	23,184	23,734	47,564
Shops	13,802	8,604	8,326	9,456	11,518
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. .. .	4,984	4,894	12,894	2,754	3,398
Factories	53,162	36,094	50,444	46,212	54,612
Offices	22,246	13,108	12,486	18,042	34,082
Other Business Premises .. .	12,140	10,870	10,754	12,324	18,596
Educational	15,400	25,154	20,494	21,396	17,394
Religious	3,250	4,060	4,482	3,532	5,380
Health	5,448	12,308	21,032	10,054	8,848
Entertainment and Recreation .. .	2,480	4,396	4,498	4,620	7,858
Miscellaneous	8,724	7,640	10,616	6,860	7,338
Total	326,304	296,350	333,568	334,830	402,280

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$306,278,000 at the end of year 1963-64 to \$327,310,000 at the end of year 1964-65.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1960-61 to 1964-65. 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 TYPES
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Houses	151,160	140,298	155,716	180,342	186,452
Flats	31,682	21,520	22,058	28,772	53,872
Shops	11,728	7,956	8,444	10,946	12,582
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c. ..	6,690	10,188	5,308	2,864	4,942
Factories	46,596	41,906	45,290	48,362	51,962
Offices	22,304	14,328	16,932	28,204	31,948
Other Business Premises ..	13,210	10,316	10,786	15,320	17,106
Educational	19,336	23,618	22,332	21,660	21,558
Religious	3,940	4,658	4,224	3,680	4,732
Health	9,404	11,080	10,408	9,172	10,988
Entertainment and Recreation	3,550	5,096	4,534	5,190	6,382
Miscellaneous	7,204	7,508	10,618	8,228	10,972
Total	326,804	298,472	316,650	362,740	413,496

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 Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS
CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION**

Year Ended 30th June—			Commenced		Completed		Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) at End of Period.	
			Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
METROPOLITAN AREA*								
1961	..	..	11,915	4,478	14,729	4,034	6,500	3,210
1962	..	..	11,990	2,885	12,395	3,954	6,389	2,145
1963	..	..	14,099	3,410	13,745	3,564	6,743	1,991
1964	..	..	16,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
1965	..	..	14,071	9,362	15,170	8,077	6,224	5,923
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*								
1961	..	..	6,602	194	7,365	149	5,510	101
1962	..	..	6,549	116	6,574	116	5,191	97
1963	..	..	6,712	252	6,583	208	5,320	141
1964	..	..	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
1965	..	..	7,696	692	7,651	597	5,634	408
STATE TOTAL								
1961	..	..	18,517	4,672	22,094	4,183	12,010	3,311
1962	..	..	18,539	3,001	18,969	4,070	11,580	2,242
1963	..	..	20,811	3,662	20,328	3,772	12,063	2,132
1964	..	..	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951
1965	..	..	21,767	10,054	22,821	8,674	11,858	6,331

* Figures for the year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962, and later figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961. The line shows where comparability ends.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 239

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS
CONSTRUCTED : CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP**

Year Ended 30th June—				New Houses and Flats Erected for—			Total Houses and Flats	
				Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			
					By Contractors	By Owner-Builders		Total Private
COMMENCED								
1961	..	..	..	1,756	18,177	3,256	21,433	23,189
1962	..	..	..	2,648	15,645	3,247	18,892	21,540
1963	..	..	..	2,355	18,939	3,179	22,118	24,473
1964	..	..	..	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737
1965	..	..	..	3,150	25,804	2,867	28,671	31,821
COMPLETED								
1961	..	..	..	2,318	19,141	4,818	23,959	26,277
1962	..	..	..	2,523	16,529	3,987	20,516	23,039
1963	..	..	..	2,111	18,016	3,973	21,989	24,100
1964	..	..	..	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069
1965	..	..	..	2,830	25,388	3,277	28,665	31,495
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD								
1961	..	..	..	835	7,129	7,357	14,486	15,321
1962	..	..	..	960	6,245	6,617	12,862	13,822
1963	..	..	..	1,204	7,168	5,823	12,991	14,195
1964	..	..	..	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863
1965	..	..	..	2,229	11,213	4,747	15,960	18,189

* See definitions on page 239.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS**

Year Ended 30th June—				New Houses				
				Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other
COMMENCED								
1961	..	..	..	1,312	9,726	6,064	1,260	155
1962	..	..	..	1,023	10,526	5,122	1,728	140
1963	..	..	..	772	13,838	4,508	1,578	115
1964	..	..	..	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125
1965	..	..	..	927	16,556	2,313	1,747	224
COMPLETED								
1961	..	..	..	1,415	11,043	7,748	1,689	199
1962	..	..	..	1,339	10,058	5,751	1,673	148
1963	..	..	..	865	12,555	5,203	1,574	131
1964	..	..	..	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124
1965	..	..	..	910	16,925	2,901	1,854	231
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD								
1961	..	..	..	1,309	4,415	4,373	1,787	126
1962	..	..	..	993	4,883	3,744	1,842	118
1963	..	..	..	900	6,166	3,049	1,846	102
1964	..	..	..	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103
1965	..	..	..	738	7,315	1,828	1,881	96

*Includes Housing Commission Holmesglen prefabricated concrete houses.

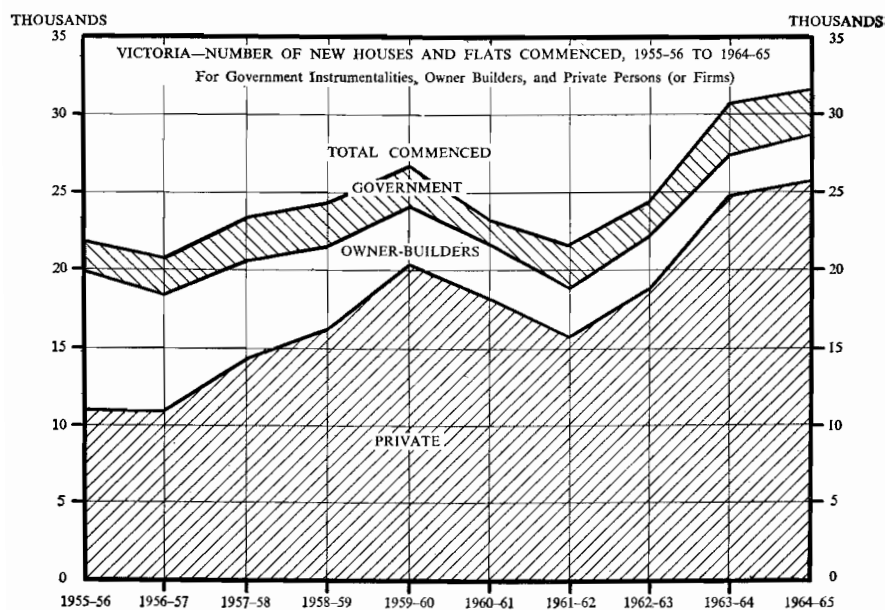


FIGURE 15.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

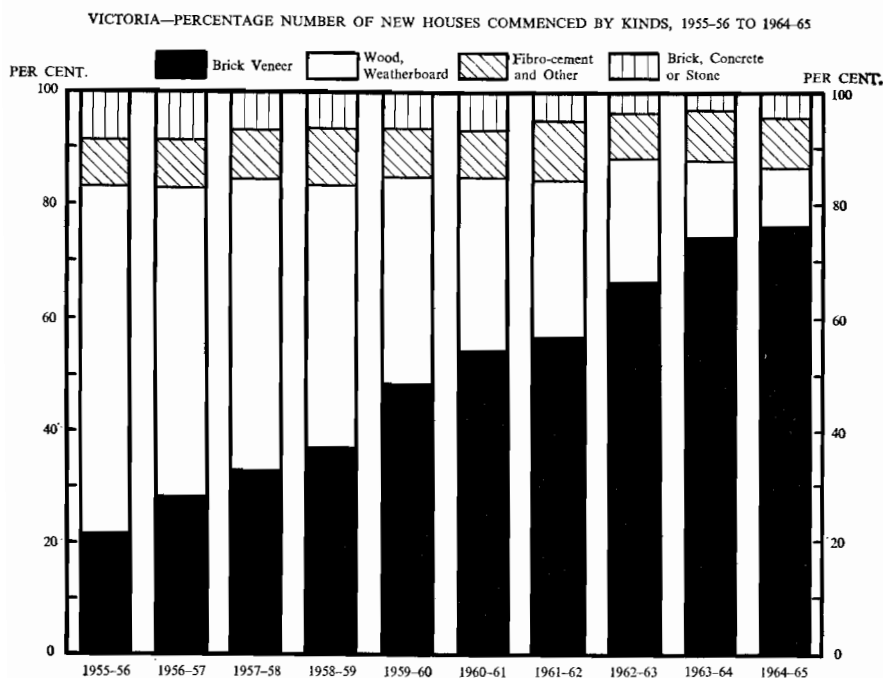


FIGURE 16.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

Building Materials and Fittings

The requirements of the building industry in Victoria for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, tiles, floor coverings, colour pigments, plate glass, washing machines and minor quantities of some other items are imported from overseas countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings produced in Victoria for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65. Monthly production of some of these items is shown in the publication *Victorian Production Statistics*.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	28,419	28,331	30,640	31,626	33,878
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	293,706	270,119	283,387	289,132	292,757
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	1,410	1,015	1,173	1,180	709
Imported Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	481	646	622	621	681
Floorboards—						
Australian Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	23,269	22,957	22,711	22,146	24,099
Imported Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	*	227	180	145	227
Plywood	'000 sq. ft. †	7,348	10,262	13,037	15,766	17,536
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	289	264	281	355	375
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	mill.	34.4	31.6	36.0	42.8	45.5
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yds.	7,658	6,942	7,465	7,463	7,079
Concrete, Ready-mixed	'000 cub. yds.	1,028	1,230	1,389	1,743	1,928
Paints and Enamels‡	'000 gall.	3,640	3,847	4,051	4,496	4,608
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	12,907	14,249	15,067	16,787	14,160
Gas	No.	39,649	29,388	29,442	50,874	63,531
Sinks, Stainless Steel	No.	75,254	68,176	72,908	79,999	91,091
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	28,302	27,660	34,021	39,370	43,233

* Not available.

† $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. basis.

‡ Paints, ready-mixed (Not water) and enamels ; includes primers and undercoats.

Employment

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and on the jobs of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961*	1962	1963	1964	1965
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors†	2,390	2,882	2,910	3,239	3,365
Sub-contractors†	4,949	5,886	6,729	8,122	9,421
Wage Earners	24,856	25,395	27,305	28,336	30,209
Total Persons Working	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697	42,995
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	12,049	12,708	14,056	14,784	15,282
Bricklayers	3,081	3,733	4,358	4,892	5,347
Painters	2,872	3,381	3,410	3,666	3,950
Electricians	1,466	1,715	1,897	2,103	2,462
Plumbers	2,702	3,028	3,192	3,541	3,998
Builders' Labourers	4,794	4,195	4,688	4,590	5,229
Other	5,231	5,403	5,343	6,121	6,727
Total Persons Working	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697	42,995

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS
OF NEW BUILDINGS—continued**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961*	1962	1963	1964	1965
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	14,162	16,315	18,318	21,071	21,621
Other Buildings	14,213	12,965	13,421	13,884	16,650
Total	28,375	29,280	31,739	34,955	38,271
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	734	754	1,035	1,133	1,275
Other Buildings	1,793	2,795	2,559	2,004	2,035
Total	2,527	3,549	3,594	3,137	3,310
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,293	1,334	1,611	1,605	1,414
Total Persons Working	32,195	34,163	36,944	39,697	42,995

* Figures for year 1961 exclude persons actually working on new private buildings (other than houses) which were erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

† Excludes persons not actually working on jobs.

Governmental Housing Activities

Commonwealth Authorities

Department of Housing

In December, 1963, the Department of Housing was created and to it were transferred the functions and staff of the War Service Homes Division and the Housing and Building Industry Branch of the Department of National Development. The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, and the Home Savings Grant Scheme.

Commonwealth—State Housing Agreements

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Government has entered into a number of Housing Agreements (made in 1945, 1956, and 1961) with the Victorian Government, under which the Commonwealth has provided finance for, and the Victorian Government has undertaken the erection of, housing projects. A significant feature of recent Agreements has been the increasing emphasis placed on the construction of homes for private ownership, and hence a rising proportion of the moneys allocated has been advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private housing builders.

The rate of interest chargeable on advances is the long-term bond rate at the time the advance was made, less 1 per cent. per annum. Under the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement, the advance (including supplementary advances for Service Housing) made to Victoria for the year 1964–65 was \$34,359,764. The total value of advances made to Victoria since 1945–46 is \$393,709,654.

War Service Homes

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War. In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a Division of the Department of Works and Housing; in 1951, it was transferred to the Department of Social Services; in 1956, to the Department of National Development; and, in 1964, to the Department of Housing.

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918–1962 provision is made for homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants, and other classes of eligible persons as defined in the Act. The War Service Homes Division does not provide homes for occupation solely on a tenancy basis, but is empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long-term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes, and the discharge of mortgages.

The maximum amount of loan or advance which may be granted under the Act is \$7,000. The period of repayment may be up to 45 years but, in the case of a widow or widowed mother of an ex-serviceman, the period may be extended to a maximum of 50 years.

The sum of \$70m was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1964–65. This amount, together with an additional amount of \$103,778 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended, making a total capital expenditure of \$70,103,778 for the year. The Victorian share was \$19,874,000.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports published by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of Housing, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 and since the scheme's inception in 1919 :—

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1961.. ..	3,808	698	2,170	440	315
1962.. ..	3,832	778	2,327	429	200
1963.. ..	2,812	575	1,823	443	198
1964.. ..	2,786	515	1,752	520	260
1965.. ..	2,738	369	1,780	521	213
From Inception to 30th June, 1965	81,315	20,401	41,926	12,577	5,720

*Home Savings Grant Scheme**General*

The operation of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is a function of the Commonwealth Department of Housing. The purpose of the Scheme is to assist young married persons to purchase or build their own homes, and to increase the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions which provide the bulk of long-term housing finance. The Scheme was introduced by the *Homes Savings Grant Act* 1964 and applications for grants commenced to be received on 20th July, 1964. The Act authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

Outline of the Scheme

The Scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made over a period, and held in an approved form. The maximum grant to a married couple, or to husband or wife if only one is eligible, is \$500 on savings of \$1500 or more. Smaller grants are, however, payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable in respect of existing homes and homes being built. Flats and home-units may also be eligible provided separate title can be obtained. The home, including the land, the house itself and any other improvements, must not cost more than \$14,000. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from State housing authorities, which have been built with money advanced by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of saving acceptable under the Scheme are Home Savings Accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks designated Home Savings Accounts, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing, show particulars of its activities for the year 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
OPERATIONS, 1964-65**

Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
10,723	7,621	3,582	470	3,536

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,
TOTAL COST AND AVERAGE COST OF HOMES, 1964-65**

Manner of Acquisition	Applications Approved	Total Cost	Average Cost
	No.	\$'000	\$
Purchase of House*	3,749	36,570	9,754
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit	11	118	10,727
Being Built Under Contract	3,466	36,434	10,512
Being Owner-built	395	4,042†	10,232†
Total All Homes	7,621	77,164	10,126

* Includes purchase of occupied and not previously occupied houses.

† Based on the cost of the land and on estimated value of the house.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING, AND
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE FINANCE, 1964-65**

First Mortgage Loan Only	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other*	Total	Average First Mortgage Loan†	Average Second Mortgage Loan
No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
5,681	1,449	491	7,621	6,734	1,092

* 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 both first and second mortgage loan.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965, to insure approved lenders 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 activities of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation is to assist people to obtain, as a single loan and at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to borrow to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage the making of high ratio loans the Corporation will insure loans up to 95 per cent. of valuation for houses valued at \$12,000 or less. Where the valuation of a home exceeds \$12,000 the maximum insurable amount is 95 per cent. of the first \$12,000 of valuation plus 70 per cent. of the balance or \$17,000 whichever is the lesser.

A single premium of 2 per cent. of the amount of the loan is charged by the Corporation. 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 duration of the loan.

The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on insured loans is $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (December, 1965) per annum and the maximum period for repayment is 35 years. The maximum rate of interest is reviewed regularly and may be varied by the Corporation, with the concurrence of the Minister for Housing, whenever charges appear to be warranted by movements in interest rates generally or by other developments.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation insures loans that are made for a wide range of purposes in addition to the purchase or construction of a dwelling. The other purposes include alterations, extensions or improvements to a dwelling, and the provision or improvement of roads, kerbing, and footpaths.

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 Minister for Housing. The approved classes include banks, building societies, co-operative housing societies, friendly societies, life insurance companies, and trustee companies.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November, 1965.

State Authorities

Housing Commission of 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,387	1,452	1,351	1,382	1,475
Remainder of State*	830	948	671	942	1,213
State Total	2,217	2,400	2,022	2,324	2,688
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	758	829	1,096	1,351	1,223
Remainder of State*	817	358	766	1,127	1,375
State Total	1,575	1,187	1,862	2,478	2,598

* Figures until the year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For the years 1962 to 1965, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 239.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Rentals	11,074	11,096	11,410	12,024	12,360
Gross Surplus—House Sales	3,070	2,490	2,286	2,221	2,525
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	320	236	248	258	375
Interest—House Sales (Net)	1,176	1,382	1,540	1,672	1,756
„ —Sundry	162	150	144	179	290
Miscellaneous	40	114	80	88	97
Total Revenue	15,842	15,468	15,708	16,442	17,404

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—continued**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalized and Applied to House Sales ..	5,182	5,196	5,220	5,469	5,672
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth—State Agreement	1,558	1,574	1,612	1,690	1,800
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	12	12	12	12	12
Administration—General	768	762	810	883	868
—House Sales	368	406	406	467	574
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	1,742	1,804	1,962	1,990	2,026
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	1,950	1,926	1,928	2,104	2,222
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	20	32	32	15	44
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	420	464	478	482	479
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	2,458	1,962	1,540	1,649	1,711
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve .. ..	..	..	..	991	1,090
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	300
Other	360	410	422	458	498
Total Expenditure ..	14,842	14,552	14,426	16,214	17,300
Surplus	1,000	916	1,282	228	104
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	191,964	198,930	207,382	216,646	231,762
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June*—					
Government Advances ..	234,668	253,190	270,792	288,815	313,478
Debenture Issues	1,016	1,012	868	864	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	514	834	1,046	871	998

* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further Reference, 1965

Aborigines Welfare Board

Under the *Aborigines Act* 1958, as amended by the *Aborigines (Housing) Act* 1959, the Aborigines Welfare Board is empowered to buy houses, or land on which to erect houses, for occupation as dwellings by Aborigines.

At 30th June, 1965, 71 houses had been completed and 2 were still under construction. Of these houses, the Housing Commission had completed fifteen.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1964-65, 64 houses were erected. At 30th June, 1965, a total of 3,177 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and 61 were still under construction or not started.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the Home Finance Act 1962. It is authorized to receive money on deposit for the purpose of making housing loans to any persons on the security of first and second mortgages. The Act provides that the Government guarantees repayment of these deposits.

The Trust is precluded from making a loan—(a) if the dwelling was erected more than two years before the date of application for the loan; (b) if the value of the security (land together with dwelling-house and improvements) exceeds \$10,000; (c) unless the terms and conditions of the loan provide for its repayment in regular instalments within 30 years in the case of a first mortgage, and 10 years in the case of a second mortgage; and (d) unless the borrower declares that he or she will take up residence in the dwelling.

Further, unless approved by the Governor in Council, the Trust cannot make a loan if the borrower (or his or her spouse) owns a dwelling-house in Victoria, or in circumstances where the borrower (or his or her spouse) has already been granted a loan by the Trust, or where the Government has guaranteed the repayment of portion of a housing loan granted by an approved institution which is defined in the Act. (See page 619 for "Approved Housing Institutions".) Nevertheless, the Trust may make a loan where it is satisfied that the borrower or borrowers is or are trustee or trustees of a fund established to provide a home for a medical practitioner or dentist at a place which is more than 30 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne.

Where the valuation of the security does not exceed \$8,000 a loan may be made up to 95 per cent. of the valuation. From the figure of \$8,000, there is a graduated scale whereby the maximum percentage loan decreases 1 per cent. for every \$200 increase in the valuation up to \$10,000 (the valuation limit) on which the maximum loan is 85 per cent. (\$8,500).

Loans granted by the Trust to the 30th June, 1965, and subsisting totalled 2,977 on the security of first mortgages and 1,068 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$18m and \$956,776, respectively.

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee an approved institution repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution on the security of a first mortgage. For the purposes of the Act, "Institution" means any organization or person empowered to lend on the security of a first mortgage of a dwelling-house. It includes any bank, insurance company, building society, friendly society, trade union, trustee company, or trustee. An institution wishing to operate under the Act applies to the Treasurer of Victoria for approval.

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 (land together with the dwelling-house and other improvements erected or to be erected on it). Unless it is otherwise provided in the terms of a particular guarantee, half of each instalment of principal paid by the borrower to the institution is applied in reduction of the Treasurer's guarantee.

The Treasurer is precluded, under the Act, from giving a guarantee—(a) if the dwelling-house was erected more than five years before the date of application for the loan; (b) if the value of the security exceeds \$13,000; (c) unless the loan is repayable by regular instalments within 30 years; and (d) unless the borrower declares that he or she will take up residence in the dwelling. Further, unless approved by the Governor in Council, the Treasurer cannot give a guarantee if the borrower (or his or her spouse) already owns a dwelling-house in Victoria, or where the Treasurer has previously given a guarantee under the Act for a loan to the borrower (or his or her spouse) or where either party has received a loan from the Home Finance Trust. (See page 618 for "Home Finance Trust".)

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent. of the value of the security where the value does not exceed \$10,000. Where the value exceeds \$10,000, there is a graduated scale whereby the maximum percentage loan decreases by 1 per cent. for every \$200 increase in the valuation up to \$13,000 (the upper limit) on which a maximum of 80 per cent. (\$10,400) may be loaned.

At the 30th June, 1965, there were 21 approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 233, the amount involved being \$399,736. Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies.

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. At the 30th June, 1965, there were 871 societies, with an aggregate membership of 48,948. At that date, 53,060 members had obtained houses under the scheme and there were a further 2,651 homes in the course of erection. The notional term adopted by the societies varies from 22½ years to 31 years.

Until the 30th June, 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, the moneys being obtained from banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, and other institutions with investible funds at their disposal. At the 30th June, 1965, finance totalling \$168.3m had been raised under Government guarantee as provided in the Act. In addition, the 1956 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement provided that, in each of the five years of the Agreement, portion of this State's housing loan allocation would be made available solely for home ownership purposes through co-operative housing societies. Subsequent Agreements have continued this policy. During the first five year period, \$29.7m was allocated to societies and, at the 30th June, 1965, an amount of \$72.7m had been made available to 215 societies.

In certain circumstances, societies may make advances up to 95 per cent. of the valuation of the security. Where the amount at risk (namely, the amount of advance less the value of the member's share capital) exceeds 80 per cent. of the valuation, the Government indemnifies the society against any loss sustained which is directly attributable to the advance exceeding the 80 per cent. level. The provision enables societies to provide for persons with very limited cash resources without incurring undue risk. The full amount of the indemnity remains until the amount at risk is reduced to 66⅔rds per cent. of the valuation.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	As at 30th June—				
		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Societies Registered ..	No.	632	689	740	797	871
Members Registered ..	No.	41,389	44,743	46,022	47,803	48,948
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,781,982	2,005,749	2,102,446	2,249,624	2,369,745
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	180.7	204.1	213.5	228.1	239.9
Advances Approved ..	No.	33,917	37,231	39,174	41,419	42,850
" ..	\$m	157.5	179.0	192.4	210.1	223.7
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	441	480	524	581	617
" ..	\$m	133.2	141.1	149.4	160.8	168.4
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,464	2,188	2,039	2,246	2,260
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	882.5	830.1	787.8	947.2	969
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	26.6	34.7	42.4	50.4	58.5
Dwelling-houses Completed to Date ..	No.	37,565	42,127	46,001	49,504	53,060
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	4,157	3,937	3,101	3,123	2,651

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Crédit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars of advances, repayments, &c., for the year ended 30th June, 1965, may be found on page 680.

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, &c., 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. Other sources of funds for housing are savings banks (other than the State Savings Bank for which information is shown on pages 677 to 681), trading banks, life insurance companies, registered building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, &c.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

Further Reference, 1962**Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census***Definitions*

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Victoria as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparison with earlier Censuses. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, and the revision of boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Division and composition of the other urban and rural divisions must be borne in mind when making intercensal comparisons.

In the tables, "Metropolitan Urban" relates to the City of Melbourne and adjacent cities and shires within boundaries determined for Census purposes. (See pages 120-121.) "Other Urban" relates to (i) all separately incorporated cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Urban Division, except for any portions within the city or town

which were specifically regarded as rural for Census purposes or where the population of the whole town was less than 1,000 ; and (ii) other towns not separately incorporated with a population of 1,000 persons or more. "Rural" relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various types of dwellings are defined below.

Occupied Dwellings. An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of "dwellings" ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "other than private" dwellings.

Private Dwellings. Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories :—

Private House : Private houses include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House : A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat : A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings : These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other than Private Dwellings. These include hotels ; motels ; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels ; educational, religious, and charitable institutions ; hospitals ; defence and penal establishments ; police and fire stations ; clubs ; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings. These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting ; dwellings such as "week-ender", "holiday home", "second home", "seasonal workers' quarters", which were not occupied on the night of the Census ; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census ; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census ; dwellings described as "to be demolished", "condemned", "deceased estate",

"exhibition home", &c., and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not, therefore, be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

A table showing the unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas as well as the reasons why these were unoccupied will be found on page 626.

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at the Census of 30th June, 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF
DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961**

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>				
Private House—				
House	431,570	139,498	107,418	678,486
Shed, Hut, &c. .. .	1,510	1,398	2,802	5,710
Total Private Houses ..	433,080	140,896	110,220	684,196
Share of Private House ..	24,497	3,148	1,104	28,749
Flat	46,674	5,433	757	52,864
Other	14,225	1,394	105	15,724
Total Private Dwellings ..	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533
<i>Dwellings Other than Private—</i>				
Hotel, Licensed	583	535	466	1,584
Motel	8	46	30	84
Boarding House, &c. ..	4,757	724	227	5,708
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	307	165	52	524
Hospital	187	108	63	358
Other	290	184	264	738
Total Dwellings Other than Private	6,132	1,762	1,102	8,996
Total Occupied Dwellings	524,608	152,633	113,288	790,529

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622.

The table which follows shows particulars of the various classes of dwellings in Victoria at each Census since 1933 :—

VICTORIA—CLASS OF DWELLING

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933	1947	1954	1961
<i>Occupied Dwellings</i>								
<i>Private—</i>								
Private House—								
House ..	404,977	449,357	566,779	678,486	93·55	85·20	85·78	85·82
Shed, Hut, &c. ..			5,742	5,710			0·87	0·72
Share of Private House ..			33,542	28,749			5·17	3·64
Flat ..	17,300	23,046	28,148	52,864	4·00	4·37	4·26	6·69
Other ..			11,890	15,724			2·43	1·99
Total Private Dwellings ..	422,277	517,835	650,873	781,533	97·55	98·18	98·51	98·86
<i>Other than Private—</i>								
Hotel, Licensed Motel ..	1,783	1,676	1,650	1,584	0·41	0·32	0·25	0·20
Boarding House, &c. ..	6,409	6,426	6,195	84	1·48	1·22	0·94	0·01
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..			5,708	5,708			0·72	0·72
Hospital ..	372	374	436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07	0·07
Other ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
Other ..	1,499	732	1,156	738	0·35	0·14	0·17	0·09
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	10,595	9,571	9,817	8,996	2·45	1·82	1·49	1·14
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,872	527,406	660,690	790,529	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings ..</i>	18,763	11,412	27,491	47,389	..	..	..	..
Total Dwellings	451,635	538,818	688,181	837,918	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622.

Particulars showing the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings in Victoria, as at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1954		Census, 30th June, 1961				
	Victoria		Victoria		Division of State		
	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Total	Per Cent. of Total	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner ..	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Instalments ..	104,050	15·99	196,728	25·17	157,014	30,806	8,908
Tenant (Governmental Housing) ..	29,589	4·55	28,030	3·58	17,342	10,324	364
Tenant ..	187,988	28·88	170,990	21·88	117,373	30,964	22,653
Caretaker ..	6,493	1·00	7,046	0·90	3,163	1,309	2,574
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	6,588	1·01	6,500	0·84	1,718	1,019	3,763
Not Stated ..	2,736	0·42	3,586	0·46	1,803	672	1,111
Total ..	650,873	100·00	781,533	100·00	518,476	150,871	112,186

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622.

Particulars of occupied private dwellings in Victoria at Census dates 1954 and 1961, classified according to the material of outer walls, are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS**

Material of Outer Walls	Division of State			Total Victoria	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metro- politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural		Metro- politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
	Census, 30th June, 1954				Census, 30th June, 1961			
Brick	182,378	18,109	7,016	207,503	229,998	24,439	8,731	263,168
Stone	2,043	1,857	1,831	5,731	1,699	1,919	1,648	5,266
Concrete	9,116	2,992	2,930	15,038	17,201	4,684	3,066	24,951
Wood	205,811	87,993	82,347	376,151	249,764	102,366	78,917	431,047
Iron	975	575	2,756	4,306	400	464	2,058	2,922
Fibro-Cement	13,571	8,655	14,662	36,888	16,504	15,720	16,511	48,735
Other	1,822	1,268	1,687	4,777	2,330	1,149	1,127	4,606
Not Stated	273	108	98	479	580	130	128	838
Total	415,989	121,557	113,327	650,873	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622.

The following table shows the average number of inmates and the average number of rooms in the occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at each Census, 1954 and 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE
NUMBER OF INMATES AND ROOMS**

Division of State	Census, 30th June, 1954			Census, 30th June, 1961		
	Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—		Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—	
		Inmates	Rooms		Inmates	Rooms
Metropolitan Urban ..	415,989	3.42	4.99	518,476	3.50	5.06
Other Urban	121,557	3.56	5.08	150,871	3.57	5.13
Rural	113,327	3.71	5.27	112,186	3.76	5.40
Total Victoria ..	650,873	3.50	5.06	781,533	3.55	5.12

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622

Below is an analysis of unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas according to the reasons why they were unoccupied :—

**VICTORIA—UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND REASONS
WHY UNOCCUPIED, CENSUS, 1961**

Area	Reasons Why Unoccupied					Total
	For Sale or Renting	"Holiday Home", "Week- ender", Seasonal Quarters	Occupants Temporarily Absent	To be Demolished, Condemned	Other and Not Stated	
Metropolitan Area ..	4,555	1,671	6,386	427	3,794	16,833
Urban Areas—						
Geelong ..	158	3	304	17	181	663
Ballarat ..	127	..	360	30	116	633
Latrobe Valley ..	137	..	155	4	46	342
Bendigo ..	80	9	260	19	139	507
Other Urban ..	1,181	5,842	2,297	128	1,370	10,818
Rural Areas..	1,466	7,850	3,735	576	3,966	17,593
..	7,704	15,375	13,497	1,201	9,612	47,389

NOTE.—See text on pages 621-622.

Part 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-gatherers permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and Trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian Governmental Activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by :—

- (1) The legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
- (2) semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (3) local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local government authorities are to be found in Part 5 and other appropriate Parts of this Year Book. It is informative, however, in this Part to summarize 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
RECEIPTS					
Taxation	166.4	175.1	185.3	202.8	227.5
Interest, &c., Received	8.9	8.7	9.7	10.5	11.6
Public Enterprises' Income	74.5	76.5	88.8	95.5	108.8
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	145.3	161.5	172.6	183.3	187.4
Total Receipts	395.1	421.8	456.4	492.1	535.3
OUTLAY					
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	204.7	224.0	240.2	261.8	282.6
Subsidies	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Interest, &c., Paid	97.1	108.3	120.5	128.8	139.7
Oversea Grants	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cash Benefits to Persons	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.7
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.6
Surplus on Current Account	89.5	86.0	92.1	97.3	107.9
Total Outlay	395.1	421.8	456.4	492.1	535.3

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
SOURCES OF FUNDS					
Depreciation Allowances	26.4	23.3	27.3	34.9	37.8
Net Sale of Securities—					
Commonwealth Securities—					
Securities Other than Treasury Bills—					
Australia	65.9	65.9	55.6	77.0	87.8
Overseas	10.3	4.9	15.1	4.8	-5.1
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	43.3	63.7	64.2	62.3	62.1
Advances from Commonwealth Government Authorities	22.0	28.1	24.3	24.8	31.5
Grants from Commonwealth Government Authorities	28.6	29.7	29.0	27.8	34.8
Surplus on State and Local Government Authorities Current Account	89.5	86.0	92.1	97.3	107.9
Other Funds Available (Including Errors and Omissions)	0.6	6.9	5.0	2.4	11.7
Increase in Cash and Bank Balances	-4.0	0.1	-13.4	1.9	3.0
Total Sources of Funds	282.6	308.6	299.2	333.1	371.5

VICTORIA—PUBLIC AUTHORITIES' CAPITAL ACCOUNT—continued
(\$m)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
USES OF FUNDS					
Fixed Capital Expenditure on New Assets	267.3	294.2	285.6	317.9	346.6
Expenditure on Existing Assets ..	- 10.4	- 6.8	- 5.6	- 4.7	- 1.5
Increase in Value of Stocks ..	1.5	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 1.0	2.0
Advances to Public Financial Enterprises	24.7	22.7	18.5	17.9	22.7
Net Increase in Financial Assets of Public Financial Enterprises ..	- 0.5	- 0.9	1.0	3.1	1.6
Total Uses of Funds ..	282.6	308.6	299.2	333.1	371.5

Financial Relations with the Commonwealth

General

The Federal Constitution enumerates 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, naturalization, 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 enumerated 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.

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 12th 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 1st 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. 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 30th 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 approves an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than \$200,000 in a year. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Since 1962-63 the Loan Council has placed no overall limit on the programmes of authorities for which State Governments approve individual borrowing programmes of \$200,000 or less although, in earlier years, specific overall programmes had also been approved for these smaller authorities.

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 1st July, 1951 to 30th June, 1965, out of loan programmes amounting to \$6,705.8m, the Commonwealth has provided \$1,898m 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 1960-61 to 1964-65, particulars of grants paid to Victoria :—

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE* (\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State Debt ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking Fund on State Debt† ..	2,893	3,131	3,390	3,700	3,938
Financial Assistance Grants ..	134,743	146,029	152,268	159,482	171,750
Additional Assistance Grants ..	..	3,600	7,454	10,280	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	18,367	20,159	21,754	22,824	25,576
Tuberculosis Hospitals—Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure, &c.	96	116	110	50	308
Mental Institutions—Contribution to Capital Expenditure ..	168	..	..	..	712
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	‡	‡	‡	‡	1
Grants to Universities	6,045	7,409	9,310	9,926	10,386
Science Laboratories .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,800
Technical Training .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,826
Tobacco Industry Extension Services ..	..	..	16	16	..
Dairy Industry Extension Services	144	130	130	178	178
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	120	120	120	120	132
Minor Agricultural Research ..	\$	\$	\$	14	12
Road Safety Practices	28	20	20	20	20
Housekeeper Services	8	8	8	8	8
Blood Transfusion Services ..	100	106	112	122	128
Water Resources .. ..	..	..	..	..	90
Total	166,966	185,082	198,946	210,994	223,118

* Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers and payments for medical research, social services, natural disasters, &c., also payments under the provisions of the Rail Standardization (New South Wales and Victoria) Agreement Act 1958.

† Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Under \$500.

§ Not available.

The history of the principal payments to Victoria can be summarized 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.

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 1946–48*, 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 1946–48 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 1965 Victorian Year Book and previous issues). These arrangements were again reviewed in 1965 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*, 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 in the case of Queensland) and increasing it by the percentage change in the population of that State during the year ending 31st 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 financial year immediately preceding the 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 and the resulting amount was the amount to which the formula was applied in calculating Victoria's grant for 1966–67.

Western Australia and Tasmania will continue as claimant States under section 96 of the Constitution and it is expected that each of the four existing non-claimant States will remain non-claimant for the period of the new arrangements.

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* 1923–25), under which these payments were made, are given in the publication “Commonwealth Payments to or for the States” which is issued annually with the Commonwealth Budget.

