

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1936-37

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Victorian Year-Book

1936-37

By

O. GAWLER, F.I.A.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST

FIFTY-SEVENTH ISSUE

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P R E F A C E.

THIS is the fifty-seventh issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review and, towards this end, the particulars appertaining to that year are compared with the years preceding. An endeavour is made to present such information as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in formulating policy for the future development of the natural resources of the State and for promoting the welfare of the people.

The first part contains a reference to the Constitution, an epitome of Acts passed by the State Parliament during the year 1936 and in the year 1937 to the date (6th September) of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, and lists of members of Parliament. Parts V., VII., and IX., deal with the wealth and progress of the community, as indicated by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, the growth of the population and the increase in volume of trade, &c. In Parts VIII. and IV. details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, of Local Government, Semi-Governmental and other Authorities. Parts II., III., and VI. contain statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, crime, education, charitable institutions, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural, dairying, pastoral, mineral, manufacturing, and other productions of the State. The various parts were issued as soon as completed. The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date, on many subjects to the middle of the year 1937, and in a few instances to a later date.

The new matter appearing in this volume includes :—

- (1) An article on "The Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria," by Miss Ellen Clark, National Museum of Victoria ;
- (2) A map showing Rail and Air lines in Victoria ;
- (3) New tables showing for Victoria :—
 - (a) The migration by air ;
 - (b) the area under cultivation in each of the counties ;
 - (c) the area, yield and gross value of the crops produced in the year 1936-37 ;

- (d) the rainfall for each of the eight agricultural districts ;
- (e) the monthly rainfall related to the average yields of wheat in the years 1927-37 ;
- (f) the machinery in use on rural holdings ;
- (g) the number of rams, ewes, &c., in each county.
- (h) revised statements relating to municipal finance ;

(4) A more comprehensive presentation of statistics relating to traffic accidents, &c.

Publication of the Statistical Register has been discontinued since the year 1916. The Register has, however, been compiled annually since then. It is therefore possible to supply much statistical information in greater detail than appears in this *Year-Book*.

Many persons have co-operated in the preparation of this book, and to all of them I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation.

Responsible officers of Government Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Municipal and Semi-Government Authorities have supplied information and in many ways assisted. The Police of Victoria, by whom the annual collection of statistics relating to primary and secondary industries is effected, have carried out their task in a highly satisfactory manner. Primary producers, manufacturers and Heads of Banks and Insurance Companies and many others have shown, by their ready willingness to furnish particulars relating to their industries, their appreciation of the value to the community of the publication of reliable statistics.

Finally, I must pay a tribute to the members of my staff for their whole-hearted co-operation in the assembly, preparation, and checking of the material and supervision of the publication of this work.

The figures and other material in each portion of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any errors be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to their nature and position.

O. GAWLER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 31st August, 1938.

Victorian Year-Book, 1936-37.

INTRODUCTION.

THE HISTORY OF VICTORIA.

An article on this subject contributed by Professor Ernest Scott, Professor of History in the University of Melbourne, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 1 to 31.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The following islands, together with a number of small islands around the coast and in the bays and inlets are included in its territory:—Phillip, French, Churchill and Elizabeth islands in Western Port Bay; Snake, Little Snake and Sunday islands at Corner Inlet; and Lady Julia Percy island off the coast near Port Fairy. The areas in acres of these islands are—Phillip, 24,320; French, 42,000; Churchill, 140; Elizabeth, 64; Snake, 11,500; Little Snake, 1,240; Sunday, 2,640; and Lady Julia Percy, 650. 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 Murray River from the South Australian border along the Victorian bank to the Indi River, thence by the Indi or Murray River to Forest Hill and thence by the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, is 1,175 miles. The length of the Murray River forming part of the boundary is 997 miles, of the Indi or Murray River, 68 miles, and of the straight line from Forest Hill to Cape Howe, 110 miles. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 280 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. 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 coast-line 980 miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 164 miles, Western Port 90 miles, and Corner Inlet 50 miles. Great Britain, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, contains 89,041 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of the Australian continent, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place 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 most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which 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.

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. During the eighty-one years ended with 1936 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory and the Weather Bureau was 111.2 deg. Fahr., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean 58.5 deg. Upon the average, on only four days during the year does the thermometer rise above 100 deg. in the shade, and on nineteen days the temperature reaches 90 deg. or over; generally, on about two nights during the year it falls below freezing point. Sultry nights are of rare occurrence. It is only occasionally that a high minimum is recorded. The minimum reading approximates to 70 deg. on an average on only two nights in any one year. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (i.e., since 1859) was 178.5 deg., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure noted, first at the Observatory 91 feet above the sea level, and later at the Weather Bureau 115 feet above sea level, was during the eighty-one years ended with 1936, 30.013 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell each year was 140, and the average yearly rainfall 25.70 inches. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere is 65 per cent.; on very warm days it is often 12 per cent., and it has been as low as 2 per cent. The severity of the heat is not felt so much as it would be if there were a relatively high wet bulb, as the temperature by such bulb seldom exceeds 75 deg. The average number of hours of sunshine daily is 6.1, and fogs occur, on an average, on only 21 days in the year.

Further information in regard to climatic and weather conditions will be found in part "Production" of this issue.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Victoria," by Mr. W. Baragwanath, Director of Victorian Geological Survey, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1927-28 on pages 20 to 30, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS, RIVERS AND LAKES.

Mountains and Hills. The highest mountain in Victoria is Mount Bogong,* situated in the county of the same name, 6,509 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Nelson, 6,170 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount McKay, 6,030 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated between the counties of Benambra and Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to a list which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, there are 39 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 40 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

Rivers With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Murray; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; and the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, and for 1,065 miles it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass.

Lakes. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding that it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible

* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which is 7,328 feet high.

outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, which is connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This list contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution. An article containing full information regarding the Present Constitution of Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Governors of Victoria. The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ..	30th September, 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (Acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Mac- arthur (Acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ..	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jack- son Carey, C.B. (Acting)	7th May, 1866 ..	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (Acting)	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	11th January, 1875..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (Acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. {	15th July, 1884 .. 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (Acting) {	9th March, 1889 .. 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (Acting) {	26th January, 1893.. 27th March, 1895 ..	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (Acting) {	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	15th January, 1900..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting) {	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	1st April, 1923 ..	24th October, 1923
	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor†	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	14th May, 1934	
Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	20th May, 1937 ..	28th September, 1937

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave from 26th April, 1929, to 27th October, 1929, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 3rd October, 1930, to 21st January, 1931.

† Resigned on 1st January, 1936. The commission was given to Sir Frederick Wollaston Mann, Kt., on 12th May, 1936.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

In the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 29, appears a statement which shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851 up to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855. The office which each Minister held and the date of assumption of office are also shown.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, the number of Ministries was 45. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth and subsequent Ministries is contained in the following statement :—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048

The forty-ninth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan is Premier, assumed office on 2nd April, 1935. This Ministry consists of the following members :—

Dunstan, Albert Arthur, M.L.A.	..	Premier and Treasurer.
Lind, Albert Eli, M.L.A.	..	President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests.
Old, Francis Edward, M.L.A.	..	Minister of Water Supply, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
Hogan, Edmond John, M.L.A.	..	Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Bussau, Albert Louis, M.L.A.	..	Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Bailey, Henry Stephen, M.L.A.	..	Chief Secretary.
Mackrell, Edwin Joseph, M.L.A.	..	Minister of Labour.
Harris, Sir John, K.B.E., M.L.C.	..	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health.
Goudie, George Louis, M.L.C.	..	Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Tuckett, George Joseph, M.L.C.	..	Minister without Portfolio.
Pye, Henry, M.L.C.	..	Minister without Portfolio.
Hyland, Herbert John Thornhill, M.L.A.	..	Minister without Portfolio.

NOTE.—The *Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act* 1936, assented to on 27th July, 1936, increased the number of responsible Ministers from eight to nine.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1937.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the names of the clerks of Parliament are given below:—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Ballaarat ..	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1943
Bendigo ..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, C.M.G., V.D.	1940
	Hon. J. H. Lienhop	1943
Doutta Galla ..	Hon. P. J. Clarey	1943
East Yarra ..	Hon. C. H. A. Eager, K.C.	1940
	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1943
Gippsland ..	Hon. J. M. Balfour	1940
	Hon. W. MacAulay	1943
Higinbotham ..	Hon. J. A. Kennedy	1943
Melbourne ..	Hon. Sir A. G. Wales	1940
	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1943
Melbourne East ..	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1940
Melbourne North ..	Hon. E. L. Kiernan	1940
	Hon. H. H. Olney	1943
Melbourne South ..	Hon. A. Crofts	1940
Melbourne West ..	Hon. R. Williams	1940
	Hon. J. H. Disney	1943
Monash ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1943
Nelson ..	Hon. Sir H. A. Currie, M.C.	1940
Northern ..	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1940
	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1943
North-Eastern ..	Hon. Sir J. R. Harris, K.B.E., (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1940
	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1943
North-Western ..	Hon. H. Pye (Minister without Portfolio) ..	1940
	Hon. G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1943
Southern ..	Hon. W. Angliss	1940
	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1943
South-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Tyner	1940
	Hon. C. P. Gartside	1943

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued.*

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
South-Western ..	Hon. J. P. Jones	1940
	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1943
Wellington ..	Hon. G. Bolster	1940
	Hon. M. Saltau	1940
Western ..	Hon. L. R. Rodda	1943

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: P. T. Pook.

Legislative Council, re-division of Electoral Provinces.

Under the provisions of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1936*, which was assented to on 29th October, 1936, the Chief Electoral Officer, The Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria, and the Surveyor-General were appointed Commissioners for the purpose of reporting to Parliament on the redivision of the State of Victoria into electoral provinces for the Legislative Council.

In making any proposed redivision the Commissioners were required to provide for seven metropolitan and ten country provinces on the basis approximately of the following quotas:—

(a) thirty-eight thousand electors for each metropolitan province; and

(b) twenty-one thousand electors for each country province.

The Commissioners were given discretionary power to adopt a margin of allowance wherever necessary, but not to greater extent than 15 per cent. more or less than the quota. In the exercise of this power the Commissioners were required to regard density and sparseness respectively of population in any proposed electoral province as a guiding factor.

The proposed redivision contained in the first report of the Commissioners was rejected by the Legislative Council. A fresh redivision was, by direction, prepared by the Commissioners and was approved by Parliament on 17th December, 1936, but the names of four electoral provinces provided for in the fresh redivision were altered by resolution of Parliament. The names and boundaries of the electoral provinces so approved were, on 1st May, 1937, substituted for those previously existing, but it was provided that the redivision should not affect the seventeen members of the Legislative Council due to retire in the year 1940. Such members are entitled to sit and vote as though this Act had not been passed and they continue to be representatives of the respective seventeen old provinces until the date on which they retire by effluxion of time in the year 1940. On and after such date or upon a general dissolution the old provinces will cease to exist.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1937—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	W. C. Haworth.
Allandale	P. L. Denigan.
Ballaarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	F. A. Cook.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham.
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	Hon. C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean.
Coburg	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe (Speaker).
Dandenong	F. Field.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	W. H. Everard.
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	J. M. Mullens.
Geelong	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	Hon. H. J. T. Hyland (Minister without Portfolio).
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	J. G. B. McDonald.
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	N. A. Martin.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	Hon. J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1937—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier and Treasurer).
Lowan	G. H. Lamb.
Maryborough-Daylesford	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	Mrs. I. L. Weber.
Oakleigh	S. H. Reid.
Ouyen	Hon. A. L. Bussau (Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Polwarth	A. M. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Glenelg	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	W. Dunstone.
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak	Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister of Labour).
Upper Yarra	Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walhalla	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	E. A. Coyle (Chairman of Committees).
Warrenheip-Grenville	Hon. E. J. Hogan (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Warnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: F. E. Wanke.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1937.

During the period 1856 to 1927 the number of Parliaments was 28. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments is shown in the following statement:—

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9
Thirty-second	1935-37	902	506	56·1

**STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1936, AND IN 1937 (TO
6th SEPTEMBER).**

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1936, and in the year 1937 to the date (6th September) of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly:—

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4362 ..	2nd July ..	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,459,289 to the service of the year 1936-37.
4363 ..	6th July ..	The <i>Local Government Act</i> 1936 gives authority to municipalities to contribute to King George Memorial Fund, validates the election of councillors in those cases where the provisions with respect to voting by post by ratepayers may have been irregular.
4364 ..	13th July ..	The <i>Coal Mines Regulation Act</i> 1936 removes the difficulty of proving that the consumer physically committed the offence in the case of fraudulent use of electricity supplied from the State Coal Mine and provides that the fraudulent interference with the meter shall, on discovery, be prima facie evidence that the offence was committed by the consumer.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4365	13th July	.. The <i>Wodonga and Tallangatta Railway Deviation Act</i> 1936. Owing to the construction of the Hume Weir, pursuant to the River Murray Water Acts it was necessary to provide for a deviation from the line or route of the Wodonga and Tallangatta Railway. This Act authorizes the making of such deviation.
4366	20th July	.. The <i>Marriage Act</i> 1936 cures an anomaly in the Principal Act by providing that the conditions which are applicable to the making of a decree absolute in the case of an appeal to the Full Court shall also be applicable in the case of an appeal to the High Court.
4367	27th July	.. The <i>Responsible Ministers of the Crown Act</i> 1936 increases the maximum number of salaried responsible ministers of the Crown from eight to nine and the maximum total amount of salaries paid to such ministers from £10,000 to £11,250.
4368	3rd August	.. The <i>Geelong Lands Act</i> 1936 excises certain land from the lands vested in the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners, and provides for the reservation of a portion of such land together with a portion of certain other land as a site for botanical gardens and for the purpose of public recreation.
4369	3rd August	.. The <i>Warranook Railway (Dismantling) Act</i> 1936 gives power to the Railways Commissioners to dismantle the Warranook Railway and to sell or use the materials and property and to sell or demise the lands thereof.
4370	11th August	.. The <i>Instruments Act</i> 1936. The Supreme Court held that with regard to stock mortgages, the definition of stock under the Principal Act did not include pigs. This Act provides for the inclusion of pigs in such definition but for its non-application to any mortgage of stock made before the commencement of the Act.
4371	11th August	.. The <i>Water Act</i> 1936 amends the provisions of the Water Act in relation to Water Trusts; provides that all rates payable to any authority in respect to any land and tenements shall, together with interest, be and until paid remain a charge upon such land and tenements, instead of for a period of five years only as formerly; gives power to any waterworks trust or local governing body with the approval of the Minister, to remit or excuse the payment of any rate or part thereof on account of the poverty of the person liable to pay the same.
4372	11th August	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £341,682 to the service of the year 1935-36.
4373	20th August	.. The <i>Trustee Act</i> 1936 simplifies the procedure in the distribution of small estates without prejudicing or affecting the rights or safeguards of creditors.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4374	20th August	The <i>Agent-General's (Amendment) Act 1936</i> extends the period of appointment of the Agent-General for Victoria in London from three years to five years.
4375	31st August	The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1936</i> amends the graduated scale of weekly deductions to be made from salary and wages in payment of income and unemployment relief taxes.
4376	31st August	The <i>Wheat Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act 1936</i> makes provision for applying the sum of £441,948 granted by the Commonwealth Parliament for the relief of wheat growers in Victoria.
4377	31st August	The <i>Newmarket Sheep Sales (Continuation) Act 1936</i> extends the operation from 1st March, 1936, to 1st August, 1937, of the <i>Newmarket Sheep Sales Act 1935</i> which provides for the better regulation of the sale of sheep at the Newmarket Saleyards.
4378	2nd September	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,512,599 to the service of the year 1936-37.
4379	7th September	The <i>Grain Elevators (Financial) Act 1936</i> gives the Grain Elevators Board the benefit of borrowing money through the Government of the State, in addition to the power to borrow money direct from the public under the provisions of the Principal Act.
4380	7th September	The <i>Wrongs Act 1936</i> provides that the definition of "Child" in the Principal Act shall include adopted child and "Parent" shall include adopter within the meaning of the <i>Adoption of Children Act 1928</i> .
4381	7th September	The <i>Adoption of Children Act 1936</i> provides that for the purposes of the Act an infant includes any person over the age of 21 years who has been brought up maintained and educated by any person or two spouses jointly as his, her, or their child under any <i>de facto</i> adoption; the Court to make orders authorizing two spouses to adopt an infant notwithstanding that one of the spouses is the natural parent of the infant; for the cancellation of any entries recording the adoption of children before the commencement of this Act and the re-making of the entries in a new form in which the adoptors are designated father and mother respectively except in the case where one person adopts, such person shall be designated father or mother (as the case requires) and the words "By adoption" shall be inserted.
4382	21st September	The <i>Stock Foods Act 1936</i> makes further provision for the protection of the purchaser of certain stock foods, &c., by requiring the registration of such foods, &c., in the prescribed form and the manufacturer or importer to set out certain particulars on the label attached to every parcel thereof offered for sale.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4383	.. 21st September	The <i>Cattle Compensation Act 1936</i> includes John's Disease in the Principal Act as one of the diseases for which compensation may be paid wholly out of the Cattle Compensation Fund.
4384	.. 21st September	The <i>Footscray Land Act 1936</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the City of Footscray and the vesting in the Crown the land upon which the portion of the street is set out.
4385	.. 21st September	The <i>Mepunga Lands Exchange Act 1936</i> provides for the exchange of a piece of privately owned land for a piece of Crown land as it is expedient to do so for the purpose of providing a suitable site for a State school.
4386	.. 21st September	The <i>South Melbourne and Port Melbourne Land Act 1936</i> revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain Crown land in the Cities of South Melbourne and Port Melbourne permanently reserved as a site for public purposes.
4387	.. 21st September	The <i>Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1936</i> extends to 1st July, 1937, the time any male officer who has attained the age of 60 years and any female officer who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the public service on full pension, if the Treasurer is of opinion that such retirement will result in a reduction of expenditure, or for any other reason which the Treasurer thinks sufficient.
4388	.. 21st September	The <i>Local Government (King George V. Memorials) Act 1936</i> gives authority to the Council of any municipality to contribute any sums of money approved by the council for or towards any memorial (whether within or outside the municipal district) in commemoration of the reign of His late Majesty King George V.
4389	.. 30th September	The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Continuation Act 1936</i> extends for a period of one year the operation of the reduction of interest on mortgages under the provisions of Financial Emergency Acts also the moratorium period under these Acts in respect to the remedies of mortgagees.
4390	.. 30th September	The <i>Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act 1936</i> continues the operation of the provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts which provide for the reduction of certain grants, &c., and for suspension of the payment of the municipal endowment.
4391	.. 30th September	The <i>Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1936</i> provides for the continuance for a further period of twelve months of the reduction of interest payable by owners of properties in respect of the cost of making certain streets. &c.

- | Act No. | Date (1936) | |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 4392 | 30th September | The <i>Sewerage Districts (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1936</i> continues in operation for a further period of twelve months the reduction of interest payable by owners of property in respect of the cost of certain sewerage connexions. |
| 4393 | 5th October | The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trust (Drainage) Act 1936</i> provides that any debenture which the Trust is authorized to issue shall be deemed to be a security in which trustees may lawfully invest. |
| 4394 | 5th October | The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act 1936</i> increases from £6,200,000 to £8,200,000 the amount that may be raised by way of loan for the relief of unemployment. |
| 4395 | 5th October | The <i>Great Ocean Road Lands Act 1936</i> validates an agreement between the Treasurer of Victoria and the Great Ocean Road Trust Proprietary Limited, which provides for the transfer of a portion of the Great Ocean Road from the Company to the Crown. |
| 4396 | 12th October | The <i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1936</i> provides for the appointment of the Hairdressers Registration Board of Victoria, gives power to the Board to hold examinations in respect of each prescribed class of hairdressing; forbids any person who is not registered under this Act to assume or use the name or title of hairdresser; permits the registration without examination in respect of any prescribed class of hairdressing of any person who applies to be registered if the Board is satisfied that such person was at any time during the period of twelve months immediately prior to the commencement of this Act or the period after such commencement terminating at the date of such application <i>bona fide</i> engaged in the practice of hairdressing of that class either as a principal or as a teacher or as an employee other than an apprentice or improver. |
| 4397 | 19th October | The <i>Land Tax Act 1936</i> declares the rate of land tax for the year ending 31st December, 1937. |
| 4398 | 19th October | The <i>Dairy Products Act 1936</i> removes the limit to the duration of the Principal Act; provides that if any body which is required to nominate a person to represent it on the Dairy Products Board fails to do so, the Governor in Council may appoint any person as the member representing that body. |
| 4399 | 19th October | The <i>Public Works (Mental Hygiene) Loan Application Act 1936</i> sanctions the issue and application out of moneys in the State Loan Repayment Fund any sums of money not exceeding £350,000 for the purposes of providing additional accommodation, &c., for patients in mental hospitals; gives power to sell the land constituting the site of the mental hospital, Kew, provides that the net proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the State Loans Repayment Fund. |

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4400	19th October	The <i>Income Tax (Rates) Act 1936</i> declares the rates of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1937.
4401	19th October	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1936</i> provides for the continuance of the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of certain fees under the Country Roads Acts and for the suspension of the payment of £50,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund in respect of the year 1936-37.
4402	19th October	The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1936</i> sanctions the issue and application out of any loan authorized by Parliament for public works or out of any moneys in the State Loans Repayment Fund any sums of money not exceeding £23,000 for the purchase and supply of wire netting.
4403	19th October	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act 1936</i> , provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1937, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act 1930</i> .
4404	19th October	The <i>Fertilizers Act 1936</i> prohibits the registration of the expression "A.N.A." as a brand under this Act.
4405	19th October	The <i>Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act 1936</i> , empowers the Governor in Council to proclaim tourists' roads for the purposes of this Act, provides that the Country Roads Board shall be charged with the carrying out of permanent works, or of improvements to and the maintenance of every tourists' road; provision is also made for defraying the cost of such works, &c.
4406	26th October	The <i>Police Offences (Trotting Races) Act 1936</i> relaxes the prohibition on trotting races being held at night by providing that such races may be held after 7 p.m. at shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria.
4407	29th October	The <i>State Electricity Commission (Chelsea Purchase) Act 1936</i> ratifies an agreement for the purchase by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria of the undertaking of the Carrum Electric Supply Company Limited for the supply of electricity in the City of Chelsea.
4408	29th October	The <i>Goods (Sale of Wool) Act 1936</i> provides that any provision, expressed or implied, in any contract of sale of wool entered into after the commencement of this Act, providing for any deduction known as draft allowance, from the weight of the wool the subject of the contract of sale shall be void and of no effect.
4409	29th October	The <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1936</i> makes provision for the redivision of the State of Victoria into electoral provinces of the Legislative Council and for preferential voting at general elections for the Legislative Council, when such elections directly follow upon a simultaneous dissolution of the Council and Assembly in consequence of disagreements between the two as to the passing of Bills.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4410	.. 2nd November	The <i>Unemployment Relief Fund Act 1936</i> authorizes the transfer of the sum of £100,000 out of the Unemployment Relief Fund into the Hospitals and Charities Fund.
4411	.. 2nd November	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax Amendment Act 1936</i> raises the minimum taxable income upon which unemployment relief tax is payable from £52 to £105.
4412	.. 2nd November	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1936</i> declares the rates of unemployment relief tax for the year ending 30th June, 1937.
4413	.. 2nd November	The <i>Nurses Act 1936</i> alters the Constitution of the Nurses Board and provides that the Board may with the approval of the Minister establish advisory committees in respect of special branches of nursing.
4414	.. 2nd November	The <i>Country Roads (Borrowing) Act 1936</i> makes provision for additional borrowing power for main roads under the Country Roads Acts.
4415	.. 2nd November	The <i>Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936</i> provides for increased relief being given to municipalities of that portion of their liabilities in respect of permanent works on main roads, State highways, and developmental roads as may be determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board.
4416	.. 2nd November	The <i>Police Offences (Race-meetings) Act 1936</i> relaxes the prohibition of horse or pony racing on any Monday in the metropolitan area by providing that the Chief Secretary may authorize certain race meetings for charitable purposes, &c., to be held on any Monday.
4417	.. 5th November	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,706,459 to the service of the year 1936-37.
4418	.. 16th November	The <i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1936</i> provides that all moneys received for or on behalf of any person by any solicitor, unless paid to such person or as such person directs, shall be paid into a trust account, and shall not be available for the payment of the debts of the solicitor to any other creditor of the solicitor; gives the Attorney-General power, in certain circumstances, to appoint an inspector to examine and audit books and accounts of any solicitor.
4419	.. 16th November	The <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1936</i> gives power to the Commission to install, without charge, earth leakage switches on premises to which electricity is supplied by the Commission and provides that unless it is proved that the installation was negligently carried out the Commission shall not be liable for any damage or injury arising out of such installation.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4420 ..	16th November	The <i>Auction Sales Act 1936</i> extends the provisions of the <i>Auction Sales Act 1935</i> by prohibiting any non-competitive agreement between buyers at auction sales of wool, cereals, grain, vegetables, potatoes, onions, other edible roots and tubers, tobacco leaf, fruit, hay, chaff, dairy produce, live or dead poultry, and game and eggs.
4421 ..	16th November	The <i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1936</i> gives power to prevent the sale in Victoria or the export of any fruit which has adhering to it or on or in it a greater quantity than prescribed of any deleterious substance.
4422 ..	23rd November	The <i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1936</i> gives the Trust greater power in dealing with vessels which are or may become a danger to the safe and convenient navigation or use of the port of Melbourne; empowers the Trust to issue inscribed stock in lieu of debentures.
4423 ..	23rd November	The <i>Teachers Act 1936</i> provides for an improvement in the classification of State schools and teachers with the object of giving teachers better opportunities for promotion.
4424 ..	23rd November	The <i>Dried Fruits Act 1936</i> provides that the constitution of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board shall be altered to include a member elected by dried tree fruit growers.
4425 ..	23rd November	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1936</i> authorizes the raising of money for irrigation works and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4426 ..	23rd November	The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1936</i> authorizes the issue of treasury bonds not exceeding in the whole the sum of £116,461 6s. 3d.
4427 ..	23rd November	The <i>Forests (Exchange of Lands) Act 1936</i> makes provision with respect to the exchange of forest land for unoccupied Crown land.
4428 ..	14th December	The <i>Hire Purchase Agreements Act 1936</i> provides that the hirer shall be entitled to recover a certain amount from the owner in any case where goods or chattels have been delivered to the hirer under a hire-purchase agreement and the owner subsequently takes possession thereof, and further provides that the owner shall not be entitled after taking possession of the goods to recover from the hirer a sum which together with the then value of the goods and moneys already paid exceeds the purchase price thereof.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4429	.. 14th December	The <i>Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936</i> makes provision with respect to the adjustment of the finances of the State in relation to railways by reducing the railway capital account by the amount of £30,000,000 and by debiting such amount to an account kept in the Treasury called the Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account.
4430	.. 14th December	The <i>Stamps (Increased Duty Continuance) Act 1936</i> continues for a further period of one year the operation of certain provisions of the Stamps Acts relating to the imposition of increased stamp duties on certain instruments.
4431	.. 14th December	The <i>Zoological Gardens Act 1936</i> provides for a reorganization of the administration and control of the Zoological Gardens and for the constitution of the Zoological Board of Victoria with prescribed duties and powers with respect to the maintenance of the Zoological Gardens.
4432	.. 14th December	The <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1936</i> increases the powers of the Charities Board by giving it authority to make or cause to be made an inspection of any registered unsubsidized institution and to recommend conditions to be attached to the granting of government subsidies; gives authority to an incorporated institution to raise money by debentures on the income of such institution; requires every person desiring to be admitted into or maintained by or to receive relief from any institution to answer questions with respect to his or her means and ability to contribute towards the funds of such institution.
4433	.. 21st December	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1936</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available for railways under Loan Acts or in the Railway Loans Repayment Fund or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for works and purposes mentioned in the schedule to this Act.
4434	.. 21st December	The <i>Federal Aid Roads Act 1936</i> extends for a period of six months commencing on 1st January, 1937, the agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria relating to contributions by both the Commonwealth and the State towards the cost of the work of construction and maintenance of roads in Victoria.
4435	.. 21st December	The <i>Electric Light and Power Act 1936</i> gives any municipal council supplying electricity to install, without charge and without liability unless it is proved the installation has been negligently carried out, earth leakage switches on premises supplied by it with electricity.
4436	.. 21st December	The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act 1936</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State Forests.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4437	21st December	The <i>Supreme Court (Judges Retirement) Act 1936</i> provides that no barrister or advocate who has attained the age of 72 years shall be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court and that when any judge appointed after the commencement of this Act attains the age of 72 years his office shall become vacant; it provides further that the provision relating to the payment of pensions to judges of the Supreme Court shall not be repealed, altered, or varied except with the concurrence of an absolute majority of the whole number of the members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively.
4438	21st December	The <i>Miners' Phthisis Relief Act 1936</i> makes provision for the relief of persons suffering from miners' phthisis.
4439	21st December	The <i>Health (Margarine) Act 1936</i> prohibits with the object of preventing uncoloured margarine being sold in packets of table size, the packing and selling of margarine which is not of the prescribed colour in packages or lumps of less than fourteen pounds in weight.
4440	21st December	The <i>Income Tax (Assessment) Act 1936</i> consolidates and amends the law relating to the imposition, assessment, and collection of income tax.
4441	21st December	The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Continuation Act 1936</i> continues for a further period of one year the reduction of rent payable in respect to certain leases.
4442	23rd December	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax Act 1936</i> makes amendments in the Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Acts that have become necessary in consequence of the consolidation of legislation in relation to income tax.
4443	23rd December	The <i>Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act 1936</i> makes amendments in the <i>Income Tax (Assessment) Act 1936</i> and the <i>Income Tax (Rates) Act 1936</i> that have become necessary in consequence of the consolidation of legislation in relation to income tax.
4444	23rd December	The <i>Stamps (Annual Licences) Act 1936</i> provides for a reduction of duty payable on annual licences by insurance companies in relation to certain classes of general insurance.
4445	23rd December	The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Port Melbourne Land) Act 1936</i> makes provision for the sale and conveyance to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board of certain land situated at Port Melbourne.
4446	23rd December	The <i>Anti-Cancer Council Act 1936</i> makes provision with respect to the incorporation of an Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria and the objects and powers thereof.

Act No.	Date (1936).	
4447	.. 23rd December	The <i>Dog Act</i> 1936. The principal object of this Act is the control of Alsatian dogs; an additional fee is required to be paid for the registration of Alsatian dogs; the owner of any such dog is liable to penalties if the dog be not properly muzzled and effectively controlled when it is not on the owner's premises; the owner of any dog (other than a dog being used in the droving of stock) is liable to penalties, if the dog be found in or on specified shopping areas or bathing beaches and not under effective control.
4448	.. 23rd December	The <i>Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act</i> 1936 provides that the Victorian Dried Fruits Board shall be a corporate body and empowers the Board to enter into certain agreements.
4449	.. 23rd December	The <i>Second-hand Dealers Act</i> 1936. The object of this Act is the control of the sale and purchase of goods by second-hand dealers at market stalls; goods in market stalls must be openly exposed for sale.
4450	.. 23rd December	The <i>Gold Buyers Act</i> 1936 removes the limitation in respect to the issue of gold buyers licences and permits the Minister of Mines to issue such licences anywhere in the State.
4451	.. 23rd December	The <i>Wood Pulp Agreement Act</i> 1936 ratifies an agreement between the Minister of Forests, the Forests Commission and the Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to the establishment of the wood pulp industry on part of the Baw Baw Plateau.
4452	.. 23rd December	The <i>Railways and Tramways (Contributions) Act</i> 1936 provides for the reduction of the amount of certain moneys owing to the Victorian Railways Commissioners by the Darling to Glen Waverley Railway Construction Trust, the Council of the City of Sandringham and the Council of the Shire of Broadmeadows and of the amount of certain moneys owing to the Treasurer of Victoria by the Council of the Shire of Kerang.
4453	.. 23rd December	The <i>Apprenticeship Act</i> 1936 makes more flexible the provisions of the Principal Act by giving the Apprenticeship Commission discretionary powers in certain matters relating to the employment of apprentices.
4454	.. 23rd December	The <i>Police Offences (Street Betting) Act</i> 1936 extends to all municipalities the definition of a street previously limited to a city or town; amends the definition of a street, by providing that a street shall mean any enclosed or unenclosed land in the State, except racecourses and certain sports grounds, and consequently provides that penalties may be imposed for betting on such lands.
4455	.. 23rd December	The <i>Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act</i> 1936 provides for the inclusion of certain additions and allowances under wages board determinations and awards which were previously excluded, in calculating the rates of pay for work on any works for the relief of unemployment carried out pursuant to the Unemployment Relief Acts.

Act. No.	Date (1936).	
4456 ..	23rd December	The <i>Workers' Compensation Act 1936</i> removes disabilities which have arisen in the administration of certain provisions of the Workers' Compensation Acts; amends slightly the scale and conditions of compensation; increases the total amount that may be paid for ambulance, medical, and hospital expenses from £5 to £10.
4457 ..	23rd December	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1936</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts, and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4458 ..	23rd December	The <i>Country Roads Act 1936</i> . As some doubt has arisen in regard to the legality of certain payments from the Country Roads Board Fund this Act validates all payments made before the commencement of the Act out of the Fund; widens the definition of the terms "maintenance" and "permanent improvement"; gives the Country Roads Board, with the consent of the Governor in Council, power to construct, maintain, and improve any road and provides that the cost of maintenance of or works of permanent improvement on any such road, may with the consent of the Governor in Council, be paid out of the Country Roads Board Fund notwithstanding any provision to the contrary.
4459 ..	23rd December	The <i>Land (Crown Leases Adjustment) Act 1936</i> makes provision with respect to the adjustment of rents payable under certain selection or conditional purchase leases; provides for the appointment of an adjustment committee with power to recommend the writing off or reduction of rent due or interest accrued under any such lease held by any lessee who makes application to have his indebtedness adjusted.
4460 ..	23rd December	The <i>Box Hill Land Act 1936</i> provides for the closing of portions of a certain street in the city of Box Hill and vests in the Crown the pieces of land upon which the portions of the said street are set out.
4461 ..	23rd December	The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1936</i> gives wages boards the same powers relating to wages and conditions of labour as those incorporated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Any wages board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed; provision is made for the appointment of a General Wages Board for any trades in respect of which no wages board determination is operative.

Act No. Date (1936).

- 4462 .. 23rd December The *Public Service (Transfer of Officers) Act 1936* provides that any employe of the Victorian Railways Commissioners who, at the commencement of this Act, is employed in any department of the Victorian Public Service, may on the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner be appointed an officer of the Public Service.
- 4463 .. 23rd December The *Milk Board Act 1936* extends the powers of the Milk Board by providing that the Board shall in addition to determining the minimum prices to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis, also have power to determine the minimum prices to be paid for such milk to owners of milk depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—to dairymen; with the object of eliminating economic waste in the retail distribution of milk the Board is also given power to determine from which dairies milk may be distributed in defined areas in the metropolis.
- 4464 .. 23rd December The *Instruments (Insurance Contracts) Act 1936* provides that insurance contracts shall not be avoided by incorrect statements of proponent or insured unless fraudulently untrue or material in relation to the risk of the insurer under the contract; further provides that the maintenance of proceedings under insurance contracts shall not be barred by failure of insured to give required notice owing to accident or other reasonable cause.
- 4465 .. 23rd December This Act applies a sum not exceeding £7,556,579 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year ending 30th June, 1937, and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £15,576,608 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.
- Date (1937).
- 4466 .. 7th July .. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,513,417 to the service of the year 1937-38.
- 4467 .. 10th August .. The *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Contributions) Act 1937* extends for a period of five years from 1st October, 1937, the provision for the payment of specified contributions annually to certain municipalities towards the construction, maintenance, &c., of streets and roads in or adjacent to lands of the Board not rateable property within the meaning of the Local Government Acts.

Act No.	Date (1937).	
4468	10th August	<i>The Parliamentary Debates Publication Act 1937.</i> Doubts have arisen with regard to the privilege attached to the authorized publication of <i>Hansard</i> of Victoria. This Act removes any such doubts by providing that <i>Hansard</i> shall and shall be deemed always to have been published under the authority of Parliament; further provides that the Government Printer shall be deemed to be and always to have been authorized by each House of Parliament to publish the reports of debates of each House and consequently gives him protection against actions for defamation.
4469	23rd August	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £592,161 to the service of the year 1936-37.
4470	23rd August	The <i>Melbourne (Bowen-street) Land Act 1937</i> provides for the closing of a portion of Bowen-street, Melbourne, and for declaring the said portion unalienated land of the Crown.
4471	1st September	This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,580,906 to the service of the year 1937-38.
4472	2nd September	The <i>Justices (Enforcement of Orders) Act 1937.</i> No means are provided under the Justices Acts for the enforcement of orders of courts of petty sessions requiring any person to do or abstain from doing any act or thing other than the payment of money and of requiring any act or thing other than the payment of money to be done or left undone. This Act makes provision for the enforcement of such orders.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 12th June, 1937, were the first elections under the redivision of the electoral provinces approved by Parliament on 17th December, 1936. A statement relating to the redivision appears on page 9 of this issue of the *Year Book*. Eleven of the seventeen provinces were contested. The following

**Elections for
the Legislative
Council, 1937.**

table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, also the number and proportion who voted in each province where an election was held :—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE
TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL ON 12TH JUNE, 1937.

Province.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.	Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
					%
Ballaarat	20,654	16,396	330	693	79·50
Bendigo	21,874	18,111	167	1,264	82·80
Doutta Galla	38,049	..	..	..	..
East Yarra	33,114	..	..	..	..
Gippsland	18,294	13,955	103	382	76·28
Higinbotham	31,324	25,846	527	666	82·51
Melbourne	39,014	..	..	..	..
Melbourne North	35,569	30,317	390	745	85·23
Melbourne West	33,121	26,148	439	463	78·95
Monash	36,825	..	..	..	..
Northern	18,514	14,325	112	201	77·37
North-Eastern	16,796	..	..	..	..
North-Western	18,702	..	..	..	..
Southern	22,631	16,660	258	2,379	73·62
South-Eastern	22,285	15,776	317	1,408	70·79
South-Western	22,606	16,595	239	777	73·41
Western	18,322	14,796	173	315	80·76
Total number of electors	447,694	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (6)	182,500	..	..	..	..
Total contested provinces	265,194	208,925	3,055	9,293	78·78

**Elections,
Legislative
Assembly,
1937.**

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 2nd October, 1937, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,136,596—550,618 males and 585,978 females. In contested districts 93·96 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 94·22 per cent. and for females 93·72 per cent.

The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1937.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park	10,241	13,846	24,087	10,063	12,632	22,695	98·26	91·23	94·22
Allandale	5,373	4,872	10,245	5,174	4,671	9,845	96·21	95·88	96·09
Ballaarat	8,103	9,981	18,084	7,581	9,646	17,227	93·56	96·64	95·26
Barwon	6,178	6,634	12,812	5,914	6,236	12,150	95·73	94·00	94·83
Benalla	6,065	5,343	11,408	5,788	5,053	10,841	95·43	94·57	95·03
Benambra	4,872	4,082	8,954	4,588	3,874	8,462	94·17	94·90	94·51
Bendigo	8,685	9,927	18,612			No contest			
Boroondara	13,331	17,996	31,327			No contest			
Brighton	13,010	15,958	28,968	12,156	14,713	26,869	93·44	92·20	92·75
Brunswick	12,655	13,799	26,454	12,017	12,356	24,383	94·96	93·24	94·06
Bulla and Dalhousie	5,299	4,797	10,096	4,971	4,481	9,452	93·81	93·41	93·61
Carlton	9,852	11,987	21,839			No contest			
Castlemaine									
and Kypeton	5,568	5,572	11,140	5,184	5,330	10,514	93·10	95·66	94·38
Caulfield	12,329	15,505	27,834			No contest			
Clifton Hill	11,716	12,613	24,329	10,659	11,961	22,620	90·98	94·83	92·98
Coburg	13,080	14,324	27,404	12,614	13,485	26,099	96·44	94·14	95·24
Collingwood	11,121	12,205	23,326	10,498	11,095	21,593	94·40	90·91	92·57
Dandenong	14,872	15,644	30,516	14,180	14,621	28,801	95·35	93·46	94·38
Dundas	6,294	5,892	12,186			No contest			
Essendon	11,541	13,301	24,842	11,282	12,731	24,013	97·76	95·71	96·66
Evelyn	6,055	5,617	11,672	5,599	5,310	10,909	92·47	94·53	93·46
Flemington	11,211	11,173	22,384	10,701	10,800	21,501	95·45	96·66	96·06
Footscray	13,482	13,093	26,575	12,796	12,755	25,551	94·91	97·42	96·11
Geelong	9,058	10,110	19,168			No contest			
Gippsland East	4,574	3,466	8,040			No contest			
Gippsland North	5,712	5,473	11,185	5,385	5,146	10,531	94·28	94·03	94·15
Gippsland South	6,376	5,128	11,504			No contest			
Gippsland West	6,248	5,219	11,467			No contest			
Goulburn Valley	6,523	5,903	12,426			No contest			
Grant	5,713	4,769	10,482			No contest			
Gunbower	6,328	5,139	11,467			No contest			
Hampden	5,734	5,431	11,165	5,462	5,139	10,601	95·26	94·62	94·95
Hawthorn	11,128	14,642	25,770	10,211	13,523	23,734	91·76	92·36	92·10
Heidelberg	14,625	15,078	29,703	13,647	14,615	28,262	93·31	96·93	95·15
Kara Kara and Borung	5,756	5,301	11,057	5,400	5,005	10,405	93·82	94·42	94·10
Kew	11,954	15,609	27,563	10,688	14,682	25,370	89·41	94·06	92·04
Korong and Eaglehawk	6,124	5,498	11,622	5,842	5,047	10,889	95·40	91·80	93·69
Lowan	6,253	5,920	12,173	5,909	5,582	11,491	94·50	94·29	94·40
Maryborough									
and Daylesford	5,746	5,641	11,387			No contest			
Melbourne	10,315	9,865	20,180	8,750	9,096	17,846	84·83	92·20	88·43
Mildura	7,239	5,913	13,152	6,749	5,449	12,198	93·23	92·15	92·75

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1937—
continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Mornington	6,922	6,529	13,451	6,509	5,911	12,420	94·03	90·53	92·34
Northcote	11,688	12,915	24,603	11,309	12,011	23,320	96·76	93·00	94·79
Nunawading	11,237	13,270	24,507	10,694	12,358	23,052	95·17	93·13	94·06
Oakleigh	14,889	17,425	32,314	14,191	16,158	30,349	95·31	92·73	93·92
Ouyen	5,898	4,613	10,511	No contest					
Polwarth	6,217	5,549	11,766	5,863	5,343	11,206	94·31	96·29	95·24
Port Fairy and Glenelg	6,274	5,720	11,994	6,012	5,360	11,372	95·82	93·71	94·82
Port Melbourne	10,528	10,878	21,406	9,860	19,211	20,071	93·66	93·87	93·76
Prahran	9,594	15,976	25,570	9,090	15,011	24,101	94·75	93·96	94·25
Richmond	12,046	13,083	25,129	11,137	12,151	23,288	92·45	92·88	92·67
Rodney	6,237	5,790	12,027	No contest					
St. Kilda	12,124	16,875	28,999	11,610	15,208	26,818	95·76	90·12	92·48
Stawell and Ararat	6,117	5,821	11,938	No contest					
Swan Hill	5,482	3,925	9,407	4,974	3,780	8,754	90·73	96·31	93·06
Toorak	9,528	15,341	24,869	8,936	13,851	22,787	93·79	90·29	91·63
Upper Goulburn	5,292	4,469	9,761	No contest					
Upper Yarra	7,924	7,315	15,239	No contest					
Walhalla	6,380	5,076	11,456	5,938	4,812	10,750	93·07	94·80	93·84
Wangaratta and Ovens	5,945	5,263	11,208	No contest					
Waranga	5,116	4,377	9,493	No contest					
Warrenheip and Grenville	5,554	5,083	10,637	5,221	4,939	10,160	94·00	97·17	95·52
Warrnambool	6,304	6,007	12,311	6,110	5,395	11,505	96·91	94·81	95·89
Williamstown	11,581	11,783	23,364	11,165	11,262	22,427	96·41	95·53	95·99
Wonthaggi	5,402	4,629	10,031	5,080	4,318	9,398	94·04	93·28	93·69
Total	550,618	585,978	1,136,596	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twenty uncontested districts	143,586	144,330	287,916	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	407,032	441,648	848,680	383,507	413,923	797,430	94·22	93·72	93·96

Preferential Voting.

The preferential system of voting was provided for by Statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council elections directly following upon a simultaneous dissolution of the Council and Assembly in consequence of disagreements between the two Houses. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 10 of the 45 contested districts in the Legislative Assembly election of 2nd October, 1937, there were more than two candidates.

In two of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In two of the other eight contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

Absent Voting. The legislation providing for absent voting was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, and was applied generally for the first time at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in November, 1929. Legislation of a similar nature was enacted on 10th December, 1935, in respect of elections for the Legislative Council with the limitation that such voting may be permitted only within the province for which the elector is enrolled.

Compulsory Voting. Provision for compulsory voting for Legislative Assembly elections was embodied in Act No. 3488, assented to on 23rd December, 1926. The *Legislative Council Elections Act* 1935, No. 4350, to which assent was given on 10th December, 1935, imposed compulsion to vote on electors enrolled in respect of Legislative Council elections.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1937.

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The following statement shows the proportion of electors of contested districts who voted at each of the general elections held since the year 1856:—

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856	*	1883	64·96	1911	63·61
1859	*	1886	64·70	1914	53·92
1861	*	1889	66·58	1917	54·21
1864	*	1892	65·12	1920	63·70
1866	55·10	1894	70·99	1921	57·26
1868	61·59	1897	70·33	1924	59·24
1871	65·02	1900	63·47	1927	91·76†
1874	61·00	1902	65·47	1929	93·72
1877	62·29	1904	66·72	1932	94·20
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1907	61·26	1935	94·39
1880 (July)	65·85	1908	53·64	1937	93·96

* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

Leading events. The *Year-Book* for 1933-34 contains, on pages 25 to 37, a chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive. The leading events for the year ended June, 1935, appear in the *Year Book* for 1934-35, pages 22 and 23, and for the period of eighteen months ended 31st December, 1936, in the *Year Book* for 1935-36, pages 26 and 27.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history during the year 1937 were as follow :—

1937—18th January	..	Damage estimated at £500,000 caused by fire which destroyed the Victorian Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock.
18th January	..	Negotiations completed for the erection of an aircraft factory at Fishermen's Bend, Port Melbourne.
29th January	..	The s.s. <i>Caradale</i> and the freighter <i>Kakariki</i> collided a few hundred yards from Gellibrand pile light. The <i>Kakariki</i> sank within three minutes, and five members of the crew of 24 were drowned.
15th February	..	Trapped by an explosion of gas thirteen men lost their lives at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. The members of the party were on a tour of inspection of a shaft which had not been in operation for a week. A Fund was opened for the benefit of the widows and dependants of the victims of the disaster. Contributions to the Fund amounted to £29,122.
6th March	..	Referendums relating to the proposed laws to alter the Federal Constitution with respect to Marketing, Air Navigation, and Aircraft were held throughout Australia, but the proposed alterations were not approved by the majorities of electors required by the Constitution.
12th May	..	The coronation of King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth took place in Westminster Abbey
12th June	..	The triennial elections for the Legislative Council were held.
21st June	..	An outbreak of <i>poliomyelitis</i> (infantile paralysis) occurred. At first the outbreak was confined to certain outer southern suburbs of Melbourne. The disease spread to the inner suburbs and country districts. A Consultative Council was appointed to combat the spread of the disease and precautionary actions were adopted and enforced.
6th July	..	The third session of the 32nd Parliament of Victoria was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Frederick Mann).
20th July	..	After a period of strained relationship war broke out between China and Japan.

- 11th August .. The Premier and Treasurer (Hon. A. A. Dunstan) in presenting his budget statement announced that for the first time since 1928-29 there had been a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year 1936-37.
- 11th August .. Owing to a dispute over the payment of the "industry allowance," gasworkers at West Melbourne and South Melbourne commenced a "stay in" strike. Domestic gas supplies were at once restricted, causing great inconvenience to consumers. Normal supplies were not resumed until 9th September.
- 24th August .. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Frederick Mann) officially opened the New Education Fellowship Conference in Melbourne. The Conference was attended by representatives of many nations.
- 28th August .. Mr. G. M. Prendergast, M.L.A., a former Premier and one of the Labour leaders of Victoria died, aged 83 years.
- 1st September .. Following the rejection of the Constitution (Reform) Bill in the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Frederick Mann) granted a request made by the Premier (Hon. A. A. Dunstan) for a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, which was dissolved on 6th September.
- 2nd October .. A general election of members for the Legislative Assembly was held.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria," by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appears in the *Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Added to the List of Victorian Flora.

The following species were added to the list of Victorian Flora during the year 1936-37:—

Eight species not previously recorded for this State have been added to the list of Victorian Flora, viz.:—

Alsophila Leichardtiana F.v M. "Prickly Tree Fern (Cyathea-ceae).

Dianella coerulea, Sims "Paroo-lily" (Liliaceae).

- Cleisostoma tridentatum*, Lind "Lobed Cleisostoma" (Orchidaceae).
Correa reflexa, Labill "Green Correa" (Rutaceae).
Euphorbia australis, Boiss "Hairy Flat Spurge" (Euphorbiaceae).
Leptospermum trivalvum, Cheel "Three-celled Tea-tree" (Myrtaceae).
Plantago acutiloba, Pilger "Lobed-leaf Plantain" (Plantaginaceae).
Plantago debilis, R.Br. "Loose-flowered Plantain" (Plantaginaceae).
Korthalsella opuntia, Thunb. Merril. *K. articulata*, Blakely "Jointed Mistletoe" (Loranthaceae).

EXOTICS.

Nine introduced plants have been recorded as growing wild for the first time, viz. :—

- Atriplex rosea* L., "Frosted Orache" (Chenopodiaceae).
Chenopodium album L., var. *platanioides*, Scholz, "Plane-leaf Goosefoot" (Chenopodiaceae).
Chenopodium urbicum L., "Suburban Goosefoot" (Chenopodiaceae).
Amaranthus hybridus L., "Kalaloe" (Amarantaceae).
Amaranthus muricatus Gilles, "Rough-fruited Amaranth" (Amarantaceae).
Lepidium graminifolium L., "Grass-leaved Pepper-cress" (Cruciferae).
Mentha piperita L., var. *nigricans*, Mill, "Bergamot Mint" or "Eau-de-cologne Plant" (Labiatae).
Mentha rotundifolia Huds, "Apple Mint" (Labiatae).
Datura ferox L., "Fierce Thorn Apple" (Solanaceae).

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Additional notes on this subject by Mr. D. Mahony, M.Sc., Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, were published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32.

Articles on the "Mammals of Victoria" and the "Reptiles of Victoria," which appear in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33 and 1934-35 respectively, were contributed by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria, and articles on the "Birds of Victoria" and the "Fishes of Victoria," which appear in the *Year Book* for 1933-34 and 1935-36 respectively, were contributed by Mr. George Mack, National Museum of Victoria. The following article on the "Freshwater Crayfishes and Yabbies of Victoria" has been contributed by Miss Ellen Clark:—

THE FRESHWATER CRAYFISHES AND YABBIES OF VICTORIA.

BY ELLEN CLARK.

Carnegie Corporation Assistant, National Museum of Victoria.

Invertebrate animals are divided into many large groups or phyla, of which the Arthropoda is the largest and most important. The phylum Arthropoda contains the insects, arachnids, and crustaceans; it is with a section of the last group that this article deals. The class Crustacea contains such well known animals as crabs, crayfish, barnacles, waterfleas, &c.

Most crustaceans are covered with a more or less hard shell or crust, from which character the name is derived; this covering consists of a non-living chitinous substance which does not expand as the animal increases in size, and consequently it is discarded periodically and a new and larger shell is formed. A short time before this casting of the shell gastroliths, or "crabs'-eyes" as they are called, are stored by the crayfish. These gastroliths are small nodules of calcareous matter and have a characteristic rounded form. During the moult they are dissolved in the stomach and then, apparently, they are used in the formation of the new exoskeleton.

The Crustacea is divided into several orders, the largest and most important being the order Decapoda, which includes crabs, crayfish, prawns, hermit crabs, &c. The Decapoda is divided into two sections, the Natantia or swimming forms, and the Reptantia or creeping forms. It is in this last section that the freshwater and terrestrial crayfishes are included.

The non-marine crayfishes of Australia belong to two families, Parastacidae and Austroastacidae. The family Parastacidae contains all the known species of freshwater and terrestrial crayfishes found in the Southern Hemisphere, with the exception of two belonging to the family Austroastacidae; the latter have not yet been found outside Victoria.

Victoria is exceedingly rich in species of non-marine crayfishes. Of the 28 species recorded from Australia and Tasmania, twenty are found within Victoria, and, of these, fourteen have not been found outside the State.

Victorian crayfishes may be divided, according to their habits, into three groups: aquatic, semi-aquatic, and terrestrial.

The aquatic forms inhabit running water and some attain a considerable size, fully grown adults averaging from 10 to 12 inches in length. Three species and one variety of this group are found in the State and all belong to the genus *Eustacus*, of which the Murray Crayfish is a typical example. They are distinguished by an armature of large, sharp spines on the body and claws of adults.

Semi-aquatic forms inhabit streams, lakes, dams, and quarryholes but when the streams and pools become dry they burrow to the underground water where they remain until the next rains. They can live for considerable periods out of water and travel overland from one waterhole to another. They are smaller than the true aquatic forms, averaging from 5 to 6 inches in length when fully grown; and they have no spines on the body. The genus *Cherax*, of which the common yabby is a typical example, contains the seven known species.

Terrestrial forms live in burrows or shafts in marshes, river banks, or hilltops. The shaft may be several feet deep and usually the entrance is marked by a conical heap of mud from 1 inch to 18 inches high. The shafts end in underground cavities filled with water or liquid mud, and in these pools the yabbies spend most of the day, coming out at night; on dull days, or after rain, they come to the surface during daylight. The terrestrial forms are the smallest members of the family, the average length of fully grown adults being from 2 to 3 inches. In Victoria members of this group are commonly called "land-crabs," but as they are not crabs, the term "land-yabby" has been adopted instead. There are four genera in this group: *Geocharax*, *Engaeus*, *Pseudengaeus*, and *Austroastacus*.

The most commonly known species of the aquatic group is the Murray Crayfish, *Eustacus serratus* (Shaw), which is found in the Murray River and its tributaries in New South Wales and South Australia as well as in Victoria. It is a large, handsome species coloured blue and white. The carapace and abdomen vary from pale-blue to very dark-blue; the large claws and all the spines are white. These creatures grow to about 12 or 14 inches in length, measured from the tip of the rostrum to the end of the tail, and weigh from 2 to 4 lb. Young specimens differ from the adults in being more or less spineless until they are half-grown, the spines appearing more prominent after each successive moult. The Murray Crayfish, from the point of view of the gourmet, is far superior to maritime species.

Another large, but less well known species, is the Yarra Crayfish, *Euastacus yarraensis* (McCoy), which is found in the Yarra River and its tributaries. Although it somewhat resembles the Murray Crayfish, it may be distinguished by its shorter and stouter large claws; usually it is darker than the Murray Crayfish, the colouring being shades of blue and bluish-green, with the spines and claws white.

Euastacus nobilis (Dana), the Sydney Crayfish, is found abundantly in Gippsland, where it grows to a greater size than either the Murray or the Yarra Crayfish, and attacks with its large claws at the slightest provocation. Its colour varies from deep olive-green to light bluish-green on the carapace, abdomen, legs, and large claws, but the spines and tubercles are tinged with red. As the colours are so sombre, the crayfish merges into the shadows of its surroundings and is seldom seen except by those who are actually watching for it.

The most common form in southern Victoria is *E. nobilis* subspecies *kershawi* (Smith), which is found in all the rivers south of the main divide, except the Yarra and its tributaries. It differs from *nobilis* in having no large tubercles on the carapace. In colour it is similar to *nobilis*.

The semi-aquatic group has two Victorian representatives, both belong to the genus *Cherax*. *Cherax* differs from *Euastacus* in having the body spineless, and in the shape of the gills. The common yabby, *Cherax destructor* Clark, is the most widely distributed member of the family. It is found throughout the eastern part of Australia:—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and the Northern Territory. The presence of yabbies in artificial dams many miles from the nearest natural waterhole is explained by the fact that the yabby can survive for several days without water, and travel overland from one waterhole to another. Its name, *destructor*, was given on account of the damage it does by burrowing into retaining walls of dams and water channels, thus causing serious loss of water. The colour of the common yabby varies considerably, even amongst those in one pond. The most common colours are various shades of green, slate-grey, brown, and cream, and many are mottled with various colours.

The white yabby, *Cherax albidus* Clark, somewhat resembles the common yabby, but it has extremely large claws and is usually pale olive-grey in colour. The species attains a length of 5 or 6 inches, measured from the tip of the head to the end of the tail, while the large claws are usually about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and very stout. It is found in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

Geocherax, a terrestrial genus somewhat resembling the last but with the gills differently shaped, is represented by two species, both small, averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length when fully grown.

Geocharax gracilis Clark, a very slender form, is found in south-western Victoria and on Kangaroo Island. *G. lyelli* Clark, a more robust species than the last, has been found only at Gisborne. Both of these species live in swampy ground, where they erect small cones at the entrances to their shafts; occasionally they are found in adjacent creeks.

The terrestrial group appears to have its headquarters in Victoria. The group is composed of four genera, *Geocharax*, *Engaeus*, *Pseudengaeus*, and *Austroastacus*, containing in all fourteen species, and, of these, eleven have not been found outside the State, one species occurs both in Tasmania and Victoria, and two are known only from Tasmania.

In Victoria they have been found most abundantly in the Dandenong Ranges, Healesville and Warburton district, Warragul district, and the Otway Ranges. The distribution, however, is much wider than this, as is evident from the fact that new species have been found recently in widely separated areas, such as at Portland, the Grampians, and on the heights of Mount Buffalo. Lack of material from various areas makes it impossible to define the distribution of these interesting creatures, but it is certain that they have a much more extensive range than that known at present.

The majority of the terrestrial forms are included in the genus *Engaeus*, which differs from *Euastacus* in having the large antennae inserted under the small instead of at the side, and also in being considerably smaller. By far the best known species is *E. victoriensis* Sm. and Sch., which is found abundantly in the Dandenong Ranges, the Healesville and Warburton districts, and in Gippsland. The holes made by this species are of the community type, in which a number of shafts in an area of 3 or 4 square feet all lead down to one central pool, which undermines a considerable area. In orchards these yabbies often burrow close to the roots of fruit trees and the result of this undermining is the subsequent death of the trees from "wet-feet," as the central pool always contains a fair amount of water, even in very dry weather.

Engaeus affinis Sm. and Sch., is a somewhat similar species, but, as far as is known, is confined to the Healesville-Warburton district where it burrows in the heavily-timbered country.

At Marysville an interesting species, *E. villosus* Clark, occurs. It is popularly called the "hairy land-yabby," as the general surface of the body, the legs and the large claws are all more or less densely hirsute, from which character it takes its scientific name. Its colouring is unusually bright, the general surface of the body and legs being bright orange, and of the large claws bright translucent blue.

The Dandenong Ranges are the haunt of the tuberculate land-yabby *E. tuberculatus* Clark, the distribution of which extends to

Warburton. The species is characterized by large tubercles covering the large claws. The holes excavated by this species are usually very deep, averaging 7 or 8 feet in depth. There is, as a general rule, only one occupant to each burrow, and therefore, the collecting of a series entails much hard work.

E. fossor Erichson, is the only species known to occur both in Victoria and Tasmania. The smallest of the genus, it measures only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches when fully grown. It is very versatile in habit, living in heavily timbered country, open grass lands, or in creek beds. After heavy rains, these yabbies build their cones higher and higher above the rising water, with the result that when the creeks subside large cones project above the water.

The sharp-tailed land-yabby, *E. phyllocercus* Sm. and Sch., has been found in a comparatively small area in Gippsland, and at Warburton. The tail-fan is produced to sharp points, and by this character it may be recognized at once, as the tail-fan is rounded in each of the other known species. Its habits are similar to those of *victoriensis*.

E. sericatus Clark may be distinguished from others of the genus by the thick covering of downy hairs on the undersurface of the large claws and on all the mouth parts. It occurs in the districts between Warburton and Warragul, and also at Croydon and Mortlake.

The square-handed land-yabby, *E. quadrimanus* Clark, is very widely distributed, being found from Lakes' Entrance across to Skipton, from Warburton south to Wilson's Promontory, and is found abundantly on King Island. It is the largest species of the genus, attaining a length of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the tip of the head to the end of the tail. The large square claws are a prominent feature by which the species may be separated at once from all others.

The genus *Pseudengaëus*, containing two species, is distinguished from *Engaëus* by having a short blunt rostrum and a very small scale at the base of the longest pair of antennae. Both species are similar in habit to the various species of *Engaëus*.

Pseudengaëus strictifrons Clark, has been found only at Portland, where it has caused much damage to agricultural pipes by tunnelling underneath them and causing subsidences that break the pipes.

P. sternalis Clark, has not been found outside the Warragul district; it differs from *strictifrons* in having the sternal keel greatly swollen.

The family Austroastacidae differs from the family Parastacidae mainly in having fewer gills, a very small abdomen, and an undivided tail-fan. Only one genus, containing two species, is known; both

are confined to Victoria. The genotype, which is also the most widely distributed of the two species, is the half-horned land-yabby, *Austroastacus hemicirratulus* (Sm. and Sch.), so named from the fact that the smallest pair of feelers (antennae) each has only one, instead of the usual two, lashes. Its habits are similar to those of *Engaeus victoriensis*.

A. cymus Clark, the blunt-nosed land-yabby, is known only from Dondangadale, between Myrtleford and Whitfield. It can be distinguished at once from *hemicirratulus* by the presence of a very small second lash on each of the small pair of feelers. In habit it is very versatile, burrowing either on swampy ground in the valley, or on the tops and sides of heavily timbered hills.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration
of Births,
Deaths, and
Marriages.

The present official 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 the local registrars of births and deaths, and the registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist 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. Since the present system was instituted approximately 5,051,850 original entries have been made in the indexes, of which 1,395,800 relate to marriages, 2,468,450 to births, and 1,187,600 to deaths.

Since 1st August, 1932, all registrations of births and deaths occurring within the area of Greater Melbourne have been effected at the office of the Government Statist.

Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, and the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. Searches are charged for at the following rates:—2s. 6d. for every search not exceeding a period of five years and for every search extending beyond a period of five years 2s. 6d. for each additional five years or part thereof. A search fee is not charged in any case where an application for a certificate is lodged within three months of the date of registration of the event. There is no extra charge for an extract of an entry, but, for a certificate, a further sum of 5s. is payable. For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., a further sum of 1s. being payable if a certificate be required.

As evidence of the extent of the use made of the information contained in the records, the number of transactions which took place in 1936 was 59,129, and the amount of revenue received was £6,624. Included in the above number were 1,731 free ordinary searches and 297 free certificates.

Law relating to Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

The various Acts relating to the registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Victoria were consolidated in 1928.

Marriages may be celebrated by any minister of religion ordinarily officiating as such in one of the religious denominations, and whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, also by the Government Statist, an Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any indictable offence, misconduct or impropriety in the celebration of any marriage, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain. At least three clear days before the performance of any marriage, written notice of such marriage must be given to the proposed celebrant by the parties about to be married, but such notice may, in respect of a marriage by a minister of religion, be dispensed with in the case of emergency by written permission of any Justice of the Peace. Marriage of minors is permissible only with the written consent of parents or guardian, or in certain circumstances by permission of a Guardian of Minors who is usually a police magistrate. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is valid. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. Certificates of such marriages must, however, be lodged with the Government Statist for record purposes. No marriage is invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity where the identity of the parties to the marriage is not in question.

A person whose husband or wife has been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years or over, and has not been known by such person to be living within that time, may marry without being liable to prosecution for bigamy (*see* sec. 61 of the Crimes Act); but such a marriage would be void, and the issue thereof illegitimate, if it should be subsequently discovered that the former wife (or husband) was alive at the date of the marriage.

Births of live children must, under a penalty not exceeding £10 for default without reasonable cause, be registered within 60 days. After 60 days and within twelve months, registration may be effected after declaration, on the payment of a fee of 5s., after twelve months and under seven years, only by authority of the Government Statist (fee 20s.), and after seven years by order of a Judge of a County Court or the Supreme Court (fee 30s.). The occupier of every house or place in which an illegitimate child is born or in which an illegitimate child under the age of five years dies is required to give notice of such birth or death to the district registrar within three to seven days, according to the locality of the event. If the mother is the occupier the period of notification is extended to three weeks.

Legitimation of an illegitimate child born in Victoria may be effected by the father at any time after the marriage of the father to the mother provided there was at the time of the birth of the child no legal impediment to the marriage. Should the father be deceased, however, the mother may, on proof of his admission of paternity, effect the legitimation within two years of his death.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 and the *Adoption of Children Act* 1936 provide for the legal adoption of children and for the registration of each adoption by the Government Statist.

Stillbirths are not registered, but registrars issue burial certificates in accordance with the *Cemeteries Act* 1928, and are instructed to keep a memorandum of each case notified.

Deaths must, under a penalty not exceeding £10, be notified to the local registrar within seven days by the occupier of the house in which the death occurred or by the doctor or nurse present at the death, and must be registered within 21 days by a person present at the death or in attendance during last illness of the deceased. Sudden deaths and deaths of boarded-out children under five years of age should, however, be reported to the Coroner, and registered by him or on his authority.

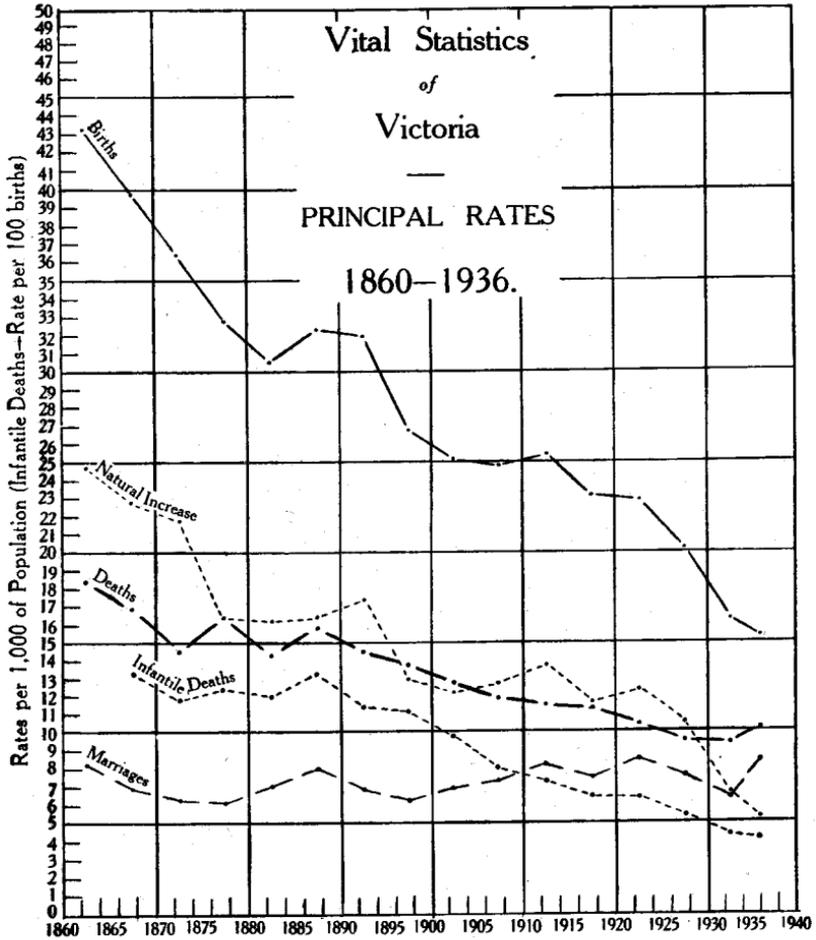
The principal numbers and rates—male and female—Vital Statistics, relating to Vital Statistics in Victoria are given in the following table:—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, VICTORIA, 1936.

Division.	Sex.	Mean Population.	Number of—			Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Births.	Deaths.	
Greater Melbourne	Males	474,360	7,078	5,401	338	14·92	11·39	47·75
	Females	538,040	6,654	5,333	267	12·37	9·91	40·13
	Total	1,012,400	13,732	10,734	605	13·56	10·60	44·06
Rest of the State	Males	439,144	7,718	4,595	349	17·58	10·46	45·22
	Females	396,297	7,433	3,449	268	18·76	8·70	36·06
	Total	835,441	15,151	8,044	617	18·14	9·63	40·72
Victoria	Males	913,504	14,796	9,996	687	16·20	10·94	46·43
	Females	934,337	14,087	8,782	535	15·08	9·40	37·98
	Total	1,847,841	28,883	18,778	1,222	15·63	10·16	42·31

MARRIAGES.

Number	15,915
Rate per 1,000 of population	8·61



MARRIAGES.

Marriages—
Numbers and
Rates.

Marriages in Victoria in 1936 numbered 15,915, corresponding to a rate of 8·61 per 1,000 of the population. Rates for previous years were 8·38 in 1935, 7·57 in 1934, 6·96 in 1933, and 6·49 in 1932. The highest rate since 1857—9·85, was recorded in 1920. This was mainly due to the marriages of a large number of soldiers after their return to civilian life. The lowest rate recorded in the history of the State was 5·66 in 1931. There has been a steady increase in the rate since that year.

The following table shows the number of marriages, the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, since 1854:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1936.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	4,362	*	*	*	*	10·24
1860-64..	4,418	1,068	1,166	1,079	1,105	8·16
1865-69..	4,533	1,123	1,144	1,113	1,153	6·94
1870-74..	4,823	1,168	1,299	1,131	1,225	6·40
1875-79..	5,023	1,239	1,307	1,207	1,270	6·21
1880-84..	6,296	1,528	1,611	1,483	1,674	7·07
1885-89..	8,208	1,899	2,196	1,915	2,198	8·04
1890-94..	7,945	1,995	2,100	1,838	2,012	6·88
1895-99..	7,627	1,816	2,074	1,778	1,959	6·44
1900-04..	8,201	2,000	2,252	1,930	2,019	6·78
1905-09..	9,209	2,185	2,548	2,182	2,294	7·36
1910-14..	11,244	2,664	3,000	2,644	2,936	8·29
1915-19..	10,908	2,437	2,754	2,815	2,902	7·62
1920-24..	13,598	3,252	3,578	3,152	3,616	8·64
1925-29..	13,301	3,136	3,603	3,047	3,515	7·72
1930-34..	12,019	2,929	3,123	2,727	3,240	6·64
1932 ..	11,744	2,915	2,866	2,626	3,337	6·49
1933 ..	12,668	2,872	3,331	2,950	3,515	6·96
1934 ..	13,862	3,677	3,457	3,005	3,723	7·57
1935 ..	15,409	3,452	4,265	3,301	4,391	8·38
1936 ..	15,915	3,448	4,776	3,240	4,451	8·61

* Not available.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated.

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

The following table shows the proportions of both sexes marrying in various age groups for 1936 :—

PROPORTIONS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1936.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—		Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total—	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Under 16	1·19	35 to 39 ..	77·41	43·04
16	6·22	40 to 44 ..	34·31	22·75
17	88	45 to 49 ..	22·18	12·57
18	3·39	50 to 54 ..	11·50	5·97
19	10·37	55 to 59 ..	9·36	5·40
20	16·90	60 and over	15·15	6·41
21 to 24	258·75			
25 to 29	366·13	Total ..	1,000·00	1,000·00
30 to 34	173·67			

Marriages of Minors.

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 1932 to 1936.

Year.	Age in Years.							Total.	
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Bridegrooms.									
1932	1	16	76	194	264	551	4·69
1933	3	15	87	177	290	572	4·52
1934	2	11	62	177	305	557	4·02
1935	3	11	74	167	261	516	3·35
1936	14	54	165	269	502	3·15
Brides.									
1932	2	19	110	503	650	708	2,292	19·52
1933	12	92	274	542	689	2,268	17·90
1934	3	16	72	260	664	2,323	16·76
1935	5	20	87	261	560	875	16·22
1936	2	17	99	261	590	706	15·66

The proportion of minors marrying has steadily decreased since 1931.

Age at marriage. The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the last five years:—

MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Divorced.	Widowers.	All Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Divorced.	Widows.	All Brides.
1932 ..	28·02	40·15	47·88	29·50	25·19	35·31	43·19	26·05
1933 ..	28·00	40·23	48·80	29·45	25·26	36·09	43·52	26·10
1934 ..	28·26	40·89	49·61	29·68	25·40	35·21	45·32	26·25
1935 ..	28·32	40·84	49·99	29·72	25·46	36·10	44·88	26·35
1936 ..	28·41	40·30	49·80	29·76	25·58	35·81	44·97	26·37

In 1936 the mean age at marriage of bridegrooms of brides under 45 was 28·90 years, while for brides under 45 the age was 25·51 years.

Birthplaces of persons marrying. Marriage records for 1936 show that 87·7 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 92·6 per cent. of the brides were Australian born, while 9·5 per cent. of the grooms and 5·9 per cent. of the brides were born in Great Britain and Ireland. Of all persons married 90·2 per cent. were born in Australia, 7 per cent. in New Zealand, 7·7 per cent. in Great Britain and Ireland, 4 per cent. in other British Possessions, and only a small proportion (1·0 per cent.) were natives of foreign countries. The numbers born in Australia and other countries are shown in the subjoined table for the years 1916 and 1936:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1916 AND 1936.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1916.	1936.	1916.	1936.
Australia	9,929	13,965	10,582	14,740
New Zealand	111	125	64	87
England and Wales	835	1,109	466	699
Scotland	172	298	96	193
Ireland	98	107	69	46
Other British Possessions	31	81	16	46
Germany	20	16	4	9
Russia	24	9	6	5
Italy	12	71	8	29
United States	25	15	10	3
Other Foreign Countries and unspecified	84	119	20	58
Total	11,341	15,915	11,341	15,915

Conjugal condition of persons marrying.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying in Victoria during each of the five years 1932 to 1936, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1900.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1932 TO 1936.

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.				Total Marriages.
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Deserted.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Deserted.	
1932 ..	10,768	730	243	3	11,092	438	201	13	11,744
1933 ..	11,735	684	243	6	11,990	434	224	20	12,668
1934 ..	12,830	753	274	5	13,114	448	288	12	13,862
1935 ..	14,273	797	332	7	14,560	513	319	17	15,409
1936 ..	14,769	810	331	5	15,107	471	322	15	15,915

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1900 TO 1936.

