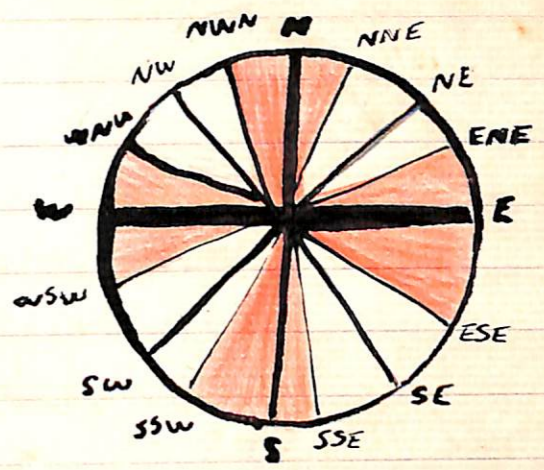


HIGH SCHOOL  
DANDENONG



Name PATRICIA PEGG IB  
Form IB DANDENONG HIGH School  
Subject GEOGRAPHY

G  
E  
O



G

2,680,000,000

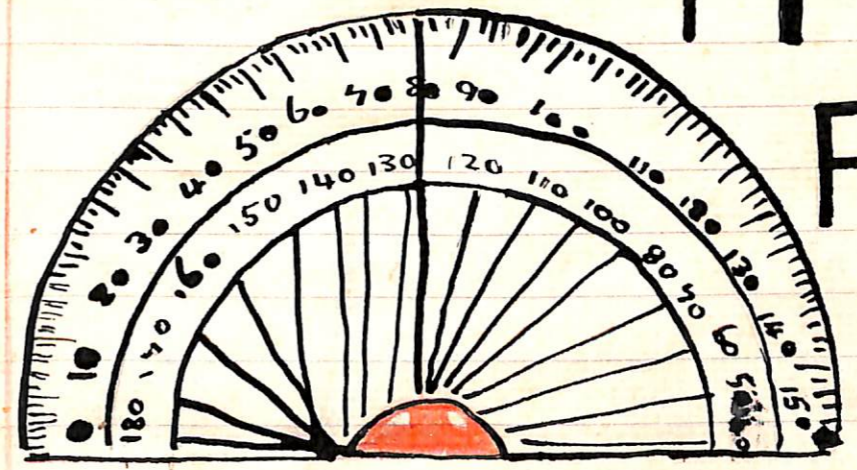
R

A

P

H

Y



INDEX

BACK

PAGE

Friday

Geography

14/2/57

TYPE OF WIND	SIGN	M.P.H	
CALM	SMOKE RISES VERTICALLY	2	—
LIGHT BREEZES	SMOKE DRIFTS	5	2
SLIGHT BREEZES	LEAVES RUSTLE	10	5
GENTLE BREEZES	TWIGS MOVE	15	10
MODERATE	BLOWS PAPER	20	15
FRESH	SMALL TREES SWAY	25	20
STRONG	WHISTLES THROUGH WIRES	30	28
HIGH WIND	LARGE TREES SWAY	35	35
GALE	SLATES BLOWN OFF	42	42
STRONG GALE	TREES UPROOTED	58	58
STORM	WIDESPREAD DAMAGE	68	68
HURRICANE	TERRIFIC FORCE	78	78

TO MAKE A NORTH SOUTH LINE

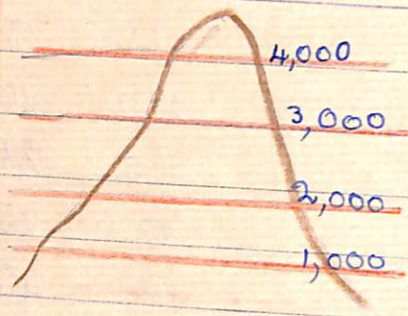
1/ About 1 hour before midday place a stand or a stick in or on the ground & measure length of the shadow 2/ Using the length of shadow 3/ Draw an arc 4/ When shadow touches arc about one hour after mid-day draw line (two) 5/ Bisect the angle

Friday

14/2/57

WAYS OF SHOWING HEIGHTS ON MAP

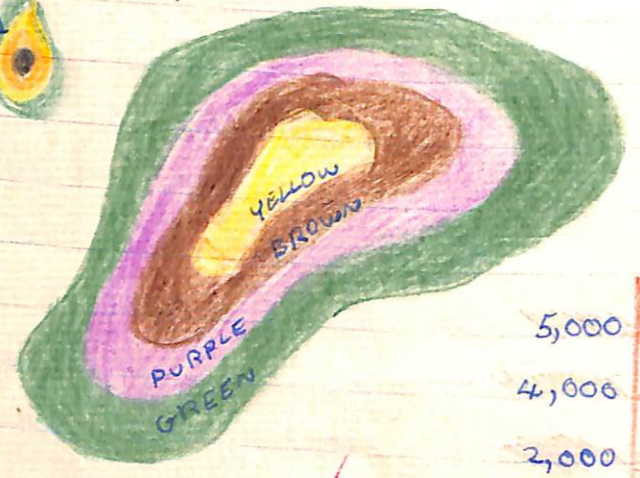
Small feathery lines running in the the direction of the slope of the land to show mountain peak or ranges of Mountains CONTOUR MAPS have lines (going) joining places of equal height



COLOUR LAYERING

LAND BETWEEN CERTAIN HEIGHTS IN DIFFERENT COLOURS WITH A MAP LIKE THIS WE MUST HAVE A

CONTOUR LINES

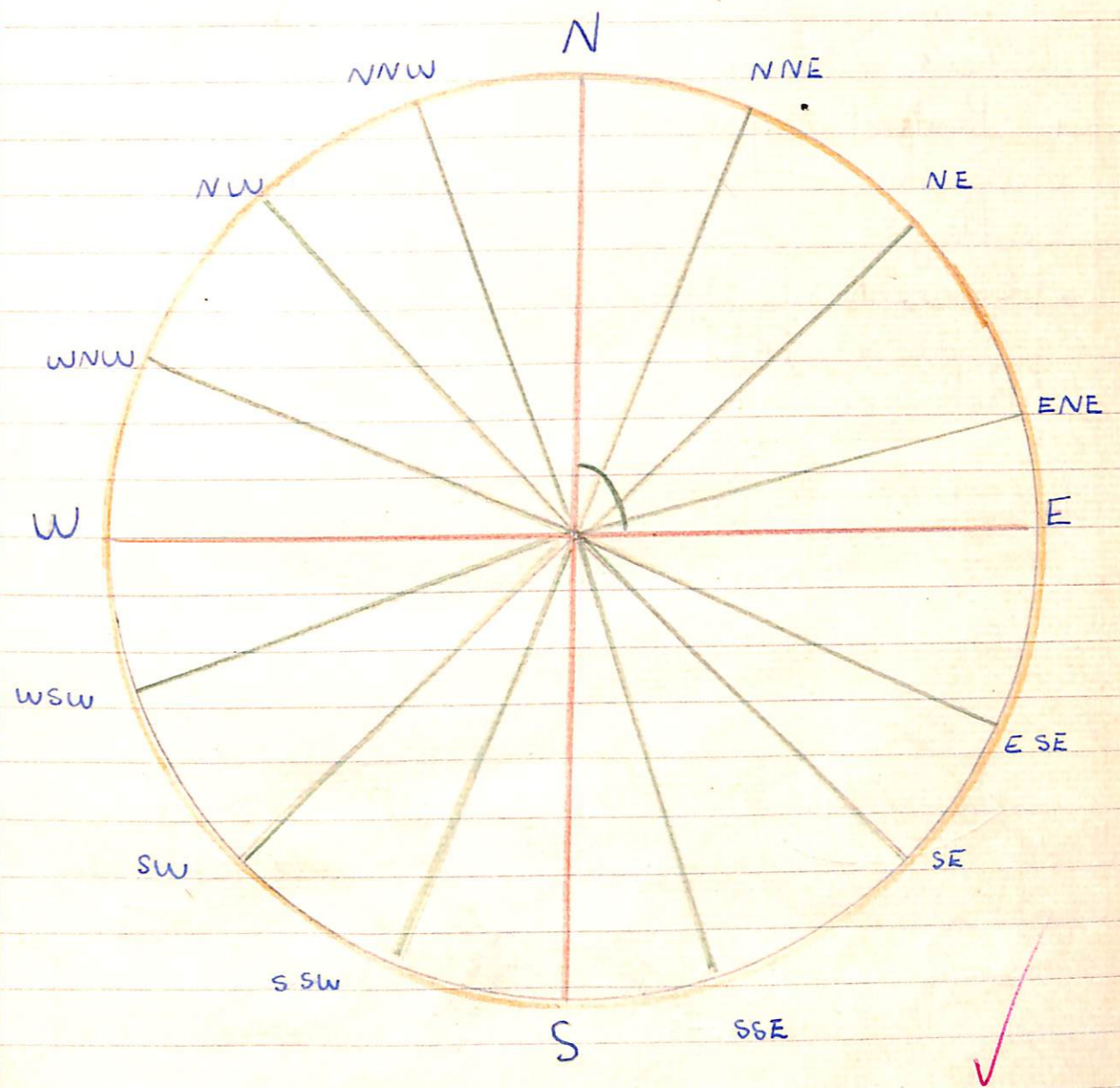


- 5,000 GREEN
- 4,000 PURPLE
- 2,000 BROWN
- 1000 YELLOW

Friday

14/2/57

THE COMPASS



# Maps

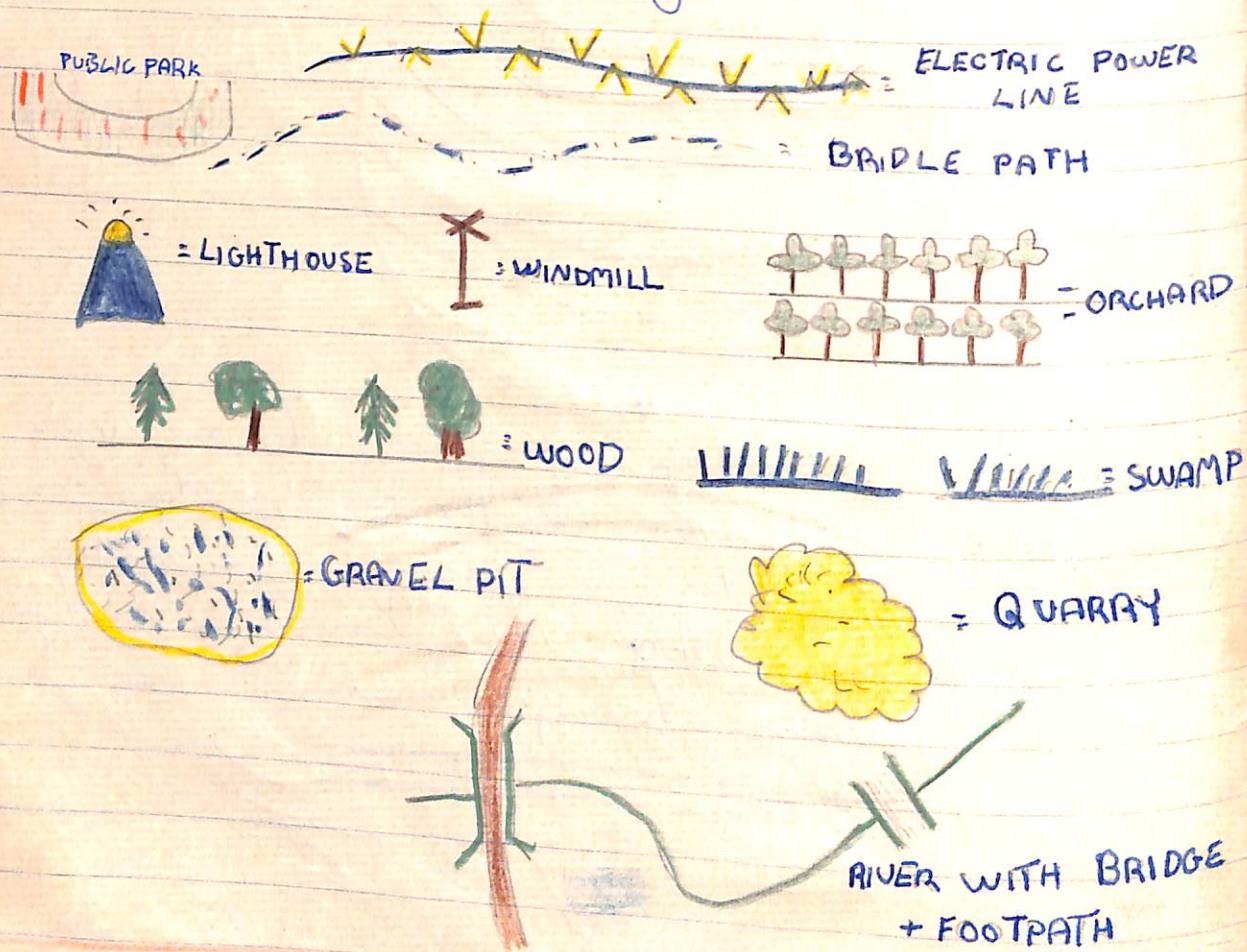
26/2/58

Wednesday

## TO MAKE A MAP

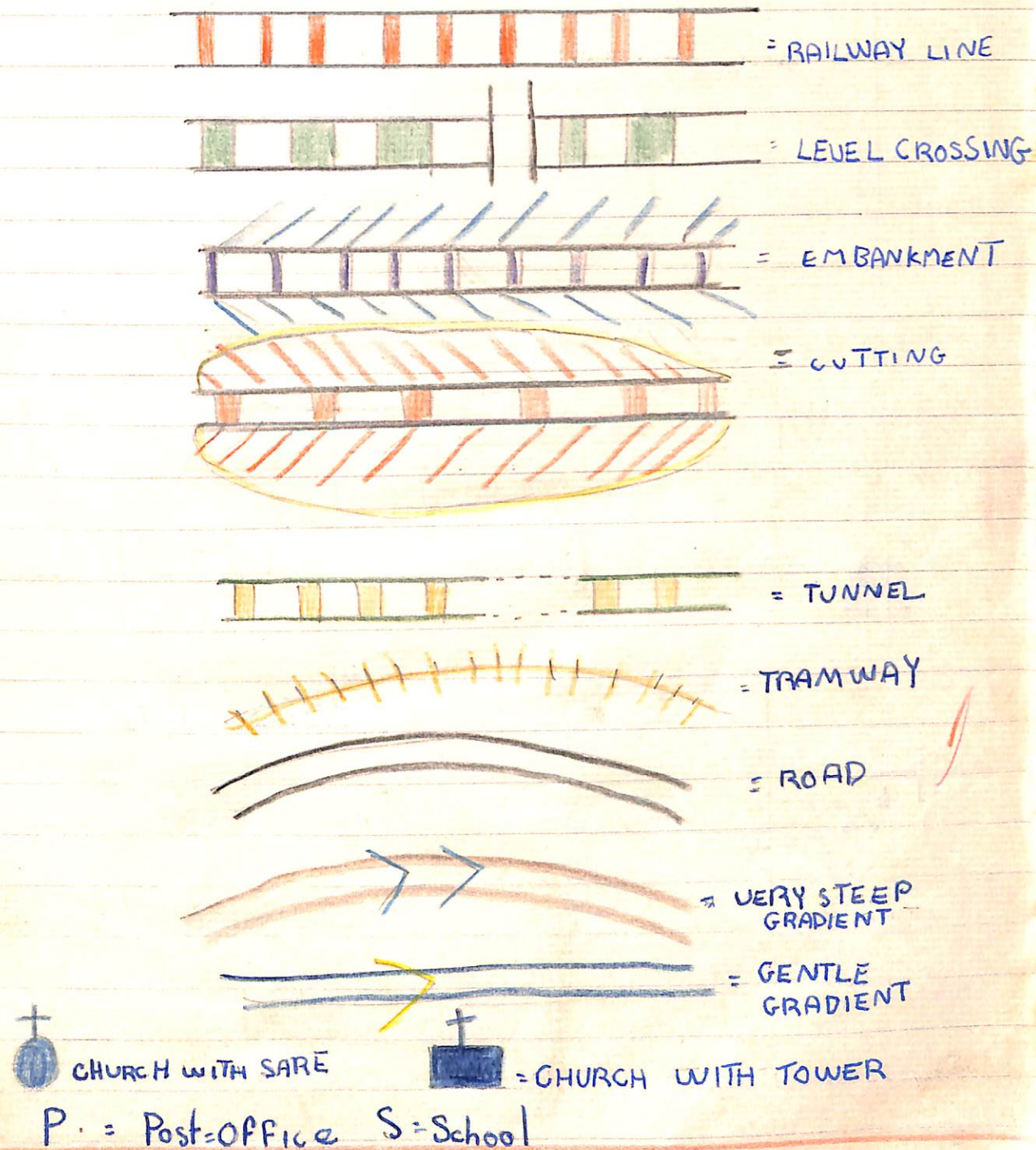
Find out where (you) the north south line. The North is usually on top of your compass

## Conventional Signs



5/3/58

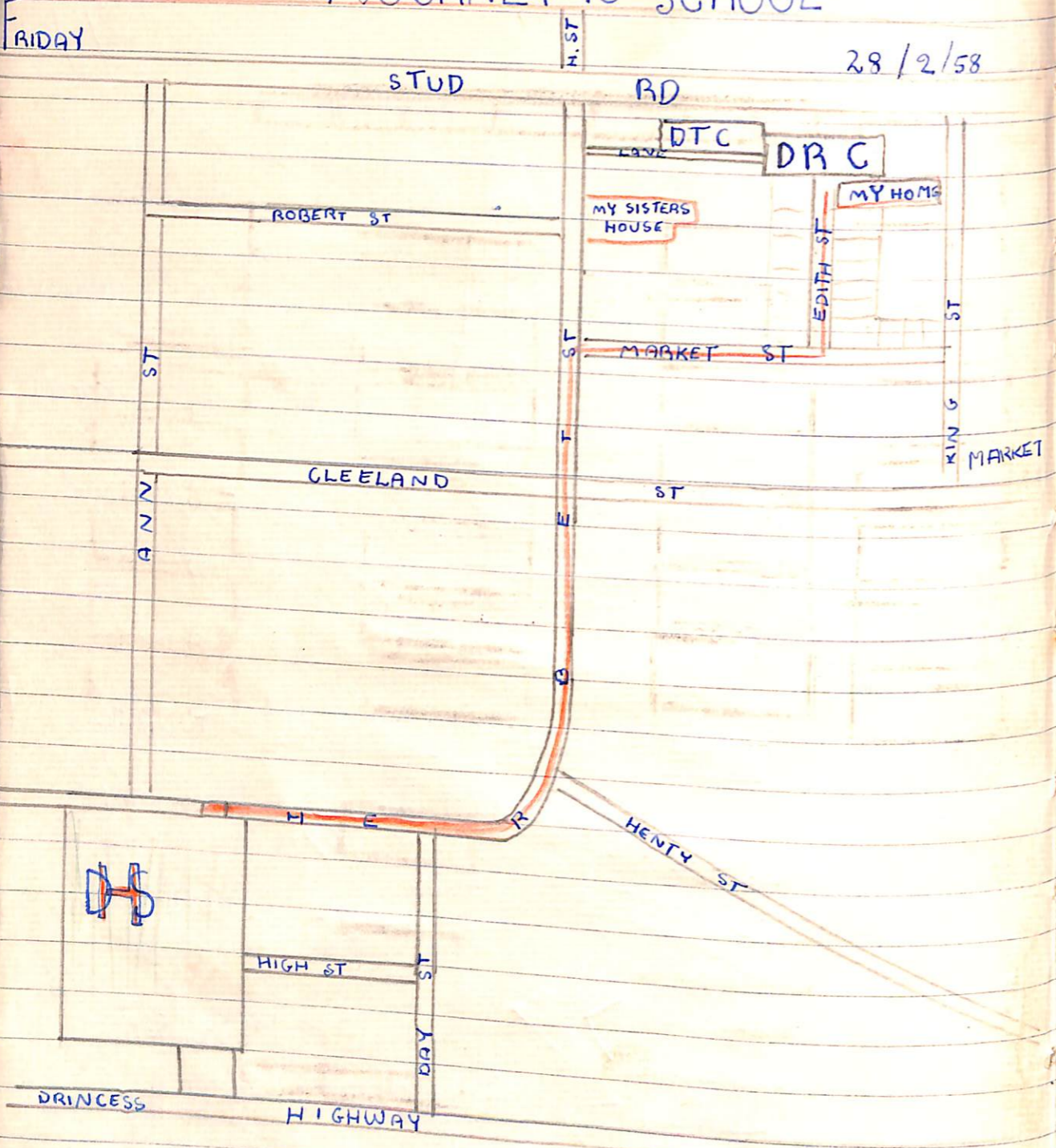
## Conventional Signs



# MY JOURNEY TO SCHOOL

FRIDAY

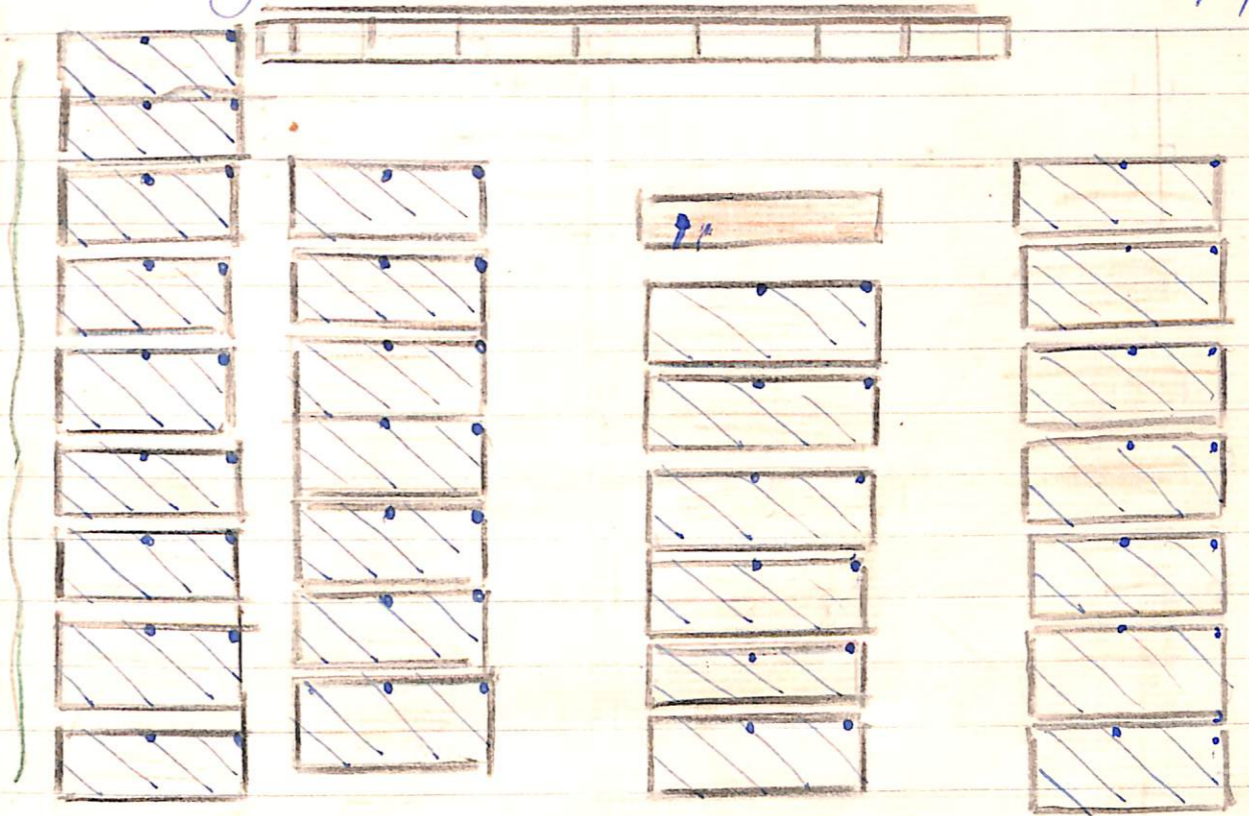
28/2/58



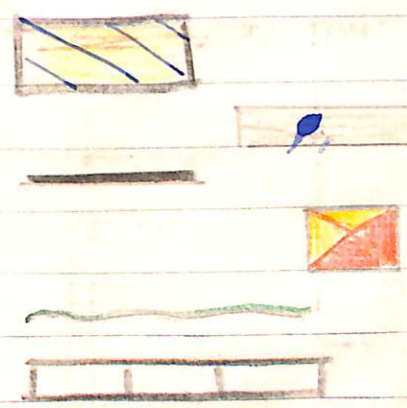
# MY FORM ROOM (13)