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964, which is to operate for a period of five years as from 1st July, 1964, the Commonwealth will make available to the States a total amount of up to \$750m for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of roads. Of this amount, \$660m will be payable as basic grants, which will increase from \$124m in 1964–65 to \$140m in 1968–69, and which will be distributed each year among the States on the basis that Tasmania will receive 5 per cent. and that, of the remainder, one-third will be shared by the other States in proportion to their respective populations at the date of the last preceding census, one-third in proportion to their respective areas, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in those States at 31st December preceding the year of payment.

The balance of \$90m takes the form of matching assistance. The amount available for this purpose will increase from \$6m in 1964–65 to \$30m in 1968–69. Each State may participate in the matching assistance for each year, up to the share of the assistance for which it is eligible. Its share is determined by allocating the amount of matching assistance available each year in the same proportions in which the basic grant for that year is distributed. In 1965–66, Victoria received \$27.5m by way of basic grant and matching assistance.

Grants to Universities

Commonwealth assistance to the States in respect of the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951–52; in 1957–58 assistance was first given in respect of capital expenditures. An outline of assistance prior to 1964 is given in previous issues of the Victorian Year Book.

The *Universities (Financial Assistance) Act* 1963 provided for the payment of \$116.8m to the States for universities over the three calendar years 1964 to 1966. Subsequent legislation in 1965 increased the grants to \$134.1m as a result of the acceptance of certain proposals of three committees concerning academic salaries, the future of tertiary education in Australia, and teaching costs in hospitals.

Victoria's share of this assistance for 1965–66 was \$8.1m for recurrent expenditures and \$4.4m for capital expenditures.

Grants for Science Laboratories and Equipment in Secondary Schools

Under the *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964, an amount of \$9.9m was made available to the States in 1964–65 for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools. The *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act* 1965, provides for the continuation of these grants in each of the three financial years 1965–66 to 1967–68.

The grants are applicable to both government and non-government schools. Victoria's share of this assistance for 1965-66 was \$2.8m of which \$2.0m was available for government schools and \$0.8m for non-government schools.

Grants for Technical Training—Buildings and Equipment

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act 1964*, also introduced in 1964-65, grants of \$10m 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 1965-66 to 1967-68 was authorized by the *States Grants (Technical Training) Act 1965*. During 1965-66 Victoria received \$2.8m from this grant.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65. The figures are not comparable, in all cases, with those shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1961 (No. 75), in which the Public Revenue and Expenditure of certain special funds were added to Consolidated Revenue and Expenditure, while recoups by the Treasury to the Victorian Railways for specified purposes were excluded from the figures.

Consolidated Revenue Fund

The following table shows, for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65, 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 30th June—	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)	Accumulated Deficit at End of Each Year (i.e., 30th June)
1961	370,203	369,863	+ 340*	53,126
1962	392,618	392,597	+ 21*	52,786
1963	414,151	414,149	+ 2*	52,765
1964	444,369	444,874	— 505	52,764
1965	480,668	480,668	..	53,269†

* Applied towards the reduction of the Consolidated Revenue Accumulated Deficit.

† Of this amount, \$49,372,000 was provided from Loan Fund and \$3,897,000 from the Public Account.

Consolidated Revenue :—Details of the principal sources of revenue are shown in the following table for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND : REVENUE
(\$'000)

Source of Revenue	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Taxation*	83,880	86,766	90,772	101,515	115,642
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	85,248	85,966	87,128	92,376	102,027
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	1,416	1,384	1,356	1,743	2,408
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage ..	8,906	9,978	10,158	11,147	11,865
Electricity Supply (Interest and Recoups of Sinking Funds, &c.)	6,822	7,862	8,588	9,334	9,964
State Coal Mine	732	504	516	504	461
Other	866	756	656	610	691
Total	103,990	106,450	108,402	115,715	127,416
Lands—					
Sales	348	656	672	423	430
Rents	1,116	1,142	1,200	1,302	1,416
Forestry	4,618	4,390	4,520	4,705	5,153
Other	444	350	346	468	933
Total	6,526	6,538	6,738	6,898	7,933
Interest, <i>n.e.i.</i>	13,324	14,390	15,984	17,289	19,064
Commonwealth Grants—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial Assistance	134,742	146,030	152,266	159,482	171,750
Additional Financial Assistance	..	3,600	7,454	10,280	..
Total	138,996	153,884	163,974	174,017	176,004
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund Payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance Expenditure ..	2,224	2,294	2,666	2,868	2,739
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Mental Institutions	62	170	314	132	237
Other	34	39	37	262	640
Total	2,320	2,503	3,017	3,262	3,616
Fees and Fines	4,702	4,746	4,840	5,639	6,998
All Other†	16,465	17,341	20,424	20,035‡	23,995§
Grand Total	370,203	392,618	414,151	444,369	480,668

* For details of total taxation collections see page 639.

† 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 1960–61 to 1964–65 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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	50,582	55,794	61,692	65,755	70,594
Exchange	1,618	1,920	2,166	2,380	2,529
Debt Redemption	11,498	12,452	13,476	14,364	15,564
Other	288	366	316	340	371
	63,986	70,532	77,650	82,839	89,057
Less Chargeable to Railways .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,186
Total	63,986	70,532	77,650	82,839	85,871
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	79,798	80,963	81,630	86,317	96,377||
Harbours, Rivers, and Lights ..	1,294	1,267	1,090	1,341	1,408
Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, and Drainage ..	7,674	8,179	8,274	8,336	8,926
State Coal Mine	1,144	1,022	924	811	791
Other	528	512	452	423	449
Total	90,438	91,943	92,370	97,228	107,951
Social Expenditure—					
Education—					
State Schools	69,786	68,262	76,090	84,595	91,333
Technical Schools	4,474*	13,850†	16,426†	18,822†	20,803†
Universities	3,306	3,930	4,266	6,209	8,908
Libraries, Art Galleries, &c. ..	1,640	1,814	2,014	2,106	2,200
Agricultural Education, Research, &c.	1,482	1,592	1,668	1,682	1,775
Other	136	140	154	190	180
Public Health and Recreation ..	4,426	5,052	5,488	6,375	6,964
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	31,516	33,020	33,604	34,205	36,865
Mental	14,146	15,254	15,320	15,865	16,914
Child Welfare	2,896	3,452	3,708	4,023	4,392
Other	966	1,052	1,052	942	966
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Justice	4,726	3,946	4,120	4,567	4,752
Police	15,688	16,510	17,370	19,046	20,068
Penal Establishments	2,282	2,578	2,736	2,811	3,003
Public Safety	28	44	56	56	62
Total	157,498	170,496	184,072	201,495	219,184
All Other Expenditure—					
Public Works, <i>n.e.i.</i>	3,578	4,894	3,944	3,849	4,126
Lands and Survey	3,242	3,492	3,316	3,533	3,522
Agriculture	4,218	4,616	4,838	5,104	5,464
Forestry	4,240	4,266	4,544	4,522	5,012
Legislature and General Administration	12,486‡	12,662	12,750	13,657	14,519
Pensions and Superannuation ..	9,660	10,334	9,486	9,773	10,338
Pay-roll Tax	4,134	4,334	4,506	4,883	5,197
Interest and Sinking Fund Reserve Account	2,600	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous§	13,783	15,028	16,673	17,991	19,483
Total	57,941	59,626	60,057	63,312	67,661
Grand Total	369,863	392,597	414,149	444,874	480,668

* Maintenance grants only. Other expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools is shown under the heading "State Schools."

† Total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue on Technical Schools.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 advanced to State Superannuation Board.

§ Includes interest and repayments of advances under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

|| As from 1st July, 1964, interest, exchange and sinking fund payments on Railways loan expenditure incurred since 1st July, 1960, are charged against Railways.

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 630 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. The principal item of Victorian taxation which finds its way to special funds is motor taxation which is credited to a number of funds as set out on page 640.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Motor—					
Registration Fees and Taxes ..	18,340	19,060	20,166	21,938	26,669
Drivers' Licences	1,028	1,040	1,274	1,190	1,797
Other	9,600	9,764	10,730	12,155	11,582
Total Motor	28,968	29,864	32,170	35,283	40,048
Probate and Succession Duties ..	23,062	25,080	24,644	29,453	31,614
Stamp Duties, <i>n.e.i.</i>	25,114	23,996	25,678	29,176	34,398
Land	13,412	14,812	17,090	18,265	19,725
Income (Arrears)	6	*	2	*	1
Liquor	6,436	6,726	6,950	7,004	7,524
Tattersall Duty	6,514	6,350	6,404	6,609	6,717
Racing	5,682	6,406	7,470	9,014	10,425
Entertainments (Excl. Racing Admission Tax)	2,114	1,692	732	†	†
Licences, <i>n.e.i.</i>	584	712	824	954	1,186
Grand Total	111,892	115,638	121,964	135,757	151,640
Paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	83,880	86,766	90,772	101,515	115,642
Paid to Special Funds	28,012	28,872	31,192	34,242	35,998
Per Head of Population.. ..	\$38.68	\$39.08	\$40.36	\$43.92	\$47.85

* Under \$500.

† As from 29th December, 1962, entertainments tax was payable only on admissions to horse racing and trotting.

Motor Taxation

The principal source of motor taxation is the amount collected by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department by way of fees for the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of drivers' licences, &c. In addition, the Transport Regulation Board's charges for the issue of licences, &c., and the amount collected under the provisions of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, are included in motor taxation.

Further items of motor taxation, which are paid to Consolidated Revenue, are a surcharge of \$2 imposed on each third-party insurance premium under the authority of the *Motor Car (Insurance Surcharge) Act 1959*, and a stamp duty, levied under the authority of the *Stamps (Motor Car) Act 1964*, at the rate of \$1 per \$100 of the market value of motor vehicles, payable when the vehicle is initially registered or when the registration is transferred. This latter Act came into force as from 14th December, 1964.

As from 1st January, 1965, as provided by the *Motor Car (Fines and Drivers' Licence Fees) Act 1964*, the triennial fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$3 to \$6, and one half of the fees collected, less cost of collection, is payable to Consolidated Revenue while the balance is to be divided equally between the Country Roads Board Fund and the Municipalities Assistance Fund.

Particulars of the total amount of motor taxation collected and credited to the various funds during 1964-65 were as follows :—

		\$'000
Consolidated Revenue—		
Motor Car Third Party Insurance Tax ..	2,177	
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	590	
Stamp Duty—Motor Vehicles ..	2,425	
		5,192
Country Roads Board Fund—		
Motor Registration Fees ..	23,458	
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..	603	
Drivers' Test Fees ..	187	
Examiners' Licences ..	8	
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..	1,523	
Road Charges—Commercial Goods Vehicles Act ..	5,926	
		31,706
Level Crossings Fund—		
Additional Registration Fees (part) ..		762
Municipalities Assistance Fund—		
Drivers' Licence Fees (part) ..		603
Transport Regulation Fund—		
Motor Omnibus Registration Fees ..	12	
Licences, &c. ..	721	
Permits ..	835	
		1,568
Motor Car (Hospital Payments) Fund—		
Deductions from Third Party Insurance Premiums ..		192
Roads (Special Projects) Fund—		
Increase in Registration Fees (Act No. 7283) ..		24
Total Motor Taxation, 1964-65 ..		40,048

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.

Further amending legislation is contained in the *Probate Duty (Reduction) Act* 1962. Under the provisions of this Act, estates passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother, are exempted from duty if the final balance of such estates does not exceed \$12,000, while certain reductions were made to the rates of duty payable on estates exceeding \$12,000.

A brief summary, expressed in decimal currency, of the rates of duty payable, as from the 17th December, 1962, according to the various types of beneficiaries, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY

On that part of the final balance which—					The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
					A	B	C	D
					cents in \$			
Exceeds	\$	Does not exceed	1,200	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	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 1964-65 was as follows :—1960-61, \$23,588,548 ; 1961-62, \$25,015,478 ; 1962-63, \$27,455,242 ; 1963-64, \$28,321,264 ; 1964-65, \$33,179,802.

Commonwealth Estate Duty

The Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1964-65 was :—1960-61, \$29,613,906 ; 1961-62, \$34,057,922 ; 1962-63, \$35,699,086 ; 1963-64, \$39,871,044 ; 1964-65, \$41,530,722.

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. Thus tax is levied on land even if built on or otherwise improved, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament.

The following is a brief summary of the rates of land tax payable in Victoria for the year 1966, under the provisions of the *Land Tax (Rates) Act* 1965 :—

(a) Land used for primary production purposes—

A tax of 0.4167 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$30,000. On the excess over \$30,000, a progressive rate applies commencing at 0.625 cents in the dollar and reaching 1.875 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value exceeding \$140,000.

(b) Land used for other purposes—

A tax of 0.4167 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value of land up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 2.916667 cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$170,000.

Land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax if the unimproved value of such land is not more than \$10,000, and a partial exemption is allowed up to \$20,000 while the exemption in respect of land used for other purposes is \$6,000, with a partial exemption to \$9,000.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of Land Tax assessments for 1964. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax (Rates and Appeals) Act 1963*.

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1964

(Based on Unimproved Value at 31st December, 1963)

Unimproved Value of Holdings—	Number of Taxpayers	Total Unimproved Value*	Tax Payable
\$		\$'000	
3,501 to 4,000	37,268	137,786	327
4,001 „ 6,000	60,367	294,389	1,205
6,001 „ 8,000	28,417	197,575	694
8,001 „ 10,000	16,342	143,564	492
10,001 „ 12,000	10,404	114,703	428
12,001 „ 14,000	6,068	78,103	304
14,001 „ 16,000	5,130	75,567	297
16,001 „ 17,500	2,570	42,827	165
17,501 „ 20,000	4,642	90,853	379
20,001 „ 30,000	6,353	154,831	701
30,001 „ 40,000	3,003	104,026	527
40,001 „ 50,000	1,421	62,844	376
50,001 „ 60,000	800	43,022	287
60,001 „ 70,000	551	35,416	261
70,001 „ 80,000	399	28,645	250
80,001 „ 100,000	522	46,528	430
100,001 „ 150,000	575	67,459	820
150,001 „ 170,000	140	22,155	367
170,001 „ 200,000	153	27,879	443
200,001 „ 300,000	208	50,808	980
300,001 „ 400,000	116	39,579	889
400,001 and over	245	422,381	9,214
Total	185,694	2,280,940	19,836

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table, details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1960 to 1964 :—

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of Taxpayers	Total Tax Payable	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer	Total Unimproved Value*
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1960	127,674	12,750	99.87	1,393,964
1961	149,770	14,164	94.58	1,521,584
1962	151,205	14,990	99.13	1,677,224
1963	138,884	15,739	113.32	1,765,178
1964	185,694	19,836	106.82	2,280,940

* Of land not exempted from land tax.

Stamp Duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act* 1958 and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents.

The rates of duty payable, as from 14th February, 1966, on the principal dutiable classes of documents are shown in decimal currency in the following table :—

Dutiable Class				Duty Payable
RECEIPTS	..	..	.. \$10 and under \$200 ..	3c
			.. \$200 and under \$1,000 ..	10c
			.. \$1,000 and over ..	20c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—				
Payable on demand (cheque, &c.)	..	..	..	5c
Others (including promissory notes)	not above \$50	..	..	5c
	to \$100	..	..	10c
	to \$150	..	..	15c
	to \$200	..	..	20c
	for extra \$100 or part	..	..	10c
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—Based on consideration	} to \$20	..	..	8c
	} above \$20	..	..	$\frac{8}{3}\%$
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—Based on consideration	} to \$7,000—for each \$100	..	\$1.25	
	} above \$7,000—for each \$100	..	\$1.50	
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY ..	..	..	Variable scale according to nature	
GIFTS AND SETTLEMENTS	..	..	up to \$ 2,000 ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	over	2,000 to 10,000	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	10,000 „ 20,000	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	20,000 „ 30,000	..	5 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	30,000 „ 40,000	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	40,000 „ 50,000	..	7 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	50,000 „ 60,000	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	60,000 „ 70,000	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	70,000 „ 80,000	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	80,000 „ 100,000	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	100,000 „ 150,000	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	150,000 „ 200,000	..	19 $\frac{1}{2}\%$
	..	200,000 ..	..	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Annual Licences	Each \$200 (or part) of premium income	..	..	\$10
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured ..	..	..	Up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part	10c
	..	..	Over \$2,000—\$1 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder ..	20c
MORTGAGES, BONDS, DEBENTURES AND COVENANTS—On amount secured ..	..	..	up to \$8,000 ..	\$4
	..	..	over \$8,000—\$4 for first \$8,000, plus per \$200 or part of remainder ..	50c
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (Including hire purchase)	..	..	Scale based on ..	2%
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	..	..	..	50c
RENT-A-CAR AGREEMENTS	..	..	..	20c

Dutiable Class— <i>continued</i>	Duty Payable— <i>continued</i>			
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—				
Partnerships, sale of business, &c.	} \$3 each
Caveats	
Leases of personal property, &c.	
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 or the market value of such motor car or trailer	\$2
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—				
(i) Cattle Statement				
For every \$5 and part of \$5				
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly ; or	}			2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot				
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents.				
(ii) Swine Statement				
For every \$2.50 and part of \$2.50				
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly ; or	}			2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot				
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 32 cents.				

Liquor Tax

The Licensing Court controls the issue of liquor licences in Victoria. The principal sources of taxation are the fees received for liquor licences and club certificates. All receipts of the Licensing Court are paid into the Licensing Fund. After payments have been made to municipalities and the Police Superannuation Fund, and costs for compensation, administration, &c., 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 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—LIQUOR TAX (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Licences—					
Victuallers	5,020	5,190	5,272	} 6,568	7,048
Spirit Merchants and Grocers ..	986	1,088	1,198		
Australian Wine	26	24	20		
Others	30	30	38		
Club Certificates	292	310	330	335	369
Permits—Extended Hours, &c. ..	82	84	92	100	108
Total	6,436	6,726	6,950	7,004	7,524

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES :
SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.**

(\$'000)				
Year Ended 30th June—	Subscriptions to Consultations	Duty Paid to Consolidated Revenue	Allocated to—	
			Hospitals and Charities Fund	Mental Hospitals Fund
1961	21,544	6,514	6,268	246
1962	19,976	6,350	6,056	294
1963	20,684	6,404	6,104	300
1964	21,340	6,609	6,309	300
1965	21,675	6,717	6,427	290

Racing Taxation

The principal sources of revenue from racing taxation are turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, the percentage received from investments on the totalizator, stamp duty on betting tickets, and tax on admissions to race meetings.

In Victoria, a deduction of 12½ per cent. is made from all on-course investments on the totalizator at horse races (including trotting), and at dog races. In the case of city racing clubs, the percentage derived from doubles and quinella investments is divided—4½ per cent. being paid to revenue and 8 per cent. to the club, while from win and place investments, 7½ per cent. is paid to revenue and 5 per cent. to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 2½ per cent. of the total investments is paid to revenue and 10 per cent. to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11th March, 1961.

The *Racing (Interstate Totalizators) Act* 1964 empowered the Totalizator Agency Board, with the approval of the Minister, to enter into any agreement or arrangement for the provision of off-course totalizator facilities in any other State or Territory of the Commonwealth where such facilities may be provided. On 15th October, 1964, an agreement was entered into with the Australian Capital Territory Totalizator Agency Board for off-course betting, by persons in the Australian Capital Territory, on totalizators in Victoria.

From off-course investments the commission deducted (12½ per cent.) is allocated as follows :—

- (a) Commission derived from Victorian investments—
 - (i) To Consolidated Revenue—4½ per cent.
 - (ii) to the Totalizator Agency Board Trust Account (held at State Treasury)—½ per cent.
 - (iii) to the Totalizator Agency Board—8 per cent.
- (b) Commission derived from Australian Capital Territory investments—
 - (i) to Consolidated Revenue—1½ per cent.
 - (ii) to the Australian Capital Territory Totalizator Agency Board—11 per cent.

The abovementioned allocations applied as from 26th October, 1965, when the *Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act* 1965 came into force.

Government receipts from the totalizator, including fractions and unclaimed dividends, are specially appropriated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

The following table shows particulars of investments on the totalizator, investments with licensed bookmakers, and the amount of tax collected from racing for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

**VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS
WITH LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING
TAXATION**
(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Totalizator Investments		Invest- ments with Licensed Book- makers†	Racing Taxation			
	On- course	Off- course*		Total- izator	Book- makers' Turnover	Other‡	Total
1961	27,710	2,886	157,170	1,914	2,906	862	5,682
1962	27,838	26,418	151,648	2,774	2,802	830	6,406
1963	29,122	51,136	151,082	3,926	2,758	786	7,470
1964	31,024	78,221	154,445	5,349	2,848	817	9,014
1965	34,019	108,939	159,723	6,678	2,917	831	10,425

* The off-course totalizator commenced operations on 11th March, 1961.

† Estimated.

‡ Includes admission tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, &c.

Entertainments Tax

A tax payable on admissions to entertainments was levied by the Victorian Government up to 31st 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 re-imposed a tax on entertainments as from 8th October, 1953, under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax Act 1953*.

Under the provisions of the *Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act 1961*, which came into operation as from 1st 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 29th December, 1962.

In the following table the number of taxable admissions and the amount of tax payable are shown for each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65, according to the various classes of entertainments :—

VICTORIA—ENTERTAINMENTS TAX : NUMBER OF TAXABLE ADMISSIONS AND TAX PAYABLE

Class of Entertainment	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable	Number of Taxable Admissions	Tax Payable
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
Motion Pictures	5,933	470	..	..	..	..
Racing (Horse, Trotting, and Dog)	2,227	490	2,237	507	2,339	525
Sport	540	54	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,155	146	..	..	..	..
Total	9,855	1,160	2,237	507	2,339	525

NOTE.—As from 29th December, 1962, all entertainments tax, excepting that on admissions to horse-racing and trotting, was abolished.

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 1965-66, 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, &c., 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	..	..	..	286
Parent or parent-in-law	..	..	..	286
Child under sixteen years of age—				
One child	..	..	..	182
Other children	..	..	..	130 each dependant
Student child 16 to 21 years of age	..	..	..	182 each dependant
Invalid relative not less than sixteen years of age	..	..	..	182 each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper				286

The following table shows the rates of Income Tax for individuals for the income year 1965-66 :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX FOR INDIVIDUALS, 1965-66*

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 1965-66 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 and Social Services Contribution assessed during the year 1963-64 (based on incomes received during the year 1962-63). The particulars are classified according to grades of actual income and relate only to individuals resident in Victoria.

**VICTORIA—INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES
CONTRIBUTION : INDIVIDUALS, 1963-64***

Grade of Actual Income†	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Net Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessed
		Salaries and Wages	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$'000			
209- 399 ..	47,245	11,552	2,444	13,996	109
400- 599 ..	54,049	19,871	4,913	24,784	419
600- 799 ..	59,393	30,127	7,392	37,519	1,088
800- 999 ..	68,416	44,379	10,591	54,970	2,213
1,000- 1,199 ..	75,467	58,310	14,824	73,135	3,727
1,200- 1,399 ..	87,022	81,775	17,790	99,565	6,061
1,400- 1,599 ..	84,885	89,763	20,379	110,142	7,624
1,600- 1,799 ..	81,717	95,308	22,073	117,381	8,990
1,800- 1,999 ..	92,903	118,945	23,952	142,898	11,678
2,000- 2,199 ..	99,963	140,910	24,780	165,690	14,595
2,200- 2,399 ..	93,587	140,845	24,619	165,464	15,441
2,400- 2,599 ..	81,903	131,072	24,145	155,216	15,403
2,600- 2,799 ..	72,454	123,994	23,902	147,896	15,601
2,800- 2,999 ..	56,888	102,072	22,276	124,348	13,841
3,000- 3,999 ..	152,123	298,071	92,701	390,772	49,560
4,000- 5,999 ..	77,661	172,883	115,146	288,029	48,031
6,000- 7,999 ..	20,877	50,722	66,578	117,301	25,792
8,000- 9,999 ..	8,825	23,178	43,286	66,464	17,611
10,000-19,999 ..	9,641	30,639	79,807	110,446	38,343
20,000-29,999 ..	1,284	7,014	20,243	27,257	12,180
30,000-39,999 ..	346	2,429	8,084	10,513	5,178
40,000-59,999 ..	210	1,995	6,908	8,902	4,731
60,000-99,999 ..	79	626	4,194	4,820	2,707
100,000 and over ..	41	416	5,485	5,901	3,458
Total ..	1,326,979	1,776,895	686,514	2,463,409	324,381

* Includes 7,389 taxpayers, resident in Victoria, who derived income from more than one State.

† Actual income is defined briefly as "Gross income, including exempt income, less expenses incurred in gaining that income".

Australia—Dividend Withholding Tax

The Income Tax legislation was amended in 1959 to provide for the levying of a flat rate of tax on income derived by non-residents of Australia from dividends paid by Australian companies to non-residents on and after 1st July, 1960.

The rate of tax 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.

Company Tax

The following table shows the rates (in decimal currency) of Income Tax payable by companies for the financial year 1965–66 (income year 1964–65) :—

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY COMPANIES, 1965–66

Type of Company	Rate per \$1 of Taxable Income—	
	Up to \$10,000	Balance
	cents	cents
Private	27.5*	37.5*
Non-private—		
Co-operative	32.5	42.5
Life Assurance—		
Mutual	27.5	37.5
Other Life Assurance—		
Resident—		
Mutual Income	27.5	37.5
Other Income	37.5†	42.5
Non-resident—		
Mutual Income	27.5	37.5
Dividend Income	32.5‡	42.5
Other Income	37.5‡	42.5
Non-profit§—		
Friendly Society Dispensary	32.5	32.5
Other	32.5	42.5
Other—		
Resident	37.5	42.5
Non-resident—		
Dividend Income	32.5	42.5
Other Income	37.5||	42.5
All Companies—		
Interest¶ (Section 125) Rate per \$1	42.5	

* Further tax at 50c in the \$1 payable on undistributed amount.

† Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less mutual income.

‡ Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less the sum of mutual income and dividend income.

§ Incomes not exceeding \$416 are not liable to tax. Where the taxable income does not exceed \$1,188, the tax payable is limited to one-half of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds \$416, less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled.

|| Maximum income subject to this rate is \$10,000 less dividend income.

¶ Interest paid to non-residents. If the non-resident is not a company, tax is paid only on interest in excess of \$416 (increased from \$208 from 31st October, 1963).

Pensions and Gratuities

The following table shows details of State Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, &c., during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	4,252	4,516	4,656	4,797	4,870
Other	3,406	3,793	4,178	4,575	5,061
Total Superannuation Fund ..	7,658	8,309	8,834	9,372	9,931
Police Pensions Fund	1,740	1,739	130	100	100
Police Superannuation Fund	154	136	141	149	148
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund ..	160	162	160	137	113
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund	58	71	313	103	108
Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund	30	39	33	36	38
Other Pensions, Gratuities, &c. ..	10	10	11	21	43
Grand Total	9,810	10,466	9,622	9,917	10,482

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 655), and in 1966 an amending Act considerably increased the range of benefits available.

A summary of the main provisions of the current Superannuation Act is as follows :—

- (1) Male and female officers may contribute on the basis of retirement at age 60 or age 65.
- (2) Officers are required to pay fortnightly contributions to the Fund according to the age next birthday at which they become entitled to contribute for each unit of superannuation.
- (3) The amount (units) of pension for which an officer may contribute is regulated by salary.
- (4) A pension, according to the number of units for which contributions were paid, is payable to a "normal" contributor who attains the maximum age for retirement, or who retires on account of ill health.
- (5) A male contributor or pensioner (other than an ill health pensioner) may, within three months prior to his sixty-fifth birthday, elect to convert part of his pension

entitlement to a lump sum entitlement. A female contributor or a widow in receipt of a pension may also, in certain circumstances, convert part of her pension entitlement to a lump sum entitlement.

The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is entitled to five-eighths of the rate of the full pension for which the officer was contributing or five-eighths of the full pension which he would have been receiving had he not converted part of his pension.

- (6) A pension of \$156 per annum is payable in respect of each child of a deceased contributor or pensioner until the age of eighteen years, provided that, if both parents are deceased, this amount is increased to \$312.

The following table shows particulars of the Superannuation Fund for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Income—	\$'000				
Contributions—					
Officers	6,010	5,800	5,952	6,638	7,639
Consolidated Revenue*	7,636	8,284	8,806	9,316	9,895
Interest	3,282	3,630	4,038	4,415	4,802
Other	1,220†	36	28	35	145
Total	18,148	17,750	18,824	20,404	22,480
Expenditure—					
Pension Payments ..	9,872	10,728	11,472	12,186	13,006
Lump Sum Payments ..	12	4	2	5	14
Contributions Refunded	1,419	1,648	618	723	885
Other	1	38	66	1,258‡	§
Total	11,304	12,418	12,158	14,172	13,904
Balance in Fund at 30th June ..	71,942	77,274	83,940	90,173	98,749
Contributors at 30th June—	No.				
Males	36,051	37,810	39,157	43,736	43,622
Females	6,610	7,167	7,662	7,883	8,025
Total	42,661	44,977	46,819	51,619	51,647
Pensioners at 30th June—					
Ex-employees—					
Males	8,087	8,224	8,197	8,151	8,282
Females	1,274	1,299	1,336	1,397	1,468
Widows	6,220	6,321	6,464	6,604	6,853
Children	585	561	796	832	860
Total	16,166	16,405	16,793	16,984	17,463

* These figures do not agree with those shown on page 653, as the latter include Consolidated Revenue's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year.

† Includes \$1,200,000 advance from State Treasury.

‡ Includes \$1,200,000 advance repaid to State Treasury.

§ Under \$500.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25th 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 1st February, 1964, would be required to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer their superannuation rights to the Superannuation Fund. The 1963 Act also provided for an actuarial investigation of the Police Pensions Fund and for the transfer of any surplus disclosed to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The surplus disclosed (\$3,137,940) was transferred to Consolidated Revenue in 1964-65.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1964-65 amounted to \$1,264,405, comprising deductions from pay, \$53,551; special appropriation from Consolidated Revenue, \$100,000; and interest on investments, \$1,110,854. During the year, \$1,457,242 was paid in pensions, \$45,292 in gratuities, \$10,250 represented deductions from pay returned on resignation, \$1,331,348 was returned to contributors on transfer to the State Superannuation Fund, and \$3,137,940 was transferred to Consolidated Revenue. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1965, was \$19,281,922. Of this amount, \$19,273,490 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30th June, 1965 was 429 males and 14 females.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions are payable out of this Fund on account of those who joined the Police Force prior to 25th November, 1902.

The Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of \$4,000 from Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Court of Petty Sessions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of the Licensing Act; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from Consolidated Revenue. Police contributions to the Fund ceased in 1940-41.

During the year 1964-65, the total receipts of the Fund from all sources amounted to \$181,007, while pension payments totalled \$28,278. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1965, was \$1,259,102 of which \$612,250 was invested in Commonwealth Government securities.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942. The *Coal Mines Act* 1958 consolidated the law relating to coal mines and coal mine workers, and, together with the amending Acts of December, 1958, November, 1959, June, and December, 1960,

and December, 1963, defined contributions and benefits in connexion with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. The annual contribution to the Fund is fixed by the Government Actuary after an actuarial valuation once in every three years. Mine workers contribute to the Fund at the rate of 90 cents weekly. Of the balance of the amount required, one-half is paid by the Treasurer of Victoria and one-half by the mine owners. A pension is payable to a mine worker on attaining the maximum age for retirement (in most cases 60 years), provided certain conditions as to length of service in the mining industry are satisfied. A pension is also payable to those qualified mine workers who are totally or partially incapacitated by an injury arising out of, and in the course of, their employment as mine workers. A widow of a pensioner, or a widow of a mine worker whose death was due to an injury as a mine worker, is entitled to the pension until death or remarriage. Allowances for children under the age of sixteen are also provided under the Act.

During 1964-65, the Government contributed \$65,200 to the Fund, and the State Coal Mine (as owners) \$48,062.

Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund

This Fund was established under authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund Act* 1946 to provide pensions for ex-members of the Victorian Parliament. The legislation affecting this Fund was subsequently embodied in the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 which was amended by the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962.

This amendment, effective from 6th January, 1963, restricted the application of the Fund to those ex-members of the Victorian Parliament who were entitled to benefits from the Fund on 5th January, 1963, to their widows, and to the widows of ex-members who had an entitlement to a widow's pension on that date. In each case the pension payable is at the rate of the basic wage payable in Melbourne.

As a result of the amending legislation the only credit in this Fund available for meeting benefits payable is that specially provided for the purpose from Consolidated Revenue. The amount so provided in 1964-65 was \$107,643.

Parliamentary Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962 which came into operation on 6th January, 1963. Under the Act, the future liability for superannuation benefits of members of the Victorian Parliament at that date was transferred to this Fund from the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund.

As from 6th December, 1964 the rate of contribution to, and benefits payable from, the Fund were increased under the Authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries Pensions and Superannuation Act 1964*.

Members now contribute to the Fund at the rate of \$24 per fortnight. Any further sums required to pay pensions, &c., are paid from Consolidated Revenue.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension at the rate of twice the basic wage payable in Melbourne. However, in certain circumstances, a person who has ceased to be a member and has served at least eight years may also receive a pension of the same amount.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension, and the payment of a pension to the widow of a deceased member or ex-member at the same rate as that paid to ex-members.

During 1964–65 receipts of the Fund totalled \$70,788, made up of members' contributions, \$57,360, and interest on investments \$13,428, while pension payments amounted to \$31,570, and retiring allowances to \$4,400. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1965, was \$338,894 of which \$305,992 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Married Women Teachers' Pensions Fund

This Fund was established under the provisions of the *Teaching Service (Married Women) Act 1956* and came into operation on 1st July, 1957. This Act was repealed in 1958 and included in the *Teaching Service Act 1958* which consolidated all laws relating to the teaching service in the Education Department.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, for retirement benefits for married women who are permanently employed in the teaching service and are not eligible to contribute to the Superannuation Fund. A deduction of 5 per cent. is made from the salary of each contributor and paid into the Fund together with a similar amount from Consolidated Revenue. On reaching the retiring age (60 or 65 at her option), a pension is payable according to the amount accumulated to her credit (including interest).

Receipts for 1964–65 amounted to \$100,874, consisting of teachers' contributions, \$38,614; contribution from Consolidated Revenue, \$38,478; and interest on investments, &c., \$23,782. Payments from

the Fund during the year totalled \$8,390. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1965, was \$533,720 of which \$533,696 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Commonwealth and certain Authorities of the Commonwealth and for their widows 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 \$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 30th June, 1965, there were 119,496 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 13,677 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 22,152. At the same date, the assets of the Fund (including those applicable to the Provident Account) were \$266m.

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 1964-65, the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$418,115,957, while credits totalled \$417,326,969.

At 30th June, 1965, the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$110,881,415. Of this total, \$51,447,296 was invested in Commonwealth Stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$7,681,303. The balance—\$51,752,816—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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table. The total expenditure from all sources to 30th June, 1965, regardless of whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence, was \$2,042m.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOAN (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Public Works—					
Railways	15,128	15,328	15,618	15,620	15,501
Roads and Bridges	2,814	2,220	1,006	1,083	2,463
Harbours and Rivers	942	834	610	1,180	4,408
Water Supply	16,190	15,912	16,170	17,266	17,720
Sewerage	1,046	824	820	1,210	1,410
Electricity Supply	13,500	14,000	17,000	16,000	16,000
Gas and Fuel Corporation	160	140	100	60	80
Public Buildings—					
Schools	25,604	28,316	27,872	30,123	30,450
Hospitals	11,350	12,744	12,394	13,520	16,519
Other	4,098	3,492	5,272	7,970	7,847
Immigration	70	*	70	23	*
Municipalities—Loans, Grants, &c. ..	1,020	1,330	1,906	1,711	2,234
Housing	1,072	1,420	1,680	1,639	1,675
Other Public Works	620	526	658	594	632
Primary Production—					
Land Settlement	2,184	3,008	2,828	2,272	2,430
Soldier Settlement	1,404	592	182	185	78
Wire Netting Advances	6	2	2	1	1

* Under \$500.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUND AND ON ACCOUNT OF
LOAN—*continued*

(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Primary Production (<i>continued</i>)—					
Other Advances to Settlers (Including Drought, Flood, &c., Relief)	100	78	36	240	560
Forestry	1,528	1,830	2,020	2,025	2,092
Mining, <i>n.e.i.</i>	212	158	134	124	132
Cool Stores	106	108	136	176	194
Destruction of Vermin and Noxious Weeds	1,280	1,354	1,426	1,658	1,993
Other Primary Production ..	602	694	648	943	1,179
Other Purposes	2,374	1,924	2,076	2,125	2,258
Total	103,410	106,834	110,664	117,750	127,855

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 :—1960–61, \$1,511,876 ; 1961–62, \$854,694 ; 1962–63, \$1,592,534 ; 1963–64, \$1,000,497 ; 1964–65, \$610,698. The aggregate expenditure to 30th June, 1965, was \$35,219,001.