Marriages Between—	1936.		Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of Total—			
	Number.	Percentage.		1900-09.	1910-19.	1920-29.	1936.
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	14,307	89.90	Bachelors Widowers Divorced	91.4 8.1 .5	Bridegrooms.		92.8 5.1 2.1
Bachelors and Widows ..	237	1.49			92.7 6.5 .8	92.1 6.3 1.6	
Bachelors and Divorced ..	230	1.44					
Widowers and Spinsters ..	550	3.46	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	204	1.28					
Widowers and Divorced ..	56	.35	Spinsters Widows Divorced	93.4 6.0 .6	Brides.		95.0 3.0 2.0
Divorced and Spinsters ..	265	1.66			94.2 4.8 1.0	93.6 4.9 1.5	
Divorced and Widows ..	30	.19					
Divorced and Divorced ..	36	.23	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Marriages ..	15,915	100.00					

NOTE.—In this table deserted men are included with bachelors and deserted women with spinsters.

The proportions of widowers and widows remarrying per 100 marriages, declined from 7.7 and 5.8 respectively in 1905-09 to 5.4 and 3.3 in 1932-36. During the same period the proportion of re-marriages of divorced men increased from .5 to 2.0, and of divorced women from .7 to 1.9. The increased proportion of divorced persons remarrying reflects the higher number of decrees for dissolution of marriage granted in recent years. The numbers of such decrees granted and of remarriages of divorced men and women in each decade since 1900 were as follows:—1900-09—decrees granted 1,208, remarriages of divorced men and women, 418 and 554; 1910-19—decrees granted 2,258, remarriages 867 and 1,096; and 1920-29—decrees granted 4,392, and remarriages 2,125 and 2,116. In 1936, decrees granted numbered 685, and remarriages 331 and 322.

Marriages in
religious
denomina-
tions.

In 1936 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 14,517, representing 91·22 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil registrars performed 1,398 marriages, or 8·78 per cent. of the total.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages, for the years 1916, 1926, and 1936, are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1916.		1926.		1936.	
	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Per-centage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ..	3,007	26·51	3,836	28·62	4,621	29·04
Roman Catholic Church	2,108	18·59	2,536	18·92	2,939	18·47
Presbyterian Church..	2,055	18·12	2,487	18·55	2,729	17·15
Methodist Church ..	1,645	14·51	1,771	13·21	2,490	15·65
Baptist Church ..	532	4·69	570	4·25	628	3·95
Church of Christ ..	268	2·36	306	2·28	404	2·54
Congregational Church	1,104	9·74	852	6·36	249	1·56
Salvation Army ..	54	·48	58	·43	117	·73
Lutheran Church ..	65	·57	54	·40	90	·56
Hebrew ..	42	·37	51	·38	51	·32
Other Sects ..	99	·87	267	1·99	199	1·25
Registrars of Marriages	362	3·19	617	4·61	1,398	8·78
Total ..	11,341	100·00	13,405	100·00	15,915	100·00

Civil
marriages.

The following statement shows the numbers and proportions of marriages performed by civil registrars, for each of the last ten years :—

CIVIL MARRIAGES, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Year.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
1927 ..	845	6·21	1932 ..	1,515	12·90
1928 ..	1,013	7·68	1933 ..	1,340	10·58
1929 ..	1,040	8·04	1934 ..	1,156	8·34
1930 ..	1,224	10·51	1935 ..	1,373	8·91
1931 ..	1,143	11·23	1936 ..	1,398	8·78

Registered clergymen.

The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria numbered 1,856 on 31st December, 1936. The numbers of ministers in each denomination (excepting Jews and Quakers) and civil registrars of marriages were as follows :—

REGISTERED MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1936.

Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Registered Ministers.
Church of England ..	424	Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland ..	2
Roman Catholic ..	459	Ballarat Town Mission..	2
Methodist	318	Free Christian ..	1
Presbyterian	312	New Church ..	1
Baptist	99	Greek Orthodox Church	1
Church of Christ ..	72	Syrian Orthodox ..	1
Congregational ..	58	International Bible Students' Association	1
Salvation Army ..	35	Pentecostal ..	1
Lutheran	33	Particular Baptists ..	1
Seventh Day Adventist ..	13	Australian Church ..	1
Latter Day Saints (Re-organized)	5	Total Clergymen ..	1,856
Catholic Apostolic ..	3	Civil Registrars of Marriages ..	16
Open Brethren	3	Grand Total ..	1,872
Free Presbyterian ..	3		
Apostolic Church, Australia	3		
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	2		
Unitarian	2		

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the law relating to marriages in Victoria, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

BIRTHS.

Births—
Numbers and Rates.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1936 was 28,883. This was 999 more than the number registered for the preceding year. The rate per 1,000 of population (15·63) was the highest experienced in Victoria since 1931. The lowest rate recorded was 15·16 in 1935. Stillbirths, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 828, and correspond to a ratio of 28·7 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1936. There were 1,050 male to every 1,000 female births in 1936, as compared with 1,037 in 1935, 1,036 in 1934, 1,042 in 1933, and 1,051 in 1932.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods, when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life,

such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, consequently, the birth rate. It is clear, however, that other powerful factors are tending to reduce the birth rate.

The following table shows the number of births—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1936.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59	17,154	8,742	8,412	*	*	*	*	39.49
1860-64	24,060	12,379	11,681	5,614	5,991	6,534	5,921	43.29
1865-69	25,963	13,219	12,744	6,027	6,543	7,105	6,288	39.77
1870-74	27,359	13,944	13,415	6,478	6,769	7,467	6,645	36.35
1875-79	26,584	13,639	12,945	6,333	6,686	7,211	6,354	32.85
1880-84	27,286	13,965	13,321	6,374	7,025	7,300	6,587	30.64
1885-89	32,941	16,883	16,058	7,824	8,289	8,814	8,014	32.27
1890-94	36,945	18,901	18,044	8,669	9,604	9,735	8,937	31.99
1895-99	31,675	16,213	15,462	7,746	8,078	8,323	7,528	26.76
1900-04	30,316	15,544	14,772	7,384	7,682	7,880	7,370	25.08
1905-09	30,994	15,879	15,115	7,489	7,832	8,076	7,597	24.76
1910-14	34,500	17,717	16,783	8,329	8,619	8,850	8,702	25.42
1915-19	33,101	17,014	16,087	8,228	8,336	8,514	8,023	23.13
1920-24	36,022	18,549	17,473	8,729	8,970	9,367	8,956	22.89
1925-29	34,892	18,013	16,879	8,732	8,728	8,856	8,576	20.24
1930-34	29,429	15,075	14,354	7,383	7,409	7,361	7,276	16.27
1932 ..	27,464	14,076	13,388	6,819	6,940	6,818	6,887	15.18
1933 ..	28,392	14,491	13,901	6,945	7,081	7,255	7,111	15.59
1934 ..	27,828	14,158	13,670	6,953	6,830	7,109	6,936	15.20
1935 ..	27,884	14,194	13,690	7,014	6,652	6,953	7,265	15.16
1936 ..	28,883	14,796	14,087	7,151	6,936	7,448	7,348	15.63

* Not available.

The following statement shows the birth rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years:—

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1932 ..	15.18	17.40	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	15.59	16.99	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	15.20	16.52	18.17	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47
1935 ..	15.16	16.89	18.31	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.55	16.13
1936 ..	15.63	17.31	19.17	15.17	18.84	19.84	17.13	16.64

The birth rate in England and Wales was 14.8 in 1936.

Birthplaces of parents of nuptial children.

The birth records of children born in wedlock show that, in Victoria in 1936, 82 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 96 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, the percentages born in the States or countries mentioned hereafter were as follows :—77·8 in Victoria ; 86·8 in Australia ; 0·7 in New Zealand ; 7·1 in England and Wales ; 2·1 in Scotland ; 0·8 in Ireland ; 0·6 in other British Possessions; and 1·9 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were :—Victoria, 81·0 ; Australia, 90·7 ; New Zealand, 0·5 ; England and Wales, 5·2 ; Scotland, 1·5 ; Ireland, 0·5 ; other British Possessions, 0·4 ; and foreign countries, 1·2.

Ages of parents of nuptial children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of nuptial children whose births were recorded in 1936 were 32·77 and 29·12 years respectively, which were 3·87 and 3·61 years respectively above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides, for the year 1936. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned :—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1936.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.	Percentage of Total Parents.		Age Group.	Percentage of Total Parents.	
Under 20	53		Under 20	4·48	
20 to 24	11·83		20 to 24	24·21	
25 to 29	26·95		25 to 29	30·65	
30 to 34	27·39		30 to 34	22·23	
35 to 39	17·90		35 to 39	13·32	
40 to 44	9·19		40 to 44	4·69	
45 to 49	4·20		45 and over	42	
50 and over	2·01				
Total	100·00		Total	100·00	

It will be seen that, on the experience of 1936, 54·86 per cent. of the mothers were between ages 20 and 30, and 35·55 per cent. between ages 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at these ages were 38·78 and 45·29 per cent. respectively. Of every 1,000 nuptial births, about 45 were to mothers under 20 years, and about 4 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows the number of births (allotted to the place of usual residence of the mother), and the births per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, other principal towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years :—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Births.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,812	1,348	1,120	1,117	1,131	18·39	14·29	12·43	12·39	12·53
Box Hill ..	*	259	197	197	242	*	18·31	12·83	12·77	15·50
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	187	178	149	156	*	22·28	20·16	16·78	17·43
Brighton ..	482	394	344	341	365	18·75	13·37	11·42	11·13	11·70
Brunswick ..	1,161	974	757	775	808	23·42	17·52	13·95	14·28	14·83
Camberwell ..	797	865	691	751	752	23·10	17·85	13·63	14·54	14·14
Caulfield ..	1,065	941	778	756	820	19·59	14·87	11·90	11·41	12·15
Chelsea ..	..	127	108	122	122	..	18·66	15·72	17·38	17·40
Coburg ..	703	742	614	621	624	25·15	20·80	15·97	16·04	15·95
Collingwood ..	690	532	491	476	514	20·35	16·63	16·15	15·76	17·06
Essendon ..	846	766	561	550	572	19·88	16·59	12·18	11·92	12·31
Fitzroy ..	683	517	469	451	447	19·92	15·96	15·24	14·75	14·64
Footscray ..	980	875	702	682	694	24·20	19·13	15·15	14·67	14·84
Hawthorn ..	525	424	388	383	444	16·63	12·70	11·40	11·17	12·78
Heidelberg (Part) ..	*	413	359	338	336	*	16·93	14·88	14·00	13·73
Kew ..	379	339	254	277	305	17·96	13·97	10·46	11·32	12·37
Malvern ..	636	499	468	450	488	15·07	11·46	10·73	10·18	10·91
Moorabbin ..	..	398	349	352	348	..	23·14	18·89	15·60	15·44
Mordialoc ..	..	148	120	141	127	..	15·37	12·54	14·26	12·80
Northcote ..	898	727	550	554	578	24·51	17·27	12·96	13·07	13·66
Oakleigh ..	*	264	195	239	214	*	22·72	16·25	19·75	17·64
Port Melbourne ..	278	230	172	200	197	21·14	17·24	13·32	15·49	15·20
Prebran ..	877	696	643	610	628	17·02	13·26	12·30	11·54	11·76
Preston ..	558	703	575	579	541	31·33	23·87	17·95	18·06	16·75
Richmond ..	886	693	596	566	608	20·34	16·71	15·04	14·28	15·32
Sandringham ..	275	272	204	225	229	17·90	15·33	11·24	12·30	12·38
South Melbourne ..	865	660	498	550	577	19·01	15·06	11·57	12·77	13·37
St. Kilda ..	659	533	458	496	529	16·05	11·61	9·62	10·21	10·70
Williamstown ..	485	423	317	306	336	23·25	19·28	14·25	13·76	15·05
Remainder of Metropolis ..	1,364	..	..	..	..	25·88	..	..	..	..
Principal Towns—										
Ballarat ..	728	664	597	578	583	18·40	17·14	15·88	15·25	15·27
Bendigo ..	609	550	558	544	577	18·10	17·10	18·92	18·47	19·37
Geelong ..	862	844	692	650	695	21·87	19·26	17·62	16·42	17·50
Ararat ..	†	†	112	87	131	†	†	22·86	17·72	26·46
Castlemaine ..	132	105	96	93	81	18·50	15·16	18·11	17·68	15·40
Colac ..	†	†	94	104	109	†	†	18·80	20·80	19·82
Echuca ..	†	†	112	83	92	†	†	25·45	18·61	20·67
Hamilton ..	144	138	107	102	132	27·69	24·47	18·45	17·59	22·49
Horsham ..	†	†	100	123	117	†	†	18·87	23·21	21·83
Maryborough ..	114	118	106	106	120	23·57	21·35	18·93	18·93	21·13
Mildura ..	198	184	183	208	219	34·09	28·23	27·73	30·36	31·74
Sale ..	†	†	83	86	77	†	†	19·30	19·95	17·82
Shepparton ..	†	151	157	160	153	†	27·51	27·64	27·44	26·20
Stawell ..	111	92	89	82	94	23·88	19·46	18·54	17·08	19·58
Wangaratta ..	†	†	96	99	101	†	†	20·00	20·41	20·87
Warrnambool ..	188	176	196	144	196	22·75	20·17	21·78	16·00	21·66
Wonthaggi ..	159	141	96	84	93	25·06	22·44	17·14	14·00	14·09
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	17,904	15,949	13,156	13,254	13,732	20·14	16·03	13·18	13·20	13·56
Principal Towns ..	3,240	3,163	3,474	3,333	3,570	20·88	19·22	19·00	18·02	19·08
Remainder of State ..	14,581	12,693	11,198	11,297	11,581	23·31	20·40	17·21	17·37	17·86
Victoria ..	35,675	31,805	27,828	27,884	28,888	21·37	17·85	15·20	15·16	15·63

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.
NOTE.—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

Multiple
births.

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportion per 1,000 of the total cases of births in Victoria in the last five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Total Multiple Cases.	Multiple Cases, per 1,000 of Total Cases.
1932 ..	250	2	252	9·26
1933 ..	313	2	315	11·22
1934 ..	328	3	331	12·04
1935 ..	297	..	297	10·76
1936 ..	298	4	302	10·57

On the average of the five years 1932-36 the proportion of mothers giving birth to twins was one in every 94, of mothers giving birth to triplets one in every 12,635, and of mothers of all multiple births one in every 93 mothers.

Adoption of
Children.

The *Adoption of Children Act* 1928 makes provision for the legal adoption of children under 21 years of age who have never married. The *Adoption of Children Act* 1936 provides that for the purpose of legal adoption an infant includes any person over the age of 21 years who has been brought up, maintained, and educated by any person, or two spouses jointly, as his, her or their child under any *de facto* adoption. This Act further provides that the Court may make an order authorizing two spouses jointly to adopt an infant notwithstanding that one of the spouses is the natural parent of the infant. An adopted child has the right of succession whether under an intestacy or disposition to the real and personal property of an adopter, but not of its natural parent or parents; it has no rights of succession to the property of adopting parents' relatives but has rights in estate of natural parents' relatives. Marriage is prohibited between an adopter and an adopted child.

The first registration under the Act of 1928 was effected on 14th October, 1929, and, between that date and the end of the year 1936, the adoptions of 788 male and 1,319 female children have been registered. During 1936 adoptions registered comprised 124 male and 197 female children.

Children legitimized. The first provision for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock was made by the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act* 1903. This Act was repealed in 1912, and an Act passed which provided for the legitimation of such children at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the birth. An amending Act passed in 1916 allowed legitimation to be effected on the application of the mother if the father were absent on war service or had died not more than two years prior to the date of her application. Up to the end of 1936 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 3,663 children, of whom 279 were registered in the years 1903 to 1909, 1,347 in 1910 to 1919, 1,374 in 1920 to 1929, 101 in 1930, 85 in 1931, 77 in 1932, 93 in 1933, 79 in 1934, 100 in 1935, and 128 in 1936.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, but there are marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting therefrom. In proportion to every 100 children born out of wedlock in 1936, the numbers of legitimations in the various States and New Zealand during that year were as follows:—Victoria, 10·1; New South Wales, 18·9; Queensland, 16·5; South Australia, 12·5; Western Australia, 24·5; Tasmania, 21·2; and New Zealand, 36·6.

Ex-nuptial Births in Victoria. The following table shows the number of ex-nuptial births and their percentage to total births, in Victoria, since 1909:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1910 TO 1936.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Births.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Births.			Percentage of Total Births.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910-14	34,500	1,013	979	1,992	5·77
1915-19	33,101	941	912	1,853	5·60
1920-24	36,022	869	821	1,690	4·69
1925-29	34,892	806	752	1,558	4·47
1930-34	29,429	685	620	1,305	4·43
1932	27,464	640	561	1,201	4·37
1933	28,392	656	586	1,242	4·37
1934	27,828	630	554	1,184	4·25
1935	27,884	578	608	1,186	4·25
1936	28,883	636	636	1,272	4·40

There has been an appreciable decrease in the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births in Victoria since 1913, the percentage having fallen from 6.03 in that year to 4.40 in 1936.

The percentages in the various States and New Zealand in 1936 were as follows:—Victoria, 4.40 per cent.; New South Wales, 4.53 per cent.; Queensland, 4.81 per cent.; South Australia, 3.05 per cent.; Western Australia, 3.95 per cent.; Tasmania, 4.74 per cent.; Australia, 4.42 per cent.; and New Zealand, 4.53 per cent.

A larger proportion of ex-nuptiality prevails among residents of Greater Melbourne and of the principal towns than in the rural districts of Victoria. During the year 1936, the proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births was 5.32 per cent. in Greater Melbourne, 4.29 per cent. in the principal towns, and 3.35 per cent. in the rural districts.

Ex-nuptiality in town and country.

DEATHS.

The following table shows the number of deaths—male and female—the quarters in which they were registered, and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1854:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, VICTORIA, 1855 TO 1936.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1855-59..	7,653	4,768	2,885	*	*	*	*	17.78
1860-64..	10,210	6,001	4,209	3,257	2,658	2,093	2,202	18.44
1865-69..	11,035	6,374	4,661	3,385	2,938	2,243	2,469	16.93
1870-74..	10,978	6,365	4,613	3,232	2,744	2,461	2,541	14.56
1875-79..	13,289	7,567	5,722	4,016	3,567	2,831	2,875	16.45
1880-84..	12,820	7,324	5,496	3,512	3,167	3,013	3,128	14.40
1885-89..	16,200	9,307	6,893	4,591	3,912	3,689	4,008	15.87
1890-94..	16,886	9,716	7,170	4,643	4,108	3,977	4,158	14.62
1895-99..	16,350	9,227	7,123	4,324	3,957	3,808	4,261	13.81
1900-04..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12.84
1905-09..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11.93
1910-14..	15,705	8,616	7,039	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11.57
1915-19..	16,283	8,860	7,423	3,781	4,172	4,467	3,863	11.38
1920-24..	16,375	8,781	7,594	3,846	4,165	4,503	3,860	10.40
1925-29..	16,674	8,969	7,705	3,770	4,213	4,602	4,089	9.67
1930-34..	17,180	9,175	8,005	3,814	4,214	4,822	4,330	9.50
1932 ..	16,805	8,998	7,807	3,895	4,110	4,750	4,050	9.29
1933 ..	17,456	9,308	8,148	3,831	4,188	5,222	4,215	9.59
1934 ..	18,648	9,913	8,735	4,160	4,640	5,160	4,688	10.18
1935 ..	18,456	9,856	8,600	3,974	4,457	5,631	4,394	10.03
1936 ..	18,778	9,996	8,782	4,070	4,800	5,454	4,454	10.16

* Not available.

The death rate gradually declined from 18·44 in 1860-64 to 9·50 in 1930-34. The lowest death rate (8·93) in the history of the State was recorded in 1930. It remained low for the following three years, but in 1934 it rose to its maximum since 1923. There has been little fluctuation in the death rate during the last three years.

The number of deaths in 1936 was 18,778, which was 1,098 more than the average of the preceding five years.

In 1936 there were 1,138 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the last five years being 1,143. The corresponding proportion of male to female births in the quinquennium was 1,043. The natural increase for the five-year period was 50,308 (males, 23,644 ; females, 26,664).

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for groups of ages at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the periods 1891-1900, 1902-11, 1912-21, and 1922-33 :—

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000 at each age.			
	1891-1900.	1902-1911.	1912-1921.	1922-1933.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ..	39·29	26·73	23·85	17·32
5 to 9 ..	3·36	2·16	2·42	1·74
10 to 14 ..	2·20	1·87	1·75	1·40
15 to 19 ..	3·28	2·72	2·37	2·09
20 to 24 ..	4·79	3·51	3·57	2·77
25 to 34 ..	6·60	4·75	4·71	3·24
35 to 44 ..	9·03	7·81	7·14	5·31
45 to 54 ..	15·32	13·48	13·10	9·99
55 to 64 ..	32·90	25·38	25·05	23·12
65 to 74 ..	62·99	59·04	53·18	52·07
75 and upwards ..	145·05	157·26	157·97	127·72
All Ages ..	15·47	13·30	12·57	10·76
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ..	34·09	22·35	19·26	13·71
5 to 9 ..	3·12	2·03	2·24	1·30
10 to 14 ..	2·06	1·78	1·56	1·05
15 to 19 ..	3·43	2·80	2·27	1·72
20 to 24 ..	4·81	3·59	3·56	2·54
25 to 34 ..	6·89	5·01	4·58	3·29
35 to 44 ..	8·68	7·16	6·01	4·55
45 to 54 ..	12·12	9·96	9·44	7·68
55 to 64 ..	23·64	18·80	17·46	16·06
65 to 74 ..	45·87	46·71	42·01	38·68
75 and upwards ..	124·33	131·77	136·61	114·31
All Ages ..	12·36	10·66	10·35	9·10

The figures show that at all ages lower death rates were experienced for both males and females during the period 1922-33 than in the previous periods.

The following statement shows the death rate per 1,000 of the population in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand for the last five years :—

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1932	9.29	8.27	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	8.63	8.02
1933	9.59	8.58	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934	10.18	8.95	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935	10.03	9.28	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936	10.16	9.14	8.78	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75

The death rate in England and Wales was 12.1 in 1936.

The differences in the age and sex constitutions of the populations of the six States have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon a standard population, distributed according to sex, into eleven age groups. Mortality indexes for each State for the years 1933 to 1936, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are as follows :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR AUSTRALIA, 1933 TO 1936.

Year.	Index of Mortality for—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933	8.74	8.52	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1934	9.30	8.96	8.84	8.39	9.45	9.43	9.04
1935	9.08	9.18	9.39	7.97	9.47	9.54	9.10
1936	9.23	9.12	9.02	8.36	9.62	9.60	9.12

The following table, computed on the basis of allotment of all deaths to the place of usual residence, shows the number of deaths, and the deaths per 1,000 of the mean population in Greater Melbourne, other principal towns and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923 to 1927 and 1928 to 1932, and the last three years.

Death rates in Municipalities.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths.					Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	1,264	1,091	1,139	1,111	1,147	12·83	11·57	12·64	12·32	12·70
Box Hill ..	*	125	150	136	175	*	8·81	9·77	8·81	11·21
Braybrook(Part)..	*	56	64	60	49	*	6·70	7·25	6·76	5·47
Brighton ..	242	272	290	313	335	9·43	9·22	9·63	10·22	10·74
Brunswick ..	520	532	575	536	575	10·50	9·57	10·60	9·87	10·55
Camberwell ..	316	430	470	505	478	9·15	8·87	9·27	9·78	8·98
Caulfield ..	463	552	648	664	665	8·52	8·72	9·00	10·02	9·86
Chelsea ..	..	63	76	92	84	..	9·24	11·06	13·10	11·98
Coburg ..	232	287	338	333	294	8·29	8·08	8·79	8·60	7·52
Collingwood ..	422	363	389	409	369	12·45	11·36	12·79	13·54	12·25
Essendon ..	404	429	487	503	492	9·51	9·30	10·57	10·90	10·59
Fitzroy ..	457	446	432	452	473	13·33	13·77	14·04	14·79	15·49
Footscray ..	397	402	439	416	444	9·78	8·79	9·47	8·95	9·49
Hawthorn ..	331	357	420	427	402	10·51	10·67	12·84	12·45	11·57
Heidelberg(Part)..	*	193	234	222	202	*	7·91	9·70	9·19	8·26
Kew ..	191	220	257	211	260	9·06	9·08	10·68	8·62	10·55
Malvern ..	368	404	493	489	485	8·71	9·28	11·30	11·06	10·85
Moorabbin ..	..	130	142	180	153	..	7·55	7·68	9·67	8·11
Mordialloc ..	..	85	89	105	96	..	8·86	9·30	10·62	9·68
Northcote ..	349	369	418	400	410	9·53	8·77	9·85	9·47	9·62
Oakleigh ..	*	101	125	137	96	*	8·72	10·42	11·32	7·87
Port Melbourne ..	151	137	141	183	169	11·49	10·26	10·92	14·17	13·04
Prahran ..	608	628	661	687	655	11·80	11·96	12·65	13·00	12·26
Preston ..	168	242	280	267	263	9·44	8·20	8·74	8·33	8·14
Richmond ..	490	464	481	469	451	11·24	11·20	12·14	11·83	11·37
Sandringham ..	121	161	178	184	192	7·86	9·08	9·81	10·06	10·38
South Melbourne..	539	486	510	492	539	11·85	11·09	11·85	11·42	12·49
St. Kilda ..	441	452	567	528	547	10·73	9·84	11·91	10·87	11·07
Williamstown ..	237	211	235	200	234	11·32	9·63	10·66	8·99	10·48
Remainder of Metropolis ..	520	..	..	..	..	9·86	..	..	..	..
Principal Towns—										
Ballarat ..	482	475	534	487	517	12·19	12·28	14·20	12·85	13·54
Bendigo ..	444	421	445	432	456	13·20	13·08	15·08	14·67	15·31
Geelong ..	401	465	444	458	486	10·16	10·40	11·24	11·57	12·24
Ararat ..	†	†	62	70	65	†	†	12·65	14·26	13·13
Castlemaine ..	73	73	60	66	63	10·19	10·61	11·32	12·55	11·98
Colac ..	†	†	58	52	54	†	†	11·60	10·40	9·82
Echuca ..	†	†	62	39	50	†	†	14·09	8·74	11·24
Hamilton ..	63	59	65	51	71	12·21	10·35	11·21	8·79	12·10
Horsham ..	†	†	65	58	67	†	†	12·26	10·94	12·50
Maryborough ..	59	59	69	68	70	12·25	10·66	12·32	12·14	12·32
Mildura ..	65	59	94	87	74	11·10	9·05	14·24	12·70	10·72
Sale ..	†	†	58	50	65	†	†	13·49	11·60	15·05
Shepparton ..	†	55	85	66	60	†	9·96	14·91	11·32	10·27
Stawell ..	53	51	57	35	55	11·38	10·87	11·88	7·29	11·46
Wangaratta ..	†	†	70	57	64	†	†	14·68	11·75	13·22
Warrnambool ..	80	91	89	110	110	10·00	10·46	9·89	12·22	12·15
Wonthaggi ..	49	47	50	44	34	7·74	7·45	8·93	7·33	5·15
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	9,231	9,688	10,728	10,711	10,734	10·38	9·74	10·75	10·67	10·60
Principal Towns ..	1,769	1,845	2,367	2,230	2,361	11·25	11·22	12·83	12·06	12·62
Remainder of State ..	5,533	5,311	5,553	5,515	5,683	8·87	8·63	8·68	8·48	8·80
Victoria ..	16,533	16,844	18,648	18,456	18,778	9·91	9·45	10·18	10·03	10·16

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis. † Not calculated.

NOTE.—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929.

Residents of different areas dying in hospitals and other public institutions.

An examination of particulars of residence of persons who die in the public institutions of Victoria gives a definite indication of the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. The numbers and proportions of such deaths in the various municipalities are given below for 1936 :—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1936.

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Greater Melbourne—						
Melbourne ..	423	103	36·88	8·98	45·86	5·83
Box Hill ..	32	10	18·29	5·71	24·00	2·69
Braybrook (Part) ..	18	3	36·74	6·12	42·86	2·35
Brighton ..	62	15	18·50	4·48	22·98	2·47
Brunswick ..	178	40	30·95	6·96	37·91	4·00
Camberwell ..	88	25	18·41	5·23	23·64	2·13
Caulfield ..	131	31	19·70	4·66	24·36	2·40
Chelsea ..	21	3	25·00	3·57	28·57	3·42
Coburg ..	98	16	33·33	5·44	38·77	2·92
Collingwood ..	155	31	42·01	8·40	50·41	6·17
Essendon ..	113	33	22·97	6·70	29·67	3·14
Fitzroy ..	191	45	40·38	9·51	49·89	7·73
Footscray ..	136	23	30·63	5·18	35·81	3·40
Hawthorn ..	80	23	19·90	5·72	25·62	2·97
Heidelberg (Part) ..	40	14	19·80	6·93	26·73	2·21
Kew ..	43	10	16·54	3·84	20·38	2·15
Malvern ..	76	21	15·67	4·33	20·00	2·17
Moorabbin ..	44	7	28·76	4·57	33·33	2·70
Mordialloc ..	26	5	27·08	5·21	32·29	3·14
Northcote ..	108	24	26·34	5·85	32·19	3·10
Oakleigh ..	30	8	31·25	8·33	39·58	3·11
Port Melbourne ..	61	15	36·09	8·88	44·97	5·87
Prahran ..	197	47	30·08	7·17	37·25	4·57
Preston ..	76	24	28·90	9·12	38·02	3·10
Richmond ..	157	42	34·81	9·31	44·12	5·01
Sandringham ..	52	10	27·08	5·21	32·29	3·36
South Melbourne ..	198	34	36·73	6·31	43·04	5·38
St. Kilda ..	148	31	27·05	5·67	32·72	3·63
Williamstown ..	69	21	29·49	8·97	38·46	4·03

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF CERTAIN AREAS
OCCURRING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1936—*continued.*

Area.	Number of Deaths of Residents occurring in—		Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in—			Deaths of Residents occurring in Public Institutions per 1,000 of Population.
	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Public Hospitals.	Other Public Institutions.	Total Public Institutions.	
Principal Towns—						
Ballarat	105	34	20·31	6·58	26·89	3·64
Bendigo	129	30	28·29	6·58	34·87	5·34
Geelong	140	22	28·81	4·52	33·33	4·08
Ararat	16	6	24·62	9·23	33·85	4·44
Castlemaine ..	22	4	34·92	6·35	41·27	4·92
Colac	26	2	48·15	3·70	51·85	5·09
Echuca	12	..	24·00	..	24·00	2·70
Hamilton	28	3	39·44	4·22	43·66	5·28
Horsham	24	2	35·82	2·98	38·80	4·85
Maryborough ..	31	2	44·28	2·86	47·14	5·81
Mildura	35	6	47·30	8·11	55·41	5·94
Sale	32	4	49·23	6·15	55·38	8·33
Shepparton ..	24	3	40·00	5·00	45·00	4·62
Stawell	19	..	34·55	..	34·55	3·96
Wangaratta ..	24	2	37·50	3·12	40·62	5·37
Warrnambool ..	20	4	18·18	3·64	21·82	2·65
Wonthaggi ..	14	1	41·18	2·94	44·12	2·27
Summary—						
Greater Melbourne	3,051	714	28·43	6·65	35·08	3·72
Principal Towns ..	701	125	29·69	5·30	34·99	4·41
Remainder of State	1,243	276	21·87	4·86	26·73	2·34
Victoria	4,995	1,115	26·60	5·94	32·54	3·31

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE, REST OF STATE, AND VICTORIA, OCCURRING IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN CERTAIN PERIODS SINCE 1910.

—	1910-14.	1920-24.	1925-29.	1930-34.	1935.	1936.
Greater Melbourne ..	24·3	27·0	29·5	27·7	27·5	28·4
Rest of State	17·0	21·2	23·7	26·3	27·3	24·2
Victoria	20·4	24·3	27·0	27·1	27·4	26·6

The proportion of residents of Greater Melbourne dying in public hospitals increased slightly between 1910-14 and 1925-29, but since the latter period has shown a tendency to decrease. In the rest of the State the proportion, which in 1910-14 was 30 per cent. below that of Greater Melbourne, increased constantly in each period until in 1930-34 it was slightly below the proportion for the metropolis. In

1935 the proportions for Greater Melbourne and the rest of the State were 27·5 and 27·3 respectively. In 1936 the proportion for Greater Melbourne rose to 28·4 while that for the rest of the State dropped to 24·2.

The percentage of deaths occurring in the other public institutions of the State was 5·94 in 1936 and 6·37 in 1935. The rate in the metropolis is considerably higher than the rate for the rest of the State.

In 1936 the number of deaths in public institutions was 6,110, of which 3,765 were of residents of Greater Melbourne.

The number of deaths in each metropolitan public institution in 1936 is given in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS IN METROPOLITAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1936.

Institution	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Asylums—	
Royal Melbourne ..	727	Mental—	
Alfred	658	Kew	95
Hamilton Russell Com- munity	33	Mont Park	103
Children's	418	Receiving House, Royal Park	108
St. Vincent's	412	Macleod Military	3
St. Vincent's Intermediate	39	Total Mental	309
Austin	486	Benevolent—	
Women's	224	Melbourne (Cheltenham) ..	198
Prince Henry's	172	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	138
Infectious Diseases	91	Convent of Little Sisters of the Poor	52
Caulfield Repatriation ..	78	Old Colonists' Homes	6
Queen Victoria	80	Total Benevolent	394
Jessie McPherson Com- munity	28	Foundling Homes, Refuges—	
Williamstown	35	Broadmeadows	12
Caulfield Convalescent ..	10	East Melbourne	1
Eye and Ear	20	The Haven, Fitzroy	4
Police	2	Carlton .. ..	..
Total Hospitals	3,513	Children's Welfare Depot ..	..
Sanatoria —		Berwick .. ..	..
Heatherton	49	Total Refuges, etc.	17
Macleod Military	1	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	
Greenvale	28	4,326	
Gresswell	15		
Total Sanatoria	93		

Of the 4,326 deaths in the above institutions, 2,483 were males and 1,843 were females.

Decrease in
Metropolitan
death rate.

In Greater Melbourne, in the decade 1927-36, there was an average of 10·12 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of approximately 56,000 lives in the last ten years. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from tubercular and certain other diseases for the period 1927-36 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates :—

Cause of Death.	Average Annual Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1892-1901.	1927-36.	Decrease in 1927-36.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1,654	538	1,116
Other Tubercular Diseases ..	446	88	358
Typhoid Fever	293	8	285
Scarlet Fever	33	12	21
Measles	215	13	202
Diphtheria	196	64	132
Total	2,837	723	2,114

The figures show that the mortality from the six diseases mentioned declined by 75 per cent. in 1927-36—the decline representing a rate of 2,114 per million of the population.

The mortality from all causes showed a net decline of 5,640 per million of the population during the period mentioned.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births reveals a constant decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885-89 to 42 in 1932-36—a reduction of 68 per cent. In other words, where 100 infants died in the earlier years, only 32 died in the last five years.

The reduction has been contributed to 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 ensuring of a pure milk and water supply. The passing of the Midwives Act in 1915 and the inauguration of the

Infantile
mortality

Infant Welfare movement in 1917, coincide with, and, in a large degree, account for the reduction of the rate in the later years. Particulars of the latter movement will be found in Part "Social Condition" of this volume.

The infantile death rates for Greater Melbourne, the remainder of the State, and the whole State, for different periods since 1879, are shown in the following table :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1936.

Period.	Greater Melbourne.		Remainder of State.		Victoria.	
	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Average Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1880-84..	1,649	170·1	1,626	92·3	3,275	120·0
1885-89..	2,576	178·5	1,812	97·9	4,388	133·3
1890-94..	2,311	140·4	1,926	94·9	4,237	114·7
1895-99..	1,650	131·5	1,913	100·0	3,563	112·5
1900-04..	1,417	116·5	1,565	86·2	2,982	98·2
1905-09..	1,209	96·5	1,307	71·5	2,516	81·2
1910-14..	1,345	84·2	1,201	64·9	2,546	73·8
1915-19..	1,302	76·2	886	55·4	2,188	66·1
1920-24..	1,328	71·6	1,024	58·6	2,352	65·3
1925-29..	1,034	58·4	863	50·2	1,897	54·4
1930-34..	674	47·3	618	40·7	1,292	43·9
1932 ..	629	47·7	552	38·7	1,181	43·0
1933 ..	550	40·9	598	40·0	1,148	40·4
1934 ..	634	48·2	608	41·4	1,242	44·6
1935 ..	570	43·0	578	39·5	1,148	41·2
1936 ..	605	44·1	617	40·7	1,222	42·3

In computing birth and death rates the system was introduced in 1923 of allotting all births and deaths to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infantile deaths the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child. This accounts for the slight increase in the rate for the remainder of the State in the period 1920-24, and a corresponding decrease in the rate for the Metropolis.

During the last decade the infantile death rate declined from 56·1 in 1927 to 42·3 in 1936. The most pronounced fall in the period occurred in 1929, the rate decreasing from 55·6 in the previous year to 47·2. Following 1929 the rate continued to decline each year until in 1933 the record low rate of 40·4 was recorded. In 1934 the rate increased sharply to 44·6 but dropped in the following year to 41·2.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the deaths per 1,000 births in Greater Melbourne, other principal towns, and the remainder of the State for the five-year periods 1923-27 and 1928-32, and the last three years were as follows :—

Infantile deaths in municipalities.

INFANTILE DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, OTHER PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

Municipality.	Annual Number of Deaths under One Year.					Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.				
	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1923-1927.	1928-1932.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Greater Melbourne—										
Melbourne ..	163	86	56	55	61	89.97	63.95	50.00	49.24	53.93
Box Hill ..	*	10	10	9	9	*	37.04	50.76	45.68	37.19
Braybrook (Part) ..	*	6	15	4	7	*	33.19	84.27	26.84	44.87
Brunswick ..	20	15	9	14	12	41.49	39.11	26.16	41.06	32.88
Cambridge ..	77	60	38	25	28	65.99	61.63	50.20	32.26	34.65
Camberwell ..	34	30	28	27	23	42.15	34.68	40.52	35.95	30.59
Caulfield ..	52	39	35	29	22	48.65	41.87	44.99	38.36	25.83
Chelsea ..		6	4	6	6		47.32	37.04	49.18	49.18
Coburg ..	44	33	37	19	28	62.29	44.47	60.26	30.59	44.87
Collingwood ..	62	38	34	39	31	89.80	71.78	69.25	81.93	60.31
Essendon ..	52	33	24	23	30	61.26	42.83	42.78	41.82	52.45
Fitzroy ..	57	41	34	29	27	83.50	79.33	72.49	64.30	60.40
Footscray ..	68	41	32	38	24	69.21	47.34	45.58	55.72	34.58
Hawthorn ..	25	16	17	21	23	47.66	37.23	43.81	54.83	51.80
Heidelberg (Part)	*	20	16	11	13	*	49.37	44.57	32.54	38.69
Kew ..	17	15	9	5	11	45.38	43.66	35.43	18.05	36.06
Malvern ..	28	19	15	19	20	44.63	38.91	32.05	42.22	40.98
Moorabbin ..		14	12	10	16			34.17	34.38	28.41
Mordialloc ..		8	10	10	7			55.48	83.83	70.92
Northcote ..	54	38	22	20	22	60.16	51.73	40.00	36.16	38.06
Oakleigh ..	*	12	4	15	7	*	46.18	20.61	62.70	32.71
Port Melbourne ..	25	16	7	11	7	89.08	71.24	40.70	55.00	35.53
Prahran ..	58	41	46	23	26	66.12	53.62	71.54	37.71	41.40
Preston ..	30	31	24	18	24	54.80	44.08	41.74	31.09	44.36
Richmond ..	65	46	29	30	30	73.81	65.53	48.66	53.00	49.34
Richingham ..	15	10	13	6	9	53.86	35.85	63.73	26.67	39.30
South Melbourne ..	77	47	15	28	42	89.52	70.87	30.12	50.91	72.79
St. Kilda ..	34	22	22	16	30	50.97	41.67	48.03	32.26	56.71
Williamstown ..	33	19	17	10	10	67.99	44.44	53.63	32.68	29.76
Remainder of Metropolis ..	75	..	..	..	..	54.99	..	..	..	..
Principal Towns—										
Ballarat ..	49	34	35	18	25	67.88	51.84	53.63	31.14	42.88
Bendigo ..	48	33	16	22	25	77.81	60.00	28.67	40.44	43.33
Geelong ..	61	49	38	33	27	70.75	58.56	54.91	50.77	38.85
Ararat ..	†	†	6	3	5	†	†	53.57	34.48	38.17
Castlemaine ..	8	5	5	5	5	59.18	47.80	52.08	53.76	61.73
Colac ..	†	†	5	5	4	†	†	53.19	48.08	36.70
Echuca ..	†	†	7	3	7	†	†	62.50	36.14	76.09
Hamilton ..	10	5	6	3	5	66.76	34.63	56.07	29.41	37.88
Horsham ..	†	†	5	4	4	†	†	50.00	32.52	34.19
Maryborough ..	6	5	2	6	6	48.03	45.84	18.87	56.60	50.00
Mildura ..	13	9	5	13	9	66.53	47.83	27.32	62.50	41.10
Sale ..	†	†	4	1	2	†	†	48.19	11.63	25.97
Shepparton ..	†	†	8	8	11	†	†	50.96	68.75	65.36
Stawell ..	7	3	5	3	6	61.15	28.26	56.18	36.58	63.83
Wangaratta ..	†	†	6	8	2	†	†	62.50	80.81	19.80
Warrnambool ..	9	9	5	8	9	49.34	52.33	25.51	55.56	45.92
Wonthaggi ..	10	8	10	1	5	63.99	53.67	104.17	11.90	53.78
Summary—										
Greater Melbourne ..	1,165	812	634	570	605	65.05	50.94	48.19	43.01	44.06
Principal Towns ..	221	168	168	147	156	69.40	53.24	49.18	44.10	43.70
Remainder of State ..	725	535	440	431	461	49.25	42.12	38.94	38.15	39.81
Victoria ..	2,111	1,515	1,242	1,148	1,222	59.16	47.65	44.63	41.17	42.31

* Included in Remainder of Metropolis.
 † Not calculated.

NOTE.—The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1929

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the higher rate of infantile mortality in urban than in country districts. During the years 1932-36 the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 45 in Melbourne, 45 in Ballarat, 42 in Bendigo, and 53 in Geelong, as against 39 in the remainder of the State.

An investigation into the experience in regard to infantile mortality over a period of years discloses that the decrease in the infantile death rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionately by each sex, and also by each age period, except that of "under one week." The rate per 1,000 births of infants "under one week," which in 1936 comprised 50 per cent. of the total infantile mortality, has varied from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-14 (the earliest years for which the information is available) to 23.7 in 1920-24 and 21.1 in 1936. Between 1910-14 and 1932-36 the mortality of infants "one week and under one month" decreased by 52 per cent. and that of infants "one month and under one year" by 64 per cent. Victoria lost, between the ages of one month and one year, sixty-four out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-04, thirty-three in 1915-19, and fifteen in 1932-36.

On the average of the years 1932-36, the total rate for males was higher than that for females by 27.3 per cent.

The tables which follow show the proportion of deaths of infants at various ages under one year for certain periods since 1899, and male and female death rates at each age period for the year 1936:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VICTORIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1900 TO 1936.

Period.	Deaths Under One Year per 1,000 Births.							Males.	Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Total under 1 Year.			
1900-04 ..	34.4		16.9	21.0	25.9	98.2	105.7	90.4	
1905-09 ..	33.0		13.8	15.1	19.3	81.2	89.3	72.6	
1910-14 ..	21.5	11.1	12.1	12.4	16.7	73.8	81.8	65.3	
1915-19 ..	23.3	10.1	10.5	9.4	12.8	66.1	73.0	58.7	
1920-24 ..	23.7	9.3	9.8	10.0	12.5	65.3	71.8	58.5	
1925-29 ..	22.7	7.7	6.9	6.7	10.4	54.4	60.7	47.6	
1930-34 ..	22.3	5.5	4.8	4.6	6.7	43.9	49.2	38.4	
1932 ..	22.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	6.7	43.0	49.2	36.5	
1933 ..	22.3	5.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	40.4	45.7	35.6	
1934 ..	22.0	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.9	44.6	50.1	39.9	
1935 ..	21.9	5.7	4.2	3.6	5.8	41.2	45.0	37.2	
1936 ..	21.1	5.5	5.1	4.0	6.6	42.3	46.4	38.0	

INFANTILE MORTALITY AT DIFFERENT AGES, MALES AND FEMALES, 1936.

Age.	Males.			Females.		
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Percentage at each Age.
Under 1 week ..	347	23·45	50·51	262	18·60	48·97
1 week and under 1 month ..	88	5·95	12·81	71	5·04	13·27
1 month and under 3 months ..	85	5·75	12·37	63	4·47	11·78
3 months and under 6 months ..	69	4·66	10·04	46	3·27	8·60
6 months and under 12 months ..	98	6·62	14·27	93	6·60	17·38
Total under one year ..	687	46·43	100·00	535	37·98	100·00

Infantile death rates from certain causes.

An examination of the principal causes of infantile mortality over a period of years and at various ages reveals the direction in which an improvement has been achieved, and discloses those causes and factors to which future investigations need be directed if the decline in the rate is to be maintained. In the following tables the mortality under one year of age from the principal causes is given for various periods since 1890, and in age groups for 1936.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births in—						
	1891-93.	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	12·41	7·31	4·87	3·57	3·59	2·37	2·84
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	11·37	8·13	6·86	6·08	7·55	6·31	6·72
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	29·66	24·62	16·13	9·85	2·88	1·72	2·46
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	3·45	4·86	4·38	4·43	4·39	4·73	4·71
Wasting Diseases (159) ..	22·24	12·74	13·09	6·77	2·80	2·04	2·60
Prematurity ..	13·13	14·99	15·17	15·34	11·21	12·59	11·39
Injury at birth ..	..	..	..	2·57	3·70	3·16	2·80
Early Infancy (161) ..	21·51	12·77	7·98	3·42	5·14	5·02	4·74
Other diseases ..	..	..	..	4·42	2·44	2·30	3·25
Violence ..	3·16	2·47	1·07	·80	·93	·93	·80
Total, all Causes ..	116·93	87·89	69·55	57·25	44·63	41·17	42·31

INFANTILE DEATH RATES, AT DIFFERENT AGES, FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1936.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.								Average Annual Rate, 1932-36.	
	Age Period.						Total.	Males.		Females.
	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 12 Months.					
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	.07	.07	.97	.59	1.14	2.84	2.50	3.20	2.85	
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	.63	1.00	1.63	1.03	2.43	6.72	6.83	6.60	6.27	
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	..	.11	.45	.90	1.00	2.46	2.70	2.20	2.35
Malformations, &c. (157)	2.87	.73	.59	.35	.17	4.71	5.47	3.90	4.58	
Wasting Diseases (158)	1.18	.25	.48	.45	.24	2.60	3.04	2.13	2.78	
Prematurity ..	9.59	1.52	.21	.07	..	11.39	12.98	9.73	12.32	
Injury at Birth ..	2.25	.55	..	..	..	2.80	3.25	2.34	3.20
Early Infancy (161) ..	3.98	.66	.10	..	..	4.74	4.93	4.54	4.64
Other Diseases ..	.17	.59	.55	.52	1.42	3.25	3.78	2.70	2.41	
Violence ..	.35	.03	.14	.07	.21	.80	.95	2.64	.90	
Total, all Causes ..	21.09	5.51	5.12	3.98	6.61	42.31	46.43	37.98	42.30	
Average Annual Rate, 1932-36 ..	21.99	5.36	4.61	4.10	6.24	42.30	47.26	37.13	..	

The mortality of infants under one year from pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth etc.) was 27.5 per 1,000 births in 1932-36 and represented 65 per cent. of all infants who died. Variations in classification in the earlier

years prevent exact comparison but no appreciable decline is evident. The rate in 1936 was 26·2, of which 76 per cent. occurred in the first week of life.

The mortality from the chief preventable diseases—infectious, respiratory, and diarrhoeal—has declined from 40·1 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 27·9 in 1911-20 and 11·5 in 1932-36. Of these causes, deaths from diarrhoeal diseases declined from 24·6 per 1,000 births in 1901-10 to 2·3 in 1932-36, the main respiratory diseases from 8·1 to 6·3 and the infectious from 7·3 to 2·8. It will thus be seen that since the beginning of this century mortality of infants from diarrhoeal diseases has been reduced by 91 per cent.; the main respiratory diseases by 22 per cent.; and the infectious by 62 per cent. Of recent years respiratory diseases have displaced diarrhoeal as the most fatal of the preventable infantile diseases. With few exceptions the mortality rate of males from infantile diseases is consistently higher than that of females.

The following table shows the number of deaths from the principal causes, and the death rate of infants under one month for Greater Melbourne and the whole State, for the years 1932 to 1936:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE MONTH, 1932 TO 1936.

Cause of Death.	Greater Melbourne.					Victoria.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases ..	1	4	5	7	2	3	6	10	11	4
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	19	27	37	27	29	28	39	57	43	47
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	4	..	5	3	2	9	2	11	6	3
Malformations, &c. (157) ..	26	51	36	40	40	65	110	76	81	104
Wasting Diseases (158) ..	26	21	14	9	12	63	59	48	40	41
Prematurity ..	166	153	152	162	140	361	345	302	340	321
Injury at Birth ..	40	34	48	31	44	88	88	102	84	81
Early Infancy (161) ..	59	55	79	75	74	111	116	139	138	134
Other Diseases ..	4	8	4	4	7	13	14	17	15	22
Violence ..	2	4	5	5	6	7	6	9	12	11
Total, all Causes ..	347	357	335	363	356	748	785	771	770	768
Deaths per 1,000 Births	26·3	26·5	29·3	27·4	25·9	27·2	27·6	27·7	27·6	26·6

Stillbirths and Infantile Mortality.

A survey of the mortality from pre-natal causes is not complete without taking into account the loss due to stillbirths. In Victoria stillbirths are not registered, but cases are notified to registrars in accordance with the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and the (Commonwealth) Maternity Allowance Act. Rates based on these notifications should be regarded as minimum rates, as they possibly understate the full extent of the loss.

The following table contains information relating to stillbirths and infantile mortality in Victoria for the years 1927 to 1936.

Year	Percentage of Stillbirths to—		Deaths of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.			
	Living Births.	All Births.	Exclusive of Stillbirths.			*Inclusive of Stillbirths.
			Under One Month.	One Month and under Twelve Months.	Total under One Year.	
1927 ..	3.0	2.9	31.3	24.8	56.1	83.8
1928 ..	2.8	2.7	29.5	26.1	55.6	80.9
1929 ..	3.1	3.0	30.4	16.8	47.2	76.0
1930 ..	3.0	2.9	28.0	18.5	46.5	74.2
1931 ..	2.8	2.7	28.6	15.9	44.5	70.4
1932 ..	2.9	2.8	27.2	15.8	43.0	69.9
1933 ..	2.9	2.8	27.6	12.8	40.4	67.1
1934 ..	3.1	3.0	27.7	16.9	44.6	73.6
1935 ..	3.0	2.9	27.6	13.6	41.2	69.5
1936 ..	2.9	2.8	26.6	15.7	42.3	69.0

* In the computation of the rates for the numbers inclusive of stillbirths, the latter are taken into account in both births and deaths.

It will be seen that, as with other mortality due to pre-natal influences, the rate of stillbirths shows little tendency to decrease.

On the average of the last ten years, 93 in every 1,000 ex-nuptial infants died within a year, as against 44 in every 1,000 nuptial children. It is thus seen that the proportion of ex-nuptial children dying before the age of 1 year is 2.1 times that of nuptial children. In the year 1936 the mortality rate of nuptial infants was 40.2 per 1,000 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 1,272, and the deaths of ex-nuptial infants were 111, the death rate being thus 87.3 per 1,000 births. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes the following table has been constructed, showing the

Nuptial and Ex-nuptial infantile death rates.

deaths from certain causes per 1,000 nuptial and ex-nuptial births, for the periods 1904-08, 1914-18, 1924-28 and the year 1936 :—

DEATH RATES OF NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.							
	Nuptial.				Ex-nuptial.			
	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1936.	1904-08.	1914-18.	1924-28.	1936.
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ..	6·9	6·1	5·9	6·0	18·6	12·5	13·0	22·8
Diarrhoeal Diseases ..	19·8	14·2	8·9	1·9	72·6	48·6	23·1	14·2
Prematurity, Congenital Malformations, Marasmus, &c.* ..	30·3	27·2	25·0	18·5	52·1	64·9	46·9	22·0
Other causes ..	18·3	15·3	14·7	13·8	58·7	36·6	29·3	28·3
Total, all Causes ..	75·3	62·8	54·5	40·2	202·0	162·6	112·3	87·3

* Not including "Injury at Birth" and "Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy."

The rates for the last five years show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 9·2 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, as compared with 2·0 deaths per 1,000 nuptial infants from the same cause. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among nuptial infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of ex-nuptial infants. The rates from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia were 18·1 and 5·7 per 1,000 births respectively.

In 1936 pre-natal causes (malformations, congenital debility, prematurity, injury at birth, etc.) accounted for 37, or 33 per cent. of the total deaths of ex-nuptial infants.

The following statement shows the infantile death rate per 1,000 births in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, for the last five years.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1932	43·00	40·98	40·19	36·62	44·57	41·19	41·30	31·22
1933	40·43	39·35	42·74	32·13	36·83	41·07	39·52	31·64
1934	44·63	46·36	40·61	35·58	40·89	42·28	43·59	32·11
1935	41·17	39·44	37·26	34·95	40·15	51·84	39·78	32·26
1936	42·31	43·47	36·20	31·09	42·22	49·55	41·16	30·96

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1936-37—continued.

Ages.	1934.			1935.			1936.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Years.									
35 to 39	240	233	473	271	237	508	244	230	474
40 " 44	318	320	638	332	306	638	317	269	586
45 " 49	444	380	824	434	339	773	450	380	830
50 " 54	538	434	972	581	423	1,004	533	393	926
55 " 59	733	514	1,247	688	493	1,181	680	521	1,201
60 " 64	915	730	1,645	866	671	1,537	884	653	1,537
65 " 69	1,187	928	2,115	1,204	967	2,171	1,183	991	2,174
70 " 74	1,379	1,186	2,565	1,393	1,200	2,593	1,428	1,139	2,567
75 " 79	1,169	1,072	2,241	1,176	1,104	2,280	1,246	1,203	2,449
80 " 84	602	708	1,310	667	700	1,367	711	744	1,455
85 " 89	307	415	722	300	415	715	337	424	761
90 " 94	109	165	274	100	178	278	79	174	253
95 ..	8	13	21	7	25	32	6	20	26
96 ..	8	11	19	9	9	18	11	7	18
97 ..	3	8	11	7	8	15	7	8	15
98 ..	3	3	6	2	6	8	2	6	8
99 ..	2	8	10	1	2	3	4	7	11
100 ..	4	2	6	..	7	7	..	2	2
101 ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
102 ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
103 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 ..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2
109 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	9,913	8,735	18,648	9,856	8,600	18,456	9,996	8,782	18,778

NOTE.—Ages of very old people are frequently overstated; where particulars are available these are verified from official records.

Of the 55,882 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 7,384 (or approximately 13 per cent.) were aged 80 years and upwards, and 28—six males and twenty-two females—were stated as having attained or passed the age of 100 years. In 1886 the number of deaths of persons aged 80 years and over represented about 3 per cent. of the total deaths in that year.

The changes that have occurred in the age distribution of the population over the last 50 years are reflected in the above figures.

The following tables show the causes of death in Victoria according to the international abridged classification for the period 1922-26 and for the last three years :—

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, 1922-26, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

International Abridged Classification.	Number—			Deaths per Million of the Population.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1922-1926.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	11	16	10	21	6	9	5
4. Measles	25	20	1	17	14	11	1
5. Scarlet Fever	19	5	14	10	10	3	8
6. Whooping Cough	84	50	50	60	46	27	27
7. Diphtheria	110	94	99	59	60	51	53
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	231	158	41	61	126	86	22
8b. Influenza—Other	83	63	42	52	45	34	23
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	753	761	762	575	411	414	412
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	40	42	38	42	22	23	21
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	96	75	70	58	52	41	38
12. Syphilis	48	47	39	24	26	25	21
13. Malaria	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases ..	123	116	138	120	68	63	75
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	2,178	2,260	2,288	1,000	1,190	1,229	1,238
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Un-specified Nature	85	101	106	51	46	55	58
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	73	79	66	38	40	43	36
18. Diabetes Mellitus	319	309	311	112	174	168	168
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	4	7	10	11	2	4	5
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	329	332	366	165	180	180	198
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	37	38	41	31	20	21	22
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	984	943	980	†	537	513	531
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	355	294	307	236	194	159	166
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	3,684	3,945	3,812	1,347	2,012	2,145	2,063
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	922	958	1,104	†	504	521	597
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	159	157	172	82	87	85	93
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	51	45	47	48	28	24	25
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	213	202	189	147	116	110	102
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	1,427	1,354	1,241	734	779	736	672
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	369	330	329	214	202	180	178
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	106	62	97	294	58	34	53
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	173	111	102	86	94	60	55
30. Appendicitis	124	139	143	71	68	76	78
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	88	84	86	49	48	46	47
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	152	130	155	60	83	71	82
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	159	169	159	99	87	92	86
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	260	287	315	148	142	155	171
33. Nephritis (130-132)	1,118	1,055	1,059	505	611	574	573
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	321	332	349	151	175	180	189
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	8	8	7	†	4	4	4
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b)	37	35	49	†	20	19	26
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia (without abortion)	32	19	40	†	17	10	22
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	93	69	85	†	51	38	46
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	87	76	94	61	48	41	51
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	791	815	809	731	432	443	438
39. Senility	1,087	1,010	1,257	802	594	549	680
40. Suicide	171	166	198	87	93	90	107
41. Homicide	26	24	18	14	14	13	10
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	934	974	990	465	510	530	536
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes ..	67	90	93	94	37	49	50
* Total all Causes	18,648	18,456	18,778	9,898	10,184	10,034	10,162

* One death from No. 2 Typhus Fever in 1926, no deaths from No. 3 Small Pox and No. 9 Plague.

† Comparable figures not available.

‡ Vide page 90.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

CAUSES OF DEATH, VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE,
AND REST OF STATE, 1936.

International Abridged Classification.	Number of Deaths.				Deaths per 1,000,000 of Population.	
	Victoria.		Metro- polis.	Rest of State.	Metro- polis.	Rest of State.
	Males.	Fe- males				
1. Typhoid Fever (1, 2)	5	5	5	5	5	6
4. Measles .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
5. Scarlet Fever	6	8	6	8	6	9
6. Whooping Cough	15	35	29	21	29	25
7. Diphtheria	47	52	57	42	56	50
8a. Influenza—Respiratory	28	13	20	21	20	25
8b. Influenza—Other	24	18	27	15	27	18
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	394	368	508	254	501	304
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	18	20	26	12	26	14
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	45	25	31	39	31	47
12. Syphilis	30	9	35	4	34	5
13. Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	79	59	69	69	68	83
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	1,112	1,176	1,386	902	1,369	1,080
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	47	59	69	37	68	44
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout (57-58)	24	42	38	28	37	34
18. Diabetes Mellitus	107	204	179	132	177	158
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	7	3	4	6	4	7
20. Other General Diseases (Classes 3, 4, 5)	161	205	215	151	213	181
21. Locomotor Ataxia, General Paralysis of Insane (80, 83)	32	9	33	8	33	9
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, &c. (82)	386	594	603	377	595	451
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	172	135	171	136	169	163
24. Diseases of the Heart (90-95)	2,148	1,604	2,254	1,558	2,226	1,865
25a. Arterio-sclerosis	478	626	733	371	724	444
25b. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	101	71	97	75	96	90
26a. Acute Bronchitis (106a and c)	32	15	19	28	19	34
26b. Chronic Bronchitis (106b and d)	104	85	114	75	112	90
27. Pneumonia (all forms) (107-109)	669	572	655	586	647	701
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	214	115	172	157	170	188
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	53	44	61	36	60	43
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	45	57	59	43	58	51
30. Appendicitis	84	59	75	68	74	81
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	57	29	60	26	59	31
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi (125-127)	54	101	89	66	88	79
32a. Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	88	71	84	75	83	90
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	205	110	205	110	203	132
33. Nephritis (130-132)	539	520	607	452	599	541
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	263	86	190	159	188	190
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis .. .. .	..	7	3	4	3	5
35b. Criminal Abortion (140b) .. .. .	..	49	40	9	39	11
35c. Puerperal Septicaemia (without abortion) .. .. .	..	40	22	18	22	22
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour .. .. .	..	85	39	46	39	55
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, &c.	49	45	58	36	57	43
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, &c.	470	339	382	427	377	511
39. Senility	613	644	554	703	548	841
40. Suicide	155	43	98	100	97	120
41. Homicide	13	5	8	10	8	12
42. Accidental or Violent Death (176-198)	762	228	523	467	516	559
43. Non-specified or Ill-defined Causes	61	32	21	72	21	86
*TOTAL ALL CAUSES	9,996	8,782	10,734	8,044	10,602	9,628

* No deaths from No. 2 Typhus Fever, No. 3 Small Pox, and No. 9 Plague.

Detailed classification numbers in brackets.

Typhoid fever. In 1936, deaths from typhoid fever numbered 10, being equivalent to a rate of 5 per million of population, as compared with rates of 9 in 1935, 6 in 1934, 9 in 1933, 7 in 1932, 31 in 1920-24, 108 in 1905-09, and 301 in 1895-99. Cases of typhoid fever reported in 1936 numbered 60, or 32 per million of population, as against 259 in 1920-24, and 2,884 in 1895-99.

The figures show that the mortality from typhoid has been reduced to very small proportions.

Small-pox - Deaths from. Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but, as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. During the years 1853 to 1936 only 31 deaths occurred from this cause, and of that number only 8 took place in the last fifty-two years of the period. The last death from small-pox in Victoria occurred in 1921.

Measles. Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898, when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1936 there was 1 death attributed to this cause, representing an approximate rate of 1 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 11 in 1935, 14 in 1934, 7 in 1933, and 9 in 1932.

The disease chiefly affects children. On the average of the five years 1932 to 1936, 42 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 64 per cent. were under 5 years.

Scarlet fever. In 1936 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered 14, which corresponded to a rate of 8 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 3 in 1935, 10 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 21 in 1932, and 34 in 1890-92. During 1936 there were 2,122 cases reported, as against 1,458 in 1935, 1,834 in 1934, 2,493 in 1933, and 4,152 in 1932. For the five years mentioned the deaths were less than one per cent. of the cases. Seventy per cent. of these deaths were of children under 10 years of age. According to the experience of the last ten years the chance of dying from the disease is 41 per cent. greater for females than for males.

Whooping cough. Whooping cough was responsible for 50 deaths in 1936, which equalled a rate of 27 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 27 in 1935, 46 in 1934, 21 in 1933, and 15 in 1932. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 32 of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all except two of the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. On the average of the last ten years the mortality rate from the disease was 52 per cent. higher among females than males.

Diphtheria. The continued prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State since 1910, is one of the few instances in which morbidity statistics have not revealed material improvement. On the other hand a very great reduction has taken place since 1890, in the proportion of cases which ended fatally.

On the average of the five years 1932 to 1936, 51 per cent. of those who died were under 5 years, and 87 per cent. were under 10 years of age.

The appended table shows for Victoria and Greater Melbourne the reported cases of and deaths from diphtheria, and their proportions to the population, also the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

**DIPHThERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,
1895 TO 1936.**

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
VICTORIA.					
1895-99	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-04	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-09	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910-14	4,612	339·1	212	15·6	4·6
1915-19	4,901	342·5	209	14·6	4·3
1920-24	5,739	364·6	179	11·4	3·1
1925-29	3,176	183·8	93	5·4	2·9
1930-34	5,645	312·1	124	6·8	2·2
1932	7,322	405·4	166	9·2	2·3
1933	6,564	360·5	126	6·9	1·9
1934	5,490	299·8	110	6·0	2·0
1935	4,309	234·3	94	5·1	2·2
1936	5,218	282·4	99	5·4	1·9
GREATER MELBOURNE.					
1895-99	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-04	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-09	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910-14	2,343	374·3	114	18·3	4·9
1915-19	2,864	402·6	127	17·9	4·4
1920-24	2,555	314·6	78	9·7	3·1
1925-29	1,843	191·1	52	5·4	2·8
1930-34	3,151	315·9	68	6·8	2·1
1932	4,144	416·8	100	10·1	2·4
1933	3,594	362·3	69	7·0	1·9
1934	2,539	254·4	49	4·9	1·9
1935	2,460	245·0	57	5·7	2·3
1936	3,299	325·8	57	5·6	1·7

Prevalence of diphtheria. The cases of diphtheria which occurred in the metropolitan area, the three principal extra-metropolitan cities, and the remainder of the State in each of the last five years and their proportions to the respective populations, for the period 1910-19 and the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 are given in the subjoined table:—

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population.			
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1910-19.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Greater Melbourne	4,144	3,594	2,539	2,460	3,299	39·3	25·4	24·5	32·6
Ballarat ..	300	237	241	154	159	24·3	64·1	40·6	41·6
Bendigo ..	377	263	109	85	63	84·6	36·9	28·9	21·1
Geelong ..	259	318	181	283	206	43·4	45·8	71·0	51·9
Remainder of State	2,242	2,152	2,420	1,327	1,491	25·7	33·3	18·2	20·5

Influenza. The deaths from influenza in 1936 numbered 83. This corresponded to a rate of 45 per million of the population as compared with rates of 120 in 1935, 171 in 1934, 107 in 1933, 49 in 1932, 2,407 in 1919, 71 in 1913-17, 109 in 1908-12, and 381 in 1890-92.

The rate of mortality was low in 1936, being 64 per cent. below the average of the previous quinquennium.

Of the deaths recorded in 1936, 49 per cent. were associated with specified respiratory complications.

With the exception of the 1919 epidemic, when 72 per cent. of the deaths were of persons between 20 and 50 years of age, influenza has always proved more fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1936, 57 per cent. were of persons over 50 years of age.

Tuberculosis (all forms) The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1936 was 870, the rate per million of population being 471. This equalled the record low rate recorded in 1933. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 88 per cent. of the deaths from this cause in 1936.

Death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1936 numbered 762—394 being of males and 368 of females—and equalled a rate of 412 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 414 in 1935, 411 in 1934, 405 in 1933, 450 in 1932, 660 in 1918-22, 855 in 1908-12, and 1,365 in 1890-92. The deaths from this cause in Scotland, Northern

Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1936 were 554, 772, and 894 per million of their respective populations. In 1935 the rate per million of population in England and Wales was 605. The rates of mortality for Victoria at the last six census periods per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Annual Mortality from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 15 ..	1·74	·90	·38	·46	·42	·24
15 to 19 ..	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71	2·67	1·07
20 to 24 ..	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45	7·88	3·59
25 to 34 ..	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11	9·70	5·44
35 to 44 ..	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63	12·43	7·46
45 to 54 ..	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07	13·94	9·05
55 to 64 ..	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88	13·03	10·56
65 and upwards	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55	8·65	7·80
All Ages ..	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98	7·11	4·74
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 15 ..	1·76	1·43	·93	·97	·38	·23
15 to 19 ..	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62	4·84	2·92
20 to 24 ..	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68	10·20	6·60
25 to 34 ..	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03	10·00	7·08
35 to 44 ..	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51	9·15	5·26
45 to 54 ..	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18	5·91	3·82
55 to 64 ..	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47	4·95	3·78
65 and upwards	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29	3·94	2·88
All Ages ..	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61	5·55	3·70

A comparison of the mortality from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at the census periods 1920-22 and 1932-34 shows that lower death rates obtained in each age group in 1932-34 than in 1920-22, and that the improvement was greater among males than females.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system at various ages.

The ages and sexes of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in each of the last five years are given in the next table :—

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	Year.					Year.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
0-9	3	3	7	3	4	3	4	2	1	7
10-14	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	3	2	2
15-19	7	12	7	9	8	22	27	21	20	27
20-24	31	23	30	26	21	57	56	40	43	57
25-29	41	30	40	39	26	40	51	62	63	60
30-34	45	48	31	36	35	53	42	49	45	53
35-39	57	42	38	43	37	52	35	40	38	34
40-44	49	45	51	51	54	28	27	31	31	40
45-49	43	44	47	40	52	31	24	22	11	18
50-54	55	40	41	55	40	13	10	19	20	17
55-59	43	34	45	45	35	18	15	12	21	10
60-64	30	33	35	27	33	12	14	16	15	13
65-69	30	24	25	20	29	11	12	7	11	16
70 and over ..	30	22	20	36	19	7	16	10	10	14
Total	465	401	419	430	394	348	336	334	331	368

For the year 1936, the average age of those who died from tuberculosis of the respiratory system was 46·2 years for males and 36·6 years for females.

Tubercular diseases (tuberculosis of the respiratory system excepted).

In 1936 there were in Victoria 108 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system), which corresponded to a rate of 59 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 64 in 1935, 74 in 1934, 66 in 1933, 76 in 1932, 134 in 1918-22, 182 in 1908-12 and 379 in 1890-92. The deaths from similar causes in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1936 numbered 183, 244, and 239 per million of their respective populations. In 1935 the rates per million of population in England and Wales was 113.

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

In earlier periods, the death rate from tuberculosis was considerably higher in the Metropolis and the mining centres of Ballarat and Bendigo—Bendigo in particular—than in the rural portions of the State. During recent years the rates for Greater Melbourne and Ballarat have declined considerably.

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, BENDIGO, AND GEELONG.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.											
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.				Other Tubercular Diseases.				All Tubercular Diseases.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Greater Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	†	4·7	3·5	4·0	†	21·4	20·6	28·1	†
1901-05 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	†	4·2	4·0	4·7	†	18·1	19·3	27·4	†
1906-10 ..	10·8	11·5	21·2	†	3·0	2·1	2·0	†	13·8	13·6	23·2	†
1911-15 ..	9·1	10·3	16·5	†	2·1	2·2	2·1	†	11·2	12·5	18·6	†
1916-20 ..	8·3	11·2	16·0	†	1·9	1·5	2·0	†	10·2	12·7	18·0	†
1921-25 ..	6·9	6·7	11·9	4·6	1·5	1·0	2·2	1·9	8·4	7·7	14·1	6·5
1926-30 ..	5·9	5·2	10·7	4·2	1·0	·4	·8	·8	6·9	5·6	11·5	5·0
1932 ..	4·9	3·1	8·9	2·0	·8	·7	·3	·	5·7	3·8	9·2	2·0
1933 ..	4·7	2·7	10·1	4·1	·8	·8	·9	1·0	5·5	3·5	11·0	5·1
1934 ..	4·7	5·3	6·1	1·8	·8	1·3	1·0	·7	5·5	6·6	7·1	2·5
1935 ..	4·8	4·7	9·2	3·3	·7	·3	·3	·5	5·5	5·0	9·5	3·8
1936 ..	5·0	1·3	10·4	3·8	·6	·5	1·0	·7	5·6	1·8	11·4	4·5

† Not calculated.

**Other
Infectious
and Parasitic
Diseases.**

Deaths in 1936, from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 14, on page 73) were dysentery 2, erysipelas 28, acute poliomyelitis 4, lethargic encephalitis 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, tetanus 18, septicaemia 39, hydatid cysts 16, and other diseases 18.

Acute poliomyelitis was responsible for 4 deaths in 1936, 7 in 1935, 9 in 1934, 7 in 1933, 4 in 1932, 16 in 1931, 12 in 1930, 17 in 1929, 32 in 1928, and 8 in 1927. Of these 116 deaths, 68 were of males and 48 were of females; 6 were under 1 year of age, 26 were between 1 and 5 years, 27 between 5 and 10 years, and 57 over 10 years.

In 1936, there were 10 male and 6 female deaths from hydatids, of which 6 deaths of males and 4 deaths of females were attributed to hydatid tumour of the liver. The deaths from hydatids in 1936 were equivalent to a rate of 9 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 10 in 1935, 13 in 1934, 12 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 16 in 1918-22, 22 in 1908-12, and 51 in 1890-92.

**Cancer—
Death rates.** Deaths from cancer in 1936 numbered 2,288, and represented a death rate of 1,238 per million of the whole population, as compared with rates of 1,229 in 1935, 1,190 in 1934, 1,180 in 1933, 1,178 in 1932, 934 in 1918-22, 833 in 1908-12, and 584 in 1890-92. The deaths from this cause in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State in 1936 were 1591, 1286, and 1,154 per million of their respective populations. For the year 1935 in England and Wales the rate per million of population was 1,656.

**Cancer—
Death Rates
at Different
Ages.**

Cancer death rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not comparable owing to the changed age distribution of the people. Satisfactory comparisons are obtained by comparing the deaths with the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for four census periods, when the numbers of the

people in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the appended table :—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ..	·30	·73	·46	·27
5 to 9 ..	·42	·25	·13	·20
10 to 14 ..	·20	·16	·14	·24
15 to 19 ..	·22	·15	·30	·37
20 to 24 ..	·33	·71	·64	·73
25 to 34 ..	1·26	·96	·76	·93
35 to 44 ..	3·69	3·16	3·31	3·04
45 to 54 ..	14·14	16·03	13·94	10·13
55 to 64 ..	36·00	36·36	40·46	37·25
65 to 74 ..	59·04	74·15	78·21	85·19
75 and over ..	74·04	88·40	110·12	133·78
All Ages ..	7·52	8·50	9·52	11·63
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ..	·26	·19	·39	·38
5 to 9 ..	·04	·10	·17	·17
10 to 14 ..	..	·27	·05	·08
15 to 19 ..	·28	·44	·15	·17
20 to 24 ..	·23	·41	·30	·39
25 to 34 ..	1·61	1·39	1·28	1·57
35 to 44 ..	6·05	7·26	6·61	6·00
45 to 54 ..	18·13	17·87	19·14	17·31
55 to 64 ..	33·05	38·03	34·48	35·82
65 to 74 ..	51·18	61·66	63·05	61·17
75 and over ..	62·70	86·19	92·86	106·19
All Ages ..	6·64	8·76	9·63	12·00

Deaths from cancer occur at all age periods, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Cancer—Deaths at various ages. The numbers dying from cancer in different age groups in each of the last five years are given below :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGES.