Wednesday

5/3/58

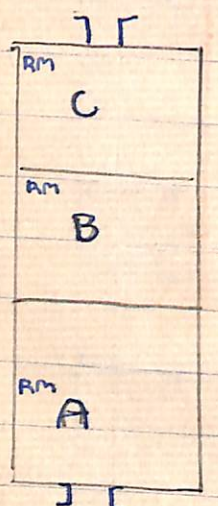
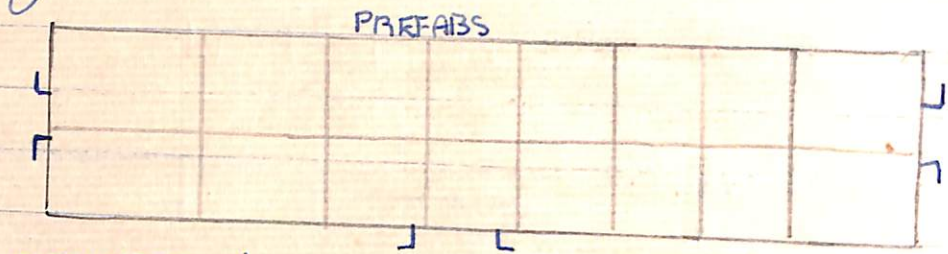


- DESKS =
- TABLE =
- BLACK-BOARD =
- DOOR =
- WINDOWS =
- CUP-BOARDS



# PLAN OF

Tuesday



QUAD

PREFABS →

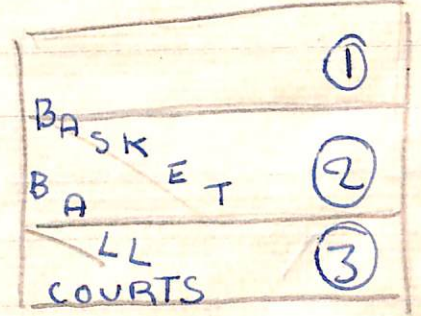
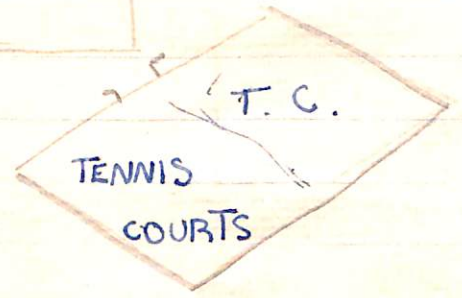
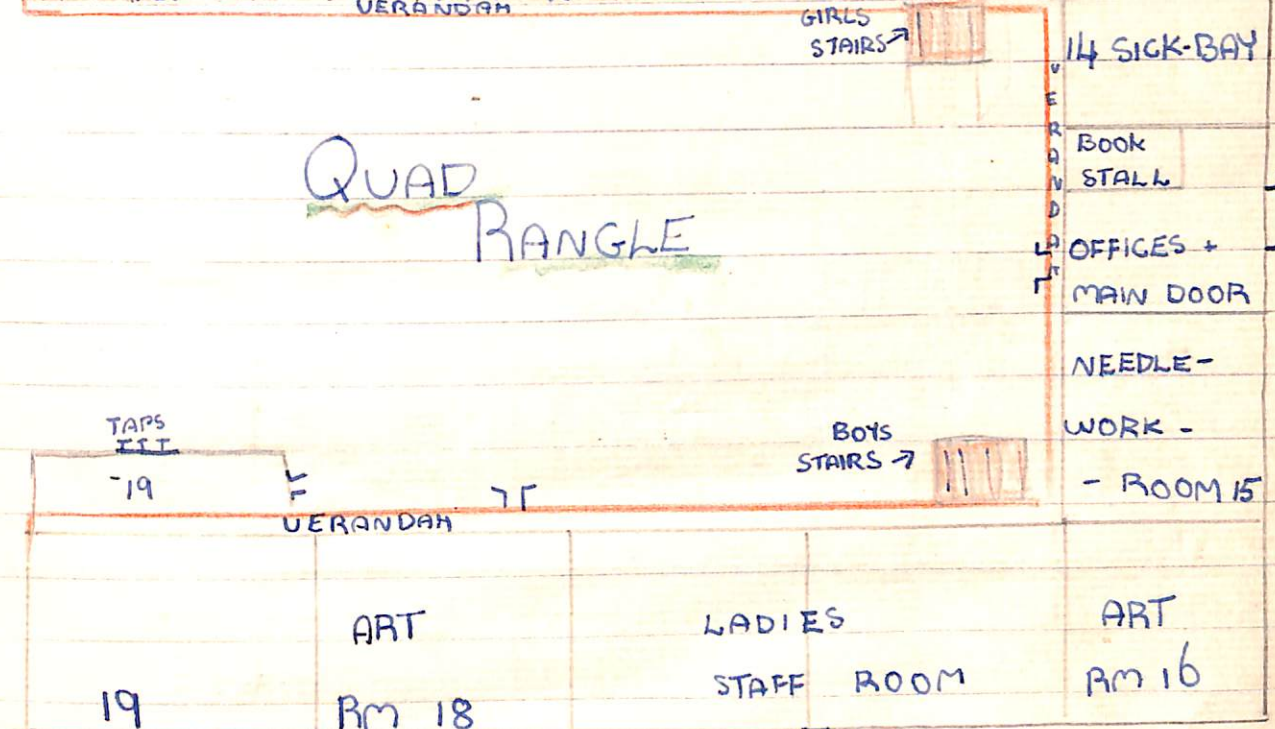


# SCHOOL BUILDING

11/3/58



QUAD  
RANGLE



[ HOCKEY FIELD ]

# UPSTAIRS



QUAD RANGLE

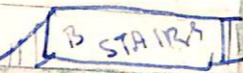
= verandah

Rm 5

DOOR

ROOMS

Rm 6



MENS STAFF

7  
SCIENCE ROOM

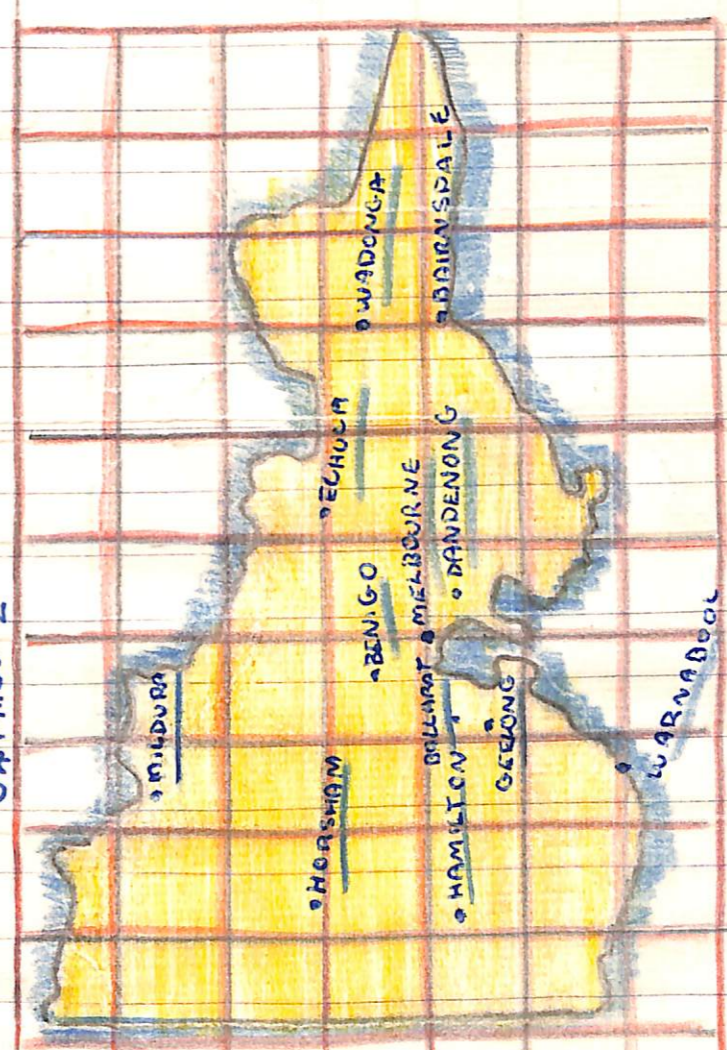
STORE ROOM

9

9

# VICTORIA

64 miles  $\frac{1}{2}$ "



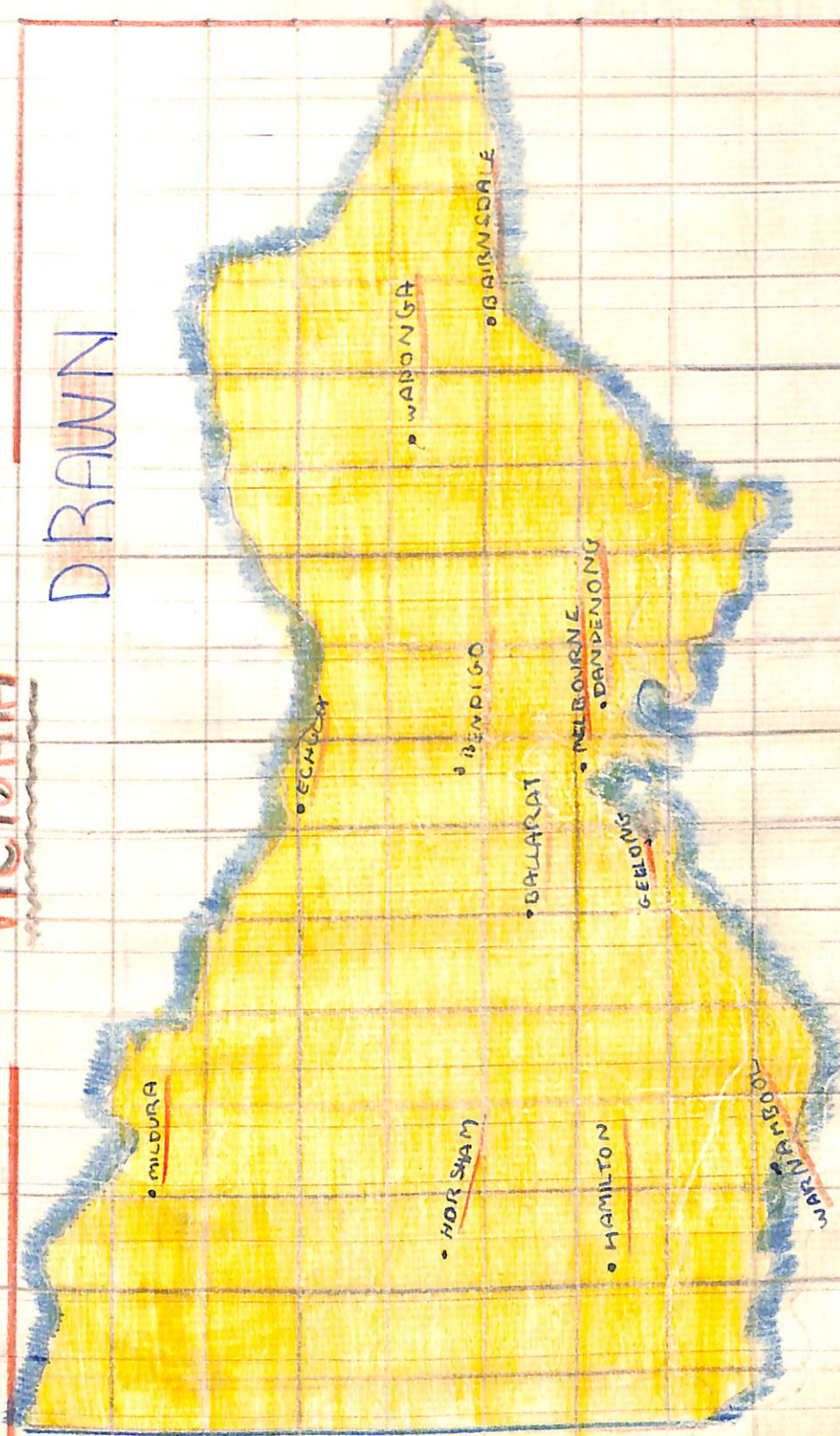
# VICTORIA

## TRACED



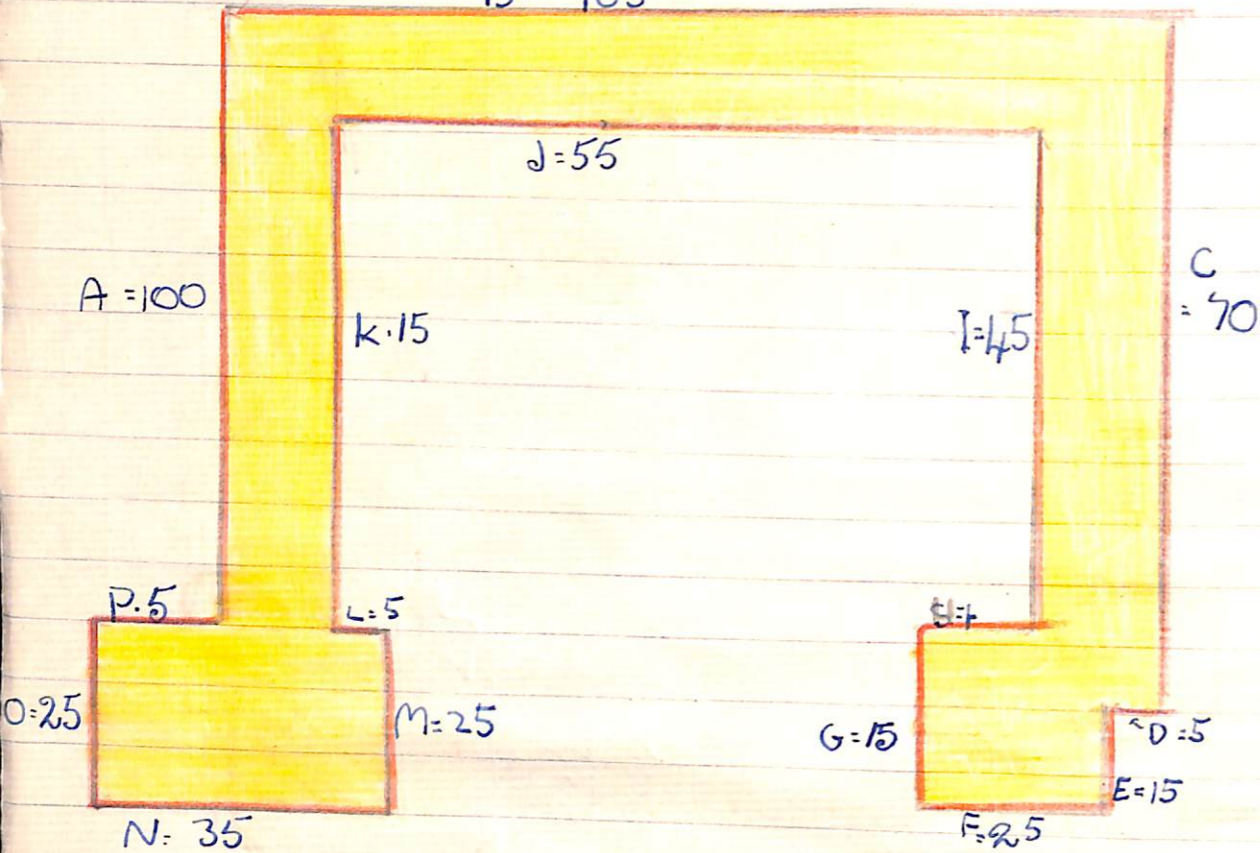
# VICTORIA

## DRAWN



# A SCALE PLAN OF THE SCHOOL

B = 105"

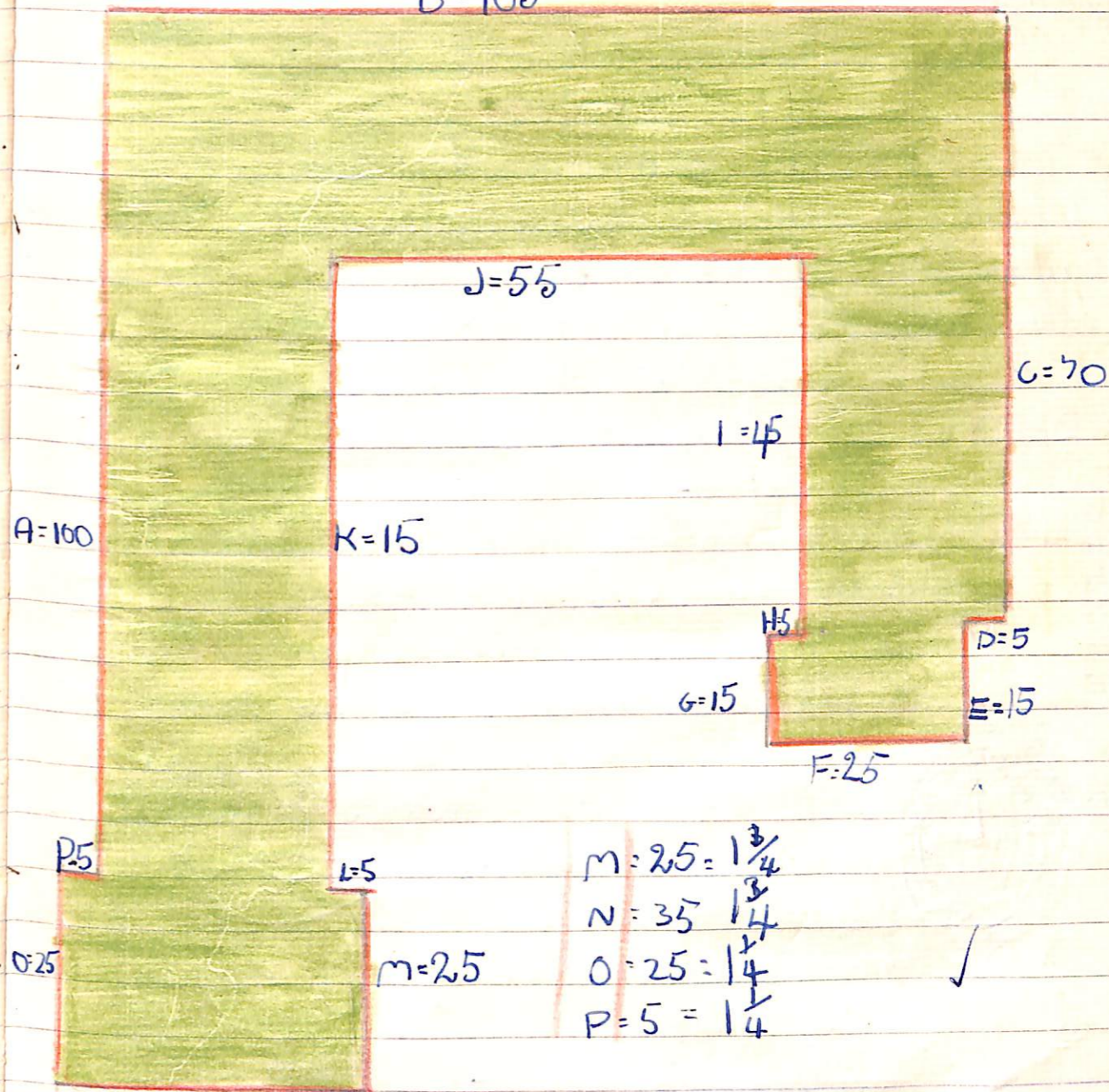


- A = 100 = 5"
- B = 105 = 5 1/4"
- C = 70 = 3 1/2"
- D = 5 = 1/4"
- E = 15 = 3/4"
- F = 25 = 1 1/4"
- G = 15 = 3/4"
- H = 5 = 1/4"

- I = 45 = 2 1/4"
- J = 55 = 2 3/4"
- K = 75 = 3 3/4"
- L = 5 = 1/4"
- M = 25 = 1 1/4"
- N = 35 = 1 3/4"
- O = 25 = 1 1/4"
- P = 5 = 1/4"

# A SCALE PLAN OF THE SCHOOL

B = 105



- M = 25 = 1 3/4"
- N = 35 = 1 3/4"
- O = 25 = 1 1/4"
- P = 5 = 1/4"

- A = 100 = 5"
- B = 105 = 5 1/4"
- C = 70 = 3 1/2"
- D = 5 = 1/4"
- E = 15 = 3/4"
- F = 25 = 1 1/4"
- G = 15 = 3/4"
- H = 5 = 1/4"
- I = 45 = 2 1/4"
- J = 55 = 2 3/4"
- K = 75 = 3 3/4"
- L = 5 = 1/4"

Thursday

27/3/58

# INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING WEATHER

1/ THERMOMETER measures the temperature (heat or cold) in degrees Fahrenheit. Heat causes mercury to expand so it rises up the tube. The tube tapers the weather is hot and drops as the weather cools.