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 90 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 30th 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 30th June, 1965, was \$376,398,690, of which \$362,734,632 was for housing, and \$13,664,058 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 1960-61 to 1964-65. The variations from year to year in the Australian currency equivalent of overseas loans, resulting from application of the rates of exchange ruling at 30th 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	1,092,876	1,166,110	1,246,406	1,320,866	1,411,589
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations	194,140	159,494	282,244	190,960	256,472
Domestic Raisings	1,320	2,716	1,640	2,101	4,391
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	108,404	68,120	194,226	87,042	139,519
Total New Debt Incurred	87,056	94,090	89,658	106,019	121,344
Repurchases and Redemptions from					
National Debt Sinking Fund	13,822	13,794	15,198	15,297	14,452
Net Increase in Debt	73,234	80,296	74,460	90,722	106,892
Debt Outstanding at 30th June	1,166,110	1,246,406	1,320,866	1,411,589	1,518,481

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT : SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—
continued
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	103,056	102,924	102,762	108,848	115,151
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations 	1,550	..	6,198	7,358	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	1,512	..	..	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred	38	..	6,198	7,358	..
Repurchases and Redemptions from					
National Debt Sinking Fund ..	170*	162	112	1,054	2,950
Net Increase in Debt	-132	-162	6,086	6,303	-2,950
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	102,924	102,762	108,848	115,151	112,201
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	28,074	38,478	43,372	52,546	50,981
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations 	11,030	8,924	10,144	..	..
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	..	2,170	..	..	..
Total New Debt Incurred	11,030	6,754	10,144	..	..
Repurchases and Redemptions from					
National Debt Sinking Fund ..	626	1,670†	970	1,564	2,325
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of					
Exchange .. ..	..	-190	..	..	..
Net Increase in Debt	10,404	4,894	9,174	-1,564	-2,325
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	38,478	43,372	52,546	50,981	48,657‡
TOTAL					
Debt Outstanding at 1st July	1,224,006	1,307,512	1,392,540	1,482,260	1,577,721
New Debt Incurred—					
Commonwealth Government Loan					
Flotations 	206,720	168,418	298,586	198,318	256,472
Domestic Raisings	1,320	2,716	1,640	2,101	4,391
Less Conversion and Redemption Loans	109,916	70,290	194,226	87,042	139,519
Total New Debt Incurred	98,124	100,844	106,000	113,377	121,344
Repurchases and Redemptions from					
National Debt Sinking Fund ..	14,618	15,626	16,280	17,915	19,727
Adjustment due to Variation in Rate of					
Exchange .. ..	..	-190	..	..	..
Net Increase in Debt	83,506	85,028	89,720	95,461	101,617
Debt Outstanding at 30th June ..	1,307,512	1,392,540	1,482,260	1,577,721	1,679,338

* Includes \$A39,000 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

† Includes \$A39,000 discount expenses on conversion loans met from National Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ Includes New York, \$A40,729,000; Canada, \$A3,269,000; Switzerland, \$A2,600,000; and The Netherlands, \$A2,059,000.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1965, 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 30TH JUNE, 1965
(\$A'000)

Due Date (Financial Year)	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
1965-66	201,267	4,561	..	..	205,828
1966-67	170,296	11,623	3,467	..	185,386
1967-68	121,052	20,795	..	..	141,847
1968-69	118,965	..	..	..	118,965
1969-70	51,556	20,375	1,862	..	73,792
1970-71	68,334	..	853	..	69,186
1971-72	71,185	..	3,369	..	74,553
1972-73	92,821	16,103	3,738	..	112,661
1973-74	39,596	..	..	..	39,596
1974-75	74,513	..	..	..	74,513
1975-76	41,418	700	..	2,600*	44,718
1976-77	327	..	..	..	327
1977-78	341	6,148	..	..	6,489
1978-79	357	23,790	3,329	..	27,476
1979-80	51,291	..	3,913	..	55,203
1980-81	41,815	..	3,968	3,269†	49,052
1981-82	55,939	7,358	6,369	2,059‡	71,724
1982-83	18,104	..	9,863	..	27,967
1983-84	80,286	750	..	..	81,036
1984-85	104,049	..	..	..	104,049
1985-86	72,179	..	..	..	72,179
1986-87	38,758	..	..	..	38,758
Not Yet Fixed ..	4,033	..	..	..	4,033
Total	1,518,481	112,201	40,729	7,927	1,679,338

* 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING IN
AUSTRALIA, LONDON, NEW YORK, CANADA,
SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Maturing in—						Total Debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per Head of Population
1961 ..	1,166,110	102,924	32,184	\$A'000 3,694	2,600	..	1,307,512	SA 446.23
1962 ..	1,246,406	102,762	35,208	3,506	2,600	2,059	1,392,540	465.50
1963 ..	1,320,866	108,848	44,404	3,484	2,600	2,059	1,482,260	485.08
1964 ..	1,411,589	115,151	42,964	3,359	2,600	2,059	1,577,721	503.91
1965 ..	1,518,481	112,201	40,729	3,269	2,600	2,059	1,679,338	523.47

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1965, 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
30TH JUNE, 1965
(\$A'000)**

Rate of Interest	Amount Maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas	
per cent.					
6·0 .. ..	..	1,450	..	..	1,450
5·75 .. ..	..	..	..	3,269*	3,269
5·5 .. ..	..	53,398	16,232	..	69,630
5·375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5·25	83,413	..	7,880	..	91,293
5·0	485,702	..	6,698	2,059†	494,458
4·75	142,309	..	3,738	..	146,046
4·625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4·5	333,905	..	853	2,600‡	337,357
4·25	212,229	..	..	..	212,229
4·0	62,647	..	..	..	62,647
3·875	106	..	..	..	106
3·75	90,804	..	1,862	..	92,665
3·5 .. ..	..	11,623	3,467	..	15,089
3·4875	1	..	..	..	1
3·25 .. ..	..	20,375	..	..	20,375
3·125	16,695	..	..	..	16,695
3·1	553	..	..	..	553
3·0	1,905	25,356	..	..	27,261
2·7125	244	..	..	..	244
2·325	1,224	..	..	..	1,224
1·0	5,291	..	..	..	5,291
Total	1,518,481	112,201	40,729	7,927	1,679,338
Average Rate of Interest per cent.	4·63	4·33	5·03	5·15	4·63

* 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 1960–61 to 1964–65. 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 30th June—			Payable in Australia	Payable in Overseas Countries	Total	Per Head of Population	Average Rate
			\$A'000			\$A	%
1961	..	..	51,548	6,064	57,612	19.66	4.41
1962	..	..	56,028	6,394	62,422	20.87	4.48
1963	..	..	59,110	7,240	66,350	21.72	4.48
1964	..	..	63,361	7,529	70,890	22.64	4.49
1965	..	..	70,341	7,310	77,650	24.20	4.63

The interest and expenses associated with the public debt of Victoria, for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT (\$A'000)

Year Ended 30th 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, &c.	Grand Total*
		In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere Overseas				
1961	..	46,566	3,378	636	..	50,580	1,618	244	52,442
1962	..	51,692	3,410	746	146	55,994	1,920	312	58,226
1963	..	57,120	3,432	924	214	61,690	2,166	254	64,110
1964	..	60,729	3,782	1,029	214	65,755	2,380	272	68,407
1965	..	66,189	3,963	998	210†	71,361	2,398	300	74,059

* Includes \$A4,254,000 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement" (see page 631), but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing and soldier settlement.

† Includes Canada, \$A96,000; 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victoria	11,406	12,350	13,392	14,275	15,333
Commonwealth	2,894	3,130	3,390	3,700	3,937
Total Contributions under Financial Agreement	14,300	15,480	16,782	17,975	19,271
Interest on Investments	12	Dr. 2	Dr. 26	24	Dr. 12
Special Contributions by Victoria	106	108	102	102	102
Total	14,418	15,586	16,858	18,101	19,361
Total to Date	159,390	174,976	191,834	209,934	229,295

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED**
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Australia—					
Face Value	13,822	13,794	15,198	15,297	14,452
Net Cost	13,602	13,788	15,192	15,289	14,447
London—					
Face Value	132	162	112	1,054	2,950
Net Cost	154*	148	114	1,010	2,727
New York—					
Face Value	626	1,632	950	1,438	2,235
Net Cost	606	1,654†	942	1,440	2,246
Canada—					
Face Value .. .. .	..	..	20	126	90
Net Cost .. .. .	..	..	20	126	90
Total—					
Face Value	14,580	15,588	16,280	17,915	19,727
Net Cost	14,362	15,590	16,268	17,866	19,511
Total to Date—					
Net Cost	158,962	174,552	190,820	208,686	228,197

* Includes \$A39,000 discount on conversion loans in London.

† Includes \$A39,000 discount on conversion loans in New York.

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 in 1965*Introduction*

In 1963, the availability of credit was eased. Subsequently, in 1964, concern developed lest the increased spending power might lead to over-expansion, and steps were taken to offset this risk.

Towards the end of 1964, deliberate official restraint was assisted by some deterioration of business prospects—weakness in wool prices, high imports reducing bank liquidity, and the financial circumstances in the United Kingdom and United States which led to a check in their outflow of capital. Thus, at the beginning of 1965, the aim of economic policy was to restrain any expansionary tendencies, but without going too far and causing deflation.

Deposit Growth

Whereas total deposits of major trading banks in Australia rose \$554m in 1964, they gained only \$200m in 1965. The significance of the increase was also modified because a rising proportion was held in term deposits, which depositors were not as free to spend as if they had been current balances. In fact, during 1965, current accounts declined \$56m while term accounts rose \$256m. This followed overall policy, whereby interest paid on term deposits was raised in March, rates on deposits of one to twelve months rising from $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and on deposits of two years rising from $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the same time, maximum overdraft rates rose from 7 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Slower deposit growth was mainly accounted for by rising imports and less buoyant export earnings (largely caused by the drought) compared with 1964. However, capital inflow continued at a considerable level, despite United Kingdom and United States efforts to restrict their capital outflow.

The Reserve Bank took anticipatory action to offset the depressing effect of the expected seasonal pressure on liquidity in the June quarter by releasing funds from Statutory Reserve Deposits in April and May. Bank advances responded to seasonal demands and over the whole year were allowed to rise by \$275m which was a greater rise than in 1964.

Control of Advances

The banks exercised a selective advances policy supported by efforts to restrict both the weekly rate at which banks accepted new lending commitments and the rise in total outstanding overdraft limits. The total limits rose only \$108m in the year, somewhat less than in 1964. However, the fact that 58·7 per cent. of limits were utilized in actual advances in December, 1965, as against 54·3 per cent. a year earlier, indicated the pressure that existed for bank accommodation during the year. The figure had reached 60·9 per cent. in July, the highest since 1961. Borrowing pressure was to be expected, because, in addition to the growth of population and incomes, strong demands for accommodation arose from rising imports, expanding stocks, lengthening trade credit, and adverse seasonal conditions.

The usual seasonal relief from liquidity pressure came towards the end of the year, when exports were seasonally high. Government spending exceeded revenue, and the Reserve Bank made a further release from Statutory Reserve Deposits, announcing that this was a "first step in a programme of reductions . . . to permit the banks to maintain lending at an appropriate rate for the needs of a sound economy". Nevertheless, the banks had to shepherd their funds carefully, having in mind that the new year was likely to see a greater decline of liquidity than usual. This was due to expectation of continued decline in overseas reserves, demands for re-stocking after the drought, an earlier than usual tapering-off in exports because less produce would be available, and the Government's heavy revenue requirements in the first half of 1966.

Unexercised Overdraft Limits

Large overdraft limits outstanding cause uncertainty in managing bank credit. Hence the banks had, for some time, been seeking a better means of controlling limits. At the end of 1965, they announced that a charge in respect of unused overdraft limits would be made on certain categories of accounts. This was expected to reduce unexercised limits, so that the remainder would constitute a better indication of likely future advances, thus facilitating closer control of credit.

Commercial Bill Market

The development of the inter-company loan market had been another cause of uncertainty and concern in 1964. Large companies were making temporary loans of surplus funds at rates above bank term deposit rates to other companies which offered overdraft limits as security. The volume of this business, which might switch to overdrafts if company liquidity contracted, was difficult to estimate.

A partial answer was provided early in 1965 through the official recognition of a commercial bill market backed by the Reserve Bank. Authorized short term money market dealers were permitted to hold in their portfolios limited quantities of commercial bills (accepted or endorsed by a trading bank) along with Government securities. For various technical reasons, this market has developed only slowly. Nevertheless it offers more sophistication and is another weapon for the exercise of official monetary control. (See also page 708).

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 30th June, 1963, 1964, and 1965 :—

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30th June—					
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
	Branches			Agencies		
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	111	114	127	60	81	79
Private Trading Banks—						
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	185	185	190	88	106	123
The Bank of Adelaide	1	2	2	..	..	..
The Bank of New South Wales..	152	158	163	20	20	21
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	160	162	164	65	68	67
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	114	120	125	39	39	40
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	142	148	150	37	34	33
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	222	231	239	98	97	102
Total Private Trading Banks	976	1,006	1,033	347	364	386
Total Trading Banks	1,087	1,120	1,160	407	445	465
Metropolitan Area	581	604	656	167	209	229
Remainder of State	506	516	504	240	236	236

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June, 1965. Comparable figures for the months 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, 1965**
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	93,018	68,598	161,616	90,116
Private Trading Banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.	155,548	125,978	281,526	142,794
The Bank of Adelaide	3,166	6,228	9,394	3,940
Bank of New South Wales	100,082	73,140	173,222	94,674
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.	113,996	96,698	210,694	113,448
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	62,210	60,588	122,798	57,490
The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	109,942	74,458	184,400	82,260
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.	157,040	164,062	321,102	134,796
Total	795,002	669,750	1,464,752	719,518

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES**
(\$'000)

Month of June	Deposits			Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted
	Not Bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Total	
1961	726,660	371,822	1,098,482	600,840
1962	741,218	431,800	1,173,018	601,772
1963	738,336	473,778	1,212,114	638,974
1964	813,276	574,108	1,387,384	657,138
1965	795,002	669,750	1,464,752	719,518

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 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—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Resident Borrowers—					
Business Advances—					
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying ..	83.6	90.3	96.7	100.2	110.2
Manufacturing	178.6	168.4	177.0	163.4	196.6
Transport, Storage, and Com- munication	8.1	8.3	9.9	16.2	15.4
Finance	57.0	55.1	40.6	51.8	49.2
Commerce	130.2	124.5	132.6	126.2	136.0
Building and Construction ..	16.0	19.1	18.7	20.2	24.2
Other Businesses	39.2	43.8	51.6	52.8	55.6
Unclassified	4.8	7.2	5.2	5.6	6.8
Total Business Advances ..	517.5	516.7	532.3	536.4	594.0
Advances to Public Authorities ..	6.1	7.6	7.0	10.4	10.2
Personal Advances	76.5	88.1	98.0	106.4	110.0
Advances to Non-profit Organizations..	9.4	9.6	10.5	10.8	11.0
Total Advances to Resident Bor- rowers	609.5	622.0	647.8	664.0	725.2
Non-resident Borrowers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Grand Total	609.7	622.2	648.1	664.4	725.4

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 1955–56 to 1964–65, the average weekly amounts debited by cheque paying banks to customers' accounts. Particulars relate to the operations of trading banks transacting business in Victoria (as set out in the tables on pages 669–670) together with the Bank of New Zealand, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte 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 14th 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

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—				Average Weekly Debits	Year Ended 30th June—				Average Weekly Debits
1956	..	..	..	370,738	1961	..	..	..	565,872
1957	..	..	..	390,910	1962	..	..	..	590,036
1958	..	..	..	414,118	1963	..	..	..	650,542
1959	..	..	..	449,458	1964	..	..	..	733,190
1960	..	..	..	529,122	1965	..	..	..	825,332

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* 1959-1965 (which came into operation on 14th January, 1960) preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

Further information about the functions of the Reserve Bank, including its Note Issue and Rural Credits Departments, are set out on page 655 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Financial Statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following tables, together with net profits and their distribution :—

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT) : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Liabilities—					
Capital and Reserve Funds	45,580	52,000	57,026	60,604	65,375
Australian Notes on Issue	855,420	855,006	876,524	876,721	887,073
Statutory Reserve Deposit					
Accounts of Trading Banks	588,818	435,466	424,508	531,354	701,634
Other Deposits of Trading Banks	36,956	62,908	119,024	82,857	62,376
Deposits of Savings Banks	276,570	302,072	356,422	420,306	434,366
Other Liabilities	260,264	363,900	257,164	278,402	284,205
Total	2,063,608	2,071,352	2,090,668	2,250,244	2,435,029
Assets—					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	808,290	1,052,118	1,095,658	1,399,722	1,490,690
Australian Notes and Coin	12,560	15,970	18,236	19,340	15,956
Cheques and Bills of Other Banks	3,912	3,580	3,860	3,694	5,644
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	447,296	380,228	308,788	232,486	193,028
Other	607,812	471,502	515,118	428,662	534,408
Other Securities	7,702	7,450	5,130	2,940	246
Bills Receivable and Remittances in Transit	11,500	12,540	15,316	18,256	19,388
Loans, Advances and All Other Assets	164,536	127,964	128,562	145,144	175,669
Total	2,063,608	2,071,352	2,090,668	2,250,244	2,435,029

* Treasury notes were first issued on 16th July, 1962, to replace seasonal securities ; earlier figures include seasonal securities.

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA : RURAL
CREDITS DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND
ASSETS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Liabilities (Excluding Capital and Contingencies)	124,664	115,212	111,080	119,080	133,912
Assets—					
Loans, Advances, &c. ..	144,712	136,958	133,362	143,712	159,626
Other Assets ..	108	92	1,048	286	736
Total Assets ..	144,820	137,050	134,410	143,998	160,362

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
NET PROFITS
(\$'000)**

Department	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Central Banking ..	13,410	13,346	6,702	9,966	15,293
Note Issue ..	25,860	31,502	25,562	26,982	30,521
Rural Credits ..	868	938	888	986	1,000
Total ..	40,138	45,786	33,152	37,934	46,814

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA :
DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Commonwealth of Australia	32,566	40,474	28,912	31,965	41,021
Reserve Bank Reserve Fund	6,704	4,372	3,352	4,983	4,793
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve Fund ..	434	470	444	493	500
Development Fund ..	434	470	444	493	500
Total ..	40,138	45,786	33,152	37,934	46,814

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

General

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*, came into being on 14th 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, viz., the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary to the Commonwealth 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 greatest 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 was established in 1953 when it took over the general banking division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. (The Commonwealth Bank of Australia commenced general banking activities in January, 1913.)

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is today one of the largest trading banks in Australia. At June, 1965, deposits totalled \$846m, or 17·8 per cent. of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks, advances to customers were \$440m, customers' accounts numbered 878,000, and it had 1,019 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

The Trading Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world. 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 gather information overseas on economic conditions and market prospects for use by the Bank's Trade Service.

The Bank's Stock and Share Department provides facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note and debenture registers, on behalf of public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities.

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 in excess of \$2,300m.

At the end of June, 1965, amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$2,220m and it was conducting 6,120,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$546m outstanding in June, 1965, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled approximately \$1,160m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to approximately \$279m.

Since 1946, \$796m has been provided for housing purposes, assistance having been provided to 182,000 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 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 14th 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 recognized 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.

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 30th June—	Deposits Repayable in Australia (Average for Month of June)			Advances	Number of Accounts
	Bearing Interest	Not Bearing Interest	Total		
	\$m				'000
1961.. ..	208	356	564	296	719
1962.. ..	232	372	604	324	760
1963.. ..	246	390	636	360	773
1964.. ..	319	431	750	380	821
1965.. ..	403	443	846	440	878

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK : NUMBER OF ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS, LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.

At 30th June—	Number of Active Accounts	Amount at Credit of Depositors	Loans and Advances Outstanding	Commonwealth and Other Securities Held
	'000		\$m	
1961	5,450	1,644	296	1,178
1962	5,560	1,746	328	1,220
1963	5,660	1,878	364	1,290
1964	5,860	2,063	452	1,367
1965	6,120	2,200	546	1,442

Details of financial assistance approved by the Commonwealth Development Bank during the period 14th January, 1960 to 18th May, 1966 are set out in the following tables :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : LOANS APPROVED, 14TH JANUARY, 1960 TO 18TH MAY, 1966

Particulars	Rural Loans		Industrial Loans		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Australia ..	13,406	134,626	1,563	47,334	14,969	181,960
Victoria ..	2,044	19,649	354	13,055	2,398	32,704

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : EQUIPMENT FINANCE ON HIRE PURCHASE TERMS, 14TH JANUARY, 1960 TO 18TH MAY, 1966

Particulars						Number of Advances	Amount Advanced
							\$'000
Australia ..	..	..	..	..	..	81,890	216,435
Victoria ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,884	50,731

Advances by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries outstanding in Australia at 30th June, 1965, were as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AUSTRALIA : ADVANCES TO RURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OUTSTANDING AT 30TH JUNE, 1965

Rural Industries				Other Industries			
Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding	Type of Industry			Advances Outstanding
			\$'000				\$'000
Sheep ..	..	..	34,852	Chemical Products ..	..	..	2,232
Cattle ..	..	..	8,858	Electrical Manufacturing ..	..	..	818
Dairying ..	..	..	9,178	Food Processing ..	..	..	3,084
Wheat and Other Grain	..	..	..	Engineering ..	..	..	4,730
Crops ..	..	..	8,608	Other Manufacturing ..	..	..	5,720
Fruit ..	..	..	3,440	Transport ..	..	..	1,934
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	6,646	Miscellaneous ..	..	..	6,124
Total ..	..	..	71,582	Total ..	..	..	24,642

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 a General Manager. The business of the Bank is conducted in two Departments. The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing savings (pass-book accounts) and fixed deposit funds and provides cheque account, safe deposit and other banking facilities. The Credit Foncier Department makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes and farms. At 30th June, 1965, there were 2.3 mill. operative accounts at the Bank's 485 branches and 694 agencies, and depositors' balances aggregated \$840m. Total assets of the Bank were \$910m.

Investment of Funds

The Bank's funds are principally invested in loans to semi-governmental, municipal and other public authorities within Victoria, loans on the security of first mortgages over freehold land in Victoria, and in Commonwealth Government securities. All funds used by the Credit Foncier Department are obtained from the Savings Bank Department and are secured by debentures. Over many years, loans by the Bank have greatly assisted the financing of development projects of semi-governmental and other authorities throughout the State. Electricity and gas supply, water storage and reticulation, sewerage installations, construction of streets, and the provision of parks and gardens, are but a few examples of public works that have been made possible through loan money provided by the Bank. At 30th June, 1965, outstanding loans to semi-governmental and municipal authorities totalled nearly \$281m.

Housing

The State Savings Bank, through both its Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments, is the largest single lender for housing in Victoria. At 30th June, 1965, mortgage loans outstanding totalled \$275.6m made up of \$232.9m advanced to 52,799 home owners; \$10.2m advanced to 1,121 farmers; \$5.3m on loan to 439 churches and social organizations; \$18.7m to Co-operative Housing Societies; and \$9.5m to the Home Finance Trust.

Cheque Accounts

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank is empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of non-profit organizations, do not bear interest. The charge for keeping an account is a fee of six cents for each cheque and is collected on the issue of a cheque book. At 30th June, 1965, the number of cheque accounts was 153,590 with total balances of \$35m.

Christmas Club Accounts

In November 1964, the Bank introduced Christmas Club accounts. At 30th June, 1965, the funds of Club members amounted to \$1.6m. Members receive a book of 50 coupons in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$4 or \$10, pre-punched with account and serial numbers. As each

deposit is made, a coupon is detached and forwarded for recording in the Bank's data processing centre. The club year encompasses a cycle of about 50 weeks and ends on 30th November. A cheque representing the total of coupons lodged plus interest is posted to the member early in December.

School Banking

Established in 1912, the State Savings Bank's school bank system has given generations of Victorian children an introduction to money management. At 30th June, 1965, banks were established at 2,500 schools, and the total balances held on behalf of 414,653 students were \$7.7m. Since 1957, the bank has further assisted students by establishing student operated banks at many secondary schools. As the name implies, this type of bank is staffed by the students themselves. At 30th June, 1965, 233 such banks were operating in Victorian secondary schools.

Industrial Savings Facilities

The original form of banking-at-work, introduced to Australia in 1927 by the State Savings Bank of Victoria, still enables employees to lodge envelopes containing their deposits in strong boxes, which are cleared by the bank staff. Three other forms of banking-at-work operate through State Savings Bank branches. These are National Savings Groups, Payroll Savings Plan, and Employees Savings Groups. In 1964-65, the bank received \$13m in deposits lodged through these schemes now established at 2,242 centres.

Personal Loans

Since November 1963, the Bank has granted personal loans to depositors to meet the cost of urgent personal needs ; to purchase, improve, and maintain real property ; to carry on farming operations and purchase farm equipment ; and to establish, purchase, or carry on small businesses. The loans are repayable by instalments over periods of from one to four years. At 30th June, 1965, \$573,766 was owing by 948 borrowers.

Bursaries

Since 1939, the Bank has granted bursaries to selected student depositors who have qualified for the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent. The bursaries are for one year, but may be extended for a further year. In 1965, the Bank awarded 86 new bursaries, valued at \$90 each, and extended 39 existing bursaries.

Other Services

Depositors may arrange for payments from Government Departments, (including child endowments, military pay, allotments, and war pensions), dividends on shares, interest on stocks and debentures and other special credits to be made direct to their accounts. Full facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash and conversion applications for Commonwealth Government loans and for public loans raised by Victorian semi-governmental authorities. The State Savings Bank accepts payments due to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, and several other public utilities. During 1964-65 the Bank accepted 3.2 mill. such payments totalling \$33m.

The total assets of the Bank at 30th June, 1965, after the exclusion of inter-departmental items, were \$910m.

Profits accruing from the activities of the Savings Bank Department were :—1960–61, \$1,160,600 ; 1961–62, \$447,742 ; 1962–63, \$2,495,008 ; 1963–64, \$4,029,744 ; and 1964–65, \$2,843,338. Reserve Funds totalled \$26,600,000 at 30th June, 1965.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at the end of each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : ACCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS*

At 30th 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
1961 ..	1,732	580,792	10	29,906	358	5,914
1962 ..	1,765	614,432	14	42,914	371	6,324
1963 ..	1,774	649,520	17	57,422	393	6,742
1964 ..	1,805	704,073	20	68,644	403	7,152
1965 ..	1,839	740,806	25	89,516	415	7,671

* Excluding Christmas Club Accounts. At 30th June, 1965, the amount at credit of 47,099 Club members was \$1,591,184.

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts—			Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Added	Amount at Credit of Depositors
	Opened	Closed	Operative Accounts Remaining Open at End of Period				
	'000			\$'000			
1961 ..	*	*	2,100	836,482	832,766	16,624	616,612
1962 ..	371	311	2,150	765,782	738,056	19,332	663,670
1963 ..	375	320	2,184	877,418	847,578	20,174	713,684
1964 ..	368	312	2,228	994,477	946,989	18,697	779,869
1965 ..	390	323	2,279	1,170,668	1,132,970	22,008	839,575

* Not available.

NOTE.—In the above table increases shown by accounts opened and closed differ from actual increases in operative accounts because of transfers to inoperative accounts.

Details of transactions in the Credit Foncier Department are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : CREDIT FONCIER
TRANSACTIONS**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				Total to 30th June, 1965
	1962	1963	1964	1965	
Stock and Debentures—					
Issued \$'000	67,500	81,000	147,500	184,500	1,246,690*
Redeemed \$'000	62,000	66,000	130,000	169,500	1,066,690
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	132,500	147,500	165,000	180,000	180,000
Pastoral or Agricultural Property—					
Advanced \$'000	124	346	467	302	27,057
Repaid \$'000	130	116	172	171	25,481
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	920	1,150	1,444	1,575	1,575
Loans Current, 30th June No.	413	432	451	457	457
Dwelling or Shop Property—					
Advanced \$'000	14,602	25,952	31,838	30,751	356,061
Repaid \$'000	9,684	11,162	14,877	16,583	173,974
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	136,168	150,958	167,919	182,087	182,087
Loans Current, 30th June No.	37,683	40,021	42,005	44,139	44,139
Housing Advances—					
Advanced \$'000	..	..	..	..	19,680
Repaid \$'000	62	54	42	27	19,601
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	202	148	107	80	80
Loans Current, 30th June No.	429	315	233	154	154
Country Industries—					
Advanced \$'000	..	..	..	..	390
Repaid \$'000	2	..	..	1	389
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	2	2	2	1	1
Loans Current, 30th June No.	1	1	1	1	1
Total Transactions—					
Advanced \$'000	14,726	26,298	32,305	31,052	403,187
Repaid \$'000	9,878	11,332	15,091	16,782	219,445
Outstanding at 30th June \$'000	137,292	152,258	169,472	183,743	183,743
Loans Current, 30th June No.	38,526	40,769	42,690	44,751	44,751

* Including conversion loans, and \$5,275,000 stock inscribed in exchange for debentures.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier Department for the year ended 30th June, 1965, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was \$273,412. This sum was added to General Reserve, which amounted to \$4,751,936 at 30th June, 1965. There are provisions for depreciation and long service leave amounting to \$640,000.

History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private Savings Banks

Private savings banks in Victoria are part of a nation-wide savings bank network conducted by the wholly owned subsidiaries of each of the seven major private banks operating in Australia which are themselves public companies listed on local stock exchanges. Deposits with the private savings banks are guaranteed by the parent trading bank companies.

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January, 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July, 1962, all seven banks were participating in this business.

The following table shows the total amount of deposits in private savings banks in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1961 to 1965, 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 30th June—							Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of Deposits with All Savings Banks in Victoria
							\$'000	per cent.
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	151,104	14·6
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	193,012	16·9
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	273,134	21·0
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	349,946	23·7
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	401,458	24·8

At 30th June, 1965, private savings banks had 1,033 branches and 945 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total Deposits, &c., 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 1960-61 to 1964-65. The total amount of deposits per head of population is also shown.

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings Bank	Depositors' Balances at 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$'000				
State Savings Bank of Victoria*	616,488	663,562	713,564	779,728	839,390
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	267,344	285,124	311,364	349,294	379,560
Private Savings Banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd. ..	67,856	78,046	90,800	105,988	115,634
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd. .. ..	..	54	330	514	580
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd. ..	54,802	64,998	76,536	90,854	100,660
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	..	..	15,126	26,946	34,938
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd.	28,446	33,210	39,096	46,332	50,102
E. S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd. .. ..	..	13,264	25,100	35,394	43,098
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd. .. ..	..	3,440	26,146	43,918	56,446
Total Deposits ..	1,034,936	1,141,698	1,298,062	1,478,968	1,620,408
	\$				
Deposits per Head of Population	353.21	381.65	424.80	472.37	505.10

* 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 oversea insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time.

In 1965, there were 40 companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with 20 in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$2,800m.

Many of the offices operating in Victoria have their headquarters in Melbourne, and most of the larger offices are Australian controlled, although recent years have seen a considerable increase in the number of overseas offices establishing branches in Australia. There has also been a considerable expansion by the life offices into the general insurance field, and by the general insurance companies into life business.

The Secretariat of the Life Offices' Association for Australasia is also located in Melbourne. This Association was formed in 1905 by the main life offices to protect, promote, and advance the interests of members and their policyholders, through the maintenance of high ethical standards and the good government of the industry. L.O.A. members today write more than 85 per cent. of the ordinary and superannuation business in Australia and New Zealand, and virtually all the collector insurance.

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 *Commonwealth Life Insurance Act* 1945–1961. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months to collectors.

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 ; endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, 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 1,151,661 at the end of 1964, and the total sum insured increased in the same period almost tenfold from \$379m to \$3,713m.

The growth of collector insurance has not, however, matched that of ordinary and superannuation business. The number of collector policies fell from 1,119,476 in 1946 to 863,683 in 1964, although the sum insured rose from \$117m to \$250m over the same period.

Latest figures show that the protection afforded by life insurance continues to increase. In 1964, 143,611 new policies were taken out in Victoria for a total sum insured of \$720m, of which ordinary business amounted to \$434m, superannuation \$253m, and collector \$33m. In 1963, new sums insured totalled \$603m. Benefits paid to Victorian policy holders totalled \$54m in 1964.

In addition, new loans, excluding advances on premiums, paid over by life offices in Victoria during 1964 amounted to \$59m. Of this total, \$52m was advanced on real estate mortgages, including \$16m for housing.

As a result of the increasing awareness of the value of life insurance as a protection and a form of saving, the funds held by life offices are now a major factor in the economic life of the community. The sound investment of these funds in the interests of policyholders and the stability and progress of the economy has been one of the life offices' most important contributions to the community.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance business conducted in Victoria during the period 1960 to 1964 :—

**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
1960	82,822	26,564	15,912	918	43,394
1961	99,174	31,206	17,306	1,516	50,028
1962	94,024	32,064	14,260	924	47,248
1963	104,869	33,735	14,390	1,287	49,412
1964	112,783	37,435	15,403	1,646	54,484

The following table contains summarized information about new business written by all life insurance companies during each of the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ordinary Business— ..					
Number of Policies ..	123,850	95,616	88,217	89,156	90,853
Sum Insured \$'000	547,468	350,001	358,844	383,841	434,089
Annual Premiums ..	11,690	8,248	8,310	8,719	9,292
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	}	23,076	17,598	16,119	18,045
Sum Insured \$'000		203,560	177,658	189,291	253,089
Annual Premiums ..		4,469	3,477	3,706	4,975
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	51,275	48,295	43,705	36,007	34,713
Sum Insured \$'000	23,064	26,680	31,068	30,181	32,811
Annual Premiums ..	1,024	1,112	1,232	1,176	1,245

* Not available separately—included with Ordinary Business.

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1964 averaged \$4,778 in the Ordinary Department, \$14,025 in the Superannuation Department, and \$945 in the Industrial Department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1962 to 1964 :—

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED
OR REDUCED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of Discontinuance	1962		1963		1964	
	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Number of Policies	Sum Insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death	4,875	7,330	4,884	7,912	5,251	8,791
Maturity or Expiry ..	15,228	28,424	18,506	28,860	17,143	25,510
Surrender	21,092	43,632	22,162	50,622	22,475	53,766
Forfeiture	18,260	55,614	18,385	62,792	16,835	62,824
Other *	128	8,872	— 636	6,180	— 963	561
Total	59,583	143,872	63,301	156,366	60,741	151,452
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death	603	2,584	638	2,736	574	3,450
Maturity or Expiry ..	2,556	26,590	2,367	36,904	2,307	21,069
Surrender	10,920	52,314	10,453	36,196	7,488	49,203
Forfeiture	395	2,756	474	4,168	568	3,412
Other *	23,107	47,780	14,095	9,630	9,133	36,184
Total	37,581	132,024	28,027	89,636	20,070	113,318
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Death	4,061	586	4,050	628	4,021	664
Maturity or Expiry ..	50,487	5,658	42,901	5,014	39,822	4,860
Surrender	20,543	6,890	20,071	7,122	17,146	6,402
Forfeiture	9,477	6,342	8,987	7,462	7,651	7,247
Other *	1,778	362	492	124	289	176
Total	86,346	19,838	76,501	20,350	68,929	19,349

* Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, &c.

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 1960 to 1964, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :—

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Ordinary Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,110,085	947,452	976,756	1,002,610	1,032,722
Sum Insured \$'000	2,377,304	1,921,183	2,138,607	2,366,081	2,648,718
Annual Premiums „	67,372	55,402	60,094	64,902	70,432
Superannuation Business—					
Number of Policies ..	} * {	152,866	132,883	120,975	118,939
Sum Insured \$'000		778,746	824,381	924,037	1,063,808
Annual Premiums „		18,357	19,297	20,954	23,553
Industrial Business—					
Number of Policies ..	1,032,245	981,034	938,393	897,899	863,683
Sum Insured \$'000	209,010	215,702	226,932	236,763	250,225
Annual Premiums „	9,660	9,772	10,036	10,250	10,601

* Not available separately—included with Ordinary Business.

In 1964, the average amount of policy held in the Ordinary Department was \$2,565, in the Superannuation Department, \$8,944, and in the Industrial Department, \$290.