Age Group.	Males.					Females.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
0-14	11	2	4	5	9	5	5	4	5	3
15-24	8	13	5	5	6	6	6	1	10	9
25-34	9	17	14	21	20	28	17	21	26	14
35-44	41	37	37	50	29	78	84	81	110	90
45-54	105	86	111	103	114	187	175	177	157	194
55-64	273	242	261	237	252	265	287	273	268	304
65-74	402	425	425	419	436	321	330	332	384	338
75-84	172	196	191	208	221	164	180	180	196	189
85 and over ..	24	15	26	15	25	29	31	35	41	35
Total	1,045	1,033	1,074	1,063	1,112	1,083	1,115	1,104	1,197	1,176

Ninety-two per cent. of the deaths from cancer in 1936 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases, cancer and tuberculosis of the respiratory system, are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1936 the average age of those who died from the former was 65·7 years for males and 63·0 years for females, while the corresponding averages for the latter were 46·2 years for males and 36·6 years for females.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1936 :—

Seat of Cancer.

SEAT OF CANCER, 1936.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buccal cavity and pharynx	94	11	105
Oesophagus	54	16	70
Stomach, duodenum, liver and biliary ducts	348	262	610
Pancreas	39	36	75
Intestines, peritoneum and rectum	211	217	428
Respiratory organs	72	25	97
Female genital organs .. .. .	..	251	251
Female breast .. .. .	..	237	237
Male genito-urinary organs	188	..	188
Skin	39	18	57
Other and unspecified organs	67	103	170
Total Deaths	1,112	1,176	2,288

Forty-nine per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the digestive tract or peritoneum. Of the females who died from the disease 41 per cent. were affected in the genital organs or breast.

Diabetes. The rate of mortality from diabetes has increased, the average of the last five years being 56 per cent. higher than that for the period 1908-12.

During 1936 diabetes was responsible for 107 male and 204 female deaths, representing a rate of 168 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 168 in 1935, 174 in 1934, 163 in 1933, 164 in 1932, 130 in 1918-22, and 107 in 1908-12.

The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1900-02, 1910-12, 1920-22, and 1932-34, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES.

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Diabetes per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·09	·10	·13	·13
10 to 19 ..	·24	·20	·31	·14
20 to 29 ..	·17	·64	·48	·18
30 to 39 ..	·32	·58	·45	·27
40 to 49 ..	·49	1·11	·95	·31
50 to 59 ..	1·38	1·80	2·14	1·92
60 to 69 ..	2·67	5·63	5·19	5·82
70 to 79 ..	4·36	7·34	7·37	13·13
80 and over ..	4·11	7·43	8·42	12·33
All Ages ..	·56	1·00	1·03	1·25

DEATH RATES FROM DIABETES—*continued.*

Age Group.	Average Annual Deaths from Diabetes per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 10 ..	·05	·15	·22	·04
10 to 19 ..	·26	·36	·39	·21
20 to 29 ..	·36	·30	·53	·16
30 to 39 ..	·51	·53	·54	·19
40 to 49 ..	·42	·78	1·11	·90
50 to 59 ..	1·42	3·18	2·79	4·00
60 to 69 ..	3·19	8·47	8·02	9·57
70 to 79 ..	5·01	11·54	12·51	17·97
80 and over ..	3·54	6·83	6·02	11·97
All Ages ..	·60	1·26	1·45	2·08

In 1932-34 the rate for females was 66 per cent. higher than that for males.

Deaths in 1936 from diseases included under this heading (cause No. 20 on page 73) were acute rheumatic fever 99, exophthalmic goitre 42, other diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands 14, pernicious anaemia 75, other anaemias 11, leucaemia 48, Hodgkin's disease 29, and other diseases 48.

In 1936, 386 male and 594 female deaths were ascribed to these causes, the total—980—corresponding to a rate of 531 per million of the population as compared with rates of 513 in 1935, 537 in 1934, 545 in 1933, and 522 in 1932. Of the 980 deaths in 1936, 579 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, 31 to apoplexy 24 to cerebral embolism, 259 to cerebral thrombosis, 5 to softening) of the brain, and 82 to hemiplegia and unspecified paralysis.

Included under this heading (cause No. 23 on page 73) in 1936, were 39 deaths from simple meningitis, 46 from other diseases of the spinal cord, 53 from epilepsy, 30 from diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and 139 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Heart. During 1936 there were 3,812 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 16 due to pericarditis, 596 to endocarditis, 2,038 to disease of the myocardium, 568 to diseases of coronary arteries, 169 to angina pectoris, 39 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, and 386 to other diseases of the heart. The total causes in 1936 represented a rate of 2,063 per million of the population, the rates for previous years being 2,145 in 1935, 2,012 in 1934, 1,880 in 1933, 1,757 in 1932, 1,347 in 1922-26, and 1,441 in 1908-12. On the average of the three years 1932 to 1934 the deaths from all forms of heart diseases per 10,000 of each sex, in age groups, were as follows:—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES, 1932-34.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and upwards.	All Ages
Males ..	.51	1.03	1.03	1.76	5.21	16.97	54.44	145.47	316.23	20.71
Females ..	.40	1.21	1.04	1.76	4.27	10.73	35.43	97.32	278.94	16.97

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease increases greatly as age advances. Of the deaths of persons aged 70 and upwards, approximately 1 in 4 is due to some form of this disease.

In 1936 the number of deaths from arteriosclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (cerebral haemorrhage etc.) was 559, and without such record 545. Of the total deaths, 691 or 63 per cent. were persons aged 70 years and over.

Respiratory diseases. In 1936 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,806, which represented a rate of 977 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,050 in 1935, 1,125 in 1934, 998 in 1933, and 917 in 1932. Of the deaths in the year under review, 47 were due to acute bronchitis, 189 to chronic bronchitis, 670 to broncho-pneumonia, 250 to lobar pneumonia, 321 to pneumonia unspecified, 81 to pleurisy, 36 to asthma, 110 to pulmonary congestion, embolism, etc., 73 to chronic interstitial pneumonia, and 29 to other diseases. Further details will be found under causes Nos. 26 to 28 on pages 73 and 74.

The greatest mortality from the respiratory diseases occurs during the months of June, July, and August.

**Diseases of
the digestive
system.**

In 1936 there were 586 male and 471 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 572 per million of the population, as against rates of 534 in 1935, 580 in 1934, 541 in 1933, 538 in 1932, 807 in 1922-26, and 2,382 in 1890-92. Deaths from the principal diseases in 1936 were, 158 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 199 from diarrhoeal diseases, 143 from appendicitis, 39 from hernia, 120 from intestinal obstruction, 86 from cirrhosis of the liver, 61 from biliary calculi, 75 from other diseases of the gall bladder and biliary passages, and 176 from other diseases. Further rates and details are given under causes Nos. 29 to 32 on pages 73 and 74.

The 199 deaths from diarrhoeal diseases in 1936 correspond to a rate of 108 per million of the population as compared with rates of 94 in 1935, 152 in 1934, 109 in 1933, 136 in 1932, 380 in 1922-26, 833 in 1908-12, and 1,342 in 1890-92. The age incidence of these diseases shows that they are heaviest at the extremes of life. In earlier years these diseases constituted one of the most fatal menaces to infant life. The decline in the mortality therefrom has however been progressive and since 1928 the rate has reached small proportions. Of the deaths at all ages in 1936, 71 were of infants under one year of age, 16 were between the ages of one and two years, and 11 between two and five years, while 49 were of persons aged 65 years and over. Infantile diarrhoea is further dealt with in the section "Infantile Mortality."

**Diseases of the
genito-urinary
system.**

In 1936 there were 1,408 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system, which corresponded to a rate of 762 per million of the population, as against rates of 754 in 1935, 786 in 1934, 755 in 1933, 704 in 1932, 670 in 1918-22, and 700 in 1909-12. In 1936 acute and chronic nephritis were responsible for 1,059 deaths, other diseases of the kidney, etc., for 91, diseases of the prostate for 178, and other genito-urinary diseases for 80.

**Deaths in
childbirth.**

The death rate of women in childbirth is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of live births. In the following table

are given the proportions of deaths from puerperal septicaemia and all other puerperal causes for each of the last ten years and the averages of previous periods back to 1871. For reasons set forth in the 1931-32 issue of the *Year-Book* the rates given for years prior to 1926 are not strictly comparable with rates for subsequent years.

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, 1871 TO 1936.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually from—						Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive from—					
	Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.		Puerperal Septicæmia.			Other Puerperal Causes.	Total.	
	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.	Without Abortion.	Septic Abortion.	Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.	Including Criminal Abortion.
1871-1880	46			127	173		17·12			47·26	64·38	
1881-1890	64			121	185		20·48			38·71	59·19	
1891-1900	66			117	183		20·20			35·81	56·01	
1901-1910	52			114	166		16·93			37·12	54·05	
1911-1920	53			94	147		15·42			27·35	42·77	
1921-1925	43			102	145		11·96			28·37	40·33	
1927 ..	47	14	22	113	174	196	13·40	3·99	6·27	32·22	49·61	55·88
1928 ..	43	6	28	131	180	208	12·46	1·74	8·12	37·97	52·17	60·29
1929 ..	44	13	19	113	170	189	13·09	3·87	5·65	33·63	50·59	56·24
1930 ..	40	13	21	121	174	195	12·07	3·92	6·34	36·53	52·52	58·86
1931 ..	34	9	19	92	135	154	11·21	2·97	6·26	30·33	44·51	50·77
1932 ..	27	9	30	89	125	155	9·83	3·28	10·92	32·41	45·52	56·44
1933 ..	30	7	28	61	98	126	10·57	2·47	9·86	21·48	34·52	44·38
1934 ..	32	8	37	93	133	170	11·50	2·87	13·30	33·42	47·79	61·09
1935 ..	19	8	35	69	96	131	6·81	2·87	12·55	24·75	34·43	46·98
1936 ..	40	7	49	85	132	181	13·85	2·42	16·97	29·43	45·70	62·67

The death rate of women from puerperal causes as shown in the above table declined steadily during each period from 1871-80 to 1921-25, but the average rate for the following years showed a considerable increase.

The following tables give information in age groups for the year 1936 relating to the causes of death of women in childbirth, and the total number of children born to married mothers :—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, VICTORIA, 1936.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.						Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.
	Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 and over.			
140. (a) Abortion with septic conditions	1	..	3	2	1	..	7	5	2
(b) Criminal abortion	4	14	15	9	6	1	49*	36	13
141. Abortion without septic conditions .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
142. Ectopic gestation .. ..	..	2	3	5	2	2	14	11	3
143. Other accidents of pregnancy (excluding hæmorrhage) .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
144. Puerperal hæmorrhage .. ..	..	1	3	5	4	4	17	16	1
145. Puerperal septicæmia (not consequent on abortion)	3	8	11	13	4	1	40	39	1
143. Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	1	4	6	4	3	3	21	19	2
147. Other toxæmias of pregnancy	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	4	1
143. (a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
(b) Embolism or sudden death .. ..	..	..	3	..	1	1	5	5	..
149. Other accidents of childbirth—									
(a) Cæsarean section	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	4	..
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..
(c) Others .. ..	..	1	3	3	2	1	10	10	..
150. (a) Puerperal diseases of the breast .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other unspecified conditions of the puerperal state .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
Total	12	36	50	46	23	14	181	157	24
Married Mothers	5	28	45	44	22	13	157	..	..
Unmarried Mothers	7	8	5	2	1	1	24	..	..
Total Issue of Married Mothers	1	24	86	116	61	50	338	..	..

* Illegal operation 2; self-induced 16; open verdict 31.

Of the 338 children born to the 157 married women who died, 324 were living at the time of their mother's death, or an average of 2.1 children per mother, as compared with 2.3 in 1935, 2.5 in 1934, 2.6 in 1933, and 2.6 in 1932.

First confinements were responsible for 57, or 36·3 per cent. of the total deaths of married mothers, as compared with 25·6 per cent. in 1935, 32·9 per cent. in 1934, 28·6 per cent. in 1933, and 32·4 per cent. in 1932.

The death rate of women in childbirth varies considerably at different ages, and is higher at older than at younger ages. The number of deaths of women in childbirth and the death rates in various age groups in Victoria, for the period 1926-30 and the years 1934, 1935, and 1936 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, IN AGE GROUPS, 1926 TO 1936.

Age Group.	Mothers.							
	Deaths.				Deaths per 10,000 children born alive.			
	1926-30.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1926-30.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Under 20 years ..	41	5	7	12	47·1	31·7	45·9	76·4
20 to 24 „ ..	150	28	16	36	39·1	41·6	23·1	50·2
25 „ 29 „ ..	231	53	38	50	46·5	64·5	45·9	57·8
30 „ 34 „ ..	226	33	30	46	56·8	54·0	48·3	73·5
35 „ 39 „ ..	226	35	25	23	88·1	97·2	70·2	60·8
40 years and over	111	16	15	14	117·8	100·4	105·9	95·8
Total	985	170	131	181	57·4	61·1	47·0	62·7

The experience of the years 1926-30 showed that, for the age period 35 years and upwards, the deaths of mothers in childbirth were 96 per 10,000 live births, as compared with 47 per 10,000 for those under 35 years of age.

During the year 1936, the deaths of 613 men and 644 women were ascribed to senile decay, as compared with 480 men and 530 women in 1935. Prior to 1927, deaths from ill-defined causes, i.e., heart failure, debility, etc., of those persons over 65 years of age, were shown as being due to senile decay. In 1927, however, in accordance with the rule laid down in the International List of Causes of Death, only deaths of persons over 70 years of age from such causes

were included therein. The deaths at ages 70 and over from all causes during 1936 numbered 7,568—3,832 of men and 3,736 of women, or 40.3 per cent. of the total deaths.

In 1936, 762 male and 228 female deaths were attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 536 per million of the population. This proportion was above the average rate—471—for the previous five years, and 34 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-92. In 1931 a distinction was made for the first time between deaths recorded as "open verdict" and those returned definitely as "accidental." The numbers of deaths from various accidents in the last five years are given in the appended table:—

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE, 1932 TO 1936.

Nature or Place of Accident.	Annual Deaths during—						
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.		
					Total.	Males.	Females
Snake Bite	4	..	..	2	1	1	..
Other Venomous Bites and Stings .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
Poisoning by Food	4	3	5	3	2	2	..
Absorption of Poisonous Gases	3	8	6	6	3	1	2
Other Acute Poisonings	3	5	6	8	5	3	2
Conflagration (Bush fires, &c.)	16	2	4	5	5	4	1
Burns, Scalds, &c.	39	63	68	53	49	21	28
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation	17	10	5	11	6	5	1
Drowning { accidental	79	74	94	88	77	64	13
{ open verdict	31	56	48	55	51	38	13
Firearms { accidental	21	24	26	29	17	17	..
{ open verdict	1	6	7	2	8	8	..
In Mines and Quarries	1	16	17	23	14	14	..
Machines	5	9	12	12	14	13	1
Transport Accidents	357	352	385	440	508	416	92
Falls { accidental	89	94	121	102	106	54	52
{ open verdict	1	5	4	6	2	1	1
Other Crushings	22	20	29	26	20	19	1
Injuries by Animals	11	10	4	6	4	4	..
Excessive Cold	1	5	6	4	3	3	..
Effects of Heat	10	1	15	3	2	1	1
Lightning	3	2	..	4	2	2	..
Electricity	6	4	4	13	2	2	..
Other { accidental	28	39	45	35	48	36	12
{ open verdict	17	25	23	37	39	32	7
Total accidental	719	741	852	874	890	683	207
,, open verdict	50	92	82	100	100	79	21
Grand Total	769	833	934	974	990	762	228

On the average of the last five years the female mortality rate from accidents was about 30 per cent. of the rate for males.

In 1936, deaths from transport accidents numbered 508, as against 440 in 1935, 385 in 1934, 350 in 1933, 350 in 1932, 373 in 1931, 406 in 1930, 394 in 1929, 382 in 1928, and 301 in 1927.

During the year 1936, deaths connected with methods of transport represented 51 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents.

In the following table details are given of deaths due to collisions between various types of conveyances, pedestrians killed, and other fatal accidents in which transport was concerned, for the year 1936 :—

DEATHS FROM TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS, IN VICTORIA, 1936.

	Collision between—								Total.	Pedestrians killed.	* Other Accidents.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
	Railway vehicle.	Tramcar.	Motor car.	Motor lorry, etc.	Motor cycle.	Horse-drawn vehicle.	Bicycle.	Fixed object.							Aeroplane.	
Railway vehicle..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	15	42†	38	4	
Tramcar	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	7	9	7	23	17	6	
Motor car	24	6	35	1	36	16	..	118	124	37	279	221	58
„ omnibus	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
„ lorry, &c.	3	2	14	7	..	26	17	24	67	56	11
„ cycle	4	2	3	3	..	12	15	11	38	34	4
Horse - drawn vehicle	14	14	14	..
Bicycle	1	..	..	1	4	14	19	13	6
Horse	11	11	8	3
Aeroplane	1	1	..	5	6	6	..
Water transport	6	6	6	..
Other transport	1	1	1	..
Total ..	1	1	31	7	43	5	58	26	1	173	189	146	508	416	92	

* Includes all rail accidents to railway employees (collisions excepted) and accidents to persons boarding or leaving vehicles.

† Includes 7 railway employees.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles. The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1927 to 1936, were as follows:—

DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Motor Vehicles (30th June.)	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles.	Per 1,000,000 of Population
1927	134,135	214	16·0	124
1928	150,343	297	19·8	170
1929	168,578	294	17·4	166
1930	179,887	307	17·1	172
1931	168,231	296	17·6	165
1932	167,952	262	15·6	145
1933	179,602	255	14·2	140
1934	188,256	294	15·6	161
1935	200,759	338	16·8	184
1936	219,925	395	18·0	214

It will be observed that, while registrations of motor vehicles increased greatly during the years mentioned, the mortality per 10,000 vehicles fluctuated only slightly with a tendency to decline, the average rate for the period 1932-36 being 16·1 as compared with a rate of 17·6 in 1927-31.

The mortality per million of population was 214 in 1936, 161 in 1934, and 82 in 1924. The mortality rate in 1936 was the highest on record.

On the average of the five years, 1932 to 1936, motor cars, etc., were involved in 16·6 deaths per 10,000 cars registered, and motor cycles in 25·4 deaths per 10,000 motor cycles registered.

Suicide. In the year 1936, 155 males and 43 females took their lives. The deaths represented a rate of 107 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 90 in 1935, 93 in 1934, 103 in 1933, 96 in 1932, 87 in 1918-22, 102 in 1908-12, and 109 in 1890-92. Of the 155 male deaths in 1936 from suicide, 60 or 39 per cent. were connected with firearms. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being 29 per cent. of that for the latter on the average of the last five years.

Homicide. The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1936 numbered 18, of which 13 were of males and 5 of females. These represented a rate of 10 per million of the population, as against rates of 13 in 1935, 14 in 1934, 16 in 1933, 9 in 1932, 14 in 1918-22, and 19 in 1908-12. Since 1930 deaths from criminal abortion have been excluded from these figures and included with deaths from puerperal causes.

NATURAL INCREASE

The average annual natural increase, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the mean population, in the various Australian States, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, for different periods since 1909, as well as detailed particulars for Victoria since 1879, are shown in the following tables:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1910-14	13·85	18·38	18·51	17·68	18·61	19·35	17·03	16·80
1915-19	11·75	15·98	17·06	14·84	15·47	17·83	14·99	16·80
1920-24	12·49	15·73	16·13	13·75	13·96	16·66	14·60	14·01
1925-29	10·57	12·99	13·35	11·18	12·71	13·27	12·18	11·65
1930-34	6·77	9·52	10·56	6·89	10·26	11·05	8·78	9·19
1932 ..	5·89	9·13	10·21	6·16	9·76	10·88	8·23	9·07
1933 ..	6·00	8·42	9·30	6·88	9·31	10·33	7·86	8·61
1934 ..	5·02	7·57	9·59	5·24	8·43	9·28	7·07	7·99
1935 ..	5·13	7·61	9·15	5·31	8·98	9·16	7·09	7·91
1936 ..	5·47	8·17	10·39	5·87	9·44	9·50	7·70	7·89

VICTORIA.

Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Period.	Average Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
		Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.			Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1880-84	14,466	30·64	14·40	16·24	1925-29	18,218	20·24	9·67	10·57
1885-89	16,741	32·27	15·87	16·40	1930-34	12,249	16·27	9·50	6·77
1890-94	20,059	31·99	14·62	17·37					
1895-99	15,625	26·76	13·81	12·95					
1900-04	14,859	25·08	12·78	12·30	1932 ..	10,659	15·18	9·29	5·89
1905-09	16,062	24·76	11·93	12·83	1933 ..	10,936	15·59	9·59	6·00
1910-14	18,795	25·42	11·57	13·85	1934 ..	9,180	15·20	10·18	5·02
1915-19	16,818	23·13	11·38	11·75	1935 ..	9,428	15·16	10·03	5·13
1920-24	19,647	22·89	10·40	12·49	1936 ..	10,105	15·63	10·16	5·47

The Victorian death rates are below those of England and Wales at nearly all periods of life. In England and Wales in 1936 the excess of births over deaths was 2·7 per 1,000 of population.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Legal System
in Victoria.

A statement, giving the basic principles and main provisions of the law of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 189.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure was entirely remoulded by *The Judicature Act 1883* (now incorporated in the *Supreme Court Act 1928*). There were in 1936, five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of Places at which Sittings were held	5	6	4	4	5
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	2	3	9	3	6
For Trial	179	161	137	163	156
Number of Causes Tried—					
By Juries of Six	23	19	24	32	16
By a Judge	74	76	62	60	64
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	69	70	50	54	55
Defendant	28	25	36	38	20
Amount Awarded	£ 39,172	44,037	19,877	13,902	29,369
Writs of Summons issued	877	672	694	674	626
Other Original Proceedings	*	*	*	249	288
Appellate Proceedings (other than Criminal Appeals heard and determined)—					
By Full Court	36	34	45	45	30
By a Judge	73	61	69	76	62
Fees Collected	£ 4,078	3,499	3,310	3,413	3,274

* Not available.

County Court business. County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1936 there were 97 sessions, which were held in 29 places. Particulars of litigation in each of the last five years are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Causes Tried.	Amount Sued For.	Amount Awarded.
		£	£
1932	508	638,323	302,726
1933	576	500,779	240,343
1934	859	707,881	210,977
1935	825	515,402	209,292
1936	1,350	522,100	211,643

Workers' Compensation—Arbitration cases. The number of requests for arbitration under the Workers' Compensation Act during the year 1936 was 352. The aggregate amount of compensation claimed was £70,906, and the amount awarded, £63,663. These figures are not included in the above table.

Petty Sessions civil business. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 229 places in Victoria in 1936 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates, but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction in civil cases is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of civil cases, &c., heard during the last five years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, ETC.,
1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Civil Cases—					
Number heard	98,200	79,424	82,783	88,828	101,024
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed	£ 945,077	780,096	726,678	765,160	877,991
Awarded	£ 696,285	582,241	525,030	560,039	610,411
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	2,350	940	765	374	493
Children's Maintenance ..	53	12	146	17	9
Ejectment Cases	4,676	5,463	4,896	3,917	3,351
Examination of Lunatics ..	235	241	246	214	255
Fraud Summons	1,911	2,025	3,093	2,949	5,556
Garnishee Cases	2,307	2,202	2,330	2,832	3,526
Licences and Certificates ..	15,829	16,866	16,283	18,437	17,931
Maintenance Cases	1,726	1,649	1,660	1,590	1,553
Neglected Children	70	77	75	59	81
Prohibition Cases	149	83	140	99	86
Other	4,389	5,261	4,629	6,401	7,501

Writs by the Sheriff. A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the last five years:—

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1932	20	3	256	279
1933	7	13	190	210
1934	2	9	148	159
1935	13	17	171	201
1936	25	5	152	182

High Court of Australia. A statement showing the nature of this court and the powers vested in it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 433.

BANKRUPTCIES.

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Federal 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 Federal Act.

The number of sequestrations, &c., in Victoria during **Bankruptcies.** each of the five years ended 31st July, 1937, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts* 1924-1933, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating thereto, were as follows:—

Year ended 31st July—	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.				
1933 ..	251	16	259	526
1934 ..	218	11	212	441
1935 ..	201	10	181	392
1936 ..	195	5	143	343
1937 ..	227	12	103	342
LIABILITIES.				
	£	£	£	£
1933 ..	586,022	79,067	581,361	1,246,450
1934 ..	509,745	37,996	402,150	949,891
1935 ..	307,790	89,467	294,697	691,954
1936 ..	139,113	5,057	288,194	432,364
1937 ..	227,043	66,050	146,899	439,992
ASSETS.				
	£	£	£	£
1933 ..	163,856	68,759	514,681	747,296
1934 ..	116,156	39,414	322,803	478,373
1935 ..	59,391	58,100	209,945	327,436
1936 ..	31,206	5,329	201,299	237,834
1937 ..	29,924	13,601	91,465	134,990

The average yearly number of sequestrations, &c., and the average declared liabilities and assets are shown in the subjoined table for the quinquennial period ended in 1933:—

Period.	Average Yearly Number.	Average declared liabilities.	Average declared Assets.
1928-29 to 1932-33 ..	690	£ 1,419,060	£ 1,009,294

DIVORCE.

The present law in regard to divorce is contained in the *Marriage Act 1928*, as amended by the *Marriage (Divorce) Act 1933*.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed **Divorces, 1936.** by husband and wife respectively, and the number of decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1936 :—

DIVORCES, 1936.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage ..	342	421	763	311	374	685
Judicial Separation ..	..	2	2	..	1	1
Nullity of Marriage ..	1	2	3	3	1	4
Total ..	343	425	768	314	376	690

Grounds of divorce, 1936. The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1936 were as follows :—

DIVORCES, GROUNDS OF, 1936.

Grounds on which Granted.	Dissolution of Marriage.		Judicial Separation.		Nullity of Marriage.	
	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.	Husbands' Petitions.	Wives' Petitions.
Adultery ..	78	77	..	..	..	..
Bigamy ..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of ..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Desertion ..	222	286	..	..	..	..
Desertion and adultery ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness (habitual) ..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Drunkenness and cruelty ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Impotence ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Insanity ..	8	1	..	..	..	..
Sentences for crime ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sodomy ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	311	374	..	1	3	1

Divorces, 1861 to 1936. In 1861 jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court of Victoria in matrimonial matters. The Divorce Act of 1889, which received the Royal Assent on 13th May, 1890, considerably extended the grounds upon which divorce might be granted.

The following is a statement of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation during the period 1861 to 1890, for the decennial periods 1891-1900 to 1921-30, and for each of the years 1931 to 1936 :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS, 1861 TO 1936.

Period.	Decrees Granted for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1861-1890	348	71
1891-1900	949	14
1901-1910	1,255	6
1911-1920	2,499	14
1921-1930	4,403	16
1931	417	2
1932	454	..
1933	495	..
1934	618	..
1935	599	3
1936	685	1
Total—1891 to 1936	12,374	56
Total—1861 to 1936	12,722	127

RACECOURSE LICENCES.

Racecourse licences and percentage fees. The *Police Offences Act 1928* provides that no race-meeting shall be held except on a race-course which is licensed under this Act for horse races or for pony races or for trotting races. Any licence shall, unless cancelled, be in force for twelve months from the date of its issue. For each such licence there shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue a fee of £1, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received from such race-course by the owner or

trustees of the race-course during the year immediately preceding the year for which the licence is required. Provided, however, that where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable shall be 2 per cent. of the gross revenue, and, where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no such annual sum shall be charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue in licence fees and percentages on gross revenue during each of the last ten years were as follows :—

**REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND
PERCENTAGE FEES, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.**

Year ended 30th June.		Amount.	Year ended 30th June.		Amount.
		£			£
1928	.. ..	25,036	1933	.. ..	15,575
1929	.. ..	24,952	1934	.. ..	15,050
1930	.. ..	27,789	1935	.. ..	14,885
1931	.. ..	23,246	1936	.. ..	15,554
1932	.. ..	16,457	1937	.. ..	15,728

CRIME.

Information relating to the administration of the criminal law in Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 196.

Administration of the criminal law.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

The statistics of crime and drunkenness for the years subsequent to 1932 have been compiled on a basis which differs from that adopted for the years 1893 to 1932. The particulars for the years 1933 to 1936 represent, in respect of multiple charges, the number of offences with which arrested persons were charged, whereas for the period 1893 to 1932 only the most serious offence in such cases had been tabulated. Summons cases in 1933 to 1936 relate, as in previous years, to all offences with which a person was charged. The statistics for the last four years are comparable with those for the years prior to 1893 appearing in earlier issues of the *Year-Book*.

Alteration in method of tabulation.

The subjoined table shows, for a series of years, the number of arrest and summons cases, also the number per 1,000 of the population, tabulated according to the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Arrest and Summons Cases—				
	Offences Against the Person.	Offences Against Property.	Drunkness.	Other Offences.	Total.
1890*	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
1895	2,344	3,336	11,143	20,843	37,666
1900	2,103	3,106	15,878	28,003	49,090
1910	1,663	3,052	12,719	34,626	52,060
1920	1,909	4,877	7,154	42,758	56,698
1930	1,680	5,078	8,132	41,859	56,749
1932	1,553	5,318	8,255	41,671	56,797
1933*	1,617	6,400	9,240	41,149	58,406
1934*	1,500	6,258	8,666	40,646	57,070
1935*	1,500	6,716	10,221	47,536	65,973
1936*	1,503	6,865	10,390	63,360	82,118
Number of Arrest and Summons Cases per 1,000 of Population.					
1890*	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59	57·29
1895	1·98	2·82	9·41	17·60	31·81
1900	1·76	2·60	13·31	23·47	41·14
1910	1·30	2·38	9·92	27·00	40·60
1920	1·26	3·23	4·73	28·27	37·49
1930	·94	2·84	4·55	23·44	31·77
1932	·86	2·94	4·56	23·04	31·40
1933*	·89	3·52	5·07	22·60	32·08
1934*	·82	3·42	4·73	22·20	31·17
1935*	·82	3·65	5·56	25·84	35·87
1936*	·81	3·72	5·62	34·29	44·44

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

The increase in 1936 in the number of "Other Offences" as compared with the previous year is accounted for by increases in breaches of the Motor Car Act, Education Act, and Licensing Act, and by the inclusion of offences against the provisions of the "Traffic Code," which came into operation on 9th June, 1936.

**Offences
against the
person and
property.**

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1936 only 178 of such charges out of a total of 63,360 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c.

If it be desired to compare the above figures with those relating to other States or countries several considerations must be taken into account. The first point necessary 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 constitution of the population. These considerations must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

The following are particulars of the different classes of offences dealt with by magistrates in 1936 :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1936.

Nature of Offence.	Total.	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial.	
		Convicted.		Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out.		M.	F.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
Against the Person—							
Murder and attempts at	16	..	..	4	3	7	2
Manslaughter ..	8	..	..	2	..	4	2
Shooting at, wounding, &c.	55	3	1	13	..	33	5
Assaults	1,186	620	36	446	61	18	5
Others	238	48	7	40	7	132	4
Total	1,503	671	44	505	71	194	18
Against Property—							
Robbery, burglary, &c.	731	53	4	127	5	533	9
Larceny and similar offences	4,526	2,885	381	712	53	471	24
Wilful damage ..	470	331	17	114	5	1	2
Others	1,138	807	44	214	15	58	..
Total	6,865	4,076	446	1,167	78	1,063	35
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	110	3	..	14	..	91	2
Against Good Order—							
Drunkenness* ..	10,390	9,072	1,175	125	18	..	..
Others	8,358	6,434	555	1,194	172	3	..
Total	18,748	15,506	1,730	1,319	190	3	..
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	8,500	6,430	1,161	740	169	..	..
Electoral Act ..	195	122	39	19	15	..	..
Licensing Act ..	6,775	4,670	675	1,145	285	..	..
Motor Car Act ..	14,860	13,703	247	874	36	..	..
Pure Food Act ..	413	276	29	101	7	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	24,149	19,612	1,312	2,900	249	65	11
Total	54,892	44,813	3,463	5,779	761	65	11
Grand Total	82,118	65,069	5,683	8,784	1,100	1,416	66

* See footnote on page 105.

Of the 82,118 cases dealt with, 70,752 were summarily convicted, 9,884 were dismissed, withdrawn, &c., and 1,482 committed for trial. These particulars include the cases disposed of in Children's Courts, which are detailed in a subsequent table, other than arrests of neglected children.

Arrest and
summons
cases.

Particulars of the arrest and summons cases for the last five years are given in the subjoined table :—

ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Arrest Cases.		Summons Cases.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1932*	14,487	1,977	36,803	3,530	56,797
1933	17,815	2,059	34,638	3,894	58,406
1934	16,280	2,009	35,161	3,620	57,070
1935	17,833	2,111	42,197	3,832	65,973
1936	18,798	2,218	56,471	4,631	82,118

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

The following table shows for each of the last five years the number of offences for which persons were arrested or summoned, summarily convicted, discharged by magistrates, committed for trial, also the number per 10,000 of the population :—

DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Total.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.
1932*	56,797	45,664	10,109	1,024
1933	58,406	47,079	9,923	1,404
1934	57,070	45,748	9,791	1,531
1935	65,973	54,666	9,720	1,587
1936	82,118	70,752†	9,884	1,482
Number per 10,000 of Population.				
1932*	314·0	252·4	55·9	5·7
1933	320·8	258·6	54·5	7·7
1934	311·7	249·8	53·5	8·4
1935	358·7	297·2	52·9	8·6
1936	444·4	382·9†	53·5	8·0

* See paragraph "Alteration in method of tabulation" on page 101.

† The convictions in 1936 in respect of drunkenness include those cases in which offenders were discharged by magistrates on a first appearance. In previous years such cases were not treated as convictions.

The table which follows shows the number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts during the year 1936. The jurisdiction of this Court is limited to children under the age of seventeen years :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES DISPOSED OF, 1936.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—				Others (Application to board out, &c.).		Total Cases Disposed of.	
	Arrests were made.		Summonses were issued.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Against the Person—								
Assaults	29	1	67	1	..	..	96	2
Others	8	..	17	..	..	..	25	..
Total	37	1	84	1	..	..	121	2
Against Property—								
Larceny, &c. .. .	481	23	1,428	59	..	..	1,909	82
Wilful Damage .. .	14	..	212	..	..	..	226	..
Others	5	1	35	..	..	..	40	1
Total	500	24	1,675	59	..	..	2,175	83
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness .. .	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	1
Others	31	8	333	10	..	..	364	18
Total	39	9	333	10	..	..	372	19
Other Offences .. .	182	133	1,747	61	35	29	1,964	223
Grand Total .. .	758	167	3,839	131	35	29	4,632	327

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the last five years was :—3,303 in 1931, 3,105 in 1932, 2,993 in 1933, 3,322 in 1934, 4,260 in 1935, and 4,959 in 1936.

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1936 numbered 81 (40 males and 41 females) have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

The following statement gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of by magistrates in 1936 :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES, HOW DEALT WITH, 1936.

How dealt with.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Released on probation	888	36	924
Committed to care of Children's Welfare Department	260	88	348
Committed to reformatory	108	10	118
Committed to care of a private person	17	36	53
Fined	1,575	35	1,610
Sentenced to a term of imprisonment	12	..	12
Dismissed on payment of costs or damages or both	141	6	147
Discharged upon surety	8	..	8
Sentenced to imprisonment, the execution of which has been suspended	22	..	22
Discharged with a caution	639	25	664
Otherwise dealt with	95	2	97
Summarily Convicted	3,765	238	4,003
Summarily Dismissed	866	88	954
Committed for Trial	1	1	2
Grand Total	4,632	327	4,959

In the following table particulars are given of the cases in which children were released on probation by magistrates in Children's Courts during the last five years :—

CHILDREN'S COURTS : PROBATION CASES, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Cases Released on Probation.	Results of Probation.		
		Satisfactory.	Fair.	Unsatisfactory.
1932	741	% 82	% 10	% 8
1933	664	85	8	7
1934	779	86	7	7
1935	1,004	82	8	10
1936	924	82	8	10

Arrest cases
summarily
disposed of by
magistrates.

The following is a statement of the arrest cases summarily disposed of by magistrates during 1936 :—

ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF BY
MAGISTRATES, 1936.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	5,151	458	5,609
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,642	605	4,247
1 month and under 6 months ..	1,428	139	1,567
6 months and under 12 months ..	251	26	277
1 year and under 2 years ..	39	4	43
2 years	1	..	1
Admonished	4,376	561	4,937
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ..	514	118	632
Sent to Reformatory Schools, &c. ..	177	14	191
Otherwise dealt with	232	39	271
Total Convicted	15,811	1,964	17,775
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	1,651	200	1,851
Total summarily disposed of ..	17,462	2,164	19,626

Committals for trial of distinct persons. Particulars of the distinct persons tried before superior courts in 1936 are shown below in respect of arrest cases only. Where an individual was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been taken into account.

COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL OF DISTINCT PERSONS, 1936.

(Arrest cases only.)

Offences.	Distinct Persons Charged.	Result of Trial—	
		Withdrawn, Discharged.	Convicted.
Against the Person—			
Murder	6	4	2
Attempted Murder	5	4	1
Manslaughter	7	4	3
Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm, &c.	35	24	11
Rape and other offences against females	86	30	56
Unnatural offences	22	5	17
Other	17	2	15
Against Property—			
Robbery and Stealing from the Person ..	20	9	11
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c. ..	251	59	192
Stealing Horses, Cattle, and Sheep ..	24	13	11
Other Larceny	172	58	114
Fraud and False Pretences	52	4	48
Arson and attempts at	5	2	3
Other	24	14	10
Forgery and offences against the Currency	26	1	25
Other offences—			
Perjury and Subornation	5	4	1
Conspiracy	24	16	8
Other	5	..	5
Total	786	253	533

The following table contains for the year 1936 a classification according to offence and age of distinct persons arrested who were convicted after commitment for trial:—

Offences.	Ages (Years).								Total.
	Under 16.	16 to 17.	18 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 39.	40 to 59.	60 and Over.	
MALES.									
Against the Person ..	2	2	17	13	17	26	22	1	100
Against Property	25	58	98	62	72	52	6	373
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	1	4	2	9	7	1	24
Other Offences	2	3	5	1	2	..	13
Total ..	2	27	78	118	86	108	83	8	510
FEMALES.									
Against the Person	2	..	1	1	1	..	5
Against Property	2	3	2	1	5	2	1	16
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Offences	1	..	..	1
Total	2	6	2	2	7	3	1	23

Drunkennes. The number of persons and the number per 1,000 of the population arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

**PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS
1932 TO 1936.**

Year.	Number of Persons—			Number per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total	
1932	8,164	91	8,255	4.56
1933	9,159	81	9,240	5.08
1934	8,593	73	8,666	4.73
1935	10,200	21	10,221	5.56
1936	10,339	51	10,390	5.62

The continuity of the above statistics has not been materially affected by the alteration in the method of tabulation referred to on page 101.

Drunkennes—Comparison with previous years. The amount of drunkenness in proportion to population, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-78, the corresponding numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison. These numbers are given in the following statement:—

Period.	Index Number.	Period.	Index Number.
1874-78	100	1918-22	32
1879-85	88	1923-27	41
1886-92	106	1928-32	30
1893-97	65	1933	35
1898-1902	84	1934	32
1903-07	77	1935	38
1908-12	68	1936	38
1913-17	59		

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown for the five years 1893-97, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined. In the middle of the year 1915 an Act was passed reducing the number of hours during which alcoholic liquors could be sold in hotels, and a further reduction was made in the following year. This probably accounts for the marked decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness since those years. It is noticeable that a further fall was recorded during the depression period subsequent to 1929.

The accompanying table shows for the last five years the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the number arrested per 100,000 of the population under that age:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Number.	Number per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1932	100	15·89
1933	120	18·94
1934	88	13·81
1935	94	14·68
1936	96	14·93

CONSUMPTION OF BEER.

The estimated quantity of beer consumed in Victoria in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN VICTORIA, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Quantity of Beer Consumed.	Per head of Population.
	gallons.	gallons.
1932-33	14,063,700	7·75
1933-34	15,969,300	8·75
1934-35	16,958,500	9·23
1935-36	19,538,800	10·60
1936-37	20,750,800	11·20

LOCAL OPTION.

**Local Option
Acts of 1920
and 1922.**

A statement, giving particulars of the provisions of the Local Option Acts of 1920 and 1922, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 211 and 212.

**Local Option
Poll held 21st
October, 1920.**

Particulars relating to the Local Option Poll held on 21st October, 1920, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 211.

**Licensing
Poll, 1930.**

On the 29th March, 1930, a Referendum, called a Licensing Poll, was conducted under Part XIV. of the *Licensing Act 1928* (as amended) to determine whether or not licences should be abolished throughout Victoria. The poll was State-wide, and was the first of the octennial polls provided for by the *Licensing Act of 1922* (now incorporated in the *Licensing Act 1928*). The number of votes recorded for the abolition of licences was 418,902, whilst 552,339 votes were recorded against the resolution.

**Hotels Closed
by Local
Option.**

During the period 1885 to 1936, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls. The amount of compensation awarded was £224,870, or an average of £990 for each hotel. This sum was provided partly out of the *Licensing Fund*, and, when this was insufficient for the purpose, out of *Consolidated Revenue*.

**Hours for sale
of intoxicants.**

The trading hours of hotels in Victoria are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., but trading is not permitted on Sundays, Anzac Day (25th April), and Good Friday. The various legislative enactments, which from time to time have curtailed such trading hours, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1935-36, page 110.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

**Licences
Reduction
Board.**

Information relating to the nature of the duties of, and the powers vested in the Licences Reduction Board is given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, page 476, and in that for 1928-29, page 213.

Up to 31st December, 1936, 1,797 hotels had been closed by the Board or had surrendered their licences. The total sum paid in compensation was £1,202,326, or an average of £669 each. Five hundred and twenty-six of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district; the compensation paid in connexion with these totalled £577,502, making an average of £1,098 each. There were 1,271 hotels closed in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £624,824, or an average of £492 for each hotel.

In addition to the above closings, the following have been deprived of their licences as a result of the local option poll held on 21st October, 1920:—5 spirit merchants, 4 grocers, 1 club, and 4 Australian wine licensees. The amount of compensation awarded was £550. Since 1922, 28 spirit merchants', 4 grocers', and 77 Australian wine licences have been taken away, for which compensation to the amount of £14,366 has been awarded.

Improvement and Extension of Licensed accommodation. A section of the Board's work which has grown rapidly in extent and importance since 1922 is the consideration given to enforcing the improvement in the type of structure and in the class of accommodation of licensed houses.

Since 1922 plans have been passed by the Board for new and improved licensed premises, the estimated cost being £4,292,850, which is exclusive of the cost of sewerage and new equipment.

Number of Hotels. The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels, including roadside licences, in Victoria in 1885, 1906 and for certain subsequent years, and the number of persons to each hotel in those years. The years 1885 and 1906 have been selected because in those years important alterations were made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.*	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,339	223
1906	1,219,832	3,520	347
1930	1,792,605	1,803	994
1931	1,803,570	1,781	1,013
1932	1,813,387	1,770	1,025
1933	1,824,479	1,759	1,037
1934	1,837,490	1,749	1,051
1935	1,843,099	1,744	1,057
1936	1,851,862	1,725	1,073
Increase, 1885 to 31st December, 1936	882,662	..	850
Decrease, 1885 to 31st December, 1936	..	2,614	..

* Including Roadside Licences.

While the population has increased by 91 per cent. since 1885, the number of hotels has decreased by 60 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 381 per cent. more than it was in that year. During the period 1885 to 31st December, 1936, 227 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 1,788 were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 673 were closed voluntarily. During the period 1907 to 31st December, 1936, 74 new licences were granted.

The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1937, amounted to £244,860. The amounts received from the various sources were:—Licences, certificates, &c., £222,437; interest on investments, £10,982; fees and fines, £11,270; and miscellaneous, £171. The expenditure totalled £244,860, and consisted of the following items:—Annual payments to municipalities, £59,872; compensation, £37,671; transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 311 of Act No. 3717, £23,000; transferred to revenue under section 312 of Act No. 3717, as amended by Act No. 4304, £105,406; and salaries, expenses, &c., £18,911. The amount at credit of the fund at 30th June, 1937, was £437,376, of which £341,000 was invested.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are five gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and five reformatory prisons, also two police gaols which are used as receiving stations. The following statement contains information for the year 1936 in regard to the accommodation for prisoners, the daily average number in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1936.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received (including transfers).		In Confinement, at end of year.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	895	83	721	43	4,707	775	678	41
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	68	3	69†	..	148	2	61	1
Ballarat Gaol ..	66	18	39	..	344	6	32	..
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	78	..	62	..	32	..	58	..
Bendigo Gaol ..	116	28	16	..	212	2	10	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	91	..	85	..	101	..	83	..
Geelong Gaol ..	179	..	110	..	377	..	101	..
Geelong Reformatory Prison ..	21	..	14	..	15	..	16	..
McLeod Settlement Reformatory Prison ..	52	..	51	..	33	..	47	..
Sale Gaol ..	26	9	6	..	68	..	4	..
Police Gaols ..	25	4	6	..	202	1	2	..
Total ..	1,617	145	1,179	43	6,239	786	1,092	42

* Including 35 males and 5 females awaiting trial.

† Extra accommodation is provided in Pentridge.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols and reformatory prisons (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the year 1936:—

PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM
GAOLS AND REFORMATORY PRISONS, 1936.
(Exclusive of Police Gaols.)

Heading.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1935—			
Convicted	1,115	41	1,156
Awaiting trial	61	3	64
Total	1,176	44	1,220
Received during 1936—			
Convicted of—			
Felony	1,362	59	1,421
Misdemeanour	1,618	248	1,866
Other offences	1,166	317	1,483
Transfers from—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons	493	4	497
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	34	7	41
For Trial, not subsequently convicted	1,364	150	1,514
Total	6,037	785	6,822
Discharged during 1936—			
By remission of sentence	493	30	523
On expiration of sentence and payment of fines	3,335	572	3,907
Bailed to appeal	86	14	100
On bond from Court, Attorney-General's Order, &c.	19	1	20
By special authority	41	3	44
On parole	181	..	181
Died	3	..	3
Executed	2	..	2
Deported	4	..	4
Absconded	12	..	12
Transfers to—			
Other Gaols and Reformatory Prisons	504	4	508
Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.	56	15	71
Unconvicted	1,387	148	1,535
Total	6,123	787	6,910
Number in Confinement at 31st December, 1936—			
Convicted	1,055	37	1,092
Awaiting trial	35	5	40
Total	1,090	42	1,132

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence in the gaols of Victoria at the end of each of the last ten years.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE, 1927 TO 1936.

At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.	At 31st December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number per 10,000 of Population.
1927	856	27	883	5·07	1932	1,275	64	1,339	7·38
1928	896	38	934	5·30	1933	1,297	50	1,347	7·38
1929	1,099	46	1,145	6·44	1934	1,191	34	1,225	6·67
1930	1,259	40	1,299	7·25	1935	1,118	41	1,159	6·29
1931	1,364	43	1,407	7·80	1936	1,057	37	1,094	5·91

Daily average number of Prisoners in confinement.

A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in the last year of each of the decennial periods 1871 to 1931 inclusive, and in each of the last five years. The rate per 10,000 of the population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1936, 38·7 per cent. less than in 1901, and 13 per cent. more than in the quinquennial period 1924-28.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1936.

Year.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement.			Number per 10,000 of Population, aged 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ..	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ..	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ..	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ..	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1911 ..	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1921 ..	741	54	795	14·56	·98	7·40
1931 ..	1,391	50	1,441	22·59	·78	11·43
1932 ..	1,436	62	1,498	23·26	·95	11·82
1933 ..	1,393	65	1,458	22·23	1·00	11·41
1934 ..	1,320	55	1,375	19·83	·80	10·14
1935 ..	1,220	44	1,264	18·27	·63	9·28
1936	1,179	43	1,222	17·56	·61	8·91

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. It is now incorporated in the *Crimes Act* 1928. The principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.

2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board was appointed on 18th August, 1908. A statement of the chief functions of the Board appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 106 to 108.

The number of prisoners under indeterminate detention on 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows :—

Name of Reformatory Prison.	Year Ended 30th June.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	75	82	69	59	64*
Beechworth Reformatory Prison	66	64	62	70	65
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	73	95	77	89	77
Geelong Reformatory Prison	14	9	9	14	18
McLeod Settlement, French Island	54	50	53	53	55
Total	282	300	270	285	279

* Including 63 males and 1 female.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the courts on recognizance under the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1928 are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The position is honorary, and a number of persons connected with religious and philanthropic organizations have been appointed to the office.

From 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1936, admissions to the several reformatories totalled 3,511 (3,466 males and 45 females). Particulars of those released on parole or probation (inclusive of cases released more than once) and of those otherwise disposed of during the same period are given hereunder :—

Heading.	Number.	Per Cent.
Reconvicted or returned to prison	1,296	36·91
Probation satisfactorily completed	1,265	36·03
Still on parole or probation	411	11·71
Deaths—		
In institutions	11	0·31
On parole or probation	21	0·60
Escapes	117	3·33
Released by Special Authority, &c.	105	2·99
In institutions at 30th June, 1936	285	8·12
Total admissions to 30th June, 1936	3,511	100·00

POLICE PROTECTION.

The following table shows the numbers in the various grades of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1936 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner (Acting)	1	..	1
Superintendents	3	8	11
Inspectors	10	3	13
Sub-Inspectors	17	8	25
Sergeants, First class	37	9	46
" Second class	38	17	55
Senior Constables	173	72	245
Senior Constables (brevet rank)	1	..	1
First Constables	539	283	822
Constables	712	93	805
Total	1,531	493	2,024
<i>Detectives.</i>			
Superintendents	1	..	1
Inspectors	3	..	3
Sub-Inspectors	5	..	5
Sergeants, First class	5	..	5
" Second class	1	..	1
Senior Detectives	20	..	20
First Detectives	29	..	29
Detectives	23	..	23
Total	87	..	87
<i>Mounted.</i>			
First Constables	8	83	91
Constables	25	55	80
Total	33	138	171
Grand Total	1,651	631	2,282

In addition to the above there were 7 police-women, 3 matrons, and 2 black trackers employed by the Police Department on the 31st December, 1936.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the police force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of each of the last ten years:—

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.	Year.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police-officer.
1927	1,977	881	1932	2,121	855
1928	2,112	834	1933	2,148	849
1929	2,148	828	1934	2,170	847
1930	2,115	848	1935	2,247	820
1931	2,107	856	1936	2,289	809

Strength of police force in Australian States.

The appended table shows for each Australian State the strength of the police force at the end of 1936:—

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1936.

State.	Total Strength including Police-women.	Number of Inhabitants to each Police Officer.
Victoria	2,289	809
New South Wales	3,726	720
Queensland	1,328	740
South Australia*	700	739
Western Australia	581	777
Tasmania*	284	808

* At 30th June, 1936.

The next table contains a statement of the amount and the amount per head of population expended from Consolidated Revenue in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1937 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.		
£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
1933 ..	601,919	94,784	2,424	1,172	700,299	7 9
1934 ..	616,153	105,125	4,417	1,207	726,902	8 0
1935 ..	654,846	106,385	10,904	2,450	774,585	8 5
1936 ..	693,892	110,189	20,205	3,926	828,212	9 0
1937 ..	755,505	116,904	38,328	3,992	914,729	9 11

Executions. During the thirty-two years ended with 1936 there were only eleven executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908, one in 1912, two in 1916, two in 1918, one in 1922, one in 1924, one in 1932, and two in 1936. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 179 criminals (175 males and 4 females) have been executed within the State on account of the following offences :— Murder, 139 ; attempted murder, 17 ; robbery with violence, 9 ; burglary and wounding, 1 ; sexual offences, 12 ; and arson, 1.

Inquests. During 1936 there were 1,725 inquests or magisterial inquiries held in Victoria into the causes of deaths of 1,750 persons (1,239 males and 511 females), or 9·4 per 10,000 of the population. In 610 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 755 cases to accident, in 28 to homicide, in 196 to suicide, in 47 to illegally induced abortion, in 7 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 4 to intemperance, in 2 to judicial hanging, and in 101 to unspecified or doubtful causes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Legislation. Local government in Victoria is administered under the *Local Government Acts*. A statement of the provisions of the laws in force on 16th September, 1929, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on pages 127 to 131, and a summary of the principal provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1934 is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34 on pages 127 and 128.

The *Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act* 1936 provides for the continuance for a further period of twelve months of the reduction of interest payable by owners of properties in respect of the cost of making certain streets, &c.

• The *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act* 1936 provides for increased relief being given to municipalities of that portion of their liabilities in respect of permanent works on main roads, State Highways, and developmental roads, as may be determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board. The amount of such relief shall not exceed £200,000 in 1936-37 and £250,000 in 1937-38 or any subsequent year.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State at 30th September, 1936, was 195. Of these, 34 ranked as cities, 5 as towns, 18 as boroughs, and 138 as shires. The only unincorporated area of this State is French Island, situated in the County of Mornington, between the eastern and western passages of Western Port Bay, and which is 42,000 acres in extent.

Properties
Rated and
Number of
Dwellings.

The following is a statement of the number of rate-payers, the number of properties rated, the estimated value of rateable property, the estimated number of dwellings (occupied and unoccupied), and the number of houses built in the municipalities of Victoria for each of the ten years 1926-27 to 1935-36.

PROPERTIES RATED AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1926-27 to 1935-36.

Year.	Number of Distinct Rate-payers.	Number of Properties Rated.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Number of Dwellings erected during the year.
			Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.†	
Municipalities in Greater Melbourne*							
1926-27 ..	303,478	357,771	£ 17,745,737	£ 319,883,824	225,550	2,204	7,362
1927-28 ..	309,699	368,273	18,861,113	341,310,522	230,708	3,319	5,477
1928-29 ..	316,837	374,434	19,633,330	352,986,531	235,052	6,018	4,955
1929-30 ..	321,433	379,940	20,146,567	364,807,565	234,076	7,917	2,388
1930-31 ..	318,562	380,440	19,872,893	360,719,754	234,018	7,845	357
1931-32 ..	317,247	379,181	17,961,926	328,736,304	237,936	5,696	717
1932-33 ..	318,965	379,324	16,850,643	312,285,284	236,550‡	6,781‡	1,301
1933-34 ..	320,778	379,069	16,778,449	308,271,477	244,675	2,474	2,779
1934-35 ..	322,483	380,031	17,081,472	317,031,390	249,140	1,770	4,176
1935-36 ..	327,442	379,245	17,647,459	327,821,850	252,218	1,552	5,399
Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne							
1926-27 ..	270,493	369,956	14,700,999	286,438,578	188,635	2,108	2,861
1927-28 ..	281,978	395,837	15,139,749	295,436,038	191,349	2,038	3,594
1928-29 ..	286,703	403,428	15,798,454	308,902,783	193,425	2,286	2,279
1929-30 ..	290,388	405,170	16,139,988	315,842,048	193,767	3,054	1,641
1930-31 ..	288,916	407,887	16,160,020	315,971,087	193,627	3,615	733
1931-32 ..	287,318	402,044	15,401,714	301,160,040	191,688	3,204	813
1932-33 ..	287,915	406,138	14,872,322	292,506,049	196,322‡	11,976‡	1,142
1933-34 ..	287,549	408,102	14,463,542	284,111,990	202,987	6,685	1,520
1934-35 ..	290,248	413,120	14,381,211	285,530,010	207,008	4,410	1,851
1935-36 ..	287,937	411,407	14,397,990	285,701,030	209,695	3,663	2,288
Total—							
1926-27 ..	573,971	727,727	32,446,736	606,322,402	414,185	4,312	10,223
1927-28 ..	591,677	764,110	34,000,862	636,746,560	422,057	5,357	9,071
1928-29 ..	603,540	777,862	35,431,784	661,889,314	428,477	8,304	7,234
1929-30 ..	611,821	785,110	36,286,555	680,649,613	427,843	10,971	4,029
1930-31 ..	607,478	788,327	36,032,913	676,690,841	427,645	11,460	1,090
1931-32 ..	604,565	781,225	33,363,640	629,896,344	429,624	8,900	1,530
1932-33 ..	606,880	785,462	31,722,965	604,791,333	432,872‡	18,757‡	2,443
1933-34 ..	608,327	787,171	31,241,991	592,383,467	447,662	9,159	4,299
1934-35 ..	612,731	793,151	31,462,683	602,561,400	456,148	6,180	6,027
1935-36 ..	615,379	790,652	32,045,449	613,522,884	461,913	5,215	7,687

* Including the whole of the Shire of Braybrook and whole of the City of Heidelberg.

† The particulars of unoccupied dwellings during intercensal periods are given as furnished annually by municipal authorities and may be somewhat understated.

‡ As enumerated at Census on 30th June, 1933.

The highest total estimated capital improved value of rateable property was recorded in the year 1929-30. The value fell in each of the years 1930-31 to 1933-34, but an increase is shown in 1934-35 and 1935-36 as compared with 1933-34. The figure for 1935-36 represents a decrease of 9.9 per cent. as compared with that relating to the year 1929-30.

The following table shows, for each municipality in Victoria, the amount of general rate levied in the £, the estimated value of rateable property, the amount of loans outstanding at 30th September, 1936, the Municipal Fund receipts, and the estimated number of dwellings.

MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1936.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied
MUNICIPALITIES IN GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
Box Hill ..	2 7	224,495	4,489,900	200,465 ^c	35,480	3,900	28
Brighton ..	2 5	535,029	10,700,580	226,644	77,280	8,111	40
Brunswick ..	0 7 <i>a</i>	619,141	9,906,380	188,564	122,601	12,957	41
Camberwell ..	0 4½ ^a	873,391	16,619,610	497,329	121,669	12,865	80
Caulfield ..	0 4½ ^a	928,016	17,921,870	390,725	120,948	18,009	25
Chelsea ..	0 4½ ^a	84,162	1,621,400	51,385 ^d	18,336	2,392	157
Coburg ..	0 5 <i>a</i>	361,426	6,078,510	409,392	80,307	9,290	4
Collingwood ..	2 3	425,758	8,515,160	61,254	62,837	7,226	84
Essendon ..	0 5½ ^a	585,773	9,902,490	234,956	97,752	11,710	15
Fitzroy ..	2 1	428,433	8,568,660	147,537	51,832	7,082	137
Footscray ..	2 3	541,472	10,829,440	284,986	143,323	10,984	..
Hawthorn ..	2 3	564,480	11,289,600	122,373	74,485	9,388	44
Heidelberg ..	2 6	363,470	7,269,400	322,726	72,590	6,896	28
Kew ..	2 6	387,168	5,807,520	180,451	57,153	6,245	19
Malvern ..	2 5	867,802	17,356,040	278,927	123,490	11,825	12
Melbourne ..	1 11	4,381,126	87,622,520	3,631,987	722,841	20,010	186
Moorabbin ..	2 6	251,480	5,029,600	201,603 ^e	50,287	4,992	3
Mordialloc ..	0 4 <i>a</i>	131,212	2,761,000	102,742 ^f	30,493	2,569	..
Northcote ..	2 6	451,956	9,039,120	282,117	101,451	10,486	50
Oakleigh ..	0 5 <i>a</i>	131,475	2,181,030	100,505	29,520	2,957	26
Port Melbourne ..	2 6	158,921	3,178,420	93,130	27,783	3,075	11
Prahran ..	1 9	1,124,579	16,868,680	180,835	126,225	14,645	154
Preston ..	2 6	327,028	6,540,560	375,302	70,373	7,999	95
Richmond ..	2 6	509,428	7,641,420	267,277	77,735	9,544	6
Sandringham ..	0 4½ ^a	255,390	4,822,550	233,656	44,190	5,244	2
South Melbourne ..	2 6	729,982	14,599,640	218,398	119,016	10,326	50
St. Kilda ..	2 0	991,542	12,394,270	292,382	114,113	13,670	250
Williamstown ..	2 3	247,097	4,941,940	166,309	73,830	5,634	5
<i>Shire.</i>							
Braybrook ..	2 0 <i>b</i>	166,227	3,324,540	66,489	27,581	2,227	..
Total Municipalities in Greater Melbourne ..	..	17,647,459	327,821,850	9,810,446	2,875,521	252,218	1,552

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £7,220 due by Shire of Blackburn and Mitcham.

d Excluding £5,968 due to Shire of Dandenong.

e Including £2,072 due by City of Mordialloc.

f Excluding £2,072 due to City of Moorabbin.

MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1936.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.							
<i>Cities.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£		
Ballaarat ..	2 9	335,607	6,324,840	78,237 ^b	75,128	9,476	65
Bendigo ..	2 5	282,955	4,244,320	65,618	62,889	6,724	3
Geelong ..	2 8	280,787	5,615,710	114,486	53,216	4,140	10
Geelong West ..	2 9	113,220	2,264,400	75,827 ^c	20,638	3,445	20
Mildura ..	2 8	92,448	1,848,960	84,718 ^d	22,652	1,632	8
Warranbool ..	2 0	112,542	2,250,840	58,480	16,842	2,104	37
<i>Towns.</i>							
Ararat ..	2 0	40,052	801,040	109,843	10,862	997	21
Hamilton ..	2 3	63,940	1,278,800	14,454	15,229	1,442	24
Horsham ..	2 6	62,404	1,248,080	35,662	13,067	1,345	1
Newtown and Chilwell ..	0 4½ ^a	117,811	2,225,940	32,428	16,301	2,192	5
Sale ..	2 6	50,217	863,450	11,090	9,720	1,021	28
<i>Boroughs.</i>							
Castlemaine ..	2 6	46,131	922,620	10,505	11,251	1,357	2
Chines ..	1 9	10,525	210,500	10,460	2,078	329	16
Daylesford ..	3 0	25,853	517,060	12,990	7,095	812	5
Eaglehawk ..	2 6	21,392	427,840	826	12,864	1,059	..
Echuca ..	2 8	48,579	971,580	7,027	10,324	1,091	..
Inglewood ..	2 0	6,830	136,600	19,456	1,783	277	..
Koroit ..	2 0	20,096	401,920	650	3,741	383	6
Maryborough ..	2 3	40,440	808,800	11,714	10,568	1,471	..
Port Fairy ..	2 2	21,613	432,260	5,362	4,121	472	6
Portland ..	0 4½ ^a	39,434	678,960	18,078	6,523	765	6
Queenscliffe ..	2 9	22,548	450,960	11,841	4,388	672	..
Ringwood ..	2 8	49,172	983,440	38,596 ^e	9,865	840	5
Sebastopol ..	2 9	9,706	194,120	..	2,928	458	..
Shepparton ..	3 0	73,655	1,473,100	22,422 ^f	18,928	1,452	..
St. Arnaud ..	2 6	30,048	600,960	28,440	5,888	793	2
Stawell ..	2 9	35,236	704,720	74,781	10,214	1,200	8
Wangaratta ..	2 9	49,408	988,160	26,459	10,625	1,159	2
Wonthaggi ..	3 0	34,138	682,760	11,645	9,222	1,348	7
<i>Shires.</i>							
Alberton ..	2 5	107,186	2,143,720	9,780	17,148	*1,427	68
Alexandra ..	1 8	65,156	1,303,120	3,965	9,963	948	13
Arapiles ..	1 6	57,671	1,153,420	879	5,012	512	15
Ararat ..	1 6	201,605	4,032,100	..	18,644	1,430	..
Avoca ..	2 3	43,036	860,720	1,322	6,603	870	..

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Excluding £1,034 due to Shire of Bungaree.

^c Excluding £11,962 due to Shire of Corio.

^d Excluding £9,189 due to Shire of Mildura.

^e Excluding £1,307 due to Shire of Lillydale.

^f Excluding £8,829 due to Shire of Shepparton.

MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1936.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—</i> <i>continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Avon ..	2 0	60,419	1,208,380	536	7,213	698	..
Bacchus Marsh ..	2 0	63,953	1,279,060	4,607	9,069	873	..
Bairnsdale ..	1 6 b	150,045	3,000,900	8,964	18,855	2,027	60
Ballan ..	1 9 b	63,806	1,276,120	..	7,626	900	8
Ballarat ..	1 3	70,340	1,406,800	1,636	6,035	773	11
Bannockburn ..	1 8	52,113	1,042,260	..	5,496	609	36
Barrackbool ..	1 9	56,901	1,138,020	4,500	6,220	465	48
Bass ..	2 6	59,382	1,187,640	11,644 ^c	9,714	1,069	50
Beechworth ..	2 0 b	37,520	750,400	28,355	7,169	1,066	6
Belfast ..	1 3	70,350	1,407,000	209	5,079	497	..
Bellarine ..	2 0	57,260	1,145,200	1,930	6,696	1,160	5
Benalla ..	1 9 b	180,637	3,612,740	38,330	24,179	2,045	7
Berwick ..	2 0	139,899	2,797,980	24,431	20,818	2,763	200
Bet Bet ..	1 6	43,157	863,140	7,695	6,521	1,133	..
Birchip ..	1 6	49,686	993,720	2,197	4,841	476	3
Blackburn and Mitcham ..	2 10	99,150	1,983,000	49,993 ^d	15,802	1,805	12
Borong ..	1 6 b	155,859	3,117,180	13,154 ^e	17,847	1,311	4
Bright ..	2 0	42,318	846,360	13,437	7,058	1,181	12
Broadford ..	1 9	26,311	526,220	3,000	3,912	439	2
Broadmeadows ..	1 9	139,525	2,790,500	42,777	14,903	1,390	20
Bulla ..	1 9	41,338	826,760	1,877	4,667	424	10
Buln Buln ..	2 6	84,422	1,688,440	2,098	14,834	1,726	60
Bungaree ..	1 9	31,860	637,200	4,163 ^f	3,022	555	10
Buninyong ..	2 0	57,285	1,145,700	6,086	8,253	1,145	56
Charlton ..	1 10	79,724	1,594,480	3,229	10,824	641	1
Chiltern ..	1 9	30,328	606,560	3,177	3,461	548	..
Cohuna ..	1 9	51,373	1,027,460	8,466 ^g	9,128	799	3
Colac ..	1 7	293,247	5,864,940	23,547	33,891	3,126	10
Corio ..	2 3	114,093	2,281,860	73,683 ^h	17,841	913	6
Cranbourne ..	2 6	107,914	2,158,280	26,089	16,466	1,715	100
Creswick ..	1 6 b	67,785	1,355,700	1,259	7,172	1,201	3
Dandenong ..	a 0 2½b	137,067	2,697,180	142,382 ⁱ	29,510	3,010	..
Deakin ..	1 6	88,309	1,766,180	3,898	7,296	1,047	55
Dimboola ..	1 6 b	152,668	3,053,360	7,108 ^j	15,595	1,509	..
Donald ..	1 6	89,099	1,781,980	17,824	9,607	778	24
Doncaster and Templestowe ..	2 3	52,219	1,044,380	650	7,824	814	16
Dundas ..	2 0	126,131	2,522,620	..	14,588	871	6
Dunmunkle ..	1 7	156,528	3,130,560	18,056 ^k	17,153	1,152	..
East Loddon ..	1 6	63,644	1,272,880	37	5,353	432	..
Eltham ..	2 6 b	63,288	1,265,760	23,896	13,687	1,750	..
Euroa ..	2 0 b	79,291	1,585,820	2,755	10,470	980	1
Ferntree Gully ..	3 0	143,593	2,871,860	95,631	27,639	4,280	200
Flinders ..	1 9	104,532	2,090,640	27,970	20,661	2,350	4

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £3,320 due by Shire of Phillip Island.

d Excluding £7,220 due to City of Box Hill.

e Including £120 due by Shire of Dunmunkle.

f Including £1,034 due by City of Ballarat.

g Excluding £200 due to Shire of Kerang.

h Including £11,962 due by City of Geelong West.

i Including £5,968 due by City of Chelsea.

j Excluding £358 due to Shire of Karkaroc.

k Excluding £120 due to Shire of Borung.

MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1936.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires—continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Frankston and Hastings ..	2 9	117,625	2,352,500	43,729	25,214	2,425	5
Gisborne ..	1 9 ^b	41,321	826,420	12,560	6,027	586	76
Glenelg ..	1 9	141,915	2,838,300	8,112	17,559	1,341	20
Glenlyon ..	1 9	46,586	931,720	3,178	5,267	862	98
Gordon ..	1 6	103,832	2,076,640	5,757	9,955	795	30
Goulburn ..	1 6	47,062	941,240	5,962	4,931	499	3
Grenville ..	1 9	60,446	1,208,920	1,022	10,421	754	30
Hampden ..	2 3	298,446	5,968,920	5,027	40,525	2,716	10
Healesville ..	2 9	41,186	823,720	9,950	10,738	788	80
Heytesbury ..	2 0 ^b	110,058	2,201,160	9,996	13,476	1,280	14
Huntly ..	2 0	46,010	920,200	7,805	6,498	789	30
Kara Kara ..	1 6	106,722	2,134,440	3,848	10,479	627	37
Karkaroc ..	1 6	111,718	2,234,360	13,107 ^c	10,551	1,468	..
Kellor ..	1 9	64,137	1,282,740	9,177	6,619	478	4
Kerang ..	1 6 ^b	176,699	3,533,980	78,667 ^d	20,348	2,092	7
Kilmore ..	1 9	23,344	466,880	4,900	2,928	429	3
Korong ..	1 6	94,009	1,880,180	19,446	9,813	1,145	30
Korumburra ..	2 0	122,595	2,451,900	5,249	19,872	1,754	20
Kowree ..	1 6	93,847	1,876,940	271	9,737	819	28
Kyneton ..	1 9 ^b	97,144	1,942,880	20,513	16,083	1,773	40
Lawloit ..	1 7	86,566	1,731,320	11,989	7,981	554	13
Leigh ..	1 6	57,935	1,158,700	1,106	5,187	369	40
Lexton ..	1 6	47,914	958,280	2,299	4,466	424	5
Lillydale ..	3 0	130,405	2,608,100	72,835 ^e	26,641	3,435	35
Lowan ..	1 7 ^b	130,793	2,615,860	10,933	12,346	970	..
Maffra ..	1 11	130,830	2,616,600	7,658	18,147	1,461	8
Maldon ..	1 6	35,527	710,540	..	3,422	721	..
Mansfield ..	1 9	90,156	1,803,120	6,852	11,069	1,041	..
Marong ..	1 6	97,945	1,958,900	4,902	9,546	1,370	50
Melton ..	1 6	46,829	936,580	7,248	4,396	415	9
Metcalf ..	1 9 ^b	44,700	894,030	..	5,409	783	15
Mildura ..	1 9	264,324	5,286,480	36,271 ^f	29,106	4,330	..
Minhamite ..	2 0	83,662	1,673,240	5,117	9,964	493	4
Mirboo ..	3 0	31,645	632,900	626	5,746	388	..
Mornington ..	2 6	68,375	1,367,500	24,850	12,057	664	270
Mortlake ..	1 6	178,963	3,579,260	2,143	16,096	826	..
Morwell ..	2 6	61,541	1,230,820	8,574	11,444	1,967	10
Mount Rouse ..	1 6	105,720	2,114,400	..	10,099	651	..
Mulgrave ..	2 6	68,694	1,373,880	31,274	10,589	902	6
Mclvor ..	1 6	52,020	1,040,400	6,534	5,690	768	..
Narracan ..	2 3	105,415	2,108,300	6,849	19,513	2,224	12
Newham and Woodend ..	2 0	35,777	715,540	605	5,847	556	10
Newstead and Mt. Alexander ..	1 6	29,609	592,180	..	3,827	686	10
Numerkah ..	1 0 ^b	141,264	2,825,280	1,768	11,585	1,445	78
Omeo ..	2 3	50,508	1,010,160	1,032	7,956	686	10
Orbost ..	2 6	55,741	1,114,820	39,045	11,810	1,255	37
Otway ..	3 0	40,571	811,420	525	9,296	971	20

a Levied on unimproved value of land.

b Differential general rates levied.

c Including £358 due by Shire of Dimboola

d Including £200 due by Shire of Cohuna.

e Including £1,307 due by Borough of Ringwood.

f Including £9,189 due by City of Mildura.

MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36—continued.

Name.	Amount of General Rate Levied in the £ on Net Annual Value.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Loans Outstanding at 30th September, 1936.	Municipal Fund Receipts.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	
		Net Annual Value.	Capital Improved Value.			Occupied.	Un-occupied.
<i>Shires— continued.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		
Oxley ..	2 0	73,234	1,464,680	3,270	13,879	1,079	15
Phillip Island ..	2 3	21,628	432,560	16,529 ^c	5,240	265	1
Portland ..	2 0	84,121	1,682,420	202	11,578	1,336	90
Pyalong ..	2 0	26,694	533,880		2,012	175	1
Ripon ..	1 9 ^b	101,219	2,024,380	22,248	11,069	916	23
Rochester ..	1 6	153,789	3,075,780	10,164	15,757	1,466	62
Rodney ..	1 9	178,456	3,569,120	30,856	20,781	2,216	3
Romsey ..	2 0	63,035	1,260,700	4,223	7,596	776	40
Rosedale ..	0 11 ^a	127,838	2,556,760	431	10,994	1,110	
Rutherglen ..	1 9 ^b	57,780	1,155,600	8,526	7,687	838	23
Seymour ..	1 6	73,101	1,462,020	28,769	10,474	1,029	
Shepparton ..	2 0 ^b	109,093	2,181,860	38,978 ^d	16,365	1,238	18
South Barwon ..	2 3	66,340	1,326,800	32,158	12,813	1,418	9
South Gippsland ..	2 6	65,634	1,312,680	5,888	10,898	1,100	40
Stawell ..	1 9	78,236	1,564,720	4,852	8,117	897	
Strathfeldsaye ..	1 6 ^b	34,292	685,840		3,932	909	15
Swan Hill ..	1 6	224,090	4,481,800	91,055	22,676	3,853	125
Talbot ..	1 9	28,592	571,840	1,980	3,451	375	
Tambo ..	2 3	56,730	1,134,600	3,262	10,726	1,027	20
Towong ..	1 9 ^b	93,275	1,865,500	5,947	11,774	1,166	5
Traralgon ..	2 0	59,586	1,191,720	10,821	9,526	865	1
Tullaroop ..	1 9	42,209	844,180	957	4,712	555	26
Tungamah ..	1 6	129,446	2,588,920	14,778	12,755	1,141	33
Upper Murray ..	1 9	57,175	1,143,500	5,708	6,402	590	
Upper Yarra ..	3 0	39,345	786,900	5,367	10,121	1,201	100
Violet Town ..	1 10 ^b	45,453	909,060	4,683	5,352	404	5
Walpeup ..	1 6	100,221	2,004,420	41,627	7,270	1,557	181
Wangaratta ..	1 6	48,066	961,320	2,917	4,742	565	8
Wannon ..	1 6	112,798	2,255,960	2,957	10,247	846	40
Waranga ..	2 0	95,267	1,905,340	8,845	13,013	1,338	10
Warragul ..	2 6	106,249	2,124,980	5,816	16,607	1,352	6
Warrnambool ..	1 7	257,440	5,148,800	137	28,891	1,846	41
Werribee ..	1 9 ^b	133,296	2,665,920	81,610	18,941	1,890	
Whittlesea ..	2 0	78,515	1,570,300	6,654	11,353	882	
Wimmera ..	1 6	140,553	2,811,060	2,020	12,774	955	
Winchelsea ..	2 0	99,532	1,990,640	5,360	13,963	965	5
Wodonga ..	1 9 ^b	43,849	876,980	14,056	7,862	837	3
Woorayl ..	2 9	110,228	2,204,560	15,242	21,467	1,469	10
Wycheproof ..	1 6	130,655	2,613,100	27,536	13,437	1,226	
Yackandandah ..	2 0	57,192	1,143,840		8,401	697	20
Yarrowonga ..	2 0	66,946	1,338,920	38,100	13,081	754	5
Yea ..	0 21 ^a	62,851	1,225,380	11,843	6,737	698	30
Total Municipalities outside Greater Melbourne ..	..	14,397,990	285,701,030	2,935,000	2,052,064	209,695	3,663
Total Victoria ..	...	32,045,449	613,522,880	12,745,446	4,927,585	461,913	5,215

^a Levied on unimproved value of land.