2/ BAROMETER measures the pressure or weight of the air. High pressure means fine weather. Low pressure means rain or even storm. There are two kinds of barometer 1) Mercury 2) aneroid.

BAROMETER



RAIN GAUGE measures rainfall in inches and points.

WEATHER VANE shows the direction of the wind.



WIND SOCK used at aerodromes.



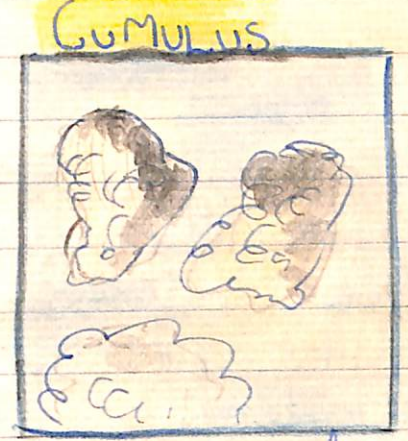
Thursday

3/4/58

# Clouds



NIMBUS are dark grey clouds that bring rain.



CUMULUS are heaped up white clouds like wool packs.

STRATUS are layer like clouds often seen on the horizon at sunset.



STRATUS

CIRRUS are light feathery clouds.



CIRRUS

Thursday, Weather Instruments

10/21/58

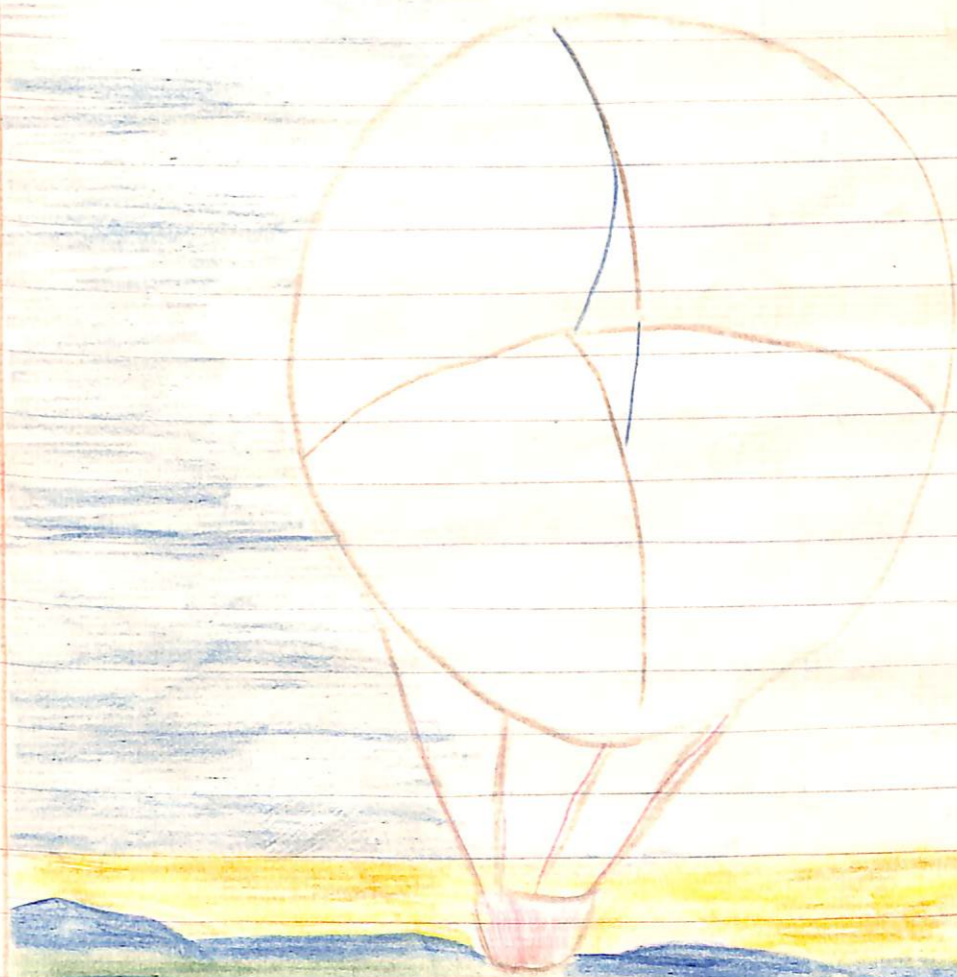
Other weather Instruments are

EVAPORIMETER: concrete tank with Instruments for measuring the rate of evaporation of water

SUNSHINE RECORDER: a glass ball mounted on a post which shows the hours of sunshine as a scorch mark, on a card-board chart.

RADIO SONDE: recording hose carried by a balloon which radios temperature, pressure, and force of wind in the upper air.

RADIO SONDE



# Details of Dandenongs Weather 1958

APRIL															
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TH									67°	67°	69°	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	68°	29.7
Ba	Holidays								29.8	29.8	30.3			30.1	69°
R									nil	nil	nil			25pt	13pt
W									NW	N	N			SW	SW
C						cpst	CU						Nimbs	C.N.	

MAY															
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TH						69	63		68°	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	67°	68°	62°	62°
Ba						29.9	29.9		29.9			30.1	30.1	29.7	29.5
R						nil	nil	27	nil			nil	50pts	4pts	29pts
W						N	N					nil	nil	N	N
C						N	N	NC	St			N	C	NC	NC

JUNE															
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ba		30.2	30.9	29.5		30.1	S	S	30.4	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2		
TH		62°	62°	68°		64°	A	U	63°	52°	65°	63°	60°		
BA					not		T	D	being						
R		34	nil	nil		nil	U	A	nil	2 <sup>1</sup>	EROST	nil	nil		
W		N	N	N		W	R	A	S	W	EROST	nil	SW	SW	
C		C	C	C,N		C,N	DAY		ST	LC,N	nil	C,N	C,N		

APRIL															
D	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
TH															
Ba	29.6	30.3	29.9			30.2	30.6								
R	nil	nil	nil			nil	nil								
W	nil	S,E	N,N,W			N,E	nil								
C	C,N	Cr	Scu			Cu,NC	C,N								

MAY																
D	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
TH														64°	62°	
Ba														30.2	30.3	
R														nil	nil	
W														WEST		
C														N,ST	Cu	

JUNE															
D	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ba		30.3	30.3												
TH		60°	56°												
R		3pts													
W		N,W	N,W												
C		C,S	C,St												

D. = date    Th = thermometer    Ba = barometer    R = Rain fall    W = wind direction    C = clouds: - cu, cumulus  
 N = nimbus    St = strat us    Cr = cirrus    fierce    light breeze

Thursday

8/5/58

Primary Industries of  
Dandenong

FARMING

① Animals

Dairy Cattle  
Beef Cattle  
Sheep

Pigs  
Poultry

Stud farms for horses  
and cattle

② Crops

Vegetables - market  
garden

Orchards - apple, pear,  
plum, cherry

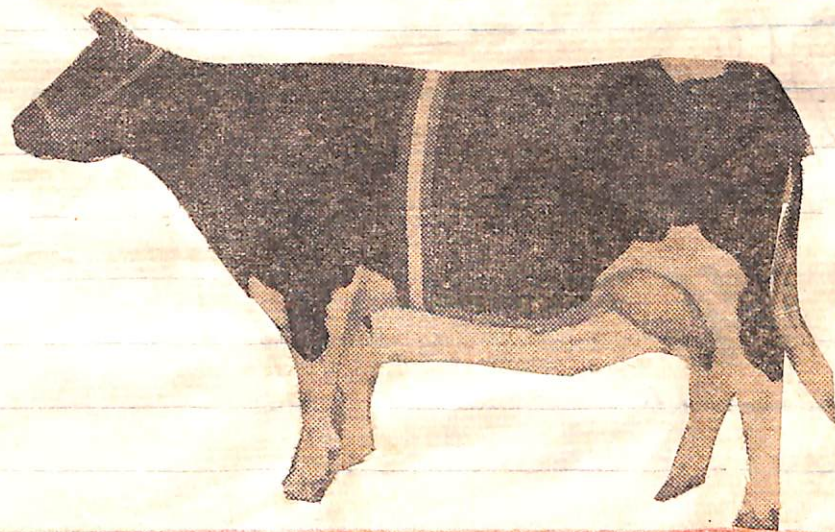
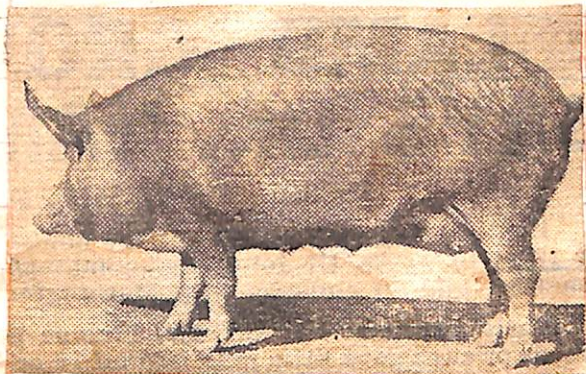
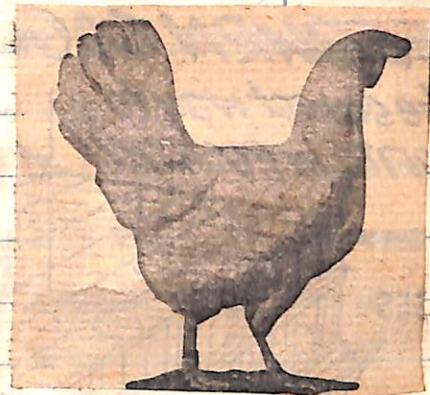
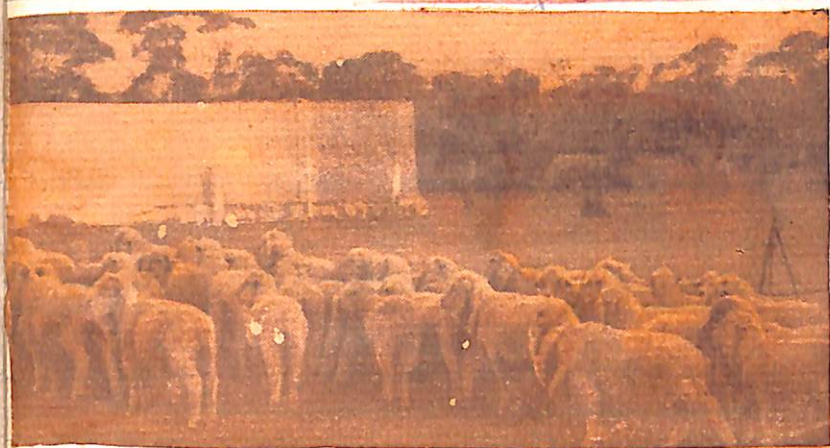
③ Plant Nurseries

Quarries (material for  
road building)  
Bay View Quarries (Berwick)  
Wellington Quarries

Thursday

8/5/58

Primary Industries of  
Dandenong



8/5/58

Thursday Secondary Industries in Dandenong

Engineering & Machinery  
General Motors Holden

New Holland

Commonwealth Engineering

Jay Bee Engineering

High Murray (harrows)

John Perkins Diesels

International Harvester

Food Processing

Heinz

Sarkisides

Butter Factory

Victoria Borden

Textiles

Yarra Falls

Smiths Lace Factory

Westminster Kayaks

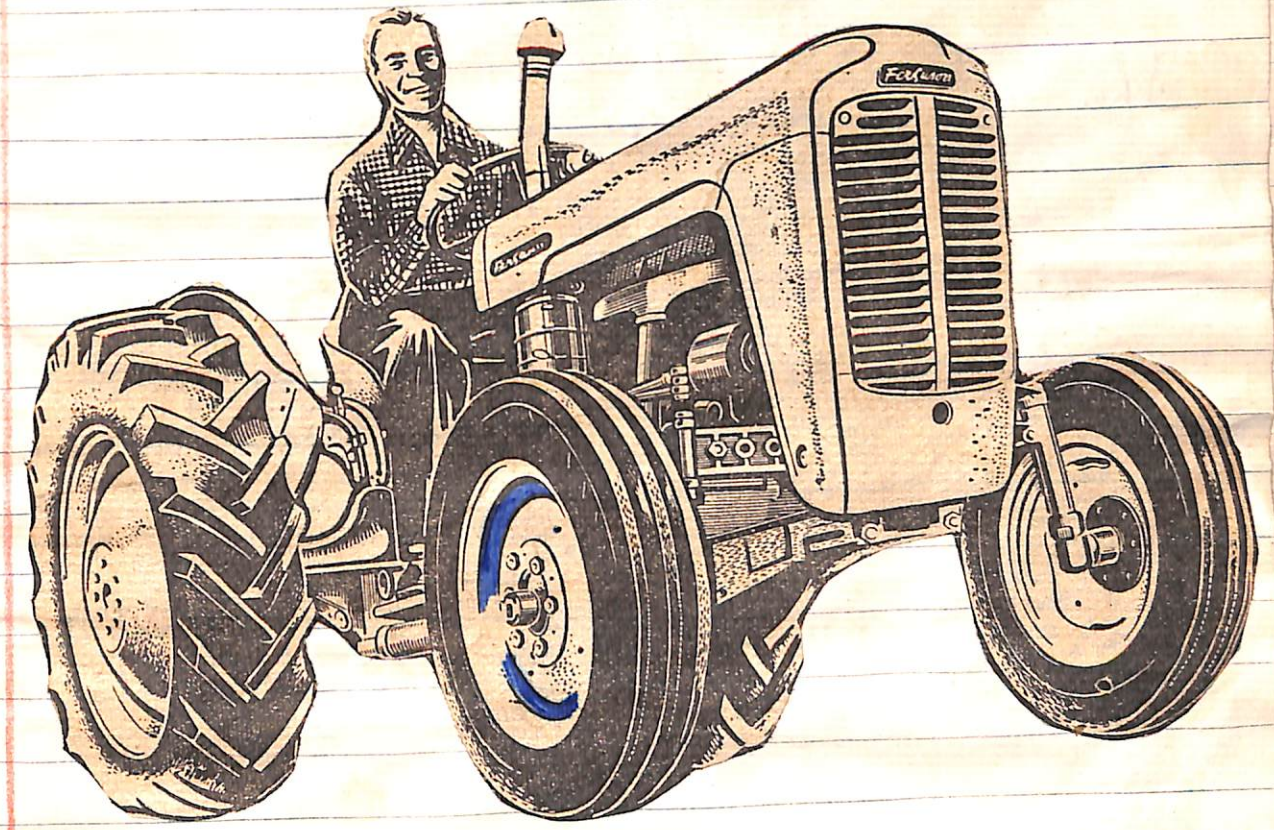
Beau Monde

Building Materials

Timber Mills

Macdonald Constructions

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES IN DANDENONG



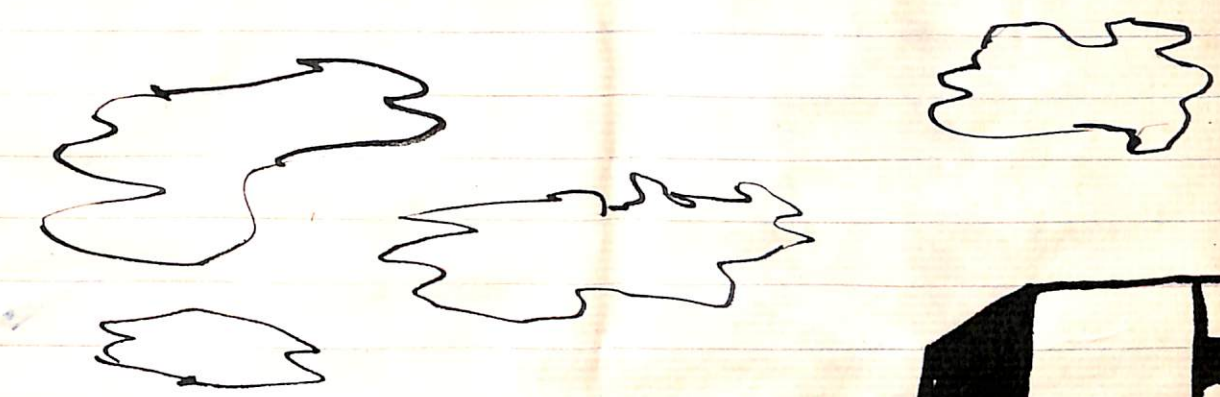
International Harvester

Friday Secondary Industries 9/5/58

Plaster Factory  
Rubber  
South Australian Rubber Mills  
Dandenong Rainfall  
The annual average is 34 inches