Further References, 1962, 1964

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance

Organization

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. Organization of the market may be summarized as follows :—

- (1) Tariff companies
- (2) Non-tariff companies
- (3) Representatives of brokers at Lloyds
- (4) State Government insurance offices
- (5) Brokers operating in their own right in Australia
- (6) Local representatives of overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of Insurance Cover Provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including amongst others :—

All Risks	Motor Vehicle (Physical Damage)
Baggage	Motor Vehicle—Third Party
Boiler Explosion	(Compulsory)
Burglary	Personal Accident
Cash in Transit	Plate Glass
Crop (Fire and Hail)	Pluvius
Fidelity Guarantee	Public Liability
Fire and Loss of Profits	Tourists and Travellers Personal
Houseowners and House-	Accident
holders	Wool ("Sheep's Back to Store")
Live Stock	Workers Compensation (Compul-
Marine	sory)

Compulsory Covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates as to 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 30th June, or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30th 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 1960-61 to 1964-65, 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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES AND BONUSES)					
Fire	20,102	21,998	22,352	23,132	24,597
Householders' Comprehensive ..	7,418	8,082	9,066	9,937	10,819
Sprinkler Leakage	56	66	68	69	69
Loss of Profits	2,544	2,580	2,768	2,797	3,293
Hailstone	784	664	812	837	945
Marine	6,088	5,746	6,098	6,427	7,286
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	30,968	34,674	36,540	40,350	44,944
Motor Cycles	58	46	36	31	43
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	12,964	13,626	14,464	16,857	18,214
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation *	30,630	28,334	28,768	30,231	35,744
Personal Accident	4,178	4,134	4,564	4,672	5,792
Public Risk, Third Party	1,798	2,170	2,312	2,593	2,864
General Property	294	308	330	337	331
Plate Glass	498	550	664	698	871
Boiler	62	64	78	80	128
Live Stock	154	168	178	216	225
Burglary	1,934	2,148	2,172	2,251	2,719
Guarantee	282	306	358	346	330
Pluvius	58	50	54	51	48
Aviation	150	92	318	224	209
All Risks	1,018	1,048	1,132	1,297	1,475
Television	1,516	1,112	532	394	94
Others	1,294	1,736	1,824	2,003	2,368
Total	124,848	129,702	135,488	145,832	163,408

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, RENTS, ETC. (NET OF EXPENSES)

Investments, &c.	5,742	7,730	8,098	8,807	8,635
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TOTAL REVENUE

Grand Total	130,590	137,432	143,586	154,639	172,043
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* See references pages 183 to 185.

**VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL EXPENDITURE : CLASS OF BUSINESS**

(\$'000)

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	8,010	7,800	7,964	6,925	7,677
Householders' Comprehensive ..	1,564	2,198	2,582	2,465	2,598
Sprinkler Leakage	28	16	38	34	71
Loss of Profits	602	568	278	467	716
Hailstone	506	300	652	553	701
Marine	3,068	3,078	2,904	3,266	4,037
Motor Vehicles (Other than Motor Cycles)	24,072	22,162	23,300	27,458	33,148
Motor Cycles	42	28	24	27	33
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	11,430	13,542	15,034	15,932	18,721
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	20,680	21,024	21,854	24,110	26,173
Personal Accident	1,846	1,970	1,972	2,040	2,519
Public Risk, Third Party	812	1,052	1,106	1,221	1,343
General Property	146	198	158	145	171
Plate Glass	348	394	428	440	477
Boiler	32	26	6	103	Cr. 12
Live Stock	78	84	76	72	148
Burglary	1,100	1,176	1,392	1,559	1,742
Guarantee	74	154	226	92	50
Pluvius	86	8	38	29	21
Aviation	244	46	112	116	157
All Risks	686	668	800	902	920
Television	1,228	752	332	227	27
Others	678	946	974	795	1,008
Total	77,360	78,190	82,250	88,977	102,443

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Contributions to Fire Brigades ..	2,832	3,092	3,182	3,430	3,680
Commission and Agents' Charges ..	12,308	13,134	13,850	14,731	16,870
Expenses of Management	20,034	21,634	22,672	24,400	26,193
Taxation	5,014	4,124	4,398	3,847	3,727
Total	40,188	41,984	44,102	46,408	50,470

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Grand Total	117,548	120,174	126,352	135,385	152,913
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The percentage of claims to premium income for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 in respect of the various classes of insurance was as follows :—

**VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME**

Class of Business	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Fire	39·84	35·46	35·63	29·94	31·21
Householders' Comprehensive ..	21·08	27·18	28·49	24·81	24·01
Sprinkler Leakage	50·31	23·73	54·33	49·23	102·61
Loss of Profits	23·64	22·04	10·08	16·70	21·74
Hailstone	64·47	45·27	80·32	66·05	74·12
Marine	50·39	53·55	47·61	50·81	55·40
Motor Vehicles (Excl. Motor Cycles)	77·73	63·92	63·77	68·05	73·75
Motor Cycles	73·40	57·94	69·14	86·29	76·44
Compulsory Third Party (Motor Vehicles)	88·17	99·36	103·95	94·51	102·79
Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation	67·52	74·20	75·96	79·75	73·22
Personal Accident	44·17	47·66	43·20	43·66	43·49
Public Risk, Third Party	45·17	48·48	47·85	47·08	46·88
General Property	49·89	64·50	47·93	43·05	51·57
Plate Glass	69·73	71·62	64·34	63·08	54·71
Boiler	52·49	40·68	8·95	127·69	..
Live Stock	50·27	49·72	42·70	33·28	65·80
Burglary	56·88	54·71	64·16	69·24	64·08
Guarantee	26·24	50·76	62·89	26·65	15·31
Pluvius	148·28	17·11	69·50	56·71	42·95
Aviation	162·78	50·18	35·14	49·90	75·06
All Risks	67·37	63·67	70·57	51·84	62·36
Television	81·04	67·74	62·17	57·68	28·33
Others	52·37	54·42	53·40	39·67	42·56
All Classes	61·96	60·28	60·71	61·01	62·69

Motor Vehicle Insurance (Compulsory Third Party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act* 1939 which came into force on 22nd 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 each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY) : NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED

Class of Motor Vehicle	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Private	362,032	390,125	409,189	445,474	477,724
Business	46,746	48,753	52,168	56,531	60,621
Light Goods	42,192	41,878	40,964	42,914	42,397
Heavy Goods	20,993	20,376	20,556	22,213	22,932
Miscellaneous	10,255	10,460	10,518	12,064	12,797
Motor Cycles	10,704	9,696	8,485	7,777	7,293
Visiting Motor Cars	2,268	2,272	1,133	832	267
Total	495,190	523,560	543,013	587,805	624,031

MOTOR VEHICLES USUALLY GARAGED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 20 MILES OF THE POST OFFICE, ELIZABETH-STREET, MELBOURNE

Private	250,147	263,285	275,368	291,126	307,325
Business	11,125	11,649	13,133	14,937	16,158
Light Goods	51,752	53,112	52,885	56,353	55,845
Heavy Goods	34,656	34,589	34,438	37,045	37,601
Miscellaneous	39,784	41,316	43,649	48,099	49,844
Motor Cycles	6,744	5,480	5,076	5,359	4,738
Visiting Motor Cars	100	98	118	71	537
Total	394,308	409,529	424,667	452,990	472,048
Grand Total	889,498	933,089	967,680	1,040,795	1,096,079

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 24th 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 1964–65 represented 6·0 per cent. of comprehensive and 32·3 per cent. of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.**

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1961 ..	5,136	438	4,500	328	130*
1962 ..	5,830	316	5,384	378	248*
1963 ..	6,470	294	5,870	468	162*
1964 ..	7,798	637	6,513	548	100
1965 ..	8,574	393	8,648	643	1,111*

* Loss.

State Accident Insurance Office

The State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1914 for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act, or at common law, or otherwise. The Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Government of Victoria.

The Office is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to Consolidated Revenue, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

The Office has made steady progress during 51 years of operation and, for the year ended 30th June, 1965, its premium income represented 19 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.**

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Premiums Received Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Increase in Unearned Premium Provision	Claims Paid and Outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting Profit
1961 ..	5,900	374	4,258	376	892
1962 ..	5,810	292	4,434	384	700
1963 ..	5,946	— 64	4,310	392	1,308
1964 ..	6,022	— 156	5,114	435	629
1965 ..	6,780	164	5,372	449	794

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30th June, 1965 were :—General Reserve, \$6,000,000 ; Building and Other Reserves, \$74,600 ; and Bonus Equalization Reserve, \$1,700,408.

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 31st December, 1965, the number of societies that had been registered was 201 and of these 36 societies were still operating in 1965.

VICTORIA—BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1965

Particulars	Permanent Societies	Starr-Bowkett Societies	Total All Societies
Number of Societies	35	2	36*
„ „ Shareholders	6,882	3,035	9,917†
„ „ Borrowers	15,547	985	16,532
Transactions during the Year—	\$'000		
Income—			
Interest on Mortgage Loans	3,255	97	3,352
Other	443	6	449
Total	3,698	104	3,801
Expenses—			
Interest Payable	2,033	34	2,067
Administration, &c.	576	37	613
Total	2,608	71	2,680
Loans and Advances—			
Paid	12,410	433	12,843
Repaid	8,919	383	9,302‡
Deposits—			
Received	17,960	84	18,044
Repaid	15,639	55	15,694
Liabilities—			
Investing Members' Funds—			
Paid-up Capital	9,492	1,063	10,555
Reserves, &c.	3,699	117	3,817
Borrowing Members' Funds—			
Share Subscriptions	482	..	482
Other	24	..	24
Deposits	18,365	513	18,878
Loans (Including Bank Overdraft)	17,041	137	17,178
Other	1,033	107	1,139
Total	50,137	1,937	52,073
Assets—			
Loans on Mortgage	47,085	1,899	48,984
Land and House Property	1,669	..	1,669
Other Investments	584	23	608
Cash and Deposits	472	§	473
Other	325	14	340
Total	50,137	1,937	52,073

* One society has both a Permanent and a Starr-Bowkett branch.

† Includes 1,051 shareholders holding borrowers' shares.

‡ Includes payments made and interest accrued on borrowers' shares during the year.

§ Under \$500.

Co-operative Organizations

Co-operative organizations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief amongst which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. In recent years, a number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered.

Further information about these organizations is set out on page 677 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the year 1964-65 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS : PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1964-65

Particulars	Societies—			Total All Societies
	Producers'	Consumers'	Producers' and Consumers'	
Number of Societies	102	41	11	154
Number of Members	66,032	29,979	8,576	104,587
Transactions during the Year—	\$'000			
Income—				
Sales	78,277	10,154	22,366	110,798
Other Income	4,328	307	131	4,766
Total	82,605	10,461	22,498	115,563
Expenditure—				
Purchases	62,175	8,513	19,429	90,116
Working Expenses, &c. ..	17,274	1,587	2,730	21,591
Interest on—				
Loan Capital	} 468	77	34	579
Bank Overdraft				
Rebates and Bonuses ..		185	111	765
Total	80,385	10,361	22,304	113,051
Dividend on Share Capital ..	614	45	110	768
Liabilities—				
Share Capital	11,512	1,395	1,535	14,442
Loan Capital	3,398	1,182	346	4,925
Bank Overdraft	7,007	356	314	7,678
Accumulated Profits	1,381	466	382	2,229
Reserve Funds	10,520	573	1,919	13,012
Sundry Creditors	10,023	725	1,573	12,321
Other	2,569	254	180	3,002
Total	46,409	4,951	6,249	57,609
Assets—				
Land and Buildings	} 22,060	1,940	4,005	28,005
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery ..				
Stock		1,328	812	8,181
Sundry Debtors	12,682	862	1,019	14,563
Cash in Bank, in Hand, or on Deposit	1,412	301	299	2,012
Profit and Loss Account	940	150	..	1,090
Other	3,275	369	113	3,757
Total	46,409	4,951	6,249	57,609

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS : CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of Societies	50	70	85	103	113
Number of Members	8,060	10,430	12,648	15,728	18,890
Transactions during the Year—					
\$'000					
Income—					
Interest	40	68	105	151	222
Other Income	5	5	9	8	9
Total	45	73	114	158	231
Expenditure—					
Interest on Deposits	20	36	56	82	122
Working Expenses	17	24	39	49	75
Total	37	60	95	131	197
Liabilities—					
Share Capital	95	115	137	167	193
Reserves	10	13	17	29	44
Depositors	598	991	1,539	2,105	2,903
Sundry Creditors	8	10	42	48	76
Other	16	28	38	84	138
Total	727	1,157	1,773	2,433	3,354
Assets—					
Loans to Members	639	1,032	1,548	2,129	2,941
Cash in Hand or on Deposit	64	97	171	223	306
Other	24	28	54	81	106
Total	727	1,157	1,773	2,433	3,354

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 authorize 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 authorize 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 authorized 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 1st 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE : COMMON FUND
(£'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Proceeds of Realizations, Rents, Interest, &c.	7,194	7,840	8,044	8,876	10,392
Investments, Distributions, Claims, &c.	6,276	6,666	6,754	7,678	8,752
Cash Variation	918	1,174	1,290	1,198	1,640
Balance at 1st July	9,706	10,624	11,798	13,088	14,286
Balance at 30th June	10,624	11,798	13,088	14,286	15,926

The number of applications for probate and letters of administration (including election to administer), &c., made by the Public Trustee for each of the years 1955-56 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—APPLICATIONS BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR PROBATE, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	No.	Year	No.
1955-56	1,089	1960-61	1,084
1956-57	1,135	1961-62	994
1957-58	1,130	1962-63	1,005
1958-59	1,066	1963-64	1,087
1959-60	919	1964-65	1,098

The number of wills (under which the Public Trustee was appointed executor) lodged for safe custody during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was as follows:—1960-61, 2,626; 1961-62, 2,662; 1962-63, 2,836; 1963-64, 2,785; 1964-65, 2,875.

Trustee Companies

Statutory Authority

A special Act of Parliament specifically authorizes the six Victorian Trustee Companies to act, amongst other things, as executor; it also entitles them to apply for and to obtain probate of the will of a testator or, in appropriate circumstances, to obtain letters of administration, and to act as administrator of the estate of a deceased person.

Business Activities

The value of assets in estates committed to the care of Victorian trustee companies at 30th June, 1960 and 1965, was as follows:—

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUE OF ESTATES ADMINISTERED

(\$m)

Particulars	Value at 30th June, 1960	Value at 30th June, 1965
Stock and Debentures	102.68	110.99
Advances on Mortgages	24.58	45.16
Property and Livestock	69.48	75.99
Shares	119.84	169.86
Fixed and Other Deposits	6.98	9.75
Cash at Bank	6.58	11.73
Other	18.76	19.51
Total	348.90	442.99

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.

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 connexion 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 connexion with which probates or letters of administration, &c., were finally completed during each of the years 1961 to 1965. Particulars of estates administered by the Public Trustee are included. The figures shown for Gross Value of Estates and for Liabilities for each of the years 1962 to 1965 inclusive are not comparable with those shown for previous years due to administrative changes in the treatment of certain assets arising from the *Probate Duty Act* 1962. Under this Act, which came into force on 1st July, 1962, certain limits have been imposed on the previously unrestricted concessions in respect of superannuation benefits payable to a widow and to other dependants, the deceased's interest in a jointly owned matrimonial home, and payments in lieu of long service leave. To ensure that the respective concessions are not exceeded, the total value of these assets is now included in Gross Value of Estates and the appropriate concessions are included in Liabilities. Particulars of estates are excluded where the Liabilities equal, or exceed, the Gross Value of Estates.

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							
1961	..	8,818	46,550	92,172	6,428	132,294	15,002
1962	..	9,817	51,972	93,314	9,464	135,822	13,836
1963	..	10,149	59,916	102,534	14,822	147,628	14,546
1964	..	10,305	55,504	105,618	16,850	144,272	14,000
1965	..	11,534	77,526	123,186	23,330	177,382	15,380
FEMALES							
1961	..	6,415	24,802	46,986	2,502	69,286	10,800
1962	..	7,207	27,406	49,108	3,056	73,458	10,192
1963	..	7,395	32,486	53,348	5,164	80,670	10,908
1964	..	7,468	30,046	51,384	5,199	76,231	10,208
1965	..	7,960	40,746	63,662	6,731	97,678	12,272
TOTAL							
1961	..	15,233	71,352	139,158	8,930	201,580	13,234
1962	..	17,024	79,378	142,422	12,520	209,280	12,294
1963	..	17,544	92,402	155,882	19,986	228,298	13,012
1964	..	17,773	85,550	157,002	22,049	220,503	12,407
1965	..	19,494	118,273	186,848	30,061	275,060	14,110

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1963 to 1965, 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	1963		1964		1965	
	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value	Number	Net Value
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
MALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	422	40	443	42	415	44
200 - 599 ..	801	308	819	319	790	305
600 - 999 ..	539	426	640	528	578	479
1,000 - 1,999 ..	1,087	1,578	1,151	1,675	1,181	1,735
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,521	4,454	1,517	4,387	1,646	4,806
4,000 - 5,999 ..	1,079	5,374	1,141	5,702	1,187	5,883
6,000 - 7,999 ..	945	6,634	945	6,587	1,019	7,120
8,000 - 9,999 ..	750	6,670	763	6,796	872	7,808
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,332	18,038	1,306	18,381	1,795	25,159
20,000 - 29,999 ..	532	13,070	494	11,996	652	15,892
30,000 - 49,999 ..	514	20,624	483	18,543	611	23,516
50,000 - 99,999 ..	423	30,222	418	26,622	530	36,482
100,000 - 199,999 ..	153	20,768	128	17,241	208	27,925
200,000 and over ..	51	19,422	57	25,452	50	20,228
Total Males ..	10,149	147,628	10,305	144,272	11,534	177,382
FEMALES						
\$						
Under 200 ..	227	22	232	24	188	18
200 - 599 ..	608	238	569	218	523	206
600 - 999 ..	424	332	434	347	385	303
1,000 - 1,999 ..	803	1,192	855	1,265	808	1,194
2,000 - 3,999 ..	1,177	3,490	1,248	3,658	1,133	3,357
4,000 - 5,999 ..	871	4,342	906	4,498	929	4,595
6,000 - 7,999 ..	781	5,448	840	5,867	803	5,605
8,000 - 9,999 ..	584	5,226	585	5,207	699	6,247
10,000 - 19,999 ..	1,051	14,576	985	13,654	1,350	18,848
20,000 - 29,999 ..	355	8,644	328	7,972	443	10,750
30,000 - 49,999 ..	263	9,978	262	10,115	342	13,120
50,000 - 99,999 ..	163	11,338	158	10,681	258	17,604
100,000 - 199,999 ..	67	9,022	50	6,525	84	11,322
200,000 and over ..	21	6,822	16	6,200	15	4,509
Total Females ..	7,395	80,670	7,468	76,231	7,960	97,678
Grand Total ..	17,544	228,298	17,773	220,503	19,494	275,060

Transfer of Land

Transfer of Land Act

The "Torrens System", whereby a person becomes registered as the proprietor of land and is issued with a Certificate of Title, indefeasible and guaranteed by the State, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has simplified procedure in, and reduced the cost of, dealing in real estate, and gives a title to the registered owner free of any latent defect. The original Crown grant, or subsequent Certificate of Title in lieu thereof, issues through the Titles Office. Further information about the Torrens System is set out on page 684 of the Victorian Year Book 1966.

In order to bring under the Transfer of Land Act land that was alienated by the Crown prior to 1862 (5,142,321 acres), application must be made to the Registrar of Titles accompanied by the deeds in the chain of title or, if adverse possession is relied upon, strict proof of the applicant's interest in the land. During 1965, 244 such applications were submitted. The land actually brought under the Act as a result of these applications was 3,395 acres valued at \$5,810,104. To the end of 1965, 3,352,457 acres valued at \$186,839,196 had been brought under the Act. The area of land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1965 was 1,789,864 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Act will be found on page 701.

Further Reference, 1966

Assurance Fund

The Transfer of Land Act provides for an Assurance Fund out of which persons sustaining loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Act may be indemnified. This Fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every 5 dollars 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 1965-66, receipts of the Fund comprised contributions, \$39,996 and interest on stock, \$6,667. Claims of \$561 were met from the Fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act 1920*, to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30th June, 1966, was \$389,599. The total amount paid to the 30th June, 1966, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs was \$29,940 in respect of 110 claims.

Separate Certificates of Title to Flats

In 1953, a form of real ownership of a flat was introduced in Victoria when the Office of Titles accepted a subdivision of a block of flats. This was an entirely new form of subdivision embodying a horizontal as well as a vertical division of a building. A separate Certificate of Title was issued for each lot on the subdivision representing a separate flat and these "stratum titles" show the heights from floor to ceiling level of each flat by reference to the datum for levels adopted by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (the high water mark on Port Phillip Bay).

Under this form of ownership evidenced by the issue of a Certificate of Title to each flat, the title for the residual land in the subdivision generally issues in the name of a service company the shareholders of which comprise the flat owners exclusively.

In 1960 and 1961 legislation was introduced to facilitate the subdivision of buildings. This legislation simplified the position in relation to easements, and restricted dealings with shares in a service company and with the residual land. It also provided for the registration of service agreements between flat owners and the service company.

Prior to the introduction of the abovementioned system, a type of flat ownership had been in existence since shortly after the end of the Second World War. Under this earlier system, a person became the "owner" of a flat by acquiring shares in a proprietary company which became the registered proprietor on the title to the site of the block of flats. This company also controlled the management of the flats.

Because of the complexity of the conveyancing techniques involved in the present system, consideration is being given to further legislation on the subject.

Titles of Land Issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1961 to 1965. In February, 1961, the Titles Office introduced a new system for the issue of certificates of title in the case of land approved for subdivision. Individual certificates are now issued for each lot in the estate at the time the plan of subdivision is approved. Prior to February, 1961, a separate certificate of title for each lot was not issued until a transfer of ownership in respect of such lot was recorded in the Titles Office. The introduction of this new method is mainly responsible for the large increase in the number of titles issued since 1960.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title	Crown Grants	Crown Leases	Total Titles
1961	58,428	1,116	413	59,957
1962	54,819	1,068	469	56,356
1963	67,134	1,183	363	68,680
1964	67,908	1,434	523	69,865
1965	69,027	1,254	397	70,678

Land Transfers, Mortgages, &c.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Acts is given in the following table for each of the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS

Year	Number of Transfers	Mortgages*		Number of—				
		Number	Amount	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor	Plans of Subdivision	Caveats	Other Dealings	Total Dealings
			\$'000					
1961 ..	84,207	39,655	251,162	11,923	2,472	22,659	43,674	204,590
1962 ..	89,870	43,734	273,408	11,643	2,319	22,514	50,566	220,646
1963 ..	101,066	54,011	356,108	13,134	3,553	20,167	57,822	249,753
1964 ..	115,860	63,657	478,167	13,628	4,435	18,843	64,979	281,402
1965 ..	107,572	57,727	462,754	14,617	4,476	17,477	62,546	264,415

* 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 1961 to 1965 in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages*		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount†	No.	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1961	939	7,046	1,045	1,702	2,914	21,620
1962	965	7,572	1,163	1,932	3,204	22,778
1963	1,102	10,490	1,197	3,046	3,244	26,844
1964	1,255	12,480	1,397	4,754	3,453	27,331
1965	1,235	11,136	1,312	3,268	3,067	26,900

* Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

Mortgages of Real Estate

Details of mortgages lodged for registration under the Transfer of Land Acts and the Property Law Act (mentioned in the two preceding tables) are shown in the following table.

Certain mortgages (principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts) have not been included in the figures as only the number of such mortgages, and not the amounts involved, are available.

Particulars of mortgages not lodged for registration are not available.

The number of mortgages and the amount of consideration involved for each of the years 1963 to 1965, classified according to type of mortgagee, are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Type of Mortgagee	Mortgages*					
	1963		1964		1965	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	15,471	88,874	19,076	120,589	17,032	111,368
Building Societies	1,775	7,568	2,025	9,402	2,014	10,704
Co-operative Housing Societies	3,814	19,822	4,547	25,345	3,648	20,528
Insurance Companies	2,391	47,348	2,787	65,680	2,769	61,402
Government Institutions	5,810	29,192	5,890	33,305	4,987	44,960
Trustee Institutions	451	6,286	580	11,573	579	10,476
Hire Purchase and Finance Companies	4,538	36,874	6,415	57,133	6,162	60,432
Other Mortgagees	20,863	130,634	23,592	167,620	21,771	154,020
Total	55,113	366,598	64,912	490,647	58,962	473,890

* 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 1961 to 1965 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				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Stock Mortgages—								
Number	..	..	..	399	478	422	404	370
Amount	..	..	\$'000	808	998	1,080	1,127	1,064
Liens on Wool—								
Number	..	..	..	302	209	148	68	45
Amount	..	..	\$'000	1,154	954	580	246	220
Liens on Crops—								
Number	..	..	..	131	83	80	100	97
Amount	..	..	\$'000	224	94	92	52	296
Total—								
Number	..	..	..	832	770	650	572	512
Amount	..	..	\$'000	2,186	2,046	1,752	1,425	1,580

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 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bills of Sale—								
Number	..	..	..	4,401	5,462	6,550	6,408	6,390
Amount	..	..	\$'000	15,428	17,502	15,830	16,469	13,338

Companies

The main features of company legislation are set out on pages 688–689 of the 1966 Victorian Year Book.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1961 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No.					
New Companies Registered—					
Victorian	3,158	2,821	2,691	2,978	3,182
Other	233	249	255	310	283
Total	3,391	3,070	2,946	3,288	3,465
\$'000					
Nominal Capital of New Companies—					
Victorian	298,162	240,914	161,610	201,357	121,051
Other	157,786	425,686	171,056	145,562	276,477
Total	455,948	666,600	332,666	346,919	397,529
No.					
Existing Companies (At End of Year)—					
Victorian	33,682	36,082	38,144	40,894	42,968
Other	2,417	2,620	2,842	3,150	3,177
Total	36,099	38,702	40,986	44,044	46,145
\$'000					
Increase in Nominal Capital of Victorian Companies during Year	473,556	387,966	240,054	214,530	278,136

Company Registration Fees, 1964

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, &c., 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 165 members. It is governed by a chairman and committee (12 including the chairman), elected by the members.

Official List

At 30th September, 1965, 2,940 separate securities (including options) with a nominal value of \$12,148m and a market value of \$17,730m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value of \$7,056m in Commonwealth loans represents 40 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 30th September for each of the years 1962 to 1965.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED* AND NOMINAL VALUE

Class of Security	Listed at 30th September—							
	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	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 ..	34	5,900	38	6,326	44	6,662	49	7,056
Semi-Government Loans ..	683	760	725	790	738	704	784	700
Foreign Government Loans ..	10	12	10	12	14	18	15	20
Industrial Company Securities—								
Debentures ..	478	458	540	514	560	570	552	640
Unsecured Notes ..	313	268	335	282	311	260	294	248
Preference Shares ..	307	148	294	138	289	144	287	140
Ordinary Shares ..	759	2,480	785	2,638	811	2,788	825	3,086
Mining Company Securities ..	128	204	131	206	132	220	130	258
Total ..	2,712	10,230	2,858	10,906	2,899	11,366	2,936	12,148

* Excludes options.

Forty companies were added to the official list during 1965 and their combined nominal capital was \$156m. In addition, new capital issues made by companies already listed amounted to \$370m. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 899 companies—796 commercial and industrial and 103 mining companies.

Because of take-overs and mergers, eighteen companies were removed from the official list during the year.

Turnover

Turnover in all sections of the market, with the exception of semi-government loans, declined during the year; sales of semi-government loans were at the record level of \$16m; ordinary share turnover was down for the first time in nine years, but in the ten-year period from 1956 to 1965, sales of ordinary shares increased by 281 per cent.—equivalent to a compound annual rate of growth of 14 per cent.

The number of individual transactions during each of the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 was as follows :—

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—INDIVIDUAL
TRANSACTIONS**

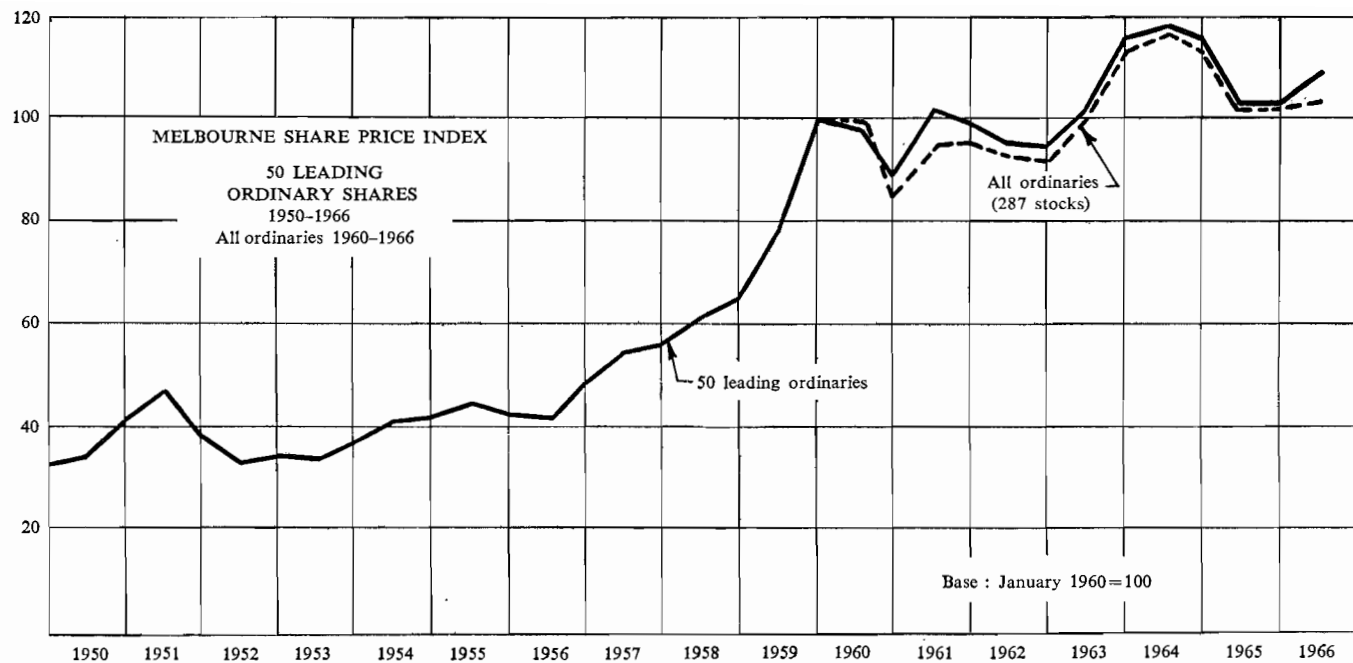
Particulars						1963-64	1964-65
						Number	
Ordinary Shares, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	408,874	290,000
Mining	..	..	..	..	..	90,913	75,094
Commonwealth Loans	..	..	..	..	..	17,677	15,506
Debentures and Notes	..	..	..	..	..	6,262	4,258
Semi-Government Loans	..	..	..	..	..	3,703	3,433
Preference Shares	..	..	..	..	..	4,345	3,102
Total						531,774	391,393
						\$m	
Value	..	..	..	..	..	450.2	354.8

The following table shows details of the turnover of stocks and shares during each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—TURNOVER OF
STOCKS AND SHARES
(Mill. Units)**

Class of Security	Year Ended 30th September—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Commonwealth Loans	33.1	31.3	54.3	65.0	57.2
Semi-Government Loans	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	8.0
Company Debentures, Unsecured Notes	2.2	5.4	7.3	7.4	7.1
Total Loan Securities ..	38.1	38.6	63.8	74.7	72.3
Preference Shares	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.7
Ordinary Shares, Rights, and Options	87.5	109.3	144.0	153.1	111.4
Mining	12.8	33.6	28.0	33.2	29.4
Total Share Securities ..	101.4	144.0	173.3	188.8	142.5

FIGURE 17.



[Source : Stock Exchange of Melbourne.]

Melbourne Share Price Index

The Melbourne Share Price Index is compiled by the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. (For the method of its compilation, see page 710 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book).

The Index includes an All Ordinaries Index and a 50 Leaders Index, the former commencing in 1960 and the latter in 1948. The coverage of the Index was extended during 1963–64 by the addition of three groups, namely, preference shares, gold, and oil and gas. These are not part of the All Ordinaries Index.

There has been a close correlation between the Indices for All Ordinaries and 50 Leaders. Based on monthly averages for 1964–65, the disparity at no time exceeded $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The All Ordinaries Index which is published daily is subdivided into fifteen Industrial Groups. To measure short-term trends the 50 Leaders series is published twice daily.

At 30th September, 1965, the Aggregate Market Value (A.M.V.) of stocks included in the All Ordinaries Index was \$7,464m or 90 per cent. of the A.M.V. of all ordinary shares on the Official List. The 50 Leaders represent approximately 44 per cent. of the A.M.V. of the total listed ordinary shares.

The accompanying graph shows the trend of the 50 Leaders Index from 1950 and that of the All Ordinaries Index from 1960. The base period for all groups is January, 1960.

Underwriting

Member Firms of the Exchange have played a prominent part in Australia's underwriting activities for many years. During the year ended 30th September, 1965, there were 29 Semi-Government loans of which sixteen were underwritten—twelve by Member Firms; the amount sought by these sixteen loans was \$76.6m.

Other Facilities

In recent years the Stock Exchange has introduced new facilities. These have included the transfer marking and probate noting services. During the year, the transfer marking service handled its one-millionth transfer since the service was introduced in 1959. The lower level of trading meant that total markings for the year declined by 23 per cent. The noting service for powers of attorney increased by 100 per cent. New brokerage rates were adopted by all Australian Stock Exchanges in July, 1965. The change embodied the introduction of a flat rate based on consideration as against the price of the security and provided a rate structure compatible with decimal currency.

Short Term Money Market

The short term money market in Australia in 1966 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 its broad essentials the market represents a development of a system which had been evolved over a period of years by a few of the major stockbroking firms in an endeavour to meet the needs of clients who had temporary surplus funds and, although seeking the security of Government bonds, did not expect to hold their funds long enough to justify an outright purchase. These funds were accepted by the brokers for terms of one month or more, or even at several days call, and were covered by what is known as a "buy back" arrangement. The Government securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

With the increasing significance of "buy back" transactions during the 1950's, the central bank and the broking firms engaged in those transactions saw advantages in the establishment of a close and formal relationship so that both could ensure that any further development of the market would be soundly based and that it would operate in the national interest.

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 including the following :—

- (1) All funds accepted are to be invested in Commonwealth Government securities maturing within three years, and in specified bills of exchange ;
- (2) capital paid up in cash is not to be less than \$400,000 ;
- (3) part or all of shareholders' funds is to be lodged with the Bank in the form of Commonwealth Government securities as general backing for operations. These lodgments are referred to as "margins" ; and
- (4) the aggregate amount of loans that may be accepted is not to exceed a fixed multiple of a dealer company's shareholders' funds.

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 the type described above. 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 possibilities of obtaining funds to effect repayment. He can try to borrow the amount required from someone else or, alternatively, sell securities from his portfolio and use the proceeds in repayment. Failing either of these two possibilities, he can approach the Reserve Bank as lender of last resort and borrow the amount required against lodgment 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 AUTHORIZED DEALERS

Month of June—	Liabilities to Clients	Asset Holdings			Com- mer- cial Bills	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month		Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding *
		Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value)				At Call	For Fixed Periods	
		Treasury Notes	Other	Total				
	Average of Weekly Figures (\$m)			Per Cent. per Annum				
1959 ..	96.2	..	100.8	100.8	..	2.94-3.13	3.00-3.50	3.11
1960 ..	159.8		164.6	164.6	..	2.75-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25
1961 ..	194.3		200.8	200.8	..	2.50-4.88	3.50-4.83	4.17
1962 ..	232.9		242.3	242.3	..	2.00-4.00	3.00-3.88	3.45
1963 ..	267.1	53.6	233.3	286.8	..	2.00-4.25	3.13-4.25	3.75
1964 ..	320.8	38.2	303.0	341.2	..	1.50-4.50	3.38-4.50	3.71
1965 ..	312.7	8.4	335.0	343.4	7.6	1.50-6.00	2.00-5.53	4.16

[Source: Reserve Bank of Australia]

* From 1959 to 1963 inclusive as at last Wednesday of Month of June. For 1964 and 1965 average of weekly figures for month of June.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET : AUTHORIZED
DEALERS' LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT***
(\$m)

Clients	30th June, 1964	30th June, 1965
All Cheque-paying Banks	110.5	93.9
Savings Banks	34.5	32.1
Insurance Offices	7.4	6.7
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds ..	12.7	6.7
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Companies	2.8	4.7
Companies (<i>n.e.i.</i>)	69.8	56.5
Commonwealth and State Governments	42.2	33.6
Local Government and Semi-Governmental Authorities (<i>n.e.i.</i>)	45.5	52.3
All Other Lenders (Including Marketing Boards and Trustee Companies)	12.0	15.7
Total	337.3	302.2

[Source : Reserve Bank of Australia]

* Compiled from returns supplied by authorized dealers in the short-term money market.
Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

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 30th June, 1965, in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities financed. It also shows the balances outstanding at 30th June, 1965, 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 30th June, 1965				Balances Outstanding at 30th June, 1965||
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods	
New South Wales¶	218.2	25.5	166.2	410.0	574.4
Victoria ..	145.3	15.4	92.7	253.4	353.1
Queensland ..	94.3	11.9	55.8	162.0	230.8
South Australia° ..	57.6	4.4	30.4	92.4	135.2
Western Australia..	47.4	7.7	18.4	73.6	107.7
Tasmania ..	18.1	2.3	9.0	29.3	44.2
Australia.. ..	580.9	67.3	372.4	1020.7	1445.4

* 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), &c.