^b Differential general rates levied.

^c Excluding £3,320 due to Shire of Bass.

^d Including £8,829 due by Borough of Shepparton.

Rating on
Unimproved
Values.

The provisions of the law relating to Rating on Unimproved Values appears on pages 143 and 144 of the Year-Book for 1928-29.

Since the year 1926-27, the number of municipalities which levied the general rate on the unimproved value has remained unchanged at 14. The following table gives for these municipalities particulars of the capital value of land (improved and unimproved), the net annual value, the rating, &c., for the year 1935-36:—

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES, 1935-36.

Municipality.	Capital Improved Value.	Unimproved Capital Value.	Net Annual Value (excluding Special Rateable Properties).	Amount of Rate in the £ on Unimproved Capital Value.	Equivalent Rate on Net Annual Value.	Amount Payable in 1935-36 on Unimproved Capital Value.	Percentage Unimproved Capital Value to Capital Improved Value.
	£	£	£	d.	s. d.	£	%
<i>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</i>							
<i>Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Brunswick City ..	9,906,380	2,779,530	609,810	7	2 8	81,070	28·06
Camberwell City ..	16,619,610	5,264,738	873,391	4½	2 3	98,714	31·67
Caulfield City ..	17,921,870	5,589,864	925,018	4½	2 3	104,809	31·19
Chelsea City ..	1,621,400	661,229	84,162	4½	2 11	12,398	40·78
Coburg City ..	6,078,510	2,043,365	361,426	5	2 4	42,570	33·62
Essendon City ..	9,902,490	3,153,220	585,773	5	2 6	72,261	31·84
Mordialloc City ..	2,761,000	1,137,534	131,212	4	2 11	18,959	41·20
Oakleigh City ..	2,181,030	918,295	131,475	5	2 11	19,131	42·10
Sandringham City ..	4,822,550	1,854,430	255,390	4½	2 9	34,771	38·45
<i>Outside Greater Melbourne.</i>							
Newtown and Chilwell Town ..	2,225,940	682,338	117,411	4½	2 2	12,793	30·65
Portland Borough ..	671,730	229,726	39,072	4½	2 1	4,068	34·20
<i>SHIRES.</i>							
Dandenong ..	2,697,180	1,271,004	137,067	2½	1 11	13,240	47·12
Rosedale ..	2,556,760	1,528,388	127,838	1½	1 3	7,960	59·78
Yea ..	1,225,380	590,605	62,851	2½	1 9	5,537	48·20

The next statement shows the names of the municipalities which increased or decreased the general rate for the year 1935-36, as compared with the year 1934-35.

Municipalities.	General Rate.		
	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase + Decrease -
CITY.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bendigo	2 4	2 5	+ 1
TOWNS.			
Ararat	2 3	2 0	- 3
Sale	2 0	2 6	+ 6
BOROUGHES.			
Echuca	2 9	2 8	- 1
Maryborough	2 6	2 3	- 3
Wangaratta	2 6	2 9	+ 3
SHIRES.			
Ballan	1 6	1 9*	+ 3
Ballarat	1 6	1 3	- 3
Buln Buln	2 7	2 6	- 1
Buninyong	1 8	2 0	+ 4
Doncaster and Templestowe	2 0*	2 3	+ 3
Dunmunkle	1 6	1 7	+ 1
Eltham	2 0*	2 6*	+ 6
Euroa	1 9	2 0*	+ 3
Gordon	1 3	1 6	+ 3
Grenville	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Healesville	3 0	2 9	- 3
Leigh	1 4	1 6	+ 2
Metcalfe	2 0	1 9*	- 3
Minhamite	1 9	2 0	+ 3
Morwell	2 7	2 6	- 1
Orbost	2 9	2 6	- 3
Pyalong	1 6	2 0	+ 6
Rodney	1 6	1 9	+ 3
Rosedale	0 1*†	0 1½†	+ ½
South Gippsland	2 9	2 6	- 3
Tambo	2 6	2 3	- 3

* Differential general rates levied.

† Levied on unimproved value of land.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure. The following table summarizes for 1935-36 the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in Victoria under the headings of Municipal Fund (including Town Fund in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong) and Business Undertakings. The accounts of the Municipal Fund are presented on a cash basis and those of Business Undertakings are generally on a revenue basis. Particulars relating to Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts, which are excluded from this statement, are shown on subsequent pages of this Part.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1935-36.

(Excluding Loan Accounts, Private Streets Accounts, and Special Improvement Charge Accounts.)

Heading.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.	Other.			City of Melbourne.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Municipal Fund ..	722,841	2,152,680	2,052,064	4,927,585	740,416	2,216,277	2,092,690	5,049,383
Business Undertakings—								
Electric Light Works ..	702,813	651,389	187,652	1,541,854	585,793	680,006	181,485	1,447,284
Gasworks ..	..	49,901	24,493	74,394	..	50,721	25,169	75,890
Waterworks ..	..	1,285	35,768	37,053	..	1,217	34,430	35,647
Abattoirs ..	89,341	13,845	8,622	111,808	81,993	7,866	9,085	98,944
Quarries ..	..	16,478	24,306	40,784	..	19,950	23,365	43,315
Hydraulic Power ..	21,810	..	..	21,810	19,481	..	..	19,481
Railway ..	..	..	5,917	5,917	..	..	6,694	6,694
Total ..	1,536,805	2,885,578	2,338,822	6,761,205	1,427,683	2,976,037	2,372,918	6,776,638

Municipal Fund. The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, tolls and rent of tolls, Government grants, &c., is payable into the Municipal Fund, and such Fund 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 receipts during 1935-36 are given below :—

MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1935-36.

(Excluding Trust Funds, Sustainance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
Rates—	£	£	£	£
General and Extra	414,704	1,565,143	1,453,058	3,432,905
Other .. ..	..	329	10,352	10,681
Interest on overdue rates ..	1,143	16,915	21,405	39,463
Licences and Registration Fees—				
Dog	486	15,541	20,597	36,624
Health, Dairy, Slaughtering, and Noxious Trades	1,034	1,959	5,699	8,692
Hackney Carriages .. ..	..	116	136	252
Petrol Pump	609	3,961	4,540	9,110
Dancing Saloon	108	62	9	179
Private Sale Yards .. ..	..	..	721	721
Total Taxation	418,084	1,604,026	1,516,517	3,538,627
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Sanitary and Garbage	9,086	21,719	121,509	152,314
Other	1,920	4,721	6,941	13,582
Council Properties—				
Markets	124,103	17,583	25,203	166,889
Halls	7,003	14,145	19,918	41,066
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	20,980	21,790	11,491	54,261
Weighbridges	3,123	194	11,608	14,925
Sale of Materials .. ..	..	23,048	14,167	37,215
Plant Hire .. ..	..	3,866	37,232	41,098
Grazing Fees	748	..	9,675	10,423
Other	12,177	32,173	37,352	81,702
Contributions for Road and Pavement Works	10,501	96,439	27,896	134,836
Other Services—				
Car Parking	18,258	1,413	..	19,671
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,922	1,922
Building Fees	4,058	11,513	2,798	18,369
Other .. ..	..	5,821	2,680	8,501
Total Public Works and Services	211,957	254,425	330,392	796,774

* For year ended 31st December, 1936.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1936.

MUNICIPAL FUND RECEIPTS, 1935-36—continued.

Items of Receipts.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous—				
Police Court Fines	4,818	4,724	2,811	12,353
Interest on Investments	7,442	4,757	482	12,681
Other	2,107	31,630	24,653	58,390
Total Miscellaneous	14,367	41,111	27,946	83,424
Transfers from Business Undertakings (excluding Loan Recoups and Administration Refunds)	68,600	168,475	23,685	260,760
Government Grants—				
Unemployment Relief Works .. ..	..	59,058	72,361	131,419
Licences Equivalent	8,836	13,405	37,841	60,082
Other	997	12,180	43,322	56,499
Total Government Grants	9,833	84,643	153,524	248,000
Grand Total	722,841	2,152,680	2,052,064	4,927,585

* For year ended 31st December, 1936.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1936.

Of the total receipts during 1935-36, 71·8 per cent. was received from taxation (70·7 per cent. from rates and 1·1 per cent. from licences and registration fees); 16·2 per cent. from public works and services; 5·3 per cent. from transfers from business undertakings; 5 per cent. from Government grants; and 1·7 per cent. from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (£3,538,627) was equivalent to £1 18s. 4d. per head of population or to £5 15s. per distinct ratepayer.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the Municipal Fund during 1935-36 are set out hereunder :—

MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.

(Excluding Trust Funds, Sustainance Works, and Farm Labourers' Scheme.)

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Administration	69,385	208,414	285,524	563,323
Debt Services—				
Redemption of Loans	4,446	225,137	88,248	317,831
Sinking Fund Instalments	44,407	690	4,199	49,296
Interest on Loans	129,820	223,397	90,714	443,931
Interest on Overdrafts	393	10,156	25,028	35,577
Other .. ..	..	774	351	1,125
Total Debt Services	179,066	460,154	208,540	847,760
Public Works and Services—				
Health—				
Administration	7,073	15,758	24,207	47,038
Sanitary and Garbage	28,576	91,198	103,340	223,114
Statutory Contributions—				
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	9,443	28,864	2,917	41,224
Heatherton Sanatorium	1,187	3,436	131	4,754
Infant Welfare Centres	2,876	16,801	11,821	31,498
Other	4,948	7,210	28,039	40,197
Council Properties—				
Markets	61,378	6,330	14,888	82,596
Halls	17,625	51,941	20,567	90,133
Parks, Gardens, Baths, and other Recreational Facilities	85,638	178,442	57,482	321,562
Weighbridges	1,531	239	7,241	9,011
Grazing Expenses .. ..	..	..	4,514	4,514
Other	8,893	38,473	26,233	73,599
Plant, Furniture, and Equipment .. ..	..	27,274	36,835	64,109
Roads, Streets, Footpaths, and Bridges—				
Construction, Maintenance, Cleaning, and Watering	196,907	847,302	841,825	1,886,034
Lighting	9,431	98,275	59,338	167,044

* For year ended 31st December, 1936.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1936.

MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36—*continued.*

Items of Expenditure.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities Outside Metropolitan Area.†	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
Public Works and Services— <i>continued.</i>				
Other Works and Services—				
Car Parking	22,754	671	..	23,425
Sheep Dipping .. ..	..	..	1,250	1,250
River Works .. ..	..	140	24,811	24,951
Other .. ..	..	14,064	11,201	25,265
Total Public Works and Services	458,260	1,426,418	1,276,640	3,161,318
Grants and Contributions—				
Country Roads Board	345	7,992	255,382	263,719
Fire Brigades	12,890	38,623	10,915	62,428
Hospitals, Ambulances, and other Charities	6,525	15,126	15,982	37,633
Other	6,716	24,558	6,869	38,143
Total Grants and Contributions	26,476	86,299	289,148	401,923
Miscellaneous	7,229	34,992	32,838	75,059
Grand Total	740,416	2,216,277	2,092,690	5,049,383

* For year ended 31st December, 1936.

† Including City of Geelong for year ended 31st August, 1936.

Of the total expenditure in 1935-36, 11·1 per cent. was for administration; 16·8 per cent. for debt services; 7·7 per cent. for health services; 6·4 per cent. for parks, gardens, &c.; 40·6 per cent. for roads, streets, &c.; 7·9 per cent. for other public works and services; 8 per cent. for grants and contributions; and 1·5 per cent. for miscellaneous items.

**Municipal
Electric Light
Works and
Gasworks.**

In Victoria, in 1935-36, municipal electric light works existed in 48 municipalities, and there were also 11 municipally-owned gasworks. The revenue and expenditure of these undertakings are shown below:—

**MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS AND GASWORKS—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.**

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		£	
Consumers' Accounts	1,522,281	Working Expenses—	
Street Lighting	49,316	Purchase of Current and Genera-	
Sale of Residuals, &c.	14,504	tion Costs	723,791
Other	30,147	Maintenance, Repairs, Distribu-	
		tion	147,401
		Management Charges	105,419
		Depreciation	176,163
		Debt Charges—	
		Redemption of Loans	42,397
		Sinking Fund Instalments	10,833
		Interest on Loans	58,774
		Interest on Overdrafts	672
		Other	691
		Transfers to Municipal Fund	238,623
		Other	18,410
Total	1,616,248	Total	1,523,174

**Municipal
Waterworks.**

The council of any municipality may be constituted a local governing body under the provisions of the *Water Act 1928* with such water supply district as is defined by the Governor in Council. At 30th September, 1936, fifteen municipalities had been so constituted. In four other municipalities the water supply services were being administered in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1928*. An analysis of the authorities controlling water supply in Victoria is given on page 153 of this Part.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the above-mentioned municipal waterworks are given in the subjoined table:—

**MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.**

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
		£	
Water Rates (including Interest on		Administrative Expenses	3,177
Overdue Rates)	29,040	Works from Revenue	1,538
Water Sales	6,734	Maintenance and Repairs	10,049
Meter Rents	576	Depreciation Fund	3,208
Other	703	Debt Services—	
		Redemption of Loans	3,681
		Interest on Loans	13,039
		Interest on Overdrafts	137
		Other	818
Total	37,053	Total	35,647

Other Municipal Business Undertakings. Quarries, abattoirs, hydraulic power (in the City of Melbourne), and the Kerang-Koondrook railway are other undertakings which are under the control of municipalities in Victoria. In 1935-36, the total revenue on account of these undertakings was £180,319 and the total expenditure amounted to £168,434. In those cases in which the finances of quarries and abattoirs were paid through the Municipal Fund, particulars of the amounts have been included in the statement of that Fund, under the heading of "Other Council Properties".

A statement relating to the Kerang-Koondrook railway appears in Part "Interchange" of this work.

Assets and liabilities of Municipalities. The assets of the municipalities are shown below under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Funds, and (3) Property; and the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, and (2) Loan Funds.

**MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,
1933-34 TO 1935-36.**

Assets.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Arrears of Rates—			
General	955,852	935,469	910,567
Other	136,985	122,301	69,273
Streets formed, &c., payments outstanding	1,238,696	1,166,749	1,266,976
Rents and Interest outstanding	111,694	119,654	61,591
Cash in hand or in Bank	718,823	692,671	786,887
Other Assets	476,963	500,418	451,361
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	655,840	721,973	780,493
Due by other Municipalities	66,920	62,197	61,048
Due by other Bodies	11,203	11,203	1,125
Unexpended Balances	650,245	649,581	387,102
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c.	5,543,940	5,917,130	6,176,050
Waterworks	350,500	379,080	377,860
Gasworks	256,830	257,880	281,670
Electric Light Works	2,684,850	2,742,490	2,832,850
Plant and Machinery	610,850	606,920	611,580
Other Assets	202,870	236,950	230,490
Total Assets*	14,673,061	15,122,666	15,286,923

* Excluding the value of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," which is not available.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1933-34 TO 1935-36—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts	88,908	96,671	150,018
Interest overdue	14,144	10,813	9,713
Bank Overdrafts	827,750	759,804	846,400
Payments Due to Country Roads Board..	409,699	411,880	386,943
Other Liabilities	673,279	654,935	775,814
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding—			
Due to Government—			
Country Roads Board Loans ..	1,858,282	1,822,626	1,794,693
Other Loans	937,929	911,139	801,209
Due to Public	11,975,632	11,863,315	11,944,237
Due on Loan Contracts	52,744	89,755	54,165
Due to other Municipalities	66,920	62,197	61,048
Total Liabilities	16,905,287	16,683,135	16,824,240

The following table shows the total amount of arrears of general rates and also the amount of arrears per distinct ratepayer in the cities, towns, and boroughs, and in the shires at the end of each of the last five years:—

Arrears of
General Rates.

ARREARS OF GENERAL RATES, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Year.	Arrears of General Rates—			Arrears of General Rates per Distinct Ratepayer—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipalities.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931-32 ..	350,429	557,414	907,843	1 0 7	2 2 1	1 10 0
1932-33 ..	342,578	622,737	965,315	1 0 1	2 6 10	1 11 10
1933-34 ..	331,452	624,400	955,852	0 18 7	2 9 7	1 11 5
1934-35* ..	308,147	627,322	935,469	0 16 10	2 10 11	1 10 6
1935-36* ..	278,188	632,379	910,567	0 14 11	2 12 1	1 9 7

* Including arrears of "Differential General Rates."

As compared with the year 1928-29, the arrears of general rates per distinct ratepayer increased in 1935-36 by 103 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs; by 199 per cent. in shires; and by 150 per cent. in all municipalities. The figures for 1935-36 for cities, towns, and boroughs and for all municipalities disclose a slight decrease below those for 1934-35.

Endowments to Municipalities. A statement relating to the payment from Consolidated Revenue of endowments and subsidies to municipalities from 1874 to 1927-28 appears on page 142 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The endowments paid to municipalities in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 are shown in the *Year-Books* of 1929-30 and 1930-31.

The payments were last made in respect of the year 1929-30, provision for the discontinuance of such payments in subsequent years having been incorporated in special legislation passed by Parliament. The *Financial Emergency (Grants and Funds) Act* 1936 provided for the non-payment of endowments during 1936-37.

Number of Councillors. In the municipalities throughout the State, there were, at 30th September, 1936, 2,091 councillors (including aldermen in the Cities of Melbourne and Geelong), viz., 350 in cities in Greater Melbourne; 277 in cities, towns, and boroughs outside Greater Melbourne; and 1,464 in shires.

Municipal Loans. Moneys may be borrowed by municipalities for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate the principal moneys owing on account of any previous loan. Permanent works include *inter alia* the construction or alteration of streets, roads, and bridges, and the construction or purchase of waterworks, electric-light works, gasworks, municipal offices, pounds, abattoirs, workers' dwellings, baths, pleasure grounds, &c.

The amount of money borrowed at any time for permanent works or undertakings shall, except so far as it is otherwise expressly enacted, not exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 2s. in the £1. But, in

addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised for permanent works or undertakings upon the security of certain income, and not upon the credit of the municipality, by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income for the three years preceding the raising of the loan.

The following statement shows the loan receipts **Municipal Loan Receipts.** (exclusive of conversion loans) during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.
(Excluding Conversion Loans.)

Year.	Gross Proceeds of Loans—		Other Receipts.	Total.
	From Government.	From Other Sources.		
	£	£	£	£
1931-32	17,432	239,355		256,787
1932-33	73,530	93,745	157,601	324,876
1933-34	109,268	345,910	185,507	640,685
1934-35	75,397	439,987	159,661	675,045
1935-36*	795	570,220	184,639†	755,654

* Excluding loans raised for Private Streets, particulars of which are given on page 143.

† Including, in the City of Melbourne, £153,132 transferred from General, Electric Supply, and Hydraulic Power Accounts.

In the following statement details are given of the loan **Municipal Loan Expenditure.** expenditure by municipalities for the last five years.

MUNICIPAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	92,749	59,746	170,895	235,397	200,441
Water and Irrigation Works	10,572	7,549	11,473	1,196	960
Sewerage and Drainage	8,044	22,945	9,738	32,300	7,239
Electric Light and Gas Works	6,085	105,713	174,804	213,842	254,362
Public Buildings	8,267	42,301	67,142	163,225	401,298
Other Purposes	143,652	21,223	38,206	20,992	18,273
Total	269,369	259,477	472,258	666,952	882,573

* Excluding expenditure on Private Streets (see page 143).

At 30th September, 1936, the balance of loans unexpended amounted to £387,102.

**Municipal
Loan
Liability.**

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 is given hereunder.

The net indebtedness at 30th September, 1932, was equivalent to 5.62d. per £1 of the estimated capital improved value of rateable property, and in 1936 the ratio was 5.38d.

MUNICIPAL LOAN LIABILITY, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

At 30th September—	Due to—			Gross Loan Liability.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.	Net Loan Liability.
	Government.		Public.			
	Country Roads Board Loans.*	Other.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932	1,913,949	814,843	12,650,983	15,379,775	623,505	14,756,270
1933	1,883,997	944,657	12,103,795	14,932,449	552,049	14,380,400
1934	1,858,282	937,929	11,975,632	14,771,843	655,840	14,116,003
1935	1,822,626	911,139	11,863,315	14,597,080	721,973	13,875,107
1936	1,794,693	801,209†	11,944,237‡	14,540,139	780,493	13,759,646

* Due to Country Roads Board on account of one-half the capital expenditure on Main Roads.

† Including £163,401 due under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, No. 2995.*

‡ Including £52,300 payable in New Zealand.

The net loan liability per distinct ratepayer was £24 8s. 2d. in 1931-32; £23 13s. 11d. in 1932-33; £23 4s. 1d. in 1933-34; £22 12s. 11d. in 1934-35; and £22 7s. 2d. in 1935-36.

**Rates of
Interest on
Municipal
Loans.**

The following table shows the actual rates of interest which were payable by municipalities on fixed loans and Government loans outstanding at 30th September, 1936.

As no interest is payable on the contributions due to the Government by certain municipalities under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*, the amount of

the contributions outstanding (£163,401) has been excluded from the statement. Particulars of the loan liability to the Country Roads Board have been excluded also :—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS
OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936.

Actual Rate of Interest.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
%	£	£	£	£
3 .. .. .	..	..	770	770
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	340,000	4,042	..	344,042
3 $\frac{5}{16}$ .. .. .	..	35,565	..	35,565
3 $\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	87,037	23,879	110,916
3 $\frac{7}{16}$ .. .. .	..	..	3,922	3,922
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	472,000	84,433	37,366	593,799
3 $\frac{9}{16}$ .. .. .	..	..	8,122	8,122
3 $\frac{5}{8}$	367,000	41,560	34,428	442,988
3 $\frac{11}{16}$ .. .. .	..	..	9,519	9,519
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. .	..	146,249	71,663	217,912
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	14,441	..	14,441
3 $\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	109,569	22,464	132,033
3 $\frac{7}{8}$	135,000	130,362	189,173	454,535
4 .. .. .	..	12,413	..	12,413
4 $\frac{1}{16}$	250,000	40,434	28,947	319,381
4 $\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	..	5,768	5,768
£4 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	64,000	1,242,887	219,984	1,526,871
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. .	..	313	34,109	34,422
4 $\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	409,611	276,140	685,751
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. .	..	..	4,177	4,177
£4 13s. .. .. .	..	11,629	32,795	44,424
4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .. .. .	..	..	3,641	3,641
4 $\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	..	..	..
5	1,450,600	2,915,115	1,491,542	5,857,257
£5 0s. 9d.	360,000	509,226	72,913	942,139
5 $\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	..	4,150	4,150
£5 4s. 0d. .. .. .	..	5,600	..	5,600
£5 4s. 7d. .. .. .	..	56,129	64,502	120,631
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ .. .. .	..	..	982	982
£5 8s. 6d. .. .. .	..	13,425	18,503	31,928
5 $\frac{7}{16}$ .. .. .	..	5,000	..	5,000
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. .	..	9,408	696	10,104
5 $\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	..	4,609	4,609
5 $\frac{5}{8}$ .. .. .	..	23,468	1,466	24,934
5 $\frac{7}{8}$	190,000	4,139	..	194,139
6 .. .. .	..	58,037	24,039	82,076
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .. .. .	..	..	2,379	2,379
Not stated .. .. .	..	49,425	241,280	290,705
Total	3,628,600	6,019,517	2,933,928	12,582,045
Average Rate of Interest	4·44	4·68	4·68	4·61

* As at 31st December, 1936.

Due Dates of Municipal Loans. The due dates of municipal loans outstanding (including Government loans and amounts due to the Government under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918, but excluding loans due to the Country Roads Board) at 30th September, 1936, are given in the following table. When a loan is repayable by annual instalments, the date of the final repayment has been adopted for the purposes of this statement.

**DUE DATES OF MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936.**

Year of Maturity.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.	Total.
	City of Melbourne.*	Other.		
	£	£	£	£
1936 .. ..	..	19,407	7,364	26,771
1937 .. ..	..	17,165	15,284	32,449
1938	843,987	264,803	77,062	1,185,852
1939 .. ..	..	205,181	57,761	262,942
1940	250,000	257,603	106,778	614,381
1941	410,000	58,321	59,588	527,909
1942 .. ..	..	68,391	73,838	142,229
1943	114,000	45,581	36,607	196,188
1944	500,000	94,372	98,330	692,702
1945	472,000	191,716	81,149	744,865
1946 to 1950	425,000	1,046,889	625,936	2,097,825
1951 to 1955	617,000	1,461,116	631,375	2,709,491
1956 to 1960 .. ..	..	2,028,208	558,155	2,586,363
1960 and after .. ..	..	405,502	177,853	583,355
Not stated .. ..	..	14,204	327,920	342,124
Total	3,631,987	6,178,459	2,935,000	12,745,446

* As at 31st December, 1936.

Municipal Loans outstanding— Purposes. In the following statement particulars, as far as available, are given of the purposes for which municipal loans outstanding at 30th September, 1936, were raised. The information is exclusive of loans due to the Country Roads Board.

MUNICIPAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1936—PURPOSES FOR WHICH RAISED.

(Excluding Loans Due to the Country Roads Board.)

Purpose for which Raised.	Metropolitan Municipalities.		Municipalities outside Metropolitan Area.		Total.		
	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Government Loans.	Other Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Electric Light Works ..	..	854,413	..	356,696	..	1,211,109	1,211,109
Gasworks ..	..	73,201	..	21,110	..	94,311	94,311
Waterworks ..	..	6,632	272,303	22,287	272,306	28,919	301,225
Private Streets and Special Improvements ..	159,178	690,848	10,500	208,681	169,678	899,529	1,069,207
Housing and Reclamation ..	..	9,586	..	..	..	9,586	9,586
Contributions due under Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918 ..	162,329	..	1,072	..	163,401	..	163,401
Closer Settlement Advances for Roads ..	2,367	..	46,552	..	48,919	..	48,919
Bush Fires—Repairs to damages caused by ..	..	..	864	..	864	..	864
Other Municipal Works ..	48,009	7,803,883	98,032	1,896,900	146,041	9,700,783	9,846,824
Total ..	371,883	9,438,563	429,326	2,505,674	801,209	11,944,237	12,745,446

Construction of Private Streets.

The council of any municipality may form, level, &c., any street, road, &c., formed or set out on private property or on land of the Crown or of any public body, which is not formed, &c., to the satisfaction of the council. The cost of doing so is recoverable from the owners of adjoining properties. The amount apportioned as the total liability of any owner, at his request, may be made payable by forty (or, if the council so directs, sixty) quarterly instalments bearing interest on the portion that from time to time remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of any work in respect of 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. This borrowing power is additional to those powers mentioned on page 138.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Private Streets Accounts in 1935-36 are shown below :—

PRIVATE STREETS ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Proceeds of Loans—		Works	230,304
From Government ..	29,038	Debt Charges—	
From Other Sources ..	49,773	Redemption of Loans ..	158,826
Owners' Contributions ..	324,784	Sinking Fund Instalments ..	6,263
Fixed Deposits matured ..	28,000	Interest on Loans ..	51,252
Interest on Fixed Deposits ..	1,098	Interest on Overdraft ..	3,475
Government Grant ..	3,687	Exchange ..	168
Advance from Trust Fund ..	4,676	Investment of Funds ..	6,000
Other	4,185	Other	6,675
Total Receipts ..	444,621	Total Expenditure ..	462,963
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st Octo-	
1st October, 1935 ..	117,863	ber, 1935	187,842
Bank Overdraft at 30th Sep-		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
tember, 1936	201,388	30th September, 1936 ..	113,067
	763,872		763,872

At 30th September, 1936, loans outstanding on account of private street construction amounted to £963,951.

Special Improvement Charges. For the purpose of carrying out any work at the cost of owners of properties in any particular portion of a municipality, the council may make a special improvement charge of an amount sufficient to repay the cost of the work and interest. The charge shall be made and levied rateably in respect of such properties. The council may borrow money on the security of such charge (and not on the security of the municipality) by mortgage or by the issue of debentures.

The particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Special Improvement Charge Accounts in 1935-36 are as follow :—

**SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS—RECEIPTS
AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.**

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Special Improvement Charges	25,564	Works	921
Government Grant ..	151	Debt Charges—	
Other	916	Redemption of Loans ..	20,251
		Sinking Fund Instalments	1,000
		Interest on Loans and	
		Overdraft	6,133
		Other	1,138
Total Receipts ..	26,631	Total Expenditure ..	29,443
Cash in hand or in Bank at		Bank Overdraft at 1st Octo-	
1st October, 1935 ..	13,703	ber, 1935	8,647
Bank Overdraft at 30th Sep-		Cash in hand or in Bank at	
tember, 1936	10,480	30th September, 1936 ..	12,724
	50,814		50,814

Loans outstanding at 30th September, 1936, for special improvements amounted to £105,256.

**Length of
Roads and
Streets.**

The following table shows the length of all roads and streets in the State in the year 1936.

LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS, 1936.

Type of Road or Street.	Roads and Streets (excluding State Highways).	State Highways.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Wood or stone	143	..	143
Portland cement concrete	116	..	116
Asphaltic concrete and sheet asphalt ..	149	16	165
Tar or bitumen surface seal over tar or bitumen penetrated or waterbound pavements	5,184	1,326	6,510
Waterbound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	21,897	964	22,861
Formed, but not otherwise paved	24,638	..	24,638
Surveyed roads, not formed, which are used for general traffic	52,300	..	52,300
Total	104,427	2,306	106,733

Particulars relating to this Fund, which was established under the provisions of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1918, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 147, and the liabilities and assets of the Fund at its establishment are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pages 206 and 207.

The receipts of the Fund during the year 1936-37 amounted to £55,152, and were made up of contributions by municipalities, £52,931; and interest on credit balance of Fund, £2,221. The amount expended from the Fund was £22,594, all of which was used for the redemption of municipal loans.

The total receipts of the Fund to the 30th June, 1937, amounted to £1,985,118. The payments out of the Fund were—redemption of Municipal Loans, £1,215,486; payment to the Treasury in reduction of Municipal Liabilities, £604,180; interest, £84,447; and sundries, £10. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1937, was £80,995.

During the year 1936-37 a sum of £59,872 was paid out of this Fund to municipalities, as provided by Section 311 of the *Licensing Act* 1928. The payments to Cities amounted to £30,009, to Towns, £1,611, to Boroughs, £5,875, and to Shires, £22,377. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Fund appears in part "Law, Crime, &c.," of this issue, page 114.

A statement giving the provisions of the Act under which this fund was incorporated appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 163.

The premium revenue for the year ended 30th September, 1937, was £1,241, for guarantees amounting to £372,610. The claims paid from January, 1908, the date of the inception of the fund, to 30th September, 1937, amounted to £5,608. The amount to the credit of the fund at 30th September, 1937, was £24,160.

The Council of any municipality may, under existing statutory power, erect or purchase dwelling-houses for eligible persons at a cost not exceeding £850, including the cost of the land, if the dwelling be of wood, or £950 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. An eligible person, within the meaning of the *Local Government Act* 1928, is one who does not own a dwelling-house in Victoria or elsewhere and who is not in receipt of an income of more than £400 a year.

In accordance with the provisions of Division 3 of Part XXVIII. of the *Local Government Act 1928*, the Governor-in-Council on 24th January, 1936, approved of a scheme submitted by the Council of the City of South Melbourne for the reclamation and improvement of an insanitary low-lying area in that municipality. The land referred to is situated in Gladstone-street and Montague-street, and contained twenty-three old and dilapidated houses. The council acquired the land, demolished the buildings, altered drains, &c., raised the levels of the land above flood level and converted the locality into a well-drained sanitary and healthy area. The reclaimed land has been subdivided into eighteen allotments and made available at a purchase price of £5 per foot to selected applicants who may contract with the State Savings Bank Commissioners for the erection of brick dwellings at an estimated cost of £670. At 30th September, 1937, six dwellings had been completed and the purchasers had taken occupation.

For the purpose of financing the reclamation scheme, a loan of £10,000 was raised by the Council on 1st February, 1936. Of this amount, £8,733 was outstanding at 30th September, 1937.

ERECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES BY STATE SAVINGS BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act 1928* power is given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority is given in Part "Accumulation" of this work.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

The Commonwealth Government assists Australian sailors and soldiers and their female dependants to acquire homes, the operations being conducted under the *War Service Homes Act 1918-1937*. A summary of the activities of the War Service Homes Commission in Victoria to 30th June, 1937, discloses that 10,398 applications had been approved, 5,001 homes erected, 3,775 homes purchased, and 434 mortgages discharged. The sums paid as instalments of principal and interest amounted to £5,186,274, whilst the arrears of instalments totalled £163,240, the percentage of arrears to the total amount due being 3.05.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Country Roads Board. With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act was passed on 23rd December, 1912. The provisions of this Act and of subsequent amending Acts are now embodied in the *Country Roads Act 1928*. The Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council.

Duties. The principal duties of the Board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic.

The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the Board, but power is reserved to the Governor in Council to direct that permanent works and maintenance shall be carried out by the Board.

The total cost of permanent works is, in the first instance, paid by the Treasury, but, subsequently, half the amount expended is refunded by the municipalities affected. The amount of the municipal contribution toward the cost of maintenance works is one-third of the amount expended, but such contribution may be reduced in certain circumstances.

Finance. The funds established under the *Country Roads Act 1928* are the Country Roads Board Fund, the Loan Account, and the Developmental Roads Loan Account.

A statement of the moneys to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund by Acts of Parliament appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 139. The *Country Roads Board Fund Act 1930* provides that on and from 1st July, 1930, the following fees previously payable into the Fund shall—

- (a) in the case of fees and moneys received in respect of unused roads and the sale of surplus street lands be paid into the Consolidated Revenue;
- (b) in the case of fees received in respect of water frontages be paid into the "Rivers and Streams Fund."

The *Country Roads Board Fund Act 1936* provides that, for the year 1936-37, all fees (other than fees for licences to drive motor cars) and fines paid under the Motor Car Acts, less the cost of collection of such fees and fines, shall be placed to the credit of the Country Roads

Board Fund, and the annual payment into the Fund of the amount of £50,000 from Consolidated Revenue shall be suspended.

The receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Fund for each of the years 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37 were as follows:—

—	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
	£	£	£
Payments by Municipalities	273,152	290,505	278,373
Fees Motor Car Act	1,252,272	1,409,395	1,480,272
Fees Registration of Traction Engines	1,276	1,362	1,129
Fees Motor Omnibus Act	272	18	10
Stores and Materials	144,505	184,186	165,316
Hire of Plant	32,051	41,359	46,402
Other Receipts (advance from Public Account advances for unemployment relief and other works, &c.)	68,229	79,095	92,043
TOTAL	1,771,757	2,005,920	2,063,545
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Maintenance and reconditioning of main roads, State highways, and tourists' roads	879,040	985,281	1,044,620
Road construction for relief of unemployment (including materials)	9,652	30,480	..
Relief to Municipalities	99,990	150,000	197,508
Interest and Sinking Fund	117,240	118,620	118,912
Recoup to Revenue (Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.)	322,518	310,847	317,788
Plant, Stores, and Materials	197,967	227,880	216,144
Other Expenditure (including administration)	135,962	172,099	180,725
TOTAL	1,762,369	1,995,207	2,075,697

The balance to the credit of the Fund at 30th June, 1935, was £11,046, at 30th June, 1936, £21,759, and at 30th June, 1937, £9,607.

The money received from the issue of stock or debentures under the authority of section 32 of the *Country Roads Act* 1928 is placed to the credit of the Loan Account, which is debited with all payments made towards the cost of permanent road works. During 1936-37 this Account received £69,239 from the State Loans Repayment Fund, and the payments for permanent works were £69,013. The credit balance of the Account at 30th June, 1937, was £313.

The Developmental Roads Loan Account is credited with money received from the issue of stock and debentures issued under the authority of Section 85 of the *Country Roads Act 1928*, and is debited with expenditure in connexion with the construction of developmental roads. During 1936-37, £7,382 was received from the State Loans Repayment Fund. The expenditure on developmental road works was £7,441.

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Board on road construction during each of the years 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37 :—

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
State Highways*—	£	£	£
Maintenance and re-conditioning ..	348,383	468,413	401,337
Main Roads*—			
Construction	138,254	156,142	228,470
Maintenance	700,074	679,065	752,629
Total Main Roads ..	838,328	835,207	981,099
Developmental Roads*—			
Construction, &c.	267,759	309,369	294,170
Unemployment Relief	95,329	363,848	215,377
Tourists' Roads*—			
Construction, &c. .. ..	..	..	35,635
Murray River Bridges and Punts—			
Maintenance .. .. .	..	..	1,700
TOTAL	1,549,799	1,976,837	1,929,318

* Including amounts contributed by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Federal Aid Roads Act, and special grant towards cost of restoration works necessitated by the disastrous floods in November, 1934.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Melbourne is under the control of this Trust. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part "Interchange." The *Year-Book* for 1929-30 contains on page 145 a statement showing the powers and functions of this Trust, also information relating to the Commissioners and the borrowing power of the Trust. The following are particulars of the ordinary revenue and ordinary and capital

Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—revenue and
expenditure.

expenditure for each year 1932 to 1936. The loan indebtedness as at the end of each of the five years is also shown :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932 TO 1936.

Hheads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates ..	418,682	464,889	515,127	589,764	657,889
Rents	28,102	36,984	39,870	37,793	38,910
Interest	2,593	3,707	1,062	987	972
Other Revenue	55,728	67,636	72,385	82,880	87,507
	505,105	573,216	628,444	711,424	785,278
<i>Less</i> Statutory Payments to—					
Consolidated Revenue	101,897	111,089	113,279	121,948	135,578
Geelong Harbor Trust ..	..	..	7,500	15,000	15,000
Total	403,208	462,127	507,665	574,476	634,700
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses	30,485	31,643	33,916	35,643	42,137
Flotation and Redemption of Loans					
Expenses	5,133	3,825	3,825	3,825	32,940
Operating Expenses	19,910	21,291	23,855	24,743	29,052
Maintenance—					
Dredging	27,720	70,044	81,529	88,573	78,557
Harbor	804	247	1,058	1,186	2,323
Wharves	6,150	10,264	26,187	23,119	43,767
Approaches	3,264	2,819	5,067	6,013	4,060
Railways	753	810	1,151	1,299	2,771
Other Properties	297	199	912	989	4,980
Interest on Loans and Exchange	254,982	256,649	245,683	238,483	226,071
Depreciation, Renewals, and Insurance Account ..	10,000	10,000	35,000	100,000	80,000
Sinking Fund	40,047	45,893	46,496	47,305	84,111
Total	399,545	453,684	504,679	571,178	630,769
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	3,663	8,443	2,986	3,298	3,931
Deficit on Revenue Account ..	..	..	..	..	..
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	65,438	34,531	2,960	1,766	1,044
Deepening Waterways	31,365	14,755	8,372	1,038	13,728
Wharves Construction	20,611	33,234	57,265	28,173	16,904
Approaches Construction	5,233	10,713	62,289	22,600	31,050
Other Harbor Improvements	1,321	3,840	1,382	2,029	9,631
Railways .. .. .	..	5	..	50,059	3,143
Floating and General Plant	12,133	5,734	5,754	2,105	2,266
Total	136,101	107,812	138,022	107,770	77,766
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	4,594,504	4,494,811	4,461,015	4,427,110	4,102,400
Sinking Fund	11,500	23,700	36,400	49,800	63,900
Net Indebtedness	4,583,004	4,471,111	4,424,615	4,377,310	4,038,500

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

The Port of Geelong is under the control of this Trust. Particulars relating to the Trade of the Port are published in part "Interchange." A concise statement of the principal provisions of the *Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act 1934* is given in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 153 and 154.

The following is a summary of the revenue and expenditure for each year 1932 to 1936. Capital expenditure during, and loan indebtedness at end of, each of the five years is also shown:—

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST — REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932 TO 1936.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage, Tonnage and Special Berth Rates	38,101	37,793	43,683	53,305	61,075
Rents, Fees, and Licences	6,705	6,414	6,926	6,297	6,135
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	8,047	8,220	8,418	8,465	8,465
Payment by Melbourne Harbor Trust .. ..	..	..	7,500	15,000	15,000
Other Revenue	3,343	4,811	6,982	5,735	5,908
Total	56,196	57,238	73,509	88,802	96,583
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Management Expenses ..	9,041	10,694	10,551	10,515	12,961
Maintenance—					
Wharves and Approaches ..	3,311	3,334	1,996	2,033	2,532
Harbor	1,243	1,242	843	869	1,412
Floating Plant	5,177	3,540	3,596	4,547	7,896
Other	3,227	4,199	2,773	1,817	2,438
Interest on Loans	28,663	28,449	15,562	16,270	15,583
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	..	2,243	4,417	4,417
Freezing Works and Abattoirs ..	5,870	4,713	4,945	9,475	6,489
Depreciation and Renewals Reserve Account .. ..	..	..	22,641	28,861	28,092
Miscellaneous	987	301	285	255	338
Total	57,519	56,472	65,435	79,059	82,158
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property	2,097	5,110	1,376	..	60
Deepening Waterworks .. ..	..	..	2,841	15,688	27,144
Wharves and Approaches	28	..	1,420	3,963	74
Other	1,949	318	304	18,426	1,951
Total	4,074	5,428	5,941	38,077	29,229
At 31st December—					
Loan Indebtedness	617,422	614,169	612,403	582,621	580,824
Sinking Fund .. ..	..	..	2,243	6,724	11,396
Net Indebtedness	617,422	614,169	610,160	575,897	569,428

WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES.

The authorities controlling domestic water supply in Victoria are listed in the following statement. It is estimated that about 81 per cent. of the population of this State are provided with such water by these authorities.

Authorities.	Administered under the provisions of—
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	} Water Act.
Waterworks Trusts	
Local Governing Bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commission	
Municipal Councils—	
Arapiles	
Ararat Town	
Beechworth	
Bet Bet	
Chiltern	
Clunes	
Creswick	
Inglweood... .. .	
Korong	
Ripon	
Stawell Borough	
Talbot	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee	
Wimmera	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ..	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	Mildura Irrigation Trusts Act
Heidelberg City Council (Diamond Creek and Greensborough supplies)	} Local Government Act
Sale Town Council	
Eltham Shire Council (Eltham, Montmorency and Yarra Glen supplies)	
Walpeup Shire Council (Murrayville supply)	

The revenue and expenditure of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission form part of Consolidated Revenue. Information relating to the activities of the Commission are shown in Part "Production" of this issue. Financial particulars, &c., in respect of the other authorities mentioned above will be found in this Part.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Creation and constitution of Board. The Board was established by Act of Parliament on 20th December, 1890, and entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring chairman being eligible for re-election. The other thirty-nine members, who are called commissioners, are from time to time elected by the councils of the various municipal districts within the metropolis. They represent 22 municipalities or parts of municipalities.

Functions of the Board. The principal functions of the Board are to control and manage the metropolitan water supply system, and to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage.

Area under Board's control. All land within 13 miles of the Post Office at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth streets, Melbourne, together with the remaining areas of the City of Mordialloc and the City of Moorabbin and further portions of the Shire of Dandenong, but excluding 11 square miles in the Shires of Keilor and Braybrook under the control of the Keilor and St. Albans Waterworks Trust, is included in the metropolis for water supply and sewerage purposes. This territory has an area of 436 square miles, and comprises 26 cities and parts of 1 other city and of 11 shires.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans. The Board is empowered to borrow £24,750,000, this amount being exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 originally contracted by the Government for the construction of the waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1st July, 1891.

The liability under loans raised by the Board was £25,145,460 on 30th June, 1937. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £1,994,474 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board during each of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
REVENUE.					
Water Supply—	£	£	£	£	£
Water Rates (including Meter Excess)	678,623	699,083	670,756	789,797	812,287
Water Charges and Stations ..	12,648	16,127	18,204	20,916	20,526
Meter Rents	46,094	47,179	48,503	49,799	52,151
Sewerage—					
Sewerage Rates	825,043	790,040	867,567	952,784	992,240
Sanitary Charges	14,406	15,206	15,360	16,088	17,206
Metropolitan Farm—					
Grazing Fees, Rents, Pastures, &c.	4,967	5,411	5,528	7,757	12,797
Balance Live Stock Account ..	34,979	24,882	..	10,775	15,296
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Drainage and River Improvement Rate	72,776	70,893	70,415	71,800	74,187
River Water Charges	7,879	8,036	7,578	7,503	8,480
Transfer from Renewals Fund ..	..	182,000	..	..	..
Total	1,697,415	1,858,857	1,703,911	1,927,219	2,005,170
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
Water Supply—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	38,587	36,142	36,393	40,039	40,103
Maintenance	82,727	87,825	93,873	104,662	101,994
Sewerage—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	28,929	27,108	26,790	29,371	29,229
Maintenance	75,850	75,453	80,345	84,099	87,632
Metropolitan Farm—					
Administrative Expenses	258	412	313	441	687
Maintenance	32,384	30,953	33,906	34,743	38,417
Balance Live Stock Account ..	..	..	19,082	..	..
Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers—					
Management and Incidental Expenses	4,038	3,534	3,531	3,991	4,074
Maintenance	13,246	10,102	10,154	11,214	11,746
Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	7,615	5,666	3,804	4,958	4,563
Discount and Expenses <i>re</i> Loans ..	25,472	25,761	26,382	26,378	36,775
Interest on Overdraft	1,387	525	334	48	728
Interest on Loans	1,278,247	1,269,612	1,254,176	1,268,503	1,256,775
Exchange	29,975	30,348	35,962	98,964	112,277
Contribution to—					
Sinking Fund	62,362	62,363	62,633	62,758	62,813
Renewals Fund	82,778	80,428	79,754	80,924	131,970
Superannuation Fund	20,633	20,541	20,519	20,667	20,770
Fire Insurance Fund	500	500	704	696	10,000
Contributions to Municipalities ..	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850
Flood Repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	21,171	..
Centenary Decorations .. .. .	..	..	106	..	..
Total	1,788,838	1,771,123	1,792,611	1,892,477	1,954,403
Surplus on Revenue Account .. ..	..	87,734*	..	34,742	50,767
Deficit on Revenue Account	91,423	..	88,700	..	..

* After transfer of £182,000 from Renewals Fund.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply assessments and rates. The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and houses for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the annual value of the lands and houses served. The water rate levied in the year 1936-37 was 7d. in the pound on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £16,876,281 in 1935-36, and £17,503,160 in 1936-37.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system. The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1937, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank, pumping station, &c.	..	..	..	..	£	82,885
Yan Yean system	..	..	..	..		660,648
Maroondah system	..	..	..	..		1,704,446
O'Shannassy system	..	..	..	..		3,057,349
Service reservoirs	..	..	..	..		603,888
Large mains	..	..	..	..		2,558,405
Reticulation	..	..	..	..		3,064,275
Afforestation	..	..	..	..		28,907
Thompson River Scheme	..	..	..	..		306
Investigations, future works	..	..	..	..		4,583
Total	..	..	..	..		11,765,692

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks. A description of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks (Yan Yean, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy systems) appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 169 to 171.

Output of Water. The total output of water from the various sources of supply in 1936 was as follows:—

			Gallons.
From Yan Yean Reservoir	..	..	3,783,773,000
„ Maroondah Reservoir	..	..	14,582,665,000
„ O'Shannassy River and Silvan No. 1	..	..	9,157,596,000
Total Output	..	..	27,524,034,000

Storage and service reservoirs.

There are five storage reservoirs (Yan Yean, Toorourrong, Maroondah, O'Shannassy, and Silvan No. 1) with a total capacity of 23,351,305,000 gallons, and twenty service reservoirs (including one at the Metropolitan Farm, Werribee) and three elevated tanks, with a total capacity of 261,700,000 gallons.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.

The total consumption of water and the average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month of the year 1936:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1936.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	3,154,647,000	101,762,806
February	3,226,862,000	111,271,103
March	3,246,288,000	104,715,742
April	2,098,957,000	69,965,233
May	1,831,284,000	59,073,677
June	1,598,968,000	53,298,933
July	1,676,275,000	54,073,387
August	1,760,736,000	56,797,935
September	1,754,732,000	58,491,067
October	2,300,588,000	74,212,519
November	2,382,422,000	79,414,067
December	42,82,561,000	80,082,613
Total for the year	27,514,320,000	..
Daily average for the year 1936 .. .. .	..	75,175,738

NOTE.—The maximum daily consumption for 1936 occurred on 12th March, and the minimum daily consumption on 5th July of that year. The consumption was 143,708,000 gallons on the former and 40,505,000 gallons on the latter of these two days.

The following table shows for each of the last five years the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1932 TO 1936.

(MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AREA.)

Year.	Properties Supplied with Water at 30th June.	Number of Properties for which Sewers were Provided at 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	Number of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
			Gallons.	
1932	254,758	236,640	59,044,000	52.32
1933	256,631	241,352	65,841,000	57.91
1934	258,797	242,594	63,740,000	62.04
1935	261,743	246,592	69,137,000	66.53
1936	266,909	251,507	75,176,000	70.94

NOTE.—Particulars supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

These figures show that additional properties to the number of 5,166 were supplied with water during the year ended 30th June, 1936.

SEWERAGE.

The Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 on the net annual value of properties in sewered areas. The sewerage rate for the year 1936-37 was 1s. 2d. in the £1. The total annual value of property in the Board's area in 1936-37 was £17,932,473, of which £16,783,684 was liable to the sewerage rate, the balance being the value of property in unsewered districts.

The receipts from the general sewerage rates and charges in 1936-37 amounted to £1,009,446.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1937, was £13,750,543, divided as follows :—

	£
Farm purchase and preparation	1,214,949
Treatment works	122,773
Outfall Sewers and Rising Mains	503,792
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	339,609
Main and branch sewers	3,076,545
Reticulation sewers	7,519,749
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	777,053
Sanitary depots	58,018
	<hr/>
Cost of sewerage system	13,612,488
Householders' debts for house connexions	138,055
	<hr/>
Total	13,750,543
	<hr/>

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main and subsidiary sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood. The two main sewers are the North Yarra main sewer (Northern system) and the Hobson's Bay main sewer (Southern system). The subsidiary main, which takes in Williams-town, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station. Further information regarding these is given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, page 222.

The first house was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 30th June, 1937, the number of buildings for which sewers were provided was 255,950, and the estimated population served by the system was 1,016,120.

During the year 1936-37, 4,722 new houses were erected in the metropolitan area, and provision was made for the sewerage of 4,443 buildings.

The following statement shows the progress of sewer connexions to the 30th June, 1937 :—

Municipality.	No. of Buildings for which sewers were provided on 30th June, 1937.
Blackburn and Mitcham Shire	391
Box Hill City	3,863
Braybrook Shire (part of)	1,736
Brighton City	8,210
Broadmeadows Shire (part of)	291
Brunswick City	13,858
Camberwell City	14,961
Caulfield City	17,976
Coburg City	8,744
Collingwood City	8,864
Essendon City	11,946
Fitzroy City	8,189
Footscray City	11,218
Hawthorn City	9,098
Heidelberg City (part of)	5,810
Keilor Shire (part of)	165
Kew City	6,311
Malvern City	11,561
Melbourne City	27,700
Moorabbin City	3,245
Mulgrave Shire (part of)	9
Northcote City	10,687
Oakleigh City	3,057
Port Melbourne City	3,439
Prahran City	13,794
Preston City	7,708
Richmond City	10,673
Sandringham City	4,988
South Melbourne City	11,129
St. Kilda City	10,492
Werribee Shire (part of)	18
Williamstown City	5,819
Total	255,950

Pumping Stations.

At 30th June, 1937, pumping stations had been established at Spotswood, Preston, Sunshine, Box Hill, Black Rock, and Braybrook.

**Metropolitan
Sewage
Farm.**

A general description of this farm is given on pages 178 and 179 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The statistical data for the year ended 30th June, 1937, are as under:—

Total area of farm	22,634 acres.
Area prepared for sewage disposal	10,800 „
Rainfall at farm for year	18.73 inches.
Average rainfall over 43 years	18.37 „
Net cost of sewage purification for year per head of population	1s. 3.44d.
Loss on cattle for year	£5,976.
Loss on horses for year	£875.
Profit on sheep for year	£22,147.
„ agistment for year	£9,515.

**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 agreements entered into between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the municipal councils concerned, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the collection, &c.

For the year 1936-37, the working expenses were £4,734, while interest amounted to £2,979, making a total of £7,713. The revenue was £2,990, leaving a deficiency of £4,723.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE AND RIVERS.

Under the provisions of Part VIII. of the Act, which relates to Metropolitan Drainage and Rivers, the Board is empowered to levy a Metropolitan Drainage and River Improvement Rate not exceeding 1d. in the £1 in respect of the properties in the metropolis rateable to any municipality. The rate was first levied on 1st July, 1927, and has remained at 1d. in the £1.

**Assessed value
of property.**

The total annual value of property assessed for Drainage and River purposes and liable to the 1d. in the £1 rate was £17,932,473.

**Cost of
Drainage and
River Improve-
ment works.**

The total cost of Drainage and River Improvement works to 30th June, 1937, was £1,189,016.

Length of main drains. The following table gives particulars of all main drains under the control of the Board at 30th June, 1937 :—

1. Underground drains—	
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	31 miles 69 chains
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 9 miles 57 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	38 ,, 28 ,,
	<hr/>
Total underground drains controlled	70 miles 17 chains
	<hr/>
2. Open drains—	
(a) Constructed by Municipal Councils and taken over by the Board and not replaced	8 miles 68 chains
(b) Constructed by the Board (including 3 miles 4 chains of drains which replace drains previously declared)	3 ,, 29 ,,
	<hr/>
Total constructed open drains controlled.. .. .	12 miles 17 chains
	<hr/>
3. Natural watercourses and unlined open drains controlled	6 miles 32 chains
	<hr/>
Grand total of drains controlled	88 miles 66 chains
	<hr/>

THE BALLARAT WATER COMMISSION.

The Water Supply District of the Ballarat Water Commission, which was constituted on 1st July, 1880, embraces an area of about 27 square miles, including the city of Ballaarat, the borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, and Bungaree. The estimated population in this area is 43,000. The works comprise six reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 2,215,558,000 gallons.

To 31st December, 1936, the capital cost of construction was £601,950, and the loans outstanding (due to the Government) at that date was £290,545. During 1936, receipts amounted to £40,147 and expenditure was £42,100.

GEELONG WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE TRUST.

This Trust was constituted on 15th January, 1908. It was reconstituted under the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act in 1910.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to £900,000 for water supply undertaking, £760,000 for sewerage undertaking, and £270,000 for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30th June, 1937, was—Water supply, £709,290; sewerage, £644,714; and sewerage installation, £257,357, of which £6,287 is outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1937, was £53,489 on account of waterworks and £38,992 on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of surplus revenues for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. At 30th June, 1937, the amounts so appropriated and used to redeem loans were:—Sewerage, £64,731; and Water Supply, £67,642.

The population supplied is estimated by the Trust at 47,170. The number of buildings situate within the "Drainage Area" is 11,727; the number within the "Sewered Areas," 11,495; and the number connected with the sewers, 11,476.

Water Supply.—The catchment area is about 16,000 acres. Particulars of the works and storage capacity of the various reservoirs are given in the *Year-Book* for 1920-21, pp. 226 and 227. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins is 2,738,120,000 gallons.

The Trust has arranged to take a minimum annual quantity of 545,000,000 gallons of water from the Bellarine Peninsula Scheme controlled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to supplement the supply from the Moorabool watersheds.

Sewerage.—The sewerage scheme consists of a main outfall sewer, 4 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., to the ocean at Black Rock, a distance of about 9 miles from Geelong. The drainage area is 9,538 acres and includes the city of Geelong, the city of Geelong West, the town of Newtown and Chilwell, and the suburban areas in the shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

During 1936 there were 108 Waterworks Trusts, constituted under the provisions of the *Water Act*, 1928, functioning in Victoria. The ordinary receipts and ordinary expenditure of these Trusts are given below for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, 1936.

Ordinary Receipts.	Amount.	Ordinary Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Water Rates (including arrears) ..	143,368	Administrative Expenses ..	21,170
Water Sales (including arrears) ..	23,517	Works from Revenue ..	15,072
Meter Rents (including arrears) ..	2,177	Maintenance and Repairs (including	
Interest on overdue Rates ..	1,960	Pumping and Purchase of Water)	45,215
Transfers from Depreciation Fund ..	3,798	Redemption of Loans ..	16,897
Other	7,316	Interest on Loans ..	57,903
		Interest on Bank Overdraft ..	389
		Depreciation Fund ..	16,398
		Other	4,990
Tota	182,136	Total	178,034

All loan moneys are provided by the Treasurer of Victoria. At 30th June, 1937, the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts amounted to £1,357,237 (including £48,207 on account of loans from Unemployment Relief Funds).

MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST.

This Trust, which was constituted under the provisions of the Mildura Irrigation Trusts Acts, supplies water for domestic use in the City of Mildura. The receipts and expenditure of this authority is given hereunder for the year ended 30th June, 1936.

**MILDURA URBAN WATER TRUST—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.**

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
£			£		
Water Rates (including arrears)	3,135		Administrative Expenses ..	1,338	
Water Sales (including arrears)	2,076		New Mains	2,139	
Interest on overdue Rates ..	46		New Offices	1,793	
Sale of Land	3,012		Meters and Meter Maintenance	585	
Transfer from Depreciation Fund	1,741		Maintenance and Repairs ..	2,643	
Other	367		Redemption of Loans ..	150	
			Interest on Loans	435	
			Depreciation Fund	460	
			Other	217	
Total	10,377		Total	9,760	

At 30th June, 1936, the loan liability of the Trust amounted to £10,839, all of which was due to the Government.

SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES.

Sewerage Authorities. In districts outside the areas under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust (which bodies were constituted under special Acts), sewerage authorities may be constituted in Victoria under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1928. At 31st December, 1936, twenty such authorities had been constituted.

General statistical information is given in the following statement relating to all authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust) in whose districts the sewerage systems were in operation at 31st December, 1936 :—

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN OPERATION IN VICTORIA, 1936.

Authority.	Year of Constitution.	Estimated Population Served by System.	Number of Properties Connected to Sewers.	Sewerage Rate Levied in £ of Net Annual Municipal Value.	Ordinary Revenue.	Capital Expenditure to End of Year (Excluding House Connections).	Loans Outstanding at End of Year.	
							Sewerage Works.	House Connections.
				s. d.	£	£	£	£
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works*	1890	998,480	251,507	1 1	987,404	13,436,028	13,931,210	182,138
Ballarat ..	1920	35,100	7,802	1 9	27,572	406,986	399,569	37,157
Bendigo ..	1916	19,600	6,006	1 4	22,349	328,357	304,958	18,322
Celac ..	1923	5,030	1,327	2 0	6,296	80,237	71,804	6,347
Echuca ..	1927	3,500	1,000	2 0	5,955	65,799	62,582	19,135
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust*	1908	46,300	11,289	1 3	38,235	637,190	592,300	10,498
Horsham ..	1926	4,230	941	1 3	2,913	46,623	41,190	27,750
Mildura ..	1928	6,750	1,457	1 7	6,727	71,755	68,146	24,375
Swan Hill ..	1926	3,350	759	1 4	3,512	50,196	47,240	19,287
Wangaratta†	1933	3,850	928	2 0	4,729	62,873	55,929	31,500
Warrnambool ..	1929	8,010	1,749	1 0	4,716	76,190	74,264	16,500
Total ..	..	1,134,200	284,825	..	1,110,408	15,262,234	15,649,192	393,009

* Sewerage finance only.

† Financial particulars for fifteen months.

In addition to those enumerated in the above table, sewerage authorities had been constituted in the following districts, in which, at the end of 1936, preliminary works or detail surveys were being carried out:—Ararat constituted in 1935; Bairnsdale in 1932; Benalla in 1934; Castlemaine in 1934; Dandenong in 1935; Hamilton in 1935; Kerang in 1932; Kyneton in 1933; Sale in 1936; Shepparton in 1934; and Warragul in 1935.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1928 there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan

Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board.

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the fire insurance companies.

The Board on 30th June, 1937, had under its control the following:—43 stations, 296 members of permanent staff, 67 members of special service staff, 9 members of clerical staff, 63 men engaged in the workshops, 12 employees engaged in the tailoring department, and 165 partially paid firemen.

During 1936-37 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £159,594, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the fire insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution was equal to 723d. in the pound on the annual value of £17,655,664 of property within the Fire District, and that of the insurance companies was equal to £5 13s. 4d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1935 amounted to £938,484.

Country Fire Brigades Board. The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board's revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1937, was £30,687, which was obtained from the following sources:—Government, £9,979; municipalities, £9,979; insurance companies, £9,979; and other sources, £750. The expenditure for the same year amounted to £30,640. There are 122 municipal councils and 109 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1935 amounted to £368,951. The annual value of rateable property assessed within the Board's districts in 1936 was £3,526,457. All

brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large centres a few permanent stationkeepers and auxiliaries are employed. There are 150 registered brigades, and the number of registered firemen is 2,856. In most brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve" members.

Receipts and Expenditure. Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Fire Brigades Boards for the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES .
BOARDS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heads of Receipts and Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Government, Municipal, and Insurance	183,209	185,770	185,263	185,033	189,533
Receipts for Services	21,106	21,317	23,352	24,376	26,288
Interest and Sundries	15,120	14,945	15,785	16,749	19,031
Total	219,435	222,032	224,400	226,158	234,852
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries	130,477	128,446	132,691	140,177	148,493
Fire Expenses	4,242	4,400	4,455	4,511	4,259
Administrative Charges, &c. ..	35,488	33,399	30,173	31,819	37,578
Plant—Purchase and Repairs	14,066	18,944	17,568	18,049	15,949
Interest	12,692	11,588	10,987	10,790	10,507
Repayment of Loans	8,022	8,466	9,662	10,610	11,614
Superannuation Fund	8,090	8,090	8,214	4,992	5,415
Miscellaneous	5,188	4,707	6,954	10,949	20,146
Total	218,265	218,040	220,704	231,897	253,961
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c. ..	511	8,378	3,197	9,858	268
<i>Loan Indebtedness</i>	246,110	247,895	238,234	237,624	226,010

BUILDING PERMITS.**Building
Permits
Issued.**

The information furnished by municipal councils relating to the value of building permits issued by them gives a reliable indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. The particulars represent the values recorded, but a complete comparison cannot be made owing to the variation in building costs during the periods under review. As the Crown is exempt from municipal regulations in respect of building permits, the particulars of Government buildings are not included in the following statements.

IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

The value of permits issued by municipalities in Greater Melbourne for all classes of buildings, *i.e.*, dwellings, other new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings, during the period of twelve months ended on 31st December in each of the ten years 1928-1937 was as follows:—

Year ended 31st December—	Value of Permits Issued.				Index to Total Value = 100 in 1929.
	Dwellings (including Flats, Hotels, &c.)	Other New Buildings.	Alterations and Additions.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	
1928	5,312,197	1,747,251	983,474	8,042,922	111·51
1929	4,187,832	1,991,927	1,033,018	7,212,777	100·00
1930	1,308,976	852,079	578,521	2,739,576	37·98
1931	418,572	364,339	342,990	1,125,901	15·61
1932	1,033,844	908,761	496,011	2,438,616	33·81
1933	1,661,722	883,500	763,660	3,308,882	45·88
1934	2,588,426	902,245	1,293,794	4,784,465	66·33
1935	3,721,608	1,384,773	1,454,323	6,560,704	90·96
1936	4,172,779	1,810,825	1,435,625	7,419,229	102·86
1937	4,648,987	1,817,369	1,732,083	8,198,439	113·67

The following table gives detailed information relating to the number and value of building permits issued by the municipalities in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1936 and 1937.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE,
1936 AND 1937.

Class of Permit.	1936.		1937.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
New Buildings.		£		£
Buildings for Habitation—				
Private Dwellings—				
Brick, concrete, &c. ..	1,818	1,904,609	1,844	2,028,982
Wood, fibro-cement, &c. ..	1,500	915,053	1,926	1,245,156
Flats	538*	1,302,917	575†	1,246,799
Other (Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.)	6	50,200	9	128,050
Total, Buildings for Habitation	3,862	4,172,779	4,354	4,648,987
Commercial Buildings—				
With Residence—				
Shops	205	201,480	177	189,169
Garages	3	10,350	7	9,271
Factories	6	17,805	2	3,284
Other	20	35,405	6	16,064
Without Residence—				
Shops	112	125,690	69	80,598
Garages	17	10,948	17	17,284
Factories	123	655,423	164	780,490
Other	59	402,674	40	488,907
Public Buildings—				
Hospitals	6	100,567	2	14,300
Churches	12	48,740	16	57,033
Schools	9	24,772	6	31,274
Theatres	2	25,500	3	49,500
Other	24	151,471	25	80,195
Total, Commercial and Public Buildings	598	1,810,825	534	1,817,369
Alterations and Additions—				
Private Dwellings	4,274	329,452	4,526	361,616
Flats	53	27,484	27	19,202
Other Buildings for Habitation	103	89,711	137	154,443
Shops	378	104,558	462	236,942
Garages (Commercial)	51	17,933	28	22,864
Factories	377	398,310	406	484,016
Other Business Premises	224	273,872	161	225,297
Public Buildings	102	194,305	96	227,703
Total, Alterations and Additions	5,562	1,435,625	5,843	1,732,083
Grand Total, Building Permits	10,022	7,419,229	10,731	8,198,439

* Providing for 1,920 self-contained units.

† Providing for 1,810 self-contained units.

The number of building permits issued by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during the years ended 31st December, 1931 to 1937, is given below in respect of new private dwellings, flats, hotels, &c. :—

NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR NEW PRIVATE DWELLINGS, FLATS, HOTELS, ETC., IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1931 TO 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—						
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CITIES.							
Box Hill	8	15	30	46	75	83	99
Brighton	14	29	63	100	170	207	216
Brunswick	8	7	18	53	103	130	121
Camberwell	47	143	193	357	603	697	808
Caulfield	33	103	164	275	397	352	319
Chelsea	10	18	22	18	33	34	45
Coburg	15	18	32	84	170	229	261
Collingwood	1	10	1	5	18	19	26
Essendon	8	22	40	82	140	165	214
Fitzroy	3	10	4	2	10	10	14
Footscray	6	12	12	55	107	198	253
Hawthorn	13	33	63	118	135	183	150
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward) ..	13	26	30	63	120	117	188
Kew	16	25	32	65	90	127	134
Malvern	49	128	129	199	236	132	141
Melbourne	4	9	23	31	62	60	68
Moorabbin	18	16	26	63	104	167	196
Mordialloc	3	13	8	21	50	56	88
Northcote	5	24	27	46	76	92	92
Oakleigh	2	3	4	45	53	48	83
Port Melbourne	1	1	4	4	1	2	17
Prahran	26	71	167	225	234	231	177
Preston	7	9	25	52	103	165	228
Richmond	6	5	4	17	30	27	31
Sandringham	15	36	31	39	79	98	121
South Melbourne	3	1	8	18	19	16	12
St. Kilda	29	150	133	121	137	108	98
Williamstown	4	5	9	17	39	65	89
SHIRE.							
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding) ..	8	9	7	10	26	44	65
Total	374	951	1,305	2,231	3,420	3,862	4,354

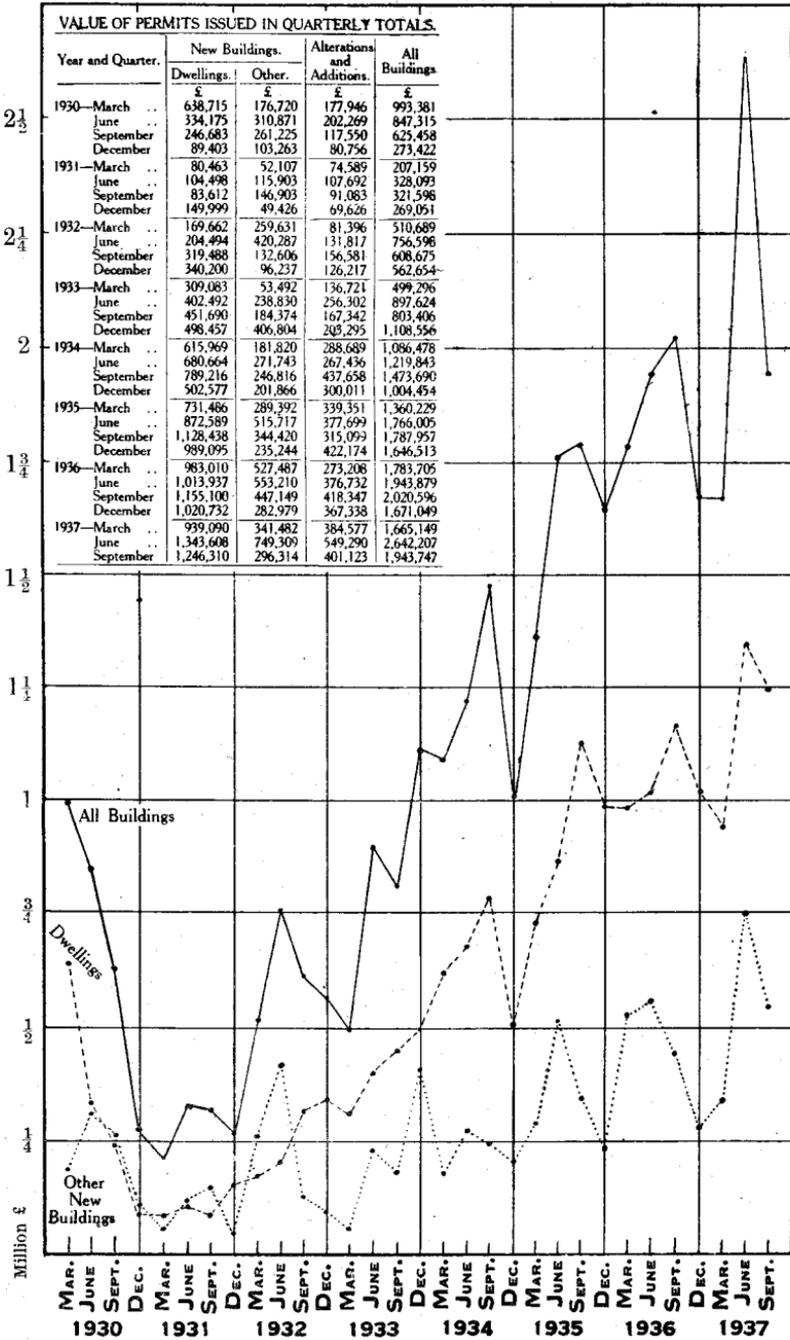
In the following statement is shown the value of building permits issued for all buildings by each municipality in Greater Melbourne during each of the five years ended on 31st December, 1933 to 1937.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED FOR ALL BUILDINGS IN GREATER MELBOURNE DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933 TO 1937.

Name of Municipality.	Year ended 31st December—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CITIES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Box Hill	27,763	85,702	93,413	94,891	119,902
Brighton	77,682	168,129	243,139	274,709	283,210
Brunswick	53,036	124,039	204,349	182,794	214,375
Camberwell	327,038	445,742	739,842	880,870	984,658
Caulfield	198,137	344,911	516,659	484,732	511,096
Chelsea	21,300	13,872	30,952	50,322	33,366
Coburg	43,373	108,416	143,356	204,274	240,925
Collingwood	57,828	56,844	89,236	129,389	140,583
Essendon	73,270	131,379	157,596	176,488	207,359
Fitzroy	33,356	18,039	57,420	93,553	86,304
Footscray	41,333	90,868	171,679	252,759	343,026
Hawthorn	112,455	163,475	282,461	231,911	226,428
Heidelberg (exclusive of Greensborough Ward)	45,741	98,432	137,371	123,709	215,990
Kew	60,113	103,106	138,528	198,485	211,303
Malvern	230,143	273,446	340,604	246,652	246,684
Melbourne	949,519	1,185,123	1,275,893	1,335,093	1,576,587
Moorabbin	33,669	56,303	81,411	143,880	161,220
Mordialloc	10,605	19,882	33,909	39,250	77,585
Northcote	44,122	55,313	83,438	93,040	100,049
Oakleigh	7,249	34,992	60,037	79,230	79,430
Port Melbourne	3,189	15,268	6,007	276,785	158,205
Prahran	367,210	393,153	547,189	532,645	516,526
Preston	26,934	49,832	99,235	134,285	201,806
Richmond	44,761	132,612	269,612	160,536	195,901
Sandringham	47,679	56,991	88,022	118,356	133,561
South Melbourne	93,724	165,520	219,803	244,909	294,201
St. Kilda	235,133	345,098	390,047	495,866	426,459
Williamstown	35,542	31,828	50,363	82,150	114,612
SHIRE.					
Braybrook (exclusive of Western Riding)	6,978	16,150	29,133	57,668	97,088
Total	3,308,882	4,784,465	6,560,704	7,419,229	8,198,439
Total number of permits issued ..	5,827	7,808	9,201	10,022	10,731

The following graph shows at quarterly rests, from March quarter, 1930, to September quarter, 1937, the trend of the operations in the building industry in Greater Melbourne. It will be seen that the value of building permits fell with regular rapidity from £993,381 in March quarter, 1930, to £207,159 in March quarter, 1931, and that in March quarter, 1932, there was a definite improvement in the volume of business. The value for June quarter, 1937, was the highest quarterly total recorded since the collection was first made, viz., September quarter, 1927.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN GREATER MELBOURNE 1930 TO 1937



OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.