# INDUSTRIAL

9/10

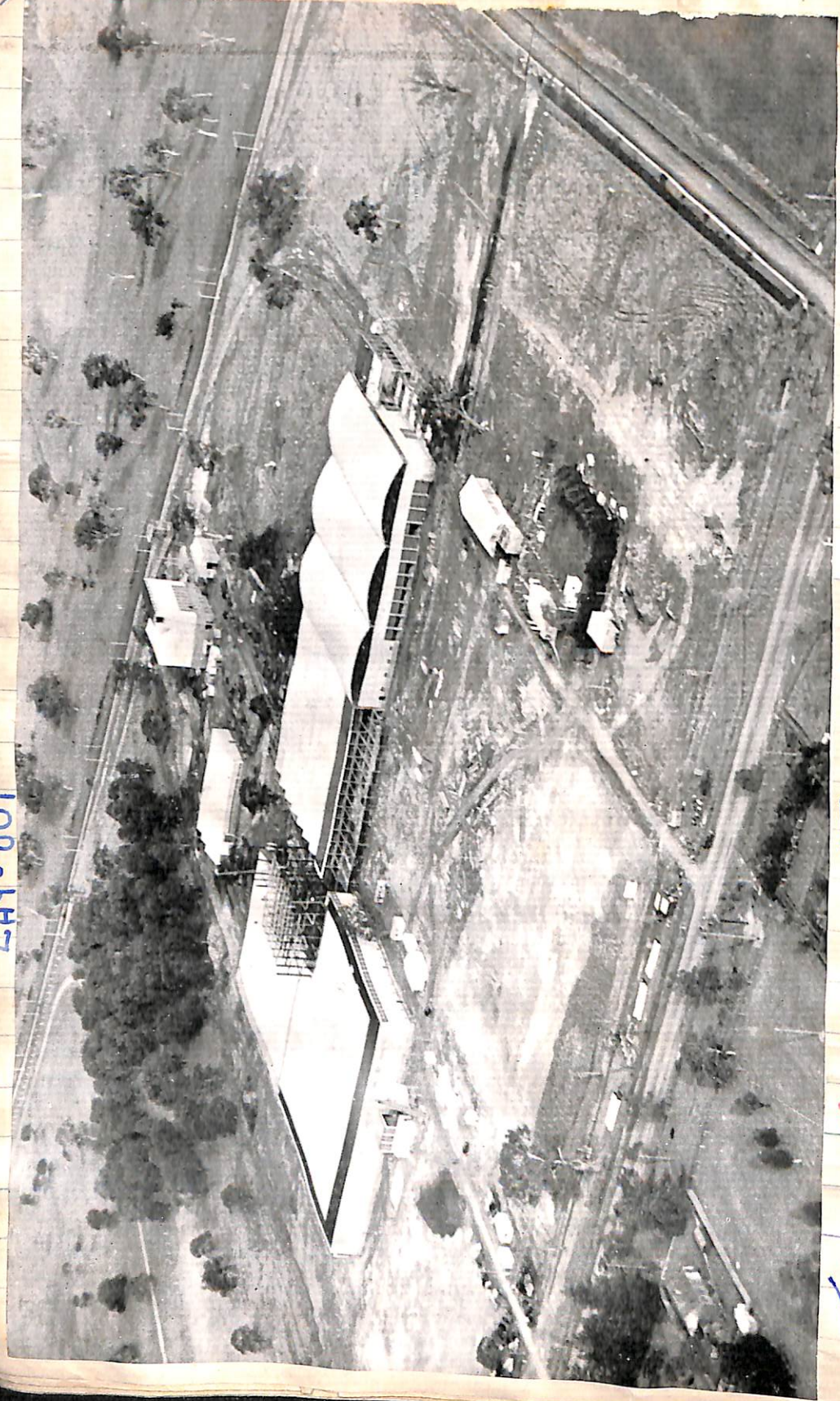


# DANDENONG



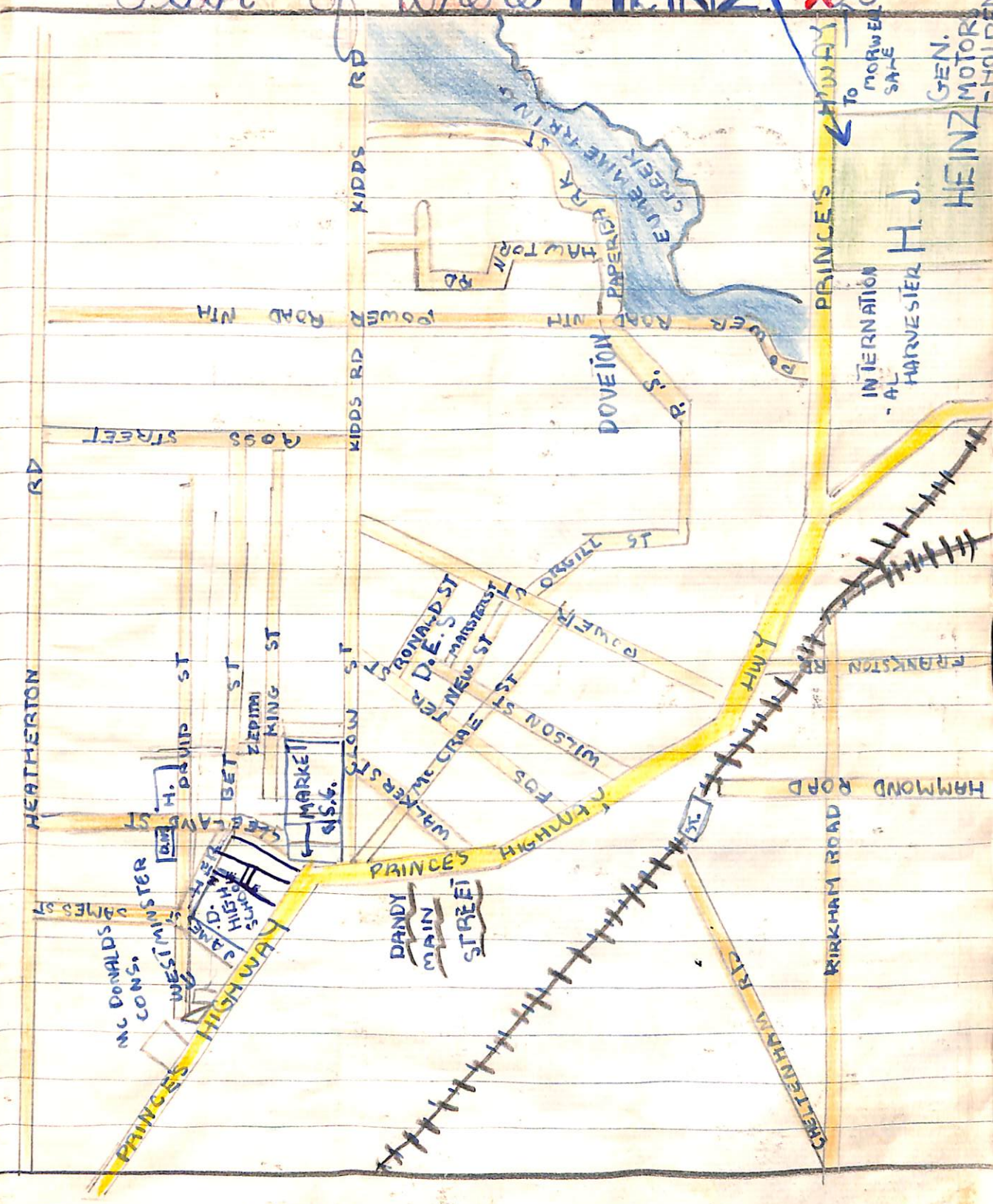
# 1958

LAY-OUT



# THE BUILDING OF HEINZ

Plan of where HEINZ



# Dandenong Helps Feed The World

An increasing volume of "57 varieties" is flowing out of the Company's Dandenong factory each week to customers in many parts of the world, as the Australian House of Heinz builds up a growing export trade in Australian-grown produce.

For many years, the Australian company has supplied the island territories and New Zealand, but regular shipments are now going to Aden, Saudi Arabia, Cyprus, Iraq, the Persian Gulf, West and East Africa, India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and the West Indies.

The Australian export trade in Heinz products is not in competition with the company's production centres in the United States, Canada, and England, but rather supplements the international Heinz trade in world markets, because the products sent from Dandenong are, in the main, products not available from the other centres.



A Heinz competition

HEINZ

## Happy Birthday



**THE** £4 million prize - winning Heinz factory at Dandenong - Australia's most modern and efficient food processing plant—celebrated its first birthday on November 7.

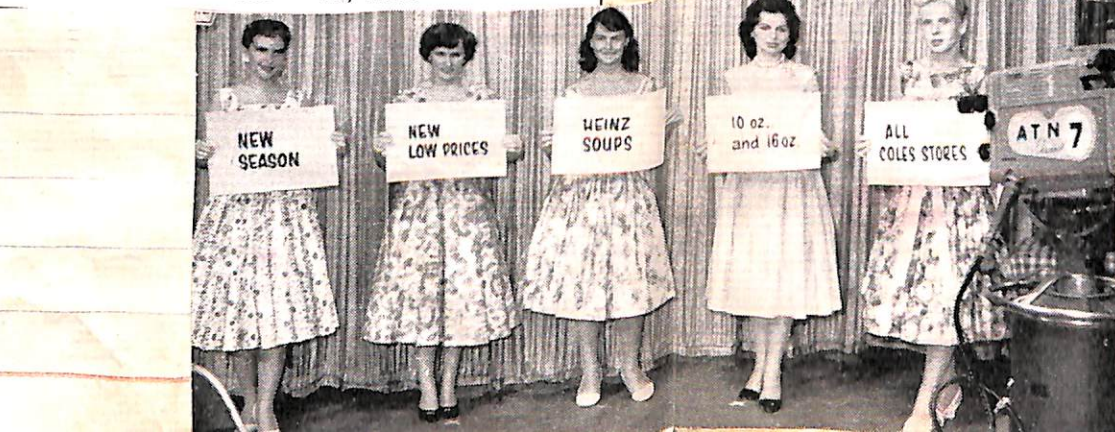
The factory even received a birthday card. It came from Tasmanian representative Stan L. Coles, whose birthday falls on the same day, and who signed his card of best wishes "From another first year baby." S. L. Coles has only been with the company 12 months.

There are already signs that the lusty infant is showing "growing pains" since the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Menzies, officially declared the factory open at a spectacular ceremony 12 months ago.

Foremost among the V.I.P.'s on that day was Mr. H. J. Heinz II.

The opening of the factory meant tremendous strides in the supply and sales of products generally, particularly new products, and already changes are being made to increase the factory output.

Indicative also of the company's advanced policy, the factory building was the recipient of an award by the national magazine, "Architecture and Arts," which rated the building the best erected in Australia during 1955.



# New factory wins Award

THE new H. J. Heinz factory at Dandenong, Victoria, has won the 1955 "Architecture and Arts" award for the best designed building erected in Australia during last year.



EXECUTIVES with the factory award are, from left: Comptroller W. W. Watt; director of sales, W. N. Owen; and director of manufacturing, G. K. Warner.

The award was inaugurated this year by the national magazine "Architecture and Arts" to help raise the standard of architecture and building in Australia.

The Dandenong factory was selected by the judges—the editors of the magazine—from more than 100 buildings throughout Australia, including buildings in capital cities and country centres.

Size of the building or its cost was not a factor in the judging, nor was the type of work for which the building had to cater.

The award itself—a framed certificate acknowledging the outstanding contribution made to Australian architecture—was accepted by G. K. Warner, on behalf of the Company at a special ceremony.

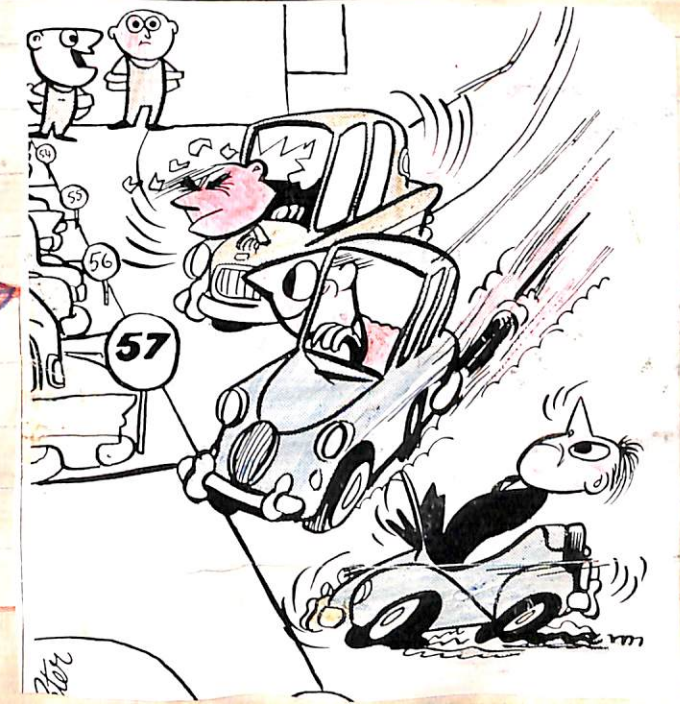
A similar certificate was accepted by Mr. J. H. McConnell—the architect who was responsible for the initial plan—on behalf of the South Australian firm of architects, Hassell and McConnell.

The presentations were made by the editor of "Architecture and Arts," Mr. K. W. McDonald.

a Heinz car



I know it's '57 year but the new foreman's carrying it a bit too far!



# THE CHEF PRESENTS

There is a small kitchen a thingy where too many cooks don't spoil the broth they improve it, as more than one million satisfied diners can



testify EVERY DAY! Food in this kitchen is carefully prepared by a chef, and when he is satisfied, the managing director, the finance director, the sales director, the manufacturing director and other top level executive, make recommendations and alterations to the recipe if necessary. The experimental kitchen tucked away in a small corner of the vast Dandenong factory



building, is much like any kitchen in any modern home anywhere in Australia. This experimental kitchen is very unusual

# Making Cans



## CAN MAKING IS AUTOMATIC

How are cans actually made, and what process do they go through?

Come for a personal, conducted tour with expert technical explanations from Alan Stephens, can "body-maker," who has been with the company for five years.

From first to last the whole process is automatic.

You begin with the tin plate imported in bulk from England, of a size depending on actual can to be made.

The bulk sheet tin plate is placed in a "feeder," and 20 yards further on the cans — open at one end and "capped" at the other—roll along to the filling floor.

Vacuum suckers take the tinplate from the feeder and slide it into "slitter," which cuts it into three strips, each of which then pass through "cutters," which cut them into 21 "body sheets" of the actual can size.

The "body blanks" are then taken by hand to the magazine of the "body maker," which again is fed by suckers into flexing rollers which ensure the tin assumes the perfectly round shape of the finished can.

### "PERFECT SHAPE"

The body blanks are also knotted ready for the body seam, and they pass into the "bending station," where one edge is bent up and the other bent down ready for seaming.

As they pass through the "body forming mandrel," the can assumes its round shape, while a hammer pounds the under side and locks the seam previously prepared by the bending station and the knotching.

The can now passes into the main conveyer chain, where three gas heaters warm up the tin plate, before

the can passes over the "solder pot," where the seam picks up the solder.

Another heating flame melts any surplus solder on the seam and a "canvas wiper" removes the excess before the can passes over the "cooling fans."

From here an elevator takes the cans 15ft. into the air to give a gravity drop into the "flanger," which puts a flange on the top and bottom.

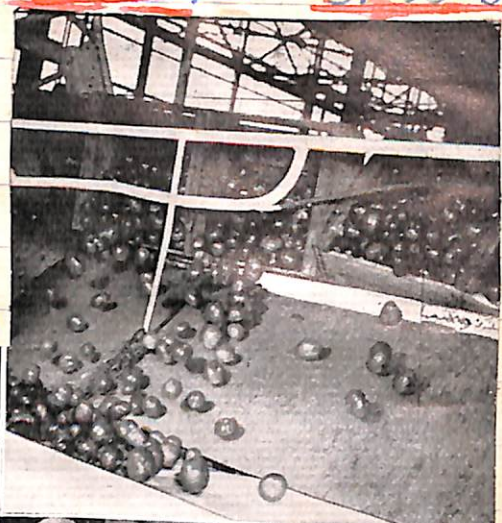
Then up another elevator into the "seamer," which puts the "cap" on one end.

Another elevator then shoots the cans into the can "tester," where a "balance of air pressure" finds holes or flaws in the can, which are then detected by an electronic detector, and the can automatically rejected from the machine.

Now the can is ready for filling.

Another good crop ends

The H.V. Heinz Company has just completed another successful tomato canning season, and retail stores throughout Australia have already been selling 57 varieties containing tomatoes which only a short time ago were growing on Victorian contract farms. Tomatoes for canning at Dandenong are grown in several regions of Victoria such as Cobram and Rochester in the South-east -



Top:—An automatic tipper sends tomatoes tumbling out of their crates at the start of the canning process.



Above: As they pass over the inspection belts, keen eyes watch for faulty or damaged fruit, which is promptly removed.



Left:—Highly-concentrated tomato pulp is stored in long lines of special cans for future use. Each can contains the equivalent of 3% of a crate of raw tomatoes.

in Heinz Can  
**Double shift for Tomatoes**

At the Dandenong factory, lights have been blazing well into the night again as a special staff, including an additional 25 men and 19 women, works an extra shift to cope with the huge volume of seasonal produce, particularly tomatoes, flowing into the factory.

The production rate has been increased to process tomatoes, pears, apples, apricots, and plums, and it is expected that the night shift will be in full swing until about June.

The main seasonal produce being handled is tomatoes, and since the beginning of the season heavily laden trucks and semi-trailers have been rolling along Victorian highways throughout the night to Dandenong, from as far afield as Cobram.

The Heinz Company prides itself on the fact that all the tomatoes, whether in tomato sauce, soup, or juice, or as ingredients in other varieties, are all processed within 24 HOURS FROM THE TIME

THEY ARE PICKED on the farms.

Between 15,000 and 25,000 cases of tomatoes a day are being delivered at the factory from all over Victoria, and long queues of trucks are waiting to unload when work starts at 5 a.m. in the mornings.

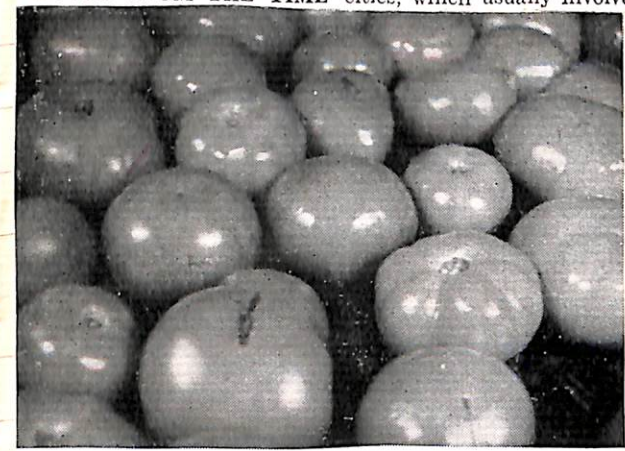
Sam Gilbert, department head of materials handlings, says. "We know that tomatoes people buy in a Heinz can are fresher than any tomato which can be bought at metropolitan markets or fruit shops throughout Australia.

"Generally farm produce is sent by the farmer to wholesale markets in the cities, which usually involves

at least a day. Then they are sold to the retailers the following morning, and in the case of a suburban fruiterer, they are then carted out to his shop, before they are even placed before the customers.

"With us, the tomatoes are picked up on the farms the previous night, and they come straight to the factory where they are processed on arrival the next day.

"Every night during the season trucks pull into the unloading bays here, and the drivers usually have a rest until we start work, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon all of them are on their way back to pick up another load."



● A sample of the tomato crop which comes to Dandenong for processing. Varieties are specially developed by Field Service to meet the special requirements of canning.



Palley, Sale, and Mafra and the Koo-we-ye-up district in Gippsland and in the Bacchus Marsh dis.

The height of the season which extended from the second week in January to April 23 approximately 40 semi-trailer trucks from these areas arrived at Dandenong carrying about 300 tons of freshly-picked tomatoes.

Some of the 57 varieties



Heinz

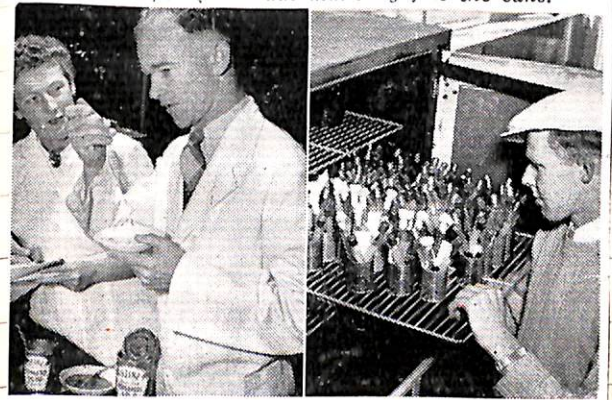
Q.C.D. on the job



Mrs. Catherine Griffiths, left, formerly a laboratory assistant with the British Admiralty, testing bulk cheese; Mrs. Valma Gillespie, formerly of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, making a routine check of cans taken from the production line.



On the food line, baked beans are being check-weighed by Miss L. Hillman, while factory quality-control inspector Stan Rowe stands by. Miss J. Tees, right, is at the hopper which automatically fills the cans.



Tasting finished products, left, are Miss Paxton and chief chemist Peter Lewis. At right, Max Murray examines specimens undergoing bacteria tests.



cartons being loaded



a Heinz shop



cans being made

Tuesday

13.5.58

# Dandurong Rainfall

The <sup>annual</sup> average rainfall is 34 inches

JANUARY 213<sup>PTS</sup>

FEBRUARY 212<sup>PTS</sup>

MARCH 275<sup>PTS</sup>

APRIL 297<sup>PTS</sup>

MAY 275<sup>PTS</sup>

JUNE 278<sup>PTS</sup>

JULY 271<sup>PTS</sup>

AUGUST 315<sup>PTS</sup>

SEPTEMBER 301<sup>PTS</sup>

OCTOBER 357<sup>PTS</sup>

NOVEMBER 281<sup>PTS</sup>

DECEMBER 303<sup>PTS</sup>

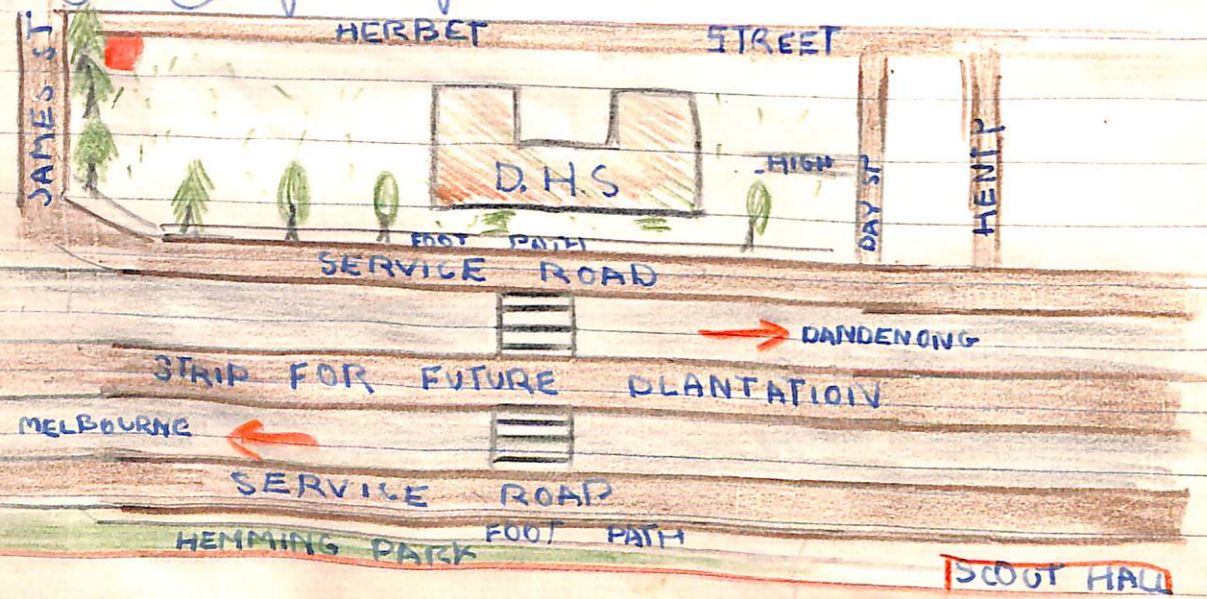
Monthly Average Rainfall

Thursday

2

### The Highway

The main road which connects Dandenong to Melbourne the Prince's Highway which was named in honour of the Duke of Windsor who visited Australia as the Prince of Wales 1928. The Dandenong road section of the Highway was a three chain wide stock route. For the past two years the highway between Oakleigh and Dandenong has been rebuilt to make a modern four lane road to take the heavy motor traffic. Plan of Highway from James Street to the Scott Hall