§ 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.

Instalment Credit for Retail Sales

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 30th June—	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods§	Total All Goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1961	7.3	1.0	80.0	88.3
1962	4.9	0.4	73.1	78.4
1963	5.7	0.7	75.7	82.2
1964	5.4	1.2	74.2	80.8
1965	5.3	0.9	77.4	83.5
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1961	101.6	11.5	20.1	133.2
1962	90.4	10.3	15.4	116.1
1963	113.1	11.8	15.5	140.4
1964	124.4	12.9	15.7	153.0
1965	140.0	14.5	15.3	169.8
ALL BUSINESSES				
1961	108.9	12.5	100.1	221.5
1962	95.3	10.7	88.5	194.5
1963	118.8	12.5	91.3	222.6
1964	129.9	14.1	89.9	233.8
1965	145.3	15.4	92.7	253.4

* 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), &c.

§ 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 the 30th June, 1961 to 1965, and the relationship between Retail and Non-Retail Finance Businesses in this respect :—

**VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
BALANCES OUTSTANDING***

(\$m)

At 30th June—	Retail Businesses	Non-Retail Finance Businesses	Total All Businesses
1961	119.2	205.7	324.9
1962	117.0	185.6	302.7
1963	115.0	203.5	318.5
1964	106.7	227.6	334.3
1965	100.6	252.4	353.1

* Includes amounts owing on both Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit combined.

At 30th June, 1961, of the total balances outstanding in Victoria for all instalment credit (\$324,872,000), Hire Purchase comprised 84.6 per cent. and Other Instalment Credit 15.4 per cent. The latter has grown since then and at 30th June, 1965, totalled \$141,534,000 or 40.1 per cent. of the total instalment credit outstanding balances of \$353,058,000. 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 30th June, 1961 to 1965.

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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	94,147	85,024	98,479	89,469	71,812
Plant and Machinery†	11,510	11,376	10,839	10,941	10,560
Household and Personal‡	456,245	422,149	417,627	392,691	368,659
Total Agreements	561,902	518,549	526,945	493,101	451,031
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED§					
	(\$m)				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	153.4	129.5	150.4	134.0	113.0
Plant and Machinery†	17.9	15.6	18.2	19.7	21.2
Household and Personal‡	72.8	63.5	62.3	57.9	55.9
Total Value	244.1	208.6	230.9	211.6	190.1
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS||					
	(\$m)				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.*	100.3	84.4	99.5	88.8	75.1
Plant and Machinery†	12.4	10.6	12.4	13.6	14.4
Household and Personal‡	61.8	53.5	52.3	48.8	46.9
Total Amount Financed	174.5	148.5	164.2	151.3	136.4
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR¶					
	(\$m)				
All Classes of Goods	274.9	245.8	248.8	240.5	211.5

* 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), &c.

‡ 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.

Part 10

TRADE, TRANSPORT, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Retail Trade

Census of Retail Establishments

General

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these Censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these Censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. For this reason, sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery and equipment, earth-moving equipment, &c., have been excluded from this and previous Censuses. For the same reason, and also because of difficulties in obtaining reliable and complete reporting, sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, feed, fertilizers and agricultural supplies, and tractors have been excluded from the 1961-62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, &c., 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, &c. ..	8,634	10,434	55,806	75,484	21.2	25.6
Other Types of Food .. .	3,952	5,606	26,850	38,418	10.2	13.0
Beer, Tobacco, &c.—						
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, &c.—						
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, &c. .. .	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, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware, &c. .. .	2,713	3,247	34,272	39,904	13.0	13.4
Radios, Radiograms, &c. .. .	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, &c. .. .	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, &c. .. .	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, &c.) .. .	\$	\$	1,202,432	1,517,160	458.0	512.6
Motor Vehicles, &c.¶—						
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, &c. ..	2,763	3,795	38,890	50,696	14.8	17.2
Petrol, Oils, &c. .. .	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 \$1000 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, &c.).

§ Not available.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

¶ 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 30th 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 30th June—‡	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
			\$'000		\$'000	
Food Stores, &c.—						
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, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c. ..	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, &c.—						
Department Stores	35	47	117,006	164,796	20,484	25,606
Clothiers and Drapers	4,162	4,123	179,234	196,686	44,454	51,376
Footwear Stores	711	818	24,610	31,638	8,544	9,874
Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	997	1,078	18,998	22,846	5,312	6,472
Electrical Goods, &c., Stores ..	1,057	1,108	55,876	72,988	9,950	14,190
Furniture, &c., 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, &c. ..	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 716 in that they include retail sales of motor vehicles, &c., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and exclude retail sales of goods, other than motor vehicles, made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.

¶ See note § above.

The third table shows a comparison of the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in Statistical Divisions in Victoria for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 :—

**VICTORIA—CENSUSES OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS :
RETAIL SALES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS***

Statistical Division	No. of Establishments		Value of Retail Sales	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$'000	
Metropolitan	21,932	23,781	1,027,448	1,339,066
Central	2,797	3,014	100,604	127,130
North-Central	1,010	1,031	28,630	32,582
Western	2,544	2,574	108,030	128,888
Wimmera	941	927	32,716	37,166
Mallee	835	900	35,146	44,370
Northern	2,159	2,241	79,750	102,820
North-Eastern	976	1,038	37,080	46,574
Gippsland	1,560	1,762	72,818	89,796
Total	34,754	37,268	1,522,222	1,948,392

NOTE.—For boundaries of Statistical Divisions, see map opposite page 120.

* 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, &c. Persons who were normally working in the business but were absent through sickness or on holidays were included in the figures. The following table shows the number of males, females, and the total number of persons working mainly on retail activities on the last pay day in June, 1962, classified according to the main type of business and category of employment :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
MALES						
Food Stores—						
Grocers	3,223	320	5,218	8,038	723	8,761
Butchers	2,103	85	5,636	7,449	375	7,824
Fruiterers	2,190	163	951	2,945	359	3,304
Bakers	881	63	2,381	3,180	145	3,325
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,082	523	882	3,466	1,021	4,487
All Other Food Stores ..	1,984	135	1,521	3,236	404	3,640
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	1,314	198	8,064	6,251	3,325	9,576
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
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, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	579	46	978	1,372	231	1,603
Electrical Goods, Radios 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, &c.)	23,644	2,008	47,949	64,014	9,587	73,601
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	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 721.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING MAINLY ON RETAIL
ACTIVITIES ON THE LAST PAY DAY IN JUNE, 1962—continued**

Main Type of Business	Category of Employment					
	Owners	Members of Family *	Paid Employees †	Total		
				Full Time	Part Time	Total
FEMALES						
Food Stores—						
Grocers	2,314	619	5,478	6,697	1,714	8,411
Butchers	420	171	1,083	1,125	549	1,674
Fruiters	1,072	477	2,457	2,347	1,659	4,006
Bakers	708	190	2,262	2,307	853	3,160
Confectioners and Milk Bars	3,063	813	3,586	5,097	2,365	7,462
All Other Food Stores ..	1,181	376	4,103	3,697	1,963	5,660
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	1,022	342	6,587	5,967	1,984	7,951
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores ..	227	297	8,393	7,357	1,036	8,393
Clothing and Drapers ..	2,227	59	12,660	11,158	4,026	15,184
Footwear Stores ..	209		1,460	1,356	372	1,728
Hardware, Electrical Goods, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	345	85	776	895	311	1,206
Electrical Goods, Radios 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, &c.)	14,826	4,220	58,895	58,324	19,617	77,941
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	811	363	2,819	3,315	678	3,993
Total	15,637	4,583	61,714	61,639	20,295	81,934
PERSONS						
Food Stores—						
Grocers	5,537	939	10,696	14,735	2,437	17,172
Butchers	2,523	256	6,719	8,574	924	9,498
Fruiters	3,262	640	3,408	5,292	2,018	7,310
Bakers	1,589	253	4,643	5,487	998	6,485
Confectioners and Milk Bars	6,145	1,336	4,468	8,563	3,386	11,949
All Other Food Stores ..	3,165	511	5,624	6,933	2,367	9,300
Hotels, &c.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, &c.	2,336	540	14,651	12,218	5,309	17,527
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, &c.—						
Department Stores ..	2	393	14,397	13,270	1,129	14,399
Clothing and Drapers ..	3,787	81	17,425	16,730	4,875	21,605
Footwear Stores ..	626		2,329	2,553	483	3,036

For footnotes see end of this table on page 721.

**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, &c.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores	924	131	1,754	2,267	542	2,809
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instrument Stores	856	119	4,344	4,884	435	5,319
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores ..	542	71	3,214	3,581	246	3,827
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Book- sellers	1,281	194	2,618	3,320	773	4,093
Chemists	1,342	123	4,738	4,730	1,473	6,203
Other	4,553	641	5,816	9,201	1,809	11,010
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.)	38,470	6,228	106,844	122,338	29,204	151,542
Total Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages and Service Stations, &c.	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 30th June, 1962, together with the value of stocks of goods on hand at 30th June, 1962 :—

**AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS* :
ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS, 1961–62**

State	Number of Retail Es- tablishments	Value of Retail Sales			Value of All Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1962
		Excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.	Motor Vehicles, &c.†	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	369,304	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, &c.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES* (\$m)

Commodity Group	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Groceries	233.9	232.6	240.3	261.5	286.2
Butchers' Meat	124.0	123.8	130.5	139.4	153.6
Other Food†	212.9	225.6	237.0	243.7	256.3
Total Food and Groceries ..	570.8	582.0	607.8	644.6	696.1
Beer, Wine and Spirits†† ..	151.8	151.7	158.2	166.0	177.0
Clothing and Drapery	261.9	258.7	268.4	290.7	310.3
Footwear	47.3	47.1	48.0	52.0	54.6
Domestic Hardware, China, &c.‡ ..	40.0	39.9	40.7	42.9	46.6
Electrical Goods§	94.1	94.5	97.1	104.1	109.9
Furniture and Floor Coverings ..	69.4	66.1	68.7	77.2	84.2
Chemists' Goods	68.5	73.7	80.2	84.8	90.9
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	48.7	51.7	51.7	60.3	63.0
Other Goods|| .. .. .	150.2	151.7	162.7	167.5	176.5
Total (Excluding Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.)	1,502.7	1,517.1	1,583.5	1,690.1	1,809.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c.¶	461.2	431.2	524.2	573.0	621.1
GRAND TOTAL	1,963.9	1,948.3	2,107.7	2,263.1	2,430.2

* Compiled on the basis comparable with the 1961-62 Retail Census.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, &c., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

†† Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, &c.

‡ Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware and supplies.

§ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators.

|| Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, &c.

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Oversea and Interstate Trade

Oversea 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 the 1st January, 1901.

The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on the 8th October, 1901, from which date the 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 imports from certain countries of the Commonwealth of Nations. 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 15th December, 1950. Australia has operated a "Brussels-type" tariff since 1st July, 1965.

Preferential rates apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland and to goods the produce or manufacture of Canada, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea, and certain goods the produce or manufacture of certain 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 item.

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, the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), 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 oversea 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. Since formation of Malaysia in September, 1963, agreement 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.
Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi	Dated 1955. Agreement negotiated with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Preference for Australian exports (mainly primary produce). Preferential tariff treatment on exports to Australia with exclusive special tariff on unmanufactured tobacco. Following the dissolution of the Federation in December, 1963, the agreement has been applied on a provisional basis to each of the three constituent territories—Southern Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi.
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 recognizing 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.

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 1st January, 1948. In 1966, 67 countries were full contracting parties to the agreement. They comprise most of the world's larger trading nations. A further thirteen countries participated with less than full contractual obligations.

Five 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 1901-54*.

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, either absolutely, or to a certain place, or unless specified conditions obtain, of the exportation from Australia of certain goods. The *Banking Act 1959* makes provision to ensure that the full proceeds of exports are received, in a manner prescribed, into the Australian banking system.

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 payroll tax are also granted to employers whose export sales have increased above their average annual level in a base period.

Australian Trade Missions

Over the last decade, trade missions have become an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Trade'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.

Since 1954, Australia has sent overseas fifteen major trade missions, five trade ships, ten trade survey missions, and two specialized selling missions. The countries visited include South Africa, East Africa, West Africa, the Rhodesias, Singapore, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, Sabah, New Guinea, the Solomons, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, Arabian Gulf, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and the West Indies. Some of these countries have been visited more than once.

There are various types of trade missions. The trade survey mission is designed to carry out a survey of a particular area, obtain commercial information, assess the market potential for Australian commodities, and recommend a programme of trade publicity and promotion in the area. This programme may include the organization of a full-scale trade mission to visit the area. A trade survey mission usually comprises five or six members.

The major trade mission usually comprises between 20 and 40 businessmen from all sectors of commerce, agriculture, finance, and industry, together with Department of Trade representatives. The function of major trade missions is first to sell, and secondly to publicize and promote Australia as an exporting nation. The success of these missions depends entirely on the selling and negotiating capacities of the businessmen who participate.

More recently the Department has introduced the specialized selling mission. The approach is to organize a specific industry or group of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The group visits the market, exhibits and publicizes its products, and negotiates sales.

Victoria's Pattern of Trade, 1964**Oversea 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 telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100 (\$200) Australian on London was stabilized at £125 10s. (\$251) in 1931 and since then it has remained unchanged. 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.

Oversea 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are set out below. Exports do not include the value of stores shipped at Victorian ports on board overseas ships.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS (\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year Ended 30th June—	Imports	Exports			Excess of Imports
		Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	
1961 ..	799,944	472,702	21,240	493,942	306,002
1962 ..	610,584	563,432	10,168	573,600	36,984
1963 ..	780,058	588,210	8,670	596,880	183,178
1964 ..	833,847	736,388	10,252	746,640	87,207
1965 ..	1,026,834	708,395	14,652	723,047	303,787

That portion of the value of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE, AND PORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year Ended 30th June—	Australian Trade			Proportion of Australian Trade Handled at Victorian Ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
		\$'000 f.o.b.			%	
1961 ..	2,175,154	1,937,686	4,112,840	36·8	25·5	31·5
1962 ..	1,769,492	2,154,568	3,924,060	34·5	26·6	30·2
1963 ..	2,162,670	2,151,812	4,314,482	36·1	27·8	32·0
1964 ..	2,372,658	2,782,460	5,155,118	35·1	26·8	30·7
1965 ..	2,904,703	2,651,449	5,556,152	35·4	27·3	31·5

Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports

The following table shows value of imports and exports for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 grouped in 21 statistical classes :—

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
($\$000$ f.o.b.)

Classification	Imports			Exports		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	7,216	9,112	9,116	131,736	141,330	173,000
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	19,992	22,520	26,225	110,366	169,287	149,515
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	1,014	1,367	1,503	1,356	1,446	1,217
IV. Tobacco and Preparations thereof	11,088	13,695	13,058	190	193	269
V. Live Animals	420	772	922	302	328	259
VI. Animal Substances	6,328	7,584	8,042	253,730	318,337	268,072
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	21,066	24,384	29,030	602	871	1,158
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	27,956	23,929	29,877	2,228	4,789	3,819
(b) Textiles	63,340	63,363	72,793	1,480	2,121	2,497
(c) Apparel	8,336	9,414	10,691	390	550	675
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	86,610	79,053	82,171	24,574	19,134	13,203
X. Pigments, Paints and Varnishes	6,566	5,567	6,356	984	947	870
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydrocarbons	5,004	5,607	7,149	952	1,336	3,438
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (Except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	160,154	166,289	226,916	20,004	26,886	37,190
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances ..	31,874	39,423	44,405	2,440	4,025	3,859
(c) Machines and Machinery (Except Dynamo Electrical)	117,766	137,214	181,231	11,724	14,037	13,900
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	19,216	20,193	24,942	1,370	1,960	2,597
(b) Leather and Leather Manufactures	1,596	2,198	2,638	2,460	2,458	2,567
XIV. Wood and Wicker	6,828	8,105	9,830	274	307	319
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, &c.	12,584	12,594	14,627	320	807	859
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	30,826	29,271	32,957	1,110	1,279	1,737
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery	15,626	16,559	17,086	1,360	2,054	1,771
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c.	9,650	10,285	12,419	832	1,276	1,357
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	11,810	14,559	16,506	1,978	2,323	3,004
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	42,468	46,464	57,198	8,032	9,379	11,707
XX. Miscellaneous	54,376	64,207	89,050	15,996	19,164	24,173
Total Merchandise	779,710	833,728	1,026,739	596,790	746,624	723,030
XXI. Gold and Silver; Bronze Specie	348	119	95	90	16	17
Grand Total	780,058	833,847	1,026,835	596,880	746,640	723,047

The percentages which the value of the more important classes bore to the total value of merchandise imported during 1964-65 were as follows :—Yarns and manufactured fibres, textiles, and apparel, 11 per cent. ; metal manufactures and machinery, 44 per cent. ; oils, fats, and waxes, 8 per cent. ; paper, paper manufactures, and stationery, 5 per cent. ; chemicals, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, etc., 6 per cent.

Victoria's export trade comprises largely agricultural, dairying, and pastoral products which in 1964-65 amounted to 82 per cent. of merchandise exports. Wool alone accounted for 31 per cent. of total exports, while wheat and flour exports represented a further 11 per cent.

Recorded Values of Principal Articles Imported

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles imported into Victorian ports for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	'000			\$'000 f.o.b.		
Fish lb.	19,934	22,804	23,281	5,180	6,562	6,858
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried .. lb.	10,943	11,831	12,657	2,500	3,483	3,735
Tea lb.	24,182	24,254	31,166	9,222	8,970	11,603
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. lb.	13,957	17,083	17,750	9,832	12,135	11,601
Cotton, Raw lb.	12,603	16,377	18,817	3,294	4,304	4,870
Wool lb.	5,720	5,652	6,261	2,954	3,408	3,664
Sisal Fibre cwt.	220	210	250	2,798	3,595	3,451
Sewing Threads lb.	1,346	1,241	1,569	2,156	2,313	2,693
Nylon Fibres lb.	2,223	2,295	4,705	3,684	3,908	6,883
Nylon Yarns lb.	4,066	361	414	4,986	596	741
Nylon Lace lb.				2,054	2,189	1,646
Corn and Flour Sacks .. doz.	974	1,158	1,134	2,826	4,993	5,188
Cotton Piecegoods—						
Grey Unbleached .. sq. yd.	18,614	19,526	26,063	3,042	3,019	3,589
Bleached, Printed, Dyed, or Coloured .. sq. yd.	91,698	66,999	70,754	23,610	17,817	18,657
Carpets and Carpeting .. sq. yd.	1,306	1,191	1,544	3,342	3,039	4,684
Petroleum, Crudes .. gall.	1,330,299	1,200,755	1,290,045	58,460	55,613	58,167
Petroleum—Enriched Crudes .. gall.	95,574	78,482	17,699	4,382	3,774	1,078
Motor Spirit gall.	57,449	33,460	52,914	6,032	3,703	5,466
Mineral Lubricating Oil .. gall.	20,401	15,595	9,417	5,698	4,351	2,512
Dyes, Including Organic Pigment Dyestuffs <i>n.e.i.</i> .. lb.	2,643	2,210	2,674	3,906	3,280	4,293
Iron and Steel—						
Bar and Rod cwt.	163	186	409	3,006	4,408	5,270
Plate and Sheet—Plain .. cwt.	654	739	1,057	5,528	6,574	8,867
—Tinned cwt.	299	55	302	2,618	507	2,884
Hand Tools				2,440	2,615	3,319
Taps and Valves for Gases and Liquids				2,368	2,991	3,511
Aircraft				1,286	1,507	19,748
Aircraft Parts				10,082	13,464	23,415
Motor Vehicles, Chassis, Bodies, and Parts				98,616	98,349	109,671
Radio and Television Equipment				5,210	7,469	9,667
Tractors—Crawler Type				2,854	6,197	8,715
—Wheeled Type				7,346	11,022	10,698
Tractor Parts				6,378	9,901	12,241
Knitting Machines				3,088	2,773	3,324
Bearings, Roller and Ball				6,648	7,054	8,822
Crude Rubber (Including Crepe and Latex) lb.	42,689	42,031	50,091	9,484	8,746	10,602
Synthetic Rubber (Including Latex) lb.	16,277	18,139	20,274	4,048	4,597	4,906
Timber, Undressed—						
Douglas Fir (Oregon) .. sup. ft.	21,539	30,446	29,138	1,920	2,828	2,748
Crockery				2,242	2,320	2,626
Plate Glass, Polished and Patent .. sq. ft.	7,199	6,288	8,281	2,818	2,503	3,063
Pulp for Paper-making .. ton	61	60	76	5,924	6,030	8,166
Newsprinting Paper, Not Glazed &c. ton	73	88	91	10,162	12,510	12,311
Transparent Cellulose				4,244	4,134	4,845
Books, Magazines, &c.				11,312	10,655	10,922
Rock Phosphate ton	558	665	853	3,252	4,509	6,320
Polyethylene (Polythene) Resin .. lb.	9,567	13,827	17,013	2,188	3,263	3,811
Polyamide (Nylon, &c.) Resins				7,154	7,825	11,061
Army, Navy, and Air Force Stores and Equipment				1,716	3,002	3,721
Outside Packages				13,566	14,101	16,518
All Other Articles				382,602	420,941	533,684
Total Imports				780,058	833,847	1,026,835

NOTE.—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of imports amounted to more than \$2m in any one of the three years.

Recorded Values of Principal Exports

The following table shows the recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEAS

Article and Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		'000			\$'000 f.o.b.	
Meats Preserved by Cold Process—						
Beef and Veal lb.	117,314	122,323	147,631	31,822	33,637	41,434
Lamb lb.	27,674	20,877	30,290	5,114	3,658	6,029
Mutton lb.	95,057	104,409	107,178	16,502	16,591	18,969
Rabbits and Hares—Skinned lb.	11,509	11,714	11,210	2,938	2,858	2,887
Meats, Tinned—						
Meat Loaf lb.	10,276	14,731	13,790	2,274	3,041	3,027
Beef or Veal lb.	10,199	11,833	14,855	2,564	2,301	3,556
Sausage Casings—Natural Bundle	1,659	1,796	1,670	3,322	3,735	3,786
Milk—						
Preserved, Sweetened .. lb.	52,551	67,659	75,248	6,576	8,887	9,947
Dried or in Powdered Form—						
Full Cream lb.	9,036	9,867	12,553	2,844	2,755	3,442
Skim lb.	40,427	30,991	49,943	2,996	2,285	5,249
Butter lb.	121,145	140,568	148,389	34,714	40,751	46,841
Cheese lb.	31,561	28,451	28,393	7,432	7,299	7,526
Wheat ton	845	1,572	1,223	44,572	82,200	64,179
Rice ton	10	19	17	1,148	2,644	2,090
Oats ton	173	190	213	7,180	7,819	8,974
White Flour—Plain .. cental	3,714	5,360	3,967	10,328	15,634	12,693
Malt lb.	111,930	151,712	154,775	5,424	7,258	7,471
Fruit, Fresh—Pears .. bush.	723	1,097	1,049	2,370	3,611	4,003
Dried—Sultanas .. lb.	104,695	99,657	113,899	13,064	13,413	16,137
Canned—Peaches .. lb.	36,594	67,609	56,575	4,328	7,805	6,536
—Pears .. lb.	72,036	119,416	85,395	8,944	14,512	10,530
Hides and Skins—						
Sheep and Lamb Skins with						
Wool on lb.	85,101	83,346	82,870	25,906	33,189	26,074
Other .. ..	..	..	..	5,600	5,383	6,581
Wool—						
Greasy lb.	363,938	383,921	375,140	194,234	246,854	206,073
Washed and Scoured .. lb.	23,540	21,064	22,319	14,328	16,274	15,083
Carbonized lb.	6,774	5,870	6,076	3,782	4,423	4,044
Tallow, Inedible cwt.	1,084	893	867	5,272	5,167	6,894
Petroleum Oils—						
Diesel Distillate (Incl. Gas Oil) gall.	59,406	20,351	5,958	6,422	2,380	649
Topped Crude Oil (Incl. Residual Oil) gall.	180,314	152,936	95,395	10,026	9,703	3,634
Iron and Steel Scrap .. cwt.	1,553	2,229	3,099	1,668	2,580	4,747
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	..	..	..	10,634	13,767	17,688
Agricultural Machinery and Parts	..	..	..	2,428	2,072	2,531
Casein cwt.	240	315	314	3,938	5,055	5,888
All Other Articles .. ..	..	..	..	96,186	117,099	137,855
Total Exports ..	..	..	..	596,880	746,640	723,047

NOTE—In the above table, separate details are shown of articles for which the value of exports amounted to more than \$2m in any one of the three years.

Trade with Countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1962-63 to 1964-65 is shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)**

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	243,576	247,618	282,287	117,290	139,783	148,465
Canada	31,704	33,562	42,288	12,946	13,186	14,921
Ceylon	6,300	6,481	7,009	3,832	5,451	7,638
Hong Kong	5,498	7,275	9,179	9,076	11,081	12,782
India	10,920	10,838	13,236	16,252	13,915	22,753
Malaysia	12,288	9,900	12,825	23,940	22,048	29,242
New Zealand	11,198	16,495	15,949	39,508	46,850	44,020
Pakistan	4,264	4,367	4,674	5,130	2,453	5,165
Papua and New Guinea ..	2,502	3,063	3,940	5,453	6,919	7,229
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	13,858	20,446	21,852	17,887	20,930	25,040
Total Commonwealth Countries ..	342,108	360,045	413,240	251,314	282,616	317,254
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	22,500	12,144	14,415	1,212	1,573	1,214
Saudi Arabia	27,460	16,519	17,263	1,822	2,112	2,165
Qatar	4,012	10,165	10,379	172	185	150
Other Arabian States ..	346	3	1,935	536	524	756
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,000	5,700	7,087	10,542	12,516	11,454
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	3,692	5,638	7,634	25,132	51,160	27,382
Czechoslovakia	1,958	1,981	2,275	2,042	3,867	3,536
France	15,170	18,060	30,089	39,762	52,412	42,788
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	56,052	61,558	75,214	16,974	25,486	23,096
Indonesia	8,008	8,226	10,393	1,488	2,227	2,020
Iran	8,702	8,713	3,732	1,538	1,555	2,685
Italy	14,662	12,984	17,727	24,354	30,758	24,308
Japan	45,368	53,320	81,570	83,550	106,835	96,911
Mexico	1,500	1,442	1,173	3,362	3,978	6,474
Netherlands	9,498	8,562	9,976	3,990	4,207	5,287
Poland	402	614	950	3,882	4,090	4,680
South Africa, Republic of ..	5,248	6,579	5,806	7,828	7,960	10,447
Sweden	10,942	16,225	20,236	1,948	1,685	2,565
Switzerland	10,008	10,478	11,167	372	316	568
U.S.S.R.	464	570	672	8,258	34,524	18,934
United States of America ..	160,554	175,549	241,290	59,642	59,563	57,421
Yugoslavia	42	119	139	7,170	7,419	5,182
Other Foreign Countries ..	26,014	38,533	42,377	39,900	49,055	55,754
Total Foreign Countries ..	437,602	473,683	613,500	345,476	464,008	405,776
All Countries (Transfers of Bullion and Specie)	348	119	95	90	16	17
Grand Total	780,058	833,847	1,026,835	596,880	746,640	723,047

The relative importance of various countries as participants in the trade of Victoria is indicated in the following table. Figures given are exclusive of transfers of bullion and specie.

**VICTORIA—OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(Per Cent.)**

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
United Kingdom	31.24	29.70	27.50	19.65	18.72	20.54
Canada	4.06	4.03	4.12	2.17	1.77	2.06
Ceylon	0.81	0.78	0.68	0.64	0.73	1.06
Hong Kong	0.71	0.87	0.89	1.52	1.48	1.77
India	1.40	1.30	1.29	2.72	1.86	3.15
Malaysia	1.57	1.19	1.25	4.01	2.95	4.04
New Zealand	1.44	1.98	1.55	6.62	6.28	6.09
Pakistan	0.55	0.52	0.46	0.86	0.33	0.71
Papua and New Guinea ..	0.32	0.36	0.38	0.92	0.93	1.00
Other Commonwealth Countries ..	1.78	2.45	2.13	3.00	2.80	3.46
Total Commonwealth Countries ..	43.88	43.18	40.25	42.11	37.85	43.88
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Arabian States—						
Kuwait	2.89	1.46	1.40	0.20	0.21	0.17
Saudi Arabia	3.52	1.98	1.68	0.31	0.28	0.30
Qatar	0.51	1.22	1.01	0.03	0.02	0.02
Other Arabian States ..	0.04	..	0.19	0.09	0.07	0.11
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	0.64	0.68	0.69	1.77	1.68	1.58
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	0.47	0.67	0.74	4.21	6.85	3.79
Czechoslovakia	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.34	0.52	0.49
France	1.95	2.17	2.93	6.66	7.02	5.92
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	7.19	7.38	7.33	2.85	3.41	3.19
Indonesia	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.25	0.30	0.28
Iran	1.12	1.05	0.36	0.26	0.21	0.37
Italy	1.88	1.56	1.73	4.08	4.12	3.36
Japan	5.82	6.40	7.95	14.00	14.31	13.40
Mexico	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.56	0.53	0.89
Netherlands	1.22	1.03	0.97	0.67	0.56	0.73
Poland	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.65	0.55	0.65
South Africa, Republic of ..	0.67	0.79	0.57	1.31	1.07	1.44
Sweden	1.40	1.95	1.97	0.33	0.23	0.36
Switzerland	1.28	1.26	1.09	0.06	0.04	0.08
U.S.S.R.	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.38	4.63	2.62
United States of America ..	20.59	21.05	23.50	9.99	7.98	7.94
Yugoslavia	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.20	0.99	0.72
Other Foreign Countries ..	3.34	4.62	4.13	6.69	6.57	7.71
Total Foreign Countries ..	56.12	56.82	59.75	57.89	62.15	56.12
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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 relation to quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal, oils, steel, sugar, and timber. In addition, however, there is a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

The following tables show tonnages of the principal commodities of interstate origin or destination handled in the Ports of Melbourne and Geelong respectively during the five years 1961 to 1965. Some cargoes, as indicated, are recorded in tons weight, while others are recorded in units of 40 cubic feet, which measurement is taken as the equivalent of 1 ton.

VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE EXPORTS (’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Ale, Beer and Stout 40 c.ft.	14	11	9	11	8
Fruit, Fresh and Preserved .. 40 c.ft.	19	27	33	32	36
Groceries 40 c.ft.	22	14	17	16	17
Malt ton	4	6	8	16	22
Machinery ton	15	16	19	22	12
Motor Vehicles 40 c.ft.	72	93	113	133	131
Motor Parts and Accessories .. 40 c.ft.	19	20	24	18	11
Oils—					
Aviation Spirit (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	51	28	14	12	14
" Turbine Fuel (Bulk) .. 40 c.ft.	15	..	6	..	3
Fuel Oil (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	178	248	98	92	9
Motor Spirit (Bulk) 40 c.ft.	117	70	114	36	83
Paper and Stationery 40 c.ft.	16	23	19	17	18
Plaster ton	7	8	8	7	8
Scrap Metal ton	12	..	1	4	2
Steel ton	6	5	6	9	7
Tourists' Cars 40 c.ft.	83	88	89	75	89
All Other ton or 40 c.ft.	429	472	564	538	532
Total	1,079	1,129	1,142	1,038	1,002

**VICTORIA—PORT OF MELBOURNE : PRINCIPAL
INTERSTATE IMPORTS**
(’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity					1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Barley	ton	39	48	16	15	15			
Coal	ton	589	495	423	453	363			
Gypsum	ton	73	102	121	127	119			
Iron	ton	13	36	43	42	58			
Molasses	ton	20	33	35	31	48			
Oils—									
Fuel Oil	40 c.ft.	138	70	253	229	176			
Kerosine	40 c.ft.	25	48	11	37	19			
Motor Spirit (Bulk)	40 c.ft.	149	97	281	273	305			
Paper and Stationery	40 c.ft.	78	137	131	131	144			
Pyrites	ton	60	43	37	62	48			
Steel	ton	295	306	237	216	245			
Sugar	ton	174	203	168	217	207			
Timber	40 c.ft.	129	136	143	126	179			
Tourists' Cars	40 c.ft.	72	80	79	80	69			
All Other	ton or 40 c.ft.	427	404	527	736	802			
Total		2,281	2,238	2,505	2,775	2,797			

**VICTORIA—PORT OF GEELONG : PRINCIPAL INTERSTATE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS**
(’000)

Commodity and Unit of Quantity					1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
EXPORTS									
Bitumen	ton	*	..	3	27	44			
Explosives .. .. .	..	..	4	5	4	4			
Refined Oils	40 c.ft.	773	890	803	839	760			
Wheat	ton	2	5	2	4	3			
Wire .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	9			
Other Cargo	ton or 40 c.ft.	13	4	*	..	1			
Total Exports		788	903	814	874	821			
IMPORTS									
Cement Clinkers	ton	4	47	70	74	57			
Coal	ton	257	205	215	224	222			
Oils (Various)	40 c.ft.	347	216	99	124	102			
Pig Iron and Steel	ton	14	17	64	130	147			
Sulphate of Ammonia	ton	5	5	6	7	9			
Other Cargo	ton or 40 c.ft.	*	2	3	39	77			
Total Imports		627	492	457	598	614			

*Under 500 tons.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and Tasmania. The principal items of the trade between Victoria and Western Australia during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 and given in the next table.

In recent years, the value of exports by Victoria to Western Australia has been above \$100m per annum and has represented about 40 per cent. of the total value of goods imported by that State from all States of the Commonwealth. Apparel, foodstuffs, machinery, and motor vehicles account for more than half of this total.

Exports from Victoria are valued at "landed cost" (i.e., on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r. in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail) at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold.

INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (\$'000)		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Apparel .. ..	..	..	..	13,910	17,114	15,915
Builders' Hardware .. ..	..	..	..	1,994	1,862	3,483
Explosives .. ..	..	..	..	2,418	1,754	1,287
Foodstuffs—						
Cheese lb.	2,597	3,870	3,677	878	1,298	1,268
Confectionery lb.	3,629	3,423	3,017	1,506	1,441	1,182
Milk Products lb.	7,978	7,240	6,020	1,858	1,686	1,289
Other .. ..	..	..	..	7,856	9,714	8,862
Footwear .. ..	..	..	..	3,976	3,871	3,434
Machinery—						
Agricultural .. ..	..	..	..	4,360	5,808	4,904
Tractors and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	2,912	3,439	4,758
Other .. ..	..	..	..	7,086	7,183	10,029
Paper and Paper Board, &c. ..	..	..	..	2,516	2,474	2,427
Petroleum Oils and Spirits gall.	9,88½	11,985	14,931	1,158	1,243	1,816
Piecegoods .. ..	..	..	..	2,254	2,948	3,393
Plastic Material and Manufactures .. ..	..	..	..	1,792	2,639	3,548
Radio and T.V. Equipment .. ..	..	..	..	1,612	1,512	2,178
Soaps .. ..	..	..	..	1,574	1,345	1,180
Tobacco and Cigarettes lb.	2,632	2,833	1,974	6,266	6,891	6,444
Tyres and Tubes .. ..	..	..	..	5,066	4,759	3,884
Vehicles and Parts .. ..	..	..	..	33,364	26,717	22,153
Other Commodities .. ..	..	..	..	31,172	33,604	33,743
Total .. ..	..	..	..	135,528	139,305	137,176

**INTERSTATE TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA—
continued**

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (\$'000)		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Asbestos Fibre .. cwt.	62	32	25	618	393	239
Foodstuffs—						
Confectionery .. lb.	730	616	608	230	185	177
Meat .. lb.	1,502	897	437	484	346	183
Vegetables, Fresh .. lb.	4,218	4,338	4,741	262	184	232
Other				548	325	572
Hides and Skins .. lb.	1,616	1,382	1,133	246	156	169
Iron and Steel .. cwt.	1,508	1,526	1,842	6,642	6,826	8,440
Machines and Machinery (Except Tractors)				904	1,232	1,681
Petroleum Oils and Spirits .. gall.	56,702	111,678	99,478	5,670	10,387	9,983
Silver Bullion .. fine oz.	223	243	195	232	284	229
Textiles (Except Apparel)				534	231	271
Timber .. sup. ft.	3,454	2,620	2,404	432	336	319
Tractors and Parts				1,378	1,510	1,586
Wool .. lb.	2,759	8,373	9,275	1,562	5,465	5,775
Other Commodities				2,742	3,611	8,714
Total .. ..	..	..	..	22,484	31,471	38,572

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65. Exports and imports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (\$'000)		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA						
Alcoholic Beverages—						
Wines and Spirits .. gall.	133	115	162	856	695	856
Other Alcoholic Beverages .. gall.	337	307	264	560	473	426
Chemicals (Inc. Fertilizer)				2,204	3,183	3,354
Foodstuffs—						
Biscuits				630	713	563
Confectionery .. lb.	1,103	1,208	1,144	636	674	665
Fruit, Fresh .. bush.	158	235	276	590	871	1,081
Milk, Processed .. lb.	5,816	6,572	6,197	1,452	1,399	1,298
Sugar .. ton	9	4	6	1,620	717	1,024
Tea .. lb.	1,895	1,994	1,925	1,122	1,166	1,117
Other				4,602	5,274	5,133
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—						
Machinery				6,030	6,030	5,378
Other				11,954	13,547	15,564

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA BETWEEN VICTORIA AND TASMANIA—
continued

Commodity and Unit of Quantity	Quantity ('000)			Value (\$'000)		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA—<i>continued</i>						
Motor Vehicles .. No.	19	21	20	33,488	36,473	34,643
Petroleum and Oils—						
Motor Spirit .. gall.	26,150	22,809	36,105	3,106	2,554	4,104
Other .. ..	..	..	..	4,370	4,119	4,753
Paper and Stationery ..	..	..	..	4,052	4,051	4,048
Rubber Manufactures ..	..	..	..	2,084	2,443	2,286
Soap .. ..	..	..	..	840	1,092	1,221
Tobacco and Cigarettes ..	..	..	..	9,828	9,774	9,440
Wool lb.	3,505	4,553	4,380	2,264	3,001	2,964
Other Commodities ..	..	..	..	11,966	13,532	15,158
Total .. ..	..	..	..	104,254	111,781	115,076

IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA

Foodstuffs—						
Butter cwt.	19	18	10	622	586	372
Fish .. ..	..	..	..	402	307	154
Fruit—						
Fresh bush.	44	142	53	88	222	94
Dried, Preserved, &c. lb.	3,149	2,010	1,426	364	235	181
Hops lb.	1,010	668	374	676	425	241
Potatoes ton	2	14	8	78	793	1,139
Other * .. ..	..	..	..	8,700	10,834	13,200
Hides cwt.	11	14	17	188	203	269
Metals and Ores—						
Zinc Ingots ton	14	15	22	3,130	3,182	5,274
Other .. ..	..	..	..	3,920	5,573	5,911
Metal Manufactures ..	..	..	..	552	704	2,164
Motor Vehicles .. No.	10	11	11	16,240	17,015	16,966
Timber—						
Dressed sup. ft.	10,030	11,835	12,665	2,222	2,579	2,932
Undressed sup. ft.	36,536	44,119	51,279	5,186	6,040	7,214
Wool lb.	2,114	1,966	2,344	900	873	1,322
Other Commodities† ..	..	..	..	23,248	27,666	28,887
Total .. ..	..	..	..	66,516	77,237	86,320

* Includes confectionery—not available for publication.

† Includes calcium carbide, aluminium, hardboard, paper and stationery, and plywood—not available for publication.

Customs and Excise Revenue

The next table contains a classification of gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth in Victoria in each of the three years 1962-63 to 1964-65. 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.

VICTORIA—GROSS CUSTOMS DUTIES COLLECTED
(\$'000)

Classification	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, &c.	376	483	483
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ; Non-alcoholic Beverages, &c.	1,856	2,228	1,788
III. Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors	1,596	1,736	2,014
IV. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ..	11,920	12,383	13,222
V. Live Animals .. ..	..	..	..
VI. Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	2	2	5
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. ..	200	192	275
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres ..	1,304	1,387	1,725
(b) Textiles	8,642	9,807	11,538
(c) Apparel	2,422	2,720	3,268
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Aviation Spirit	60	45	70
Motor Spirit and Solvents	4,944	3,234	5,524
Aviation Turbine Fuel	110	41	125
Diesel Fuel	30	32	132
Other Oils, Fats and Waxes	1,412	1,330	897
X. Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	340	318	388
XI. Rocks, Minerals and Hydro-carbons, &c. ..	52	65	83
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures—			
Motor Vehicles	11,738	13,093	13,736
Other	4,954	5,800	9,000
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery, Electrical Appliances, &c.	3,890	4,937	5,380
(c) Machines and Machinery	9,192	10,020	12,084
XIII. (a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures ..	798	986	1,641
(b) Leather, Leather Manufactures, &c. ..	274	391	442
XIV. Wood and Wicker	838	947	1,502
XV. Earthenware, Cement, China, &c.	1,846	1,915	2,135
XVI. (a) Pulp, Paper and Board	1,342	1,197	1,386
(b) Paper Manufactures and Stationery ..	784	895	1,030
XVII. Sporting Material, Toys, Jewellery, &c. ..	2,592	2,638	3,044
XVIII. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, &c.	882	1,056	1,271
XIX. Chemicals, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, &c.	1,404	1,950	2,303
XX. Miscellaneous	4,544	4,876	5,849
Primage and Sundry Duties	1,778	2,017	2,442
Total Gross Customs Duties ..	82,122	88,722	104,780

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 1962-63 to 1964-65. 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		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	'000			\$'000		
Beer*	68,800	73,112	601	67,652	71,894	*
Spirits (Potable)	517	562	601	3,508	4,411	4,074
Tobacco	2,950	2,682	2,075	5,434	4,939	4,152
Cigars and Cigarettes	16,368	17,970	18,958	51,980	57,063	68,270
Petrol	398,594	452,862	467,501	38,946	44,257	45,644
All Other Articles .. .. .	..	..	..	4,680	5,238	79,843
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	172,200	187,802	201,983

* Not Available. Excise duty collected on Beer now included under "All Other Articles."

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1964-65 (\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne*	Geelong	Portland	Total
Oversea Trade—				
Imports	966,350	60,193	291	1,026,834
Exports	620,586	81,635	20,827	723,048
Total	1,586,936	141,828	21,118	1,749,882
Gross Revenue—				
Customs	103,909	866	5	104,780
Excise	194,834	3,612	3,537	201,983
Total	298,743	4,478	3,542	306,763

* Includes Port of Melbourne, Essendon Airport, and Parcels Post.

**AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEA TRADE, GROSS
CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY
STATES, 1964-65
(\$'000)**

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports	Gross Duty Collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales ..	1,277,405	803,734	- 473,671	131,530	245,242
Victoria ..	1,026,835	723,047	- 303,788	104,780	201,983
Queensland ..	199,516	488,222	288,706	24,298	74,540
South Australia ..	204,856	302,242	97,386	18,496	50,626
Western Australia ..	153,540	243,078	89,538	10,692	43,349
Tasmania ..	36,138	87,315	51,177	2,431	16,531
Northern Territory ..	4,124	3,809	- 315	674	1,808
Australian Capital Territory ..	2,290	1	- 2,289	75	11
Australia ..	2,904,703	2,651,449	- 253,254	292,978	634,089

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 specialized ships. In the years following the Second World War, Australian ship-owners revised their trading practices in the face of vigorous competition from the land based transport operators. As a result the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade in which more goods (such as sugar and a variety of oils and oil products) began to be carried in bulk. Later, single bags, boxes, packages began to be packed into unit loads and containers which facilitated handling on ship and shore by means of new and improved mechanical cargo handling equipment. These new methods led to the specialized 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 containerized 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 specialized 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, 1964-65

Name of Vessel	Passengers	Accompanied Vehicles	Trade Vehicles*	Commercial Units, &c. †	Mail Vans
"Princess of Tasmania" ..	89,694	20,476	3,358	8,005	318
"Bass Trader" ..	1,441	608	4,387	26,467	299
"South Esk" ..	..	..	226	11,034	..
Other A.C.S.C. Vessels	..	..	470	4,933	..
Total ..	91,135	21,084	8,441	50,439	617

* Motor vehicles available for sale.

† Includes container units, trailers, timber packs, &c., as well as powered commercial vehicles.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars			Year Ended 30th June—				
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Entrances ..	No.		3,404	3,545	3,581	3,717	3,690
	'000 net tons		14,343	14,909	15,183	16,137	16,534
Clearances ..	No.		3,412	3,537	3,581	3,681	3,679
	'000 net tons		14,417	14,872	15,187	15,940	16,448

Shipping with Various Countries

The principal countries having shipping communication with Victoria are set out in the following table. The table does not include the intra-state activities of oversea or interstate vessels.

Voyages and tonnages of vessels arriving from or departing to particular countries are recorded against the country of origin or destination, notwithstanding that the same vessel on the same voyage may carry cargo or passengers to or from Victoria from or to several countries. Thus, vessels calling at New Zealand on voyages to and from the United States of America or Canada are not shown in shipping communication with New Zealand, and likewise, vessels calling at ports *en route* to and from the United Kingdom are credited to the United Kingdom only.

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

('000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
VESSELS ENTERED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	5,080	5,548	5,291	5,735	5,869
United Kingdom	1,590	1,513	1,535	1,474	1,506
Nauru	324	348	338	385	291
Canada	441	378	416	359	463
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon ..	193	257	170	155	182
Malaysia	*	*	*	*	356
New Zealand	306	452	502	411	269
Other Commonwealth Countries	760	999	834	970	687
Total Commonwealth Countries	8,694	9,495	9,086	9,489	9,623
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,326	1,313	1,982	1,600	2,144
China, Republic of (Mainland) ..	38	77	36	104	51
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	420	335	367	391	359
Indonesia	297	308	222	269	266
Iran	395	364	339	445	109
Italy	231	225	221	228	262
Japan	766	838	809	1,152	968
Netherlands	201	189	136	97	90
United States of America ..	777	548	652	789	897
Other Foreign Countries ..	704	682	640	957	1,001
Total Foreign Countries ..	5,155	4,879	5,404	6,032	6,145
Grand Total	13,849	14,374	14,490	15,521	15,768

* Included under "Other Commonwealth Countries."

VICTORIA—SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued
(’000 Net Tons)

Country	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
VESSELS CLEARED					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—					
Australian States	6,098	5,912	5,803	6,260	6,520
United Kingdom	1,469	1,630	1,412	1,480	1,486
Nauru	198	195	221	305	162
Canada	290	308	322	261	297
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon..	192	314	219	276	333
Malaysia	*	*	*	*	397
New Zealand	436	454	379	441	317
Hong Kong	131	268	235	271	321
Other Commonwealth Countries	443	654	845	697	462
Total Commonwealth Countries	9,257	9,735	9,436	9,991	10,295
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Arabian States	1,365	1,324	1,470	1,310	1,988
China, Republic of (Mainland)..	275	259	217	393	210
Germany, Federal Republic of..	276	248	279	337	280
Indonesia	124	170	162	205	211
Iran	292	240	377	455	285
Italy	388	281	265	273	300
Japan	692	593	753	894	804
Netherlands	119	140	180	206	59
Poland	65	57	85	63	154
United States of America ..	377	437	532	379	304
Other Foreign Countries ..	651	791	709	829	823
Total Foreign Countries ..	4,624	4,540	5,029	5,344	5,417
Grand Total	13,881	14,275	14,465	15,335	15,712

* Included under "Other Commonwealth Countries."

Nationality of Shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1963–64 and 1964–65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(’000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—				
Australia	2,116	2,786	2,087	2,813
United Kingdom	6,338	6,060	6,260	5,967
New Zealand	198	167	198	162
Hong Kong	177	215	170	225
Other Commonwealth Countries	172	153	167	142
Total Commonwealth Countries	9,001	9,381	8,882	9,309

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING—continued
(’000 Net Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	Vessels Entered		Vessels Cleared	
	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—				
Denmark	328	255	334	263
France	137	221	138	206
Netherlands	941	925	942	883
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	416	709	407	735
Italy	789	828	786	819
Japan	530	540	520	535
Liberia	688	918	671	908
Norway	1,386	1,260	1,367	1,297
Sweden	665	587	646	593
United States of America ..	202	167	207	171
Panama	274	155	281	158
Other Foreign Countries ..	780	589	759	570
Total Foreign Countries ..	7,136	7,154	7,058	7,139
Grand Total	16,137	16,534	15,940	16,448

Shipping Entered at Victorian Ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1963–64 and 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of Vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland	
	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65	1963–64	1964–65
Number						
Oversea—						
Direct	285	264	288	247	9	9
Other	1,616	1,602	218	206	91	81
Interstate	1,043	1,072	163	196	4	13
Total	2,944	2,938	669	649	104	103
’000 Net Tons						
Oversea—						
Direct	1,357	1,341	2,208	1,957	38	42
Other	8,760	9,039	1,203	1,074	486	340
Interstate	1,749	2,084	318	582	18	76
Total	11,866	12,464	3,729	3,612	542	458

Cargoes Discharged and Shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of oversea and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1963-64 and 1964-65, as well as the tonnage of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 according to 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	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
DISCHARGED						
Interstate—						
Weight	2,107	1,818	404	594	104	86
Measure	509	681	15	*	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	2,996	3,657	3,697	3,581	3	*
Measure	1,375	1,521	*	1	..	..
SHIPPED						
Interstate—						
Weight	583	375	887	931	8	19
Measure	605	699	3	1	..	..
Oversea—						
Weight	1,112	1,061	2,278	1,506	157	176
Measure	645	662	1	2	..	..

NOTE—1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

* Less than 500 tons.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—						
Australia	3	26	8	44	57	9
United Kingdom ..	2,794	1,203	2,896	1,291	3,252	1,091
New Zealand	67	129	92	132	94	124
Other Commonwealth	192	234	117	159	110	185
Total Commonwealth Countries	3,056	1,592	3,113	1,626	3,513	1,410

VICTORIA—OVERSEA CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING
TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS—*continued*

('000 Tons)

Vessels Registered at Ports in—	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped	Dis- charged	Shipped
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—						
Denmark	127	98	281	87	237	55
France	171	8	180	10	396	9
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	164	171	236	177	607	150
Greece	91	215	96	648	70	280
Italy	836	83	453	8	432	53
Japan	306	78	156	121	209	120
Liberia	1,221	125	1,006	118	1,112	82
Netherlands ..	153	181	479	393	498	342
Norway	1,357	588	1,217	609	1,176	489
Panama	458	108	265	41	97	77
Sweden	333	132	484	154	326	157
United States of America	64	28	63	25	50	34
Other Foreign ..	118	37	42	176	38	149
Total Foreign Countries	5,399	1,852	4,958	2,567	5,247	1,996
Grand Total ..	8,455	3,444	8,071	4,193	8,760	3,406

NOTE.—In this table 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, and Geelong; between Geelong and Melbourne; in the Yarra River or Victoria Dock; or elsewhere as required. Pilots for inward ships are organized by the Pilot-in-Charge of the steamer; those for departing ships and ships berthing by the Williamstown office staff.

Tide is the pilot's greatest hazard at the Heads. Flowing over an uneven, rocky bottom at a rate of up to 10 knots, it creates a steep and turbulent sea at the narrowest part of the entrance. These strong tides have scoured out a deep gutter round Point Nepean, and the main stream of the tide following this gutter has the effect of setting ships sideways, towards the dangerous reefs bordering Point Nepean.

Inside the Heads is the 12-mile long South Channel for deep-loaded ships and the shorter and narrower 8-mile long West Channel for ships under 17 feet 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 Sickness 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 1956 to 1965 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS

Year			No. of Ships	Year			No. of Ships
1956	..	..	3,042	1961..	..	..	4,228
1957	..	..	3,054	1962..	..	..	4,177
1958	..	..	3,311	1963..	..	..	4,333
1959	..	..	3,593	1964..	..	..	4,505
1960	..	..	3,768	1965..	..	..	4,738

Further Reference, 1963

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are an independent, autonomous, corporate body operating under the provisions of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act of 1876, and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 10½ square mile port area are vested in the six Commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act, must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and port labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the Port Authority and the Conservancy Authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust maintains, improves, and develops the Port, and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self supporting, and does not receive any financial grants from the State Government. The Trust is financed by the users of the Port, and it derives its income from a number of charges, principally wharfage rates, levied on each ton of cargo landed, 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, modernization, and development, with any surplus put back into port development. In 1965 the Trust had more than \$65m invested in port assets. Capital

works are financed out of revenue and out of private and public loans which are raised and financed by the Trust itself, and which are guaranteed by the Trust's income from wharfage and tonnage. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Revenue of the State Government approximately one-fifth of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

Facilities

The port has 107 berths of which about 80 are in regular use for cargo handling, while the remainder are temporarily out of commission, under reconstruction, used by tugs, other small craft, and the port's floating plant, and available for lay up and survey.

Specialized Facilities

For Roll-on Roll-off Cargo. Two berths adjacent to the River Entrance and one berth in the Yarra River at the foot of the city for the Tasmanian trade, and one berth in the Maribyrnong River for the King Island trade.

For Containers. Berth 23 Victoria Dock for the Melbourne-Fremantle trade, and Berth 19 South Wharf for the Melbourne-Launceston trade.

For Steel. Berth 21 South Wharf, designed and equipped to handle steel ingots and a wide variety of steel products.

For Bulk Cargoes. Eight berths for raw sugar, sulphur, pyrites, phosphate, petrochemicals, petroleum products in the Yarraville and Newport areas. There are two berths for crude petroleum and petroleum products in the Williamstown area where the Gellibrand Pier has been converted to handle tankers up to 900 ft. in length.

For Passengers. Station Pier, a four-berth terminal and the principal overseas passenger handling area of the port, and the Tasmanian passenger ferry terminal at the River Entrance.

General Cargo

The port has transit shed accommodation at 60 berths with the sheds covering an area of 42 acres.

Victoria Dock. This is the hub of the port's overseas trade, particularly exports. The dock system comprises twenty berths within an enclosed 96-acre basin and three berths in the river outside its entrance. Its guaranteed depth is 31 ft.

Appleton Dock. Three berths have the port's largest transit sheds, each 600 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, with office accommodation for personnel from the Port Authority, customs, shipping and stevedoring companies, and waterside workers' amenities and dining rooms. Its depth is up to 31 ft.

River Berths. The berths on the north side of the river extending from the foot of the city to Victoria Dock handle mainly interstate cargo, while the south side berths handle mainly overseas cargo.

Port Melbourne. The four overseas passenger berths at Station Pier are dual-purpose berths handling both passengers at an upper level and overseas cargo at the wharf level, while an adjacent four-berth pier, originally designed as a subsidiary passenger terminal, now handles only overseas general cargo.

Further References, 1961-1966

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1961 to 1965 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	4,608	4,884	5,442	7,145	7,058
Rent of Sheds	190	208	326	637	606
Special Berth Charges	296	362	428	456	431
Rent of Lands	560	610	662	666	725
Crane Fees	1,296	1,296	1,436	1,613	1,800
Other	632	598	676	796	814
Total Revenue	7,582	7,958	8,970	11,312	11,434
EXPENDITURE					
Administration and General Expenses	442	474	500	710	784
Port Operating Expenses	1,610	1,768	1,916	2,160	2,413
Maintenance—					
Dredging	1,308	822	846	1,326	508
Harbour	70	60	90	75	123
Wharves	594	656	494	502	648
Approaches	64	72	78	90	117
Railways	56	46	32	44	51
Cargo Handling Equipment ..	250	244	288	304	325
Other Properties	90	44	48	38	62
Interest	1,300	1,384	1,440	1,482	1,465
Depreciation and Renewals ..	326	882	1,386	1,647	1,486
Insurance	82	86	160	165	96
Sinking Fund	522	404	458	1,150	928
General Reserve .. .. .	..	..	..	..	800
Payments to Consolidated Revenue	930	984	1,100	1,437	1,420
Other	8	6	20	*	1
Total Expenditure	7,652	7,932	8,856	11,132	11,226
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	—70	+26	+114	+181	+208
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and Property	328	100	82	253	224
Reclamation	64	24	56	23	32
Deepening Waterways	132	536	592	154	786
Wharves and Sheds Construction ..	1,244	878	970	1,423	1,709
Cargo Handling Equipment ..	150	72	116	294	359
Approaches Construction ..	52	214	142	361	464
Floating Plant	548	618	152	59	11
Other Works, &c.	180	176	306	253	768
Total Capital Outlay	2,698	2,618	2,416	2,821	4,352
Loan Indebtedness at 31st December	28,482	29,750	29,836	29,773	30,473

* 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 300 ft.—progressively being widened to 400 ft.

There are nineteen effective berths in the port and two berths at the Commonwealth Explosives Pier, Point Wilson—owned and operated by the Commonwealth. Maximum water depths are 36 ft. at eight berths, 32 ft. at ten berths (all within the inner harbour); and three outer harbour berths of 30 ft. Special berths are provided for the handling of coal, grain, phosphatic rock and sulphur, oil, frozen meat, and alumina. The bulk grain terminal has a 26 mill. bushel storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tons per hour.

Refinery Pier can accommodate simultaneously four oil tankers with maximum drafts of 34 ft. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 900,000 cubic 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.

During 1966 two new berths came into operation—one at Corio Quay South for meat and general cargo, the other, at Point Henry, for bulk discharge of alumina. A modern dry bulk berth equipped with four 7½-ton kangaroo cranes giving an initial discharge rate of 1,000 tons per hour was commenced in 1966, the adjoining Kings Wharf having been strengthened in the meantime to accommodate the cranes which are now in operation.

The 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 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Wharfage, Tonnage, and Special Berth Rates	1,854	1,996	2,156	2,284	2,238
Rents, Fees, and Licences	32	32	36	38	43
Freezing Works and Abattoirs	34	36	44	50	63
Other	510	514	596	730	881
Total Revenue	2,430	2,578	2,832	3,102	3,225
EXPENDITURE					
Management Expenses	240	242	252	272	344
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches	46	42	82	70	77
Harbour	82	74	78	78	85
Floating Plant	16	20	10	24	10
Other	12	16	22	22	18
Interest on Loans	278	310	320	344	390
Sinking Fund	56	62	60	72	77
Depreciation Provision	332	378	394	414	432
Other	448	460	518	618	694
Total Expenditure	1,510	1,604	1,736	1,914	2,127
Net Surplus	920	974	1,096	1,188	1,098

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating Plant	170	72	178	592	100
Land and Property	112	54	84	104	294
Deepening Waterways	234	652	636	228	500
Wharves and Approaches ..	850	364	498	898	2,332
Other	44	6	34	30	46
Total Capital Outlay ..	1,410	1,148	1,430	1,852	3,272
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31ST DECEMBER					
State Government	294	234	234	228	193
Public	5,300	5,900	5,878	6,958	7,490
Total Loan Indebtedness ..	5,594	6,134	6,112	7,186	7,683

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 square miles of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia.

A strong growth in the volume of trade and shipping handled during the past decade has illustrated the importance of the port in relation to inland areas.

Main factors associated with this increase of trade are the growing volume of petroleum products imported and distributed from the town, the export of bulk grain, and the establishment at Portland of a major wool-selling centre.

In the initial stage of development, completed in 1960, two deep-water berths were provided for oversea cargo, with a tanker berth located on the existing Ocean Pier. Since that year a modern tanker berth has been completed on the lee breakwater and Ocean Pier is being maintained as an emergency berth for general cargo.

The harbour is formed of two breakwaters enclosing an area of 250 acres of sheltered water. At the present stage of development three wharves provide berths for four large vessels. Transit sheds for general cargo are located on two berths and one is reserved for bulk cargo.

All cargo berths are fully equipped with all essential services for shipping and have rail and road access to main Victorian and interstate traffic routes.

To ensure that the technical development of the port keeps pace with the requirements of shippers and shipowners, the Portland Harbor Trust is currently engaged on a construction programme to provide additional berthage for the principal purpose of discharging phosphate rock, sulphur and other chemicals.

However, to maintain flexibility within the port, design of the new berth is such that general cargo can also be handled. Construction of a 1,300-ft. long limestone causeway has been completed and a contract approved for the driving of steel piles for the new berth. This project is expected to be completed about the end of 1968.

The total volume of trade handled through the port during the financial year 1964-65 was 389,495 tons.

Particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are set out in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
REVENUE					
Wharfage Rates	74	98	126	130	117
Tonnage Rates	12	16	22	22	24
Shipping Services	12	36	44	42	84
State Government Grant	648	604	498	646	711
Other	28	54	64	86	58
Total Revenue	774	808	754	926	994
EXPENDITURE					
Administration	38	48	64	58	59
Maintenance	44	94	80	60	67
Shipping Services	16	48	70	74	92
Depreciation	2	14	14	16	12
Interest on Loans	480	512	562	562	622
Sinking Fund	48	44	42	42	47
Other	6	4	2	2	12
Total Expenditure	634	764	834	814	911
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) ..	+140	+44	-80	+112	+83
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	12,878	13,570	14,034	14,332	15,705
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
State Government	3,714	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,083
Public	9,250	9,794	10,274	10,952	12,310
Total Loan Indebtedness ..	12,964	13,886	14,366	15,044	16,393

Lighthouses, 1964

Westernport

In June 1963 the Victorian Government passed the Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act to give effect to an agreement between the State and BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty. Ltd. for the establishment of a refinery and the development of port facilities to service it in Westernport.

Westernport is eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the nine-mile wide Mornington Peninsula. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its southerly end, and the waters between the western side of this island and the mainland form the entrance to the Port. The entrance to the port contains extensive sand banks. However, a deep water channel exists close in to the island with depths as great as 17 fathoms, the minimum low water depth being 47ft. Tidal rises are of the order of 9 to 10 ft. springs and 7 ft. 6 ins. neaps.

The depths available in Westernport are sufficient for tankers of 47 ft. draught, and, with very little dredging in the vicinity of Crib Point, a marine terminal is being established capable of berthing tankers of 100,000 tons deadweight. The main terminal provides two berthing heads, the northern one being capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tons deadweight, and the southern one 40,000 ton tankers. Initially it is anticipated that some 30 import tankers and 35 export tankers will utilize the harbour yearly. To facilitate berthing, two ocean-going tugs—each of 1,500 h.p. and with a bollard pull of 20 tons—will be provided. These tugs will be fitted with fire-fighting equipment and lifting gear capable of handling the 6-ton navigation buoys in service at the Port.

The navigable channel extending from Crib Point to the Western Entrance is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the low water depth in the Northern Arm being 47 ft. and in the Western Arm 49 ft. This Channel is marked by 27 light buoys, spaced at distances not exceeding one nautical mile; at the entrance is situated the fairway buoy and off Flinders the Pilot boarding ground buoy. A landfall light—170 ft. above sea level—has been established at Grant Point on the western extremity of Phillip Island. This has a range of 19 miles. At McHaffie's Point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east along the coast of Phillip Island an electric light, with a range in the white sector of 15 miles at an elevation of 90 ft., will provide a leading arc as a guide for vessels up to the fairway buoy. The structure has also been constructed to act as a day marker; timber planks forming this are angled to reflect sunlight on to the western or seaward face.

Port maintenance facilities will be centred around the existing jetty at Stony Point (2 miles south of Crib Point). At the root of the jetty an area of 4 acres has been reclaimed in conjunction with a dredging programme to provide an area for the construction of a depot for the servicing of buoys, navigation lights, tugs, and pilot launch. It will also include administrative offices and radio-telephonic equipment. Maritime VHF radio will be established at the maintenance depot at Stony Point, with remote control to the Harbour Master's quarters at Crib Point.

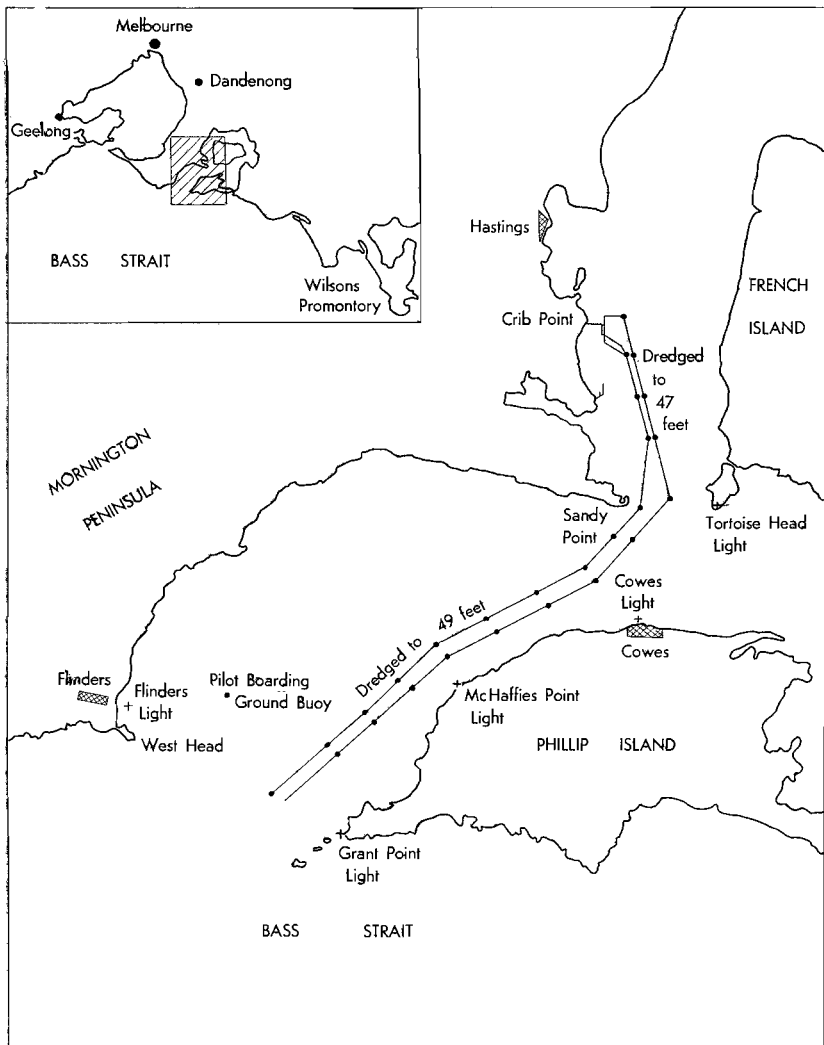


FIGURE 18.—Westernport.

A 200 ft. extension to Stony Point Jetty will provide berth for the two tugs, and a new parallel jetty will be used to berth smaller craft. Pilotage for the port will be undertaken by the Port Phillip Sea Pilots. Large tankers coming from the west will generally take on their pilot at the Pilot Boarding Station off Port Phillip Heads; small coastal tankers from the east will take on their pilot off Flinders, where a 36 ft. pilot launch will be provided.

Railways

Geographical Factors

The Victorian transport system, generally, is centred around Melbourne, the capital of the State. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas like the spokes of a wheel.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west; and to the east, the Gippsland valley (between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges) provides a convenient path for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley.

In the north-western part of the State—the Mallee region—the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links the Metropolis with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

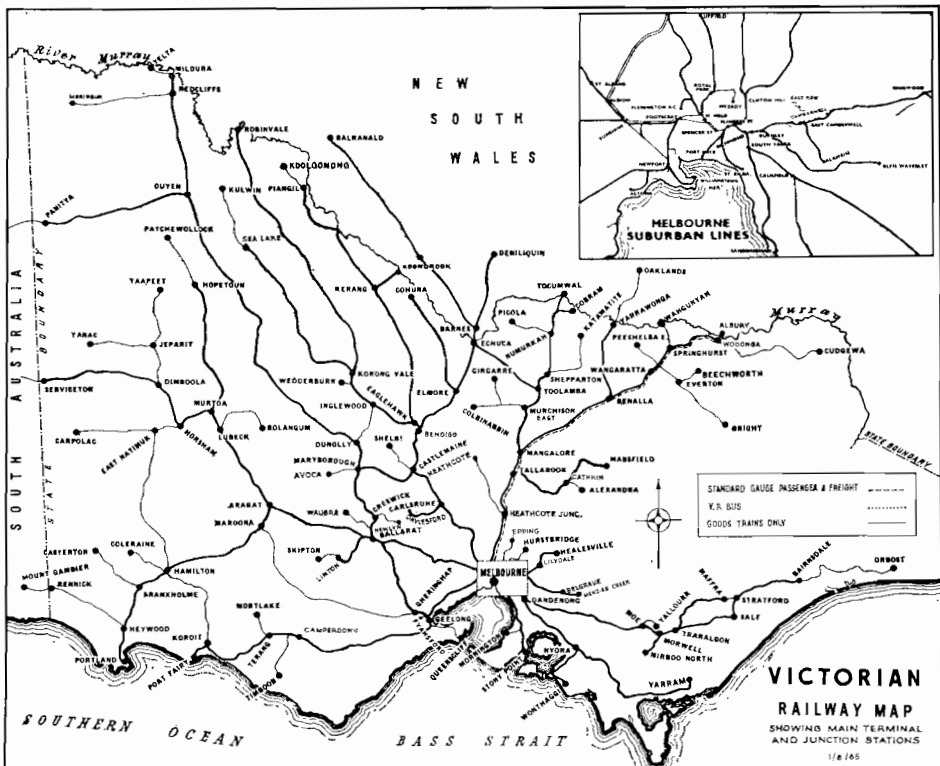


FIGURE 19.

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 12th 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 25th 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 1870's, 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 14th June, 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which persisted to plague New South Wales and Victoria until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and Functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19th March, 1856. It is administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. Each Commissioner gives special attention to particular branches of railway operation. They are also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

Main Locations of Tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (5 ft. 3 in.) and standard (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (190½ miles), and the north-western broad

gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (287 miles). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn Valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (74 miles) to Maryborough (112 miles), thence to Mildura (351 miles—the State's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's new port (251½ miles).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (97½ miles), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (171 miles). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (231 miles). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (86 miles) and Yarram (136 miles), in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne-Bendigo (101 miles—known as the "main line") from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne-Geelong (45 miles), continuing to Warrnambool (166 miles) and to Port Fairy (186½ miles).

Main Types of Rolling Stock and Services

Diesel-electric locomotives—the S class (1,800 h.p.) and B class (1,600 h.p.)—haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The L class (2,400 h.p.) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line—Victoria's longest electrified track. The T class (950 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. Modern multiple-unit saloon type "Harris Trains" are progressively replacing obsolete swing-door compartment type trains on the suburban electric service. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 h.p., 153 h.p., and 280 h.p. diesel and 260 h.p. diesel-electric rail-cars.

Shunting is carried out by Y class (650 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, W class (650 h.p.) diesel-hydraulic locomotives, and F class (350 h.p.) diesel-electric locomotives, supplementing a number of low-powered steam locomotives now removed from main line service.

R, J, K, and N class steam locomotives haul some passenger and freight trains.

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 and bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 50-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 (1859–61) ; Melbourne to Essendon (1860) ; Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872) ; South Yarra to Dandenong (1877–1879) ; Caulfield to Frankston (1881–1882) ; Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882) ; Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887) ; North Melbourne to Somerton (1884–1889) ; Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888) ; Ringwood to 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) ; Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962) ; and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was converted from steam to electric traction in 1919, 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 20 main class rates, whilst special rates are provided for livestock. Relatively low rates are applicable to agricultural produce and concessions are provided for country industries.

Competitive freight contract rates to meet road transport activities operate in the main Victorian country towns, particularly those close to the borders where road competition is intense.

Special rates, under agreement with forwarding agents and manufacturers, provide for the transport of goods in specified wagon-loads between the capital cities and also for the carriage of goods in various containers, including Flexi-Vans.

The bulk of the passenger revenue is derived from the operation of the suburban electrified service ; traffic on this is stable. Following elimination of break of gauge at Albury for passenger trains during 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.

Standardization 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 242·70 miles.

Linking of Sydney with Perth, by an all standard gauge route when the existing gaps—Broken Hill to Port Pirie and Kalgoorlie to Perth—are filled, will not be to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connexions give direct rail access to about three-quarters of the population of Australia.

The development of bogie exchange at Melbourne and Wodonga has facilitated the interstate railing of Victorian goods and extended the advantages of standard gauge throughout Victoria for many classes of freight. The volume of standard gauge freight is increasing from year to year.

Developmental Programme

The Victorian Railways are pursuing a policy within the limits of available finance, of modernizing the system by purchasing more diesel-electric locomotives, suburban "Harris Trains", and other rolling stock, and are continuing the programme of track relaying and duplication in suburban and country districts.