With a view to gauging the relative activity of the building industry during recent years in centres outside Greater Melbourne, a collection has been made of particulars relating to building permits issued by certain provincial municipalities during 1927 and each subsequent year. Complete records covering the whole of that period have not been kept by some authorities. The information, in so far as available, is given below :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
BY CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE GREATER
MELBOURNE, 1927 TO 1937.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.		
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.					
			£		£		£		£	
Ballarat City ..	1927-28	101	*	29	*	145	*	275	*	
	1928-29	123	*	16	*	127	*	266	*	
	1929-30	127	*	39	*	98	*	264	*	
	1930-31	59	*	11	*	51	*	121	*	
	1931-32	69	*	22	*	84	*	175	*	
	1932-33	68	*	30	*	62	*	160	*	
	1933-34	82	*	35	*	78	*	195	*	
	1934-35	134	*	17	*	120	*	271	*	
	1935†	78	46,370	9	17,400	84	17,570	171	81,340	
	1936	134	73,240	19	9,980	144	34,650	297	117,870	
1937	146	82,290	16	9,620	116	34,650	278	126,560		
Bendigo City ..	1936	143	83,400	2	2,400	248	34,456	393	120,256	
	1937	126	81,611	4	4,130	317	26,954	447	112,695	
Geelong City ..	1931	1	*	1	*	53	*	55	*	
	1932	4	*	8	*	45	*	57	*	
	1933	11	*	5	*	65	*	81	*	
	1934	23	*	16	*	68	*	107	*	
	1935	39	24,640	20	38,068	70	9,584	129	72,292	
	1936	38	48,040	19	12,765	90	36,201	147	97,006	
	1937	38	27,111	17	66,003	111	31,934	166	125,048	
Geelong West City ..	1927	181	99,550	†	†	321	27,608	502	127,158	
	1928	82	56,792	†	†	181	12,138	263	68,930	
	1929	71	47,010	†	†	103	10,148	234	57,158	
	1930	17	11,445	†	†	115	8,765	132	20,210	
	1931	8	4,240	†	†	48	5,515	56	9,755	
	1932	3	2,850	†	†	65	2,562	68	5,412	
	1933	10	6,425	†	†	65	7,559	75	13,984	
	1934	13	11,714	†	†	72	3,716	85	15,430	
	1935	40	22,143	7	5,145	49	2,102	96	29,390	
	1936	67	41,626	3	2,025	36	2,891	106	46,542	
	1937	82	55,884	3	3,925	28	2,825	113	62,634	
	Horsham Town ..	1927	27	20,210	4	2,875	18	6,029	49	29,114
		1928	28	21,613	2	3,390	13	1,122	43	26,125
1929		40	23,406	5	9,032	21	7,896	66	40,334	
1930		6	2,449	1	700	12	3,803	19	6,952	
1931		..	..	..	..	8	363	8	363
1932		1	452	..	..	..	..	1	452
1933		7	2,668	..	..	11	586	18	3,254
1934		24	9,631	1	275	14	1,626	39	11,532	
1935		24	11,795	4	2,170	21	4,195	49	18,160	
1936		37	19,418	4	13,855	24	12,310	65	45,583	
1937		53	26,322	11	34,598	26	7,726	90	67,646	

NUMBER AND VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1927 TO 1937—
continued.

Municipality.	Period.	New Buildings.				Alterations and Additions.		Total.	
		Dwellings.		Other Buildings.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
			£		£		£		£
Mildura City	1928	25	18,860	†	†	31	18,227	56	37,087
	1929	36	24,639	†	†	24	22,988	60	47,627
	1930	17	14,232	†	†	12	1,695	29	15,927
	1931	5	3,400	†	†	11	3,350	16	6,750
	1932	11	8,363	†	†	22	11,459	33	19,822
	1933	59	35,174	†	†	45	20,128	104	55,302
	1934	75	41,926	†	†	36	10,533	111	52,459
	1935	72	41,094	14	3,665	43	11,629	129	56,388
	1936	91	43,085	20	31,795	35	23,613	146	98,493
	1937	88	40,103	16	60,164	40	24,214	153	124,481
Newtown and Chilwell Town	1927	71	*	†	*	108	*	179	*
	1928	39	*	†	*	110	*	149	*
	1929	24	*	†	*	87	*	111	35,500
	1930	14	*	†	*	79	*	93	28,900
	1931	2	1,090	†	†	42	4,157	44	5,247
	1932	7	4,570	†	†	66	8,452	73	13,022
	1933	13	14,914	†	†	42	6,347	55	21,261
	1934	20	17,375	†	†	46	13,187	66	30,562
	1935	38	28,022	2	700	25	3,686	65	32,408
	1936	50	39,261	5	4,350	30	12,235	85	55,846
	1937	45	33,278	6	5,105	32	9,177	83	47,560
Sale Town	1927	14	12,805	4	7,760	42	3,588	60	24,153
	1928	15	12,748	1	2,301	28	2,576	44	17,625
	1929	12	10,338	3	12,683	54	2,650	69	25,671
	1930	13	10,836	6	3,388	65	2,262	84	16,486
	1931	2	600	3	19,975	57	1,559	62	22,134
	1932	4	2,503	3	2,388	52	2,660	59	7,551
	1933	20	17,447	3	1,601	36	2,355	59	21,403
	1934	10	5,820	7	2,997	52	3,276	69	12,093
	1935	27	12,543	5	7,056	39	2,005	71	21,604
	1936	27	18,367	3	4,832	57	7,770	87	30,969
	1937	24	14,998	7	5,936	39	12,698	70	33,632
Shepparton Borough ..	1935§	32	21,980	4	2,170	31	11,710	67	35,860
	1936	61	37,870	13	27,410	38	7,425	112	72,705
	1937	97	58,750	10	17,444	38	7,786	145	83,980
Warrnambool City ..	1927	1	800	2	1,500	8	1,660	11	3,960
	1928	11	8,900	5	7,000	6	550	22	16,450
	1929	25	20,000	6	18,500	9	3,300	40	41,800
	1930	20	27,600	1	800	5	900	26	29,500
	1931	24	19,700	1	300	5	1,450	30	21,450
	1932	34	25,800	2	3,500	6	950	42	30,250
	1933	25	20,500	7	8,500	9	3,350	41	32,350
	1934	22	15,700	1	200	10	1,400	33	17,300
	1935	30	25,250	9	15,400	9	2,950	48	43,600
	1936	51	37,385	7	2,800	12	4,245	70	44,430
	1937	46	36,550	7	38,500	15	13,050	68	88,100

* Not available.

† Particulars for six months ended 31st December, 1935.

‡ Included in "Alterations and Additions."

§ Particulars for nine months ended 31st December, 1935.

ACCUMULATION.

BANKING.

Victorian Banking. Ordinary banking business in Victoria at 30th June, 1937, was transacted by twelve institutions (exclusive of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia). They are referred to in the succeeding tables as Joint Stock Banks.

Particulars regarding the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria are given separately on page 178.

Capital Resources. The following statement shows the aggregate capital and profits of the Joint Stock Banks with the exception of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, which transacts very little business within the State. Particulars relate to the twelve months last preceding the balance date shown below.

TOTAL CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS WHICH WERE OPERATING IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Bank	Balance Date.	Capital Paid-up.	Reserves, plus Additions.	Undistributed Profit after Payment of Dividends and Allocation of Reserves.	Total Reserves.	Total Net Profit for Year.	Total Amount Paid in Dividends for Year.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of Australasia ..	12.10.36	4,500,000	4,475,000	193,329	4,668,329	300,962	289,898
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	31.8.36	4,000,000	4,850,000	146,864	4,996,864	240,848	220,000
English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Ltd.	30.6.37	3,000,000	3,295,000	305,979	3,600,979	276,127	171,935
Bank of New South Wales ..	30.9.36	8,780,000	6,150,000	129,500	6,279,500	470,454	460,950
National Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	31.3.37	5,000,000	3,300,000	157,540	3,457,540	325,627	287,500
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	30.6.37	4,117,350	2,250,000	103,338	2,353,338	247,435	218,027
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	30.6.37	4,739,012	4,300,000	119,232	4,419,232	342,041	308,036
Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd. ..	30.6.37	153,000	105,000	5,095	110,095	14,380	9,180
Queensland National Bank Ltd. ..	30.6.37	1,750,000	860,000	20,381	880,381	74,820	74,375
Bank of Adelaide ..	25.3.37	1,250,000	1,000,000	42,057	1,042,057	61,337	56,250
Total Australian Banks ..	..	37,289,362	30,585,000	1,223,315	31,808,315	2,354,031	2,096,151
Bank of New Zealand ..	31.3.37	6,328,125	3,575,000	364,890	3,939,890	600,008	574,219
Grand Total ..	..	43,617,487	34,160,000	1,588,205	35,748,205	2,954,039	2,670,370

Shareholders' capital, which is the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to £43,617,487 on 30th June, 1937. The reserves totalled £35,748,205 and represented nearly 82 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

The subjoined statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks for the June quarters of each of the years 1933 to 1937. The liabilities are those to the general public, and are exclusive of the banks' liabilities to their shareholders.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1933 TO 1937.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Heading.	Quarter ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Number of Banks in Victoria furnishing returns ..	12	12	12	12	12
<i>Liabilities within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	•£
Notes in circulation ..	88,470	86,148	85,881	85,599	85,571
Bills in circulation ..	408,503	463,278	533,178	595,102	643,522
Balances due to other banks	706,309	716,257	506,374	514,367	536,130
Deposits not bearing interest	27,871,239	30,894,904	31,880,173	33,114,567	37,118,301
Deposits bearing interest ..	77,413,924	83,243,913	77,633,940	76,614,577	81,223,611
Total	106,488,445	115,404,500	110,644,546	110,924,212	119,607,135
<i>Assets within Victoria.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Coin	428,904	449,230	439,815	469,685	499,676
Bullion	17,980	18,654	35,248	34,200	50,792
Government and Municipal Securities	35,679,989	34,060,362	33,743,277	32,779,080	30,630,746
Landed and House Property Notes and Bills of other Banks	2,311,780	2,375,456	2,473,717	2,578,191	2,647,166
Balances due from other Banks	633,363	671,540	764,281	803,469	933,237
Advances and all other Assets	2,507,206	1,776,845	1,091,727	1,047,855	921,468
Australian Notes and Cash with Commonwealth Bank	72,639,457	74,857,853	79,139,580	80,706,633	77,309,786
Total	18,236,587	28,892,140	15,031,768	10,582,290	14,955,419
Total	132,455,266	143,102,080	132,719,413	129,001,403	127,948,290

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the Joint Stock Banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA (excluding Commonwealth Bank), 1933 to 1937.

(Average of the June quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.*	Excess of Deposits over Advances
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1933	77,413,924	27,871,239	105,285,163	72,639,457	32,645,706
1934	83,243,913	30,894,904	114,138,817	74,857,853	39,280,964
1935	77,633,940	31,880,173	109,514,113	79,139,580	30,374,533
1936	76,614,577	33,114,567	109,729,144	80,706,633	29,022,511
1937	81,223,611	37,118,301	118,341,912	77,309,786	41,032,126

* Including discounts, overdrafts and all other assets, but excluding government and municipal securities.

The percentages of coin, bullion, and Australian notes and cash with the Commonwealth Bank on "liabilities at call," and of advances on deposits, the relative proportion of deposits and the amount of the latter per head of population, are shown in the following table, for each of the last five years:—

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK BANKS IN VICTORIA, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

(Excluding Commonwealth Bank.)

Quarter Ended 30th June.	Percentage of—		Deposits—		Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.
	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes and Cash with the Commonwealth Bank on Liabilities at Call.*	Advances on Deposits.	Relative Proportion—		
			Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	
	%	%	%	%	£ s. d.
1933 ..	66·82	68·99	73·53	26·47	57 16 10
1934 ..	94·77	65·58	72·93	27·07	62 8 2
1935 ..	48·51	72·26	70·89	29·11	59 11 3
1936 ..	33·39	73·55	69·82	30·18	59 8 3
1937 ..	41·68	65·33	68·63	31·37	64 8 3

* Deposits not bearing interest, and bank notes in circulation.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The capital of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was £6,000,000 in 1937, while profits accruing from the ordinary banking business and the rural credits department for each of the years ending 30th June, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 were £417,366, £496,307, £486,230, £464,744 and £405,450 respectively. The average liabilities and assets of this bank *within Victoria* for the June quarters in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement. Savings Bank business was dissociated from the General Bank on the 9th June, 1928.

Particulars published in the two following tables relate to general banking only:—

**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK
IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 1933 TO 1937.**

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Bills in circulation ..	28,065	59,422	32,990	34,942	40,228
Balances due to other banks	12,537,694	24,831,169	11,031,084	6,888,434	11,106,911
Deposits not bearing interest	3,052,884	5,076,974	3,321,141	5,732,385	5,769,697
Deposits bearing interest ..	6,700,643	7,240,500	8,144,784	5,743,749	6,768,258
Total	22,319,286	37,208,065	22,529,999	18,399,510	23,685,094
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	262,830	235,225	258,360	343,660	302,123
Australian notes	1,377,118	2,078,997	1,890,860	1,999,027	1,363,641
Government and Municipal securities	10,174,472	9,119,749	9,112,837	10,506,113	11,206,311
Short term loans in Australia	10,031,311	6,608,769	5,925,308	1,883,077	2,059,538
Landed and house property	111,378	106,294	92,355	99,774	97,404
Balances due from other banks	5,901	4,589	10,207	8,018	5,457
Notes and bills of other banks	376	963	958	2,326	1,146
Advances and all other assets	1,407,633	1,234,404	1,293,709	1,718,907	2,377,289
Total	23,371,019	19,388,990	18,584,594	16,560,902	17,412,999

Liabilities and assets within Victoria—all banks. The following statement shows the average liabilities and assets *within Victoria* of all Joint Stock Banks and the Commonwealth Bank combined. Particulars relate to the June quarters of each of the years 1933 to 1937 :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA—ALL BANKS.

Heading.	Average for June Quarter—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Notes in circulation ..	88,470	86,148	85,881	85,599	85,571
Bills in circulation ..	436,568	522,700	571,168	630,044	683,750
Balances due to other banks	13,244,003	25,547,426	11,537,458	7,402,801	11,643,041
Deposits not bearing interest	30,024,123	35,971,878	35,201,314	38,846,952	42,887,998
Deposits bearing interest ..	84,114,567	90,484,413	85,778,724	82,358,326	87,991,869
Total	128,807,731	152,612,565	133,174,545	129,323,722	143,292,229
<i>Assets.</i>					
Coin and bullion	709,714	703,109	733,423	847,545	852,591
Australian notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank Government and Municipal securities	19,613,705	30,971,137	16,922,628	12,581,317	16,319,060
Landed and house property	55,885,772	49,788,880	48,781,422	45,168,270	43,896,595
Balances due from other banks	2,423,158	2,481,750	2,566,072	2,677,965	2,744,660
Notes and bills of other banks	2,513,107	1,781,434	1,101,934	1,055,873	926,925
Advances and all other assets	633,739	672,503	765,239	805,795	934,383
Total	74,047,090	76,092,257	80,433,289	82,425,540	79,687,075
Total	155,826,285	162,491,070	151,304,007	145,562,305	145,361,289

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Melbourne Clearing House. The value of bills, cheques, &c., cleared annually through the Melbourne Clearing House during each of the years 1928 to 1937, are shown in the following statement :—

**MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS
1928 TO 1937.**

Year.	Amount Cleared.	Year.	Amount Cleared.
	£		£
1928	762,851,000	1933	679,963,000
1929	814,669,000	1934	731,927,000
1930	725,916,000	1935	776,696,000
1931	652,861,000	1936	798,372,000
1932	656,146,000	1937	887,912,000

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF VICTORIA.

The subjoined table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit at various dates since 1897.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ACCOUNTS OPEN AND DEPOSITS,
1898 TO 1937.

At 30th June—	Number of Accounts Open.			Amount at Credit of Depositors.			
	Ordinary Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.	Ordinary Accounts.	Deposit Stock Accounts.	School Bank Accounts.*	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1898 ..	338,260	..	338,260	8,099,364	..	..	8,099,364
1900 ..	375,070	..	375,070	9,110,793	..	..	9,110,793
1905 ..	447,382	..	447,382	10,896,741	..	..	10,896,741
1910 ..	560,515	..	560,515	15,417,887	..	..	15,417,887
1915 ..	721,936	13,971	735,907	24,874,811	159,426	9,792	25,044,029
1920 ..	886,344	12,295	898,639	37,232,543	504,731	7,954	37,745,228
1925 ..	1,095,462	88,751	1,184,213	53,145,015	742,500	101,139	53,988,654
1929 ..	1,233,458	153,178	1,386,636	64,220,344	1,646,356	262,941	66,129,641
1930 ..	1,256,323	165,107	1,421,930	60,844,604	1,809,031	289,340	62,942,975
1931 ..	1,250,373	167,636	1,418,509	55,037,984	1,812,084	288,196	57,138,264
1932 ..	1,259,434	170,839	1,421,273	56,457,853	1,839,764	283,736	58,581,403
1933 ..	1,272,004	175,917	1,447,921	57,888,378	2,056,182	281,512	60,226,072
1934 ..	1,297,834	181,503	1,479,337	59,435,051	1,895,976	279,119	61,610,146
1935 ..	1,325,106	188,089	1,513,195	61,093,931	1,737,545	276,529	63,108,005
1936 ..	1,359,474	193,717	1,553,191	62,190,069	1,931,428	281,305	64,402,802
1937 ..	1,393,114	198,855	1,591,969	63,239,783	2,224,090	291,319	65,755,192

* School Banks were established in November, 1912.

The number of offices of the State Savings Bank, the number of accounts open per 1,000 of population and the amount at credit of depositors per account and per head of population respectively, are shown in the following table for the years indicated.

At 30th June—	Number of Offices—		Number of Accounts Open per 1,000 of Population.	Amount at Credit of Depositors—	
	Banks.	Agencies.		Per Account.	Per Head of Population.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898 ..	42	337	286	23 18 11	6 17 2
1900 ..	45	326	315	24 5 10	7 12 10
1905 ..	54	328	371	24 7 2	9 0 11
1910 ..	68	348	438	27 10 2	12 1 2
1915 ..	128	323	514	34 0 8	17 9 9
1920 ..	134	339	594	42 0 1	24 19 3
1925 ..	176	376	709	45 11 10	32 6 2
1929 ..	203	392	784	47 13 10	37 7 10
1930 ..	211	389	797	44 5 4	35 5 4
1931 ..	213	379	788	40 5 7	31 15 0
1932 ..	213	373	788	41 2 7	32 8 1
1933 ..	213	372	795	41 11 11	33 1 8
1934 ..	213	373	809	41 12 11	33 13 5
1935 ..	213	373	823	41 14 1	34 6 9
1936 ..	213	371	841	41 9 4	34 17 5
1937 ..	213	373	858	41 6 1	35 8 8

At the 30th June, 1937, the average amount to the credit of each depositor was £41 6s. 1d. The figures relating to ordinary accounts given in the preceding table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts (sums under £1), upon which the depositors had ceased to operate. On 30th June, 1937, inoperative accounts numbered 383,614; omitting these, the balance of 1,009,500 operative accounts averaged £62 11s. 8d., as compared with an average of £62 12s. 4d. in the previous year.

State Savings
Bank
Transactions.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with all accounts for each year since 1928-29 inclusive:—

STATE SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS, 1928-29 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.*	Amount at credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1929	217,440	169,741	1,386,636	53,740,994	52,787,406	2,304,694	66,129,641
1930	211,166	175,872	1,421,930	50,481,947	56,103,063	2,434,450	62,942,975
1931	166,125	169,546	1,418,509	41,038,076	49,069,704	2,226,917	57,133,264
1932	151,645	145,881	1,424,273	37,085,156	37,461,657	1,819,640	58,581,403
1933	167,214	143,566	1,447,921	33,241,781	38,167,055	1,569,943	60,226,072
1934	178,596	147,180	1,479,337	39,522,377	39,575,343	1,437,040	61,610,146
1935	186,291	152,433	1,513,195	42,421,648	42,194,145	1,270,355	63,108,005
1936	204,233	164,237	1,553,191	46,861,849	46,783,500	1,216,446	64,402,802
1937	205,456	166,678	1,501,969	48,331,158	48,212,810	1,234,042	65,755,192

* Including interest allotted as follows:—(a) to School Bank Accounts, £7,168 in 1928-29 £8,299 in 1929-30; £8,792 in 1930-31; £7,282 in 1931-32; £5,891 in 1932-33; £5,135 in 1933-34; £4,353 in 1934-35; £4,125 in 1935-36; and £4,231 in 1936-37; and (b) to Deposit Stock Accounts, £66,734 in 1928-29; £79,918 in 1929-30; £81,062 in 1930-31; £74,165 in 1931-32; £63,524 in 1932-33; £58,297 in 1933-34; £52,379 in 1934-35; £42,278 in 1935-36; and £52,785 in 1936-37.

The maximum amount received as an ordinary deposit is £1,000, and an additional sum not exceeding £1,000 as Deposit Stock which is a form of fixed deposit withdrawable at short notice.

Rates of Interest.

Rates of interest allowed to depositors during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows:—

On ordinary accounts, 2 per cent.

On Deposit Stock $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liquid assets (cash on hand and deposits at trading banks) of the State Savings Bank were £21,296,949 at 30th June, 1937. This represents 32 per cent. of depositors' balances.

Credit Foncier. The Credit Foncier which is administered by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria as a separate institution, was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 to make advances on farm properties. In 1910 the system was extended to house and shop securities. The maximum sums loanable are £2,000 and £1,500 respectively. Funds for the purpose are obtained by the sale of debentures.

Credit Foncier loans, secured by a first mortgage, are granted for the following purposes on freehold land or land which can be made freehold:—

Farms.—(Up to two-thirds of the Bank's valuation). To purchase or pay off liabilities, to improve or to develop the land, to purchase stock or implements or to work the land.

Dwellings and Shops (erected or to be erected).—(Up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation). To purchase or to pay off liabilities, to erect a dwelling-house or shop or to make improvements. Buildings to be erected must be built either under the supervision of the Bank or under the supervision of an architect favorably known to the Bank.

Loans on farms are repayable at the rate of £3 per half-year for each £100 borrowed, while on dwellings and shops quarterly repayments of £1 10s. per £100 loan are required.

Credit Foncier Housing Advances, secured by Contract of Sale, are made for the erection of houses for persons of small means who do not own a dwelling house, and who are in receipt of not more than £400 per annum. The total capital cost to the Commissioners of any dwelling-house acquired or erected together with the cost of the land on which it is erected shall not exceed £1,000 if the dwelling-house be of wood and £1,300 if it be of brick, stone, or concrete. A deposit of at least 15 per cent of the estimated capital cost of the dwelling-house and land must be provided, and the present rate of repayment

of the advance is made at the monthly rate of 10s. 6d. for each £100. The rate of interest charged on loans is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. In co-operation with the South Melbourne City Council, the Commissioners have approved of a plan by which Credit Foncier Housing Advances will be made for the erection of eighteen dwelling-houses on a reclaimed area in South Melbourne. The estimated cost of each house, which is the amount that will be advanced, is £690. Six houses are already in course of construction and further houses will be erected as applications for purchase are approved. Further details of the operations of the Credit Foncier are given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

The total transactions in the Credit Foncier under the four sections thereof, are shown below:—

CREDIT FONCIER OPERATIONS.

Heading.	At 30th June, 1936.	During 1936-37.	At 30th June, 1937.
Stock and debentures issued £	160,863,715	14,452,520	175,316,235*
„ „ redeemed £	139,481,855	15,027,100	154,508,955
„ „ outstanding £	21,381,860	..	20,807,280
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	26,693,386	622,172	27,315,558
„ repaid £	15,376,728	857,186	16,233,914
„ outstanding £	11,316,658	..	11,081,644
Number of loans current No.	25,859	..	25,415
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>			
Amount advanced £	11,206,571	139,962	11,346,533
„ repaid £	6,418,937	220,382	6,639,319
„ outstanding £	4,787,634	..	4,707,214
Number of loans current No.	5,175	..	5,084
<i>Housing Advances.</i>			
Amount advanced £	7,896,336	412,960	8,309,326†
„ repaid £	2,522,702	410,346	2,933,048
„ outstanding £	5,373,634	..	5,376,278
Number of loans current No.	8,789	..	9,018
<i>Country Industries.</i>			
Amount advanced £	165,773	8,549	174,322
„ repaid £	105,930	16,352	122,282
„ outstanding £	59,843	..	52,040

* Including conversion loans, and £2,082,600 Stock inscribed in exchange for Debentures.

† Including land at Fisherman's Bend for future operations, £32,436.

The net profit of the Credit Foncier for the year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £28,592. This sum was added to the Reserve Fund, increasing it to £565,782. There is also a Depreciation Fund of £340,000 to meet any possible deficiency on realizations.

The Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Savings Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. The following table shows the business transacted in Victoria during each of the years, 1928-29 to 1936-37 :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK IN VICTORIA, 1928-29
TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Accounts.			Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Interest Added.	Amount at Credit of Depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining open at end of period.				
				£	£	£	£
1929 ..	34,078	21,785	188,453	7,970,652	7,657,059	218,348	6,577,350
1930 ..	31,573	22,016	198,010	8,570,451	8,962,351	238,828	6,424,278
1931 ..	24,728	20,687	202,051	7,414,803	7,955,818	221,000	6,104,263
1932 ..	28,487	17,122	133,823*	7,940,711	7,129,348	183,191	7,098,817
1933 ..	27,369	22,605	138,587	7,891,362	7,576,302	173,595	7,587,472
1934 ..	30,087	24,522	144,152	8,912,279	8,318,390	179,903	8,361,264
1935 ..	33,690	24,557	153,285	9,923,896	9,542,133	167,680	8,910,707
1936 ..	34,465	26,881	160,869	10,252,253	9,844,177	168,534	9,487,317
1937 ..	35,045	25,581	170,333	11,203,645	10,902,242	176,545	9,965,265

* From 30th June, 1932, inoperative accounts have been excluded, i.e. those with balances under £1, and which have not been operated on for two years or more. There were 78,294 inoperative accounts at the end of June, 1932; 81,806 at 30th June, 1933; 87,137 at 30th June, 1934; 91,693 at 30th June, 1935; 95,417 at 30th June, 1936; and 98,996 at 30th June, 1937.

The foregoing tables deal separately with the Savings Banks in Victoria, but in the next statement the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the amount of deposits per head of population are given for each year, 1928-29 to 1936-37.

Total Deposits, etc., in Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS.—DEPOSITS IN VICTORIA, 1928-29 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Amount at Credit of Depositors—			Amount of Deposits per Head of Population.	
	State Savings Bank.*	Commonwealth Savings Bank.	Aggregate Amount.		
	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1929	66,129,641	6,577,350	72,706,991	41	2 2
1930	62,942,975	6,424,278	69,367,253	38	17 4
1931	57,138,264	6,104,263	63,242,527	35	2 10
1932	58,581,403	7,098,817	65,680,220	36	6 7
1933	60,226,072	7,587,472	67,813,544	37	5 1
1934	61,610,146	8,361,264	69,971,410	38	4 10
1935	63,108,005	8,910,707	72,018,712	39	3 8
1936	64,402,802	9,487,317	73,890,119	40	0 2
1937	65,755,192	9,965,265	75,720,457	40	10 7

* Including School Bank and Deposit Stock Accounts.

PROBATE RETURNS.

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 were finally completed during each of the years 1932 to 1936. Figures relating to estates administered by the Curator of Intestate Estates are included.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
1932 TO 1936.

Calendar Year.	Number of—		Total Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates—		Liabilities.	Net Value of Estates.	Average to Each Estate.
	Probates.	Letters of Admin- istration.		Real.	Personal.			
				£	£	£	£	£
MALES.								
1932 ..	3,140	841	3,981	4,863,091	8,940,797	1,920,102	11,883,786	2,985
1933 ..	3,121	796	3,917	4,743,831	8,736,786	1,949,091	11,530,626	2,944
1934 ..	2,994	784	3,778	4,157,508	8,647,544	1,742,284	11,062,768	2,928
1935 ..	3,618	953	4,571	5,355,126	10,358,182	2,115,835	13,597,473	2,975
1936 ..	3,413	950	4,363	5,491,517	11,300,819	2,374,902	14,417,434	3,304
FEMALES.								
1932 ..	2,293	579	2,872	1,794,467	3,222,544	478,603	4,538,408	1,580
1933 ..	2,310	587	2,897	1,842,388	3,526,836	491,242	4,874,982	1,683
1934 ..	2,272	687	2,959	1,862,494	3,822,693	575,498	5,109,689	1,727
1935 ..	2,758	775	3,533	2,276,613	4,469,872	609,052	6,137,433	1,737
1936 ..	2,593	720	3,313	2,152,420	4,425,998	528,045	6,050,373	1,826
TOTAL.								
1932 ..	5,433	1,420	6,853	6,657,558	12,163,341	2,398,705	16,422,194	2,396
1933 ..	5,431	1,383	6,814	6,586,219	12,263,622	2,444,233	16,405,608	2,408
1934 ..	5,266	1,471	6,737	6,020,002	12,470,237	2,317,782	16,172,457	2,401
1935 ..	6,376	1,728	8,104	7,631,739	14,828,054	2,724,887	19,734,906	2,435
1936 ..	6,006	1,670	7,676	7,643,937	15,726,817	2,902,947	20,467,807	2,666

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the years 1934 to 1936, grouped according to value and distinguishing the estates of males from those of females, are as follows:—

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS
(MALES AND FEMALES), 1934 TO 1936.**

Value	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
		£		£		£
Under £100	356	18,048	384	20,520	416	20,927
£100 to £300	638	124,445	721	141,351	687	134,226
£300 to £500	485	193,294	613	241,035	598	236,209
£500 to £1,000	663	482,037	809	586,006	781	571,580
£1,000 to £2,000	589	859,273	769	1,114,218	713	1,036,329
£2,000 to £3,000	282	698,485	324	799,830	290	709,808
£3,000 to £4,000	171	587,873	215	750,594	197	679,952
£4,000 to £5,000	123	543,626	164	737,723	126	562,830
£5,000 to £10,000	252	1,769,043	316	2,222,440	308	2,124,150
£10,000 to £15,000	103	1,256,102	101	1,227,960	101	1,249,028
£15,000 to £25,000	59	1,118,715	86	1,560,975	70	1,350,272
£25,000 to £50,000	34	1,191,446	44	1,538,899	46	1,586,342
£50,000 to £100,000	17	1,108,944	21	1,498,691	22	1,521,018
Over £100,000	6	1,111,437	4	1,162,231	8	2,634,763
Total Males	3,778	11,062,768	4,571	13,597,473	4,363	14,417,434
FEMALES.						
Under £100	269	13,823	281	15,162	336	17,866
£100 to £300	624	118,940	725	139,832	657	130,169
£300 to £500	456	181,173	551	221,394	504	201,704
£500 to £1,000	578	414,826	723	528,041	681	495,200
£1,000 to £2,000	516	740,005	574	840,619	526	758,774
£2,000 to £3,000	171	415,841	238	609,989	213	525,284
£3,000 to £4,000	94	325,123	112	387,867	114	395,538
£4,000 to £5,000	69	310,195	93	415,028	60	269,789
£5,000 to £10,000	116	803,235	162	1,124,030	125	850,510
£10,000 to £15,000	27	323,679	31	361,565	47	556,708
£15,000 to £25,000	21	384,489	23	431,368	25	489,948
£25,000 to £50,000	13	464,756	15	480,480	19	646,566
£50,000 to £100,000	4	278,090	4	263,282	3	233,054
Over £100,000	1	335,514	1	318,726	3	479,263
Total Females	2,959	5,109,689	3,533	6,137,433	3,313	6,050,373
GRAND TOTAL	6,737	16,172,457	8,104	19,734,906	7,676	20,467,807

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. The following table shows for each of the last three years and for the period 1872 to 1936 the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the gold was raised, and

Royal Mint
returns.

its mint coinage value; also the gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED AT ROYAL MINT, 1872 TO 1936.

Gold Received.		1934.	1935..	1936.	Total to 31st December, 1936.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria ..	oz.	80,130	99,203	112,511	29,205,673
„ New South Wales ..	„	11,231	14,410	12,240	789,979
„ Queensland ..	„	63,718	77,658	80,785	504,292
„ South Australia ..	„	9,498	15,224	14,757	939,632
„ Western Australia ..	„	55	19	167	2,952,941
„ Tasmania ..	„	1,234	1,296	2,803	1,330,352
„ New Zealand ..	„	18,961	18,238	17,658	4,280,458
„ Elsewhere ..	„	132,701	125,909	129,009	3,647,844
Total ..	„	317,528	351,957	369,930	43,651,171
Coinage—Mint Value ..	£	858,455	973,816	1,014,387	168,286,725
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns ..	No.	..	..	..	147,283,131
Half-Sovereigns ..	„	..	..	..	1,893,559
Bullion—Quantity ..	oz.	220,531	250,080	258,648	4,963,318
„ Mint Value ..	£	858,692	973,750	1,007,110	20,049,754
Total Mint value, Coin and Bullion ..	£	858,692	973,750	1,007,110	168,279,665

The number of deposits received during 1936 was 12,860, of a gross weight of 369,930 ounces. The average composition of these deposits was gold 645·5, silver 135·9, and base 218·6 in every 1,000 parts. The value of gold shown in the foregoing table is calculated on the normal mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard (22 carat), which is equivalent to approximately £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce fine (24 carat).

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank the Mint also pays a premium on all gold lodged at the Mint for sale to the Bank.

During 1936 the average weekly rate of premium was 104·77 per cent. on the normal mint price, which made the total average weekly price of gold about £8 13s. 11½d. per ounce fine.

In the following table particulars of the coinages and the issue of silver and bronze pieces for the requirements of the Commonwealth Treasury are given for the year 1936, also the totals to 31st December, 1936:—

**COINAGE OF SILVER AND BRONZE AT ROYAL MINT,
1936, AND TOTAL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.**

Denomination of Silver Pieces.	1936.		Total to 31st December, 1936.	Denomination of Bronze Pieces.	1936.		Total to 31st December, 1936.
	No.	No.			No.	No.	
2s.	2,382,000	34,630,000	145,576,000	1d.	4,200,000	69,807,360	99,312,960
1s.	200,000	25,774,000		½d.	2,654,400	29,505,600	
6d.	1,800,000	25,876,000					
3d.	3,600,000	59,296,000					
Total Silver Pieces ..	7,982,000			Total Bronze Pieces ..	6,854,400		

In addition to the issue during 1936 (shown above) coinage was executed for New Guinea as follows:—

1s.—600,000 pieces; 3d.—1,200,000 pieces.

6d.—400,000 pieces; 1d.—360,000 pieces.

INSURANCE.

Life Assurance. The transaction of life assurance business in Victoria during 1936 was carried on by 23 companies:—

The following table shows particulars of the policies in force in Victoria in the ordinary and industrial departments combined for each of the five years, 1932 to 1936. The figures are arranged according to the location of the head offices of the companies as indicated hereunder:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices—			Total. (23)
	In Victoria. (5)	In Other Australian States. (11)	Outside Australia. (7)	
NUMBER OF POLICIES.				
1932 ..	351,464	478,010	11,141	840,615
1933 ..	362,948	496,625	11,896	871,469
1934 ..	384,505	520,251	12,671	917,427
1935 ..	405,672	554,565	13,371	973,608
1936 ..	431,210	598,315	14,495	1,044,020
AMOUNT ASSURED.				
	£	£	£	£
1932 ..	39,795,494	71,041,616	609,962	111,447,072
1933 ..	41,301,030	72,677,710	852,137	114,830,877
1934 ..	43,833,942	75,017,844	1,104,263	119,956,049
1935 ..	47,691,793	79,724,259	1,495,121	128,911,173
1936 ..	51,767,030	85,763,358	1,880,517	139,410,905

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The next table contains particulars of life assurance policies in force in the ordinary and industrial departments of companies in each of the last five years:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE, 1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	} 261,696	264,109	270,246	282,766	301,803
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	274,484	276,809	283,476	296,987	317,151
Amount Assured—					
Assurance	} £ 85,227,722	£ 87,297,687	£ 90,373,885	£ 96,882,767	£ 104,402,854
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 87,047,678	£ 89,189,691	£ 92,538,082	£ 99,388,103	£ 107,419,373
Bonus Additions—					
Assurance	} £ 17,436,557	£ 17,969,846	£ 18,675,078	£ 20,372,399	£ 21,316,384
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 17,490,087	£ 18,023,838	£ 18,730,180	£ 20,429,051	£ 21,377,682
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	} £ 2,889,167	£ 2,940,006	£ 3,035,028	£ 3,254,333	£ 3,588,597
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 2,961,174	£ 3,014,652	£ 3,120,501	£ 3,350,620	£ 3,705,974
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	} 49,108	48,826	48,737	48,737	47,788
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	566,131	594,660	633,951	676,621	726,869
Amount Assured—					
Assurance	} £ 986,351	£ 990,530	£ 982,775	£ 983,431	£ 968,664
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 24,399,394	£ 25,641,186	£ 27,417,967	£ 29,523,070	£ 31,991,532
Bonus Additions*—					
Assurance	} £ 38,923	£ 34,069	£ 35,172	£ 62,053	£ 62,152
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 337,524	£ 412,854	£ 487,047	£ 1,358,178	£ 1,499,105
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	} £ 57,717	£ 58,256	£ 58,416	£ 58,479	£ 57,412
Endowment Assurance					
Pure Endowment					
Total	£ 1,471,815	£ 1,541,418	£ 1,649,766	£ 1,773,359	£ 1,921,212

* Prior to 1935 one company was unable to supply particulars.

In 1936 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary and industrial departments was £339 and £44 respectively.

Annuity policies. A statement showing the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria in the years 1932 to 1936 is given hereunder:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
1932	314	£ 19,737	286	£ 16,099	600	£ 35,836
1933	335	21,852	424	29,463	759	51,315
1934	350	24,975	477	38,208	827	63,183
1935	393	34,548	516	49,210	909	83,758
1936	408	34,930	529	56,491	937	91,421

Life assurance—new business. The preceding tables relate to policies in force. The succeeding table contains summarized information in relation to the new business written by all life assurance companies during each of the last five years, the number of policies, sum assured, and premium income being given.

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	7,774	8,400	8,777	10,996	11,920
Endowment Assurance	11,457	12,371	14,066	19,246	24,065
Pure Endowment	2,122	2,215	2,742	3,143	3,122
Total	21,353	22,986	26,185	33,385	39,107
Annuities	50	174	90	112	92
Sum Assured—					
Assurance	£ 4,273,798	£ 4,522,910	£ 4,554,466	£ 6,576,123	£ 6,628,482
Endowment Assurance	3,023,891	3,440,400	3,928,127	5,402,803	6,378,708
Pure Endowment	343,065	413,325	642,415	710,691	996,864
Total	7,640,754	8,376,635	9,125,008	12,689,617	14,004,054
Annuities	4,163	14,748	11,346	21,315	12,669
Single Premiums—					
Assurance	£ 15,946	£ 62,894	£ 23,110	£ 14,718	£ 44,556
Endowment Assurance	12,220	12,069	32,181	38,844	20,661
Pure Endowment	318	2,464	6,075	6,847	14,420
Total	28,484	77,427	61,366	60,409	79,637
Annuities	22,397	43,093	80,487	132,481	82,301

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED, 1932 TO 1936—*continued.*

Heading.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Ordinary Business—cont.</i>					
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	131,824	129,312	131,424	185,523	196,341
Endowment Assurance ..	125,379	142,265	163,877	229,279	272,526
Pure Endowment	13,469	16,304	24,726	26,959	35,439
Total	270,672	287,881	320,027	441,761	504,306
Annuities	225	2,391	302	1,506	971
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	3,777	3,642	3,445	3,596	2,194
Endowment Assurance ..	87,662	90,995	100,798	107,198	116,660
Pure Endowment	7,518	7,165	7,518	6,504	5,644
Total	98,957	101,802	111,761	117,298	124,498
Sum Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	110,357	106,568	92,464	90,278	64,326
Endowment Assurance ..	3,819,520	3,910,074	4,402,129	4,903,738	5,419,692
Pure Endowment	313,263	297,759	329,557	310,630	243,915
Total	4,243,140	4,314,401	4,824,150	5,304,646	5,727,933
Single Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	426	499	430	422	250
Endowment Assurance ..	32	91	174	55	23
Pure Endowment .. .. .	..	..	37	..	..
Total	458	590	641	477	273
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance	8,740	8,108	7,845	7,395	5,316
Endowment Assurance ..	244,098	249,205	280,712	308,630	336,637
Pure Endowment	19,290	18,347	20,690	18,786	14,802
Total	272,128	275,660	309,247	334,811	356,755

The new business for 1936 includes 39,107 ordinary assurance policies for £14,004,054 and 124,498 industrial policies for £5,727,933, the former averaging £358 and the latter £46. After taking into consideration the number of policies in force and the sum assured at the end of the years 1935 and 1936, and allowing for new business during the latter year, claims on account of death or maturity, or discontinuance in 1936 numbered 18,943 for £5,972,784 in ordinary, and 74,250 for £3,259,471 in industrial assurance business.

There were 129 companies transacting general insurance (other than life) business in Victoria during 1936-37—an increase of one over the previous year. The revenue and expenditure relating to the principal classes of insurance are shown in detail for 1936-37 in the following statement:—

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1936-37.

Nature of Insurance.	Revenue in Victoria.	Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1,641,541	659,607	269,123	469,962	1,398,692
Marine	263,386	68,875	23,292	59,707	151,874
Accident (Personal)	111,681	46,602	24,074	24,123	94,799
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	670,329	376,574	51,451	111,288	539,313
Public Risk, Third Party	27,210	8,486	3,786	6,213	18,485
Plate Glass	46,461	17,017	8,547	10,609	36,173
Motor Car	786,182	488,750	123,666	155,476	767,892
Motor Cycle	19,468	12,690	2,748	4,084	19,522
Hailstone	45,297	26,113	6,915	10,290	43,318
Boiler Explosion	1,466	97	177	294	568
Live Stock	20,179	11,100	2,898	4,484	18,482
Burglary	74,960	24,272	11,114	16,043	51,429
Guarantee	31,247	4,330	4,315	7,358	16,003
Loss of Profits	48,794	14,540	6,609	10,150	31,299
Householders' Comprehensive	142,556	41,023	19,524	32,903	93,450
Other	73,341	42,063	4,289	13,672	60,024
Total Premiums	4,004,098	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	215,529	..	..	..	..
Total	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323

The percentages of losses, commission and agents' charges and other expenses of management to premium income for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, in the different classes of insurance, were as follows:—

GENERAL INSURANCE EXPENDITURE, 1935-36 AND 1936-37—PROPORTION OF PREMIUM INCOME.

Nature of Insurance.	Proportion of Premium Income.							
	Losses.		Commission and Agents' Charges.		Other Expenses of Management.			
	1935-36 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.	1935-36 Per cent.	1936-37 Per cent.
Fire	32·57	40·18	16·72	16·39	29·90	28·63	28·63	28·63
Marine	22·20	26·15	8·72	8·84	24·12	22·67	22·67	22·67
Accident (Personal)	38·23	41·73	20·56	21·56	24·25	21·60	21·60	21·60
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	62·59	56·18	7·76	7·68	18·62	16·60	16·60	16·60
Public Risk, Third Party	24·15	31·19	14·92	13·91	23·59	22·83	22·83	22·83
Plate Glass	34·73	36·63	18·14	18·40	23·48	22·83	22·83	22·83
Motor Car	62·89	62·17	16·49	15·73	19·68	19·78	19·78	19·78
Motor Cycle	51·63	65·18	13·69	14·12	21·62	20·98	20·98	20·98
Hailstone	96·67	57·65	15·01	15·27	23·14	22·72	22·72	22·72
Boiler Explosion	4·40	6·62	11·18	12·07	19·97	20·05	20·05	20·05
Live Stock	53·42	55·01	14·37	14·36	25·41	22·22	22·22	22·22
Burglary	38·41	32·38	15·15	14·83	22·64	21·40	21·40	21·40
Guarantee	16·27	13·86	13·72	13·81	23·92	23·55	23·55	23·55
Loss of Profits	5·70	29·80	13·91	13·54	22·23	20·80	20·80	20·80
Householders' Comprehensive	31·11	28·78	13·31	13·70	24·36	23·08	23·08	23·08
Other	79·66	57·35	8·12	5·85	20·43	18·64	18·64	18·64
Total	42·71	46·01	14·72	14·05	25·05	23·89	23·89	23·89

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies which operated in Victoria during each of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Fire	1932-33	1,713,646	552,409	276,334	520,338	1,349,081
	1933-34	1,617,266	503,365	264,903	503,222	1,271,490
	1934-35	1,592,000	475,844	267,866	487,657	1,231,367
	1935-36	1,598,044	520,507	267,145	477,891	1,265,543
	1936-37	1,641,541	659,607	269,123	469,962	1,398,692
Marine	1932-33	208,852	54,617	16,489	61,628	132,734
	1933-34	218,963	53,088	17,947	57,359	128,394
	1934-35	220,483	41,311	18,229	58,385	117,925
	1935-36	247,300	54,898	21,557	59,658	136,113
	1936-37	263,386	68,875	23,292	59,707	151,874
Accident (Personal)	1932-33	80,318	33,646	16,041	21,134	70,821
	1933-34	82,086	32,389	16,736	20,627	69,752
	1934-35	91,732	35,487	17,724	22,143	75,354
	1935-36	98,444	37,635	20,243	23,870	81,748
	1936-37	111,681	46,602	24,074	24,123	94,799
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	1932-33	248,533	192,705	21,188	62,319	276,212
	1933-34	283,150	220,829	24,338	66,581	311,748
	1934-35	321,678	231,468	26,667	69,143	327,278
	1935-36	435,284	272,445	33,783	81,056	387,284
	1936-37	670,329	376,574	51,451	111,288	539,313
Public Risk, Third Party	1932-33	20,349	4,951	3,056	5,663	13,670
	1933-34	20,631	5,080	3,152	5,296	13,528
	1934-35	23,455	4,753	3,467	5,909	14,129
	1935-36	25,176	6,081	3,757	5,939	15,777
	1936-37	27,210	8,486	3,786	6,213	18,485
Plate Glass	1932-33	43,052	14,910	7,804	12,156	34,870
	1933-34	42,271	14,400	7,698	11,421	33,519
	1934-35	44,530	15,708	8,044	11,272	35,024
	1935-36	44,889	15,589	8,141	10,535	34,268
	1936-37	46,461	17,017	8,547	10,609	36,173
Motor Car and Motor Cycle*	1932-33	540,087	256,024	78,332	132,598	466,954
	1933-34	529,813	274,657	78,553	122,753	457,963
	1934-35	586,815	340,142	99,276	128,535	567,953
	1935-36	693,847	436,366	114,411	136,519	687,296
	1936-37	786,182	488,750	123,666	155,476	767,892
Motor Cycle	1933-34	10,001	5,115	1,465	2,291	8,871
	1934-35	12,930	7,412	1,853	3,119	12,384
	1935-36	17,985	9,286	2,463	3,888	15,637
	1936-37	19,468	12,690	2,748	4,084	19,522
	Burglary	1932-33	102,292	63,593	13,923	27,170	104,686
1933-34		66,474	33,690	9,591	16,870	60,151
1934-35		67,389	37,790	10,449	15,854	64,093
1935-36		71,224	27,356	10,788	16,126	54,270
1936-37		74,960	24,272	11,114	16,043	51,429
Loss of Profits	1932-33	35,749	3,511	5,371	7,013	15,895
	1933-34	34,359	3,362	5,126	7,092	15,580
	1934-35	38,324	1,616	5,250	8,346	15,212
	1935-36	43,458	2,479	6,944	9,660	18,183
	1936-37	48,794	14,540	6,609	10,150	31,299

* Since 1933-34 (inclusive) Motor Cycle Insurance has been shown separately.

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
		Premiums.	Losses.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other Expenses of Management.	Total.
Householders' Comprehensive*		£	£	£	£	£
	1933-34	107,107	48,496	14,916	29,078	92,490
	1934-35	119,765	47,318	16,198	30,783	94,299
	1935-36	132,583	41,240	17,649	32,300	91,189
	1936-37	142,556	41,023	19,524	32,903	93,450
Other	1932-33	85,417	28,388	9,971	21,839	60,198
	1933-34	100,570	39,372	12,237	25,064	76,672
	1934-35	115,153	74,545	13,543	28,082	116,170
	1935-36	143,144	93,045	16,650	32,045	141,740
	1936-37	171,530	83,703	18,594	36,098	138,395
Total Premiums ..	1932-33	3,078,295	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	3,112,691	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	3,234,259	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	3,551,378	..	..	..	..
	1936-37	4,004,098	..	..	..	..
Other Revenue, (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1932-33	181,242	..	..	..	..
	1933-34	190,907	..	..	..	..
	1934-35	206,413	..	..	..	..
	1935-36	205,689	..	..	..	..
	1936-37	215,529	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	1932-33	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
	1933-34	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
	1934-35	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
	1935-36	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
	1936-37	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323

* In 1932-33, premiums, losses, &c., in connexion with *Householders' Comprehensive Policies* were allotted to the respective classes of insurance included in the policies.

The particulars given in the preceding tables relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the companies represented in the returns. The figures are net—the amounts paid to reinsuring offices in Australasia as well as returns of premium are deducted; the losses are reduced by the amounts recovered from Australasian reinsuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under reinsurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the five years shown in the table represent 41·9 per cent. of the premiums.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The Workers' Compensation Act, No. 2496, of 1914, was the initial legislation making it obligatory for an employer to provide compensation for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in course of his employment.

Legislation affecting Workers' Compensation was consolidated in 1915 (Workers' Compensation Act No. 2750) and again in 1928 (Workers' Compensation Act No. 3806). The latter has since been

amended by the following Acts :—No. 3936 of 1930, No. 3952 of 1931, No. 4360 of 1935, No. 4456 of 1936, and No. 4524 of 1937.

Acts No. 4360 of 1935 and No. 4456 of 1936 were responsible for many important changes regarding Workers' Compensation, e.g. :—

- (1) " Worker " as now defined does not include a person employed whose remuneration exceeds £400 a year.
- (2) The rates of compensation provided *inter alia* :—

(a) Where death results from injury—if the worker leaves dependants a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the four years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £400 whichever is larger, but not exceeding in any case £750.

(b) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—a minimum weekly payment equal to $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months or 30s. per week, whichever is the greater amount. In the case of total incapacity where there are no dependent children, or in the case of partial incapacity or both the weekly payment shall not exceed £2 10s., and the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £700.

(c) Where total incapacity for work results from injury—for each dependent child there shall be paid 8s. 6d. per week—the total weekly amount payable in respect of all such children shall not exceed £1 14s.

The total weekly payment in respect of such worker and all such children shall not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, or £3 7s. 6d. per week (whichever is greater) and the whole amount payable shall not exceed £750.

The maximum amount of compensation payable under the Fourth Schedule to the Act, for the loss of limbs, etc., has been fixed at £750.

Act No. 4524 of 1937 provided *inter alia* (a) for the appointment of a Workers' Compensation Board of three members—one a judge of the county court, one a person nominated jointly by the insurers and members of the governing body of the Victorian Employers' Federation and one a person nominated by members of the Melbourne Trades Hall Council; (b) for the establishment of the Workers' Compensation Board Fund.

It is obligatory on every employer 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 to pay compensation under the Act. The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 30th June, 1937, was 81.

Premiums, losses, etc., in respect of employers' liability and workers' compensation appear on page 193 of this issue.

STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the first Workers' Compensation Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

The following table contains a statement of the premium income, the claims paid, and the accumulated funds for each of the last five years:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, AND ACCUMULATED FUNDS OF THE STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Year.	Premiums Received, Less Reinsurances, Rebates, &c.	Claims (including those Outstanding).	Accumulated Funds.	
			General Reserve.	Bonus Reserve.
	£	£	£	£
1932-33.. ..	54,245	47,167	96,560	4,369
1933-34.. ..	67,634	54,429	96,560	8,528
1934-35.. ..	82,115	54,051	96,560	17,962*
1935-36.. ..	118,067	73,015	96,560	9,832
1936-37.. ..	200,379	126,287	96,560	25,410

* Triennial bonus distribution amongst policy-holders.

The net profit for the year 1936-37 amounted to £20,577, which has been appropriated as follows:—Bonus Reserve £15,577, "Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Act 3936" Account, £5,000. The expense rate of the year was 8.4 per cent. This satisfactory figure is the result of careful regard to economy, and is the lowest expense rate of any insurance office in Australasia transacting Workers' Compensation Insurance business. The number of claims settled in the year mentioned, and in course of settlement at the end of the year, was 8,359.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The provisions of the *Building Societies Act 1874* made it compulsory for building societies to affect registration. Up to 31st December, 1936, the number of societies that had been registered was 160. The business of the societies was extensive

Building Societies

until the collapse of the land boom in 1893, thereafter it declined. There were only 23 societies operating during 1936.

Particulars are given in the following table in respect of Permanent Societies, Starr-Bowkett Societies, and other non-permanent Societies transacting business in Victoria during 1936 :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1936.

Heading.	Permanent Societies.	Starr-Bowkett Societies.	Other Non-Permanent Societies.	Total—All Societies.
Number of societies	21	2	1	23*
„ shareholders	5,310	3,888	105	9,303
„ borrowers	10,683	944	42	11,669
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	288,468	15,987	1,125	305,580
Loans granted	998,338	49,669	171	1,048,178
Repayments	797,327	43,256	26	840,609
Deposits received	1,483,716	15,989	3,450	1,503,155
Working expenses, including interest on deposits, &c. ..	149,892	8,380	541	158,813
Assets—				
Loans on mortgage	4,146,352	353,862	20,998	4,521,212
Properties in possession or surrendered	206,785	11,092	..	217,877
Other advances	427	21,001	..	21,428
Cash in hand, &c.	13,475	..	6,992	20,467
Other assets	129,772	9,226	33	139,031
Total	4,496,811	395,181	28,023	4,920,015
Liabilities—				
To shareholders	1,732,859	257,192	20,091	2,010,142
„ depositors	1,636,183	83,461	..	1,719,644
Reserve Funds	837,598	14,150	..	851,748
Bank overdraft	98,504	5,305	..	103,809
Profit and Loss Account ..	129,433	1,979	7,849	139,261
Other	62,234	33,094	83	95,411
Total	4,496,811	395,181	28,023	4,920,015

* One society has both a Permanent and Starr-Bowkett branch.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The succeeding table contains particulars for the year 1935-36 of the Co-operative Societies operating in Victoria. Co-operative Societies are such producing, manufacturing, marketing, or distributing societies as fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) Dividend on share capital should not exceed 8 per cent.

- (2) The greater portion of the business of the company should be transacted with its own shareholders.
- (3) Any distribution of surplus, after payment of dividend on share capital, should be amongst suppliers or customers, in proportion to the business done with the company.
- (4) Voting powers should be limited.

The returns have been divided into three classes — (a) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements; (b) those engaged in retailing general household requirements; and (c) those that fulfil the functions of (a) and (b) but which cannot be classified under either of those headings. The first-mentioned may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operative and the second as Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1935-36.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.*	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total — All Societies.
Number of Societies	61	17	9	87
Number of Branches	19	4	2	25
Membership	42,140	9,703	4,156	55,999
Total Purchases £	2,966,559	383,693	836,658	4,186,910
Total Working Expenses £	811,886	78,698	143,012	1,033,596
Total Expenditure £	3,778,445	462,391	979,670	5,220,506
Total Sales £	3,648,338	457,218	995,268	5,100,824
Other Income £	241,259	13,527	8,626	263,412
Total Income £	3,889,597	470,745	1,004,254	5,364,596
Interest paid on Loan Capital—				
Amount £	7,465	2,044	213	9,722
Rate per cent.	4·1	5·0	2·9	4·2
Interest paid on Bank Overdraft—				
Amount £	36,061	2,914	2,210	41,185
Dividend paid on Share Capital—				
Amount £	23,431	3,276	3,872	30,579
Rate per cent.	2·4	2·5	4·8	2·6
Rebates paid and Discounts allowed—Amount £	7,568	19,758	8,470	35,596

* The figures of the Victorian Wheatgrowers Corporation Ltd. are included. This Association was incorporated to market Victorian wheat, and it does not trade for the purposes of profit.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1935-36—continued.

Heading.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Societies which are both Producers' and Consumers'.	Total—All Societies.
<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—Paid-up ..	963,515	133,320	80,326	1,177,161
Loan Capital	183,181	40,072	7,286	230,539
Bank Overdraft	637,967	66,171	38,311	742,449
Accumulated Profits	132,131	27,717	52,170	212,018
Reserve Funds	265,010	59,602	65,745	390,357
Sundry Creditors	331,303	39,798	58,172	429,273
Other Liabilities	78,058	4,331	10,191	92,580
Total	2,591,165	371,011	312,201	3,274,377
<i>Assets—</i>				
Land and Buildings	1,221,673	124,946	168,915	1,515,534
Fittings, Plant and Machinery }				
Stock	323,455	86,304	53,916	463,675
Sundry Debtors	713,397	105,557	66,252	885,206
Cash in hand or on Deposit	94,907	42,623	3,546	141,076
Profit and Loss Account	112,031	5,827	..	117,858
Other Assets	125,702	5,754	19,572	151,028
Total	2,591,165	371,011	312,201	3,274,377

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANIES.

Trustees,
Executors,
and Agency
Companies.

There are eight trustee companies transacting business in Victoria. From their published balance-sheets the following particulars for 1936-37 have been obtained:— Paid-up capital, £530,530; reserve funds, &c., £482,203; other liabilities, £264,445; total liabilities, £1,277,178. The assets were:— Deposits with Government, £142,400; other investments in public securities, &c., £152,843; loans on mortgage, £93,531; property, £615,403; other assets, £273,001. The net profits were £61,059, and the amount of dividends and bonuses was £43,800. The net profits were equivalent to 6.03 per cent. on the shareholders' funds, as represented by paid-up capital, reserves, and undivided profits.

LAND TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

Dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts. A summary of land transactions under the Transfer of Land Acts in the Titles Office for each of the last five years is given hereunder.

DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE (UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACTS), 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Transfers.	Mortgages.		Number of—			
		Number.	Amount.*	Entries of Executor, Administrator, or Survivor.	Plans of Sub-division.	Other Dealings.	Total Dealings.
1932 ..	21,264	11,807	£ 6,821,925	4,846	231	15,451	53,599
1933 ..	23,280	10,350	6,388,972	4,971	260	15,076	53,937
1934 ..	27,524	11,380	7,480,565	4,833	289	17,355	61,381
1935 ..	33,493	13,556	8,838,018	5,377	451	19,452	72,329
1936 ..	35,301	15,108	10,564,268	5,414	526	19,827	76,176

* Excluding the amounts lent by building societies which are secured by transfers, and the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

TITLES OF LAND ISSUED, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of—			
	Certificates of Title.	Crown Grants.	Crown Leases.	Total Titles.
1932	9,607	1,317	1,249	12,173
1933	9,509	1,280	786	11,575
1934	11,586	1,275	1,264	14,125
1935	12,555	1,563	1,212	15,330
1936	15,601	1,846	854	18,301

Dealings
under the
Property Law
Act 1928.

A statement of mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered under the *Property Law Act 1928* (commonly known as the General Law) is also appended:—

DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT, 1928 TO
30TH JUNE, 1937.

Year.	Mortgages.		Reconveyances.		Conveyances.	
	Number.	Amount.*	Number.	Amount.†	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1932 ..	684	391,975	466	176,615	1,325	874,605
1933 ..	587	419,302	533	191,108	1,497	1,089,589
1934 ..	657	923,843	536	283,605	1,506	1,124,220
1935 ..	789	886,386	620	222,689	1,804	1,372,316
1936 ..	768	649,931	573	160,380	1,963	1,234,431
1937 (to 30th June)	402	325,565	346	103,532	955	820,069

* Excluding the amounts owing under mortgages given to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

† Excluding repayments designated "Principal and Interest".

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as shown below. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the liens being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months, with the exception of some liens to the Closer Settlement Board which cover a period of two or three years. Very few mortgagors of stock secure themselves by a registered release.

STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS,
1932 TO 1936.

Security.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	2,475	1,822	1,533	1,530	2,616
Amount £	467,939	313,507	265,245	272,507	201,253
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	57	87	139	113	157
Amount £	15,504	46,026	29,728	23,499	31,398
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	3,801	3,061	2,373	2,295	2,223
Amount £	1,202,201	720,339	555,854	539,577	264,038
Total—					
Number ..	6,333	4,970	4,045	3,938	4,996
Amount £	1,685,644	1,079,872	850,827	835,583	496,689

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years :—

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE, 1932 TO 1936.

Security.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,464	1,286	1,278	1,345	1,572
Amount £	450,213	406,259	332,291	364,914	397,706
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	72	58	25	17	17
Amount £	11,149	9,310	2,424	4,381	2,931

COMPANIES.

Particulars relating to companies registered under Parts I. and II. of the *Companies Act* 1928, in so far as these are recorded in the Registrar-General's office, are shown in the following statement :—

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1932, TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

(Parts I. and II. of *Companies Act* 1928.)

Year ended 31st December—	New Companies.						Number of existing Trading Companies.		Increase in Nominal Capital of Existing Companies during the year.*	
	Number Registered.				Nominal Capital.					
	Victorian Trading.	Foreign.	Mining.	Total.	Victorian Trading (excluding Foreign).	Mining.	Victorian.	Foreign.	Victorian Trading.	Mining.
1932	722	42	106	870	£ 8,093,930	£ 2,549,160	8,659	1,017	£ 2,832,000	£ 69,000
1933	793	47	93	933	9,918,203	2,401,935	8,907	1,050	1,371,383	372,071
1934	731	30	160	921	8,229,852	4,823,415	9,185	1,068	3,258,000	396,175
1935	801	46	156	1003	11,362,900	4,032,090	9,608	545	8,699,800	215,715
1936	766	46	63	875	23,753,746	1,342,400	9,921	581	3,411,621	183,750
1937 (to 30th June)	374	22	43	439	7,669,600	1,516,350	10,121	598	2,727,800	55,600

* Increase in nominal capital subsequent to first registration.

The subscribed capital of the mining companies registered during 1936 was £1,072,694, and of those registered during the first six months of 1937, £1,176,305.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria. The Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council of 31 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates.

Payment to the University of an annual endowment of £45,000 from 1st July, 1923, was provided for in the *University Act 1923*. Provision was also made in this Act for an additional annual grant of £8,500 for special purposes for a period of ten years commencing on 1st July, 1923. This additional grant was not paid during 1933-34, but under the provisions of the *University (Grant) Act 1933*, the grant was reduced to £6,000 and was made payable annually as from 1st July, 1934. Other annual grants are £6,500 for a School of Agriculture, £3,500 for a Veterinary School, and £2,500 for a Chair of Obstetrics. Under the provisions of financial emergency legislation, these grants were reduced by 20 per cent. in each year of the quinquennium 1931-32—1935-36. That rate of reduction was continued in 1936-37, except that the annual endowment was reduced by 10 per cent. in that year and the grant for a Veterinary School was renewed for a further period of five years at a fixed sum of £3,300. In addition to grants from the Government, the council derives income from fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates and diplomas.

A University Students Loan Fund was established by Act of Parliament in 1923 when a transfer of £10,000 to it from the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* was authorized. In addition, a grant of £10,000 was made to the Fund from the Consolidated Revenue. The Fund is administered by a special committee of three members. Each student applying for a loan must satisfy the committee that he is possessed of ability, and that without assistance from the Fund he will be unable to continue the University course. It is provided that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall be charged on all advances, and that the amount lent to any one student in any year shall not exceed £100.

Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. The investments at present held as the result of private benefactions amount to £621,221. In addition, gifts, which have been spent on buildings and equipment, amount to £69,407.

The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during December, 1936, and February, 1937 :—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, DECEMBER, 1936, AND FEBRUARY, 1937.

Examination.	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Intermediate	3,441	1,755	51·00
Leaving	1,902	1,098	57·72
Candidates entered for Certificates by Headmasters of Approved Schools—			
Intermediate	2,217	1,529	68·96
Leaving	824	509	61·77
Total—			
Intermediate	5,658	3,284	58·04
Leaving	2,726	1,607	58·95

Candidates for degrees must matriculate as prescribed by the regulations before being admitted as undergraduates. The number of undergraduates admitted during each of the five years 1932-1936 was as follows :—1932, 693 ; 1933 697 ; 1934, 672 ; 1935, 686 ; and 1936, 670. The number of degrees taken in 1936 was 532, all of which were direct, as against an average of 491 per annum for the preceding five years. During those five years all the degrees obtained were direct and none *ad eundem*. Of the total of 15,502 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 2,630 have been conferred on women.

Of the 3,451 students who attended lectures in 1936, 971 were students in Arts, Education, and Journalism, 297 in Laws, 137 in Engineering, 678 in Medicine, 379 in Science, 241 in Music, 91 in Dental Science, 480 in Commerce, 52 in Agriculture, 47 in Architecture, 2 in Veterinary Science, 17 in Public Administration, 7 in Medical Post-graduate Diplomas, and 52 were doing Science Research Work.

University
finance.

A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1936, is given below:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1936.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Government Grants—		Salaries	141,589
General Account ..	38,250	Examiners' Fees	8,458
Other	18,700	Examination Expenses ..	5,767
Bequests and Donations ..	10,115	Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.	8,014
Fees—		Apparatus	12,544
Lecture	63,682	Books and Periodicals ..	3,792
Examination, &c. ..	39,859	Printing and Stationery ..	3,573
Interest and Dividends ..	31,789	Buildings and Grounds ..	16,479
Other Receipts	39,423	All other	36,943
Total	241,818	Total	237,159

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman Colleges are affiliated with the University. These colleges were established by the Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic Churches of Victoria respectively.

Information relating to the foundation and progress of these four colleges is given in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

In 1906 the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognize the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University
Extension.

Tutorial Classes organized by the Workers' Educational Association of Victoria are conducted in the city, suburbs, and country by the University Extension Board. In addition to these classes the Board has inaugurated a system of advice by correspondence on social and cultural subjects for the benefit of country students. This advice is not intended for those seeking to qualify for degrees. Its purpose is rather to cultivate knowledge of such subjects as will elevate the mind and fit the student the better to discharge the social functions of his daily life and citizenship.

College of
Dentistry and
Pharmacy.

Particulars relating to the Australian College of Dentistry and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 516 to 519.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year.

Under the Act of 1872 education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two of which must be before, and two after, mid-day.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marked a distinctive epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and laid the foundation of a complete national system from the infants' school to the highest educational institutions in the State.

Free
subjects.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is free:—English (literature, reading, recitation, spelling, writing, composition, grammar), mathematics (arithmetic, elementary algebra, practical geometry), nature knowledge (geography, general science, nature-study), health, history and civics, manual work (art, needlework, woodwork, and other forms of handwork such as modelling in clay or plasticine, paper folding and paper cutting, or brush drawing, or weaving with some material other than paper, for example, raffia), music, and, where practicable, rural science or horticulture for boys, cookery and domestic arts for girls, physical training, and swimming. Pupils buy their own books and material. Provision, however, is made for a free supply of books and material in necessitous cases.

Compulsory
Clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend school on every school half-day in each week. If they fail to make a child attend as provided they may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days. Attendance officers are appointed for the purpose of ensuring compliance with these compulsory provisions

Conveyance allowance.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. Allowances are also granted in necessitous cases where children are conveyed more than four miles to school.

Correspondence tuition.

In May, 1914, there was inaugurated in Victoria the system of correspondence tuition for children in remote districts. Sets of graded exercises are sent out fortnightly and subsequently returned to the Centre for correction. All the subjects of the course of study are thus taught, and with most successful results. Many children have reached the standard of the Intermediate Certificate without having any teaching except that given by post. For some years this tuition has been extended to include crippled and invalid children as well as children in remote districts. The total number enrolled for correspondence tuition in July, 1937, was 3,171 (Primary 904, Secondary 2,267).

School Committees.

Under Act No. 2301, now incorporated in the *Education Act 1928*, No. 3671, provision was made for the appointment of a School Committee for each school. A statement of the main duties of these committees is given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 199. The movement resulting in the formation of Mothers' Clubs has assumed great importance. The school committees and clubs have been responsible for raising many thousands of pounds for school improvement. Advisory Councils take the place of School Committees in Girls' Schools and High Schools.

Special schools.

Special schools established for those for whom the ordinary school cannot provide include the Talbot School for Epileptics, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, five schools for the feeble-minded (three residential) a school for child inmates of the Austin Hospital for Cancer and Chronic Diseases, a school for the inmates of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, the Children's Welfare Department Schools, the school for youthful prisoners in Pentridge Gaol, and a school for young constables at the Police Depot.

Woodwork and Cookery Centres and other activities.

On 30th June, 1936, there were in operation 84 woodwork centres, having an attendance of 8,920 boys; and 57 cookery centres (apart from those at Girls' Schools) with an attendance of 3,713 girls; at the same date in 1935, 8,375 boys were attending 82 woodwork centres, 3,526 girls were attending 61 cookery centres. Physical training is taught in all schools and field sports have been organized and encouraged as

a successful adjunct to education. Instruction in swimming and life-saving methods is given at schools that have the necessary facilities. For the purpose of developing thrift and a spirit of social service in children, the Department fosters such activities as School Savings Banks, Junior Red Cross, Junior Safety Councils, &c.

At 30th June, 1937, there were 198,855 depositors in School Savings Banks with £291,319 4s. 11d. to their credit.

Patriotic Fund. During the Great War a sum of £440,000 was raised for the Education Department War Relief Fund. Particulars are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 333 and 334. The fund was closed in 1920. At the end of 1922, the balance of the fund, £84,910, was transferred to a body of seven trustees, who were empowered to expend the money for the benefit of seriously disabled soldiers and their dependants. To the 30th June, 1937, the following disbursements had been made:—£64,489 to alleviate distress, £19,511 under the housing scheme, and £14,491 granted on loan. On 30th June, 1937, there was a sum of £19,000 invested, and £321 to the credit of the general account.

Free Kindergarten Union. At 30th June, 1937, there were 32 kindergarten centres affiliated with the union in which 2,134 children below school age were enrolled. The movement receives an annual subsidy from the Education Department. The amount allotted for the year 1936-37 was £2,250.

School forestry and horticulture. A scheme for the utilization of waste lands by the establishment of school plantations of hardwood and softwood trees was inaugurated in 1923. Areas in the vicinity of State schools have been reserved for the purpose. Up to 30th June, 1937, there were established 344 of these school plantations, with an area of 3,100 acres. Of this area 1,476 acres have been planted. During the past planting season 58,500 trees were planted. The Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, founded in 1913, renders much assistance to pupils and teachers. The Society has established a nursery from which many thousands of packets of seeds, seedlings and shrubs are distributed annually to the schools throughout the State.

Young Farmers' Clubs. These have been established to interest pupils and young people generally in the agricultural life of the community. They are controlled by local committees of experts under the leadership of the head teacher of the school concerned. In the development of these clubs connected with schools, the Education Department has the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Railways Department. On the 30th June, 1937, more than 300 clubs were in operation.

**Medical
Inspection.**

Medical Inspection was established in 1909. The present staff consists of seven full-time medical officers; in addition some assistance is given by two district health officers, who examine some of the children in their districts in conjunction with the duties performed by them as members of the staff of the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1936-37.

<i>School Medical Officers—</i>			
Children examined	..	..	34,162
Teachers	..	..	1,523
<i>School Dentists—</i>			
Children treated	..	..	33,442
<i>School Nurse—</i>			
Homes visited	..	..	6,238
<i>Total Cost</i>	..	..	£15,566

The work of school medical inspection continues to be carried out on the same principle as in previous years. In the elementary and technical schools visited each child is examined once in every three years, and in high schools once in two years. In each case the child is undressed to the waist, and then is given a thorough medical examination, including the testing of vision and hearing. During this overhaul special attention is given in any direction where the child seems to be below standard, so that the cause may be detected and remedied. It is necessary to discover whether the defect is due to medical, psychological, or educational causes, or to home conditions.

In spite of a comparatively small staff, the above programme has been well maintained. Nearly all country schools and some schools in the densely populated inner metropolitan area are visited once in three years; but still there is a large group of schools in the outer suburban better-class residential districts which have never yet been visited by a school medical officer.

To reach schools beyond railway communication, the medical officers depend on the transport generously provided by the school committees, and with their interest and co-operation in the work even the most distant country schools are reached.

The only school nurse renders invaluable service in visiting the homes of the children and in persuading parents to obtain treatment for the defects notified by the School Medical Officers.

**Work of the
School Nurse.**

In 1921 the first two school dentists were appointed. **Dental Treatment.** The present staff consists of nine full time fully qualified dentists, each having the assistance of a dental attendant. Treatment is begun with children in the first year of their school life—provided that they are not more than seven years of age—by the dentist putting the child's mouth in good order. When required, treatment is repeated at least once a year until the child is twelve years of age. At this age all the temporary teeth have gone, and all the permanent teeth are erupted except the "wisdom" teeth. Thus each treated child leaves school "dentally fit," and, it is hoped, so educated and trained to the value of a good set of teeth and to the necessity of continued dental treatment.

In Melbourne the School Dentist works in a fully equipped dental centre, at which children from the various metropolitan schools are treated. To provincial districts the dentist and his attendant travel by train with their dental equipment in a travelling kit, and the most convenient school is used as a temporary centre at which children from the schools in the district attend.

Since 1925 work in rural districts has been made much easier for the dentist by the use of dental motor vans. With their use much time is saved in travelling from school to school. At present there are three dental motor vans in constant use in country work. These vans are fully equipped as dental surgeries, and give every facility for work without disturbing the school or classroom.

Teachers' College. At present Student Teachers are trained at the Melbourne Teachers' College for teaching in the various types of schools. Student Teachers who have passed the School Leaving Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arithmetic or its equivalent may be admitted to the College, provided they have had at least one year's teaching experience and satisfactory reports have been received from their Inspectors regarding their teaching abilities.

Teachers' remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of the Public Service Acts teachers in elementary schools are divided into five classes. The annual salaries of males, excluding student teachers, range from £156 to £600, and those of females, excluding student teachers and sewing mistresses, range from £120 to £480.

Teachers in schools other than elementary are included in a Classified Roll for the Secondary Schools Division. This roll contains five classes for men and five classes for women. The number in each class is determined by the Public Service Commissioner after report from the Committee of Classifiers, Secondary Schools Division. Excluding rates for student teachers, which are the same as those for elementary schools, salaries for teachers on the Secondary Roll range from £192 to £650 per annum for men and from £168 to £528 per annum for women.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872 :—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Schools at end of Year.	Number of Instructors.*	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1909-10	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1920 (31st December)	2,333	6,637	247,337	158,554	213,738
1930	2,598	7,665	260,319	184,228	228,756
1931	2,590	7,613	261,673	187,443	232,286
1932	2,613	7,461	262,417	189,101	232,586
1933	2,609	7,371	264,697	190,977	234,174
1934	2,617	7,397	259,750	185,082	230,470
1935	2,606	7,353	256,564	182,442	226,728
1936	2,600	7,314	250,070	179,420	219,645

* Exclusive of teachers temporarily employed, the number of whom was 93 on 31st December, 1935, and 83 on 31st December, 1936.