Friday

30.5.58

### Traffic on the Highway on

145-130

FRIDAY 30<sup>th</sup>

- $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour
- To Dandenong
- Timber trucks
- Steel trucks
- Cars (Holdens)
- Frozen Foods
- Coca Cola
- Petrol (Shell)
- Sand Trucks
- Table Transport
- Cement Trucks
- Interstate Transport
- Diesel Fuel
- Oxygen
- Horse Transport
- Furniture trucks
- NEW Transport
- Ideal milk
- Tow trucks
- Royal Mail P.M.E
- Buskin trucks
- General Carrier
- Cement Pipes

- To Melbourne
- Holden Cars
- Zephyr Cars
- Petrol Truck
- Cars and fuel truck
- S.E.C. Trucks
- Soil Trucks
- Confectionary
- Ideal bearings
- Coca Cola
- Bread
- Potatoes
- Milk Transport
- Puppy (Sellys)
- R.A.C.V
- P.M.E.
- Council trucks
- Chlorine
- Flumber (new)
- Bedford
- International
- Etc products

Tuesday

3/5/58

How Dandenong Developed

Before white settlers came to this district about 1838, the aborigines who roamed here called their creek, the district and themselves Dandenong. (Lofly place)

TIMBER CUTTING: Early settlers in Dandenong made their living by cutting the red gum timber which was plentiful here. The wooden blocks in many Melbourne city streets come from here

TIMBER CUTTERS CAMP



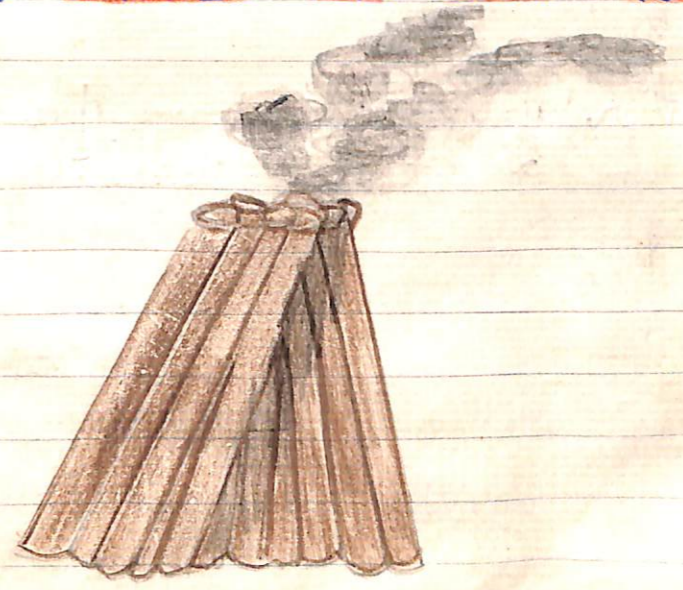
CHARCOAL BURNING

Charcoal burning also became an occupation of early settlers because of the plentiful red gum timber charcoal is used

1. As a filter in the water supply.
2. As a fuel for furnaces
3. As charcoal pencils for artists
4. As a medicine
5. As a filter in fireman's masks

Charcoal and timber were carried by bullock wagon along the old Dandenong Road through Brighton to Melbourne

TIMBER STACKED FOR SLOW BURNING



Tuesday

10.6.58

PASTORAL

In 1838, the Rev. James Clow (after whom Clow Street is named) introduced the first sheep to this area. This land stretched from Dandenong to Fern Tree gully. Soon other settlers were keeping sheep! Wool was valuable. It would not spoil when carried on a ship. Wool brought a high price when sold.

VEGETABLES

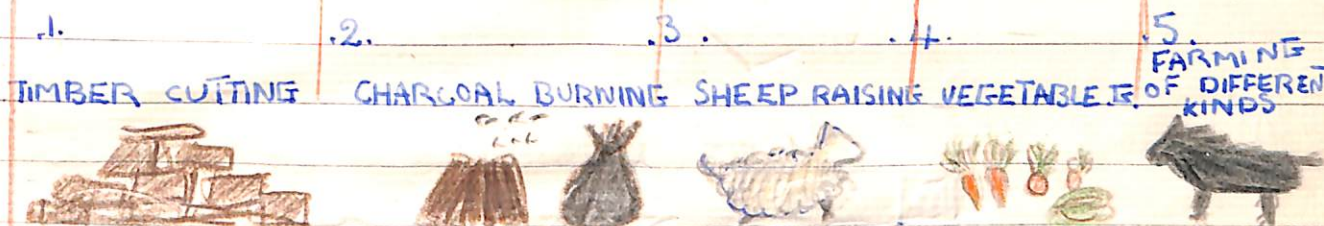
Vegetable growing was another early industry. Market gardeners sent carrots, bread fruit, cabbage, lettuce & turnips to the Victoria Market.

FARMING

Many other kinds of farming were carried on as the district opened up.

EARLY DANDENONG

depended on

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Sheep Raising

Thursday Dandenone Today 12.6.58



PRIMARY

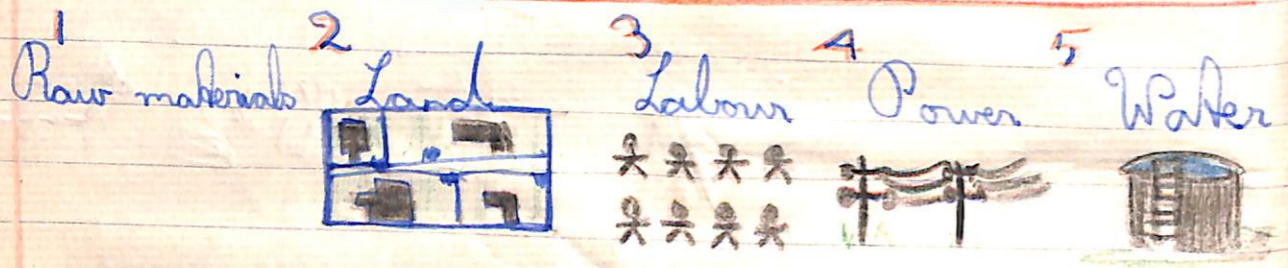
INDUSTRIES

Many kind of farming  
FACTORIES need

SECONDARY

INDUSTRIES

Many factories have been built



Land

Tuesday Dandenone Today 17.6.58

1. RAW MATERIALS: The first factories built here to make use of local raw materials. They could be used for bricks, milk and cream for butter and cheese, pigs for bacon.

2. LAND: Modern factories are often of only one or two storeys and need a large amount of land. They often have also gardens, lawns for recreation, off-street parking. They must allow for future extensions.

3. LABOUR: Factories must have workers. Large factories need thousands of workers. Factories workers must be trained in schools. They need transport, homes, shops, amusements, schools and churches.

4. POWER: Factories need power for their machines. Electricity is used and gas for some purposes.

Tuesday

Dandenong Today.

17.6.58

5 WATER: Factories need water for washing their products (food, textile, cars) for cleaning, for waste disposal for workers for cooling

Thursday

LAND TYPES

19.6.58

The principal land types in the district are

1. Hilly
2. Flat
3. Undulating
4. Swampy

1. Hilly Country

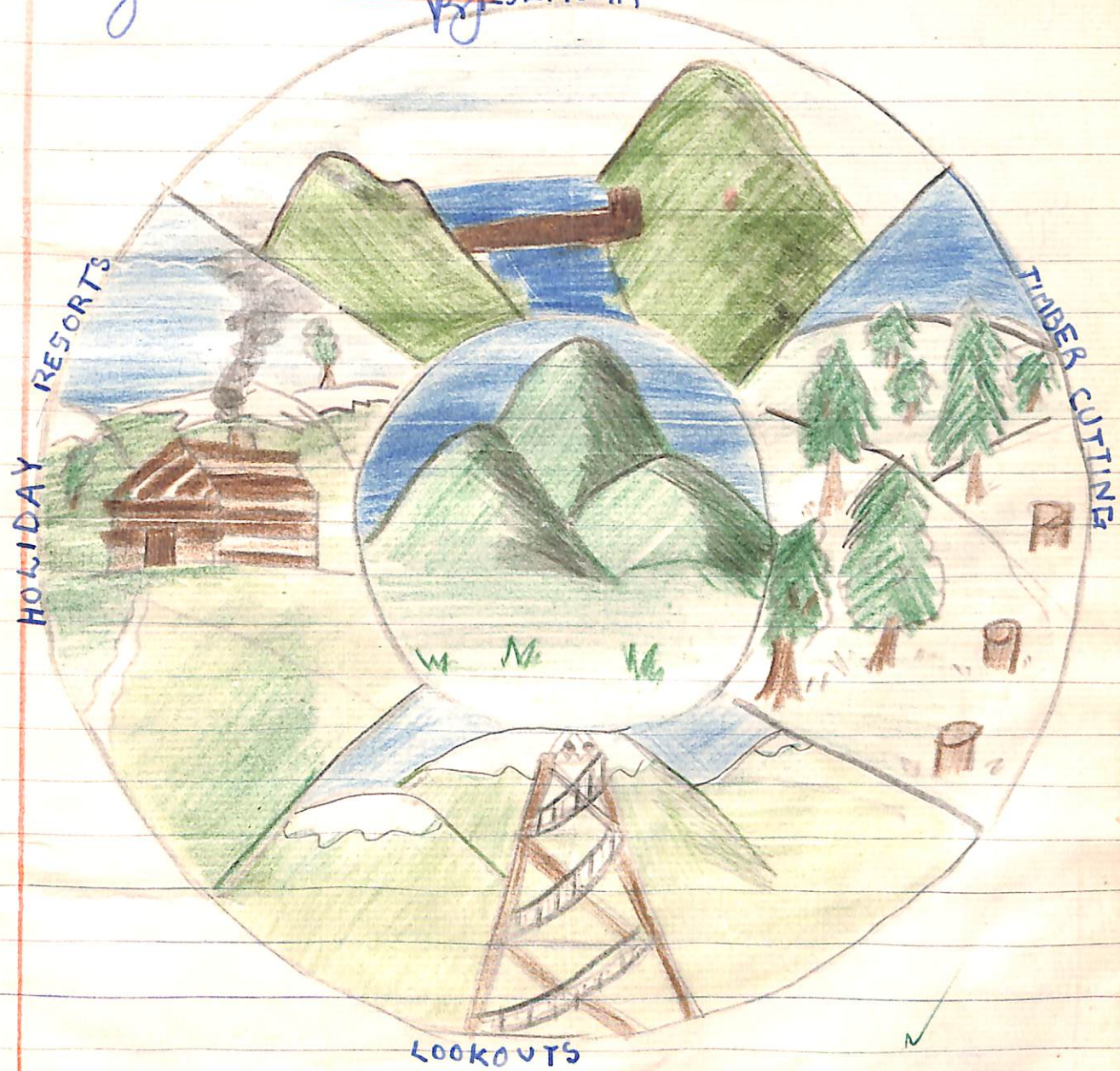
Steep hills are not suitable for farming on a large scale because it is difficult and expensive to work hilly country with machines. Hilly country is useful for timber cutting, for water storage, for lookouts, for T.V aeriels, for holiday resorts.

Friday

20.6.58

LAND TYPES

1. Hilly Country
2. Flat Country
3. Undulating
4. Swampy



54  
Tuesday

# Flat Country

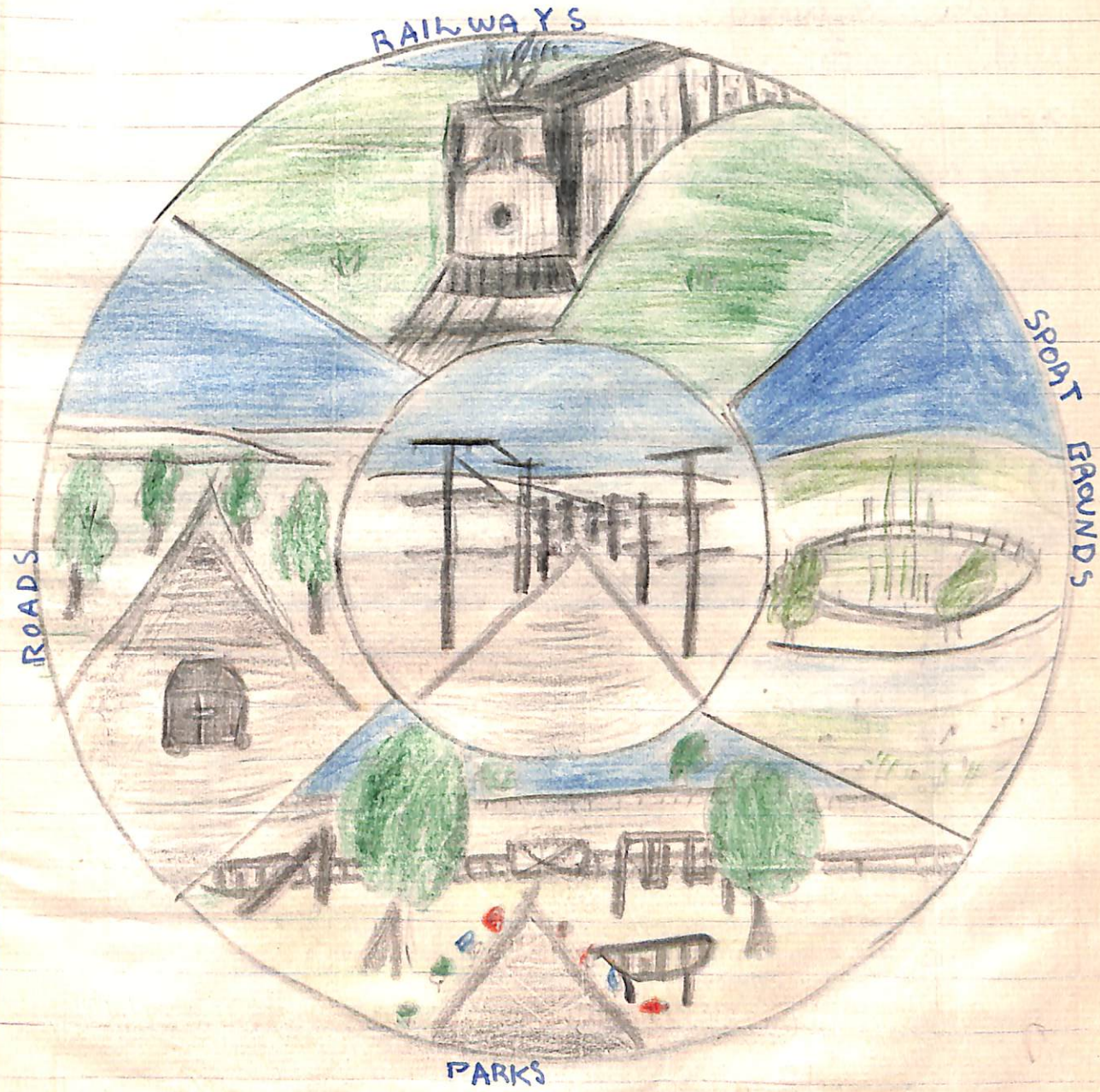
24.6.58

Flat ground near <sup>the</sup> Downs, parks is used for parks, recreation reserves, show-grounds school grounds. Flat land is convenient for factories and houses otherwise special buildings have to be planned according to the slope of the ground. Flat ground is suited for railways, roads, drainage, telephone, and electric wires



55

# Flat Country

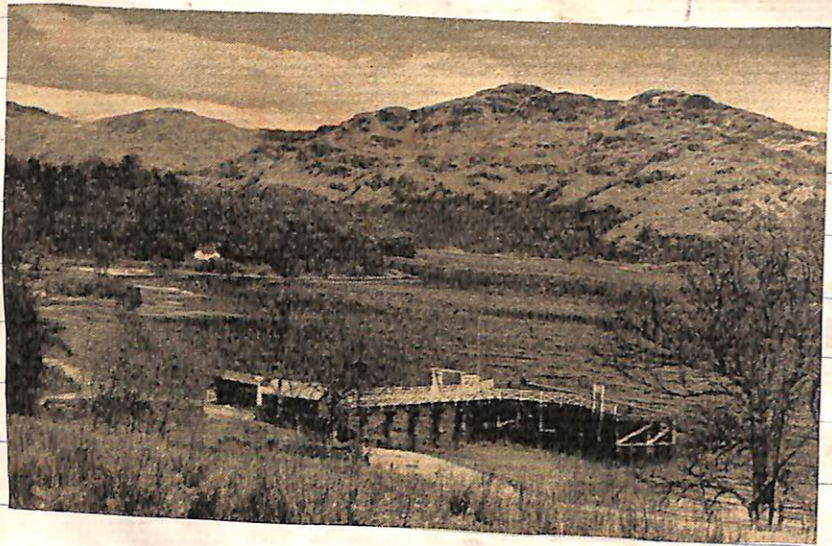


56  
Tuesday

# Undulating Land

24.6.58

This word comes from the Latin word "unda" meaning a wave and describes land with gentle slopes. This land is very suitable for farming because machines can be used. Animals can find dry land in winter on the rises, and moist ground in summer in the depressions. The higher grounds is used for houses, outbuildings and roads, and the low country for drainage.

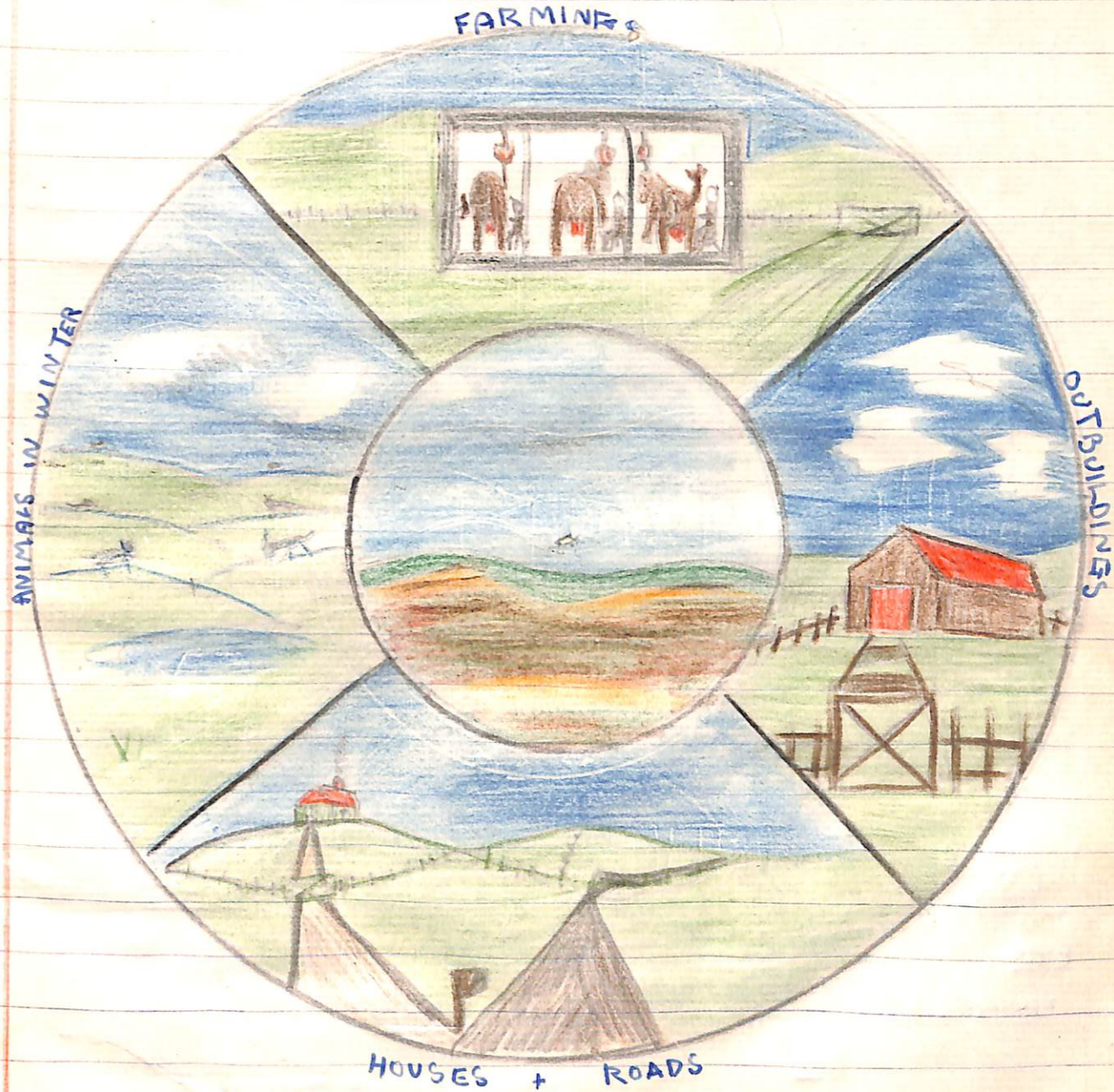


57

Tuesday

# Undulating Land

24.6.58



# SWAMPY LAND

When the Dandenong creek, flowed into Port Phillip Bay, this area was drained by the creek. When Port Phillip Bay sank beneath the sea the Dandenong creek reached the new coast it could not flow into the sea. The sand dunes were high, the land was flat, the creek became sluggish and the Carrum swamp was formed.

The aborigines found this swamp valuable for fishing. Today the swamp still contains fish and is a breeding ground and home for water birds such as black swans, water hens, gibbers, and others. These birds feed on pests and insects and so are friends to the farmers. To protect the farm lands today drains have been built to carry water to the sea.