The current financial programme provides for further planning for the proposed city underground railway, Melbourne Goods Yard rearrangement project (including an automated shunting hump), additional suburban track work, automatic signalling improvements, etc.

Money has been made available also to eliminate more level crossings by grade separation and protect other crossings with flashing light signals and boom barrier installations.

Additional amounts have been allocated for building vehicles for general merchandise and to handle specialized traffic, such as flexi-vans, steel sections, motor cars, and bulk cement, and also the purchase of 100 aluminium bulk wheat wagons.

Further References, 1961-1966.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within the State. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 766.

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 Railways Department as at 30th June of each of the five years 1961 to 1965 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., EQUIPMENT AND ROLLING-STOCK (\$'000)

At 30th June—					Railways		Road Motor Services	Total Capital Cost*
					Lines Opened	Lines in Process of Construction		
1961	..	..	..	..	270,032	1,418	40	271,870
1962	..	..	..	..	291,008	1,948	20	293,264
1963	..	..	..	..	302,402	2,224	14	304,856
1964	..	..	..	..	312,512	2,478	47	315,172
1965	..	..	..	..	322,259	2,686	38	325,053

NOTE.—Total capital cost includes cost of electric tramway equipment, &c. At 30th June, 1964, this amounted to \$135,000

* Written down in accordance with *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation since 1st July, 1937. Particulars are exclusive of the cost of stores and materials on hand and in course of manufacture.

At 30th June, 1965 the capital cost of the broad gauge rolling-stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, and allowing for depreciation was \$90.1m; of the narrow gauge \$0.01m; and of the uniform gauge, \$7m.

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 \$346.3m at 30th June, 1965. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$44.1m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$302.2m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, &c., as at 30th June, 1965 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$408m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$63.8m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.3m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$343.9m.

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 1st July, 1964, the obligation to pay interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act* 1958 on and after 1st July, 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$343.9m at 30th June, 1965, amounted to \$15.6m at an average rate of \$4.541 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$3.7m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$2.9m at a rate of \$4.50 per cent. on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$50m at 30th June, 1965, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, &c., 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at End of Year			Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses
	Permanent	Supernumerary and Casual	Total	
				\$'000
1961	17,695	13,319	31,014	65,678
1962	17,624	11,356	28,980	68,914
1963	18,047	11,202	29,249	66,156
1964	17,848	10,349	28,197	69,087
1965	16,859	10,604	27,463	75,760

Railways Route Mileage

The route mileage of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route mileage) for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is given in the following table. The opening of the standard gauge line in January,

1962, resulted in an increase in the mileage of lines with two or more tracks as at June, 1962.

It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30th June, 1964, the total length of these services was 204 route miles. This distance is included in the Single Track Broad Gauge Section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE MILEAGE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC					
	route miles				
Single Track—Broad Gauge* ..	3,878	3,756	3,756	3,700	3,694
Narrow Gauge ..	34	34	8	8	8
Double Track—Broad Gauge* ..	367	426	426	425	431
Other Multi-Track—Broad Gauge*	12	75	75	77	78
Total Route Mileage ..	4,291	4,291	4,265	4,210	4,211

* Broad gauge refers to 5' 3" gauge track up to 1961; thereafter it also includes 4' 8½" gauge track and dual track.

Railways Rolling Stock

The following table provides a description of the various types of rolling stock in service (exclusive of road motor rolling stock) for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65 :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling Stock in Service	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Locomotives—					
Steam	307	272	258	246	220
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel Electric	89	105	105	139	161
Other*	72	79	83	84	87
Total	503	491	481	504	503
Passenger Coaches—					
Electric Suburban	1,045	1,068	1,080	1,074	1,080
Other†	680	649	614	614	600
Total	1,725	1,717	1,694	1,688	1,680
Goods Stock ‡	21,722	21,667	21,761	21,792	21,891
Service Stock	1,739	1,729	1,667	1,660	1,676

* 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 excluded.

‡ All parcels and brake vans are included, and from 1962 onwards, standard gauge stock is included.

Railways Traffic

The traffic of the railways (exclusive of road motor traffic) for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	During Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Traffic Train Mileage—Country '000	4,471	4,720	4,829	4,835	4,836
Suburban '000	7,902	8,296	8,303	8,369	8,480
Goods '000	5,858	5,887	6,345	6,909	7,172
Total .. '000	18,231	18,903	19,477	20,113	20,488
Passenger Journeys—Country '000	4,370	4,790	5,140	5,082	4,907
Suburban '000	145,558	147,977	147,587	148,313	144,846
Total .. '000	149,929	152,767	152,727	153,396	149,753
Goods and Livestock Carried '000 tons	10,977	10,350	10,841	12,132	12,596

The tonnage of various classes of goods and the total tonnage of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(Excluding Road Motor Goods Services)
(‘000 Tons)**

Class of Goods	Quantity Carried				
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Butter	75	80	85	86	90
Grain—					
Barley	248	175	177	177	215
Wheat	1,902	1,902	1,887	2,368	2,235
Other	272	289	318	307	343
Flour	192	179	168	218	197
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps ..	73	75	67	82	76
Fruit—					
Fresh	119	112	111	109	110
Dried	55	64	65	67	71
Beer	121	121	119	124	129
Briquettes	1,676	1,608	1,526	1,586	1,594
Cement	491	473	468	573	731
Coal—					
Black	222	245	205	219	214
Brown	778	422	390	483	389
Galvanized Iron	111	116	80	111	111
Iron, Steel Bar Rods, &c., Un-prepared	323	206	404	448	473
Manures	712	751	818	951	1,077
Motor Cars and Bodies	109	94	140	175	192
Petrol, Benzine, &c.	203	205	207	195	155
Pulpwood	106	91	97	83	109
Pulp and Paper	130	138	141	128	129
Timber	234	197	234	264	292
Wool	133	134	115	132	136
All Other Goods	2,400	2,409	2,726	2,934	3,169
Total Goods	10,685	10,086	10,548	11,820	12,237
Total Livestock	292	264	293	312	359
Grand Total Goods and Livestock	10,977	10,350	10,841	12,132	12,596

Railways Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during each of the five financial years 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE					
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	24,338	25,026	25,104	25,201	27,455
Parcels, Mails, &c.	2,808	2,810	2,894	3,044	3,376
Other	82	76	80	77	87
Goods, &c., Business—					
Goods	50,530	48,724	50,470	56,121	60,488
Livestock	1,980	1,848	1,988	1,941	2,158
Miscellaneous	660	900	628	677	722
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services	3,034	3,056	3,004	2,964	3,058
Rentals	1,416	1,536	1,568	1,588	1,653
Bookstalls	790	808	828	828	920
Advertising	212	200	210	219	208
Other	224	234	206	219	201
Total Revenue	86,074	85,218	86,980	92,878	100,326
EXPENDITURE					
Working Expenses—					
Way and Works	17,076	17,008	17,068	17,633	18,851
Rolling Stock	24,308	23,592	24,246	26,388	29,071
Transportation	26,034	27,564	27,958	28,857	31,743
Electrical Engineering Branch	4,140	4,222	4,234	4,328	4,471
Stores Branch	1,160	1,134	1,206	1,277	1,406
Pensions	4,254	4,516	4,658	4,797	4,870
Service Grants and Retiring Gratuities*	500	1,550	1,520	1,566	1,343
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	966	1,008	1,100	1,163	1,533
Pay-roll Tax	1,558	1,670	1,586	1,647	1,803
Long Service Leave	1,116	1,246	1,010	1,236	1,371
Other	1,894†	2,048†	2,142†	2,344†	2,606†
Total Working Expenses ..	83,406	85,958	87,128	91,636	99,470
Net Revenue	+2,668	—740	—148	+1,243	+856

For footnotes see next page.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued
(\\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
EXPENDITURE—continued					
Debt Charges—					
Interest Charges and Expenses† ..	7,558	}	}	}	2,918 ||
Exchange on Interest Payments and Redemption ..	380				131 ||
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund ..	422				137 ||
Net Result for Year ..	-5,692	..	..	..	-2,330
	Per Cent.				
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue	96.9	100.9	100.2	98.7	99.1

* Commenced during 1960-61 as a result of a Commonwealth industrial award.

† Including interest paid to Commonwealth under Railways Standardization Agreement, viz., 1961, \$85,770; 1962, \$160,084; 1963, \$216,832; 1964, \$234,692; and 1965, \$229,796.

‡ Including Loan Conversion Expenses.

§ Under provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and other charges on borrowed moneys were not charged to Railways Accounts during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

|| Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964, interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed on and after 1st July, 1960 became chargeable against Railway Revenue, with effect from 1st July, 1964.

Revenue for 1964-65 increased by \$7,447,000 compared with 1963-64. Total working expenses increased by \$7,834,000 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 Equalization Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Revenue and the payment into the Equalization 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 Equalization 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 Equalization Account, the latter transfer extinguishing the balance in the Account. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the previous table.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and gross revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,290	4,291	4,265	4,242	4,211
Gross Revenue per Average Mile Open \$	20,046	19,842	20,376	21,878	23,807
Working Expenses per Average Mile Open \$	19,406	19,998	20,398	21,572	23,590

Road Motor Services

The following table gives, for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65, 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 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Car Mileage	352,661	326,094	321,680	341,304	329,635
Passenger Journeys ..	1,372,891	1,308,416	1,252,167	1,243,820	1,154,104
Gross Revenue \$	79,730	74,768	73,648	72,800	73,274
Working Expenses \$	152,994	146,816	128,262	122,132	133,138
Interest Charges and Exchange \$	658	*	*	*	750†
Capital Expenditure at End of Year (Less Depreciation Written Off) .. \$	39,984	20,410	14,452	46,962	38,156

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.

* Under provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1961, interest and exchange were not charged to Railways Accounts during the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64.

† Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act* 1964 interest and debt charges on moneys borrowed on and after 1st July, 1960 become chargeable against Railway Revenue, with effect from 1st July, 1964.

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 1961-62 to 1964-65 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
REVENUE				
Traffic Receipts	17,190	16,770	16,474	17,580
Miscellaneous Operating Receipts ..	132	126	166	171
Non-operating Receipts	324	476	297	290
Total Revenue	17,646	17,372	16,937	18,041
EXPENDITURE				
Traffic Operation Costs	7,860	7,664	7,819	8,311
Maintenance—				
Permanent Way	798	772	770	910
Tramcars	2,188	2,042	2,055	2,229
Buses	822	754	744	773
Electrical Equipment of Lines and Sub-stations	410	410	433	483
Buildings and Grounds	186	246	254	257
Electric Traction Energy	964	924	908	889
Fuel Oil for Buses	228	230	213	200
Bus Licence and Road Tax Fees ..	22	22	21	25
General Administration and Stores Department Costs	908	904	996	1,172
Pay-roll Tax	300	292	297	320
Workers Compensation Payments ..	332	318	328	359
Depreciation	886	886	902	922
Non-operating Expenses	54	54	52	59
Provisions—				
Long Service Leave	240	234	225	240
Retiring Gratuities	426	412	434	436
Accrued Sick Leave	12	32	36	46
Public Risk Insurance	174	206	207	230
Interest on Loans	974	952	945	1,035
Obsolescence in Stores Stock ..	10	8	8	6
Total Expenditure	17,794	17,362	17,647	18,902
Net Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	—148	+10	—710	—861
Capital Outlay	860	892	1,101	2,886
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June ..	19,340	18,324	18,497	20,950

Particulars relating to the tramway systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : TRAMWAYS**

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open at 30th June—		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
	Double	Single					Rolling-Stock	Persons Em- ployed
	miles		'000		\$'000		No.	
1961..	138	4	19,296	172,055	15,014	14,722	784	4,691
1962..	138	4	18,814	167,250	14,344	14,170	715	4,298
1963..	135	4	17,708	162,692	13,860	13,764	712	4,204
1964..	134	4	17,575	160,479	13,630	14,011	712	3,968
1965..	134	4	16,920	147,891	14,552	15,047	703	3,793

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS**

Year Ended 30th June—	Route Miles	Bus Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Operating Receipts	Operating Expenses	At 30th June—	
						Rolling-Stock	Persons Em- ployed
			'000		\$'000	No.	
1961 ..	60	5,926	30,282	2,886	3,432	209	886
1962* ..	123	6,993	31,313	2,978	3,570	238	937
1963 ..	123	7,341	32,634	3,036	3,544	238	918
1964 ..	123	7,283	32,426	3,010	3,583	232	869
1965 ..	123	7,267	29,812	3,199	3,797	223	842

* On 2nd July, 1961 the service was extended into Doncaster, Templestowe, Warrandyte areas.

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, &c., for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING
EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.**

Year Ended 30th 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	%
1961	15,014	77.809	8.726	14,722	76.296	98.056
1962	14,344	76.239	8.576	14,170	75.316	98.790
1963	13,860	78.272	8.519	13,764	77.731	99.309
1964	13,630	77.551	8.493	14,011	79.721	102.799
1965	14,552	86.005	9.840	15,047	88.931	103.402

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS
BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING
RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, &c., PER MILE, &c.**

Year Ended 30th 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	%
1961	2,886	48.706	9.532	3,432	57.927	118.932
1962	2,978	42.590	9.511	3,570	51.045	119.851
1963	3,036	41.356	9.303	3,544	48.281	116.743
1964	3,010	41.329	9.283	3,583	49.196	119.034
1965	3,199	44.021	10.731	3,797	52.242	118.675

Metropolitan Private Omnibus Services

A summary of the activities of omnibus systems operated by private enterprise in the Melbourne Statistical Area for the year 1964-65 are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION :
PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES, 1964-65**

Particulars						1964-65
Number of Omnibuses at End of Year :—						
			Operating	..	..	702
			Substitute	..	..	61
Omnibus Miles Run	..	..	..	..	('000)	21,280
Passenger Journeys	..	..	..	..	('000)	83,274
Gross Revenue	..	..	..	..	(\$'000)	7,362
Value of Omnibuses	..	..	..	..	(\$'000)	2,222
Value of Other Equipment	..	..	..	..	(\$'000)	74
Number of Drivers Employed	..	..	..	..	..	911

Tramways in Extra-Metropolitan Cities

The cities, other than the Metropolis, having electric tramway systems are :—Ballarat, with 13·84 miles of lines (2·33 double and 11·51 single track) and Bendigo, with 8·64 miles of lines (2·43 double and 6·21 single track). Both of these systems are operated by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are summarized in the following table :—

VICTORIA—TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Track Open		Tram Mileage	Passenger Journeys	Traffic Receipts	Operating Expenses	Rolling Stock	Persons Em- ployed
	Double	Single						
	miles		'000		\$'000		No.	
1961..	5	18	844	6,071	202	560	47	185
1962..	5	18	841	6,005	196	568	47	185
1963..	5	18	839	5,583	210	558	46	183
1964..	5	18	840	4,945	244	605	46	191
1965..	5	18	828	4,728	230	661	46	184

Further References, 1961-1963

Motor Vehicles

Registration, Licences, &c.

Every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police if used on Victorian roads. Trailers (when used for the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or in course of trade), 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 30th June, 1966, 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, &c.) ..	\$3.70.
Motor Cycle (with trailer, &c. attached)	\$5.50.
Motor Car (private use)	\$0.55 for each power-weight unit*.
Motor Car (private and business use) ..	\$0.65 for each power-weight unit*.
Trailer (attached to motor car) ..	\$4.40 to \$17.60 each, according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres.
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 \$0.85 to \$1.95 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 connexion with their business).	From \$0.30 to \$1.10 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).	\$24.45 (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 \$11.00.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of each of the years 1955, 1962 (census years), 1963, 1964, and 1965. 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 31st December—				
	1955	1962	1963	1964	1965
Cars*	422,543	611,496	645,366	676,890	706,067
Station Wagons	5,690	69,528	89,552	112,437	131,128
Utilities	75,721	94,470	95,211	94,558	93,414
Panel Vans	19,913	31,328	32,096	33,129	33,648
Trucks†	70,362	79,482	82,214	85,661	87,870
Omnibuses	2,580	3,409	3,603	3,815	3,979
Total (Excluding Motor Cycles)	596,809	889,713	948,042	1,006,490	1,056,106
Motor Cycles§	26,406	15,802	14,518	13,051	12,095
GRAND TOTAL	623,215	905,515	962,560	1,019,541	1,068,201

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1960–61 to 1964–65, the number of drivers' and other licences issued, and the total revenue received at the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department :—

**VICTORIA—DRIVERS', ETC., LICENCES IN FORCE AND
REVENUE RECEIVED**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
LICENCES IN FORCE					
Drivers' and Riders' Licences	1,032,431	1,079,751	1,112,750	1,162,448	1,215,435
Dealers' Licences	1,342	1,263	1,262	1,354	1,427
REVENUE					
Total Revenue Received during Year Ended 30th June \$'000	22,538	23,334	25,176	27,433	31,928

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), and are based on the year ended 31st December. They are not comparable with the first table on page 772.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES ACCORDING TO TYPE

(Includes Commonwealth-owned Vehicles Other than Those of the Defence Services)

Year	Motor Vehicles (Excluding Motor Cycles)							Motor Cycles §
	Motor Cars *	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks †	Omni-buses	Total	
1961..	40,907	13,031	5,217	2,782	3,950	191	66,078	903
1962..	55,628	17,578	5,677	3,269	4,123	284	86,559	712
1963..	62,911	20,807	6,525	3,436	5,279	321	99,279	640
1964..	68,083	23,418	6,747	4,179	6,311	371	109,109	864
1965..	72,234	20,940	7,193	3,940	6,265	408	110,980	1,058

* Includes ambulances and hearses.

† Includes trucks and truck-type vehicles, but excludes tractors, plant, and trailers.

§ Includes motor-scooters.

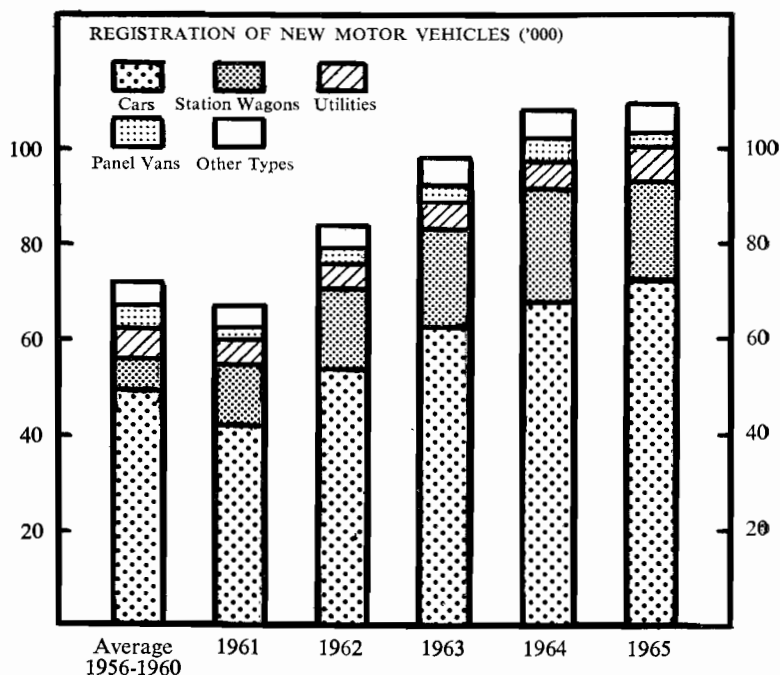


FIGURE 20.—Graph showing new motor vehicle registrations, 1956 to 1965.

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		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Austin	931	615	669	577	304	51
Chevrolet	716	675	569	2	17	9
Chrysler	3,689	5,620	7,162	225	2,443	2,706
Datsun	180	536	581	123	176	148
Fiat	428	373	388	33	42	19
Ford	10,739	10,665	13,108	4,255	3,296	3,278
Hillman	1,159	2,003	1,190	265	203	171
Holden	23,139	22,453	22,673	13,859	14,835	12,760
Humber	1,081	917	1,063	3	1	1
Isuzu	2	11	536	..	..	..
Mercedes Benz ..	412	390	410	..	..	..
Morris	7,970	9,051	8,779	3	..	6
Peugeot	263	195	426	57	41	74
Rambler	264	341	407	57	55	46
Studebaker	625	490	344	62	37	27
Toyota	106	917	2,653	32	387	625
Triumph	295	355	371	..	..	..
Vauxhall	1,814	2,057	2,091	6	48	29
Volkswagen	5,316	7,305	5,952	605	1,063	619
Wolseley	1,276	876	540	..	..	..
Other	2,506	2,238	2,322	643	470	371
Total	62,911	68,083	72,234	20,807	23,418	20,940

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	1964				1965			
	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total	Utilities	Panel Vans	Other*	Total
Austin .. ..	..	3	381	384	..	1	387	388
Bedford	14	130	2,276	2,420	9	141	2,211	2,361
Chrysler .. ..	..	..	..	..	651	1	..	652
Commer	2	268	390	660	18	326	304	648
Dodge	157	28	546	731	118	22	538	678
Ford	1,384	569	738	2,691	1,593	552	742	2,887
Holden	3,645	1,615	..	5,260	3,100	1,470	..	4,570
International ..	265	77	1,344	1,686	245	64	1,252	1,561
Land Rover ..	314	..	3	317	330	..	1	331
Morris	4	726	81	811	..	670	114	784
Toyota	320	7	185	512	588	19	336	943
Volkswagen ..	137	643	45	825	96	546	46	688
Other	505	113	693	1,311	445	128	742	1315
Total	6,747	4,179	6,682	17,608	7,193	3,940	6,673	17,806

* Other vehicles include trucks, omnibuses, milk tankers, petrol tankers, &c.

Transport Regulation Board

General

The Transport Regulation Board is a government authority charged with the task of regulating the operation of road transport in Victoria (see page 698 of the Victorian Year Book 1961). The Board derives its authority from the *Transport Regulation Act* 1958 and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958.

Any person operating a vehicle for hire or reward, or in the course of any trade, must, in addition to registering the vehicle as a commercial vehicle, have it licensed by the Transport Regulation Board. Licences issued by the Board are designed to meet the requirements of road transport needs. They may be grouped into two broad categories :—

- (1) Those licences issued at the discretion of the Board ; and
- (2) those licences issued “as of right”.

All licences issued to owners of commercial passenger vehicles are issued at the discretion of the Board ; the bulk of licences issued to owners of commercial goods vehicles are issued “as of right”. The holder of a discretionary licence must operate the vehicle in a manner set down in the conditions of licence. These conditions of licence are set by the Board. The holder of an “as of right” licence must also operate under the terms of his licence but here the terms of licence are written into the legislation.

During December, 1965, both the Transport Regulation Act and the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act were amended by the Road Transport Act (Act No. 7358). Amendments related to a number of matters including :—

- (1) An extension of authorized radius of operations for country carriers from 20 to 25 miles limiting any one journey to 30 miles in length ;
- (2) definitions of forwarding agents and owners ;
- (3) liability of company directors under both the Transport Regulation and Commercial Goods Vehicles Acts ; and
- (4) the introduction of a transfer fee for commercial passenger vehicle licences. This fee is based on the value of the licence.

There was an increase in the number of licences issued for commercial goods vehicles during the year ; of the 7,453 additional commercial goods vehicle licences, 5,258 were issued “as of right”.

Costs of operating commercial passenger vehicles have increased during the year, primarily on account of increases in wages, petrol and insurance.

Bus fares in many areas were increased. To simplify for both passenger and operator the introduction of higher fares, many of the new fares were introduced to coincide with the change to decimal currency. Fares for taxis and hire cars also rose.

The number of permits—temporary authority to operate vehicles outside conditions of licence—issued during the year was 147,759. This was 11,137 permits more than in the previous year.

Motor Boats

The Board was appointed, under the *Motor Boating Act* 1961, as the registration authority for motor boats, and up to 30th June, 1965, 29,167 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

The Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act became effective as from 1st January, 1962. Regulations came into force from 1st June, 1962.

Up to 30th June, 1965, there were 813 tow trucks specially licensed. During the year, 615 applications were recorded from tow truck drivers wishing to be issued with driving certificates—a number of these were refused because the Board did not consider the applicants "fit and proper" persons within the meaning of the Transport Consolidated Regulation.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES
ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS**

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Temporary Licences—	No.				
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	114	161	172	192	223
Commercial Goods Vehicles	1,025	2,621	1,187	1,224	1,502
Permanent "Discretionary" Licences—					
Commercial Passenger Vehicles	5,773	5,797	5,832	5,871	6,101
Commercial Goods Vehicles	7,005	7,226	8,044	8,516	10,333
Licences Issued "As of Right"—					
To operate for hire or reward within 25 miles of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	12,607	12,772	13,140	13,466	14,067
Ballarat	1,465	1,439	1,527	1,594	1,618
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	7,879	7,259	7,066	7,171	7,018
Primary Producers (vehicles over 2 tons capacity)	15,131	15,428	15,857	16,680	17,086
Commercial Goods Vehicles owned by butter and cheese factories	811	824	915	787	758
Commercial Goods Vehicles authorized to carry goods in connexion with the owner's business (50 miles radius—vehicles up to 80 cwt. capacity)	37,370	38,499	40,756	42,108	45,756
Commercial Goods Vehicles being used as—					
Carriers of all "Third Schedule" goods ..	8,882	8,139	9,930	10,857	11,434
Racehorse Floats					
Tank Waggon for carriage of petroleum products					
Commercial Travellers' Cars				223*	507
Commercial Goods Vehicles operated by authorized decentralized industries ..	..	..	..
Additional Licences to Commercial Goods Vehicles to carry passengers	85	79	72	64	56
Total Licences Issued	98,147	100,244	104,498	108,753	116,459

For footnote see next page.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
			\$'000		
Financial Transactions—					
Revenue	1,438	1,444	1,542	1,680	1,749
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for road maintenance, comfort stations, and bus shelters)	1,276	1,302	1,296	1,390	1,475
Balance	162	142	246	290	274
Road charges collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	4,510	4,526	4,924	5,630	5,927
Motor Boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund† .. .. .	..	88	110	134	163

* Amendment to Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, December, 1963.

† Registration of motor boats commenced January, 1962.

Traffic Commission

General

The Traffic Commission is constituted by the provisions of the *Road Traffic Act* 1958 and consists of three members, one of whom is nominated by the Police Department, one by the Country Roads Board, and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

The function of the Commission is to advise the Governor in Council on any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions and control of traffic and to make such inquiries as it thinks fit.

The Commission draws up the Road Traffic Regulations and recommends them to the Governor in Council. These Regulations not only prescribe rules to be observed by persons using roads, but also require highway authorities to obtain the Commission's approval before erecting any major traffic control item such as a stop sign, traffic signal, pedestrian crossing, &c.

The Commission keeps the State traffic accident records and uses information obtained from these records to make recommendations for the improvement of traffic conditions.

Detailed Analysis of Accidents

During 1965 the Commission analyzed in detail casualty accidents which occurred in Victoria during 1963. The analysis, tabled in Parliament by direction of the Governor in Council, gave the following details :—

- (1) The type of accident (i.e., angle collision, head-on collision, ran off road, struck pedestrian, &c.) by the nature of the area where the accident occurred, by time of day, day of week, &c., and by type of vehicle;

- (2) the type of accident by the age and sex of driver and by make and age of car ;
- (3) collision accidents only : type of collision by type of vehicle involved ;
- (4) collision accidents only : the type of collision related to the nature of the road where the accident occurred ;
- (5) the nature of single vehicle accidents and the movements of vehicles concerned ; and
- (6) casualties and particulars of the number of casualties in various accidents showing the class of road user involved.

A preface highlights the more interesting facts revealed by the analysis and relates these facts to exposure wherever possible.

Major Traffic Control Items

At the 30th June, 1965, the following major traffic control items were installed in Victoria :—

Intersection Control Signals	..	..	345
Pedestrian-operated Signals	..	..	210
Pedestrian Crossings	..	..	248
School Crossings	..	..	1,130

Accident Reporting by Traffic Commission, 1963, 1964

Road Traffic Legislation, 1965

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 30 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 162.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year Ended 30th June—				Accidents Involving Casualties	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
METROPOLITAN AREA						
1961	..	..	..	8,024	367	10,461
1962	..	..	..	7,646	398	9,972
1963	..	..	..	8,180	397	10,763
1964	..	..	..	8,790	422	11,676
1965	..	..	..	9,672	422	13,082
REMAINDER OF STATE						
1961	..	..	..	4,116	406	6,296
1962	..	..	..	3,993	420	6,102
1963	..	..	..	4,150	406	6,386
1964	..	..	..	4,277	416	6,725
1965	..	..	..	4,760	485	7,400
VICTORIA						
1961	..	..	..	12,140	773	16,757
1962	..	..	..	11,639	818	16,074
1963	..	..	..	12,330	803	17,149
1964	..	..	..	13,067	838	18,401
1965	..	..	..	14,432	907	20,482

Note: The boundary of the Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged from 1st January, 1961.

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Pedestrian	246	2,478	270	2,617	234	2,757
Driver of Motor Vehicle Other than Motor Cycle	279	6,060	279	6,590	349	7,722
Motor Cyclist ..	19	527	12	437	10	423
Passenger (Any Type) ..	212	6,898	217	7,561	253	8,386
Pedal Cyclist	42	1,115	56	1,101	52	1,105
Other.. ..	5	71	4	95	9	89
Total ..	803	17,149	838	18,401	907	20,482

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 are shown according to age in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES : AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age Group (Years)	1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	27	605	31	644	25	780
5 and under 7 ..	11	408	17	428	12	434
7 and under 17 ..	59	2,264	76	2,412	66	2,497
17 and under 21 ..	95	2,882	95	3,460	133	3,911
21 and under 30 ..	110	3,698	123	3,905	141	4,422
30 and under 40 ..	97	2,465	112	2,458	104	2,670
40 and under 50 ..	106	1,865	97	1,914	99	2,180
50 and under 60 ..	94	1,394	103	1,493	122	1,640
60 and over	197	1,326	177	1,396	196	1,621
Not Stated	7	242	7	291	9	327
Total	803	17,149	838	18,401	907	20,482

Australian Road Safety Council, 1966

Civil Aviation

Control of Aviation

The *Victorian State Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Commonwealth. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :—

- (1) The registration and marking of aircraft ;
- (2) the determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design ;
- (3) the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
- (4) the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;
- (5) the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;

- (6) the establishment and operation of Air Traffic Control, Aeronautical Information, and Search and Rescue Services; and
- (7) the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Essendon and Moorabbin), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Ballarat, Bairnsdale, Corryong, Grovedale, Hamilton, Horsham, Kerang, Latrobe Valley, Mildura, Nhill, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Yarram, and Portland.

Construction of a new \$40m airport for Melbourne to accommodate international and domestic aircraft is under way at Tullamarine. This is now officially titled Melbourne Airport.

All the licensed aerodromes, except the Grovedale aerodrome, are licensed to the local government authority. Under the Aerodrome Local Ownership Plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a \$1 for \$1 basis. Similar assistance is given the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are or will be served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Corryong, Horsham, Mildura, Portland, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorized by the Commonwealth to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30th June, 1967, amounts to \$172,392 for development and \$60,640 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorized 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 184 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 1,606 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria.

Aerial Work Operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and flying for government purposes are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 783) and flying training. In 1965, 62,000 hours were flown by training organizations in Victoria. In the interests of encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, training organizations 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 1965-66, 60 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 1950's 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 are now 58 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours have increased, over a six-year period, from 1,825 in 1959 to 20,400 in 1965.

Regular Public Transport

The airline services are the most familiar type of commercial operation. In this category, aircraft are flown on regular services for public, passenger, or freight transport in accordance with fixed schedules. A network of regular interstate services is operated from Essendon Airport by the two major Australian airlines. Intra-state services within Victoria are, however, limited to one airline.

The most significant change in regular public transport operations in recent years was brought about by the introduction of the Boeing 727 to domestic operations in November, 1964. Passenger movements which represent the total number of passengers embarking on and disembarking from regular public transport services are given below for 1965 for each Victorian aerodrome to which a regular public transport service operates :—

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, 1965

Airport	Passenger Movements	Airport	Passenger Movements
Essendon—		Mallacoota ..	414
Domestic ..	1,705,739	Mildura ..	17,420
International ..	43,306	Nhill ..	580
Bairnsdale ..	1,853	Sale ..	605
Corryong ..	7,543	Swan Hill ..	883
Hamilton ..	7,732	Warracknabeal ..	3,292
Horsham ..	3,493	Warrnambool ..	6,928
Kerang ..	387		

Essendon Airport continues to be unique in having the only regular public transport helicopter service between a capital city airport and the city area.

Gliding Clubs

Gliding is carried out mainly by clubs which operate at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Colac, Horsham, and Mildura. A Commonwealth subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air Traffic Control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Civil Aviation through its Air Traffic Control organization. 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 Organization. This is described in detail on pages 773-775 of the 1965 Victorian Year Book.

Aircraft Parts and Materials

There are about 101 organizations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Civil Aviation to distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

Aerial Agricultural Operations

As shown in the following table, aircraft are being increasingly used for appropriate agricultural operations. These include the spreading of fertilizer, seed, and insecticides. The table shows Victorian statistics for the period 1961 to 1965.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Superphosphate ('000 acres) ..	624	585	817	1,232	1,510
Seed Sown ('000 acres)	2	77	19	148	55
Insecticides, Herbicides ('000 acres)	242	198	291	359	717
Other Treatment ('000 acres) ..	63	68	63	75	130
Total Area ('000 acres) ..	931	928	1,190	1,814	2,412
Aircraft Hours Flown	9,500	7,240	10,400	12,490	18,797

Flying Training in Victoria

Introduction

Flying training in Victoria can be traced back to the formation of the Victorian section of the Australian Aero Club in 1925. By 1927 there were 17 commercial and 21 private pilots resident in Victoria, 18 licences having been issued in that year and a total of 1,047 hours flown in training operations. In May, 1929, flying training was commenced at Bendigo and the Ballarat Aero Club commenced

flying in March, 1930. From that year onward a pilot was also required to be specifically approved by licence endorsement for the purpose of teaching persons to fly. The year also saw the first course in night flying instruction at Essendon.

During this early period Commonwealth assistance was given to Aero Clubs and continued until 1939. Shortly after the Second World War the subsidy scheme was reintroduced and continued in various forms until the establishment of the Commonwealth Flying Scholarships in 1962, discussed below. In 1949 light aircraft operations were transferred to Moorabbin Aerodrome which had been specially developed for the purpose, and new organizations commenced training operations at Moorabbin, Geelong, Yarram, Wangaratta, and Nhill. With the existing operators these formed the basis of the nineteen organizations which now conduct flying training in Victoria.

Training

A person wishing to learn to fly usually makes a trial instructional flight at one of the licensed flying training organizations. An applicant who must be at least sixteen years of age is medically examined, and then applies for a student pilot licence. Once this licence is issued, pilot training follows ; it covers ground briefings and practical air exercises with concurrent studies in the subjects of air legislation, air navigation, meteorology, principles of flight, aeroplane performance and operation, engines, and aeroplane systems.

After completion of a minimum of 30 hours training and appropriate written examinations a pilot may be tested for a restricted private pilot licence. The licence permits the pilot to carry passengers, except for hire or reward, but restricts flying to within designated training areas. A further twenty hours training on cross country flying is necessary for the removal of this restriction. At this stage of training a pilot will have flown a minimum of 50 hours both dual and solo. Pilots wishing to proceed with further training to the commercial licence standard must complete further flying instruction, and log at least 165 hours. Further written examinations in principles of flight, aeroplane performance and operation, aeroplane systems, air navigation, meteorology, and air legislation are also required for this licence.

Main Types of Flying Operations

A newly qualified commercial pilot aspiring to a career as an airline pilot gains experience in general aviation activities as a flying instructor, a charter pilot, or agricultural pilot. This general aviation area covers a wide field of flying activity. Aerial photography, drogue towing, fish spotting, aerial agriculture, charter and flying training are examples of the diversity of this activity.

For agricultural flying the commercial pilot needs to acquire an agricultural rating. Whilst formal training for private and commercial licence qualifications was established in Victoria in the early 1920's, agricultural flying was then virtually unknown. Some experiments in spraying techniques were attempted in 1929, but it was not until the development of D.D.T. in 1941 that the aircraft was seen as a potential aid to agriculture. However, there was no planned approach to the use of these techniques until systematic training of pilots for the industry was introduced in 1961.

The training introduced and currently required of a pilot who wishes to engage in the industry is undertaken after qualifying for the commercial licence, and includes a detailed study of operational planning, operational techniques, airworthiness, and health and medical requirements. At the completion of these studies the pilot is required to pass certain written examinations and obtain appropriate flying experience.