The enrolment and attendance at State secondary schools are as follow :—

STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935, AND 1936.

Class of School.	Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (Estimated).
Central Schools* and Classes ..	1935	28	4,314	3,668	4,153
	1936	29	4,797	4,102	4,634
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1935	45	4,358	3,403	3,751
	1936	45	4,012	3,135	3,938
Girls' Schools and Schools of Domestic Arts	1935	12	3,900	2,826	3,860
	1936	12	3,920	2,872	3,877
Junior Technical Schools† ..	1935	26	8,185	6,477	8,098
	1936	26	8,528	6,932	8,429
High Schools	1935	37	11,838	10,077	11,643
	1936	37	12,879	11,074	12,704
Total	1935	148	32,595	26,451	31,505
	1936	149	34,136	28,115	33,582

* Central Schools are not independent establishments. They are worked in conjunction with Elementary Schools.

† Junior Technical Schools are worked in conjunction with Technical Schools.

Ages of State school scholars. The following table shows the number of children attending State Schools (Senior Technical Schools excepted) below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the years ended 31st December, 1935, and 1936 :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1935 AND 1936.

Class of School.	Year.	Under 6 Years.	Between 6 and 14 Years.	Over 14 Years.	Total.
Elementary Schools ..	1935	16,881	198,004	11,843	226,728
	1936	16,337	191,933	11,375	219,645
Central Schools ..	1935	..	3,097	1,056	4,153
	1936	..	3,666	968	4,634
Higher Elementary Schools ..	1935	..	2,048	1,703	3,751
	1936	..	2,217	1,721	3,938
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	1935	..	2,188	1,672	3,860
	1936	..	2,072	1,805	3,877
Junior Technical Schools ..	1935	..	3,608	4,490	8,098
	1936	..	3,638	4,791	8,429
High Schools ..	1935	..	4,848	6,795	11,643
	1936	..	5,814	7,520	12,704
Total ..	1935	16,881	213,793	27,559	258,233
	1936	16,337	208,710	28,180	253,227
Estimated number after making allowance for duplicate enrolments between the various types of schools ..	1935	16,881	212,797	26,952	256,630
	1936	16,234	206,140	27,777	250,151

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools. All schools (other than State schools) and teachers (other than State school teachers) are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education in accordance with the provisions of the *Education Act 1928*. The chief functions of the Council in this regard are to see that only qualified persons are employed in registered schools; and that such schools are adequately staffed.

Registered schools, 1935 and 1936. Information relating to registered schools as at 31st December shows the number of such schools as 518 in 1935, and 519 in 1936, whilst the number of instructors was 2,501 and 2,556, respectively. The number of individual scholars was 71,472 in 1935 and 73,084 in 1936. Particulars of registered schools for the years 1872 to 1928 appear in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 203, and for successive years in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

Number and ages of pupils in registered schools.

The number and ages of pupils in attendance at registered schools are shown hereunder :—

NUMBER AND AGES OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE AT REGISTERED SCHOOLS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1935, AND 1936.

Age-groups.	Gross Enrolment.		Number of Individual Pupils (Estimated).	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Under 6 years	6,340	6,208	5,838	5,709
Between 6 and 14 years	56,531	57,685	51,172	52,115
Above 14 years	15,143	15,900	14,462	15,260
Total	78,014	79,793	71,472	73,084

Percentage of scholars attending registered schools.

Of the total number of scholars attending schools in 1936, approximately 22 per cent. attended registered schools.

Ages of children in all schools.

After allowance has been made for duplicate enrolment caused by the attendance of children at both State schools and registered schools it is estimated that the number of individual children at school during the year was as follows :—

NUMBER (ESTIMATED) OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL DURING THE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935, AND 1936.

Age-groups.	1935.	1936.
Under 6 years of age	22,538	21,829
Between 6 and 14 years of age	261,254	257,212
Above 14 years of age	41,004	42,732
Total	324,796	321,773

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN STATE SCHOOLS.

At the request of the Joint Council for Religious Instruction in Day Schools, circulars were sent in 1923 by the Education Department to all head teachers requesting the furnishing of information in respect of religious instruction in State schools. A summary of the particulars supplied is given on page 371 of the *Year-Book*, 1928-29.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years at school a specialized training which will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. A statement appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 204 and 205, showing the nature of these schools.

**Higher
Elementary
Schools and
Classes.**

There are 45 higher elementary schools. During the term ended 31st December, 1935, there was an average attendance at these schools of 3,403 pupils, of whom 1,705 were boys and 1,698 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1936, the attendance was 3,135, of whom 1,554 were boys and 1,581 were girls. In the higher elementary schools a four-years' course up to Intermediate Certificate is provided.

There were also 29 schools, principally in the metropolitan area, in which a two-years' preparatory course of secondary education was provided. These were attended by 3,668 pupils in 1935 and by 4,102 in 1936. Pupils from these schools have priority of admission to high schools.

**District
High Schools.**

There are 37 district high schools, three of which, in addition to providing other courses of secondary education, have school farms attached. In high schools, a six-years' course is provided. At the end of the fifth year pupils may obtain the Leaving Certificate which under certain conditions qualifies for Matriculation; at the end of the sixth year pupils may sit for Leaving Certificate Honours. During the term ended 31st December, 1935, there were in attendance at these schools 10,077 pupils, of whom 5,638 were boys and 4,439 were girls. During the corresponding term in 1936, the attendance was 11,074, of whom 6,106 were boys and 4,968 were girls.

**University
High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the institution now known as the University High School was opened in 1910, and the school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. This is the official practising school for the work of the Diploma of Education of the University of Melbourne.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ALLOWANCES TO PUPILS.

The Minister of Public Instruction made available the following scholarships at the beginning of 1938 :—

- 200 Junior Scholarships.
- 44 Senior Scholarships.
- 50 Junior Technical Scholarships.
- 125 Senior Technical Scholarships.

Particulars of the age requirement of candidates, the periods of tenure, and the annual values of the scholarships are given on pages 369 and 370 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

The Minister also made available 75 free places in prescribed courses at the Melbourne University, 70 of which were open to candidates attending district high schools, technical schools, and registered secondary schools, and 5 to officers (other than teachers) in the employment of the Government of Victoria. Each year also there is a number of free places available for specially selected certificated teachers. The total number of such teachers must not exceed 60 in any one year.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned, there is a scheme whereby free tuition and allowances for school requisites up to £2 per annum and for maintenance up to £26 per annum or for transit up to £5 per annum, may be granted to enable pupils who show special capacity and promise and whose parents are in necessitous circumstances, to attend district high schools, higher elementary schools, schools of domestic arts, central schools, central classes and technical schools. Free tuition is allowed also to children of deceased or totally and permanently incapacitated sailors and soldiers attending district high schools or technical schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools.

The technical schools in the State, prior to 1910, were under the control of local school councils. Legislation passed in that year provided for all schools established since 1910 to be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The number of technical schools receiving aid from the State on 30th June, 1937, was 28, of which 14 have been established since the passing of the 1910 Act. The gross enrolment for the year 1935 was 8,185 junior and 20,008 senior students, and for the year 1936 the number was 8,528 junior and 22,345 senior students.

Victorian technical schools provide practical laboratory and workshop training, together with instruction in the principles of Science and Art, as applied to industries. They also provide instruction in subjects connected with or preparatory to industrial, commercial, agricultural, mining, or domestic pursuits.

Full-time day and evening professional courses are provided in the various branches of engineering, mining, metallurgy, architecture, applied chemistry, applied physics, agriculture, art and applied art, commercial work, and institutional management. Full-time and part-time day and evening trade courses are also provided in trades connected with the electrical and mechanical engineering, motor, building, furniture, printing, bootmaking, and women's industries.

Associated with every technical school, with the exception of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, is a full-time day junior technical or preparatory section, which provides for a three-years' course of study. Pupils who have completed the Sixth grade course in primary schools are eligible for admission. Prior to enrolment an entrance examination is held, which is open to pupils from all schools, both State and private.

The larger schools, such as the Melbourne Technical College (formerly Working Men's College), the Swinburne Technical College (Glenferrie), the Gordon Institute of Technology (Geelong), the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, and the Footscray Technical School, are general purpose technical schools providing generally full day and evening professional courses and full-time and part-time day and evening trade and commercial courses. Specialized instruction is given at provincial centres, such as at Geelong, in wool-classing and sorting and architecture, and at Ballarat and Bendigo in chemistry and mining. The smaller country schools have full-time or part-time farm utility courses specially adapted to the needs of the local district, in addition to the junior preparatory and certain full-time and part-time senior courses associated with engineering, building, commerce, and art and applied art.

The technical schools for women's industries are the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the Box Hill Technical School, and women's sections at Ballarat, Brighton, Castlemaine, Glenferrie (Swinburne Technical College), Maryborough, Prahran, Sale, Sunshine, Warrnambool, and Wonthaggi technical schools.

The fees per term range from 10s. per subject to £8 per course of subjects.

The following is a statement of the Government expenditure on each technical school during each of the five years ended 1936-37 :—

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.**

Locality.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale	2,185	2,658	2,324	2,778	2,980
Ballarat	14,801	13,723	14,075	14,997	16,209
Bendigo	9,666	10,312	10,318	10,804	11,694
Box Hill	3,858	4,303	4,515	11,624	6,205
Brighton	10,522	10,991	11,141	12,487	13,586
Brunswick	7,736	7,836	8,478	10,200	12,596
Castlemaine	4,311	4,662	4,448	4,936	5,440
Caulfield	9,572	9,228	11,059	12,762	14,100
Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy	4,949	5,011	6,508	6,459	6,699
Collingwood	14,765	15,946	17,313	19,692	21,643
Daylesford	2,442	2,436	2,480	2,507	2,738
Echuca	3,236	3,371	3,598	3,947	6,759
Footscray	11,436	11,999	13,716	16,001	19,325
Geelong (Gordon Tech. Col.) ..	10,563	11,056	11,160	12,080	15,878
Glenferrie (Swinburne Tech. Col.)	19,750	19,444	20,799	22,908	26,699
Maryborough	6,109	5,992	6,235	7,106	7,997
Melbourne (Technical College) ..	32,556	42,957	45,437	50,693	55,800
Prahran	7,156	8,478	9,102	10,221	13,927
Preston .. .. .	..	..	..	1,470	23,173
Richmond	8,187	8,524	9,010	10,893	14,812
Sale	3,419	3,510	3,706	4,033	4,763
South Melbourne	7,941	8,706	9,688	10,572	12,190
Stawell	2,257	2,789	2,832	3,147	3,704
Sunshine	4,711	4,247	4,855	5,439	6,325
Wangaratta	3,431	3,755	3,893	4,128	4,321
Warrnambool	4,891	4,574	5,089	5,707	5,753
West Melbourne*	7,898	..	..	..	..
Wonthaggi	4,469	4,628	5,038	5,358	6,361
Yallourn	1,387	1,707	2,346	12,726	6,471
Other votes for technical schools	4,668	4,267	4,151	4,797	7,021
Miscellaneous	2,769	2,490	2,801	2,906	3,095
Total	231,641	239,600	256,115	303,378	358,264

* Amalgamated with Melbourne Technical College from 1st January, 1938.

THE MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

(Incorporated as The Working Men's College.)

**Melbourne
Technical
College.** The Melbourne Technical College was founded in 1887, as the Working Men's College, by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. It is open to both sexes, and supplies higher technical instruction. The minimum age for admission to the Junior Day School is 12 years and for admission to the Day Course for Diploma 15 years. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Scholarships and Prizes.

Several scholarships are awarded each year to eligible students of the Junior Day School and in addition the College Council awards scholarships annually to students of Junior Technical Schools. Various other scholarships which have been donated by manufacturers, commercial associations, and other bodies are available to senior students of the College.

The Council awards a prize each year to the best student of the day courses, and to the best student in each of the evening classes. Several valuable prizes are also given annually by employers and others interested in technical education.

Day Courses and Fees.

All fees are payable in advance. The year is divided into three terms. The following statement shows the day courses and the scale of fees per term for the year 1938 :—

Diploma Courses.	Fee per Term.	Other Day Courses.	Fee per Term.
Applied Chemistry ..	£5 10s. for the first and second years and £6 10s. thereafter	Architecture	4 10 0
Chemical Engineering ..		Commercial—Full Day ..	5 0 0
Metallurgy ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Metallurgical Engineering ..		Engineering Machine Shop—	
Mining Engineering ..		Special Full Day ..	3 0 0
Applied Science ..		Electrical Trades—Special	
Mechanical Engineering ..		Full Day	3 0 0
Electrical Engineering ..		Art Course—Full Time ..	4 0 0
Civil Engineering ..		Five Half-days ..	3 0 0
Municipal Engineering ..		Wool-sorting—Full Courses	8 0 0
Communication Engineering ..		Special Course ..	1 15 0
Automotive Engineering ..		Photography—Full Day ..	6 0 0
		Motor Mechanics—Trade Course	5 0 0

Evening Courses and Classes.

In the evening school the following courses for certificates are in operation :—Assayers ; geologists ; aero, civil, electrical, mechanical, and structural engineers ; communication and production engineering ; land surveyors ; mechanical draughtsmen ; public analysts ; art ; architects ; industrial chemists ; evening course for diploma of chemistry ; heat treatment ; mine managers ; mine surveying ; primary and secondary metallurgy ; and building, constructional, engineering, and printing trades. The fees for evening tuition range from £1 10s. per term to £3 10s. per term according to the course taken.

The evening classes are also open to students who, instead of undertaking a full course, receive instruction in any one or more subjects of any course. Correspondence tuition is also conducted by the College.

The following table gives statistical details relating to the College during the years 1932 to 1936 :—

MELBOURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 1932 TO 1936.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Individual students enrolled	4,389	5,181	6,125	7,102	8,304
Males	3,736	4,498	5,466	6,263	7,634
Females	653	683	659	839	670
Number of classes	303	341	369	380	382
Number of instructors	175	212	245	284	291
Salaries paid instructors ..£	31,103	36,415	37,672	43,461	49,134
Government grant ..£	31,238	31,180	33,000	33,367	37,082
Fees received during the year*£	13,721	16,210	19,741	24,890	27,547
Average fee per student ..	62s. 6d.	62s. 7d.	64s. 6d.	70s. 0d.	66s. 4d.

* Not including fees for correspondence courses, which amounted to £581 in 1932, £854 in 1933, £1,028 in 1934, £1,300 in 1935, and £1,462 in 1936. The subjects taught by correspondence are those included in the college curriculum.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :— the Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. In regard to the Reference Library, the librarian reports that 5,097 volumes were purchased, 2,934 volumes presented, 347 volumes obtained under the "Libraries Act," and 49,931 newspapers added to the Library during the year 1936. At the end of that year the Reference Library contained 430,273 volumes and 80,000 pamphlets. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 211,780 volumes during 1936, a decrease of 19,215 compared with 1935, the number of persons to whom the books were lent being 10,856, which was 1,207 less than the number in 1935. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of the year mentioned was 73,541, of which 4,249 were added during the year.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £438,865. With the exception of the sum of £35,000 received from the McAllan bequest, the whole of the money required to meet the cost of the buildings was provided by Parliament.

The National Gallery at the end of 1936 contained 26,893 works of art, viz., 891 oil paintings, 6,512 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 19,490 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended during the year by 35 students, and the school of drawing by 131 students. The allocation for the year 1936 from the Felton bequest for purchase of paintings, statuary, and other works of art amounted to £29,071.

National and Industrial Museums.

The National Museum and the Industrial and Technological Museum are located in the Public Library Buildings. The collections in the former museum comprise natural history, geology, and ethnology, while in the latter museum more than 10,000 exhibits are displayed.

FREE LIBRARIES.**Free Libraries.**

There are about 420 free libraries in Victoria. Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1936, were collected from 73 of the more important of these libraries, 26 of which are situated in the metropolitan area and 47 in the cities and chief towns in other parts of the State. The total receipts of these 73 libraries were £56,685; the Government contributed £24,884 and municipal councils £10,603. The total expenditure was £58,758, of which £12,992 was expended on the purchase of books, magazines, &c. There were 1,004,028 volumes in these libraries on the 31st December, 1936; of that number 519,228 were in the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.**Botanic Garden.**

The Melbourne Botanic Garden, which was established in 1846, is situated on the south side of the Yarra. The area of the garden proper is 102 acres, and includes lakes, lawns, groups, plantations, conservatories, &c. Adjoining the Botanic Garden are the grounds of Government House, the Domain, the Alexandra Park and Gardens, and the Queen Victoria Gardens. The whole reservation, probably the most valuable asset of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, embraces an area of approximately 320 acres.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY.**Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city of Melbourne. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks, and spacious lawns for convenience of visitors. Specimens of most of the large animals of the world are exhibited there, as well as many native animals.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society was founded in the year 1849 by John Pascoe Fawkner, and has been in continuous activity to the present date. A brief statement of its history and of the work carried on by it appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 528 and 529.

PUBLIC RESERVES.

According to returns received from municipal councils in 1935, the total area devoted to public reserves in Greater Melbourne was 8,627 acres, of which 2,377 acres were acquired by the councils at a cost of £665,888.

RELIGIONS.

The following statement shows the number of adherents to the various religious denominations and sects as ascertained at the Census of 4th April, 1921, and of 30th June, 1933:—

Religion.	Census of—		Increase 1921-1933.
	4th April, 1921.	30th June, 1933.	
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
Christian—			
Baptist	32,305	31,427	— 878
Catholic, Roman	315,718	315,516	— 202
Catholic, undefined	6,847	26,619	19,772
Church of Christ	22,250	26,274	4,024
Church of England	601,809	626,172	24,363
Congregational	15,893	12,458	— 3,435
Lutheran	8,684	8,759	75
Methodist	183,829	193,096	9,267
Presbyterian	257,072	276,699	19,627
Protestant, undefined	18,636	25,231	6,595
Salvation Army	9,183	8,711	— 472
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	14,782	16,381	1,599
Total Christian	1,487,008	1,567,343	80,335
Non-Christian—			
Jews	7,677	9,500	1,823
Other Non-Christian	1,988	565	— 1,423
Total Non-Christian	9,665	10,065	400
Indefinite *	6,515	3,752	— 2,763
No Religion	5,810	3,535	— 2,275
No Reply	22,282	235,566	213,284
Total	1,531,280	1,820,261	288,981

* Includes Agnostic, Freethinker, No Denomination, Rationalist, Spiritualist, and other indefinite.

The large increase from 1.5 to 12.9 per cent. in the number of "No Reply" in 1933 compared with 1921 is apparently due to the variation in the Census return of 1933 from that of 1921 in the form of the question relating to religion. In the Census return of 1933 it was stated that with regard to the question of religion "There is

no legal obligation to answer this Question," whilst in the 1921 Census a person who objected to supply this detail was instructed to reply "object." In consequence of the increase in the number of persons who did not state their religion, a comparison on a percentage basis of the particulars obtained at the Census of 1933 with those of 1921 is not advisable.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The principal legislative provisions relating to friendly societies are contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1928*, a summary of which appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pages 383-387). Under the provisions of this legislation the total amount which a member could claim from a registered friendly society was limited to 60s. per week and consequently societies which had contracted to pay a sickness benefit of that amount were unable to afford members an opportunity of making provision for the cost of hospital treatment. This restriction was removed by the *Friendly Societies Act 1934*, a description of the provisions of which is given in the *Year-Book* for 1934-35, page 213.

The legislative supervision exercised over friendly societies has had a very beneficial effect. The latest valuation reports show that there were only seven societies in Victoria with a ratio of assets to liabilities of less than 20s. in the £. One of these, a society of very small membership, consisting of females only, with a ratio of assets to liabilities of 14s. 7d. in the £, has since been amalgamated with a society of male members in which the ratio was 42s. In five of the remaining six societies the ratio was 19s. 10d., 19s. 9d., 18s. 10d., 18s. 2d., and 16s. respectively, and in the sixth society—one comprising a male section and a female section—the ratio in the former was 18s. 8d. and in the latter section 19s. 4d.

Since the year 1908, all the actuarial valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies have been made by the Government Statist, who is required by statute to be a fully qualified actuary.

The total membership of Victorian friendly societies increased during the period of ten years 1926-27—1935-36 by 11,879 members—from 160,411 to 172,290. The number of female members at the end of June, 1936, was 18,404, of whom 3,481 were associated with male branches of societies which did not have a separate section for female members. The total funds, other than those of dispensaries, increased during the same period from £4,513,972 to £5,848,236, there being an addition of £1,334,264. They are well invested; the average rate of interest earned on the capital of the sick and funeral funds during the year 1935-36 was 4.67 per cent. At the end of 1935-36 the total funds of dispensaries amounted to £180,739.

**Legislation
1928-1934.**

**Progress of
Friendly
Societies.**

The statement which follows contains information (exclusive of that relating to dispensaries) in regard to the societies for the five years, 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1931-32 TO 1935-36.

NOTE.—The figures given below for "Other Funds" include all monetary transactions of societies other than ordinary friendly societies, and, for the year 1935-36, they include also transactions similar to some which in earlier years were included in Medical and Management Funds.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of societies	52	50	49	55	59
Number of branches	1,473	1,443	1,449	1,444	1,449
Number of members at end of year	158,920	158,516	160,816	166,180	172,290
Number of members sick	37,816	34,045	37,117	41,057	41,777
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	423,910	423,203	446,617	460,787	468,648
Deaths of members	1,724	1,641	1,699	1,833	1,777
Deaths of wives entitled to funeral benefits	628	579	670	633	626
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	450,852	425,560	434,116	441,648	465,365
Medical and Management Funds	405,518	493,395	454,440	428,771	404,720
Other Funds	43,819	41,290	46,247	39,299	97,761
Less inter-fund transfers	— 43,305	— 134,062	— 92,689	— 28,688	— 43,748
Total Receipts	856,884	826,183	842,114	881,030	924,098
Expenditure—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	351,917	463,458	400,713	349,200	330,105
Medical and Management Funds	386,249	383,060	387,320	411,572	389,521
Other Funds	42,107	38,831	43,051	34,055	104,044
Less inter-fund transfers	— 43,305	— 134,062	— 92,689	— 28,688	— 43,748
Total Expenditure	736,968	751,287	738,395	766,739	779,922
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	119,916	74,896	103,719	114,291	144,176
Amount of Funds—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	4,486,889	4,448,991	4,482,394	4,574,842	4,710,102
Medical and Management Funds	802,100	912,435	979,555	996,754	209,595
Other Funds	122,165	124,624	127,820	132,464	928,539
Total Funds	5,411,154	5,486,050	5,589,769	5,704,060	5,848,236
Disposal of Funds—					
Amounts invested—					
Sick and Funeral Funds	4,468,805	4,434,568	4,469,210	4,560,403	4,692,657
Medical and Management Funds	791,314	902,383	969,034	988,360	200,110
Other Funds	119,782	122,027	124,797	129,299	925,652
Amounts uninvested—					
All Funds	31,253	27,072	26,728	25,998	29,817

NOTE.—There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information in regard to these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above statement.

Secessions and expenses. During the twelve months ended in June, 1936, the societies lost by secession 8,293 members; this was equal to about 5·0 per cent. of the membership at the beginning of that period. The corresponding rates of secession in 1932-33, 1933-34, and 1934-35 were 6·4, 6·1, and 5·1 respectively. As a rule, most of the secessions are those of new members who allow their membership to lapse before they have time to appreciate its value. The cost of management in the year 1935-36 was 14s. 10d. per member, which was 3d. per member less than the cost in the year 1934-35.

Sickness and mortality experience (Male Branches). The following statement shows, in regard to members of male branches of friendly societies, other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature, the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid in 1927-28 and 1928-29—the years immediately preceding the financial depression—and in subsequent years; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member, the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.	
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.	Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
		Weeks.	Weeks. Days.		
1927-28	128,924	290,583	2 2	1,423	11·04
1928-29	130,733	315,499	2 2	1,484	11·35
1929-30	131,655	321,799	2 3	1,515	11·51
1930-31	129,596	345,687	2 4	1,331	10·27
1931-32	126,228	393,315	3 1	1,615	12·79
1932-33	124,970	395,222	3 1	1,562	12·50
1933-34	126,471	411,979	3 2	1,599	12·64
1934-35	130,152	424,341	3 2	1,732	13·31
1935-36	134,336	432,467	3 1	1,671	12·44

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

After 1928-29 the rate of sickness, per average effective member, rose steadily until it became three weeks and two days in 1933-34, at which it remained during the following year. In 1935-36 the rate fell by one day, but it was then at the same figure as in 1919. The rate in the last-mentioned year was abnormal; this was due chiefly to members who had been on active service in the Great War having deferred until their return to Victoria their claims for sick pay for incapacity arising out of sickness experienced and wounds received during previous years. It was also due in part to the influenza epidemic of that year.

Sickness and mortality experience (Female Branches).

The following statement shows, in regard to female members of friendly societies, other than dividing societies and societies of a special nature, the number of weeks' sickness in respect of which claims for sick pay were paid from 1927-28 to 1935-36; also the number of weeks' sickness per effective member; the number of deaths of members, and the number per 1,000 effective members:—

Year.	Average Number of Effective Members.	Weeks of Sickness.		Deaths.		
		Number.	Per Average Effective Member.		Number.	Per 1,000 Average Effective Members.
			Weeks.	Weeks.			Days.
1927-28 ..	9,957	17,571	1	5	50	5.02
1928-29 ..	10,228	19,510	1	5	47	4.60
1929-30 ..	10,717	21,288	2	0	45	4.20
1930-31 ..	10,897	22,250	2	0	51	4.68
1931-32 ..	10,935	25,103	2	2	47	4.30
1932-33 ..	11,246	27,248	2	3	40	3.56
1933-34 ..	11,759	28,448	2	3	44	3.74
1934-35 ..	12,318	30,414	2	3	56	4.55
1935-36 ..	12,761	30,553	2	2	56	4.39

NOTE.—Effective members are those entitled to claim sick and funeral benefits.

It will be observed that the trend of sickness, per average effective female member, followed closely that of male members during the corresponding period.

At the end of 1935-36 there were 33 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Acts of Victoria, as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which these dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to their members and to persons claiming through members. Some of the dispensaries provide also the services of medical officers. The number of members connected with the dispensaries at the end of 1935-36 was 129,040. As the greater portions of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are interwoven with those of the medical and management funds of the ordinary friendly societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of the dispensaries at the end of 1935-36 amounted to £180,739 and £30,952, respectively. The assets included freehold property valued at £119,324 and cash £15,067; while the principal liabilities were mortgages and debentures for £14,468, and bank overdrafts amounting to £10,443.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN 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 for more than eight hours in any day in a factory. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working.

Since that year further legislative provisions have been made for the regulation of conditions of labour, and the community has gradually recognised the necessity of securing the health, the comfort of, and safety for the workers.

A description of the legislation relating to conditions of labour in factories and shops appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 on page 392.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board method of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was incorporated in an Act of Parliament introduced in the year 1896. A Board may be appointed for any trade or branch thereof. Each Board shall consist of not less than four nor more than ten members and a chairman nominated by the members of the Board (not being one of such members). In the event of a nomination not being so made the chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Prior to the year 1934, 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. Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, this qualification was relaxed to permit of 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 be an officer of the trade union concerned.

In recent years Parliament has amended provisions of the Principal Act in respect of Wages Boards whereby their powers and functions have been altered to enable their determinations to be brought into harmony with the awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The above-mentioned Act of 1934 empowers a Board to determine that the wages rates and piecework prices fixed in any determination made by it shall be automatically adjusted, at prescribed periods, to accord as nearly as practicable with the variation of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Board considers appropriate. This Act, as amended by the *Factories and Shops Act 1936*, also provides that where under any Commonwealth Act, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or a Conciliation Commissioner makes or has made an award with respect to employers and employees in any

industry, the Wages Board for every trade concerned, as soon as may be, shall incorporate in any of its determinations those provisions of such award which the Board is under the Factories and Shops Acts empowered to include.

The provisions relating to the powers and functions of Wages Boards described in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, were repealed by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1936. This Act 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 should enable Wages Boards to make determinations that are not inconsistent with awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Any Wages Board has now the power to determine any industrial matter whatsoever in relation to any trade or branch of trade for which such board has been appointed, and in particular to determine all matters relating to -

- (a) work and 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 any particular sex or age ;
- (g) the demarcation of functions of any employees or class of employees ; and
- (h) all 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.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1936 further provides that the Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, appoint a Wages Board to be known as the "General Board," for any specified trades in respect of which no Wages Board determination is operative. This is a new provision in factory legislation in this State and has for its object the protection of persons engaged in industry who are not subject to any Wages Board.

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.

Enforcement of Determinations. A statement of the procedure with regard to the application and enforcement of determinations of Wages Boards appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, on page 395. In the same issue on page 396, a description is given of the constitution of the Court of Industrial Appeals, and of the procedure in respect of appeals against a determination.

During 1936 the Court dealt with appeals against the Determinations of the Sugar Refiners and Plumbers Boards, and of the Shops Board No. 16 (Hardware). In each case the Determination appealed against was amended by the Court.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW BOARDS.

During 1936 four new Wages Boards were appointed, namely:—The Dry Batteries Board, the Sewage Distribution Board, the Plaster of Paris Board and the Hospital Nurses Board. The powers conferred on these Boards by the Orders in Council appointing them are set out hereunder:—

Dry Batteries Board.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the Determination of the Tinsmiths Board) employed in the process, trade, or business of wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing dry cell electric batteries.

Sewage Distribution Board.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed:—

- (a) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of distributing sewage from channels;
- (b) at or about tanks at sewage treatment works.

Plaster of Paris Board.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business of—

- (a) making plaster of paris;
- (b) excavating or preparing the raw materials for plaster of paris.

Hospital Nurses Board.—To determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed as—

- (a) certificated nurses in public, private, intermediate, or community hospitals or in convalescent homes;
- (b) nurses in training in hospitals recognized as training schools by the Nurses' Registration Board of Victoria.

The following alterations were made to the powers of Boards:—

Paint and Colour Board.—In addition to its original powers, this Board now has power to deal with the manufacture of titanium white or white lead.

Boot Board.—Provision was made for this Board to deal with persons designing or cutting patterns for boots, shoes, or slippers from metal or any other material.

Asbestos-Cement Board.—This Board was given additional power to deal with employees fixing corrugated asbestos-cement sheeting on roofs or walls of buildings.

Tinsmiths Board.—The Order constituting this Board was altered so that it now applies to persons preparing or manufacturing articles of tin plate or other metal 10-gauge or lighter, including the japanning of such articles, but not including persons cutting patterns of boots, shoes, and slippers.

Engineers and Brassworkers (Skilled) Board and Engineers and Brassworkers (Unskilled) Board.—Additional power was conferred on these Boards to enable them to deal with persons employed in the process, trade, or business of making or repairing typewriters, book-keeping machines, adding machines, or calculating machines.

Ovenmakers Board.—The powers of the Board were altered to allow it to deal with the vitreous enamelling of ovens, stoves, ranges, or parts thereof.

Hospital and Benevolent Asylum Attendants Board.—The Order constituting this Board was varied so that it will be clear that any person employed as a nurse, who is not subject to the newly-appointed Hospital Nurses Board, shall be subject to this Board.

Butter Board.—The powers of the Butter Board were varied so that instead of providing for workers in factories only, the Board shall be empowered to deal with persons *wheresoever employed* in the process, trade, business, or occupation of manufacturing or preparing for trade or sale milk, cream, butter, or cheese.

WEEKLY HOURS FIXED BY WAGES BOARDS.

Wages Boards, when fixing weekly wages, also determine the maximum number of hours for which such weekly wages shall be payable and provide overtime rates for time worked in excess of the number of hours fixed.

During the year 1936, determinations made by 172 Boards were in force. Of these, 140 Boards adopted one set of hours for all employees, and 32 Boards fixed different sets of hours according to the class of work done or to the sex of the workers. The particulars are summarized in the following statement:—

Boards which Determined Fixed Hours for all Employees.			Boards which Determined Differential Hours for Employees.		
Number of Boards.		Weekly Hours Adopted.	Number of Boards.		Weekly Hours Adopted.
2	.. ..	Less than 44	3	.. ..	44 and 42
66	.. ..	44	1	.. ..	46 .. 43
5	.. ..	46	4	.. ..	46 .. 44
1	.. ..	46½	10	.. ..	48 .. 44
1	.. ..	46¾	3	.. ..	48 .. 45
3	.. ..	47	5	.. ..	48 .. 46
61	.. ..	48	2	.. ..	48 .. 47
1	.. ..	More than 48	4	.. ..	48 and over 48
			1	.. ..	44, 46, and 48
			1	.. ..	44, 47, and 48

On 31st December, 1936, there were 183 Wages Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 226,000 employees.

A definition of a factory under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 is given on pages 398 and 399 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29. This definition has been amended in the following manner by the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, which provides that a place where electric power not exceeding one-half horse power is used and which does not otherwise come within the meaning of a factory is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Previously a minimum with regard to electric power was not prescribed.

Any place in which any person is employed in any manufacturing process involving the use of a compound of lead is now defined as a factory.

In order to strengthen the legislation relating to the supervision of the making of bread, the definition of a bread factory is now "any place where bread is baked for trade as well as for sale."

In 1936 there were registered 12,220 factories in which 170,084 persons were employed.

Factory legislation. A summary of factory legislation existing at the date of the Consolidating Act of 1928 appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 399-401.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1934 made important alterations in the law relating to the supervision and regulation of factories and shops. The principal provisions of these alterations (apart from those described under Wages Boards) are as follow:—

The prohibition of work in the manufacture of boots and shoes in factories on any day before 7.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on a Saturday after 2 p.m. Work on a Sunday is prohibited. Power is given to the Minister of Labour to suspend, for not more than two months, the operation of this prohibition to meet the exigencies of trade.

The prohibition of the carting or delivery of bread in the Metropolitan District on sale before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on any day and of the making (other than dough-making) or baking of bread on a Sunday.

The prohibition of the carting of goods, etc., on a Sunday, except perishable and certain other goods, unless a permit to do such carting has been obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

The forbidding of a premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies. The sum of £100 is fixed as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement.

The conditions have been amended under which work may be issued from factories for the manufacture of wearing apparel or boots to licensed outside workers. No persons other than outside workers shall be employed on such manufacture except members of each outside worker's own family who are under fourteen years of age or have been granted permission by the Secretary of Labour to be so employed. Factory occupiers are not permitted to employ a greater number of licensed outside workers than one for every ten or fraction of ten

workers employed in the factory. Occupiers of factories are required to keep a complete record of work issued to outside workers.

The occupier of every factory where more than 600 persons are employed or when work of a hazardous nature is performed and more than 300 persons are employed shall, if directed, provide an ambulance room properly equipped and under the charge of a qualified attendant.

The most important provision is designed to prevent the contravention of the determination of Wages Boards in the Bread Trade by the performance of work under contract. A Bread Trade Tribunal may be established consisting of a judge of the County Court, one representative of employers and one of employees. Power is given to the Tribunal to deal with any case where proceedings are taken against any person for contravention of a determination where such person alleges that under the contract the relation between himself and the person in respect of whom such determination is alleged to have been contravened is not the relation of employer and employee. All questions of law or of the amount of any penalty to be imposed or of the costs to be awarded shall be decided by the President alone, but in all other matters the decision of the majority shall be the decision of the Tribunal. Penalties varying from £20 to £200 may be imposed for breaches of determinations. The Governor in Council may by proclamation extend to other trades the provisions relating to the Bread Trade Tribunal.

The *Factories and Shops Act 1936* provides that the Chief Inspector of Factories may, after due inquiry, refuse to register or cancel the registration of any factory or shop. The object of this provision is to give power to the Chief Inspector to deal with any deliberate attempt to evade the statutory provisions relating to the registration of factories and shops. If the Chief Inspector refuses to register or cancels the registration of a factory or shop, pursuant to this provision, the occupier thereof may appeal in respect of such cancellation or refusal to a court of petty sessions consisting of a police magistrate sitting alone. The decision of the Court shall be final.

The provisions of earlier Acts which restricted the powers of Wages Boards have been repealed, and the 1936 Act gives the Boards authority to deal with any industrial matter other than the preferential employment of unionists.

The same Act provides for the appointment of a General Board, the powers and duties of which have been set out herein under the heading of Wages Boards. Another important provision is that all legal proceedings for offences against the *Factories and Shops Acts* within the Metropolitan District shall be heard by the Metropolitan Industrial Court instead of by various Courts of Petty Sessions as formerly. The new legislation has as its object uniformity in the manner of dealing with offenders and in the imposition of penalties.

**Shops,
Metropolitan
District and
outside thereof.**

The hours for closing of shops in both these Districts, as defined by the *Shops and Factories Act 1928*, are stated in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 401-403.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915. At the end of that year there were 26,401 registered shops with 25,632 employees. The annual registration fee, which is based on the number of persons employed in the shop, varies from 2s. 6d. to £10.

Registered shops are divided into 26 classes. There was, during the year 1936, an increase compared with 1935 of 237 shops, and of 1,333 employees. Particulars of the shops registered and number of employees are given below:—

SHOPS REGISTERED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, 1936.

Class of Shop.	Metropolitan.		Country and Provincial Cities.		Whole State.	
	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.	No. of Shops.	No. of Em- ployees.
Bread, Confectionery, and Pastry	4,245	1,266	2,442	698	6,687	1,964
Booksellers, News Agents	929	657	469	306	1,398	963
Boot Dealers	312	860	294	309	606	1,169
Boot Repairers	839	39	572	63	1,411	102
Butchers	1,229	2,331	1,069	1,527	2,298	3,858
Chemists	540	817	337	360	877	1,177
Crockery	50	132	16	19	66	151
Cycle and Motor, and Motor Requisites	921	1,401	1,231	1,039	2,152	2,440
Dairy Produce and Cooked Meat	792	513	156	125	948	638
Drapery and Men's Clothing	2,029	9,087	1,411	2,728	3,440	11,815
Electrical and Radio	328	442	206	119	534	561
Fancy Goods Dealers	249	1,284	217	324	466	1,608
Fish	422	116	120	45	542	161
Florists	317	173	93	42	410	215
Fruit and Vegetable	1,687	306	1,042	341	2,729	647
Fuel and Fodder	1,129	436	333	283	1,462	719
Furniture	387	1,043	164	250	551	1,293
Grocers	2,736	2,642	1,451	1,591	4,187	4,233
Hairdressers	1,482	1,197	1,009	372	2,491	1,569
Hardware	488	1,302	518	634	1,006	1,936
Jewellery	251	295	193	105	444	400
Leather Goods	122	144	265	49	387	193
Musical Instruments	41	218	43	34	84	252
Tobacconists	1,203	129	273	42	1,476	171
Mixed	371	101	1,461	3,206	1,832	3,307
Shops not classified	1,265	1,266	820	294	2,085	1,560
Total 1936	24,364	28,197	16,205	14,905	40,569	43,102
Total 1935	24,455	27,807	15,877	13,962	40,332	41,709
Total 1934	24,464	27,356	15,824	13,864	40,288	41,220
Total 1933	24,112	25,438	15,869	13,187	39,981	38,625
Total 1932	24,213	24,255	15,288	12,451	39,501	36,706

THE BASIC WAGE.

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration at 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week in Melbourne. This was popularly known as the "Harvester" Judgment.

This basic wage has been varied from time to time by the Court in accordance with the variation in the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series—food, groceries, and rent of all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician.

An amount known as the "Powers' 3s." was added in 1922 to the weekly rate of wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

In accordance with the judgment of the Court of 22nd January, 1931, the rates became subject to a reduction of 10 per cent.

On 5th May, 1933, the Court made an award which ordered that the variations in the "All Items" Index Numbers ("C" Series—Food, Groceries, Housing—4 and 5 rooms only—Clothing and Miscellaneous Expenditure) of the Commonwealth Statistician be applied in a certain manner to the "All Houses" Index Numbers ("A" Series) for the adjustment of all wages under the award. The resultant Index Numbers became known as the "D" Series.

The Basic Wage Inquiry of 1934 brought a further change in the method of calculating the basic wage. The judgment of the Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, 1934, provided that the "All Items" Index Numbers be used as the measure for assessment and adjustment of the basic wage. Appropriate tables for use in the process of adjustment are included in the schedule to the judgment. The Court also considered that the addition of the "Powers' 3s." was no longer justifiable.

As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry of 1937 the Arbitration Court issued a retail price index series of its own. This series is based upon and corresponds with the Commonwealth Statistician's "All Items" series, but it is specially numbered for convenience in the adjustment of the basic wage. Provision was also made for the addition of a "fixed loading" of six shillings to the existing wage, payable in two instalments.

Basic weekly rates of wage and the date on which they became payable are shown hereunder for the nine years 1929-1937 :—

Year—	Basic Weekly Wage Payable in Melbourne on—			
	1st February.	1st May.	1st August.	1st November.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929 ..	4 6 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 10 0
1930 ..	4 10 0	4 6 0	4 5 6	4 3 0
1931 ..	3 10 2*	3 8 5	3 5 8	3 3 5
1932 ..	3 3 5	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 1 8
1933 ..	3 0 4	3 3 4†	3 2 5	3 2 10
1934 ..	3 3 4	..	..	..
	1st March.	1st June.	1st September.	1st December.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934 ..	..	3 4 0‡	3 4 0	3 4 0
1935 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
1936 ..	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0
1937 ..	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 13 0§	3 17 0§

* 10 per cent. reduction became operative and continued to operate until 1st June 1934.

† "D" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 5th May, 1933 (less 10 per cent. reduction).

‡ "C" Series Index Numbers—Commonwealth Arbitration Court's Award of 17th April, 1934.

§ Commonwealth Arbitration Court Series Index Numbers.—Award of 23rd June, 1937. The Court ordered a "fixed loading" addition of six shillings to the existing wage—three shillings to be added as from the commencement of the first pay period beginning in July, 1937, and October, 1937, respectively.

**Basic Wage—
Outside
Metropolitan
Area.**

Prior to 1934 the basic wage for Victoria differed only slightly from that for the capital city. 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 shall be a constant 3s. per week less than that for the metropolitan district in the same State. Special provision was made also for assessing or adjusting the wage in certain places.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL ITEMS.

(" C " SERIES.)

Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
" C " Series.

The following table shows the " C " Series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, which comprise food, groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous expenditure. This series applied to the majority of awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in accordance with its judgment of 17th April, 1934, but was superseded by an index number of the " Court's " own construction as described in the Report of the " Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937. " The weighted average for the six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as Base = 1,000.

Period.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. " All Items."	Year.	Retail Price Index-Numbers Household Expenditure. " All Items."
November, 1914 ..	671	1932	813
November, 1921 ..	1003	1933	789
Years 1923-1927 ..	990	1934	801
1929 ..	1017	1935	824
1930 ..	956	1936	844
1931 ..	846	1937	868

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—ALL HOUSES.

(" A " SERIES.)

Retail Price
Index-
Numbers—
" A " Series.

The " A " series of retail price index-numbers for Melbourne prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown hereunder. Prior to the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on 17th April, 1934, this series was used for all periodical adjustments of wages controlled by that court—the series now, however, applies to comparatively few awards. In the calculation of these numbers the prices of food,

groceries, and the rent of all houses are taken into account. The weighted average for the six Capital Cities in 1911 *as Base* = 1,000:—

Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.	Year.			Retail Price Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and Housing—All Houses) for Melbourne.
1911	..	..	950	1931	..	..	1448
1914	..	..	1105	1932	..	..	1378
1917	..	..	1294	1933	..	..	1319
1920	..	..	1788	1934	..	..	1367
1923	..	..	1749	1935	..	..	1420
1926	..	..	1801	1936	..	..	1472
1929	..	..	1812	1937	..	..	1515
1930	..	..	1672				

APPRENTICESHIP COMMISSION.

Under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928* (No. 3636), which was proclaimed on 8th May, 1928, an Apprenticeship Commission was appointed to administer the Act and to supervise apprenticeship in trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades thereunder. The provisions of the Act apply only within the Metropolitan District as defined under the Factories and Shops Acts.

The following statement shows the trades proclaimed as apprenticeship trades, and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30th June in each of the years 1933 to 1937:—

Trade.	Number of Probationers and Apprentices Employed under Act on 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Building Group—					
Plumbing and gasfitting ..	121	119	120	150	224
Carpentry and Joinery ..	92	93	100	175	230
Painting, Decorating, and Signwriting ..	36	32	32	42	66
Plastering ..	12	11	12	13	21
Printing Group ..	248	344	463	532	568
Electrical Group ..	120	163	183	279	357
Motor Mechanics' Group ..	57	76	112	151	229
Bootmaking Group ..	226	399	511	606	638
Moulding Group ..	10	15	22	116	185
Engineering Group* ..	..	..	..	49	417
Total ..	922	1,252	1,555	2,113	2,935

* Proclaimed as apprenticeship trade on 1st April, 1936.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE

**Government
Labour
Exchange.**

The Government Labour Exchange is under the control of the Labour Department. Applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment, principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are selected for employment when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. The Exchange also undertakes to provide workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts. The cost of these advances is subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1937, 11,321 rail fares have been advanced, valued at £7,443, of which £7,002 has been refunded, while during that period £181 has been collected against prior years.

During the 36 years ended 30th June, 1937, 155,118 rail fares have been advanced to the value of £126,840; of this sum £100,999 has been refunded.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Exchange for the year 1936 in respect of registrations and applicants sent to employment :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR EXCHANGE.

Year and Month.	Applications for Employment in the Metropolis.		Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.	
	Number Registered during each Month.	Number remaining on Register at end of each Month.	In the Metropolis.	In the Country.
1936—January	3,849	12,895	1,707	430
February	3,099	12,713	948	670
March	2,794	11,321	1,744	1,072
April	4,125	10,950	2,074	994
May	3,062	10,904	1,283	1,084
June	3,828	11,203	1,596	1,743
July	4,773	12,395	1,366	1,568
August	3,456	11,706	2,176	1,567
September	3,341	11,101	1,706	1,119
October	3,943	11,365	1,179	774
November	3,047	11,432	955	1,017
December	3,170	12,415	735	383
Total	42,487	..	17,469	12,421

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the Exchange during the five years ended 1936 :—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1932	81,322	21,689	13,566
1933	83,023	17,084	19,834
1934	58,686	14,269	17,590
1935	49,909	35,936	29,031
1936	42,487	27,591	29,890

With regard to the number of registrations effected, it must be understood that these figures do not represent distinct individuals, as there is a large number of men who are regular applicants at the Exchange during each year. Although it is known that these duplications are numerous, the actual extent cannot be ascertained. In connexion with the engagements effected in the course of a year, allowance must therefore be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year and also for the fact that the figures quoted do not include the large numbers of labourers engaged "on the job" for Government earthworks in the country.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following statement shows the number of male persons registered as unemployed at the Government Labour Exchange and its Branches in the last week of each month of the period of twelve months ended on the 30th June, in each of the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

Last Week of Month of—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
July	61,214	36,551	34,679	30,002	20,431
August	58,089	37,808	32,273	28,608	19,369
September	53,397	36,840	30,756	27,179	19,084
October	47,205	34,841	29,478	24,399	18,761
November	39,811	32,111	29,035	20,837	17,560
December	40,742	32,577	28,349	20,198	18,189
January	39,691	33,275	27,751	18,990	18,136
February	38,478	32,507	27,243	18,828	16,906
March	36,039	32,983	27,409	16,962	16,842
April	36,642	35,335	30,685	17,839	16,735
May	36,443	35,881	32,141	17,937	14,785
June	36,877	35,679	32,078	18,552	14,895

The highest number of registrations was recorded, during the period under review, in the month of July, 1932. The improved condition in respect of employment is shown by the marked decrease in the number of registrations since that date.

Relief of Unemployment. The rapid increase in unemployment in the year 1930 necessitated Government action to relieve the resultant distress. Additional taxation was superimposed upon the existing income tax and wages were taxed by the method of stamp duties.

The rates of tax and of stamp duties for the relief of unemployment on incomes and wages earned during the year ended 30th June, 1931, appear on pages 255 and 256 of the *Year-Book* for 1930-31. The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts expired on 5th November, 1932, and legislative provision was made for the collection of relief moneys by annual assessment instead of by stamp duty. Particulars of the tax are given in Part "Finance" of this issue of the *Year-Book*.

The revenue obtained from the unemployment relief taxation from the date of the commencement of the operation of the tax in 1930-31 to 30th June, 1937, amounted to £11,988,534, of which £185,419 was refunded to taxpayers, the net revenue being £11,803,115. The yearly net collections of tax were as follow :—1930-31, £1,234,463; 1931-32, £1,622,400; 1932-33, £1,730,867; 1933-34, £1,615,371; 1934-35, £1,685,298; 1935-36, £1,970,334; and 1936-37, £1,944,382.

In addition to the revenue from the above-mentioned taxation, moneys for relief have been raised by way of loan, and grants have been made by the Commonwealth Parliament. Loans for relief purposes were first raised during the year 1932-33. The loan expenditure during the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37 was £7,906,623. The total cost of relief during the eight years, 1929-30 to 1936-37, was £21,152,239, of which £11,662,484 was raised by taxation, and £7,906,623 by loans; Commonwealth loan contributions and grants amounted to £1,532,369; and £50,763 was provided by interest on advances, &c. At 30th June, 1937, the balance to the credit of the Unemployment Relief Fund was £140,631. The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Fund, Loan, and other Funds from 1st July, 1929, to 30th June, 1937 :—

EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1929-30 TO 1936-37.

Allocation of Expenditure.	Expended during 1929-30 to 1935-36 from—			Expended during 1936-37 from—			Total Expended to 30th June, 1937, from—		
	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.	Unemploy- ment Relief Fund.	Loans, Common- wealth Loan Con- tributions and Grants.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sustenance and Sustenance Work	7,208,129	93,204	7,301,333	1,193,331	46,946	1,240,277	8,401,460	140,150	8,541,610
Municipalities	585,278	297,158	882,436	14,698	20,000	34,698	599,976	317,158	917,134
Departmental, &c.—									
Public Works and Mines ..	421,268	678,753	1,100,021	39,377	261,584	300,961	460,645	940,337	1,400,982
Railways	12,250	1,501,525	1,513,775	..	307,390	307,390	12,250	1,808,915	1,821,165
Lands	134,359	56,896	191,255	1,614	66,675	68,289	135,973	123,571	259,544
Treasurer	160,893	950,816	1,111,709	112,710	6,461	119,171	273,603	957,277	1,230,880
Country Roads Board ..	215,042	1,055,853	1,270,895	986	211,159	212,145	216,028	1,267,012	1,483,040
Forests and Foresters' Quarters	195,104	784,855	979,959	634	318,062	318,696	195,738	1,102,917	1,298,655
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	193,959	1,315,027	1,508,986	5,255	387,561	392,816	199,214	1,702,588	1,901,802
Closer Settlement Commission ..	..	60,183	60,183	..	15,475	15,475	..	75,658	75,658
State Electricity Commission ..	..	130,000	130,000	..	8,500	8,500	..	138,500	138,500
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	..	407,500	407,500	..	34,000	34,000	..	441,500	441,500
Sewerage Authorities .. .. .	..	227,875	227,875	..	7,007	7,007	..	234,882	234,882
Waterworks Trusts .. .. .	..	54,878	54,878	..	83	83	..	54,961	54,961
Miscellaneous*	34,057	117,516	151,573	54,800	16,050	70,850	88,857	133,566	222,423
Expenditure on Relief ..	9,160,339	7,732,039	16,892,378	1,423,405	1,706,953	3,130,358	10,583,744	9,438,992	20,022,736
Administration	389,939	..	389,939	81,349	..	81,349	471,288	..	471,288
Interest and Sinking Fund on Loans	402,946	..	402,946	255,269	..	255,269	658,215	..	658,215
Refund of Taxes	174,532	..	174,532	10,886	..	10,886	185,418	..	185,418
Total Expenditure ..	10,127,756	7,732,039	17,859,795	1,770,909	1,706,953	3,477,862	11,898,665	9,438,992	21,337,657

* Including Commonwealth and State joint relief to Local Authorities (municipalities, sewerage, and water authorities) for debt service charges.

Sustenance. Every male person who receives sustenance is required, on demand, and in return for such sustenance, to perform work (of such a class as is prescribed on the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria) for the municipality within whose municipal district sustenance is received.

On the recommendation of the Employment Council of Victoria a scheme was brought into operation, on 3rd July, 1933, under which genuine unemployed male persons have been, as far as practicable, provided with some employment each week.

The results of the working of the scheme are shown in the following table :—

Month of—	1936.		1937.	
	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.	Total Number of Units in Receipt of Sustenance.†	Number Working in Return for Sustenance.
January ..	16,580	12,983	15,497	12,404
February ..	15,829	12,638	14,862	12,256
March ..	15,027	12,134	14,038	11,554
April ..	14,693	11,824	14,158	11,717
May ..	14,140	11,416	12,529	10,418
June ..	14,723	12,096	12,008	10,341
July ..	16,682	13,580	13,287	11,644
August ..	16,031	10,371	14,610	12,680
September ..	15,474	12,171	14,324	12,123
October ..	15,097	12,741	13,777	11,614
November ..	14,955	12,837	13,255	11,214
December ..	15,911	13,471	14,034	11,590

† Including number working in return for sustenance.

Sustenance is provided at the same rates in every part of Victoria and is distributed through the agency of public assistance committees appointed under the provisions of the *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act 1932*.

Persons eligible to receive sustenance in accordance with the abovementioned Act may on and from the 6th day of September, 1937, be granted sustenance as set out in the following scales, but

so that the total amount of the income received by a family unit and the value of the sustenance granted shall in no case exceed £3 14s. in any one week.

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance that may be Granted to—		
		Unemployable for whom Sustenance has been Specially Authorized by the Hon. the Minister.	Employable Applicant for whom Work in Return for Sustenance is not Provided.	Employable Male Working in Return for Sustenance, <i>vide</i> Section (8) of the Act.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Itinerant unemployed male	s. d. 10 0	s. d. ..	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 17 6
Approved prospector	12 0	..	11 0	17 6
Individual residing with strangers or relatives other than parents	12 0	6 6	11 0	17 6
Single unemployed employable male 21 years of age or over as member of family unit the head of which is in receipt of sustenance	In accordance with family unit of which he is a member	..	5 0	10 0
Two	20 0	9 9	18 6	30 6
Three	25 0	And for each unemployed dependant ir-	And for each male unemployed dependant under 21 years of age, and for each unemployed female dependant ir-	And for each unemployed dependant residing with the applicant—
Four	27 6	pective of age, 2s. 6d. per week:	pective of age, 4s. per week:	(a) 4s. per week for each dependant under 16 years of age,
Five	30 0	Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 29s. 9d. per week.	Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 50s. 6d. per week.	(b) 5s. per week for each male under 21 years of age,
Six	32 6			(c) 5s. per week for each female 16 years of age or over:
Seven	35 0			Provided in any instance the total value of sustenance does not exceed 62s. 6d. per week.
Eight	37 6			
Nine	40 0			
Ten	42 6			

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

There were 701 charitable and reformatory organizations throughout the State in 1936. The total receipts of all these organizations during the year ended 30th June, 1936, amounted to £2,524,901, of which £1,243,313 was contributed by the Government and £1,281,588 was received from all other sources.- The total expenditure was £2,539,487. These particulars do not include payments, which amounted to £3,463,701 during 1935-36, made by the Commonwealth Government to old-age and invalid

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c.

pensioners of this State. The daily average number under care indoors was 21,301, and there were 382,061 cases of out-door relief during the year. These numbers, in respect of indoor and out-door patients, refer to the number of "cases" treated and not to distinct 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.

A summary of the particulars in respect of charitable and reformatory institutions is given in the following table:—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1935-36.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average In-door Patients or Inmates	Number of Cases of Out-door Relief.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
Special—				£	£	£	£
Austin Hospital	1	361	..	17,695	31,486	49,181	46,316
Children's Hospital	1	345	21,599	16,960	46,002	62,962	70,655
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	130	12,375	7,586	25,717	33,303	33,191
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	121	..	886	4,763	5,649	6,971
Eye and Ear Hospital	1	104	31,542	6,247	18,861	25,108	22,003
Women's Hospital	1	253	9,903	11,645	40,834	52,479	53,422
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	490	..	37,458	43,072	80,530	84,697
General Hospitals	54	2,817	165,657	184,846	408,766	593,612	601,118
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	275	4,227	19,961	20,501	40,462	38,552
Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes	5	422	163	10,542	18,169	28,711	32,962
Convalescent Homes	2	49	..	550	2,400	2,950	2,976
Sanatoria	3	339	2	18,951	12,229	31,180	31,525
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	11	6,202	..	409,769	44,923	454,692	454,692
Total	84	11,908	245,468	743,096	717,723	1,460,819	1,479,080
ASYLUMS AND ORPHANAGES.							
Benevolent Homes	10	2,118	1,222	39,823	68,873	108,696	105,486
Orphanages	26	2,958	..	39,282	95,939	135,221	134,035
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	3	252	..	3,700	40,552	44,252	46,965
Total	39	5,328	1,222	82,805	205,364	288,169	286,486
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	12	964	..	6,124	55,211	61,335	60,120
Inebriates' Institutions	2	75	..	2,971	3,150	6,121	6,121
Children's Welfare Department	6	1,804	11,442	265,187	8,767	273,954	273,954
Gaols and Penal Establishments	12	1,222	..	114,115	..	114,115	114,115
Total	32	4,065	11,442	388,397	67,128	455,525	454,310
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.							
Free Dispensaries	2	..	10,895	1,004	1,011	2,015	2,085
Benevolent Societies	199	..	33,234	12,384	44,148	56,532	55,426
Other Societies	345	..	79,800	15,627	246,214	261,841	262,100
Total	546	..	123,929	29,015	291,373	320,388	319,611
Grand Total	701	21,301	382,061	1,243,313	1,281,588	2,524,901	2,539,487

Income of
Charitable
Institutions.

The receipts of hospitals, charitable, and reformatory institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) in the State under various headings for the year 1935-36 are shown hereunder :—

**SOURCES OF INCOME OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
IN VICTORIA, 1935-36.**

Receipts.	Public Hospitals.	Foundling Hospitals and Infants' Homes.	Benevolent Homes.	Orphanages.	Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions.	Rescue Homes and Female Refugees.	Other Institutions.*	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Aid ..	303,284	10,542	39,823	39,282	3,700	6,124	726,443	1,129,198
Municipal Grants ..	77,044	185	875	628	810	91	32,460	112,093
Private Contributions ..	87,221	4,167	4,714	25,455	19,916	1,999	48,363	191,835
Proceeds of Entertainments	28,349	1,314	1,595	1,527	3,295	81	24	36,185
Legacies, Bequests and Donations ..	129,178	6,291	4,321	20,552	4,280	2,340	657	167,619
Hospital Sunday and Church Donations ..	17,649	593	1,698	1,481	198	1,222	106	22,947
Contributions of Indoor Patients ..	137,376	2,273	43,350	11,813	3,537	4,100	60,742	263,191
Out-patients' Fees ..	47,211	..	..	..	11	..	..	47,222
Proceeds of Inmates' Labour ..	285	..	748	13,318	1,921	45,043	103	61,418
Interest or Rent ..	31,984	2,675	9,975	12,821	3,468	115	82	61,120
Other Sources ..	83,705	671	1,597	8,344	3,116	220	220,305	317,958
Total ..	943,286	28,711	108,696	135,221	44,252	61,335	1 089,285	2,410,786

* Including Department of Mental Hygiene, Children's Welfare Department, and Benevolent Societies, but excluding Gaols and Penal Establishments.

Information relating to the receipts and expenditure of charitable institutions (excluding gaols and penal establishments) during each year of the period of three years ended on 30th June, 1936, is given in the following table. For the year 1935-36, Government aid was equivalent to 46·83 per cent. of the total receipts, municipal grants and payments to 4·65 per cent., payments of inmates and out-patients to 12·88 per cent., private contributions to 7·96 per cent., legacies, bequests, and donations

Charitable
Institutions—
receipts and
expenditure.

to 6·95 per cent., receipts from Lord Mayor's Fund, &c., to 0·95 per cent., interest and rent to 2·54 per cent., loan receipts to 1·40 per cent., and receipts from all other sources to 15·84 per cent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS, 1933-34 TO 1935-36.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	£	£
Government Aid	1,049,895	1,035,668	1,129,198
Municipal Grants and Payments ..	112,124	112,409	112,093
Patients' and Inmates' Contributions	258,908	281,196	310,413
Private Contributions	199,467	211,164	191,835
Legacies, Bequests, and Donations ..	201,657	189,095	167,619
Lord Mayor's Fund, Hospital Sunday, and Church Donations	28,024	19,347	22,947
Interest or Rent	58,040	58,124	61,120
Loan Receipts	129,945	135,982	33,859
Other Sources	309,304	325,792	381,702
Total Receipts	2,347,364	2,368,777	2,410,786
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Ordinary	1,949,965	2,033,932	2,181,202
Extraordinary	60,029	74,626	63,821
Building	339,750	219,299	180,349
Total Expenditure	2,349,744	2,327,857	2,425,372

Charitable Institutions—Accommodation and inmates. The next statement shows the accommodation available and the number of inmates maintained in the following institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1936 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ACCOMMODATION, AND INMATES, 1935-36.

Institution.	Number of Beds.	Number of Inmates.	
		Total during the Year.	Daily Average.
Austin Hospital	372	1,284	361
Children's Hospital	366	5,449	345
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ..	141	3,731	130
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	138	173	121
Eye and Ear Hospital	114	3,379	104
Women's Hospital	285	8,345	253
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	720	6,264	490
General Hospitals	4,083	56,230	2,817
Auxiliary Hospitals	295	6,073	275
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	260	450	264
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	100	252	96
Tweddle Hospital for Babies	14	91	7
Bethany Home, Geelong	44	64	22
St. Gabriel's Babies' Home	36	84	33
Convalescent Homes	66	1,053	49
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	100	294	101
Heatherton Sanatorium for Consumptives	124	297	120
Gresswell Sanatorium for Consumptives	144	400	118
Mental Hospitals	6,317	8,307	6,202
Benevolent Homes	2,492	4,443	2,118
Orphanages	3,036	4,364	2,958
Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums	280	314	252
Rescue Homes and Female Refuges	1,168	1,936	964
Inebriates' Institutions	97	206	75
Children's Welfare Department .. .. .	..	16,140*	13,246*
Total	20,792	129,623	31,521

* Number under control.

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 45 mothers of infants in the Tweddle Hospital, 95 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 112 mothers of infants in St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows, and 520 infants in the Female Refuges during the year.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES ACT 1928.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to the management of hospitals and charities in the State of Victoria was passed in the year 1928, and was proclaimed on 18th December, 1929. A summary of its provisions appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 418 and 419.

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1936 gives the Charities Board power to make or cause to be made an inspection of any registered unsubsidized institution and to recommend conditions to be attached to the granting of government subsidies. It gives authority to an incorporated institution to raise money by debentures on the income of such institution. In the matter of the recovery of fees for treatment of patients in institutions, the liability which formerly was limited to an assessment on the means of the patient himself, has been widened to enable recovery of fees from a responsible person such as the parent or guardian or husband or wife as the case may be. The patient or person responsible is required, under penalty, to complete a statement as to means and ability to pay for treatment.

No charitable institution or benevolent society may be established without the consent in writing of the Charities Board.

A Fund called "The Hospitals and Charities Fund" was established in the Treasury in 1923. To this Fund Parliament has voted a large sum each year for making contributions towards the cost of maintenance and of building works of subsidized institutions and benevolent societies. The amount of the vote for the year 1936-37 was £200,000, plus the sum of £100,000 from State Unemployment Relief (Taxation) Fund. The total amount available for distribution from the Hospitals and Charities Fund for 1936-37, including Totalizator Receipts, was £447,802. The matters which are to be considered when making payments from the Fund are set forth on page 231 of the *Year-Book* for 1929-30. The *Totalizator Act* 1930, as amended by the *Totalizator Act* 1934 provides that any racing club using a totalizator shall deduct as commission 10 per cent. out of the moneys paid into the totalizator in respect of each race or division of a race and that 50 per cent. of the amount so deducted, where the races are held on courses within a radius of 20 miles of Melbourne and 25 per cent. in respect of races held on courses situated elsewhere in Victoria, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue and transferred therefrom each year to the Hospitals and Charities Fund. Since the date of the operation of the Act, the sum of £697,506 has been transferred to the Fund. The annual transfers were as follow:—1930-31, £8; 1931-32, £50,519; 1932-33, £110,184; 1933-34, £123,312; 1934-35, £124,251; 1935-36, £141,430; and 1936-37, £147,802. Loans and grants amounting to £28,173 were made to institutions from National Recovery Loan Fund 1936-37 for building purposes.

When the Board commenced its operations in 1922 only one country hospital had maternity wards. In 1936 the hospitals which had such wards (public section only) numbered 28.

The Board has framed regulations in regard to Community Hospitals. A brief statement of these regulations appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, page 232.

In the metropolis the scheme for the admission of intermediate and private patients was initiated by the committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. At this institution a new wing, named the "Jessie McPherson Community Hospital" was opened for reception of such patients on 1st December, 1931.

The Alfred Hospital was the next institution to provide accommodation under this scheme when "Hamilton Russell House" was opened on 22nd May, 1933.

At St. Vincent's Hospital one floor of a section of the building was set aside for this purpose and patients were first admitted on 1st February, 1934.

Outside the metropolitan area there are 49 general hospitals, of which 37, during the year 1936-37, admitted intermediate and private patients in accordance with the regulations.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The principal general hospitals in the State are the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred, and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The social services rendered through each of these hospitals is briefly described in the following paragraphs :—

Royal Melbourne Hospital. The origin of this institution belongs to the earliest days of Melbourne. The *Year-Books* for 1915-16 and 1916-17 contain a statement of the circumstances associated with the foundation of the hospital in 1846, and a reference to its rebuilding in 1910. During the year 1934 Their Majesties the King and Queen bestowed their patronage on this Hospital.

The need for providing increased accommodation at this general hospital and for improvement in its equipment has been apparent for a number of years. With the object of increasing and improving the valuable social service rendered by this institution, legislative proposals were submitted in 1935 by the Government to Parliament. These proposals are embodied in the *Royal Melbourne Hospital Act* 1935. This Act provides for the granting to a corporation known as the Royal Melbourne Hospital of a piece of land consisting of nearly 11 acres situated in the city of Melbourne, and it authorizes the corporation to erect on the land granted a general hospital and other buildings, and to install such equipment as is required. Power is given to the corporation to sell the land, about 5 acres, upon which the existing hospital is built, also the buildings thereon, and to apply the proceeds of such sale for or towards the cost of erecting and equipping the new general hospital.

It has always been the most important of the general hospitals of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain normally 378 beds. In the year

1936-1937 the number of in-patients treated was 7,717, the daily average number being 403, which was 25 above the number the hospital is designed to accommodate. During the year 50,145 persons were treated in the out-patients and casualty departments. The aggregate number of attendances of out-patients was 242,206.

The usefulness of this hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the services provided. The in-patients treated to 30th June, 1937, numbered 400,725, and the out-patients, 1,954,244.

In 1936-37 the receipts of the Maintenance Account amounted to £120,854, the Government grant for maintenance was £40,902, the revenue derived from municipal grants was £2,053; annual subscriptions amounted to £6,926; donations to £7,975; bequests to £19,028; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,615; Lord Mayor's Fund allocation to £1,277; visitors' fees to £4,498; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £10,891; and out-patients' fees to £12,561; interest yielded a revenue of £11,986; and £1,142 was received from all other sources.

The total expenditure of the Maintenance Account was £117,363.

The hospital is also a training school for nurses, and has a nursing staff of 247. Attached to the hospital is the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, which is endowed by the Trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust. The Institute has, by the result of its research work, provided valuable assistance to medical science.

To relieve the pressure on the general hospitals in the City of Melbourne, the Convalescent Hospital at Caulfield was established in 1925. The management is undertaken by the committee of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. In seven wards there are 175 beds. During the year 1936-37 the number of patients treated was 2,820, the daily average number being 158. The total expenditure for the year was £19,413.

Alfred Hospital. This hospital, which was opened in May, 1871, is situated in the municipality of Melbourne. The area of land reserved for the purposes of this hospital is 13 acres. In 1921 an extensive scheme of building expansion was approved, subject to funds becoming available. Since then remarkable progress has taken place. On the 22nd May, 1933, the Hamilton Russell House was opened with a capacity of 40 beds for the reception of private and intermediate patients. This branch is a new feature of general hospital work in this State. The hospital is recognized by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and is also a training school for nurses. The following particulars relate to the public section only:—On 30th June, 1937, there were 340 beds and cots in the Institution. The total number of in-patients who received treatment during the year 1936-37 was 6,728, and in the out-patients and casualty departments, 37,920 persons were treated.

The number of attendances of patients in these departments was 190,288. The ordinary income of the Maintenance Account during the year 1936-37 amounted to £86,615. The principal items of receipts were:—Government grants, £35,385; municipal grants, £1,787; private contributions, £3,132; special donations and bequests, £12,343; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,305; Lord Mayor's Fund, £1,022; in-door patients' fees, £9,057; out-door patients' fees, £7,871; general clinic fees, £1,329; profits from pay beds, £1,250; visitors' contributions, £3,724; proceeds of entertainments, £855; transfers from other accounts, £2,798; sales refunds, &c., £2,697; interest from investments, £1,441; and miscellaneous receipts, £619. The total expenditure on maintenance was £79,506.

This institution was founded by the Religious Congregation of the Sisters of Charity from St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, in November, 1893. The beginning was humble—fourteen beds in a small cottage. Within a few months a terrace of houses was secured which increased the accommodation for patients to 36 beds.

So much appreciated was the work of the medical and the nursing staffs that in November, 1905, the rear section of the new hospital was opened with 120 beds. From this date, events moved rapidly.

In 1914 a new Out-patients' Department and Nurses' Home was erected. As this building was made possible mainly by the generous efforts of the United Ancient Order of Druids, it is known as the Druids' Wing.

In 1924, St. Vincent's was recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the conjoint Board of Examiners, England, as a Hospital at which clinical work might be done by those entering for the degree of F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.P. London and England.

In October, 1928, the foundation stone of the new building was laid, and on the 8th December, 1934, the New Wing of the hospital was opened. This addition, which created a heavy financial burden, increased the normal accommodation from 120 to 245 beds, and 60 beds for Intermediate patients. The hospital is one of the clinical schools for medical students of the University of Melbourne and a training school for nurses. During the year 1936-37 the number of in-patients treated was 4,904 and of out-patients and casualties 29,551. The total amount received by the Maintenance Account during 1936-37 was £54,558. The Government Grant was £23,416, municipal grants amounted to £666, annual subscriptions to £997, allocation from Hospital Sunday and Lord Mayor's Fund was £1,256, donations and collections to £1,758, Auxiliaries' efforts to £2,782, proceeds of entertainments to £337, in-patients' contributions to £9,689, out-patients' contributions to £7,928, visitors' fees to £3,056, interest to £413, bequests to £1,126, and other receipts to £1,134. The total expenditure on maintenance during 1936-37 was £52,285.

Other Statements showing the nature of the work performed by other hospitals, societies, &c., are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, pages 568 to 582, and 586.

HEALTH ACT 1919.

The main features of this Act, now included in the Consolidated Act of 1928, are given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 383 to 385.

Further provisions relating to public health are contained in the Health Act of 1931 and of 1935.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1931, every municipal council is forbidden to give its consent to the erection of any abattoir or slaughter-house until the plans and specifications have been approved by the medical officer of health and the municipal engineer. This Act repeals the provisions of the Principal Act as to compulsory vaccination and further provides that when any food or drug in connexion with which there is a contravention of the Health Acts is sold in an unopened package the manufacturer whose name appears on such package shall be the person liable on conviction to the prescribed penalty. If the name of the manufacturer does not so appear then the person who sold the food or drug or the person who supplied the same to the vendor may be liable to prosecution.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment of a Plumbers and Gas-fitters Board, with power to appoint examiners for applicants for registration as plumbers in respect of plumbing work of any prescribed class or classes or as gas-fitters. Every unregistered person is forbidden to undertake plumbing work of any prescribed class or gas-fitting, including the installation and repairing of gas bath heaters, except any apprentice, improver, or assistant who is employed under the direct supervision or control of a registered plumber of the appropriate prescribed class or a gas-fitter.

This Act also provides that the managing authority of any hospital receiving aid from the State, and the council of any municipality or combination of councils may, and, when required by the Commission of Public Health, shall enter into an agreement for the accommodation, treatment, and maintenance of persons suffering from infectious disease.

Every manufactory of margarine is required to be registered. Margarine includes any solid or semi-solid substance made from animal or vegetable fats or oils or any combination thereof which is used or capable of being used as a substitute for butter, but does not include butter, dripping, or lard. Margarine for sale otherwise than to any prescribed class of persons, i.e., biscuit manufacturers, &c., shall be

of a prescribed colour. Uncoloured margarine shall not be packed or sold in packages or lumps of less than fourteen pounds in weight.

Every sewerage authority is forbidden to allow any cattle, which are grazing on or are upon any land used by such sewerage authority for the purposes of depositing or spreading night soil or sewage, to be removed from such land unless the cattle are forthwith destroyed and disposed of otherwise than for human consumption.

The owner or occupier (other than a sewerage authority) of any land used for the purposes of depositing or spreading night-soil or sewage who permits any cattle to graze on or be upon such land is guilty of an offence against the Principal Act.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND BUREAUX.

With the definite object of obtaining improved results in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, a State Director of Tuberculosis was appointed in 1927. Since the appointment of the Director a new feature in the control and cure of this disease has been the establishment of tuberculosis bureaux in the metropolis and provincial centres of the State. With the co-operation of the Bureaux, a larger proportion of cases in the early stages of the disease has been admitted to the Sanatoria. This has resulted in a reduction in the period of stay in Sanatorium, and in the consequent utilization of the available number of beds to a greater extent for the benefit of the tuberculous members of the population.

In 1933 a new Sanatorium (Gresswell) at Mont Park was opened and accommodation provided for 144 male patients. With the opening of this Sanatorium the Janefield and Amherst Sanatoria were closed. During the year 1935-36 the State Sanatoria Board has carried out many building and other improvements at Gresswell Sanatorium and an X-ray plant, purchased out of moneys provided by a bequest, has been installed at the Greenvale Sanatorium. A branch bureau, under the clinical charge of the District Health Officer, was opened in Ballarat in December, 1934. The Gresswell and Heatherton Sanatoria are registered as part-time and special training schools for nurses.

Plans for a new Sanatorium for women at Greenvale are being drawn up and it is hoped to commence the construction of an administration block in the near future.