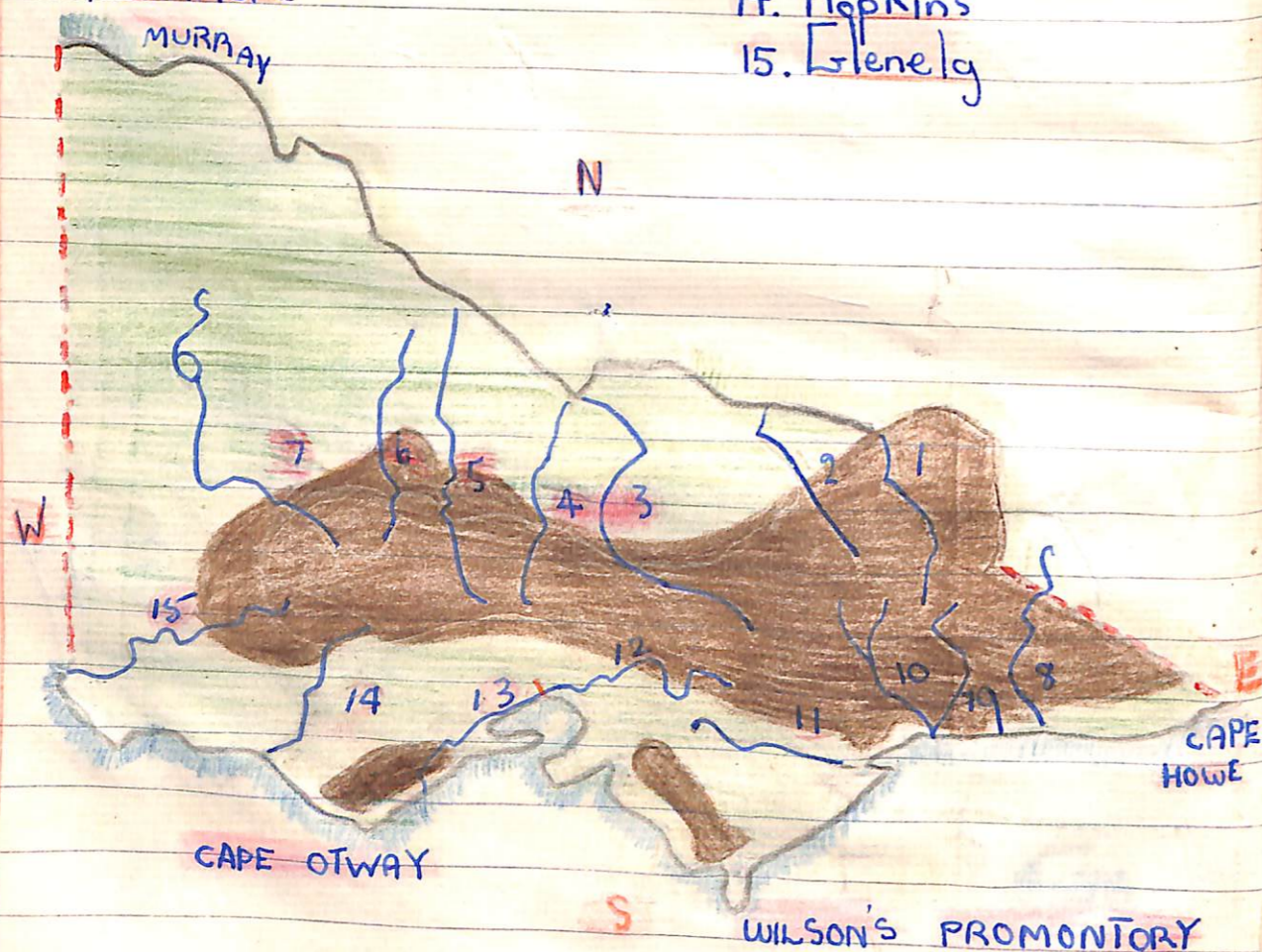


# SWAMPY



# VICTORIA - SHOWING BUILD + RIVERS

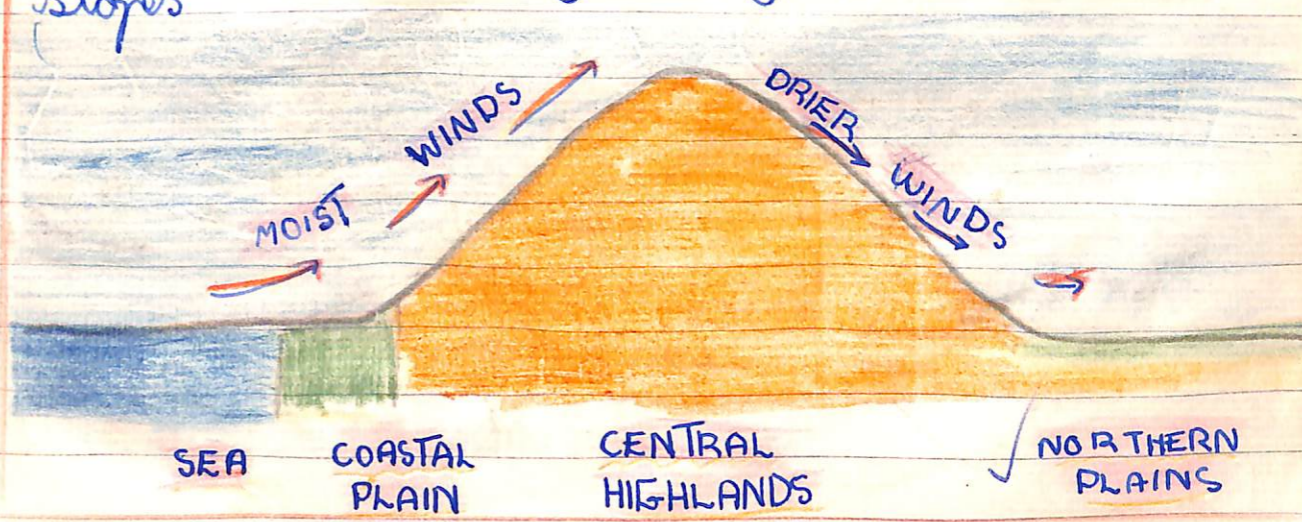
- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Mitta-Mitta | 8. Snowy     |
| 2. Owens       | 9. Tambo     |
| 3. Goulburn    | 10. Mitchell |
| 4. Campaspe    | 11. Latrobe  |
| 5. Wodden      | 12. Yarra    |
| 6. Avoca       | 13. Barwon   |
| 7. Wimmera     | 14. Hopkins  |
|                | 15. Glenelg  |



# BUILD of VICTORIA

## The Central Highlands

The average height of the eastern section is between 3000 and 4000 feet. Among the highest peaks are Buffalo, Bogong, Feathertop. The western section is between 1000 and 2000 feet and the most westerly range is the Strzeleckians. The central Highland act as a watershed for the rivers flowing north to the Murray or south to the sea. The highlands are also a climate divide because of the moist south west winds which bring rain to Victoria. In rising to cross the mountains, the winds lose much of the rain they carry on the southern slopes.



# BUILD OF VICTORIA

The Great valley of Victoria, lies between the Central Highlands to the North and the Otway Ranges and the Gippsland Hills to the South. It is about 5 hundred miles long and 50 miles wide.

The part of the great valley of Victoria to the West of the Port Phillip Bay, is called the Western district. The land here is flat and dotted with extinct volcanoes and volcanic lakes. The lava which in past ages flowed from these volcanoes, has been broken down to form very rich soil. Sheep grazing, dairy farming and the growing of potatoes and onions are the main (primary) industries.



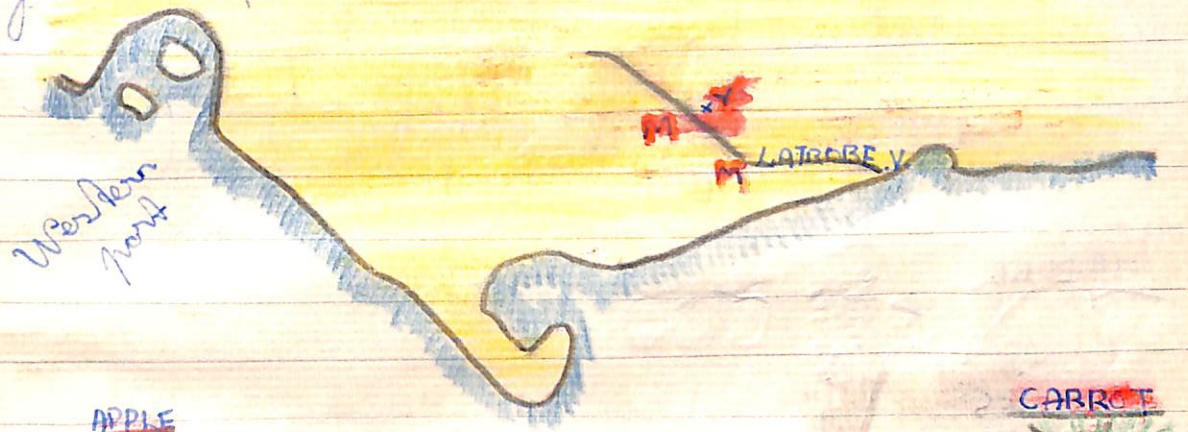
CRATER LAKE



EXTINCT VOLCANO

# THE GREAT VALLEY OF VICTORIA

The eastern part of the Great valley is Gippsland which is more undulating country with a heavier rainfall. The main primary industries are dairy farming, timber milling, some sheep grazing and fruit growing. Gippsland is wealthy in coal, especially brown coal at Moe, Dorkwell, Yallourn.



APPLE



PEAR

PUMPKIN



BANANA

LETTUCE



ORANGE

CARROT



PARSNIP

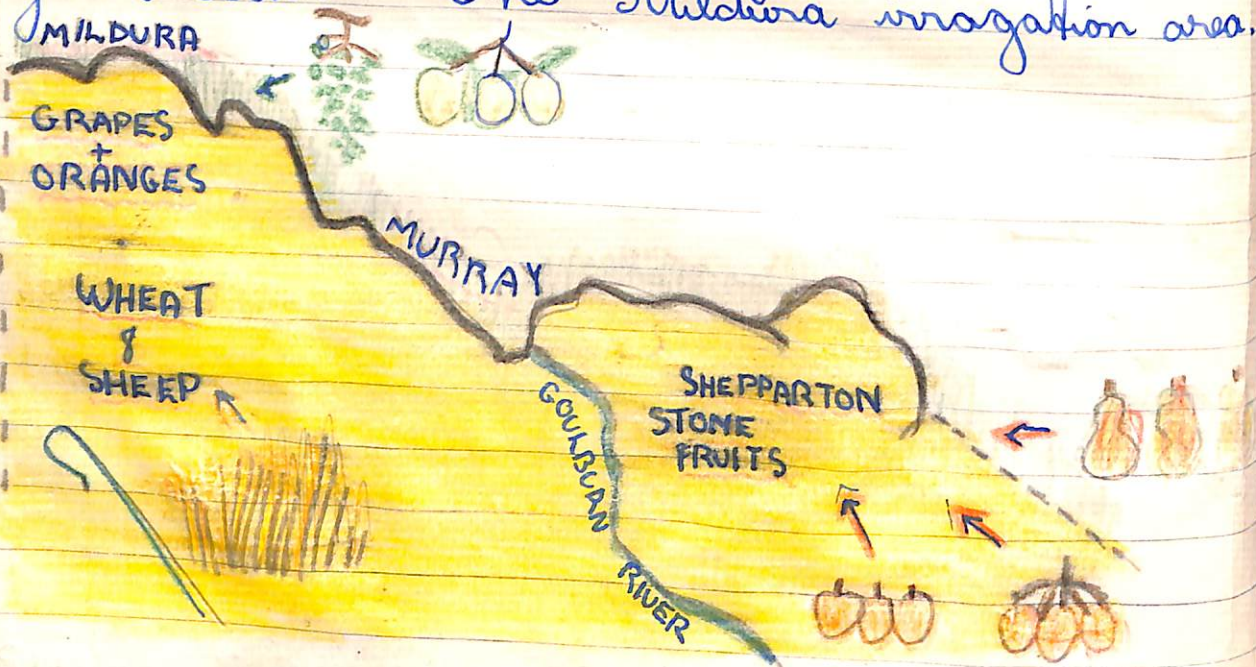
Thursday

The Build of Victoria

17.7.58

THE MURRAY VALLEY PLAINS

They are vast plains crossed by the rivers which flow north from the central highlands to the Murray River. Some rivers such as the Avoca, are lost in sand before they reach the Murray. The north western parts (Mallee) have very low rainfall. Wheat is grown in the Wimmera and Mallee, cross bred sheep are raised. Stone fruits are the chief crops in the Soulburn Valley. Citrus fruits and vine yards occur in the Mildura irrigation area.



65

Tuesday

22<sup>nd</sup> 7.58

Districts of Victoria

Districts      Principal Industry

1. Mallee — Citrus fruits, dried fruits, wheat sheep
2. Wimmera — wheat
3. Western — Sheep
4. Northern — Dairy Farming, Fruit growing
5. North Central — Mixed farming, Timber cutting
6. Central — mining  
Manufacturing
7. North Eastern — Beef cattle
8. Gippsland — Dairy farming

# VICTORIA



①

SHEEP



FRUIT



WHEAT

⑧ DAIRY FARMING



⑦

BEEF CATTLE



⑥

MANUFACTURING



TIMBER CUTTING

⑤



MINING



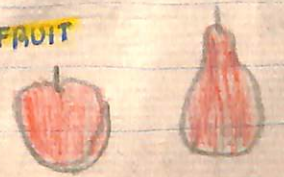
MIXED FARMING

④

MILK



FRUIT



②



③



WHEAT

SHEEP



VICTORIA - SHOWING BUILD & RIVERS

- 1 MITTA MITTA
- 2 OVENS
- 3 GOULBURN
- 4 CAMPASPE
- 5 LODDON
- 6 AVOCA
- 7 WIMERA
- 8 SNOWY
- 9 TAMBO
- 10 MITCHELL
- 11 LATROBE
- 12 YARRA
- 13 BARWON
- 14 HOPKINS
- 15 GLENELG



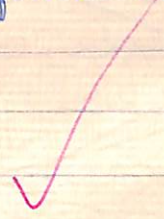
Tuesday

29-7-58

DAIRYING IN GIPPSLAND

Gippsland has very suitable conditions for dairy farming. These are - 1. fertile soil 2. heavy and reliable rain-fall. The good rainfall produces long grass which cows need. The principal breeds of dairy cattle are - jersey, ayrshire, alderney, freisian, shorthorn, guernsey.

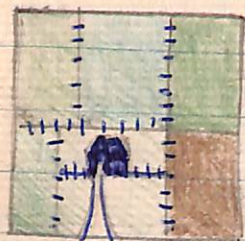
A dairy farm consists of pasture blocks and paddocks where green feed can be grown and later harvested. The most important part of a dairy farm is the milking shed, with separate or room and engine room.



Thursday

# Dairying in Gippsland

31-7-58



DAIRY FARM



PIGS

WHOLE MILK

CREAM

DEPOT

BUTTER FACTORIES

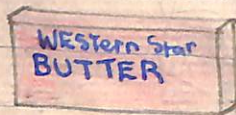
RETAIL DAIRIES



BUTTER CHEESE BUTTER MILK

LOCAL NEEDS

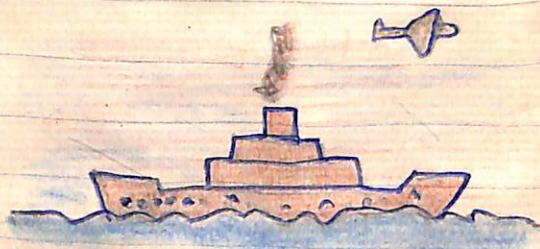
OVERSEAS



BUTTER



CHEESE



Tuesday

19/8/58

# Fruit growing in the Murray Irrigation Districts

Victorian Centers - Mildura, Red Cliffs, Robinvale

Although the rainfall averages 10 inches a year crops of citrus fruits, grapes and tomatoes are possible because of irrigation from the Murray River.

Pumping stations regulate the flow of water into the channels which serve the orchards.

Citrus crops are oranges, lemons, grapefruit and mandarins. Grapes are picked and dried on racks in long, open-sided sheds and marketed as raising sultanas and currants. Tomatoes are grown in large glass-houses for the Melbourne markets. Orchardists have to contend with late spring frosts, heavy thunderstorms when grapes are ripening as well as spraying for pests and scale.



TOMATOES



ORANGES



LEMONS



GRAPEFRUIT



GRAPES



SULTANAS + CURRANTS

Friday

## WHEAT IN THE WIMMERA

22/8/58

The Wimmera is the granary of Victoria where most of the wheat is grown. Rainfall varies from 10" to 20" a year. Rain is needed in winter and spring for ploughing, sowing and growing but not in summer when rain could cause smut and rust to form. Centers of wheat districts are:

Ouyen, Sea Lake, Warracknabeal, Donald  
Dumboola.

### WORK ON WHEAT FARMS

1. The land is ploughed and harrowed
2. The seed is sown by a seed drill and is often mixed with fertilizer
3. The crop is harvested with a harvester or header. Some wheat is bagged, most is stored in bulk in silos. Largest railway sheds for wheat is at Dunalley
4. Wheat is exported from Geelong, Melbourne and Portland. Geelong has huge silos, where wheat can be loaded directly into ships

72  
Thursday

1/8/58

## BROWN COAL AT YALHOURN

The Yalourn brown coal field together with the electricity generating plant and briquette factory are situated in the Latrobe Valley.

The thickness of the coal seam varies from 200 to 800 feet thick. The earth above the seam is 30 to 50 feet. This earth is called the overburden and has to be removed before the coal can be mined by the open cut method. Huge mechanical coal dredges mine the coal on the various terraces. It is loaded mechanically into electric trains and delivered to the power house and briquette factory. The overburden is carried by electric trains to worked out sections of the open cut and spread by the overburden spreaders. Brown coal is used for

1. generating electricity which is supplied by the S.E.C to most of Victoria
2. making briquettes for fuel
3. making gas which is now piped to Melbourne

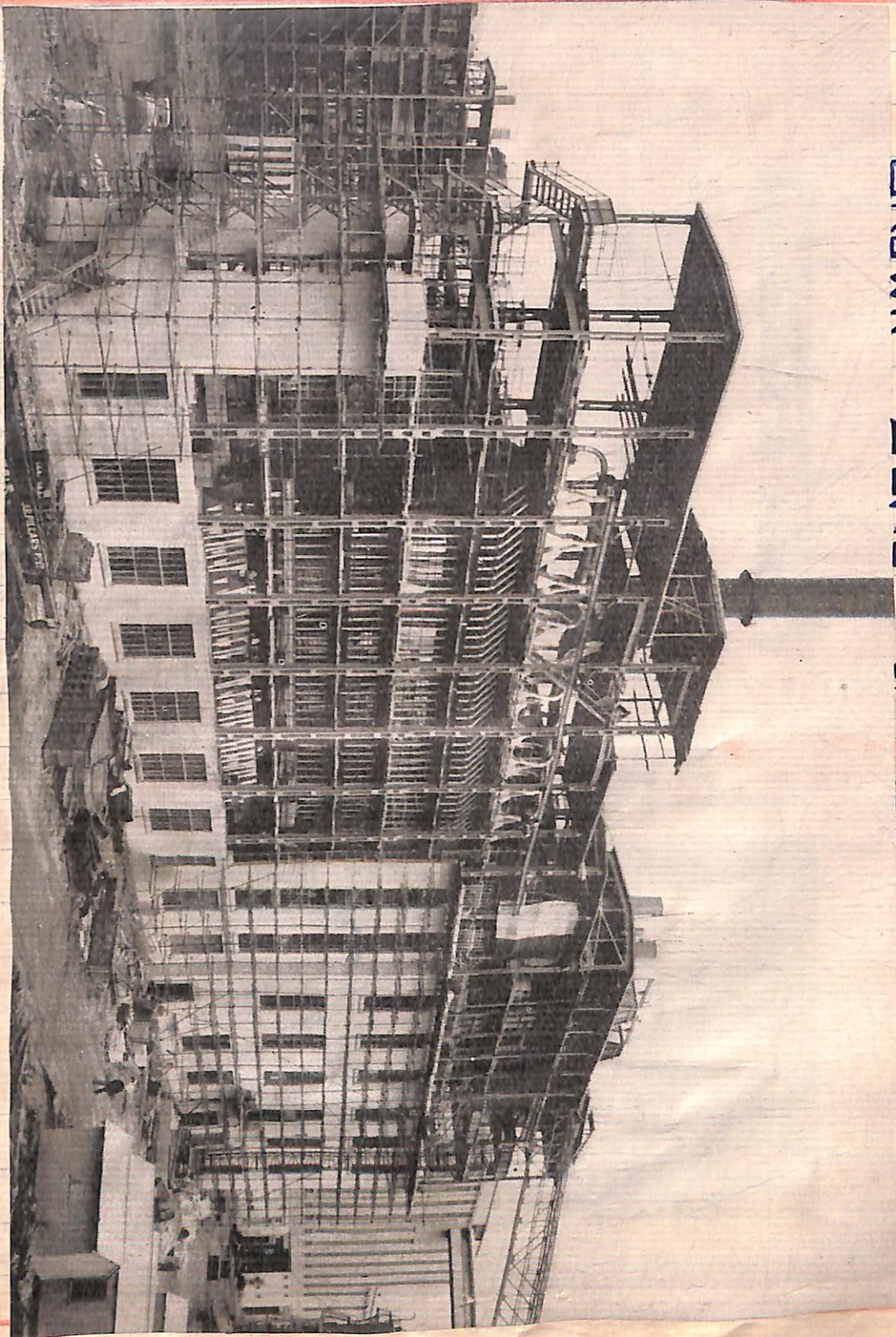
29.8.58

## Sheep in the Western District

The plains of the Western district were covered with lava and ash from volcanoes which has now broken down into fertile soil. Good pasture grasses need