Charter flying offers a pilot experience without requiring further training after obtaining a commercial pilot licence. This type of flying consists of the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but not to fixed schedules as with airline operations. Aircraft used now include a variety of single engine and light twin engined types. Pilots seeking experience in this section of the industry are offered opportunities to become familiar with modern aircraft and equipment comparable to that used in secondary air services. There are 48 licensed charter operators in Victoria and opportunities occur for pilots to gain an appropriate background of experience for careers as airline pilots.

Instructional flying has been the training of many young pilots now employed by the airline companies. After obtaining a commercial licence, pilots wishing to become instructors must undergo a course consisting of 50 hours practical flying concurrent with appropriate studies in instructional technique. Practical flying exercises include all sequences which a trainee pilot must complete from familiarization with the aeroplane to cross country navigation exercises.

In Victoria the nineteen licensed flying training organizations collectively employ about 66 rated flying instructors and provide opportunity for young pilots to gain suitable experience for advancement to airline flying. In 1961 a Commonwealth flying scholarship scheme was introduced to assist pilots training for careers in the aviation industry. Since then approximately 150 Victorian pilots have been assisted in acquiring appropriate qualifications as pilots in the various sections of the industry.

Civil Aviation Statistics

The following table shows particulars for 1965 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria :—

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1965

Particulars	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Miles Flown '000	20,158·1	355·2	20,513·3
Paying Passengers '000	1,882·6	28·0	1,910·6
Passenger Miles '000	753,294·7	4,788·1	758,082·8
Freight—			
Short Tons '000	40,414·3	51·5	40,465·8
Ton Miles '000	16,855·9	8·4	16,864·3
Mail—			
Short Tons '000	4,091·2	20·0	4,111·2
Ton Miles '000	1,953·7	2·9	1,956·6

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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Registered Aircraft Owners ..	124	149	210	238	236
Registered Aircraft	279	307	387	395	510
Student Pilot Licences	679	852	1,005	1,500	1,726
Private Pilot Licences	693	757	866	1,210	1,271
Commercial Pilot Licences ..	195	187	214	266	259
Airline Pilot Licences	314	341	591	506	510
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licences	648	681	651	662	728

ESSENDON AIRPORT

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965
Domestic Aircraft Movements ..	36,354	39,928	46,918	47,938
Domestic Passengers Embarked ..	584,471	632,768	743,352	856,536
Domestic Passengers Disembarked ..	589,395	644,669	753,155	849,203
International Aircraft Movements ..	834	844	1,085	1,201
Passengers Arriving/Departing Overseas	23,045	28,831	37,929	43,306

History of Civil Aviation, 1962

Classification of Flying Activities, 1964

*Communications***Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Radio, and Television***General*

Postal, telegraphic, and telephone services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Postmaster-General also makes available transmitting and other technical facilities to the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-56, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service.

The Postmaster-General's Department employs, in Victoria, a staff of about 28,800 persons who provide, operate and maintain its speedy and intricate systems of communications. Post Office facilities are available throughout Victoria at 329 official and 1,775 non-official post offices. In addition to normal postal services, many of these offices transact business on behalf of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and several Commonwealth Government Departments.

Postal, Mail and Transport Services

The Mail Exchange mail machinery and building alteration programme commenced during 1964 was continued in 1965. Installation of additional machinery and improved handling techniques have resulted in the efficient processing of the ever increasing postal traffic load which totalled 857,815 mill. articles during the year ended June, 1965, an increase of 7.43 per cent. over the previous year.

Transport Branch

The functions of the Transport Branch are broadly divided between the organization and management of non-engineering transport within the State and arrangement of the most efficient and economical means of transporting mail whether by road, rail, sea, or air.

The Departmental transport operations involve the management of a fleet of 376 vehicles and oversight of a staff of 370, including 307 motor drivers, who are employed largely under rostered shift conditions on the collection and delivery of mails and clearance of letter receivers and public telephones throughout the Metropolitan Area. Other transport activities include the operation of a sedan car pool for use of authorized Departmental staff and the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cable and poles by semi-trailer or truck to locations throughout the State and sometimes in other States.

Conveyance of mails by private individuals provides an important supplement to the use of Departmental vehicles in carrying out the work of the Post Office. There are 1,198 of these services presently being operated in Victoria at a cost of \$1,296,000 per annum involving

a total travel of 12,238,000 miles each year. The majority of these services operate in the more sparsely populated areas and render a most important service to their users.

Post Offices Branch

Steady development resulting from the establishment of additional industries and the continued residential expansion has been maintained throughout the Metropolitan Area. To meet the extended development that has taken place in the Metropolitan Area and the normal steady growth in other parts of the State additional facilities, by way of letter receivers, new and extended mail services and letter and telegram delivery services have been provided, while a number of new post offices have been established to provide postal services to serve the increasing requirements of residents. To meet the increased traffic requirement the provision of additional staff has also been necessary. Special facilities for the sale and postmarking of "First Day Covers" have been provided at Melbourne G.P.O., Market-street and Law Courts Post Offices in addition to the normal Philatelic Sales Sections at Russell-street, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong Post Offices.

Telecommunication Services

Two divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department are broadly responsible for telecommunication services: the Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks, and the Telecommunications Division operates the telephone and telegraph services, allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services.

Telephone Services

There was a net increase of 30,440 in the number of telephone services connected, to bring the total number of services to 631,950 in the State as at 30th June, 1965. The number of telephone services connected during the year totalled 88,037, while those cancelled amounted to 57,597. A total of 3,452 applications was held waiting exchange lines to become available, but by October, 1965, this number was reduced to 2,384.

Radio Communications

Civil radio communication stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Telecommunications Division. There was a total of 17,308 in Victoria at the end of 30th June, 1965. Technical standards for equipment design and performance have been set and these are rigidly enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks. The Australian Post Office, as a member of the International Telecommunications Union, observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. During 1965, 24,581 frequency checks were made, and the results of these observations forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in

Geneva, Switzerland. Complaints by broadcast listeners and television viewers of interference to reception are also investigated, and these totalled 3,103 during 1965. Radio inspectors of the Radio Branch, on behalf of the Department of Shipping and Transport, inspected the radio installations aboard 335 vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong during 1965.

New Works, 1965-66

During 1965-66 \$43m was spent on an extensive programme of new works throughout Victoria.

Telephone Services

Nearly \$41m was spent on exchange installations necessary to provide 88,000 new services and 1,450 new trunk line channels. Many large extensions were carried out in the Metropolitan Area while ten new automatic exchanges, including eight in country centres, were completed.

In 1965-66, work was put in hand to expand trunk dialling facilities (S.T.D.) to a further 85,000 subscribers on fourteen city and suburban exchanges bringing the total to 154,000 subscribers on 26 exchanges. By the end of the year, equipment had also been installed at Ballarat, Maffra, Sale, Wodonga and part of the Mornington Peninsula to provide subscribers in those areas with S.T.D. facilities to Melbourne.

Mail Exchange

Mechanized equipment to the value of \$312,000 was installed during 1965-66.

Transport Branch

Additions and replacements to the Department's Victorian fleet cost \$1.4m in 1965-66.

Telex Facilities

\$518,000 was allocated for the installation of an automatic telex subscriber exchange.

Broadcasting and Television

In providing technical facilities for the National Broadcast and Television Services in 1965-66, the Post Office spent \$420,000 on new works in Victoria.

In November, 1965, a new television station (A.B.M.V.4) was opened at Mildura representing a capital outlay of \$1.1m.

Television

The transmitter at Baranduda (A.M.A.V.1. Albury), was completed and operated late in 1964.

Melbourne-Sydney Coaxial Cable, 1964
Victorian National Television Network, 1965

Post Office Statistics

Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 are contained in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963†	1964†	1965†
REVENUE					
Postage	24,850	25,324	26,050	27,838	29,549
Money Order Commission	602	598	628	654	672
Poundage on Postal Notes	132	134	138	144	152
Private Boxes and Bags	38	34	144	221	209
Miscellaneous*					
Total Postal	25,622	26,090	26,960	28,857	30,582
Telegraph	3,662	3,812	3,574	3,900	4,129
Telephone	48,338	49,960	52,706	58,735	68,027
Total Revenue	77,622	79,862	83,240	91,492	102,737
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Contingencies—					
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary	26,196	27,390	27,762	29,302	32,209
Administrative Expenses	3,308	3,424	3,440	4,135	4,785
Stores and Material	1,348	1,206	888	936	953
Mail Services	1,862	1,962	1,994	2,098	2,214
Engineering Services (Other than New Works)	22,434	23,350	19,280	20,499	23,409
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c. . .	1,016	1,050	1,150	1,539	1,971
Proportion of Audit Expenses	34	36	\$	\$	\$
New Works—					
Telegraphs, Telephones, and Wireless	21,498	23,706	31,524	34,273	39,612
New Buildings, &c.	2,618	2,944	2,808	3,371	3,260
Total Expenditure	80,314	85,068	88,846	96,153	108,413

* In respect of the years 1960-61 to 1963-64, amounts formerly classified as Miscellaneous revenue have been allocated to Telegraph and Telephone revenue.

† As from 1962-63, certain items of Victorian Post Office revenue have been credited to Central Office.

§ Now included with Administrative Expenses.

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 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES, TELEPHONE OFFICES, PERSONS EMPLOYED

At 30th 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*	
1961	2,235	174	15,721	8,182	2,510	1,142	719	28,274
1962	2,219	167	16,154	8,148	2,495	1,071	727	28,595
1963	2,197	159	16,405	8,121	2,545	1,097	723	28,891
1964	2,174	141	16,462	8,467	2,489	1,096	705	29,219
1965	2,136	129	16,385	9,007	2,427	998	783	29,600

* Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time employees.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, &c., posted and received within Victoria during the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED
(‘000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Letters, Postcards, etc.	Registered Articles (Except Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (Including Those Registered)
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH				
1961	481,099	3,111	70,721	4,416
1962	489,436	2,953	74,364	4,486
1963	519,132	2,961	78,411	4,773
1964	555,636	2,498	84,536	4,789
1965	542,554	2,313	89,312	5,183
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES BEYOND THE COMMONWEALTH				
1961	35,387	484	13,098	442
1962	40,530	787	12,743	441
1963	56,794	932	13,415	448
1964	62,816	982	14,379	477
1965	71,489	1,059	16,348	544
TOTAL POSTED AND RECEIVED				
1961	516,486	3,595	83,819	4,858
1962	529,966	3,740	87,107	4,927
1963	575,926	3,893	91,826	5,221
1964	618,452	3,480	98,915	5,266
1965	614,042	3,372	105,660	5,726

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES

Year Ended 30th June—	Money Orders				Postal Notes			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1961	2,445	45,838	2,519	46,200	4,016	4,022	5,467	5,082
1962	2,526*	47,420	2,622*	47,762	3,959	3,998	5,443	4,948
1963	2,829*	82,430	2,721†	82,324	4,145	4,218	5,730	5,282
1964	2,943†	89,614	2,800†	90,068	4,029	4,167	5,589	5,256
1965	3,031†	100,446	2,922†	99,174	3,818	4,019	5,334	5,056

* Estimated.

† Includes official money orders.

Of the money orders issued in 1964-65, 2,910,367 for \$99,590,808 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia and 120,343 for \$854,794 in other countries. The orders paid included 2,875,571 for \$98,468,888 issued in the Commonwealth, and 46,312 for \$704,856 in other countries.

Information relating to the telephone service is given below for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 :—

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Telephone Exchanges	1,764	1,744	1,723	1,680	1,625
Public Telephones	6,306	6,498	6,829	7,121	7,279
Services in Operation	508,567	536,229	568,946	601,714	631,950
Instruments Connected	707,937	728,704	772,565	819,037	860,438
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	241.6	243.9	252.8	261.6	268.2

The number of radio communication stations authorized in Victoria at 30th June in each of the years 1962 to 1965 is shown in the following table. Figures relate to radio communication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only.

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Class of Station	At 30th June—			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
Transmitting and Receiving—				
Fixed Stations*—				
Aeronautical	6	6	4	4
Services with Other Countries ..	13	13	13	13
Other	179	186	221	222
Land Stations†—				
Aeronautical	19	27	16	20
Base Stations—				
Land Mobile Services ..	860	947	1,061	1,158
Harbour Mobile Services ..	17	17	18	24
Coast‡	14	14	14	15
Special Experimental ..	95	114	135	135
Mobile Stations§—				
Aeronautical	185	229	274	316
Land Mobile Services ..	8,096	9,658	11,049	13,128
Harbour Mobile Services ..	115	120	142	162
Ships	283	328	370	407
Amateur Stations	1,351	1,414	1,454	1,511
Total Transmitting and Receiving	11,233	13,073	14,771	17,115
Receiving Only—				
Fixed Stations*	173	178	177	193
Mobile Stations§	43	43	..	..
Total Receiving Only ..	216	221	177	193
Grand Total ..	11,449	13,294	14,948	17,308

* 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 1960-61 to 1964-65 are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION
LICENCES IN FORCE**

Class of Licence	At 30th June—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Broadcasting Stations* ..	20	20	20	20	20
Television Stations† ..	2	6	6	6	8
Broadcast Receiver	589,437	585,752	607,036	622,663	512,205
Television Receiver	401,395	460,558	530,256	581,286	488,583
Combined Broadcast and Television Receiver†† ..	..	..	..	..	132,413
Amateur	1,307	1,351	1,414	1,454	1,511

* Exclusive of eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave), operated by the National Broadcasting Service.

† Exclusive of six television stations operated by the National Television Service.

†† Combined Licences were introduced on 1st 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 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.

This project stems from the Pacific Cable Conference held in Sydney, in 1959, between representatives of Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Following agreement of the four governments, work was commenced in August, 1960, and the first section, the trans-Tasman link between Sydney and Auckland, was opened on 9th July, 1962; on 3rd December, 1962, the Auckland-Suva section was opened. When completed in December, 1963, the cable formed part of the projected British Commonwealth round-the-world 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 next stage of the system, the south-east Asia cable project (SEACOM) will extend the large capacity telephone cable from Sydney to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Cairns, Madang, Guam, Hong Kong and Jesselton. The Singapore-Jesselton section was opened for service on 15th January, 1965, and the Jesselton-Hong Kong section on 31st March, 1965. The whole project was scheduled for opening early in 1967.

Two years of international discussion and negotiations were climaxed by the signing in August, 1964, by a number of countries, including Australia, of agreements to establish the first global commercial communications satellite system, of which the "space segment" is estimated to cost \$U.S.200m. "Space segment" is a broad description

of the communications satellites and the tracking, control, command and related facilities required to support operation of the satellites. An Australian ground station, owned and operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, is being built at Carnarvon, Western Australia, at a cost exceeding \$A2m.

The following tables give statistics of Australia's overseas radio-telephone services, and overseas cable and radio telegraph services over a five-year period. Statistics of services with the Australian Territories are not included.

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : OVERSEA RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICES :
NUMBER OF PAID MINUTES
('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	174	176	260	431	774
To Australia	190	198	338	557	893
Total	364	374	598	988	1,667
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	107	110	131	184	371
To Australia	104	122	135	204	350
Total	211	232	266	387	722
All Countries—					
From Australia	281	286	391	615	1,146
To Australia	294	320	473	761	1,243
Total	575	606	864	1,376	2,389

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION : INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES (CABLE AND RADIO) : NUMBER OF WORDS TRANSMITTED

('000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
British Commonwealth Countries—					
From Australia	24,231	22,099	25,588	23,978	24,370
To Australia	29,735	30,106	26,723	27,039	29,706
Total	53,966	52,205	52,311	51,016	54,076
Non-British Countries—					
From Australia	13,767	13,403	14,789	16,191	17,671
To Australia	11,352	11,288	12,844	13,830	15,724
Total	25,119	24,691	27,633	30,021	33,395
All Countries—					
From Australia	37,998	35,502	40,377	40,168	42,041
To Australia	41,087	41,394	39,567	40,869	45,430
Total	79,085	76,896	79,944	81,037	87,471

Further References, 1962

Commonwealth Year Book, 1946

Appendix A

Shepparton

History

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Climate

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

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

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

Irrigation

History of Rural Water Supplies

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

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

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

Irrigation Works

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

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

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

Economic Aspects

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

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

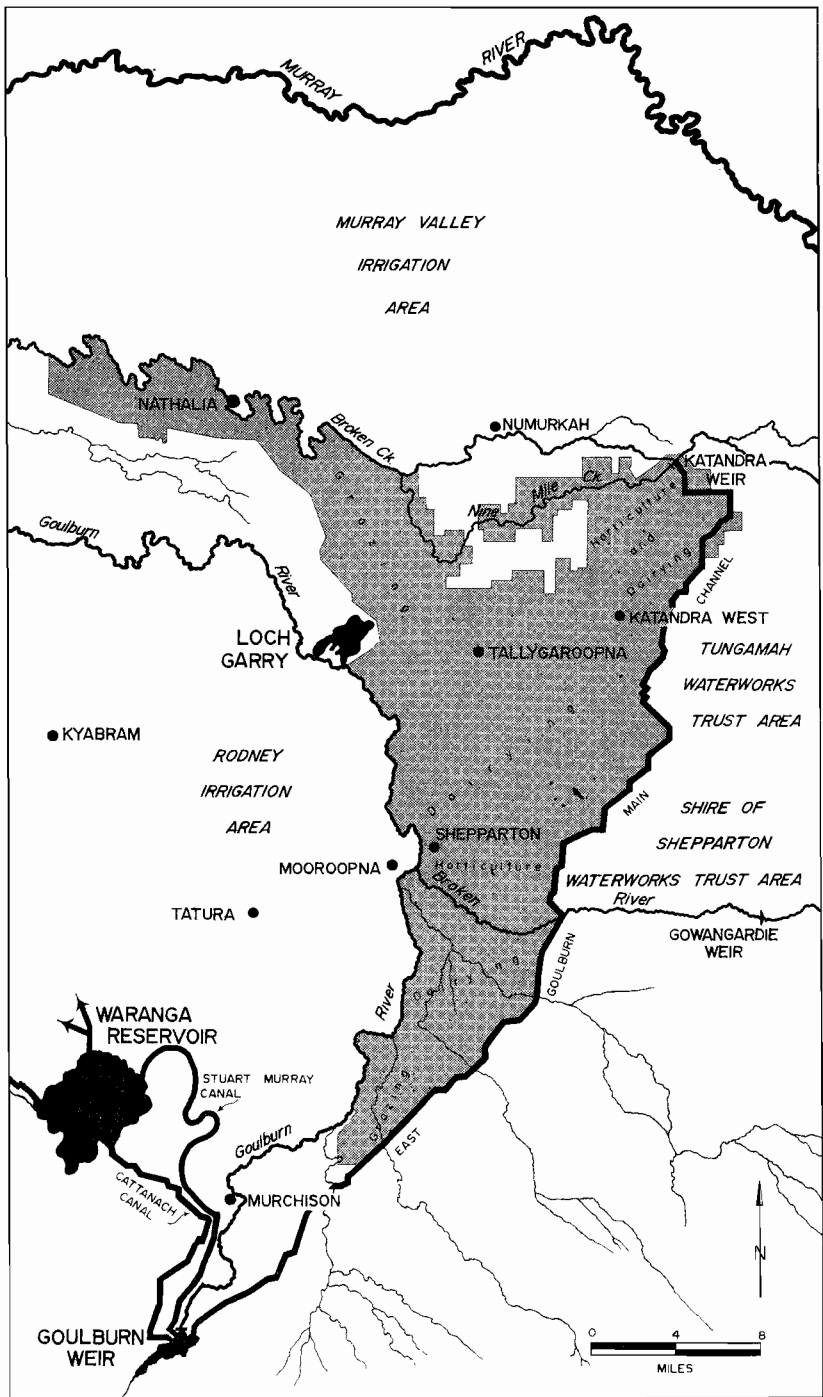


FIGURE 21.—Shepparton Irrigation Area.

Agriculture

Introduction

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

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

Soil Types

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Development

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

Land Settlement

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

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

Agricultural Production

Dairying

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

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

Prime Lambs and Beef

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

Fruit Growing

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

Other Crops

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

Forest Products

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

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

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

Dookie Agricultural College

Soil Erosion Control

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

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

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

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

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

Water Harvesting

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

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

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

Animal Husbandry

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

Secondary Industries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Radio Australia

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

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

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

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

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

Public Utility Services

General

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

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

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

Housing and Streets

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

Drainage and Water Supply

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

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

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

Gas Supply and Electricity

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

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

Sewerage

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

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

Cultural and Recreational Facilities

The Shepparton City Council has developed parks, gardens, and tree lined streets. An ugly swamp on the western side of the Goulburn Valley Highway and almost in the centre of the City was transformed into an inland lake of approximately 50 acres in 1930. For a long period the lake was used for rowing but the rowing boats have now given way to speed boats and the Victoria Park Lake is used for water-skiing. In 1953 an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres was separated from the lake and a large chlorinated swimming pool constructed. This pool contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill. gall. of continuously chlorinated water and has an Olympic Section and a 400-ft. long sandy beach. Shepparton possesses a number of playing fields, bowling greens, and croquet and lawn tennis courts all of which have been developed with the assistance of the sporting clubs concerned.

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

Hospital Services

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

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

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

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

Educational Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Australian National Accounts

General

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*, 1948–49 to 1964–65 published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

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

Concepts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sectors

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

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

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

National Accounts

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarize the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1964–65 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables :—

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

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

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

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

1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

2. TRADING ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1964-65—continued

3. FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES INCOME APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

4. PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

5. PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1964-65—continued

6. OVERSEA CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(\$m)

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

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

VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME

(\$m)

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

* Unincorporated farms only.

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

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

VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

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

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

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

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

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

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

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

Appendix C

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

1965

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

December 5 The Premier, Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, establishes a record term as Premier of Victoria.

December 14 Legislation proclaims eligibility of women for jury service from 1st January, 1966.

December 16 A new adoption law in Victoria which takes effect from 1st January, 1966 authorizes only the Director-General of Social Welfare and adoption agencies approved by the Chief Secretary to arrange adoptions.

December 20 Melbourne City Council and the State Housing Commission enter partnership in a scheme to develop 290 acres in Carlton over a period of about 20 years.

1966

January 14 The Dandenong Valley Authority announced plans to spend \$6m in the next 10 years on an arterial drainage and flood protection scheme.

January 20 The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, has announced his retirement. He has been Federal Member of Parliament for Kooyong since 1934 and Prime Minister from 1939 to 1941 and since December 1949.

January 26 The former Federal Treasurer and present Federal Member for Higgins, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt, became the new Prime Minister.

February 1 Ten o'clock closing of hotel bars and other liquor law reforms came into operation in Victoria.

February 9 80,000 State Government workers began a 48 hour strike on the issue of four weeks annual leave to State employees.

February 14 Decimal currency introduced into Australia.

March 2 The full Bench of the Arbitration Commission commenced hearing of the national wage cases.

March 7 State Cabinet approved final plans for the \$12m second stage of the South-Eastern Freeway.

March 15 Australia's first off-shore oil was discovered in Bass Strait and flowed at 730 to 930 barrels a day.

March 16 An interdepartmental report on the use of pesticides in Victoria recommends stricter control and the establishment of a review committee to whom special problems could be referred.

March 22 The death occurred at Frankston of Sir Dallas Brooks, former Governor of Victoria from 1949 to 1963, a record term.

March 29 The Government announced members of the new Library Council of Victoria.

March 30 Report by Dr. C. R. Hetherington on the use of natural gas and other fuel resources was made public by the Government. The report contains recommendations on the handling of these natural resources.

April 14 Plans were announced to build a \$4m cinema centre in Melbourne.

April 23 The first honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, given by Monash University was conferred on the Governor-General, Lord Casey.

May 11 Melbourne Board of Works detailed plans for five "superparks" on the city outskirts at Moorabbin, Waverley, Frankston, Heidelberg and Warrandyte.

June 6 Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies, the former Prime Minister, was made a Freeman of the City of Melbourne.

June 7 Gas and electricity consumption broke all existing records in Victoria's deep freeze.

June 7 The Bolte Government completes 11 years in office, a record for Victoria.

June 27 Oil has been found again off the Gippsland coast, about 30 miles from Lakes Entrance.

Appendix D

Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series : Volume 75, 1961)

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

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

APPENDIX D—continued

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

Appendix E

List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

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

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

Appendix F

Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

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

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

APPENDIX F—*continued*

- AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION. *6th Conference*, 1965.—
Each to his Full Stature. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 131 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY. Melbourne University Press, 1966. Vol. 1: 1788–1850, A-H.
- BALLARAT AND DISTRICT BASE HOSPITAL.—Centenary Souvenir, 1856–1956. Ballarat, Victoria, 1956. 35 pages.
- BARRABOOL, (*Shire*), *Victoria*.—Centenary of the Proclamation of the Shire of Barrabool . . . 1865–1965. Geelong, Victoria, Shire of Barrabool, 1965. 79 pages.
- BARRETT, J.—*That Better Country: the religious aspect of life in Eastern Australia, 1835–1850*. Melbourne University Press, 1966. 213 pages.
- BELL, A. P.—*Melbourne, John Batman's Village*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1965. 178 pages.
- BINGLEY, C.—*Book Publishing Practice*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1966. 104 pages.
- BLACKMAN, C.—*Charles Blackman*, (text) by Ray Mathew. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 56 pages.
- BORRIE, W. D.—*Australia's Population, Structure and Growth*, by W. D. Borrie and G. Spencer. *2nd rev. ed.* Melbourne, Committee for Economic Development of Australia, 1965. 102 pages.
- BOTTOMLEY, D. T.—*Introduction to Market Analysis*. *Rev. ed.* Melbourne, Victorian Division, Market Research Society of Australia, 1964. 136 pages.
- BOXER, A. H., *ed.* *Aspects of the Australian Economy*. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 107 pages.
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Appendix G

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

Printed Publications

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

Mimeographed Publications*

General

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

Building

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

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

APPENDIX G—*continued*

Demography and Social

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

Factory Production

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

Finance, Local Government, and Transport

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

Rural

- Agricultural Statistics
- Apicultural Statistics
- Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly : June–December)
- Chicken Hatchings and Poultry Slaughtering Statistics (Monthly)
- Citrus Fruit Production
- Cultivating Implements on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Fruit Production
- Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed
- Livestock : Preliminary Numbers
- Livestock Statistics
- Machinery on Rural Holdings
- Maize Production
- Oats and Barley : Acreage
- Onions : Acreage and Production
- Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Potatoes : Acreage, Production, and Varieties
- Potatoes : Estimated Acreage
- Rural Holdings : Classified by Type of Activity (Irregularly)
- Rural Statistics
- Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
- Vegetables : Acreage and Production
- Viticultural Statistics
- Wheat : Acreage and Varieties
- Wine and Brandy : Wholesale Sales and Stocks

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

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

EXACT EQUIVALENTS TABLE

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

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

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

1 pound = 2 dollars

1 shilling = 10 cents

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

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

Changing £ s. d. to Dollars and Whole Cents

BANKING AND ACCOUNTING TABLE

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

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

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NOTE.—Where there is more than one reference to a subject, the chief reference is given in bold numerals. Where there are two important references to a subject, both appear in bold print.

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1966 CENSUS SUPPLEMENT

The information contained in this supplement represents early results of the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, held on the night of the 30th June, 1966, which are subject to amendment on completion of tabulation.

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1966

State or Territory	State Population ("Field Count")			Metropolitan Areas† ("Field Count")
	Males	Females	Persons	
New South Wales ..	2,122,559*	2,108,544*	4,231,103*	2,444,735
Victoria	1,613,286	1,604,546	3,217,832	2,108,499
Queensland	842,201	819,039	1,661,240	719,140
South Australia ..	547,802	542,921	1,090,723	726,930
Western Australia ..	425,872	409,698	835,570	499,494
Tasmania	187,267	183,950	371,217	119,415
Northern Territory ..	21,319	15,847	37,166	20,261
Australian Capital Territory	49,910	46,003	95,913	92,199
Total Australia ..	5,810,216	5,730,548	11,540,764	6,730,673

* Revised. † As redefined for Census, 1966. For boundary of Melbourne Metropolitan Area at 30th June, 1966, see map at end of this Supplement.

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1966

Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census	Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION		MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued	
Altona Shire	24,984	Essendon City	58,210
Berwick Shire (part)* ..	19,868	Fitzroy City	27,213
Box Hill City	54,504	Flinders Shire	12,464
Brighton City	40,594	Footscray City	58,666
Broadmeadows City ..	87,981	Frankston City	42,042
Brunswick City	52,030	Hastings Shire	7,274
Bulla Shire	5,711	Hawthorn City	36,717
Camberwell City	99,867	Healesville Shire (part)*	4,888
Caulfield City	76,058	Heidelberg City	63,810
Chelsea City	24,757	Keilor City	43,363
Coburg City	68,578	Kew City	32,801
Collingwood City	22,447	Knox Shire	36,491
Cranbourne Shire (part)*	9,299	Lillydale Shire	24,467
Croydon Shire	21,757	Malvern City	49,975
Dandenong City	31,659	Melbourne City	75,709
Diamond Valley Shire ..	22,993	Melton Shire	2,542
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	38,061	Moorabbin City	103,716
Eltham Shire	20,213	Mordialloc City	28,058
		Mornington Shire	10,214

* See East-Central Statistical Division.

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1966—*continued*

Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census	Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>		NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>	
Northcote City ..	56,179	Kilmore Shire (part) [†] ..	2,021
Nunawading City ..	74,554	Kyneton Shire ..	5,967
Oakleigh City ..	52,743	Maldon Shire ..	1,953
Port Melbourne City ..	12,596	Maryborough City ..	7,694
Prahran City ..	54,629	Melvor Shire ..	1,889
Preston City ..	89,706	Metcalfe Shire ..	2,163
Richmond City ..	32,521	Newham and Woodend Shire ..	1,995
Ringwood City ..	29,131	Newstead Shire ..	1,772
St. Kilda City ..	58,179	Pyalong Shire ..	456
Sandringham City ..	36,644	Seymour Shire ..	11,248
Sherbrooke Shire ..	17,651	Talbot and Clunes Shire ..	1,517
South Melbourne City ..	30,174	Tullaroop Shire ..	1,277
Springvale City ..	39,412	Yea Shire ..	2,619
Sunshine City ..	69,081		
Waverley City ..	69,832		
Werribee Shire ..	18,369		
Whittlesea Shire ..	16,713		
Williamstown City ..	30,416		
		Total—North-Central Statistical Division ..	64,052
Total—Melbourne Statistical Division ..	2,228,511		
WEST-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION		WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Bacchus Marsh Shire ..	4,690	Ararat City ..	8,237
Ballan Shire ..	2,349	Ararat Shire ..	4,641
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,211	Ballaarat City ..	41,650
Barrabool Shire ..	2,903	Ballarat Shire ..	12,254
Bellarine Shire ..	14,529	Belfast Shire ..	1,855
Bungaree Shire ..	2,206	Camperdown Town ..	3,537
Buninyong Shire ..	4,808	Colac City ..	9,497
Corio Shire ..	36,226	Colac Shire ..	6,956
Geelong City ..	18,138	Dundas Shire ..	3,913
Geelong West City ..	17,446	Glenelg Shire ..	5,838
Gisborne Shire ..	2,319	Grenville Shire ..	1,692
Kilmore Shire (part)* ..	718	Hamilton City ..	10,052
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,700	Hampden Shire ..	8,766
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,782	Heytesbury Shire ..	8,181
Romsey Shire ..	2,516	Koroit Borough ..	1,416
South Barwon Shire ..	22,049	Leigh Shire ..	1,403
		Lexton Shire ..	1,371
		Minhamite Shire ..	2,824
		Mortlake Shire ..	4,404
		Mount Rouse Shire ..	3,044
		Otway Shire ..	3,902
		Port Fairy Borough ..	2,577
		Portland Town ..	6,674
		Portland Shire ..	6,859
		Ripon Shire ..	3,512
		Sebastopol Borough ..	4,966
		Wannon Shire ..	4,060
		Warrnambool City ..	17,497
		Warrnambool Shire ..	7,492
		Winchelsea Shire ..	4,246
		Total—Western Statistical Division ..	203,316
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra Shire ..	4,485		
Broadford Shire ..	1,978		
Castlemaine City ..	7,082		
Creswick Shire ..	3,540		
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire ..	4,396		

* See North-Central Statistical Division.

† See West-Central Statistical Division.

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1966—*continued*

Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census	Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION		NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>	
Arapiles Shire ..	2,141	Nathalia Shire ..	3,218
Avoca Shire ..	2,134	Numurkah Shire ..	6,242
Dimboola Shire ..	5,892	Rochester Shire ..	7,418
Donald Shire ..	2,948	Rodney Shire ..	11,854
Dunmunkle Shire ..	3,945	Shepparton City ..	17,504
Horsham City ..	10,557	Shepparton Shire ..	6,182
Kaniva Shire ..	2,370	Strathfieldsaye Shire ..	6,704
Kara Kara Shire ..	1,360	Tungamah Shire ..	3,223
Kowree Shire ..	5,358	Waranga Shire ..	4,502
Lowan Shire ..	3,822	Yarrawonga Shire ..	3,807
St. Arnaud Town ..	3,003		
Stawell Town ..	5,904		
Stawell Shire ..	2,355		
Warracknabeal Shire ..	4,712		
Wimmera Shire ..	3,481		
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division ..	59,982	Total—Northern Statistical Division ..	167,204
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION		NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Birchip Shire ..	1,921	Beechworth Shire ..	4,804
Karkarooc Shire ..	4,245	Benalla City ..	8,213
Mildura City ..	12,931	Benalla Shire ..	3,732
Mildura Shire ..	16,306	Bright Shire ..	4,502
Swan Hill City ..	7,376	Chiltern Shire ..	1,521
Swan Hill Shire ..	12,941	Euroa Shire ..	4,587
Walpeup Shire ..	4,429	Mansfield Shire ..	4,274
Wycheproof Shire ..	4,775	Myrtleford Shire ..	4,368
		Omeo Shire ..	2,026
		Oxley Shire ..	5,356
		Rutherglen Shire ..	2,552
		Towong Shire ..	4,073
		Upper Murray Shire ..	3,335
		Violet Town Shire ..	1,236
		Wangaratta City ..	15,167
		Wangaratta Shire ..	1,952
		Wodonga Shire ..	11,867
		Yackandandah Shire ..	3,062
Total—Mallee Statistical Division ..	64,924	Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division ..	86,627
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION		GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Bendigo City ..	30,792	Alberton Shire ..	5,846
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,975	Avon Shire ..	3,237
Charlton Shire ..	2,492	Bairnsdale Shire ..	11,559
Cobram Shire ..	5,246	Buln Buln Shire ..	8,668
Cohuna Shire ..	4,664	Maffra Shire ..	8,511
Deakin Shire ..	5,701	Mirboo Shire ..	2,111
Eaglehawk Borough ..	5,230	Moe City ..	16,544
East Loddon Shire ..	1,722	Morwell Shire ..	20,773
Echuca City ..	7,046	Narracan Shire ..	9,045
Gordon Shire ..	3,318	Orbost Shire ..	6,414
Goulburn Shire ..	1,837		
Huntly Shire ..	2,333		
Kerang Borough ..	4,165		
Kerang Shire ..	5,261		
Korong Shire ..	3,662		
Kyabram Borough ..	4,623		
Marong Shire ..	6,483		

VICTORIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1966—*continued*

Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census	Local Government Area	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>		EAST-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION	
Rosedale Shire ..	4,899	Bass Shire ..	3,834
Sale City ..	8,648	Berwick Shire (part)* ..	8,883
South Gippsland Shire ..	5,411	Cranbourne Shire (part)* ..	3,790
Tambo Shire ..	5,441	Healesville Shire (part)* ..	1,545
Traralgon City ..	14,080	Korumburra Shire ..	7,349
Traralgon Shire ..	1,265	Phillip Island Shire ..	1,413
Warragul Shire ..	9,925	Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,458
Woorayl Shire ..	8,922	Wonthaggi Borough ..	4,022
Yallourn Works Area ..	4,245	Not Incorporated, French Island ..	210
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division ..	155,544	Total—East-Central Statistical Division ..	36,504

* See Melbourne Statistical Division.

VICTORIA—STATE SUMMARY

Statistical Divisions	"Field Count" Population, 1966 Census
Melbourne	2,228,511
West-Central	147,590
North-Central	64,052
Western	203,316
Wimmera	59,982
Mallee	64,924
Northern	167,204
North-Eastern	86,627
Gippsland	155,544
East-Central	36,504
Migratory	3,578
TOTAL VICTORIA	3,217,832

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION*

At 31st December—	Estimated Population.
1961	2,954,826
1962	3,010,130
1963	3,069,693
1964	3,136,128
1965	3,193,661

* These estimates represent a new series and replace any estimates at these dates previously published or published elsewhere in this Year Book and are subject to revision when final results of 1966 Census are available.