A grant of £5,000 has been given for a new building at Royal Park Benevolent Home for the reception of 20 indigent male patients. This should be completed before the end of this financial year.

Sanatoria Accommodation.

The following table shows the accommodation, the number of admissions to, discharges from, and deaths of males and females in sanatoria during the twelve months ended 30th June 1937 :—

Sanatorium.	Accommodation.		Admissions.		Discharges.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greenvale .. .. .	..	100	..	202	2	169	..	28
Austin	71	44	143	87	77	43	67	44
Heatherton .. .. .	..	124	..	156	..	119	..	39
Royal Park	16	..	17	..	13	..	4	..
Gresswell	144	..	292	..	254	..	23	..
Bendigo Chalet	12	12	18	19	10	14	5	4
Total	243	280	470	464	356	345	99	115

The Branch Bureaux at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Prahran have done useful work, and work at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau has further increased during the year. Attendances at this Bureau were 12,319 in 1935-36 and 13,765 in 1936-37. The work of the Bureaux is much appreciated by general practitioners, from whom many encouraging messages have been received. In recent years an increasing number of patients has been sent to the Bureau for examination and report by doctors in private practice. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 10,448 domiciliary visits to tuberculous patients were made by the seven nurses attached to the various Bureaux.

The following statement illustrates some of the work at the Central and Branch Tuberculosis Bureaux during the year ended 30th June, 1937 :—

	Metropolitan—				Country—	
	Central.		Prahran.		Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
New cases applying	1,032	1,017	49	75	293	236
Re-attendance	4,046	7,670	146	231	920	1,309
Cases passed for entry to Sanatoria and other Institutions	442	452	14	15	33	41
Contacts—						
New—Examined	334	377	33	44	123	145
Old—Re-examined	347	395	9	8	127	217
Found Tuberculous	18	25	..	1	..	..
Infecting Cases	332		18	22	203	
Visits to Patients' Homes—						
By Medical Officers	148		2	1	22	24
By Nurses	3,241	3,738	379	372	1,490	1,241
X-Ray Screen Examinations	608	866	2	4	..	6
X-Ray Film Examinations	681	1,040	10	17	308	360
Pneumothorax Refills	331	589	..	..	28	171

The number of attendances of patients at the Central and Branch Bureaux during the period of twelve months ended on 30th June in each of the eleven years 1927 to 1937 was as follows:—

Year.	Bureau.					Total.
	Central.	Prahran.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Ballarat.	
1927 ..	596	..	..	..	..	596
1928 ..	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115
1929 ..	3,309	..	..	..	..	3,309
1930 ..	6,088	177	..	..	..	6,265
1931 ..	8,212	316	512	..	..	9,040
1932 ..	9,235	285	543	164	..	10,227
1933 ..	9,527	370	838	944	..	11,679
1934 ..	10,370	365	939	1,028	..	12,702
1935 ..	10,836	474	1,204	926	439	13,879
1936 ..	12,319	431	1,184	731	654	15,319
1937 ..	13,765	501	1,064	959	735	17,024

It will be seen from the first column of the above table that the attendances at the Central Tuberculosis Bureau are constantly increasing. Another building is in course of construction to provide additional accommodation.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE.

Department
of Mental
Hygiene.

The subjoined table sets forth the numbers under the care of the Department for the years 1935 and 1936:—

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935 AND 1936.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1935.	1936.	
In State Hospitals	5,978	6,127	+ 149
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	792	814	+ 22
Boarded Out	209	203	- 6
In Licensed Houses	58	47	- 11
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses ..	22	19	- 3
Total Number of Registered Insane ..	7,059	7,210	+ 151
In Receiving Institutions	117	115	- 2
Total	7,176	7,325	+ 149
Voluntary Boarders	147	156	+ 9
Cases of Mental Disorder in Returned Soldiers (not included in other statistics)	225	230	+ 5

There was an increase in the year 1936 compared with 1935, in the number of certified patients in State Mental Hospitals. The number of certified insane in the State at the end of 1936, proportionately to the population was 1 in 257. At 31st December, 1936, there were 230 military mental cases known to the Department, and 156 voluntary boarders in various institutions. The boarding out of patients is being extended to certain benevolent homes in country districts.

The number of admissions to Mental Hospitals for each of the years 1932 to 1936 was as follows:—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1932	407	319	726	25	31	56	782
1933	368	411	779	37	32	69	848
1934	357	425	782	40	40	80	862
1935	380	417	797	42	56	98	895
1936	379	403	782	41	53	94	876

The number of discharges from, and the deaths in Mental Hospitals of the Department for each of the years 1932 to 1936 are given below:—

Year.	Discharges.			Deaths.			Total of Discharges and Deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1932	159	176	335	218	176	394	729
1933	148	185	333	230	206	436	769
1934	149	191	340	196	204	400	740
1935	152	214	366	245	218	463	829
1936	138	180	318	213	177	390	708

CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

There were at the end of 1936 two industrial and four reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depots, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to

Neglected and reformatory children.

other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the State for those inmates who are wards of the Children's Welfare Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1936, numbered 5,607—5,409 neglected and 198 reformatory children—and there were 9 others, free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the five years 1932-1936 :—

WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	NUMBER OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.*
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1932 ...	3,330	1,566	270	1,116	...	6,282
1933 ...	3,151	1,301	299	1,265	...	6,016
1934 ...	2,692	1,249	340	1,522	...	5,803
1935 ...	2,409	1,038	361	1,680	...	5,488
1936 ...	2,218	1,048	359	1,784	...	5,409

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1932 ...	102	103	25	1	...	231
1933 ...	100	99	20	...	...	219
1934 ...	96	110	19	...	...	225
1935 ...	87	86	23	...	...	196
1936 ...	98	73	27	...	...	198

* Under the provisions of section 9 of the *Children's Maintenance Act 1919*, children who had previously been committed as "neglected" children and boarded out to their mothers, were discharged in 1919 as wards of the State, but payments for their maintenance were continued to the mothers. At the end of 1936 there were 7,870 such children.

Children boarded out, &c

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, which furnish reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the State to persons accepting charge of these children is 12s. 6d. per week for each child under the age of 18 months, and 7s. per week for each child over that age. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

MAINTENANCE ACT 1928.

This Act consolidates the law relating to the maintenance of destitute or deserted wives and children. A statement of its provisions in respect of maintenance of children without sufficient means of support is given in the *Year-Book* for 1919-20, pages 396 and 396. For the twelve months ended 31st December, 1936, assistance was granted under the Maintenance Act in respect of 2,249 children, and at the end of the year there were 7,870 children boarded out to their mothers, an increase of 540 as compared with the number at the end of the previous year, viz., 7,330.

The following statement shows the number of wards of the State and of children boarded out with their mothers for the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive :—

WARDS OF STATE AND CHILDREN BOARDED OUT WITH MOTHERS, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Children Boarded Out at End of Year.				Other Wards of State.	Total Wards of State and Children Boarded Out.
	To Foster Mothers.	With Mothers.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance During Year.		
				£		
1932 ..	3,330	9,538	12,868	293,001	3,183	16,051
1933 ..	3,151	8,337	11,488	249,738	3,084	14,572
1934 ..	2,692	7,300	9,992	218,016	3,336	13,328
1935 ..	2,409	7,330	9,739	212,192	3,275	13,014
1936 ..	2,218	7,870	10,088	221,746	3,191	13,279

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

The expenditure by the State for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1936 to £250,027, and that for reformatory school children to £4,597; the expenses of administration amounted to £16,935, making a total gross expenditure of £271,559. A sum of £8,470 was received from parents for maintenance, and of £296 from other sources, making the net expenditure £262,792. The number of neglected children under supervision on 31st December, 1936, was 5,409; of this total, 2,218 were maintained in foster homes, 210 were in Government receiving depots, 1,555 were in other institutions, 359 were at service earning their own living, 19 were in hospitals, and 1,048 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The number of reformatory wards under supervision on 31st December, 1936, was 198. Of this number, 98 were maintained in private schools, 27 were in service earning their

own living, and 73 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children during the ten years, 1927-1936, is shown in the statement which follows:—

NET COST TO THE STATE OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT AND REFORMATORY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.			Net Expenditure.				
			£				£
1927	..	..	368,172	1932	..	..	332,886
1928	..	..	417,361	1933	..	..	286,254
1929	..	..	429,098	1934	..	..	251,587
1930	..	..	413,439	1935	..	..	251,614
1931	..	..	382,968	1936	..	..	262,792

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part I., Division 8; of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1928 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council. A statement showing the names of the approved societies appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 246.

The number of children under supervision of these societies on 31st December, 1935, was 1,636. The admissions during the year 1936 under various headings were as follows:—Court Committals, 87; Transfer of Guardianship, 107; Voluntary Admissions, 562. The number of children under supervision of the societies on 31st December, 1936, was 1,636.

Children in Registered Homes.

On 31st December, 1936, there were 174 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act*. There were 8 deaths of such children during the year. The work of inspection of registered homes is performed by 4 female inspectors. During the year 83 children, in respect of whom the weekly payments for maintenance by the responsible persons had fallen into arrears, became wards of the *Children's Welfare Department* by the operation of section 103 of the Act.

Orphans in Victoria, Census, 1933.

Particulars of orphanhood of children in Victoria under sixteen years of age were collected at the date of the last Census (30th June, 1933). The Census disclosed that there were in the State 503,025 children under that age, of whom 466,065 had both parents living, while in the case of 7,342 children the

condition in respect of parentage was not stated. The particulars, as enumerated, are shown in the following table:—

CHILDREN IN VICTORIA UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

Sex of Children.	Orphans.				Both Parents Living.	Not Stated.	Total Children.
	Both Parents Dead.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Total.			
Male ..	924	9,216	4,941	15,081	237,437	3,780	256,298
Female ..	778	8,796	4,963	14,537	228,628	3,562	246,727
Total ..	1,702	18,012	9,904	29,618	466,065	7,342	503,025

Widows' Pensions and Child Endowment.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed by Parliament on 23rd July, 1936, to inquire into and report upon the question of the establishment in Victoria of a scheme to provide for the payment of Widows' Pensions and Child Endowment.

A progress report, containing the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, was issued on 10th December, 1936. The Committee recommended that—

- (a) The average weekly payment to children boarded out to their mothers by the Children's Welfare Department be increased from 7s. 1d. to 9s. It was estimated that this increase would amount to £38,000 per annum.
- (b) A weekly allowance of a maximum amount of 10s., and averaging 8s. be paid to widows who are, or may be, in receipt of assistance from the Children's Welfare Department, and that the payment of such allowance be restricted to those deemed eligible by the Department. The payment of this allowance it is estimated would amount to about £28,000 annually.
- (c) Although of the opinion that the responsibility for the payment of Widows' Pensions belongs to the Federal Parliament, the recommendations are made because of the necessity of immediate relief being provided pending the establishment by the Federal Legislature of the proposed scheme of National Insurance.

Since the abovementioned report the following action has been taken :—

- (a) The cases of mothers who are afforded aid for their children under the Maintenance Act are periodically reviewed and in accordance with the Select Committee's recommendations, the rate of payment in many cases has been increased.
- (b) Part three of the Maintenance Act has been amended to provide that a widow who is afforded aid for her children, or is entitled to such assistance may, if she be without sufficient means of support, apply for an allowance for herself, and that the rate of payment to her shall be a minimum of 6s., and a maximum of 10s. per week. This amendment has not yet been made effective, but is to be made so on a date to be fixed by proclamation.

INFANT WELFARE AND BUSH NURSING.

With the object of reducing the wastage of child life due to preventable causes, infant welfare centres have been established throughout Victoria since 1917. They are maintained by various municipalities, which are aided by a Government subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis up to £100 per annum for each full-time, and proportionately for each part-time, nurse employed. On the 30th June, 1937, there were 105 municipalities maintaining 175 centres. Of these municipalities, 29 in the metropolitan area were supporting 70 centres, and 76 in the country were supporting 105 centres. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of individual infants who were given attention at centres was 47,115, compared with 42,403 in 1936. Their attendances numbered 491,047 in 1937, and 452,612 in 1936, and the nurses made 70,943 and 69,047 visits in 1937 and 1936 respectively. The number of nurses actually employed in infant welfare centre work was 104, but, including infant welfare nurses in the Public Health Department and those attached to voluntary organizations and training schools, there were 133 in all.

The following statement gives particulars of infant welfare centres for the year 1917-18 (the first year in operation) and for the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

—	1917-18.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Nurses in centres ..	1	92	94	95	100	104
Home visits ..	1,407	65,744	68,117	66,749	69,047	70,943
Total individual children	913	35,647	37,999	39,147	42,403	47,115
Total attendances ..	4,116	403,205	414,007	421,390	452,612	491,047

There are eight infant welfare and mothercraft training schools for nurses. Of these schools two train infant welfare and mothercraft nurses, two train infant welfare nurses only, and four train mothercraft nurses only. These schools, which are as follow, are supported by voluntary organizations and church bodies :—

Foundling Hospital, East Melbourne	}	Training Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Nurses
Presbyterian Babies' Home ..		
Victorian Baby Health Centres As- sociation Training School	}	Training Infant Welfare Nurses
Tweddle Baby Hospital		
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	}	Training Mothercraft Nurses
Methodist Babies' Home		
Bethany Babies' Home		
St. Gabriel's Church of England Babies' Home		

There were 565 infant welfare nurses registered with the Nurses' Board in Victoria at 30th June, 1937, and 403 mothercraft nurses eligible to obtain the Public Health Department certificate of competency.

There are eleven crèches or day nurseries supported by voluntary effort and money derived from Trust funds. The children are admitted as a rule from the age of six weeks to six years. The usual charge is 3d. to 4d. per child per day, varying with different crèches. The daily payment includes provision for three meals and a bath. The total attendances for the year ended June, 1937, were 79,257.

There are bush nursing centres distributed throughout the State in the rural areas. At the end of June, 1937, the bush nursing centres numbered 70, inclusive of 46 bush nursing hospitals, and the bush nurses numbered 104 on permanent staff and 10 on relieving staff, the majority of whom hold infant welfare as well as general and midwifery certificates.

**Bush
Nursing.**

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, which was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 24th December, 1930, was inaugurated on 4th April, 1923, for the purpose of assisting in the maintenance of the Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund was formed in 1873 and remained in operation until the year 1923, when the Hospital Saturday section was merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund, the Hospital Sunday section remaining a separate fund, but being carried on in close co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Fund. Since the date of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor's Fund subscriptions and donations amounting to £972,283 have been received, and the collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £154,431.

**Lord Mayor's
Fund and
Hospital
Sunday Fund.**

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1923-24 to 1936-37 were as follows:—

Year.	Lord Mayor's Fund.	Hospital Sunday Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
1923-24 to 1926-27	159,334	51,483	210,817
1927-28	60,015	13,277	73,292
1928-29	69,708	12,039	81,747
1929-30	65,458	11,596	77,054
1930-31	95,416	12,064	107,480
1931-32	70,606	9,500	80,106
1932-33	80,716	10,170	90,886
1933-34	93,554	8,275	101,829
1934-35	78,717	8,633	87,350
1935-36	93,045	8,551	101,596
1936-37	105,714	8,843	114,557

St. John Ambulance Association.

The work carried on by this Association is referred to in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 582. Its objects are to instruct all classes of people in the preliminary treatment of the sick and the injured. During the past year 3,034 students have been instructed in first aid and home nursing, of whom 2,126 received certificates. Since the formation of the Victorian Centre of the Association, in 1883, 64,243 persons have been awarded certificates. The Association medallion has been awarded to 4,916 students.

Victorian Civil Ambulance Service.

This service attended to 17,877 calls, of which 3,886 were connected with accidents, during the year ended 30th June, 1937; the mileage travelled was 180,288. In 4,294 cases no fee was paid. The decentralisation of the service has commenced by the inauguration of Ambulance Stations at Prahran, Canterbury, and Footscray, with the intention of extending same to all suburban areas.

In addition, 23 Country Ambulance Stations have been successfully opened and operated since March, 1923, under the Country Division of the Service, and 68 stretchers and first-aid outfits have been supplied to police stations in smaller centres.

Charity Organization Society.

A statement of the objects of this society appears in the *Year-Book* 1916-17, page 583.

The income for the year ended 30th June, 1937, was £5,589; private subscriptions amounted to £1,592, and all other receipts to £3,997. The total expenditure during the year was £5,647, of which £2,888 was expended in relief and £2,759 in administration and on buildings. At the end of the year the amount of capital invested was £8,176, and of cash on hand £1,627.

Royal Humane Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victoria Humane Society." Its objects are given in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30, pages 236-237.

Royal Life Saving Society.

With a desire to minimize the great loss of life from drowning, a society was established in Melbourne in 1904 entitled the "Royal Life Saving Society." A statement of the objects of the society appears in the *Year-Book* for 1929-30 on page 237.

During the year 1936-37 the number of awards granted by the Victorian Head Centre was 1,964, which included 2 Diplomas and 96 Awards of Merit. The total income of the Centre for 1936-37 was £1,006, and the expenditure £961.

Society for the Protection of Animals.

The objects of this society are given in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, page 589. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 3,866 cases were dealt with by it, of which 1,141 were connected with cruelty to horses, and 1,759 to dogs. There were 23 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,108, and the expenditure to £2,002.

National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing, mainly by means of education, safety on the road, at work, in the home, and in the air. Its activities have developed in other directions, wherever the need of reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. The Council is governed by an Executive assisted by traffic, factories and workshops, air safety, and film committees.

Junior Safety Councils have been formed in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Junior Safety Councils, and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the School to conduct the scholars across in safety.

Victorian Mining Accident Relief Fund.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in a mine at Creswick caused the deaths of 22 miners. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. At the end of 1936, there remained on the Fund one widow receiving an allowance of 15s. per week. In addition to this allowance, grants amounting to £891 were made during the year 1936 to persons permanently disabled as the result of mining accidents, and to relatives of persons who were killed or injured by any such accident. The investments of the Fund on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £24,684.

Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund. A statement on the establishment of this Fund appeared in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 438.

Including the moneys received by the Accidents Committee of each mine, the total revenue of the Fund for the year ended 31st December, 1936, was £4,191. The details of the revenue are as follow:—Interest, £1,246; contributions by employees, £1,288; by the mine-owners, £668; by the Government, £685; and miscellaneous receipts, £304. The total expenditure in connexion with the Fund during 1936 was £4,176. The items of expenditure were—allowances to beneficiaries £3,886, and cost of administration £290. The investments of the Fund at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £33,190.

During the year 1936, there were 637 accidents at the mines, two of which were fatal. From the date of the establishment of the Fund on 2nd April, 1910, to 31st December, 1936, the number of accidents recorded was 10,302—64 fatal and 10,238 non-fatal.

Lord Mayor's 1937 Coal Mining Accident Relief Fund. On 15th February, 1937, an explosion of gas in the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, caused the deaths of thirteen men. A public appeal resulted in the subscription of £27,863 towards a Relief Fund which was supplemented by an amount of £1,259 received from the Wonthaggi Local Fund, making a total of £29,122 available for distribution among the thirteen widows and eighteen dependent children of the deceased.

From the Fund the sum of £100 was paid to each family and arrangements were made for the payment of £2 per week, until death or re-marriage, to each widow, together with 15s. per week in respect of each child until it attains the age of eighteen years.

The balance remaining in the Fund will enable assistance to be given in special cases, such as medical attention to widows and children and educational assistance to children.

Queen's Fund. This Fund was instituted in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is provided that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1936-37 was 89, to whom £838 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £140. The accumulated fund on 30th June, 1937, was £19,331. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the Fund (£939) for the year 1936-37 an amount of 188 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust and distributed to governesses, nurses, and others in similar positions who from age, misfortune, or infirmity were unable to earn their living.

EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE OF VICTORIA ON SOCIAL SERVICES.

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue and Loan Funds of the State of Victoria on the undermentioned social services during the years 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37, exclusive of interest on loans (other than for unemployment relief) raised for such purposes, amounted to £8,185,164, £9,447,171, and £8,841,364 respectively. The amount so expended on each service is shown in the following statement:—

Social Service.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£
Unemployment Relief	3,397,362	4,308,903	3,322,046
Education	2,557,909	2,758,781	2,967,475
Police	665,750	714,097	794,430
Mental Hygiene	401,754	459,898	492,267
Charities	437,046	462,861	475,729
Children's Welfare	261,497	265,315	277,278
Law and Justice	350,052	361,741	389,111
Health and Recreation	87,991	88,382	91,954
Regulation of Conditions of Labour	25,803	27,693	31,074
Total	8,185,164	9,447,171	8,841,364

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA ON CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES AND REPATRIATION.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

These pensions are payable by the Commonwealth Government under an act passed in 1908 and amending acts. The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains, on pages 591 to 597, information relating to the persons entitled to receive them. The commencing age for old-age pensions is 65 years in the case of men (60 years where a man is permanently incapacitated for work) and 60 years in the case of women.

The *Financial Relief Act* 1933 provides that the maximum rate of pension shall be reviewed annually and determined on the weighted average retail price index number for food and groceries for the six capital cities of the States for a prescribed period. The maximum rate of pension paid as from 24th September, 1936, was £49 8s. per annum, or 19s. per week.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners in Victoria on 30th June, 1937, was as follows:—Old-age pensioners—men, 24,575; women, 38,180; total, 62,755. Invalid pensioners—men, 7,790; women, 10,492; total, 18,282.

Federal Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

Pensioners, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year during the ten years ended 30th June, 1937, are shown in the following statement:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA,
1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.*
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
1927-28	40,642	16,398	57,040	£ 2,917,180
1928-29	42,795	17,557	60,352	3,004,907
1929-30	45,495	18,641	64,136	3,182,375
1930-31	49,999	19,925	69,924	3,445,803
1931-32	52,795	20,785	73,580	3,255,709
1932-33	49,449	20,191	69,640	3,059,773
1933-34	57,253	15,193	72,446	3,053,247
1934-35	58,059	17,253	75,312	3,213,895
1935-36	60,548	17,741	78,289	3,463,701
1936-37	62,755	18,282	81,037	3,750,068

* Includes payment of pensions to eligible inmates of Benevolent Asylums and Hospitals. On 30th June, 1937, there were respectively 1,443 and 374 such pensions in force. The weekly rate of pension paid was 4s. from 8th October, 1925; 5s. 6d. from 4th October, 1928; 5s. from 23rd July, 1931; 3s. 9d. from 13th October, 1932; 5s. from 26th October, 1933; and 5s. 6d. from 24th September, 1936.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity Allowance. An act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. Under the *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1931*, assented to on 17th July, 1931, the allowance was reduced to £4 and became payable only if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth did not exceed £260. The *Commonwealth Financial Emergency Act 1932*, to which assent was given on 3rd October, 1932, placed a further restriction on claims for allowances by reducing the income limitation from £260 to £208 per annum. By the *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act 1934*, assented to on 1st August, 1934, the Maternity Allowance Act was amended—

- (a) to increase the income limit of £208 per annum with a maximum of £299 per annum by £13 per annum (5s. per week) in respect of each previous child under the age of fourteen years living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made; and
- (b) to increase the rate of Maternity Allowance by 5s. in respect of each previous child under fourteen years of age living at the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the claim is made with a maximum amount of allowance of £5.

The *Commonwealth Financial Relief Act (No. 2) 1936*, assented to on 21st September, 1936, further amended the Maternity Allowance Act by:—

- (a) increasing the income limit of £208 to £221 per annum where there is no previous surviving issue under fourteen years of age, the additional allowance of £13 per annum in respect of each previous surviving child being retained up to a maximum income of £312 per annum instead of £299 per annum;
- (b) increasing the rate of allowance to £4 10s. in cases where there is no previous surviving issue of the claimant under fourteen years of age and to £5 in every case in which there is any such previous surviving issue.

The number of claims granted in Victoria to 30th June, 1937, was 773,305, and the total of the allowances paid in the State to that date was £3,772,306.

For the year ended 30th June, 1937, the number of claims granted was 20,350, and the amount paid in allowances was £94,988.

REPATRIATION.

On 8th April, 1918, Repatriation became an Australian national undertaking for the provision of benefits for Australian soldiers, sailors and nurses who served in the Great War. Its objects were to find employment for the fit, to re-establish the disabled, to provide for the dependants of those who have died and of those who are no longer able, in consequence of war disabilities, to support themselves, and to supply medical and surgical treatment, also artificial limbs and appliances, in respect of disabilities due to or aggravated by war service.

Activities of Department.

On pages 407 and 408 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 appears a statement of the activities of the Department.

The *Year-Book* for 1920-21 contains, on pages 383 to 385, an epitome of the main work of the Department, also particulars of the sustenance rates granted to applicants awaiting fulfilment by the Department of certain specified obligations, and of the rates of pension payable to ex-members of the Forces and their dependants. The sustenance and some of the pension rates, however, have since been altered.

An Act for the provision of war pensions was passed in 1914, and the following is a brief history of war pension legislation since the first Act was passed. The *War Pensions Act 1914* (No. 34 of 1914) was the first Commonwealth provision for payment of war pensions and came into operation on the 21st December, 1914. The maximum amount of pension payable under that Act to a private was £52 per annum. Higher rates operated

Legislation and Alteration of Pension Rates.

for higher ranks. The *War Pensions Act 1914-1915* (No. 28 of 1915) was assented to on 2nd September, 1915; the scale of pensions was not increased, but certain other dependants became eligible for pensions. The *War Pensions Act 1914-1916* (No. 25 of 1916) consolidated the two former Acts and increased the maximum pension to a private to £3 per fortnight (£78 per annum) with higher rates for higher ranks. Scale rates of pension were definitely laid down in a new Schedule to the Act for specific disabilities, such as in cases of amputation of limbs &c.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920* (No. 6 of 1920) repealed the former Pensions Acts, and operating from 1st July, 1920, provided a flat rate of £4 4s. per fortnight for the 100 per cent. pension for all ranks up to and including that of lieutenant. The rates for ranks higher than that of lieutenant were not increased. The main additional increases were—

- (a) a pension up to £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children, or, if without dependent children, whose circumstances warrant the increased amount. The invariable practice is to grant the full £4 4s. per fortnight to widows with dependent children;
- (b) a Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight to blinded and to totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers; and
- (c) a Special Rate pension, not exceeding £8 per fortnight to tubercular soldiers, subject to certain conditions.

An amending Act was assented to on the 17th December, 1921, providing for the payment of pension to the full degree of a man's disability in cases where a pre-war disability has been aggravated "to any material degree" by war service. Under previous legislation a pension was payable only with respect to the degree of disability actually caused by war service.

The *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Amending Act*, assented to on the 18th October, 1922 (No. 23 of 1922), made provision for certain "amounts" and "allowances" to limbless soldiers (in addition to existing rates of war pensions) ranging from 7s. to 76s. per fortnight. In certain double amputation cases, an allowance for an attendant was provided at 40s. or 80s. per fortnight, according to the nature of the case. An attendant's allowance was also payable to "spinal cases" at £2 per fortnight. A Special Rate pension of £8 per fortnight was provided to those soldiers who, although not totally blind, had no useful vision.

During 1925, the Government decided that a permanent pension of not less than £2 2s. per week should be paid to all "Members" proved to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis on or subsequent to 1st July, 1925, as the result of war service, or as the result of a pre-existing condition having been materially aggravated by war service. On 30th September, 1925, a Regulation was gazetted, operative from 1st July, 1925, providing for the grant of an allowance (in

addition to pension) not exceeding seven shillings and sixpence per week to a soldier who is in receipt of pension under the Fourth Schedule to the Act with respect to loss of vision in one eye. Both these provisions were made statutory by incorporation in the Amending Act of 1934.

The general reduction of expenditure provided by the *Financial Emergency Act 1931* applied also to War Pensions. No reductions, however, were made in the rate of pension payment to incapacitated soldiers. The widow and children of a soldier whose death was due to war service and the widowed mother (who became widows either prior to, or within three years after, the death of the sons) of any deceased unmarried member of the Forces, were also exempted from reductions, the necessary economies being effected in payments to other classes of war pensioners.

The maximum rate of pension payable on behalf of the child of an incapacitated soldier was reduced to 12s. per fortnight and a wife married or a child born to an incapacitated member of the Forces subsequent to 1st October, 1931, was excluded from pension benefits.

Considerable modifications of the reductions were included in the Financial Relief Acts of 1933, 1934, and 1936, and some classes of pensions were fully restored.

During 1934 the Second Schedule to the Act was amended to include Attendant's allowances payable to blinded soldiers and for the eligibility of such allowances in consequence of injury or disease affecting the cerebro-spinal system or disease causing incapacity similar in effect thereto.

A further amendment provided that a wife married, or a child born, to a member of the Forces after 1st October, 1931, shall be deemed to be dependants and eligible for pension benefits if the member has died or dies from the results of war service. Certain anomalies concerning the continuance or regranting of pension were removed.

In December, 1935, the Principal Act was again amended and is now known as the *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920-1935*. The principal amendments were in relation to (a) Reinstatement of pensions previously commuted; (b) Grant of pensions to dependants of deceased members of the Forces (whatever the actual cause of death) in cases where at the date of the member's death he was in receipt of a pension under the Second Schedule to the Act or in receipt of pension as a double amputee; (c) Removal of the time limit on lodgment of claims under section 23 (2) of the Act, and (d) To provide relief by way of Service Pensions to aged members of the Forces; to those members (and their families) who are unable, through mental or physical defects, to engage in remunerative employment; and to those members (and their families) who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The new provisions became operative as from 1st January, 1936.

Appeal Tribunals.—As from 1st June, 1929, tribunals were created to hear appeals in regard to war pensions. The War Pensions Entitlement Appeal Tribunal is empowered to hear and decide any appeal against a decision of the Repatriation Commission, by or on behalf of ex-members of the forces or their dependants, that an incapacity or death of an ex-member arose out of war service.

Two Assessment Appeal Tribunals were created, to hear and decide any appeal against a current assessment of war pension made by the Repatriation Commission in respect of an incapacity of an ex-member of the forces which had been accepted as arising out of war service.

The following statistics for the year 1936-37 show in some degree the type and extent of current activity in the State of Victoria :—

Current
Work of
Department.

War Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1937—	
Members of the Forces	25,750
Dependants of deceased members of the Forces ..	8,910
Dependants of incapacitated members of the Forces	49,644
Expenditure for year (paid in pensions) ..	£2,326,414
Service Pensions—Number in force at 30th June, 1937—	
Members of the Forces	1,203
Dependants of deceased member pensioners ..	83
Dependants of member pensioners	771
Expenditure for year (paid in service pensions) ..	£54,127
Medical Treatment—	
Number of In-patients at 30th June, 1937, in Repatriation Institutions—	
General Hospitals	241
Sanatoria	55
Anzac Hostels	16
Mental Hospitals	174
(Some few patients are being treated in own homes).	
Attendances of Out-patients during 1936-37 (excluding treatments by Local Medical Officers, of whom there are 175 in rural areas)	52,173
Expenditure on treatment, &c.—	
Maintenance of Repatriation Institutions ..	£85,594
Maintenance of Patients in other than Repatriation Institutions (including Country Hospitals) ..	£18,159
Sustenance during medical treatment	£15,782
Conducting Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factory	£11,052
Other expenditure, including fees to consultants, &c.	£43,839
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme—	
Number of children at school and in training ..	1,501
Expenditure for year 1936-37	£31,946

POPULATION.

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). It was then found that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. In 1851, the year of separation from New South Wales, the population of Victoria was 77,345.

There have been fifteen censuses since 1836. The last census was taken on the 30th June, 1933.

The following table shows the population in various years of the period 1836 to 1937 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1937.

Year.	Estimated Population 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.)	186	38	224	
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855	226,462	120,843	347,305	315,628
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234	529,653
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925	710,344
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605	850,181
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728	1,119,333
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213	1,192,377
1905	598,134	612,287	1,210,421	1,206,046
1906	600,856	618,976	1,219,832	1,213,672
1907	605,775	627,032	1,232,807	1,225,503
1908	614,937	635,512	1,250,449	1,240,488
1909	631,021	646,001	1,277,022	1,261,169
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408	1,282,477
1911	668,818	671,075	1,339,893	1,320,652
1912	690,056	692,497	1,382,553	1,357,824
1913	707,444	707,972	1,415,416	1,395,881
1914	713,307	721,881	1,435,188	1,427,512
1915	694,210	730,235	1,424,445	1,431,632
1916	666,245	738,418	1,404,663	1,414,480
1917	671,075	745,985	1,417,060	1,411,381
1918	684,243	753,002	1,437,245	1,424,054
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035	1,473,018
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909	1,512,093
1921	765,306	785,421	1,550,727	1,537,042
1922	789,517	800,756	1,590,273	1,570,883
1923	807,884	817,571	1,625,455	1,607,850
1924	825,919	831,232	1,657,151	1,641,944
1925	840,817	843,234	1,684,051	1,671,537
1926	855,035	856,952	1,711,987	1,696,758
1927	870,718	871,114	1,741,832	1,727,734
1928	879,478	882,268	1,761,746	1,751,974
1929	886,472	891,797	1,778,269	1,770,133
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605	1,786,217
1931	896,429	907,141	1,803,570	1,799,241
1932	900,663	912,724	1,813,387	1,808,618
1933	905,050	919,429	1,824,479	1,820,568
1934	910,378	927,117	1,837,495	1,830,898
1935	911,710	931,313	1,843,023	1,839,361
1936	915,304	936,289	1,851,593	1,847,665
1937	918,665	940,822	1,859,487	1,856,033

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on pages 273 and 282.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1937 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1936 .. ..	..	..	915,304	936,289	1,851,593
Births, 1937	15,209	14,522			
Deaths, 1937	9,890	8,723			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	5,319	5,799	11,118
Migration by Sea, 1937—					
Arrivals	38,221	39,575			
Departures	38,556	39,823			
Gain by Sea .. ..	..	..	(-) 335	(-) 248	(-) 583
Migration by Rail, 1937—					
Arrivals	44,027	22,011			
Departures	45,497	22,749			
Gain by Rail .. ..	..	..	(-) 1,470	(-) 738	(-) 2,208
Migration by Air, 1937—					
Arrivals	6,185	2,243			
Departures	6,338	2,523			
Gain by Air .. ..	..	..	(-) 153	(-) 280	(-) 433
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1937 .. ..	..	..	918,665	940,822	1,859,487†

The minus sign (—) indicates a loss. † Full blood aboriginals excluded.

The population of Victoria was 1,139,840 at the date of the census in 1891; 1,201,070 in 1901; 1,315,551 in 1911; 1,531,280 in 1921; and 1,820,261 in 1933. During the period ended on the date of the census in each of the years 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933 there were respective increases in the population at the rate of 5.37, 9.53, 16.40, and 18.87 per cent. Vide table on page 278. The rate of increase during the decade 1921-31 was 17.33 per cent.

The census count on the 30th June, 1933, showed that the population of the State at that date was 1,820,261, comprising 903,244 males and 917,017 females. The table which follows shows for each quinquennium of the 75 years 1860-1934, and for each year of the 20 years 1918-1937, the natural increase of the population and the gain or loss by migration:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND THE GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION, 1860-1937.

	Increase during Period.			Increase per cent. during Period.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
1860-64 ..	69,249	7,682	76,931	13·29	1·47	14·76
1865-69 ..	74,639	24,120	98,759	12·48	4·03	16·51
1870-74 ..	81,902	7,444	89,346	11·75	1·07	12·82
1875-79 ..	66,473	(-) 10,824	55,649	8·46	(-) 1·38	7·08
1880-84 ..	72,332	21,688	94,020	8·59	2·58	11·17
1885-89 ..	83,704	85,457	169,161	8·95	9·13	18·08
1890-94 ..	100,292	(-) 23,075	77,217	9·08	(-) 2·09	6·99
1895-99 ..	76,625	(-) 70,239	6,386	6·48	(-) 5·94	·54
1900-04 ..	74,296	(-) 57,229	17,067	6·25	(-) 4·81	1·44
1905-09 ..	80,312	(-) 8,898	71,414	6·66	(-) ·74	5·92
1910-14 ..	93,975	64,191	158,166	7·36	5·03	12·39
1915-19 ..	84,092	(-) 16,245	67,847	5·86	(-) 1·13	4·73
1920-24 ..	98,235	55,881	154,116	6·53	3·72	10·25
1925-29 ..	91,091	30,027	121,118	5·50	1·81	7·31
1930-34 ..	61,242	(-) 2,021	59,221	3·44	(-) ·11	3·33
1918 ..	16,424	3,761	20,185	1·16	·27	1·43
1919 ..	12,251	53,539	65,790	·85	3·73	4·58
1920 ..	19,382	5,492	24,874	1·29	·37	1·66
1921 ..	19,428	3,390	22,818	1·27	·22	1·49
1922 ..	21,132	18,414	39,546	1·36	1·19	2·55
1923 ..	18,657	16,525	35,182	1·17	1·04	2·21
1924 ..	19,636	12,060	31,696	1·21	·74	1·95
1925 ..	20,086	6,814	26,900	1·21	·41	1·62
1926 ..	19,027	8,909	27,936	1·13	·53	1·66
1927 ..	18,301	11,544	29,845	1·07	·67	1·74
1928 ..	16,790	3,124	19,914	·96	·18	1·14
1929 ..	16,887	(-) 364	16,523	·96	(-) ·02	·94
1930 ..	17,168	(-) 2,832	14,336	·97	(-) ·16	·81
1931 ..	13,299	(-) 2,334	10,965	·74	(-) ·13	·61
1932 ..	10,659	(-) 842	9,817	·59	(-) ·05	·54
1933 ..	10,936	156	11,092	·60	·01	·61
1934 ..	9,180	3,831	13,011	·50	·21	·71
1935 ..	9,428	(-) 3,895	5,533	·51	(-) ·21	·30
1936 ..	10,105	(-) 1,535	8,570	·55	(-) ·08	·47
1937 ..	11,118	(-) 3,224	7,894	·60	(-) ·17	·43

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals, also a decrease.

The population of the State increased during the 78 years, 1860-1937, by 1,338,415. Of this increase 1,239,110 was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 99,305 to the excess of immigration over emigration. The percentage increase of the population of the State fell steadily during the five years 1928-32. The fall in the first three years of that period was due, principally, to the loss of power of the migration element, and in the years 1931 and 1932 to the decline in the rate of natural increase and the continuance of the unfavourable migration experience. In the year

1933 a slight recovery was made as compared with the previous year, the percentage increases being .61 and .54 respectively. There was a further improvement in 1934 in the rate of increase to .71 per cent. This was entirely due to the migration experience, the percentage increase from migration being the highest since 1927. This gain was due partly to visitors from abroad to the Victorian Centenary. The rate of natural increase (.50) continued to decline in 1934, and was the lowest recorded. In 1935 the percentage increase (.30) of the population of the State was the lowest on record. This was due to the continuance of the low rate of natural increase (.51) and the very unfavourable migration experience (partly due to the departure of Centenary visitors). The percentage decrease from migration in 1935 (.21) was the highest recorded since 1917. In 1936 a slight improvement was recorded in the percentage increase of the population of the State. Although the rate of natural increase rose slightly in 1937, the percentage increase of the population of the State declined as compared with the previous year. This decline was due to the unfavourable migration experience.

MIGRATION.

The interstate and oversea movement of people to and from Victoria for the period 1928-1937, is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Arrivals in Victoria.			Departures from Victoria.			Excess of Arrivals Over Departures.	
	Inter-state.	From Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	To Other Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state.	Other Countries Direct.
1928 ..	237,908	17,906	255,814	240,768	11,922	252,690	(-)2,860	5,984
1929 ..	221,472	13,870	235,342	223,543	12,163	235,706	(-)2,071	1,707
1930 ..	181,043	10,592	191,635	181,577	12,890	194,467	(-) 534	(-)2,298
1931 ..	135,486	5,804	141,290	135,760	7,864	143,624	(-) 274	(-)2,060
1932 ..	141,851	5,969	147,820	141,496	7,166	148,662	355	(-)1,197
1933 ..	147,078	8,840	155,918	146,485	9,277	155,762	593	(-) 437
1934 ..	153,410	11,377	164,787	150,520	10,436	160,956	2,890	941
1935 ..	140,406	11,090	151,496	143,526	11,739	155,315	(-)3,120	(-) 699
1936 ..	141,813	11,586	153,399	143,628	11,113	154,741	(-)1,815	473
1937 ..	139,199	13,063	152,262	144,054	11,432	155,486	(-)4,855	1,631

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

The volume of migration to and from Victoria, as given in the above table, diminished steadily from a total of 508,504 persons in 1928 to 284,914 persons in 1931, both oversea and interstate traffic being affected. Since 1931, a slight increase was recorded each year until 1935. There has been little fluctuation during the last three years. The decline indicated in the interstate traffic over the ten-year period is probably offset to a certain extent by an increase in the road motor traffic, particulars of which are not available.

With the exception of the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, Victoria lost steadily from interstate migration during the ten-year period 1928-1937, the maximum loss being experienced in the year 1937.

Arrivals and
Departures by
Rail, 1934-37.

The movement of population during the last four years by way of Inter-State railway passenger traffic is shown in the following statement :—

MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1934-1937.
(Recorded.)

State—Territory.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New South Wales	65,418	58,645	53,898	48,381	66,069	61,952	56,841	50,832
Queensland	3,993	3,413	3,060	2,886	3,898	3,815	3,159	2,723
South Australia	18,451	13,597	13,498	11,578	18,299	13,848	12,921	11,343
Western Australia	1,994	1,946	2,100	1,861	1,811	2,045	1,871	1,962
Federal Capital Territory	1,510	1,432	1,529	1,332	1,481	1,452	1,570	1,386
Total	91,366	79,033	74,085	66,038	91,558	83,112	76,362	68,246

During each of the four years 1934-37 Victoria experienced a loss of population by railway migration. The principal loss each year was to New South Wales.

Migration by
Sea, 1934-37.

The immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the other Australian States, British Dominions, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the four years ended 1937 are shown in the following table :—

MIGRATION BY SEA, 1934-1937.
(Recorded.)

State or Country of Departure or Destination.	Arrivals from during—				Departures to during—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New South Wales	15,985	14,349	13,928	14,064	16,568	13,790	13,625	15,486
Queensland	4,558	4,121	5,232	6,274	5,176	4,713	6,193	7,419
South Australia	1,910	1,921	2,012	1,847	1,467	1,989	2,068	1,588
Western Australia	4,639	3,898	4,105	4,152	3,920	4,808	4,536	4,594
Tasmania	33,977	35,484	38,534	38,279	30,931	33,799	37,206	37,831
Northern Territory	70	126	103	117	127	129	107	130
Total Interstate	61,139	59,899	63,914	64,733	58,189	59,228	63,735	67,048
Adjustment (cruise pas- sengers)	..	..	..	..	..	206	173	101
Net Total	61,139	59,899	63,914	64,733	58,189	59,022	63,562	66,947
<i>Oversea—</i>								
New Zealand	3,479	2,704	2,462	2,942	2,725	2,755	2,472	2,884
United Kingdom	3,369	3,009	3,307	3,780	3,944	3,997	3,882	4,097
India and Ceylon	794	748	911	811	710	845	826	710
South Africa	248	253	289	420	256	443	358	445
Other British Possessions	813	1,212	1,186	971	785	1,353	1,214	1,028
Total British Countries	8,703	7,926	8,155	8,924	8,420	9,393	8,752	9,164
Egypt	230	233	337	496	200	157	90	108
France	573	507	430	586	281	344	275	345
Italy	633	619	731	1,218	305	285	220	414
Japan	267	325	290	272	302	370	375	301
United States of America	660	1,045	1,263	1,201	674	869	970	779
Other Foreign Countries	311	435	380	366	254	371	431	321
Total Foreign Countries	2,674	3,164	3,431	4,139	2,016	2,396	2,361	2,268
GRAND TOTAL	72,516	70,989	75,500	77,796	68,625	70,811	74,675	78,379

In the four years 1934-1937, the recorded gain of migrants by sea was 4,311. The principal gains recorded were from Tasmania, 6,507, and Italy, 1,977. Chief losses during the period were to Queensland, 3,316, and the United Kingdom, 2,455.

Migration by
Air.

The following table shows the movement of population by air during the last four years :—

MIGRATION BY AIR.
(Recorded.)

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess of Arrivals over Departures.
1934	905	773	132
1935	1,474	1,392	82
1936	3,814	3,704	110
1937	8,428	8,861	(-) 433

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

Classification
of Migrants.

The following table shows the oversea migration for 1937, classified according to permanent and temporary migrants.

ARRIVALS.

Particulars.	In Victoria.	In Commonwealth.
Permanent new arrivals	3,937	16,291
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	5,500	25,198
Visitors	3,626	28,313
Total Arrivals	13,063	69,802

DEPARTURES.

Particulars.	From Victoria.	From Commonwealth.
Australian residents departing permanently ..	2,428	11,216
Australian residents departing temporarily ..	5,807	24,350
Visitors	3,197	29,033
Total Departures	11,432	64,599

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the date of the foundation of the Colony to the end of 1937 will be found in the next table :—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1937.

Period.	Assisted Immigrants.			Period.	Assisted Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1838-50 ..	14,864	13,768	28,632	1926 ..	5,221	3,365	8,586
1851-60 ..	33,235	54,726	87,961	1927 ..	5,185	3,662	8,847
1861-70 ..	18,029	28,565	46,594	1928 ..	2,530	2,619	5,149
1871-80 ..	2,509	3,036	5,545	1929 ..	1,344	1,260	2,604
1881-90 ..	..	2	2	1930 ..	176	292	468
1891-00 ..	..	..	..	1931 ..	11	34	45
1901-10 ..	1,695	1,134	2,829	1932 ..	1	2	3
1911-20 ..	25,910	20,816	46,726	1933 ..	..	3	3
1921 ..	2,312	1,075	3,387	1934 ..	1	3	4
1922 ..	6,045	3,100	9,145	1935 ..	..	..	..
1923 ..	6,689	2,815	9,504	1936 ..	..	2	2
1924 ..	5,782	2,939	8,721	1937 ..	30	3	33
1925 ..	5,782	2,807	8,589				

CENSUS OF 1933.

The last census of Australia was taken on the 30th June, 1933, under the general superintendence of the Commonwealth Statistician. The collection in each State was in charge of the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State.

The following is a summary of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas as at the Census of 1933.

Local Bodies.	Population.			Dwellings.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Built.	Being Built.	Total.
Greater Melbourne ..	464,775	527,159	991,934	242,341	394	242,735
Extra Metropolitan— Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	49,211	103	49,314
Shires ..	342,083	286,271	628,354	160,044	253	160,297
Not Incorporated ..	150	54	204	39	..	39
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	451,635	750	452,385

The enumerated populations of the districts of Victoria at the last two census dates are shown in the following table :—

Population in each District.

**ENUMERATED POPULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS
OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933.**

Districts.	1921.			1933.			Increase Per Cent. During Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Metropolitan	367,973	415,530	783,503	464,775	527,159	991,934	26·60
2. Central	93,554	89,520	183,074	111,119	101,454	212,573	16·11
3. North Central	30,281	31,029	61,310	31,069	27,791	58,860	(-) 4·00
4. Western	74,715	75,778	150,493	80,643	77,731	158,374	5·24
5. Wimmera	28,670	26,367	55,037	32,069	29,062	61,131	11·07
6. Mallee	24,138	17,625	41,763	35,693	27,711	63,404	51·82
7. Northern	61,130	58,463	119,593	67,331	61,435	128,766	7·67
8. North Eastern	29,495	26,923	56,418	32,870	26,866	59,736	5·88
9. Gippsland	40,105	34,236	74,341	46,229	37,676	83,905	12·87
10. Migratory	4,663	1,085	5,748	1,446	132	1,578	..
Total	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	18·87

The minus sign (-) indicates percentage decrease.

NOTE.—The districts in the above table at the census periods of 1921 and 1933 are based on comparable local government areas, and are similar to those used in the compilation of Vital Statistics. These districts differ slightly from those relating to statistics of Primary Production.

During the intercensal period (1921-1933) increases in population occurred in eight districts. Only in one district (North Central) was there a loss of population. The main increases were in the Metropolitan, Central and Mallee Districts, being 208,431, 29,499, and 21,641 respectively. The growth in the Mallee District was most pronounced, the rate of increase being 51·82 per cent. The Metropolitan District increased by 26·60 per cent., as compared with an increase of 11·42 per cent. in the remainder of the State (excluding the migratory population).

The enumerated population at each of the last eight censuses and the numerical and percentage increase during each census period were as shown hereunder :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT EIGHT CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	Popu-lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu-lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu-lation.	Increase in Census Period.		Popu-lation.	Increase in Census Period.	
		Numeri-cal.	Per-centage		Numeri-cal.	Per-centage.		Numeri-cal.	Per-centage.			
1861	538,628	*461,283	596·40	327,605	281,403	609·07	211,023	179,880	577·59			
1871	730,198	191,570	35·57	400,266	72,661	22·18	329,932	118,909	56·35			
1881	861,566	131,368	17·99	451,623	51,357	12·83	409,943	80,011	24·25			
1891	1,139,840	278,274	32·30	598,089	146,466	32·43	541,751	131,808	32·15			
1901	1,201,070	61,230	5·37	603,720	5,631	·94	597,350	55,599	10·26			
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			

* Since 1851.

NOTE.—The figures in this table exclude full-blood aboriginals.

**Masculinity
of the
Population.**

The ratio of males to females, at each of the last eight census enumerations, was as follows :—

Year.			Males to 100 Females.
1861	..	..	155·25
1871	..	..	121·32
1881	..	..	110·17
1891	..	..	110·40
1901	..	..	101·07
1911	..	..	99·34
1921	..	..	97·19
1933	..	..	98·50

**Population of
Greater
Melbourne.** For many years the population of Greater Melbourne was estimated as that contained in an area within a radius of ten miles from the Elizabeth-street Post Office.

To conform to the growth of the urban population in certain directions, principally in the cities of Chelsea and Mordialloc, a new metropolitan area was defined in 1929. The municipalities included in this area and the population of each are as under :—

**POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT
CENSUS OF 1933 AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.**

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1937.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1937.	Persons to the Acre 31st December 1937.
Box Hill City	5,120	15,332	15,750	3·1
Braybrook Shire (excluding Western Riding)	8,480	8,761	9,050	1·1
Brighton City	3,308	29,707	31,850	9·6
Brunswick City	2,719	54,348	54,750	20·1
Camberwell City	8,352	50,052	55,600	6·7
Caulfield City	5,600	65,297	69,200	12·4
Chelsea City	3,040	6,625	7,000	2·3
Coburg City	4,800	38,118	39,700	8·3
Collingwood City	1,139	30,665	30,100	26·4
Essendon City	4,000	46,096	46,950	11·7
Fitzroy City	923	30,909	30,700	33·3
Footscray City	3,982	46,266	47,300	11·9
Hawthorn City	2,402	33,758	35,100	14·6
Heidelberg City (excluding Greensborough Ward)	8,800	24,949	25,500	2·9
Kew City	3,523	25,486	26,400	7·5

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE AT CENSUS OF 1933
AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.—*continued.*

Municipal District.	Area in Acres, 31st December, 1937.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1933.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1937.	Persons to the Acre 31st December, 1937.
Malvern City	3,996	43,244	45,050	11·3
Melbourne City	7,740	92,112	92,850	12·0
Moorabbin City	13,360	19,006	20,000	1·5
Mordialloc City	3,351	9,216	9,900	2·9
Northcote City	2,850	42,723	43,050	15·1
Oakleigh City	2,658	11,903	12,350	4·6
Port Melbourne City	2,366	12,906	12,950	5·5
Prahran City	2,320	51,606	53,750	23·2
Preston City	8,800	33,442	34,400	3·9
Richmond City	1,430	39,618	39,600	27·7
Sandringham City	3,740	18,075	18,800	5·0
South Melbourne City	2,303	42,936	43,200	18·8
St. Kilda City	2,049	46,579	50,700	24·7
Williamstown City	2,775	22,199	22,500	8·1
Total	125,926	991,934	1,024,000	8·1

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with 33·3 persons to the acre; Richmond has 27·7; Collingwood, 26·4; St. Kilda, 24·7; Prahran, 23·2; Brunswick, 20·1; South Melbourne, 18·8; and Melbourne City, 12·0. There is a total area of 8,627 acres devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in Greater Melbourne, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate; if these park areas are excluded, the density of population in the above-mentioned municipalities is as follows:—Fitzroy with 34·9 persons to the acre; Richmond, 32·5; St. Kilda, 29·2; Collingwood, 29·0; South Melbourne, 24·0; Prahran, 23·9; Brunswick, 20·7; and Melbourne City, 16·2; while for the whole of Greater Melbourne the exclusion of park areas has only a slight influence on the density, the number of persons to the acre increasing from 8·1 to 8·7.

The numbers of males and females in Greater Melbourne at each census date from 1861 to 1933 are shown in the following statement. The proportion of males to the total population of the metropolis and the percentage of the population in the metropolitan area to that of the whole State are also given.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1933.

Year.	Census Population.			Males Percentage of Total Population.	Proportion of Metropolitan to State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	71,300	68,616	139,916	51·0	per cent. 25·9
1871	103,404	103,376	206,780	50·0	28·9
1881	139,006	143,941	282,947	49·1	32·8
1891	247,960	242,936	490,896	50·5	43·0
1901	235,203	260,876	496,079	47·4	41·3
1911	279,900	313,337	593,237	47·2	45·1
1921	370,016	412,963	782,979	47·3	51·1
1933	464,775	527,159	991,934	46·9	54·5

Population of extra metropolitan cities, towns and boroughs.

Outside the boundaries of Greater Melbourne the most important centres of population in Victoria are the cities of Ballaarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura and Warrnambool. The particulars relating to Ballaarat, Bendigo and Geelong are exclusive of the urban populations in contiguous shires. The populations of extra-metropolitan cities, towns and boroughs in Victoria are given in the following tables :—

POPULATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS IN VICTORIA, 1933 AND 1937.

Locality.	Population.		Locality.	Population.	
	Census 1933.	1937 (Estimated 31st December).		Census 1933.	1937 (Estimated 31st December).
Cities—			Boroughs— <i>contd.</i>		
Ballaarat* ..	37,411	38,270	Daylesford ..	2,619	2,630
Bendigo† ..	29,131	29,920	Echuca ..	4,411	4,450
Geelong‡ ..	39,223	39,900	Inglewood ..	1,050	1,040
Mildura ..	6,617	6,950	Koroit ..	1,698	1,690
Warrnambool ..	8,906	9,100	Maryborough ..	5,631	5,680
Towns—			Port Fairy ..	1,859	1,850
Ararat ..	4,914	4,950	Portland ..	2,518	2,550
Hamilton ..	5,786	5,900	Queenscliffe ..	1,969	1,970
Horsham ..	5,272	5,380	Ringwood ..	3,012	3,050
Sale ..	4,262	4,340	Shepparton ..	5,698	5,900
Boroughs—			St. Arnaud ..	3,159	3,190
Castlemaine ..	5,221	5,280	Stawell ..	4,747	4,800
Clunes ..	1,180	1,170	Wangaratta ..	4,795	4,850
			Wonthaggi ..	5,593	6,550

* Includes Ballaarat, Sebastopol. † Includes Bendigo, Eaglehawk. ‡ Includes Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown and Chifwell.

Population of Greater Melbourne and Remainder of State, 1861-1937.

In the seventy-two years from the census of 1861 to the census of 1933 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 609 per cent. from 139,916 to 991,934. In the same period the population of the remainder of the State increased by 108 per cent. from 398,721 to 828,327. During only one intercensal period—1891-1901—was the percentage increase greater in the country than in the Metropolis. With the decline in the gold mining industry, the rate of increase in the country areas diminished until at the beginning of the present century the rural population became almost stationary. Between 1901 and 1933 the increase was 123,336; of this increase, 67,353 occurred in the 28 years ended 31st December, 1929, and 55,983 in the four years of depression which followed. Further aspects of the increase in the population of Greater Melbourne appear in a paragraph dealing with the Capital Cities of Australia. In the table hereunder are given the population of Victoria, Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State, and the percentage increases therein, at each census since 1861, and at 31st December of each year, 1928 to 1937.

POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE THEREIN, OF VICTORIA, GREATER MELBOURNE, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1861 TO 1937.

(a) Census. (b) 31st Dec.	Population at Each Date.			Increase Per Cent. during Period.		
	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.	Victoria.	Greater Melbourne.	Remainder of State.
(a)						
1861	538,628	139,916	398,712	†596·40	258·76	939·80
1871	730,198	206,780	523,418	35·57	47·79	31·28
1881	861,566	282,947	578,619	17·99	36·83	10·55
1891	1,139,840	490,896	648,944	32·30	73·49	12·15
1901	1,201,070	496,079	704,991	5·37	1·06	8·64
1911	1,815,551	593,237	722,314	9·53	19·59	2·46
1921	1,631,280	782,979	748,301	16·40	31·98	3·60
1933	1,820,261	*991,934	828,327	18·87	26·69	10·69
(b)						
1928	1,761,746	990,650	771,096	1·14	2·02	·03
1929	1,778,269	1,006,000	772,269	·94	1·55	·15
1930	1,792,605	999,650	792,955	·81	(-)·63	2·68
1931	1,803,570	995,600	807,970	·61	(-)·41	1·89
1932	1,813,387	993,800	819,587	·54	(-)·18	1·44
1933	1,824,479	995,800	828,679	·61	·20	1·11
1934	1,837,490	1,000,000	837,490	·71	·42	1·06
1935	1,843,023	1,008,300	834,723	·30	·83	(-)·33
1936	1,851,593	1,016,500	835,093	·47	·81	·04
1937	1,859,487	1,024,000	835,487	·43	·74	·05

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates percentage decrease.

* The boundaries of Greater Melbourne were re-defined in 1928. † Since 1851.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand 1861 to 1937.

In the following tables is given the population of each Australian State and of New Zealand at each census from 1861 to 1933 and also the estimated population at 31st December, 1937.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
States—								
Victoria ..	538,628	730,198	861,566	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
New South Wales ..	350,860	502,998	749,825	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Queensland ..	30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
South Australia ..	* 126,830	* 185,626	276,414	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
Western Australia ..	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
Territories—								
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3,451	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	†1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	1,151,454	1,663,072	2,250,194	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
New Zealand—								
Excluding Maoris ..	99,021	256,393	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,468	1,218,913	1,491,484
Including Maoris ..	..	..	534,030	668,651	815,862	1,058,312	1,271,664	1,573,810

* Includes Northern Territory. † Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. ‡ Census of 1936.

The increase of population in each of the States and Territories during the intercensal period 1921–1933, was 288,981 in Victoria, 500,476 in New South Wales, 191,562 in Queensland, 106,120 in Western Australia, 85,789 in South Australia, 13,819 in Tasmania, 6,375 in the Federal Capital Territory, and 983 in the Northern Territory. The population of Australia increased between the above-mentioned dates by 1,194,105.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

State.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1937.			Persons to the Square Mile.	Proportion in each State or Territory
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	918,665	940,822	1,859,487	21·16	per cent.
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,368,505	1,342,233	2,710,738	8·76	27·08
Queensland ..	670,500	519,689	473,772	993,461	1·48	39·48
South Australia ..	380,070	295,611	295,590	591,201	1·56	14·47
Western Australia ..	975,920	241,297	215,814	457,111	·47	8·61
Tasmania ..	26,215	120,869	118,121	238,990	9·12	6·65
Territories—						3·48
Northern ..	523,620	3,641	1,713	5,354	·01	·08
Federal ..	940	5,542	4,706	10,248	10·90	·15
Australia ..	2,974,581	3,473,819	3,392,771	6,866,590	2·31	100·00
New Zealand ..	*103,415	806,011	781,200	1,587,211†	15·35	..

* Excluding 600 square miles, the areas of outlying and annexed islands.

† Population at 31st March, 1937, including 84,474 Maoris, of whom 43,900 were males and 40,574 females.

The enumerated populations of Australian capital cities at each census, 1871-1933, and the estimated population at the 31st December, 1937, are shown in the following table. During the 66 years, 1871-1937, Melbourne has made great progress. The most noticeable advance occurred in the decennial period 1881-91, when the population increased by 207,949 or 73 per cent. The population remained almost stationary between 1891 and 1901. This unsatisfactory feature was due to a severe industrial depression which prevailed in Victoria during the eight years 1892 to 1899. A great number of persons migrated in those years to other parts in search of employment. In the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158, in the period 1911 to 1921 an increase of 189,742, and in the period 1921-1933 an increase of 208,955 persons. The closing years of the last mentioned period were years of world-wide depression, during which immigration to Victoria was at a standstill and Melbourne lost population to a slight degree to the rural districts of the State. In the earlier years of the period, however, a consistent rate of increase was maintained with the result that the net numerical increase for the period was the highest experienced. There has been a steady increase since 1933. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australia, had 1,279,080 inhabitants on 31st December, 1937. Sydney and Melbourne contain about 34 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth and the capital cities of the six states 47 per cent. The population of Canberra on 31st December, 1937, was 8,400.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1871 TO 1937.

Capital City (the area of each city is given in a note below).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—							Estimated Population, 31st December, 1937.	Persons to the Acre. 1937.
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.		
Melbourne	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,024,000	8·13
Sydney ..	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	897,640	1,235,267	1,279,080	8·27
Brisbane ..	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	209,699	299,748	318,430	1·29
Adelaide ..	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	255,318	312,619	318,190	3·09
Perth ..	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	155,129	207,440	215,700	1·76
Hobart ..	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	52,385	60,406	62,450	1·14

NOTE.—The areas of the capital cities in acres were Sydney, 155,293; Melbourne, 125,926; Brisbane, 246,400; Adelaide, 102,987; Perth, 122,277; and Hobart, 54,890.

* Not available.

Chinese and
Aborigines in
Victoria.

In the following table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last eight census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT EIGHT CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,747	655,694	660,053	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303
1921	1,531,424	754,804	776,620	4,179	3,433	746	586	279	307
1933	1,820,353	903,299	917,054	3,232	2,479	753	602	325	277

NOTE.—The population of the State at each census date since 1861, which appears in the above table, includes full-blood aboriginals. When comparisons are made elsewhere in this part with the populations at these census dates, the aboriginals referred to are not included.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. In 1851, when the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated as 2,693. A census of Aborigines in Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician on 30th June, 1937. The number in Victoria at that date was 699, of whom 53 were full-blood and 646 were half-caste. These numbers, when compared with the 1933 census, show a decrease of 39 in full-blood aborigines and an increase of 136 in half-castes. From the records of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines it would appear that most of the natives in Victoria are under the care of the Board, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1936-7.

Station.	Aborigines.	Three-quarter and Half-castes.	Total.
Coranderrk	1	..	1
Lake Condah .. .. .	..	2	2
Lake Tyers	43	234	277
Framlingham	1	8	9
Depots	4	..	4
In Institutions	2	4	6
Total	51	248	299

As will be seen from the above figures, the majority of the aborigines under the care of the Board are concentrated at the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station which is situated in East Gippsland.

In addition to the number under the care of the Board at stations in Victoria, it is estimated that there are 410 half-castes and quadroons at Antwerp, Echuca, Framlingham, Colac, Dimboola, Lake Condah, Healesville, Orbost, and Swan Hill. These people occasionally receive assistance from the Board.

During the year 1936-37 there were 17 births, 14 of which occurred at Lake Tyers and 3 at Framlingham, and 2 deaths which occurred at Lake Tyers. All the births recorded were half-castes and the deaths were of 1 full-blood aborigine and 1 half-caste. There were 4 marriages between half-castes at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the care and maintenance of the aborigines during the year was £6,042. There is also a Trust Fund known as the Aborigines Board Produce Fund which is kept at the Treasury, into which receipts from the sale of timber and produce, leasing of reserves, &c., are paid. The amount at the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1937, was £3,419.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

During the year 1937, the number of Chinese who arrived in Victoria was 131, and the number who left was 126. This was the first year since 1918 that the arrivals exceeded the departures. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 80.

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1937.

During the year 1937 the number of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered Victoria was 47, being 42 less than the number admitted in 1936. The number that departed was 119, an increase of 15 compared with 1936. A statement of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act, with a table showing the number of arrivals and departures of coloured persons other than Chinese, from 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1928, appears on page 73 of the *Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization is vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904.

The number of persons naturalized in Victoria in the year 1937 was 230. The principal country affected was Italy, 30 per cent. of the total naturalized being of Italian origin. During the sixty-seven years, 1871 to 1937 inclusive, 19,236 persons were naturalized.

FINANCE.

**State
Finance.**

Under the Constitution Act the revenues of the State are payable into Consolidated Revenue, but certain of these revenues have been hypothecated by various Acts of Parliament for specified purposes, and are payable into special accounts or funds kept at the State Treasury. Apart from these special funds, the financial transactions are concerned with (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund, (b) Trust Funds, and (c) Loan Funds. In the succeeding tables the revenue and expenditure relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the public revenue of certain special funds or accounts which appear in the Treasurer's Finance Statement are included. Payments from Consolidated Revenue are made either under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a Special Act. The special appropriations represent services such as interest on the Public Debt, exchange on interest payable overseas, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund, the salaries of the Governor, the Judges and certain other officials, expenditure on State pensions, payments to the Unemployment Relief Fund, and the contribution to the Hospital and Charities Fund from totalizator receipts, etc.

A concise statement of the chief special funds kept at the Treasury is shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 76 to 80. Amongst the funds since established are the Unemployment Relief Fund, the Unemployment Relief Loan (1935-36) Trust Fund, the Winter Relief Fund, the Milk Board Fund, and the Farmers Debts Adjustment Fund.

**Commonwealth
and State
Financial
Relations.**

A brief outline of the principal provisions of the "Financial Agreement" is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 75.

**State Financial
Transactions.**

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1936-37 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds gives the following result:—

	£
Revenue, 1936-37	27,704,918
Expenditure, 1936-37	27,675,995
Net Surplus for the year (transferred to Surplus Revenue Account)	28,923
Consolidated Revenue Deficit Account—	
Balance at 30th June, 1937	7,226,055

The differences between the amounts of revenue and expenditure shown above and those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The public revenue of certain special funds is added to the Consolidated Revenue—an equivalent amount being entered as expenditure. The particulars for 1936-37 are as follows:—

Items.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.
	£	£
Total—Treasurer's Finance Statement	27,221,267	27,192,344
<i>Add public revenue of the following funds—</i>		
Country Roads Board Fund	961,568*	961,568
Licensing Fund	139,454†	139,454
Police Superannuation Fund	9,530	9,530
Assurance Fund	1,430	1,430
Cattle Compensation Fund	24,664	24,664
Swine Compensation Fund	7,745	7,745
Metropolitan Roads Fund	9,436	9,436
Milk Board Fund	27,172	27,172
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Loss on non-paying railways	218,900	218,900
Payment to Railways Department on account of reduced Freight Charges	478,448	478,448
Total	27,704,918	27,675,995

* Excluding £603,730 recouped to Revenue under Acts Nos. 3944, and 4140, Sec. 2.

† In addition to this amount £105,406 was transferred to Revenue under Section 312 of Act No. 3717 as amended by Act No. 4304.

The revenue and expenditure of the State for the last five years, after taking into account the considerations mentioned above, are shown in the next statement:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	
			For each Year.	Accumulated Deficiency to end of each Year (i.e. 30th June).
1932-33	24,905,985	25,747,486	- 841,501	-6,189,157
1933-34	24,777,739	25,546,979	- 769,240	-6,958,397
1934-35	25,805,557	25,956,754	- 151,197	-7,109,594
1935-36	26,583,510	26,699,971	- 116,461	-7,226,055
1936-37	27,704,918	27,675,995	+ 28,923	-7,226,055

Details of the sources of the revenue for the last five financial years are given in the following statement:—

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heads of Revenue.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth Payment to State— Act No. 3554—Financial Agree- ment	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159	2,127,159
Special Grant .. .. .	..	..	550,000	140,000	137,000
State Taxation—					
Income Tax	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324	3,299,440
Land Tax	503,752	535,947	494,593	494,293	492,143
Probate Duty	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701	1,509,693
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153	1,955,269
Stamp Duty	18,336	..	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	194,621	201,792	228,195	238,456	268,211
Racing Taxation	293,933	313,364	319,389	340,531	353,884
Other Stamp Duties	725,834	733,054	826,056	858,731	917,255
Motor Taxation*	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880	1,682,561
Liquor Licences, &c.†	179,722	184,093	192,682	203,020	222,437
Other Licences	81,366	86,860	85,387	88,272	90,735
Duties on Bank Notes	534	..	..	..	..
Other Taxation .. .. .	..	..	21,266	24,750	27,172
Public Works and Services—					
Railways	9,153,225	8,764,154	8,981,492	9,188,798	9,546,824
Water Supply	604,960	601,118	580,650	634,261	657,427
State Coal Mine	228,775	209,188	242,514	229,428	159,477
State Electricity Commission					
Interest, &c.	1,009,123	960,179	923,342	905,174	876,282
Country Roads Board ‡	82,706	60,867	17,426	Dr. 32,694	Dr. 89,411
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	195,757	218,315	177,902	168,559	154,625
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	48,205	44,106	57,074	45,289	45,394
Wharfage Rates, &c.	57,351	58,823	63,418	69,801	69,041
Other	69,953	75,821	59,654	73,433	64,820
Land—					
Land Sales, Rents, Penalties, &c.	360,459	378,878	368,669	431,218	373,824
Interest on Loans—					
Closer Settlement	426,521	437,248	419,653	421,406	427,861
Discharged Soldiers' Settle- ment	1,077,252	1,070,255	1,021,133	1,008,662	1,000,900
Fees, Fines, &c.	207,052	211,141	226,112	245,242	257,486
Tramways Act No. 3732 (Sec. 77)	108,218	112,201	113,724	111,658	112,050
Government Printer	103,161	107,510	112,235	117,255	133,066
Harbor Trust Contributions	108,778	113,216	114,169	130,597	136,690
Department of Agriculture §	39,403	32,424	35,547	35,256	35,497
Commonwealth Contribution to Unemployment Relief	200,000	210,000	39,495	..	..
Transfer from Assurance Fund, Act No. 4164 .. .. .	..	50,000	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	396,753	473,192	580,471	612,315	660,106
Total	24,905,985	24,777,739	25,805,557	26,583,510	27,704,918
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	13 14 6	13 11 6	14 1 0	14 8 5	14 19 2

* Including cost of collection of Motor Fees paid into the Country Roads Board Fund.

† Received by the Licensing Fund.

‡ Represents the difference between the interest received by Consolidated Revenue on account of Country Roads and the recoups to Consolidated Revenue as shown in the Country Roads Board Fund. See remarks on page 288 with reference to the statistical method of arriving at total public revenue.

§ Excluding "Maffra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

**Heads of
State
Expenditure.**

In the following table a more detailed classification of expenditure is presented than that which has appeared in previous *Year-Books*. This re-arrangement of items does not materially affect the comparability of the figures with those of previous years.

Interest on the Public Debt, Pensions and Gratuities, and the Contribution to the National Debt Sinking Fund have not been allotted to the respective heads of expenditure. They are shown separately under the sub-heading "Financial Administration."

**SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.**

Heading of Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Legislature and General Administration.</i>					
Legislature—					
Governor	6,241	10,096	10,606	10,091	13,219
Parliament	85,421	86,305	86,341	98,217	104,940
Electoral	5,636	13,420	30,586	7,000	27,176
Financial Administration—					
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest (including Interest on Temporary Loans)	6,960,092	6,957,817	6,544,417	6,471,741	6,538,240
Exchange on Interest	889,504	789,721	665,963	659,972	657,448
Expenses of Paying Interest, Redemptions, Conversions, &c.	28,266	28,352	91,518	144,061	176,281
National Debt Sinking Fund Pensions and Superannuation Contributions*	542,647	624,951	670,707	693,176	754,258
901,005	918,395	968,015	1,045,997	1,067,871	
Departmental—					
Treasury (including Taxation, Stamps, &c.)	164,588	158,073	175,431	165,480	169,036
Superannuation Board—Ad- ministration	2,711	2,706	2,857	3,400	3,027
Auditor-General	14,033	14,531	14,634	15,161	17,682
Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, &c.	183	775	..	3,922	5,473
Administration, N.E.I.—					
Government Printer	85,581	93,410	109,104	115,631	124,522
Other	175,982	193,724	224,090	211,412	210,068
Total	9,861,890	9,892,276	9,594,269	9,645,261	9,869,250
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety.</i>					
Salaries of Judiciary	9,240	9,716	12,076	11,419	12,437
Attorney-General and Solicitor- General	201,133	193,939	202,544	216,667	237,520
Police	604,343	620,570	665,750	714,097	793,833
Prisons	95,956	106,332	108,835	114,115	120,896
Prevention of Fire and Flood	61,172	62,017	62,611	62,913	63,376
Other	3,457	2,383	5,701	3,141	2,863
Total	975,301	994,957	1,057,517	1,122,352	1,230,925

* For details see page 307.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1932-33 TO
1936-37—continued.

Heading of Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Regulation of Trade and Industry.</i>					
Factories and Shops Legislation } Labour Legislation	25,486	24,454	25,803	27,693	31,074
Transport Regulation Board ..	1,017	2,712	17,409	23,175	27,326
Liquor Licence Control (Adminis- tration, including Compensation)	24,865	25,440	27,279	24,231	56,582
Other	6,787	9,531	7,618		10,617
Total	58,155	62,137	78,109	86,110	125,599
<i>Education.</i>					
Primary, Intermediate, Secondary— Administration, &c.	2,185,115	2,191,048	2,313,454	2,493,699	2,688,449
Technical	107,279	113,592	120,428	130,797	147,264
University *	44,800	38,000	42,800	42,800	47,300
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind	100	100	100	150	175
Agricultural Education— Colleges, Experimental Farms, University Grants, &c.	26,231	25,890	28,681	28,117	30,386
Other Activities	1,783	1,746	2,014	2,214	3,843
Other	2,100	2,192	1,957	2,290	2,391
Total	2,367,408	2,372,568	2,509,434	2,700,067	2,919,808
<i>Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research.</i>					
Public Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries	40,458	44,230	43,726	46,950	51,284
Observatories	3,366	3,277	3,497	3,748	4,127
Other Activities and Institutions ..	..	200	1,250	150	400
Total	43,824	47,707	48,473	50,848	55,811
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation.</i>					
Care of Sick and Mentally Afflicted— Hospital and Charities Fund (including Totalizator Con- tribution)	307,184	313,312	314,251	341,430	347,802
Various Hospitals, &c.	95,291	83,356	86,377	86,601	91,919
Mental Hospitals	402,257	406,735	418,346	472,637	504,268
Institutes for Mentally De- ficient Children	3,046	4,337	4,992	5,409	8,995
Health of Mothers and Children— Infant Welfare and Clinics	8,747	9,087	8,901	8,464	9,324
Medical and Dental Examination of School Children	9,547	8,926	8,891	9,823	11,155
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	500

* Additional items of expenditure on University are included under functions to which they relate.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1932-33 TO
1936-37—continued.