1. moderate temperatures
2. fertile soil
3. rain

The Western district has all these: we here find Victoria's finest flocks of sheep. The merino sheep has the best and finest fleece. Other breeds are Crossbred, Dorset Horn, Leicester, Lincoln, Comelback. Hamilton is the busiest center in the sheep district

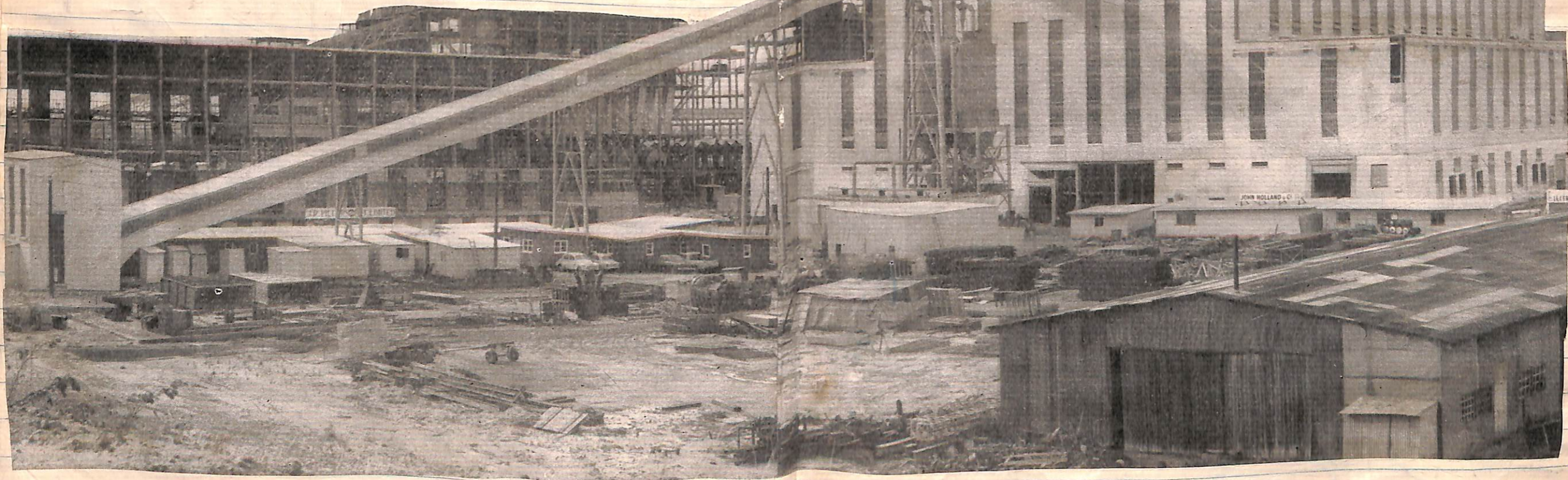


BROWN COAL of MOE

BROWN

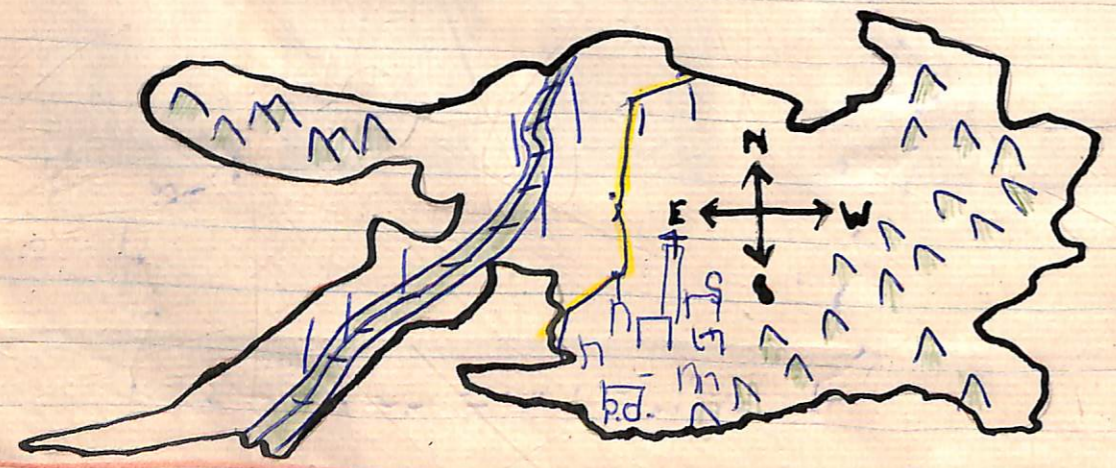
COAL

at  
MOE



# TEAM III

# GEOGRAPHY



## Timber

In Victoria, we have forests of hardwood (mostly eucalypts on the Gippsland Hills, Beech Forest and other parts.)  
Conditions necessary for forest growth:

- Fertile soil
- Moderate temperatures
- High rainfall

### REASONS FOR RAINFALL ON MOUNTAINS



### STAGES IN TIMBER INDUSTRY

1. Felling of trees
  2. Hauling of trunks to saw mills
  3. Cutting of trunks with power driven circular saw
- The soft wood and bark is sliced off first and the rest of the timber cut to the required size. Some timber milling centers: Warburton, Lockatoo, Noojee,

# Timber

Forest. Walthalla, Erica, Orbost, Beech

- 1. FERN-TREE BUNNY
- 2. WARBURTON
- 3. COCKATOO
- 4. NOOSER
- 5. WALTHALLA

- 6. ERICA
- 7. ORBOST
- 8. BEECH FOREST

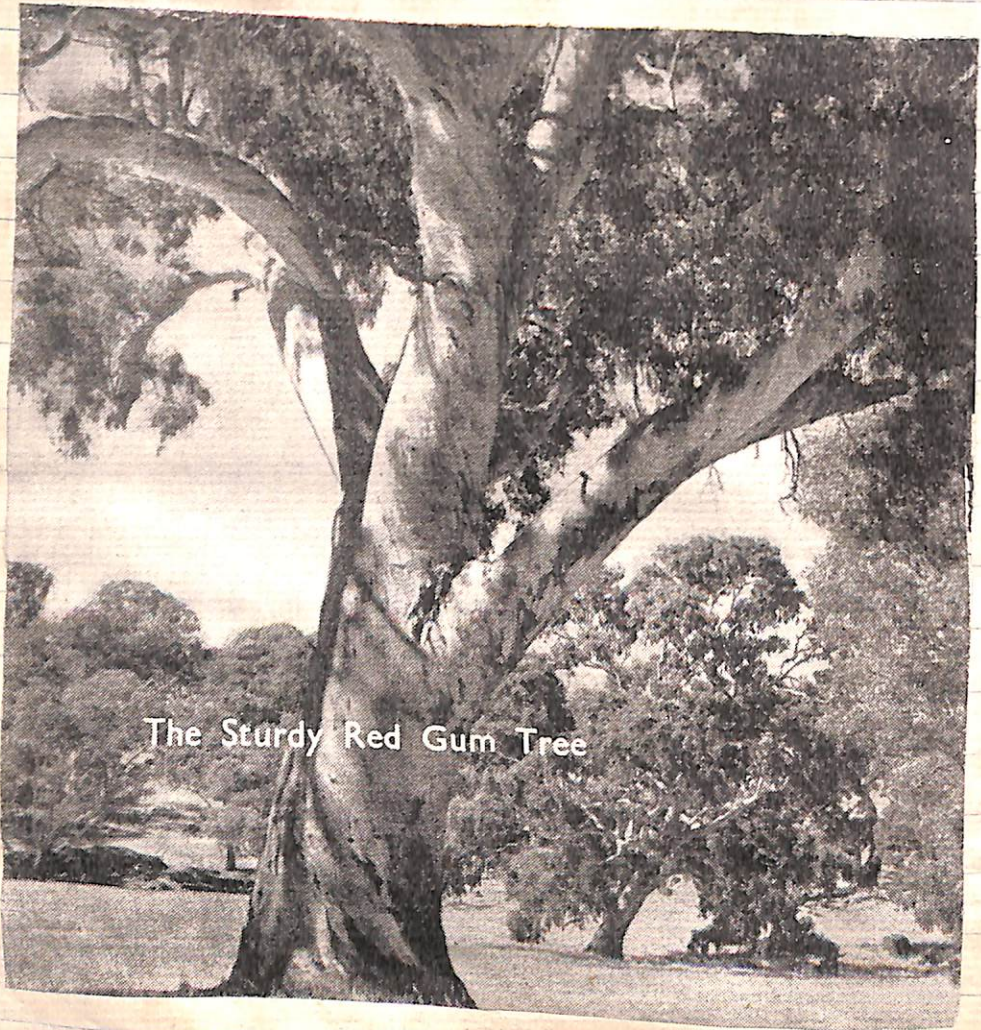


# Timber



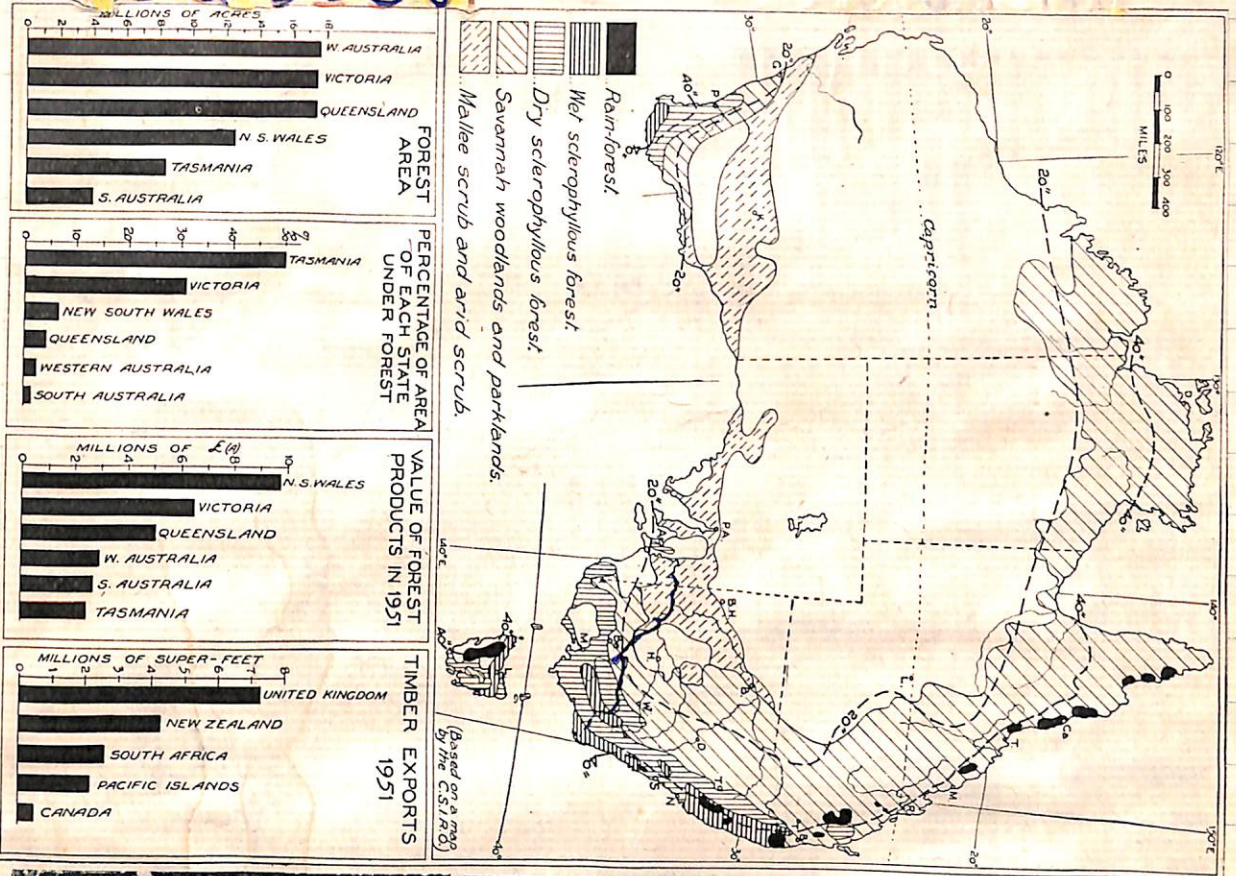
A SHADE TREE

# Timber



The Sturdy Red Gum Tree

# Timber



TALGUMWOOD



EUCALYPTUS



ARROW TREE  
A.G. W. Australia



A FOREST GIANT, VICTORIA  
Aust. Nat. Travel Association



LOGS FOR THE MANILA  
ALBEN, General of Austr.

# Oh, for a life outdoors!

CAREER NO. 26: Forestry

Forestry's a career for boys who don't like being indoors all day.

**F**ORESTERS establish nurseries and plantations, re-plant denuded areas, protect trees from fire, insects and fungi, and supervise thinning and harvesting.

Most foresters in Victoria are trained and employed by the Forests Commission. But some of them later go to the Soil Conservation Authority, the Board of Works and the milling and paper industries.

Training is done at the School of Forestry, Creswick. Applicants for the course must be between 16 and 21, and have the Leaving Certificate with passes in physics, chemis-

try and one mathematics, or equivalent technical school qualification.

Applicants with matriculation will usually be given preference.

The school is 81 miles from Melbourne, and has 100 acres of softwood and 17 acres of hardwood forest.

## LECTURES

The course covers three years of lectures and practical work, and includes subjects such as botany, geology, chemistry, physics, surveying, forest entomology, forest management, fire protection, wood technology and forest engineering.

When they finish the course students are awarded the Associate Diploma of the School of Forestry, and after three years' practical experience and submitting a thesis they are granted the Diploma of Forestry (Victoria).

Students who pass the three-year course and pass English expression at matriculation standard are eligible to matriculate.

Matriculated graduates from Creswick can do a two-year course at the University to complete the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

Creswick graduates are usually appointed to the Professional Division of the Public Service as Assistant Foresters with a salary of £812 a year at the age of 19, and £930 at 21.

## SALARIES

The salaries increase each year to £1221 at the end of eight years. Senior salaries go to £3062.

There are no school fees and students are paid an allowance of £2 a week. Students have to serve for at least five years in the Victorian Public Service.

The course is not open to girls.

Applications for entrance to the school next year should be sent to Mr M. Carver, the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, Forests Commission, Treasury-pl., Melbourne, by October 6.

A forestry worker held by a safety belt checks the growth of a tree

# BEEF CATTLE NORTH EAST

Corryong is a typical centre in the beef cattle country.

The cattle stations cover hundreds of square miles in the high plain country of north eastern Victoria. The cattle are moved out of the snow country in the winter.

Herefords are one beef breed - huge, curious, and easily frightened.

Cattle men have a difficult life. There are deep valleys, high mountains, snowy storms in winter, and roads and tracks blocked by snow. They must guard against attacks of dingoes and wild dogs on calves and weak cattle.

Springtime is mustering time when the cattle are rounded up, and put into different groups:

1. for branding
2. for marketing
3. some do get returned to their owners
4. some to be let loose for fattening

# The Port of Melbourne

1. Covers an area of about 20 square miles
2. Has a 90 acre basin at Victoria dock near the city
3. Handles over 7 million tons of cargo each year

# WORKERS of MELBOURNE

PORTER



DRESS-MAKER



COOK



MUSICIAN



SHOP ASSISTANT



CHEMIST



TEACHER



BUTCHER



PAINTER



FLORIST



CARPENTER



CONDUCTOR



# WORKERS of MELBOURNE

NURSE



POSTMAN



PILOT



PHOTOGRAPHER



GRAVE-DIGGER



PLUMBER



POLICEWOMAN



MILKMAN



TYPIST



AUTHOR



CLERK



NURSEYMAN



GROCCER



BARBER



DOCTOR



BUILDER



DENTIST



SHOE REPAIRER



BRICK-LAYER



SIGN WRITER



# The development of man

Men need Food  
Shelter  
Clothing

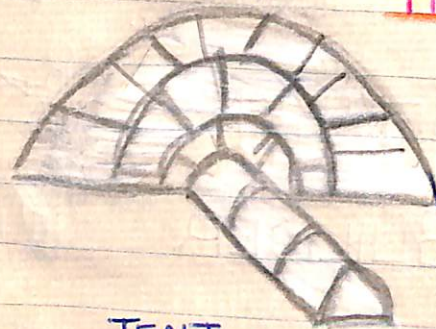


Their needs differ according to climate.  Eskimos  must have warm clothing, fatty foods and wind proof houses (igloos).  Arabs  living in desert regions need shelter from wind and sun.

New Guinea  natives need little clothing and simple airy huts.

## SOME SIMPLE HOMES

IGLOO



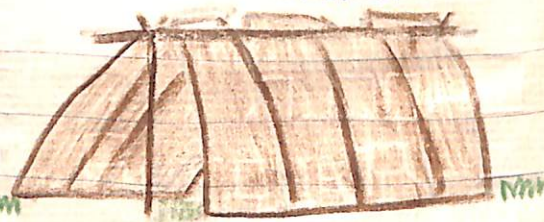
WIG-WAM



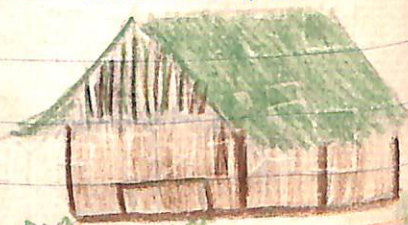
TENT



GUNYAH



GRASS-HUT



# The development of man

Men progressed from hunting tribes to town life. In the hunting tribe stage men were nomads or wanderers who moved from camp to camp as food animals became harder to catch.

Men became pastoralists when they found that suitable animals could be kept as herds and they only moved as the pastures were eaten up.

Men became farmers when they learned to sow crops and harvest seeds and fruits.

(The Australian aborigine had not progressed from the hunting tribe stage, because there are no native animals which could be herded and no native grasses which could be cropped.)

Once men became farmers they did not move about. They lived together in villages and as trade became necessary in towns.

# The development of man

TOWNS PEOPLE



FARMER



HERDSMAN

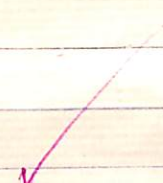


HUNTER

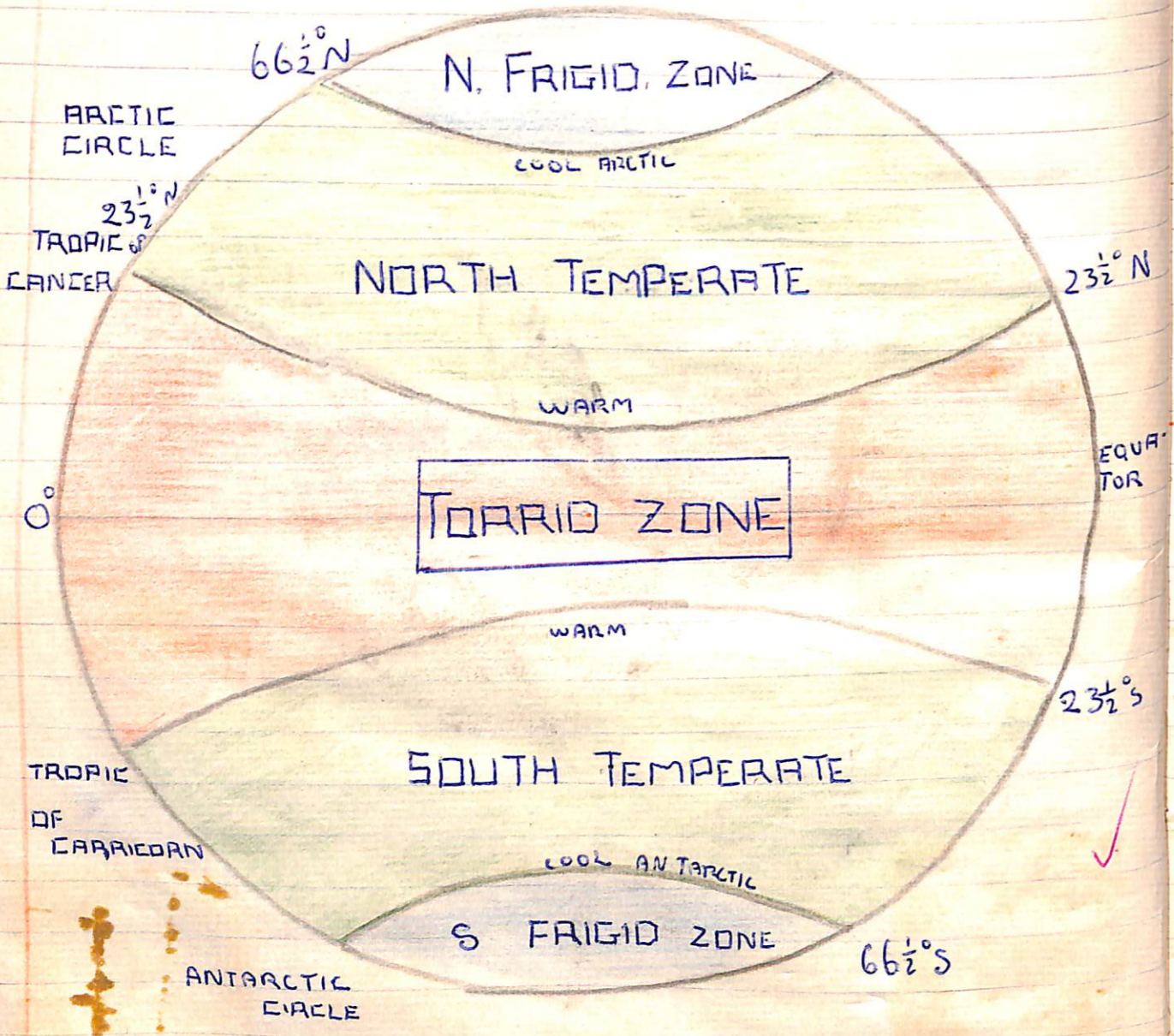


# The development of man

As men progressed out of the hunting stage they used new material for clothing: wool, cotton, hair, silk, flax.  
 barter, later **Trade** developed, first of all trade by barter, later **money** was used  
**Transport** became necessary. Man was his own carrier until he learned to use animals such as camel, ox, yak, horse by land and boats by water.  
**Mechanical Transport** is a very recent development.

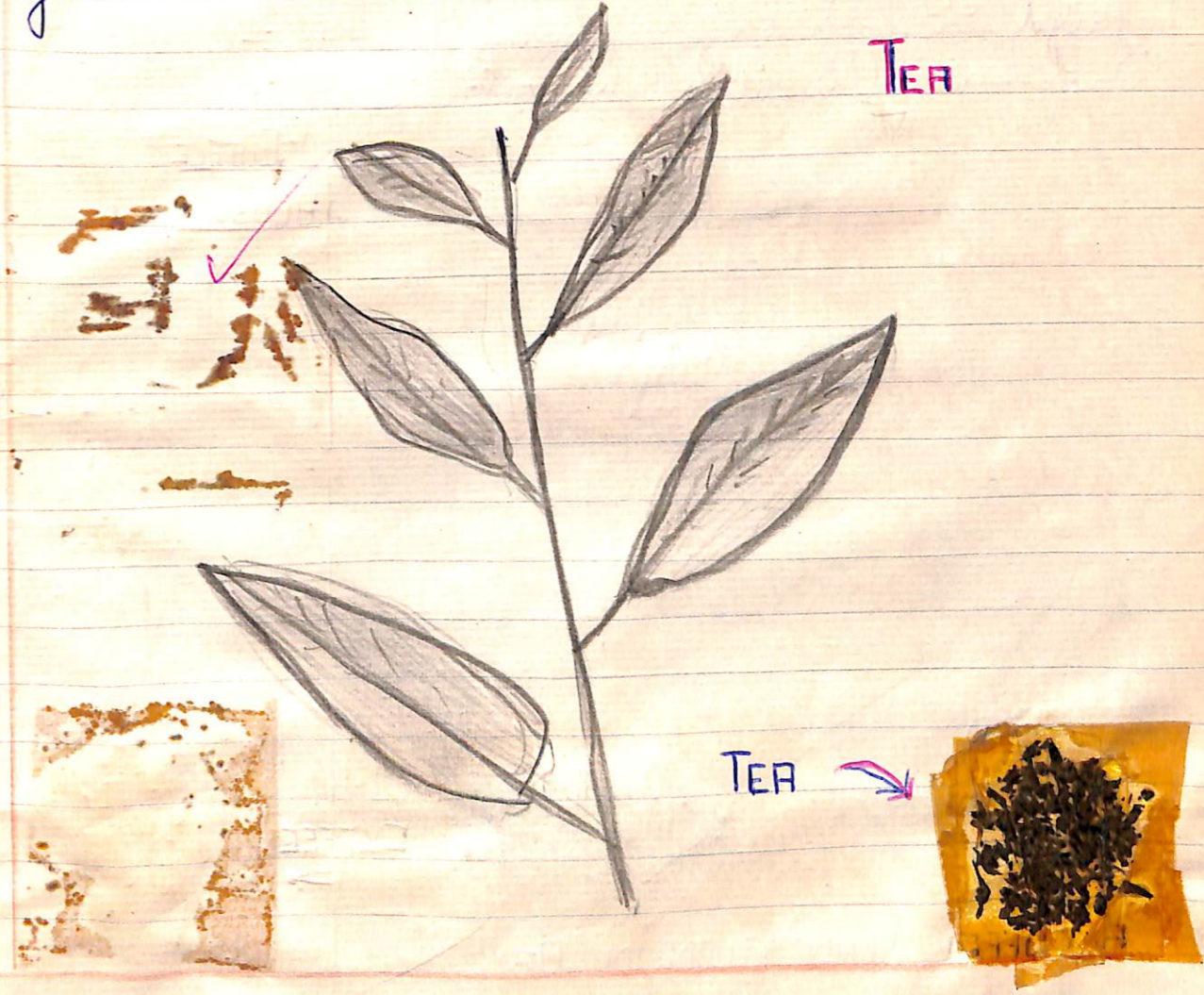


# Plant Products of Hot Lands



# Tea

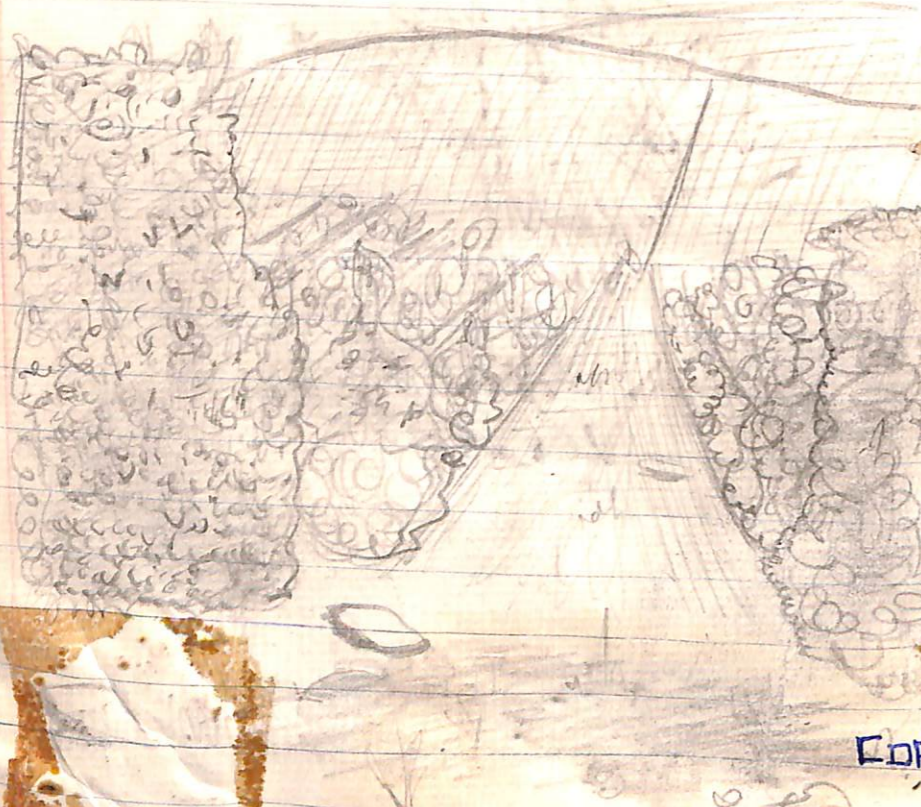
Tea grows in tropical conditions. Plants are pruned to 4 feet and only tips are picked. Tips are crushed, fermented, dried and blended. Tips are not picked until the tea plant is three years old and it may continue for 20 years. Tea producing countries: Ceylon, India, China.



# Coffee

Coffee plants need tropical conditions, hot wet summers, dry winters, and good drainage. The plants are pruned to ten feet to make harvesting of the coffee cherries easier. Each cherry contains 2 or 3 beans. Coffee beans are bagged and exported. They may be roasted and ground before being retailed in shops.

Coffee producing countries:  
 South America (Brazil), Arabia, Indonesia, Africa

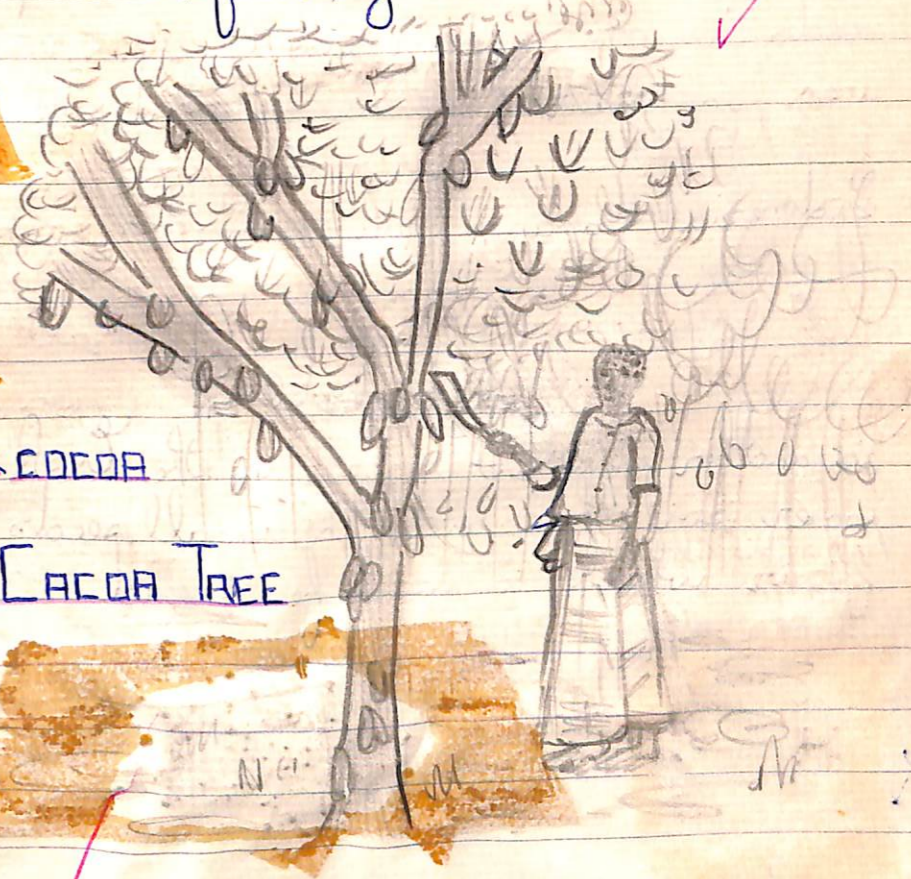


A COFFEE PLANTATION IN BRAZIL

# Cocoa and Chocolate

Cocoa and Chocolate are products of the CACAO tree which grows to a height of 20 feet and bears continuously throughout the year. The cocoa pods are about nine inches long and contain about 60 seeds or beans. These seeds are fermented, cleaned, dried, and crushed to make cocoa.

Chief cocoa producing countries:  
 South America, Central Africa, Java.



THIS IS THE CACAO TREE

Thursday

# Rice

30-10-58

This grain is the principal food stuff for more than half the world's population. Rice grows only in hot climates with a plentiful water supply or on swampy river flats. In eastern countries, rice farms are only two or three acres but several crops may be harvested in one year. Rice is used unpolished and eaten with fish and vegetables.

In Australia enough rice for home needs is now grown in the Murrumbidgee Darling area in N.S.W. We use polished rice.

Rice producing countries - India, Indonesia, Japan, China and other eastern countries.

# Millet

is another important cereal in the East which will grow in poorer soil than rice. The small seeds are ground into flour which is used for bread.



Millet seed



# Cotton

The most important textile fibre, used for thousands of years.

Cotton fibres come from the ripe seed cases of the cotton plant. In USA the whole process of cotton growing and picking is mechanized. Originally the U.S.A cotton plantations were worked by African negro slaves.

## World Production of Cotton



U.S.A

- Russia
- India
- China
- Egypt
- Brazil

The rest of the world

# Jute

Almost 95% of the jute crop is grown in India in the Ganges - Brahmaputra delta.

## Jute

Jute is a coarse fibre obtained from a tall reed 5 feet to 12 feet high and grows in similar conditions to rice, even growing well with half its length submerged in water.

The prepared **jute fibres** are woven into **sacking** and is used for **sugar bags** and **Iran bags**, **Hessian** and other such articles.

## Rubber

Rubber as we know it is made from **latex** or milky juice of the rubber tree, a native of the Amazon forests in South America.

Seeds were taken to the East Indies where the largest plantations are now growing in **Indonesia**, **Malaya**, **Borneo**. Rubber also grows in the African **Congo** and in **Brazil**.

Rubber trees need **tropical warmth** and a **high rainfall** of 100 inches.

The latex is collected from the tree by making deep cuts in the trunk so that the latex drains into cups at the bottom.

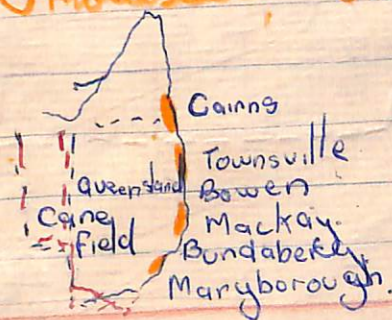
## Rubber

The latex is collected, treated, and formed into sheets of **raw crepe rubber** which are exported for manufacture.

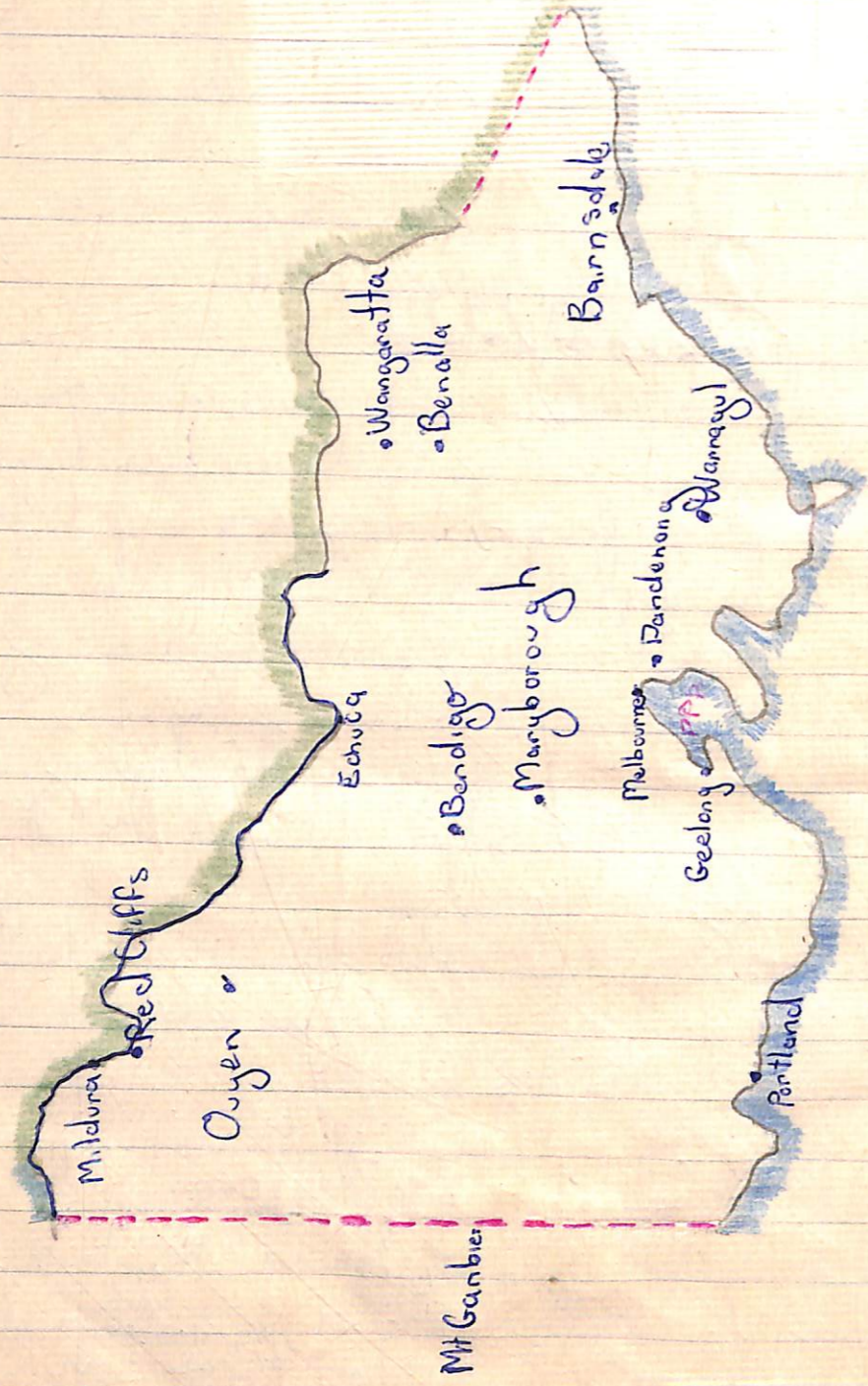
## Sugar

Sugar is obtained from **sugar cane** in tropical regions and from **sugar beet** in temperate regions. **Sugar cane** is a form of grass growing 6 to 20 feet high. Rich river flats and a humid climate and the sugar fields of Queensland are along its northern coasts.

After the **crop is felled** to prevent vermin the cane is cut by hand then conveyed to the **sugar refinery** where the **cane is crushed** and **juice extracted**. This juice is eventually refined to the **white sugar** we use. **By-products** are **molasses**, **treacle**, **golden syrup**.



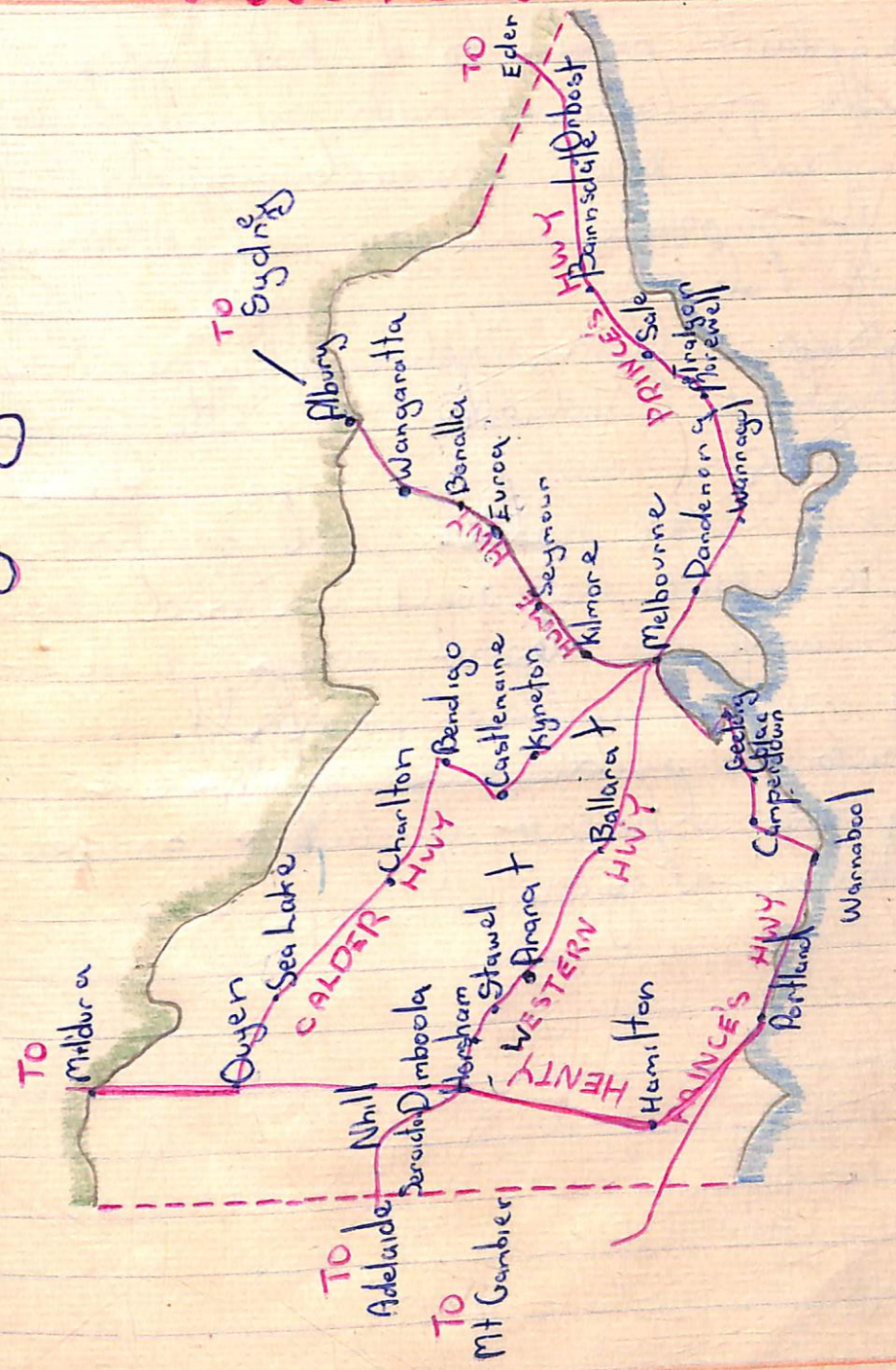
# Important Towns



# Victoria

# Victoria

## Victorian Highways



24.12.58

## Hot Lands

Other plant products of hot lands -

Peanuts or ground nuts, so called because the "nuts" grow on underground tubers.

Use to produce oil, in confectionery and peanut butter

Countries. Usa, India, Africa, China

Australian Production at Kingaroy in Queensland

Dates Dates palms need a hot, dry climate, but a well watered soil. They grow well in desert oases or in irrigation areas with a low rainfall.

Countries in middle east Arabia etc.

Only one shipment of dates arrives in Melbourne a year.