Heading of Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Promotion of Public Health and Recreation—continued.</i>					
Preservation of Public Health— Health Department—Adminis- tration	24,261	23,858	28,217	30,244	32,638
Other	52,800	52,539	67,422	77,261	91,791
Parks, Gardens, and Recreation Reserves	17,942	17,125	17,539	19,449	18,717
Total	921,075	919,275	954,936	1,051,318	1,117,109
<i>Social Amelioration.</i>					
Relief of Destitute, Aged, &c. ..	4,694	5,590	5,991	5,873	6,698
Children's Welfare Department ..	310,699	279,208	261,049	264,665	276,563
Miners' Phthisis Allowances ..	17,127	11,852	11,085	20,702	22,106
Care of Aborigines	7,322	7,977	7,456	7,817	7,492
Unemployment Relief Fund * ..	2,017,548	1,863,018	1,734,081	1,979,153	1,955,269
Other	420	419	10,872	810	785
Total	2,357,810	2,168,064	2,030,534	2,279,020	2,268,913
<i>War Obligations.</i>					
Passes to Soldiers, &c.	17,588	19,546	20,889	12,050	12,458
<i>Local Government.</i>					
Licensing Fund Payment to Muni- cipalities	60,740	60,496	60,332	60,252	59,872
Other .. .. .	..	..	100,143†	941	2,221
Total	60,740	60,496	160,475	61,193	62,093
<i>Development and Maintenance of State Resources other than Business Undertakings—</i>					
Land Settlement and Survey	1,009,069	1,042,860	1,054,654	869,994	791,912
British Migrants' (Agreement) Act 1933	50	20,570	24,409	80,300	400
Mining (excluding State Coal Mine)	26,398	33,294	35,065	37,498	41,377
Agricultural Pastoral and Dairying †	290,422	220,640	247,950	278,784	318,898
Forestry §	108,496	130,396	126,158	137,649	155,398
Fisheries and Game	6,609	7,452	8,877	8,976	9,371
Roads and Bridges—					
Country Roads Board ‖	730,472	765,986	807,187	936,573	961,568
Metropolitan Roads Fund ..	4,484	4,674	5,304	7,450	9,436
Other	1,276	2,076	1,828	2,700	49
Tourist Activities	2,121	1,953	2,015	6,929	4,950
Total	2,179,397	2,229,901	2,313,447	2,366,853	2,293,359

* Includes Commonwealth Contribution towards Unemployment Relief, 1932-33, £200,000; 1933-34, £210,000; and 1934-35, £39,495. Details of actual expenditure on Unemployment Relief are shown on page 240 of this Year-Book.

† Includes £100,000-grant to municipalities under "Work in Return for Sustenance Scheme."

‡ Excluding "Mafra Beet Sugar Factory" and "Victoria Dock Cool Stores."

§ Excluding "Newport Seasoning Works."

‖ Represents difference between Public Revenue of Country Roads Board and recoups to revenue made by the Board. Details of Country Roads Board Fund expenditure are shown on page 149 of this Year-Book.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FROM STATE REVENUE, 1932-33 TO
1936-37—continued.

Heading of Expenditure.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Business Undertakings.</i>					
Railways	6,160,693	6,011,887	6,245,420	6,441,359	6,829,136
Tramways			50,000*		
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	40,365	38,763	65,924	61,791	63,228
Water Supply, Irrigation, &c.	202,762	238,024	301,506	312,534	359,729
State Coal Mine	284,297	280,932	324,840	321,818	295,940
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory	141,267	143,144	134,076	123,585	109,621
Victoria Dock Cool Stores	33,869	27,712	27,878	31,640	29,977
Seasoning Works (Newport)	7,815	5,792	7,972	8,500	10,045
Forest Tramways	3,498	3,864	3,699	3,686	3,836
Distillation of Eucalyptus Oil	705	1,203	1,241	1,112	1,450
Wire Netting Manufacture	28,981	28,683	26,070	18,829	17,663
State Saw Mill	46	48	45	45	45
Total	6,904,298	6,780,052	7,188,671	7,324,899	7,720,670
Grand Total	25,747,486	25,546,979	25,956,754	26,699,971	27,675,995
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 3 9	14 0 0	14 2 9	14 9 9	14 18 10

* Contribution to State Electricity Commission of Victoria towards reconstruction of Ballarat and Bendigo Tramways systems.

Surplus Revenue Expenditure. The total amount appropriated under Surplus Revenue Acts in various years was £2,936,307. At 30th June, 1935, the whole of this amount had been expended, £314,866 having been spent on capital purposes. Particulars of expenditure up to 30th June, 1928, are shown in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 86. Expenditure in each of the following years was applied to the service of "Charitable Institutions" and was as follows:—1928-29, £1,062; 1929-30, £673; 1930-31, £2,472; 1931-32, £517; 1932-33, nil; 1933-34, £221; and 1934-35, £85. The amount of £28,923—surplus disclosed as a result of the financial transactions of the State during 1936-37—has been transferred to the Surplus Revenue Account.

Financial Emergency Legislation. The principal legislative provisions made by Parliament to enable Victoria to fulfil the conditions of the agreement under the Melbourne Financial Plan, particularly with reference to the public finance of the State, have been shown in the various *Year-Books* from 1930-31 to 1935-36 inclusive.

TAXATION.

INCOME TAX.

State Income Tax. An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and, although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the assessable income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, statutory exemption and concessional deductions. Particulars of the two last-mentioned deductions are given hereunder. Companies are taxed on full profits, but dividends to recipients are not taxable.

Particulars of Income Tax Assessments on incomes earned in each of the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 appear on page 296. The figures are not comparable unless the varying rates of tax imposed are taken into consideration. The rates applicable to incomes earned during 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 respectively appear in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

Rates of Tax. The rates of tax on incomes earned in Victoria during 1935-36, and information relating to deductions allowable, &c., are shown hereunder :—

On Taxable Income—	Rate of Tax per £1 of Taxable Income—Ordinary Income Tax.		
	Individuals.		Companies.
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	
Not exceeding £500 ..	d. 6	d. 12	<i>Mutual Life Assurance Companies—</i> On the income of a Mutual Life Assurance Company, with respect to its mutual life assurance business only 12d. in the £1. On income from other business 21d. in the £1.
Exceeding £500—			
(First £500) £1 to £500 ..	7	14	<i>Other Companies—</i> On the income of Other Companies 21d. in the £1, and in respect of interest paid or credited to persons non-resident in Australia on account of money secured or invested in Victoria, or on money lodged at interest in Victoria with the company, 14d. in the £1.
(Next £500) £501 to £1,000	8	16	
(Next £500) £1,001 to £1,500	9	18	
Balance, excess over £1,500..	10	20	

Statutory Exemption.

The minimum income of individuals subject to tax was £201 for persons domiciled in Victoria and £51 for those domiciled outside Victoria. In the case of the former, a general deduction of £200 was allowed on incomes between £201 and £500, after which it diminishes at the rate of £2 for every £1 of income over £500, and finally disappears at £600; while in the latter case the general deduction allowed is £50, which decreases by £1 for every £1 of income over £50, finally disappearing at £100. Dividends are taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the statutory exemption allowable. No statutory exemption is allowed to companies.

Concessional Deductions.

The following concessional deductions were granted:—
 (a) £50 for the maintenance of a taxpayer's spouse whose separate income did not exceed £100 per annum; (b) £50 in respect of each child under 16 years of age; (c) certain expenses during illness; (d) funeral and burial expenses not exceeding £20; (e) life assurance premiums; (f) superannuation payments; (g) friendly society contributions.

Where, after deducting from the sum of the assessable income and the net dividends, all allowable deductions except the Statutory Exemption, and items (a), (b), (c) and (d) above, the residue does not exceed £800, these deductions are allowed in full but, where such residue ranges between £801 and £1,200, such deductions are decreased proportionately in the same ratio as the income in excess of £800 bears to £400. Items (e), (f) and (g) are allowable up to an aggregate of £100.

Dividends from any source and interest from State Savings Bank securities are not taxable.

Additional Tax.

An additional tax at the undermentioned rates was imposed in the case of any person (not being a company) where the income, whether from personal exertion or the produce of property, or both, exceeded £800, viz:—

On incomes from	£801 to £1,000	..	10	per cent. of amount of tax otherwise chargeable
"	"	£1,001 to £1,250	..	12½
"	"	£1,251 to £2,200	..	15
"	"	£2,201 to £5,000	..	20
"	"	exceeding £5,000	..	25

Further

additional tax: A further additional tax in the case of any person (including a company) of 7½ per cent. of the total amount of tax otherwise chargeable was also payable. Such further additional tax was not payable with respect to such income of a life assurance company as was subject to tax at the rate of 12d. in the £1.

Details of the complete assessments on incomes earned during each of the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 are given below :—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Heading.	On Incomes Earned during—				
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Number of Assessments—					
Individuals	82,715	82,453	90,102	100,440	119,217
Companies	3,842	4,294	4,757	5,048	4,908
Total, Distinct Taxpayers	86,557	86,747	94,859	105,488	124,125
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxable Incomes—					
Individuals	18,209,473	18,326,048	20,974,085	22,231,249	26,695,000
Companies	10,685,257	12,266,537	14,144,806	15,467,440	17,897,726
Total	28,894,730	30,592,585	35,118,891	37,698,689	44,592,726
	£	£	£	£	£
Tax payable—					
Individuals	796,954	794,114	892,647	937,040	1,106,939
Companies	962,412	1,109,905	1,284,005	1,407,790	1,675,163
Total*	1,759,366	1,904,019	2,176,652	2,344,830	2,782,102
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per taxpayer—					
Individuals	9 12 8	9 12 7	9 18 2	9 6 7	9 5 8†
Companies	250 9 11	258 9 7	269 18 5	278 17 7	341 6 3
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—					
Individuals	10·50	10·40	10·21	10·12	9·95
Companies	21·62	21·72	21·79	21·84	22·46

* For actual collections in the following financial year, see page 305.

† The average amount of tax payable per individual taxpayer with taxable income not exceeding £500 was £2 14s. 6d.; in the case of those with taxable incomes exceeding £500 the average amount was £56 4s. 6d.

The total net incomes of taxpayers, who were assessed to pay tax on account of incomes earned during 1935-36, amounted to £64,511,713 but, as 96,873 taxpayers were allowed the £200 exemption, equalling £19,374,600, taxpayers numbering 4,493, on grades of income between £301 and £600, were allowed exemption to the amount of £480,023, and 1,239 taxpayers were allowed varying exemptions equalling £64,364, the amount available for taxation was £44,592,726.

The total numbers of individuals and companies who were taxed on incomes earned during 1935-36 are detailed, under specified grades of taxable income, in the following table:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS (1935-36 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Not exceeding 100	66,378	4,511	259	71,148	1,287	72,435
101 „ 200	17,588	2,246	412	20,246	463	20,709
201 „ 350	8,233	1,290	608	10,131	464	10,595
351 „ 500	2,062	512	497	3,071	308	3,379
501 „ 700	2,249	620	1,820	4,689	331	5,020
701 „ 1,000	1,796	544	1,994	4,334	343	4,677
1,001 „ 1,200	528	174	754	1,456	154	1,610
1,201 „ 1,500	595	154	768	1,517	193	1,710
1,501 „ 2,000	416	109	635	1,160	193	1,353
2,001 „ 2,400	140	42	284	466	122	588
2,401 „ 3,000	106	35	259	400	150	550
3,001 „ 4,000	94	23	199	316	169	485
4,001 „ 5,000	24	12	81	117	123	240
5,001 „ 6,000	15	4	31	50	84	134
6,001 „ 7,400	8	9	30	47	100	147
7,401 and over ..	15	6	48	69	424	493
Total ..	100,247	10,291	8,679	119,217	4,908	124,125

In the succeeding statement particulars of the sources of taxable incomes earned during 1935-36 are arranged in order of groups of taxable incomes:—

TAXABLE INCOMES (1935-36 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	2,524,389	191,531	16,245	2,732,165	47,606	2,779,771
101 to 200	2,498,002	324,799	61,919	2,884,720	67,703	2,952,423
201 „ 350	2,079,420	332,515	162,278	2,574,213	125,973	2,700,186
351 „ 500	862,378	216,285	215,174	1,293,837	129,142	1,422,979
501 „ 700	1,362,037	374,248	1,124,132	2,860,417	197,459	3,057,876
701 „ 1,000	1,491,970	451,383	1,662,611	3,605,964	287,775	3,893,739
1,001 „ 1,200	577,405	190,520	825,627	1,593,552	168,461	1,762,013
1,201 „ 1,500	798,879	205,518	1,028,826	2,033,223	258,445	2,291,668
1,501 „ 2,000	712,965	185,638	1,005,914	1,994,517	333,697	2,328,214
2,001 „ 2,400	306,635	91,253	612,605	1,010,493	267,167	1,277,660
2,401 „ 3,000	282,610	93,790	697,890	1,074,290	396,754	1,471,044
3,001 „ 4,000	319,470	77,067	686,924	1,083,461	588,524	1,671,985
4,001 „ 5,000	105,872	53,245	361,276	520,393	556,464	1,076,877
5,001 „ 6,000	81,469	21,666	166,349	269,484	460,744	730,228
6,001 „ 7,400	52,814	58,334	196,377	307,525	658,718	966,243
7,401 and over ..	201,688	66,962	588,096	856,746	13,353,074	14,209,820
Total ..	14,258,003	2,934,754	9,502,243	26,695,000	17,897,726	44,592,726

The complete figures relating to the tax payable on incomes earned during 1935-36 are set out hereunder:—

TAX PAYABLE (1935-36 INCOMES).

Taxable Incomes.	Individuals.				Companies.	Grand Total.
	Personal Exertion Only.	Property Only.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding 100	68,398	10,323	636	79,357	4,476	83,833
101 to 200	65,727	17,450	2,342	85,519	6,361	91,880
201 " 350	54,392	17,829	6,027	78,248	11,827	90,075
351 " 500	22,752	11,622	7,410	41,784	12,148	53,932
501 " 700	43,369	24,040	42,771	110,180	18,575	128,755
701 " 1,000	52,122	31,744	67,714	151,580	27,070	178,650
1,001 " 1,200	22,139	14,646	36,612	73,397	15,851	89,248
1,201 " 1,500	32,295	16,595	47,528	96,418	24,301	120,719
1,501 " 2,000	30,210	15,755	52,053	98,018	31,388	129,406
2,001 " 2,400	13,897	8,209	30,683	52,789	25,130	77,919
2,401 " 3,000	13,434	8,953	36,925	59,312	37,320	96,632
3,001 " 4,000	15,597	7,395	37,346	60,338	55,226	115,564
4,001 " 5,000	5,226	5,337	20,018	30,581	52,344	82,925
5,001 " 6,000	4,309	2,292	9,616	16,217	43,338	59,555
6,001 " 7,400	2,823	6,230	11,851	20,904	61,961	82,865
7,401 and over ..	10,369	7,297	34,631	52,297	1,247,847	1,300,144
Total ..	457,059	205,717	444,163	1,106,939	1,675,163	2,782,102

SPECIAL TAX.

Special Tax. Income earned by any person (other than a company) in 1935-36 was subject also to a Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was £105 but, in the case of a married taxpayer whose spouse is a resident of Australia and has an income of not more than £50, or a widow or widower with a child under 16 years of age who is a resident of Australia, the minimum income taxable is £176. The deductions allowable for Ordinary Income Tax, which are shown on page 295, were not allowable in calculating the taxable income for this tax. Dividends from any source were subject to, but interest from State Savings Bank Securities was free from tax. The rates of the Special Tax were as follows:—

Where the Taxable Income—				The Rate per £100 was—	
Exceeded	£104	but did not exceed	£1,000	..	..
..	£1,000	..	£1,250	..	6 0
..	£1,250	..	£1,750	..	7 0
..	£1,750	..	£2,000	..	8 0
..	£2,000	..	£2,500	..	9 0
..	£2,500	..	..	..	11 0
..	..	..	..	..	12 6

The total amounts of Special Tax assessed on incomes earned during 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 were £272,542, £284,916, £312,367, £351,377 and £359,335 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

The first legislative provisions made for the relief of unemployment in Victoria are embodied in the *Unemployment Relief Act 1930* (No. 3866) and the *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act 1930* (No. 3868). Brief references to these Acts and to amending and continuing legislation arising in connexion therewith have been made in the *Year-Book* of 1929-30 and subsequent issues.

The *Unemployment Relief Tax Amendment Act 1936* (No. 4411) and the *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1936* (No. 4412) made provision for the rates of tax, &c., on incomes earned during 1935-36.

The following table shows the rates of unemployment relief tax charged on incomes earned during 1935-36. (For 1934-35 rates, &c., see *Year-Book* of 1935-36.) The minimum income subject to tax was £105, and the general exemption of £200 and concessional allowances (wife, children, medical expenses, life assurance, &c.) mentioned on page 295 are not deductible. Dividends from any source and interest on Victorian Government Loans (other than 3 per cent. stock) and State Savings Bank securities are taxable, but the profits earned by companies are not subject to tax.

RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX.

Amount of Taxable Income.	Rate per £100 payable on the Taxable Income.
	<i>s. d.</i>
Not less than £105 but not amounting to £208 ..	20 7
„ £208 but not exceeding £312 ..	25 9
Over £312 but not exceeding £350 ..	26 4
„ £350 but not exceeding £400 ..	26 11
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £900 but not exceeding £950	The rate of tax increases by either 11d. or 1s. until it reaches 37s. 5d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,350 but not exceeding £2,400	The rate of tax increases by either 1s. 1d. or 1s. 2d. until it reaches 70s. 9d.
Thereafter for every increase of £50 in taxable income up to the group exceeding £2,950 but not exceeding £3,000	The rate of tax increases by either 1s. 6d. or 1s. 7d. until it reaches 89s. 1d.
Over £3,000	90s. 7d. (the maximum rate of tax)

**ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS
ON INCOMES EARNED DURING 1934-35 AND 1935-36
RESPECTIVELY.**

Taxable Incomes.	1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£		£	£
Not exceeding 100	99,079	7,596,500	32,396	122	8,974	40
101 to 200	193,932	28,730,092	323,565	188,620	28,470,950	293,140
201 " 350	147,305	37,147,505	524,164	165,676	41,931,485	532,385
351 " 500	28,161	11,563,165	177,899	31,923	13,094,195	181,230
501 " 700	11,783	6,869,429	118,386	13,736	8,007,384	124,122
701 " 1,000	6,003	4,940,002	97,876	7,131	5,866,748	104,436
1,001 " 1,200	1,809	1,970,645	45,194	2,251	2,452,426	50,569
1,201 " 1,500	1,655	2,205,233	57,458	1,939	2,595,461	60,933
1,501 " 2,000	1,339	2,311,450	71,941	1,614	2,772,513	77,500
2,001 " 2,400	498	1,307,152	48,268	663	1,446,270	47,949
2,401 " 3,000	498	1,325,212	58,682	609	1,621,799	64,926
3,001 " 4,000	397	1,355,832	68,008	493	1,694,487	76,437
4,001 " 5,000	197	867,959	43,607	231	1,026,399	46,335
5,001 " 6,000	99	541,660	27,257	132	712,869	32,308
6,001 " 7,400	67	443,217	22,273	92	607,789	27,397
7,401 and over ..	182	3,857,653	194,094	151	2,208,426	99,339
Total ..	493,104	113,032,706	1,911,068	415,383	114,518,175	1,819,546

**UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX ASSESSMENTS,
1931-32 TO 1935-36.**

On Income Earned in Year.	Number.	Taxable Income.	Tax Payable.
		£	£
1931-32	433,292	92,535,275	1,514,642
1932-33	445,089	95,631,752	1,492,286
1933-34	465,340	102,965,507	1,660,819
1934-35	493,104	113,032,706	1,911,068
1935-36	415,383	114,518,175	1,819,546

In comparing the annual particulars of assessments of Unemployment Relief Tax given in the above statements, it is necessary to take into account the rates of tax applicable during each year.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY INSTALMENTS.

In November, 1932, there was established a system having for its object the assisting of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes. This is achieved by means of regular deductions from the salaries and wages of those who constitute the majority of taxpayers and are the classes most requiring assistance of this character.

Deductions are made by the employer upon the following scale:—

Weekly Rate of Payment.	Rate of Deduction.*
Exceeds £2 but not exceeding £4	3d. per £1 or fraction over 10s.
" 4 " " " 6	4d. " " " "
" 6 " " " 8	6d. " " " "
" 8 " " " 10	8d. " " " "
" 10 " " " 12	9d. " " " "
" 12	1s. " " " "

* This amended scale of deductions became operative on 2nd September, 1936.

The employer upon making the deduction hands to the employee special Tax Instalment Stamps to the value of the deduction made. The employee must keep his stamps in a special booklet and, after he has received his assessment notice, which issues in the usual way, he produces his Tax Instalment Stamps, and these are credited in payment or part payment of his taxes. If the value of the stamps is in excess of his taxes, he receives an immediate cash refund but, if insufficient, he is required to pay the difference in cash.

The general public, apart from salary and wage earners, may also participate in the system for they may at any time purchase Tax Instalment Stamps, which will be treated as cash when their taxes fall due for payment in the ordinary course.

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX.

Commonwealth Income Tax. In addition to the State Income Tax there is a Commonwealth Income Tax, which was first imposed on incomes earned in the financial year 1914-15. The tax collected throughout Australia by the Commonwealth Government, in the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, amounted to £8,775,562 and £8,556,014 respectively.

LAND TAX.

State Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1928 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. For the purposes of this Act, unimproved value means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation, if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the

taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act, at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for the year ending 31st December, 1937, reverted to one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value exceeding £250—the super tax of 5 per cent. added during the 1923-1936 period having been removed. No tax is chargeable when the total unimproved value of all lands owned does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess; so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500.

An analysis, in specified groups of estates, of the 1937 Land Tax assessments based on unimproved values as at 31st December, 1936, is given hereunder.

ANALYSIS OF LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1937.

Unimproved Values of Estates Ranging Between—				Number of Taxpayers.	Total Amount of Unimproved Values.	Tax Payable.
£	£					
1	and 500	..	..	63,877	22,975,811	29,493
501	and 600	..	..	12,552	7,028,074	14,323
601	and 750	..	..	13,061	8,814,378	17,997
751	and 1,000	..	..	14,920	12,979,026	26,468
1,001	and 1,250	..	..	9,386	10,516,351	21,455
1,251	and 1,500	..	..	7,222	9,921,024	20,279
1,501	and 2,000	..	..	9,667	16,783,486	34,337
2,001	and 3,500	..	..	13,897	36,534,072	75,079
3,501	and 5,000	..	..	5,685	23,774,247	49,104
5,001	and 6,000	..	..	1,834	10,020,681	20,734
6,001	and 7,000	..	..	1,131	7,311,851	15,053
7,001	and 8,000	..	..	790	5,909,396	12,197
8,001	and 9,000	..	..	481	4,081,034	8,414
9,001	and 10,000	..	..	340	3,225,874	6,643
10,001	and 15,000	..	..	994	12,008,304	24,805
15,001	and 20,000	..	..	392	6,825,303	14,201
20,001	and 25,000	..	..	200	4,435,223	9,240
25,001	and 30,000	..	..	127	3,492,214	7,278
30,001	and 35,000	..	..	108	3,528,769	7,287
35,001	and 40,000	..	..	60	2,260,199	4,706
40,001	and 50,000	..	..	115	5,100,982	10,627
50,001	and 75,000	..	..	94	5,578,083	11,606
75,001	and 100,000	..	..	59	5,096,515	10,594
100,001	and 150,000	..	..	24	2,903,063	5,939
150,001	and 200,000	..	..	11	1,764,673	3,676
200,001	and over ..	..	..	21	5,960,987	12,399
Total				157,048	238,829,620	473,934

In the succeeding statement details are shown relating to the assessments made during the years 1933 to 1937.

LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Number of Taxpayers.	Total Tax Payable.	Average Tax Payable per Taxpayer.	Unimproved Value (approximate).
		£	£ s. d.	£
1933	159,076	513,959	3 4 7	246,787,493
1934	156,278	503,129	3 4 5	242,980,860
1935	156,827	501,441	3 3 11	241,242,265
1936	156,930	497,832	3 3 5	239,022,192
1937	157,048	473,934	3 0 4	238,829,620

In addition to the State Land Tax there is also a Commonwealth Land Tax—assented to on 17th November, 1910—levied on the lands of the State. Particulars of assessments, &c., for Victoria, given in the table hereunder, have been extracted from the report of the Federal Commissioner of Taxation. It should be noted that resident landowners whose property does not exceed the unimproved value of £5,000 are exempted from the payment of this tax.

Year Ended 30th June—	Victorian Returns Assessed.*	Central Office Assessments.†	Unimproved Value Assessed by Department.	Tax Payable.
	No.	No.	£	£
1933	7,729	1,587	91,836,074	502,121
1934	7,231	1,611	86,710,216	349,890
1935	7,253	1,703	85,763,202	353,798
1936	7,158	1,693	84,916,146	362,843

* Including absentee returns on which tax was payable as follows :—1932-33, 290, £6,198 ; 1933-34, 279, £4,680 ; 1934-35, 281, £5,418 ; and 1935-36, 281, £4,819.

† Includes the Victorian interests of those who owned land in more than one State.

PROBATE DUTIES.

Probate Duties, Victoria. The rates of duty payable under Victorian statutes on estates of deceased persons are briefly summarized hereunder :—

Part 1.—Where bequests to persons other than widow, children, and grand-children do not exceed £200, no duty is payable, but duty becomes payable at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on estates over £200 and not exceeding £300. The rate rises gradually thereafter until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £20,000.

Part 2.—There is no duty payable on bequests to widow, children, and grand-children where the estate is under £500. The rate of duty commences at 2 per cent. on estates of over £500 and not exceeding £1,000 and gradually increases until it reaches 10 per cent. on estates over £100,000. Under this Part, when the total net value of the estate is over £500 but does not exceed £2,000, half rates apply.

Part 3.—The rates of duty on settlements (a) on brother, sister and other relatives are the same as those applicable to Part 1—mentioned above; (b) on widow, widower, descendant or ancestor of settler—the same as mentioned in Part 2.

Duty on settlements on strangers in blood is rateable at 10 per cent.

Additional Duty.—On all statements filed on and after 23rd October, 1930, an additional amount of 21 per cent. on the duty otherwise chargeable, is payable.

The total amounts of probate duty assessed for the years 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 were £1,138,659, £1,123,556, £1,438,316, and £1,451,238 respectively.

Commonwealth Estate Duty. In addition to those levied under the Victorian law the Commonwealth Government also levies probate and succession duties. The amount of duty collected for the Commonwealth in each of the years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 was £1,126,966, £1,511,296, £1,507,827, £1,472,860 and £1,792,600 respectively.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Commonwealth, State, and Municipal Taxation. The following table shows in detail, for each of the last five financial years, the amount of taxation collected in Victoria by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and by the Municipalities. Figures relating to Municipal Taxation

for 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 have been revised and are not comparable with those appearing in previous issues of the *Year-Book*.

TAXATION IN VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heads of Taxation.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Commonwealth Taxation in Victoria*	15,427,000	15,467,000	16,100,000	17,372,000	18,112,000
State—					
Income Tax ..	2,117,000	2,329,629	2,603,512	2,759,324	3,299,440
Land Tax ..	503,752	535,947	494,593	494,293	492,143
Probate Duty ..	1,164,200	1,143,330	1,124,933	1,340,701	1,509,693
Unemployment Relief—					
Direct ..	1,799,212	1,652,997	1,694,571	1,979,153	1,955,269
Stamp Duty ..	18,336	..	..	..	..
Entertainments Tax	194,621	201,792	228,195	238,456	268,211
Racing Taxation	293,933	313,364	319,389	340,531	353,884
Other Stamp Duties	725,834	733,054	826,056	858,731	917,255
Motor Taxation† ..	1,222,684	1,280,878	1,403,134	1,592,880	1,682,561
Liquor Licences &c.	179,722	184,093	192,682	203,602	222,437
Other Licences ..	81,366	86,860	85,387	88,272	90,735
Duties on Bank Notes	534	..	..	..	..
Other Taxation ..	..	..	21,266	24,750	27,172
Total State Taxation ..	8,301,194	8,461,944	8,993,718	9,920,693	10,818,800
Municipal Taxation ..	3,403,294	3,441,151	3,451,010	3,538,627	‡
Total Taxation ..	27,131,488	27,370,095	28,544,728	30,831,320	‡

* Estimated.—See note on next page. † See footnote on page 289. ‡ Not available.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by the Commonwealth, the State, and the Municipalities for each of the last five years was as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION
IN VICTORIA PER HEAD OF POPULATION,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Authority.	Taxation per Head of Population in Victoria.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth* ..	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6	9 4 9
State ..	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8	5 16 10
Municipal ..	1 17 6	1 17 9	1 17 7	1 18 5	†
Total ..	14 19 0	15 0 0	15 10 10	16 14 7	†

* Average taxation per head collected by the Commonwealth Government on account of taxation derived from the following sources:—Customs, Excise, Probate and Succession Duties, Income, Land, Sales, Flour, Entertainment, War Time Profits and Wool Taxes.
† Not available.

TAXATION COLLECTIONS—AUSTRALIAN STATES.

In the following statement of taxation collections in each of the Australian States during the last five years, Commonwealth taxation has been excluded. The particulars shown include all State taxation whether paid into Consolidated Revenue or not.

STATE TAXATION COLLECTIONS—TOTAL AND PER HEAD
OF POPULATION, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total All States.
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TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932-33 ..	18,052,914	8,301,194	5,661,151	2,733,445	1,573,451	1,003,454	37,325,609
1933-34 ..	14,198,932	8,461,944	5,846,301	2,925,106	1,835,829	1,132,889	34,401,001
1934-35 ..	13,964,226	8,993,718	6,546,263	3,267,099	2,436,076	1,227,328	36,434,710
1935-36 ..	16,239,722	9,920,693	7,323,028	3,267,389	2,762,735	1,418,256	40,981,823
1936-37 ..	18,726,370	10,818,800	7,730,782	3,610,431	3,085,944	1,484,808	45,457,135

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1932-33 ..	6 19 4	4 11 6	6 0 4	4 14 4	3 12 0	4 8 0	5 13 3
1933-34 ..	5 8 8	4 12 9	6 3 0	5 0 5	4 3 4	4 18 11	5 3 7
1934-35 ..	5 6 0	4 17 11	6 16 3	5 11 11	5 9 11	5 7 1	5 8 11
1935-36 ..	6 2 8	5 7 8	7 10 8	5 11 6	6 3 5	6 3 2	6 1 8
1936-37 ..	6 19 8	5 16 10	7 17 1	6 2 9	6 16 7	6 8 1	6 13 11

TAXATION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1937-38.

Income Tax on 1936-37 Incomes. The *Income Tax (Rates) Act 1937* (No. 4489) fixed the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1937. They were the same as those applicable to incomes earned in 1935-36, which are shown on pages 294 and 295 of this issue.

Special Income Tax on 1936-37 Incomes. The above-mentioned Act made provision also for the continuation of the Special Tax. The minimum taxable income was fixed at £105 provided, however, that no married person whose spouse is a resident of Australia and has an income of less than £50, and no widower or widow with a child which is under 16 years of age and a resident of Australia, shall pay special tax unless the taxable income of such married person, widower, or widow exceeds £200. The rates of tax remained unchanged. They are shown on page 298 of this *Year-Book*.

Unemployment Relief Taxation on 1936-37 Incomes. The *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act 1937* (No. 4493) fixed the rates of unemployment relief taxation on incomes earned in the year ended 30th June, 1937. The schedule remains the same as that obtaining for 1935-36 (shown on page 299), but the amount of tax calculated thereunder is subject to deduction of 20 per cent.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pension and Superannuation Schemes in force. A statement of Pension and Superannuation schemes in force at 30th June, 1928, in the Public Services of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 98.

Cost of Pensions and Gratuities. During the year 1936-37, the Government expended a sum of £1,067,873 on pensions, gratuities, etc. Of this amount, £287,735 was spent on pensions of a non-contributory nature. The remainder represents payments from State revenue to the Police Superannuation Fund, the Police Pensions Fund, and the Superannuation Fund. The following table gives details of the Government expenditure on pensions for each of the last five years.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC., 1932-33 TO 1936-37.**

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Non-contributory Pensions, &c.—					
Railways	147,199	135,349	127,672	133,537	143,850
Lunacy	1,104	898	744	653	702
Judges .. ..	..	313	1,250	2,188	2,250
Civil Service	13,422	12,361	11,559	10,882	9,644
Public Service	129,929	121,876	117,157	117,538	113,421
Education Department } Officers transferred to Commonwealth Service	23,500	20,000	14,000	14,499	13,000
Various Allowances ..	1,487	1,379	1,424	1,335	1,953
Compensations and Gratuities	91	659	681	1,478	2,915
Total Non-contributory Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	316,732	292,835	274,487	282,110	287,735
Police Superannuation Fund—					
Government Subsidy ..	65,590	65,026	75,050	79,173	79,410
Transferred from Licen- sing Fund (Act No. 3717)	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Fines	13,158	11,239	9,637	10,939	9,530
Total	101,748	99,265	107,687	113,112	111,940
Police Pensions Fund ..	84,600	87,600	90,900	95,000	96,700
The Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	270,773	290,035	323,293	356,571	360,497
Other	127,152	148,660	171,648	199,204	211,001
Total	397,925	438,695	494,941	555,775	571,498
GRAND TOTAL ..	901,005	918,395	968,015	1,045,997	1,067,873

This fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from the pay of the members of the Police Force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 3717; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the Consolidated Revenue.

During the year 1936-37 the total receipts of the fund amounted to £112,384, consisting of £111,940 from Government Revenue, as shown in the preceding table, and £444 from members of the

Force. Payments out of the Fund amounted to £112,384 (£111,288 for pensions and £1,096 for gratuities).

Pensions are payable out of this fund only to those members of the Police Force who joined it prior to the 25th November, 1902.

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1924, provides for pensions to those members of the Police Force who have joined it since 25th November, 1902, as well as to persons who may enter the Force in the future. Details of the principal provisions of the Act appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 100.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund (established under this Act) during 1936-37 amounted to £158,545 as follows:—Deductions from pay, £15,516; special appropriation, £96,700 and interest on investments, £46,329. During the year £9,592 was paid in pensions, £133 in gratuities, and £782 represented deductions of pay returned. There was a balance of £1,326,708 at 30th June, 1937, of which £1,314,730 was invested.

The Super-annuation Fund. On 24th November, 1925, legislation was enacted by the State Parliament making provision on a contributory basis for superannuation benefits for public servants and railway employees. The contributions of officers, the amounts received from the Government, and income from investments are paid into the Superannuation Fund and the benefits provided by the Act are paid therefrom. Act No. 3782 of 1928 consolidated existing legislation regarding the Fund. Brief references to the more important amendments to that Act have been made in the *Year-Books* of 1928-29 and subsequent issues. The most recent amending legislation relating to the Fund is contained in the Superannuation Act of 1937 which provided *inter alia* (1) for an increase in the rates of contributions, and (2) for amendments regarding the number of units available to certain contributors.

During the year 1936-37, the receipts of the Superannuation Fund amounted to £1,066,502, consisting of contributions from officers, £337,454; from Consolidated Revenue, £568,414; under Act No. 4085, £723; interest on investments, £159,201; and other receipts, £710. The total payments from the Fund during the year were £709,668. The amount paid in pensions was £667,839; in refund of contributions, £23,280; endowment assurances matured, £18,154; and other expenditure, £678. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1937, was £4,234,122, of which £4,233,143 was invested.

Port Phillip Pilot Fund. This fund does not receive contributions from the Government but is maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income derived from investment of the moneys belonging to the fund. In the year 1936-37, an amount of £4,107 was paid out of the Fund. Expenditure on pensions amounted to £4,102; Sick Allowances, £1; and other expenditure, £4.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1936-37 the State expended on education generally the sum of £3,176,511. This amount includes expenditure from loan moneys and the cost of pensions and gratuities, but excludes the interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not now obtainable. The expenditure on education in each of the last five years, as detailed in the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, was as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Expenditure on—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—					
Primary (including Special Subjects) ..	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691	1,959,807
Intermediate	91,027	89,173	92,996	95,016	101,181
Secondary	196,834	191,466	194,170	212,583	248,337
Training of Teachers ..	27,319	20,375	18,681	20,008	14,168
Administration	65,695	65,250	66,176	70,196	75,624
Buildings and Land (Schools)	51,947	94,850	104,591	132,744	187,859
Pensions	146,724	148,538	154,006	167,317	169,271
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	229,753	235,998	253,864	280,867	319,785
Buildings	1,888	3,602	2,251	22,511	38,499
University—					
Special Appropriations, &c.	52,800	46,000	50,800	51,300	55,800
Scholarships	6,440	6,320	7,944	6,740	6,480
Buildings, Apparatus, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	50,000†	..
Total*	2,531,351	2,571,189	2,672,419	2,950,973	3,176,511
Per head of population ..	£ s. d. 1 7 11	£ s. d. 1 8 2	£ s. d. 1 9 1	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 1 14 4

* Excluding expenditure on Bacteriological Laboratory Services, viz.:—1932-33, £2,800; 1933-34, £2,800; 1934-35, £2,800; 1935-36, £3,400 and 1936-37, £3,400.
† Unemployment Relief Loan.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, fees, donations, &c., amounting to £37,753 in 1932-33; £45,272 in 1933-34; £50,603 in 1934-35; £60,013 in 1935-36; and £69,369 in 1936-37 were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

The foregoing statement deals with expenditure by the State on education generally, but in the two following tables an effort has been made to account for the expenditure incurred in connexion with primary

and secondary education of the State Schools only (excluding amount expended on technical education). Owing to the difficulty in apportioning the items of expenditure, training of teachers, administration, &c., such items are slightly overstated.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Expenditure on—	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education :—					
Primary—					
Day Schools, including Central Schools ..	1,627,581	1,635,807	1,689,352	1,806,647	1,923,537
Schools for Deaf Mutes and Blind and Feeble-minded Children ..	7,134	7,587	8,224	6,039	6,784
Subsidized Schools ..	183	251	287	300	220
Free Kindergarten Union ..	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Special Subjects—					
Physical Training ..	982	2,312	3,773	1,777	2,150
Medical Inspection ..	13,995	13,661	13,738	14,970	15,782
Dressmaking and Needlework ..	5,993	4,927	6,410	6,710	6,391
School Gardening and Plantations ..	2,120	2,083	2,062	2,008	1,701
Singing ..	736	739	844	990	992
Total Primary ..	1,660,924	1,669,617	1,726,940	1,841,691	1,959,807
Intermediate—					
Higher Elementary Schools ..	50,744	48,650	49,620	49,075	51,505
Evening Continuation Classes ..	31	23	65	145	140
Schools of Domestic Arts ..	40,252	40,500	43,311	45,796	49,536
Total Intermediate ..	91,027	89,173	92,996	95,016	101,181
Secondary*—					
High Schools† ..	191,370	186,600	190,193	206,166	240,026
Scholarships ..	5,464	4,866	3,977	6,417	8,311
Total Secondary ..	196,834	191,466	194,170	212,583	248,337
Training of Teachers ..	27,319	20,375	18,681	20,008	14,168
Administration ..	65,695	65,250	66,176	70,196	75,624
Buildings—					
Primary Schools ..	41,442	84,068	89,397	116,992	158,244
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees) ..	4,320	5,027	5,095	5,103	5,714
Rents ..	2,939	3,054	3,040	3,575	4,517
Higher Elementary Schools ..	109	274	14	17	215
Domestic Arts Schools, &c. ..	24	37	38	49	23
High Schools ..	3,113	2,390	7,007	7,008	18,846
Total Buildings ..	51,947	94,850	104,591	132,744	187,559
Pensions ..	146,724	148,588	154,006	167,317	169,271
Total ..	2,240,470	2,270,269	2,357,560	2,539,555	2,755,947

* Including Manual Training.

† Including Refund of Tuition Fees, £57 in 1933-34; £115 in 1934-35 and £142 in 1935-36.

The following return summarizes the expenditure and revenue connected with primary and secondary education of the Victorian State Schools (excluding technical schools), and shows the cost per scholar in average attendance for each of the last five years :—

COST OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION OF VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS), 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Expenditure by the State.*	Revenue of the Education Department.	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars—Average Attendance †	Cost per Scholar to the State
	£	£	£	No.	£ s. d.
1932-33 ..	2,240,470	88,765	2,151,705	211,034	10 3 11
1933 34 ..	2,279,269	85,733	2,193,536	210,454	10 8 5
1934-35 ..	2,357,560	89,857	2,267,703	204,315	11 2 0
1935-36 ..	2,539,555	71,715	2,467,840	202,116	12 3 10
1936-37 ..	2,755,947	60,342	2,695,605	200,603	13 8 9

* Excluding interest paid by the State on loans for educational purposes, particulars of which are not obtainable. † Excluding Junior and Senior Technical Schools.

STATE, LOCAL, AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

State and Local Finance.

In the following statements ordinary revenue and expenditure and loan expenditure of the State Government, the Municipalities and certain semi-Government Bodies in Victoria, have been combined for each of the five years 1932 to 1936. Amounts received by one body from another have been excluded from the statement.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932 TO 1936.

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Revenue.</i>					
State Government	24,356,465	24,686,678	24,550,058	25,569,678	26,336,274
Municipal	5,920,695	5,974,276	6,224,199	6,306,494	6,513,205
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	563,431	632,257	696,105	786,547	867,973
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,733,952	1,703,700	1,677,075	1,684,830	1,927,219
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,916,071	1,929,739	1,959,547	2,031,656	2,090,755
Fire Brigades Boards	99,802	97,298	98,180	101,434	108,405
Other *	242,793	254,091	435,215	451,438	456,352
Total	34,833,209	35,278,039	35,640,379	36,932,127	38,295,183

* See footnote on next page.

STATE AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932 TO 1936—
continued.

Heading.	Financial Year Ended in—				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	25,964,788	25,528,179	25,319,298	25,720,875	26,456,200
Municipal	5,607,803	5,800,601	6,073,579	6,157,050	6,528,638
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	561,124	622,435	691,975	773,544	849,593
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	1,796,961	1,788,838	1,771,124	1,773,529	1,892,477
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	2,064,241	2,014,957	2,022,755	2,061,094	2,089,345
Fire Brigades Boards	97,285	96,108	94,188	97,200	109,301
Other*	244,267	244,074	487,916	433,287	460,121
Total	36,336,469	36,095,192	36,460,835	37,017,179	38,385,675
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
State Government	2,042,043	2,852,556	2,808,738	2,688,521	3,899,452
Municipal	251,937	170,763	362,990	591,555	881,778
Other Local Authorities—					
Harbor Trusts	140,175	113,240	143,963	145,847	106,995
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	189,401	201,784	318,435	391,732	387,273
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	97,672	98,625	130,078	167,501	572,262
Fire Brigades Boards	3,950	511	8,378	3,197	9,858
Other*	36,713	36,608	61,081	79,186	140,623
Total	2,761,891	3,474,087	3,833,663	4,067,539	5,998,241
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue	£ s. d. 19 6 2	£ s. d. 19 8 9	£ s. d. 19 8 8	£ s. d. 20 2 3	£ s. d. 20 15 6
Ordinary Expenditure	20 2 10	19 17 9	19 19 7	20 3 2	20 16 6
Loan Expenditure	1 10 7	1 18 3	2 2 0	2 4 4	3 5 1

* Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority; Bendigo Sewerage Authority; Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. The Mildura Sewerage Authority and Colac Sewerage Authority added in 1933, and the following added in 1934:—Echuca Sewerage Authority, Horsham Sewerage Authority, Kerang Sewerage Authority, Mildura Uroan Water Trust, Swan Hill Sewerage Authority, Wangaratta Sewerage Authority, Warrnambool Sewerage Authority, and 106 Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*). Bairnsdale Sewerage Authority added in 1935; and the following added in 1936:—Ararat, Benalla, Dandenong, Hamilton, Shepparton, and Warragul Sewerage Authorities; and two Waterworks Trusts (*Water Act 1928*).

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue, to 30th June, 1937:—

Loans Raised
and
Redeemed.

LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	£
Cash received	713,545,202
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums	5,632,383
Securities issued	719,177,585
Add liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes	3,985,000
Add liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course	1,102,000
	724,264,585
Loans redeemed by—	£
Renewal Loans	513,969,604
National Debt Sinking Fund	7,390,694
Other Funds	24,062,803
Discount (securities purchased under par)	83,514
Liability transferred to Commonwealth Government Act No. 4246	2,160,960
	547,667,575
Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937	176,597,010

It will be seen that, upon the transactions to 30th June, 1937 (excluding the advances, &c., referred to above), securities representing £719,177,585 were issued, and that the amount of cash received was £713,545,202. The State thus received £99 4s. 4d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Loans floated. The following table gives particulars relating to the loans raised in London, New York, and Melbourne, and shows the amounts which were outstanding at 30th June, 1937 :—

LOANS FLOATED TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Heading.	Nominal Amount Raised (Amount for which Securities have been Issued).	Loans Paid Off (Including Renewal Loans).	Debt Outstanding at 30th June, 1937.			
			Inscribed Stock.	Debentures, &c.	Total Payable in—	
					London.	Australia.
London Register	£ 267,722,975*	£ 199,845,998	£ 34,778,833	£ 33,098,144	£ 67,380,647	£ 496,330†
Melbourne Register	451,454,610	347,821,577	103,423,225	209,808	..	103,633,033
Total ..	719,177,585	547,667,575	138,202,058	83,307,952		
Add Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes					..	3,985,000
Add Liability to the Commonwealth on account of flotation in course					..	1,102,000
Total Public Debt at 30th June, 1937					67,380,647‡	109,216,363

* Including loans raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government amounting to £5,095,366.

† This amount represents the outstanding amount of Inscribed Stock which had been transferred from the London to the Melbourne Register.

‡ Including £4,530,841 raised in New York through the Commonwealth Government.

Public Debt.—
increase in
ten years.

The Public Debt of Victoria, after allowing for the transfer of a liability of £2,160,960 to the Commonwealth Government during 1934-35 amounted to £176,597,010 at 30th June, 1937. There was an increase of £27,050,044, or 18 per

cent. over the ten-year period. The chief works and services for which the additional liabilities were incurred are shown below :—

PUBLIC DEBT—INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Work or Service for which raised.	Loans outstanding at 30th June—		Increase.
	1927.	1937.	
	£	£	£
Railways	71,734,059	73,011,802	1,277,743
Waterworks—Country	19,106,572	25,200,557	6,093,985
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	23,381,654	22,614,336	767,318†
Closer Settlement	6,863,536	10,527,234	3,663,698
Electricity Supply	11,553,838	17,449,334	5,895,496
Roads—Main	8,097,722	9,677,426	1,579,704
Developmental			
State Forests	250,368	675,956	425,588
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	.. .. .	7,985,204	7,985,204
All other Works and Services	7,606,713	5,390,706*	2,216,007†
In Aid of Revenue	952,504	4,064,455	3,111,951
Total	149,546,966	176,597,010	27,050,044

* Includes £858,084 advanced from State Loans Repayment Fund not yet allocated to any particular work and £652,000 portion of liability on account of flotation in course.

† Decrease.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30th June, 1937, are given in the following table. Where the Government had the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Due Date (Financial Year).	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1937-38	5,884,825	1,894,750	7,779,575
1938-39 .. .. .	.. .. .	16,698,591	16,698,591
1939-40 .. .. .	.. .. .	8,529,812	8,529,812
1940-41 .. .. .	.. .. .	3,612,300	3,612,300
1941-42	1,049,868	19,683,687	20,733,555
1942-43 .. .. .	.. .. .	2,570,295	2,570,295
1943-44 .. .. .	.. .. .	2,158,040	2,158,040
1944-45 .. .. .	.. .. .	6,211,137	6,211,137
1945-46 .. .. .	.. .. .	15,400	15,400
1947-48 .. .. .	.. .. .	4,542,045	4,542,045
1948-49	12,061,795	4,235,760	16,297,555
1949-50	6,082,195	3,538,953	9,621,148
1950-51 .. .. .	.. .. .	4,206,928	4,206,928
1951-52 .. .. .	.. .. .	2,423,730	2,423,730
1953-54 .. .. .	.. .. .	4,148,732	4,148,732
1955-56	2,643,492*	3,971,443	6,614,935
1957-58	1,887,350*	3,947,718	5,835,068
1958-59	13,633,800	.. .. .	13,633,800

* Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, but repayable by State Treasurer to Agent-General in London.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS AT 30TH JUNE, 1937—*continued.*

Due Date. (Financial Year).	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
	£	£	£
1959-60	2,962,116	3,958,406	6,920,522
1960-61	6,716,075	..	6,716,075
1961-62 .. .. .	..	4,012,278	4,012,278
1975-76	14,459,131	..	14,459,131
Not yet fixed .. .. .	..	3,769,358	3,769,358
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for revenue purposes .. .. .	..	3,985,000	3,985,000
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	1,102,000	1,102,000
Total	67,380,647	109,216,363	176,597,010

Information relating to the loans outstanding and interest payable thereon, in London and Australia respectively, for the years indicated, is given in the succeeding table. Loans payable in London in each of the five last-mentioned years include those raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government for Victoria, but which are repayable to the Agent-General in London by the State Treasurer.

In the subsequent tables "interest payable" does not include the cost of paying interest overseas. Particulars of exchange paid in each of the last five years are shown on page 320.

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND AUSTRALIA, 1900 TO 1937.

At 30th June—	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.*	Australia.	London.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,670,306	1,735,307	152,096
1910	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1915	41,333,738	31,750,189	1,520,762	1,131,811
1920	42,406,040	45,241,699	1,637,615	1,902,108
1925	51,869,204	79,300,361	2,319,486	3,999,635
1929	68,056,026	91,496,627	3,166,399	4,708,873
1930	68,750,235	93,538,759	3,225,754	4,831,371
1931	68,976,946	98,039,650	3,157,330	5,088,867
1932	68,707,872	101,126,092	3,144,480	3,990,364
1933	68,059,626	103,339,405	3,010,355	3,978,515
1934	67,843,364	107,289,385	2,677,474	4,080,640
1935	67,638,378	106,522,285	2,651,050	3,930,414
1936	67,457,682	107,600,603	2,627,847	3,973,528
1937	67,380,647	109,216,363	2,639,829	4,038,557

* Including outstanding loans raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government, amounting to £4,658,461 at end of 1928-29, 1929-30, and 1930-31, £4,648,084 at end of 1931-32, £4,615,021 at end of 1932-33, £4,592,459 at end of 1933-34, £4,569,473 at end of 1934-35, £4,547,877 at end of 1935-36 and £4,530,842 at end of 1936-37.

Rates of
Interest on
Public Debt.

During 1931-32 the conversion of Victoria's portion of the internal debt of the Commonwealth and States was effected as provided for by the Debt Conversion Agreement Acts (Nos. 1 and 2) of 1931. The conversion was based on a reduction of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum of the interest rates payable on existing securities. The appended table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30th June, 1937, and the portions of the debt at each rate in London and Australia respectively:—

RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT
30TH JUNE, 1937.

Rate of Interest.	Amount Payable in—		
	London.	Australia.	Total
	£	£	£
5	18,212,533*	..	18,212,533
$4\frac{3}{4}$	5,999,000	..	5,999,000
$4\frac{1}{2}$	777,440†	..	777,440
£4 5s. 3d. .. .. .	..	193,200	193,200
£4 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. .. .	..	6,670	6,670
4	2,962,116	53,524,323	56,486,439
£3 19s. 4d. .. .. .	..	5,685,910	5,685,910
$3\frac{7}{8}$ .. .. .	..	3,960,332	3,960,332
$3\frac{5}{8}$	6,887,649	16,873,835	23,761,484
$3\frac{3}{8}$ .. .. .	..	877,000	877,000
$3\frac{1}{2}$	19,715,995	3,012,545	22,728,540
£3 9s. 9d. .. .. .	..	500	500
£3 8s. 5d. .. .. .	..	1,130,950	1,130,950
$3\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,535,430	1,535,430
$3\frac{1}{4}$	717,075	9,232,545	9,949,620
$3\frac{1}{8}$ .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000
£3 2s. .. .. .	..	391,049	391,049
£3 0s. 5d. .. .. .	..	2,482,000	2,482,000
3	6,224,014	3,777,146	10,001,160
£2 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. .. .	..	220,000	220,000
£2 14s. 3d. .. .. .	..	446,845	446,845
£2 6s. 6d. .. .. .	..	778,083	778,083
£2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,884,825	..	5,884,825
Not fixed .. .. .	..	5,087,000	5,087,000
Total	67,380,647	109,216,363	176,597,010
Average Rate of Interest ..	3.92	3.70	3.78

* Including £3,753,402 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

Growth of
Public Debt.

The public debt of Victoria amounted to £176,597,010 at 30th June, 1937. The debt increased each year until it reached £175,132,749 at the end of 1933-34 but owing to the transfer

of a liability, amounting to £2,160,960, from the State to the Commonwealth under Act No. 4246, it decreased to £174,160,663 at 30th June, 1935. Other features with regard to the public debt were the noticeable increase which occurred between the years 1918-19 and 1927-28 and the application of the amount at credit of the State Redemption and Sinking Funds to the liquidation of £5,540,369 of the debt during 1928-29.

The amount of the public debt per head of population increased by nearly 10 per cent. during the ten-year period ended on the 30th June, 1937.

The annual amount of interest payable on the public debt per head of population increased by 8.6 per cent. between 30th June, 1927, and 30th June, 1931, but there was a decrease of 21.7 per cent. between the latter date and 30th June, 1937. Over the decennial period ended on 30th June, 1937, the decrease was slightly over 15 per cent.

The growth of the public debt and of the interest payable thereon since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855 is shown in the following statement:—

**GROWTH OF PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST,
1855 TO 1936-37.**

Financial Year ending in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest Payable.
		Total.	Average Rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855* ..	1,180,000	70,800	6.00	3 4 9	0 3 11
1860* ..	5,643,100	337,905	5.99	10 9 10	0 12 7
1870* ..	12,099,800	699,240	5.78	16.13 1	0 19 3
1880 ..	20,567,700	1,029,991	5.01	24 9 4	1 4 6
1890 ..	41,377,693	1,649,465	3.99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900 ..	49,325,885	1,887,403	3.83	41 6 8	1 11 8
1910 ..	55,576,725	1,980,099	3.56	43 6 8	1 10 10
1920 ..	87,647,739	3,539,723	4.04	57 19 1	2 6 10
1925 ..	131,169,565	6,319,121	4.82	78 9 11	3 16 3
1929 ..	159,552,653	7,875,272	4.94	90 4 3	4 9 5
1930 ..	162,288,994	8,057,125	4.96	90 18 7	4 10 7
1931 ..	167,016,596	8,246,197	4.94	92 16 2	4 12 0
1932 ..	169,833,964	7,134,844	4.20	93 18 9	3 19 1
1933 ..	171,399,031	6,988,870	4.08	94 3 2	3 17 0
1934 ..	175,132,749	6,758,114	3.86	95 16 6	3 14 1
1935 ..	174,160,663	6,581,464	3.78	94 15 2	3 11 8
1936 ..	175,058,295	6,601,375	3.77	94 15 9	3 11 6
1937 ..	176,597,010	6,678,386	3.78	95 3 4	3 12 0

* Including outstanding liabilities of the Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Guarantee Loans.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from Loans and on account of Loan Funds. The figures in the following table include all such expenditure, whether the loans have been repaid or are still in existence. The table shows the details for each of the last four years and the total to date:—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS AND ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.*

Expenditure on—	Expenditure during the year—				Total to 30th June, 1937.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	194,770	218,419	280,900	361,893	75,141,970
Water Supply—					
Country	315,870	260,736	285,473	360,792	26,327,664
Metropolitan .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,142,577
Closer Settlement	373,296	265,650	255,728	167,236	13,433,204
Discharged Soldiers' Settlement	266,012	209,737	209,274	85,593	28,092,820
Country Roads	143,037	129,006	112,183	76,622	11,434,237
Electricity Supply .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17,839,227
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,866	92,817	5,158,679
State Coal Mine .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	249,399
Seed and Fodder Advances to Farmers	146,047	78,965	78,008	71,018	2,154,657
Cool Storage — Advances to Companies, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	578,299
Municipalities—Loans, Advances, and Grants .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,129,414
Primary Products—Advances to Companies, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	331,101
Wire Netting	37,228	18,384	19,444	19,585	831,777
Parliament Houses, Law Courts, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	853,708
State Forests	33,784	44,542	46,793	51,425	693,876
Unemployment Relief	1,292,236	1,312,955	2,544,870	1,636,918	7,992,812
Bulk Handling of Wheat .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	350,000	350,000
All other works and services	6,458	127	913	29,602	5,430,721
In aid of Revenue .. .. .	.. .. .	150,000	58,000	.. .. .	4,083,682
Total	2,808,738	2,688,521	3,899,452	3,303,501	205,249,824

* The totals shown in this tables are "Net." Discounts and flotation expenses for each of the periods mentioned were as follows:—1933-34, £526,093; 1934-35, £60,572; 1935-36, £51,619; 1936-37, £66,350; and aggregate to 30th June, 1937, £5,632,383.

Of the proceeds of loans and temporary advances outstanding at 30th June, 1937, sums not yet expended amounted in the aggregate to £855,114, of which £19,668 was for Railways Construction, &c.; £69,956 was for Public Works, Buildings, &c.; £68,238 for Country Water Supply and £77,251 for Unemployment Relief. There was also an amount of £620,000 cash in the Loan Proceeds Suspense Account.

The amounts of interest and expenses paid on the Public Debt of Victoria during each of the last five financial years are shown in the next table:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Year Ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on Loans in—		Interest Paid on Temporary Loans.	Commission on Payment of Interest in London, Expenses of Conversion Loans, etc.	Exchange on Payment of Interest in London.	Total.*
	London.	Melbourne.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1933 ..	3,073,944	3,871,987	14,161	28,266	889,504	7,877,862
1934 ..	3,096,949	3,848,691	12,177	28,352	789,721	7,775,890
1935 ..	2,665,308	3,868,945	10,164	91,518	665,963	7,301,898
1936 ..	2,641,907	3,822,151	7,682	144,062	659,972	7,275,774
1937 ..	2,636,680	3,895,281	6,288	176,281	657,448	7,371,978

* Includes £2,127,159 contributed each year by the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the "Financial Agreement."

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

The National Debt Sinking Fund was established under the provisions of the *Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1927* (No. 3554). The following table gives particulars of the receipts and disbursements during 1936-37:—

Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1936	..	..	£	305,605
Contributions during 1936-37—			£	
By Commonwealth under Financial Agreement	..	280,645		
,, Commonwealth under Federal Aid Roads Act	..	8,948		
,, State under Financial Agreement	..	771,958		
				1,061,551
Interest received	..	..	..	12,472
				1,379,628
Cancellation of securities to the value of £997,930	..	..		1,101,035
Balance at credit of the State at 30th June, 1937	..	..		278,593
Face value of securities cancelled to 30th June, 1937	..	..		7,390,693
				7,669,286
The net credit to Victoria at 30th June, 1937	..	..		7,669,286

TRUST FUNDS.

At 30th June, 1937, the liability of the Treasurer on **Trust Funds**, account of moneys lodged for investment and for securities and other lodgments amounted to £8,155,665. Investments in Australian Consolidated Inscribed Stock and other securities amounted to £3,813,009, and cash advances totalled £4,116,813. The consequent debit balance of £224,944 was at the credit of the Public Account.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following is a statement of the public debts of each of the Australian States at 30th June, 1937, showing the total amounts and the amounts per head of population. Sinking Funds have not been deducted. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills, overdrafts on Loan Account, and advances from Trust Funds are excluded.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AT
30TH JUNE, 1937.

Heading.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Public Debt	£ 176,597,010	£ 350,291,499	£ 124,898,475	£ 106,594,164	£ 92,332,855	£ 25,247,540
Debt per head of population at 30th June, 1937	£ s. d. 95 3 4	£ s. d. 130 1 10	£ s. d. 125 17 11	£ s. d. 181 1 6	£ s. d. 203 5 5	£ s. d. 108 13 10

* Including liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes £3,985,000; and liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course, £1,102,000.

The gross public debt of the six States at 30th June, 1937, was £875,961,543. Excluding loans raised on behalf of the States, but including the debts on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway and of the Northern Territory, the gross public debt of the Commonwealth was £386,910,341. The liability (£1,262,871,884) of the Australian public at 30th June, 1937, was therefore equal to an average sum of £184 17s. 3d. per head of population.

**Commonwealth and States.—
Public Debt.**

The gross indebtedness of the State Government, the Municipalities, and certain semi-Government Bodies of Victoria for the year 1936 is shown in detail hereunder. The amounts of loans received by the local governing bodies from the State Government have been excluded. Amounts relating to Sewerage Authorities include indebtedness on account of house connexions.

STATE, LOCAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT DEBTS, 1936.

Heading.	Loans Outstanding—		
	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.	Total.
State Public Debt—			£
Securities issued	£ 67,457,682	£ 102,640,013	} 175,058,285*
Liability to Commonwealth for Treasury Bills issued for Revenue purposes .. .. .	..	3,695,000	
Liability to Commonwealth on account of flotation in course .. .. .	..	1,265,590	
Municipal Debt .. .. .	..	11,944,237	11,944,237†
Other Local Governing Bodies—			
Melbourne Harbor Trust	968,400	3,134,000	4,102,400
Geelong Harbor Trust‡ .. .. .	..	227,300	227,300
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	3,724,404	21,378,680	25,103,084
Bendigo Sewerage Authority .. .. .	..	323,280	323,280
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust .. .. .	..	1,273,348	1,273,348
Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority‡ .. .. .	..	436,725	436,725
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	1,000,000	3,902,242	4,902,242
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	..	187,747	187,747
Country Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	..	49,877	49,877
Other§ .. .. .	..	478,303	478,303
Grand Total	73,150,486	150,936,342	224,086,828

* Including £4,547,876 raised in New York by the Commonwealth Government.

† Including £52,300 payable in New Zealand.

‡ Excluding outstanding loans received from the State Government as follows:—The Municipalities, £2,555,902; Geelong Harbor Trust, £353,524; Warrnambool Harbor Board, £4,668; Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority, £290,545; Other Authorities, £274,098.

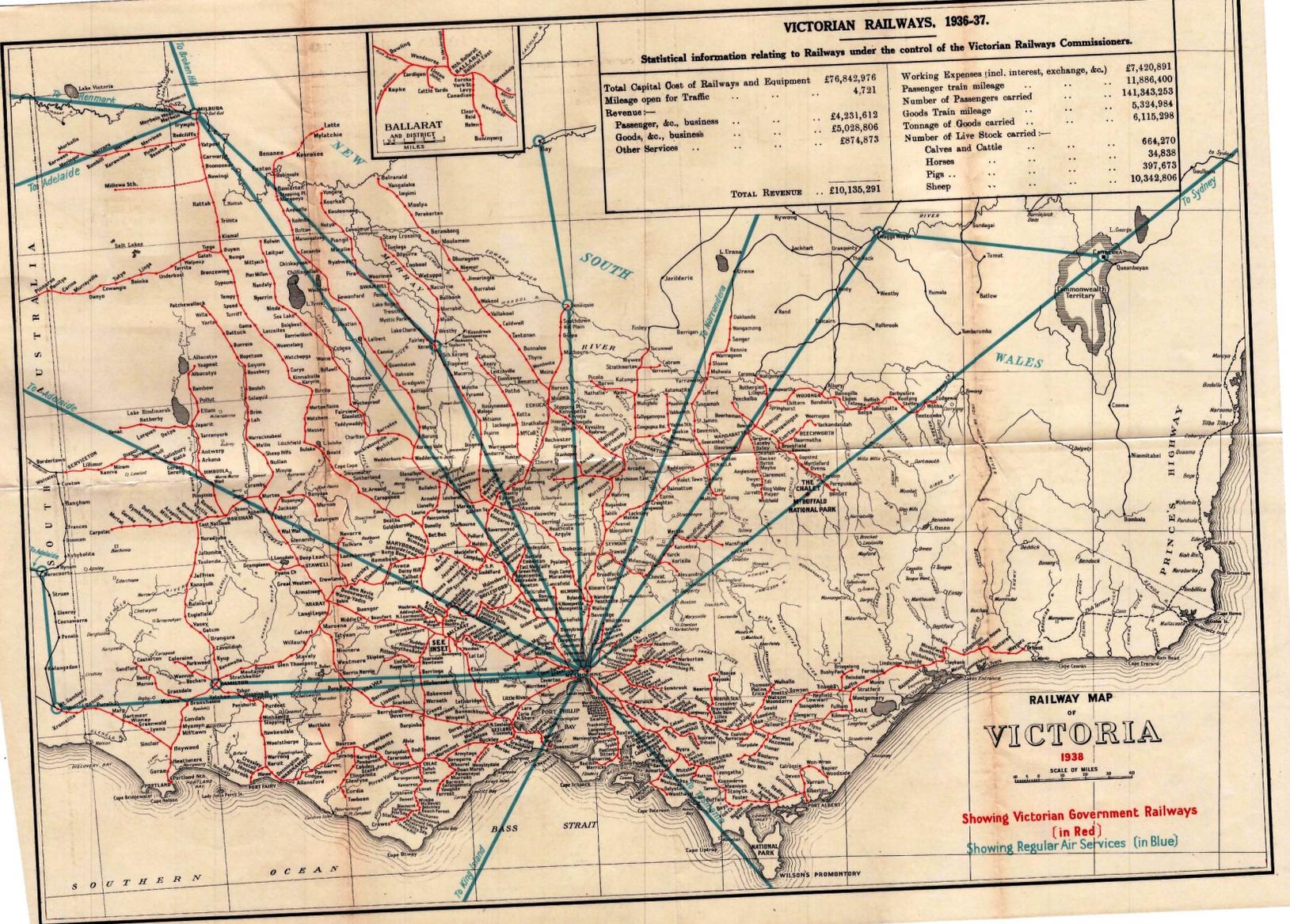
§ For Authorities included, see footnote page 313.

The total loan liability in respect of the Authorities mentioned above—£224,086,828—represents a debt of £121 11s. 6d. per head of population at 30th June, 1936.

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS, 1936-37.

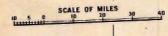
Statistical information relating to Railways under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners.

Total Capital Cost of Railways and Equipment	£76,842,976	Working Expenses (incl. interest, exchange, &c.)	£7,420,891
Mileage open for Traffic	4,721	Passenger train mileage	11,886,400
Revenue		Number of Passengers carried	141,343,253
Passenger, &c., business	£4,231,612	Goods Train mileage	5,324,984
Goods, &c., business	£5,028,806	Tonnage of Goods carried	6,115,298
Other Services	£274,873	Number of Live Stock carried	
		Calves and Cattle	664,270
		Horses	34,888
		Pigs	397,673
		Sheep	10,342,806
TOTAL REVENUE	£10,135,291		



RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA 1938

Showing Victorian Government Railways (in Red)
Showing Regular Air Services (in Blue)



SOUTHERN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

SOUTH RIVER

WALES

PRINCE ALBERT HIGHWAY

THE GREAT NATIONAL PARK

BASS STRAIT

WILSON'S PROMONTORY

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise 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 duties came into effect. The Tariff Act was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. Since that date the Tariff has been extensively altered. The Tariff at present in operation is the Customs Tariff 1933-1938.

The Australian Customs Tariff has been built up in conformity with the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods the produce or manufacture of British countries, and with due regard to the revenue aspects. The principles for the determination of the margin of preference to be accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom was laid down in the *United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932*.

There are three scales of duties at present operating—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods when shipped from the United Kingdom was Australia. The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may also be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Empire. A number of non-self-governing British Colonies and Protectorates is also now obtaining the benefits of these provisions in respect to certain specified goods.

In order to facilitate the implementation of Trade Agreements the Intermediate Tariff, which was a feature of the Australian Customs Tariff until the 14th October, 1932, was again introduced on the 28th November, 1935, insofar as certain items subject to treaty negotiations were concerned. The benefits of the Intermediate Tariff may be extended to any country by proclamation.

Following on the completion of Trade Agreements with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa in 1936, the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff in respect of certain goods were extended to those countries. At the same time, the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff under one hundred and thirty items of the Customs Tariff were extended to one hundred and one other countries (including British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates and mandates) entitled to most favoured nation treatment.

The General Tariff applies to all goods except those the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, those covered by reciprocal tariff agreements, and those entitled to the Intermediate Tariff.

Reciprocal Agreements. A reciprocal trade agreement, under which special Tariff rates are granted on certain goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, has been in force since 1922, the British Preferential Tariff being extended to all other New Zealand goods. A new agreement was made in 1933 and extended in 1934.

In 1925, a trade agreement between Australia and Canada was consummated. As this, however, covered only a limited number of items, a new agreement under which practically all goods of Canadian origin were accorded preference was completed in 1931. Amendments were made to the latter agreement in 1934, 1936 and 1938. The schedule at present in operation is known as the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference), 1934-1938.

Certain specified goods, the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea, are admitted into Australia free of duty in conformity with the *Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Act 1936*. All other goods, the produce or manufacture of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff.

In addition (as quoted previously) reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and the Union of South Africa.

Exchange
Adjustment.

The *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933-1938* varies the duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff 1933-1938* in respect of a large range of goods which fall under the British Preferential Tariff of specified items deemed to be protective in their incidence. Section 5 of that Act is quoted hereunder :—

The duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) which would, but for the provisions of this Act, be payable on goods to which protective duties apply and which are admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and which are entered for home consumption on or after the fifth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, shall be varied in accordance with the following provisions :—

(a) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—

(i) one-fourth of that amount of duty; or

(ii) twelve and one-half per centum of the value for duty,

whichever is the less; and

(b) Whenever at the date of exportation of any such goods Australian currency is depreciated to the extent of not less than eleven and one-ninth per centum and less than sixteen and two-thirds per centum in relation to the currency of the British country from which those goods are imported, a deduction from the amount of duty payable on those goods in accordance with any law of the Commonwealth for the time being in force imposing Duties of Customs (other than primage duty and duty imposed by the *Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1922* or any Act

amending or in substitution for that Act) or in accordance with Customs Tariff proposals shall be made of—

- (i) one-eighth of that amount of duty ; or
 - (ii) six and one-quarter per centum of the value for duty,
- whichever is the less.

Since the enactment of the *Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933*, the Tariff Board in its inquiries into the economics of Australian industries, adopted the principle of recommending protective rates of duty on the basis of—

- (a) reasonable and adequate protection necessary under existing conditions, after provision is made for the protective incidence due to Australian depreciated currency ; and
- (b) reasonable and adequate protection necessary where exchange conditions, Australia on London, are at par.

The Tariff Proposals of the 6th December, 1934, gave effect, for the first time, to the new principle of imposing rates of duty as recommended by the Tariff Board as in (a) above. Automatic increases in the rates of duty are, however, provided for during any stage in which Australian currency appreciates in relation to sterling, and thereby ensures the *pro rata* maintenance of the duty level recommended by the Tariff Board in its (b) recommendation for par exchange conditions. Recommendations of the Tariff Board in respect of items carrying protective rates of duty given effect to subsequent to the 6th December, 1934, have provided for automatic variations in duties in consonance with fluctuations in the rate of exchange and, consequently, such items have been removed from the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act.

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff 1933-1938, *ad valorem* primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are charged according to the type of goods and origin thereof. Goods, the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, Fiji, Papua, the Territory of New Guinea or New Zealand, are exempt from primage duty, as are a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, whilst many machines, tools of trade and raw materials not manufactured in Australia, when subject to the British Preferential Tariff, are also free of primage duty. In accordance with the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act 1934-1938*, primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are accorded to Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and also to proclaimed commodities from the British self-governing colonies and protectorates. A limited number of goods, admissible under the Intermediate Tariff, pay primage duties at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate.

Recorded Value of Imports and Exports.

The recorded value of goods imported represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged ad valorem. Such amount is—

- (a) (i) The actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
 (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; plus
 (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus
 (c) ten per cent. of the total of (a) and (b) as representing cost of insurance, freight and other charges.

When the value of imported goods is shown on invoices in any other currency than British, the equivalent value in British currency is ascertained according to the commercial rates of exchange.

The value of goods exported, including the cost of containers, is recorded in Australian currency, and the basis of this valuation is as follows:—

- (a) *Goods sold to overseas buyers before export.*—The f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold—
 (e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship).
 (b) *Goods shipped on consignment.*—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 despatched for sale—
 (as regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia will normally provide a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received).

Excise Tariff.

The Excise Tariff in operation is the Excise Tariff 1921–1938. This Tariff relates only to beer, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, certain petroleum or shale products, fusel oil, concentrated grape must, playing cards, cigarette tubes, cigarette papers, matches, wine, saccharin, snuff and wireless valves.

Variation in External Exchange Position.

As the values of imports in subsequent tables are shown in British currency, it is necessary, when estimating the balance of trade between Victoria and other countries, to take the rate of exchange into consideration. The telegraphic transfer selling rate for £100, Australia on London, which had reached £130 10s. on 29th January, 1931, was reduced to £125 10s. on 3rd December, 1931. Since that date the rate has remained unchanged.

The total values of oversea trade to and from Victorian Ports for each of the five years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are set forth hereunder:—

OVERSEA TRADE.—RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.				Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.*	Total.
IMPORTS (BRITISH CURRENCY).						
				£	£	£
1932-33	..	..	..	21,197,497	319,491	21,516,988
1933-34	..	..	..	22,190,826	213,406	22,404,232
1934-35	..	..	..	26,137,841	207,232	26,345,073
1935-36	..	..	..	30,379,457	236,674	30,616,131
1936-37	..	..	..	32,241,559	352,167	32,593,726
EXPORTS (AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY).†						
1932-33	..	..	..	26,656,364	3,153,054	29,809,418
1933-34	..	..	..	28,943,447	1,576,279	30,519,726
1934-35	..	..	..	26,248,909	1,870,918	28,119,827
1935-36	..	..	..	33,628,137	1,354,407	34,982,544
1936-37	..	..	..	41,638,388	1,949,258	43,587,646

* Includes gold, silver, and bronze specie, and gold and silver bullion.

† Estimated British Currency values in each year were £23,805,000 in 1932-33, £24,370,000 in 1933-34, £22,454,000 in 1934-35, £27,932,000 in 1935-36, and £34,805,000 in 1936-37.

Percentage of Commonwealth Trade.

That portion of the value of Commonwealth trade handed in Victorian ports for each of the last five years is shown in the table which follows:—

Year.	Commonwealth Trade—			Portion of Commonwealth Trade handled in Victorian Ports—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	%	%	%
1932-33 (a) ..	58,013,860	120,943,317	..	..	..	..
1932-33 (b) ..	58,013,860	96,597,225	154,611,085	37·1	24·6	29·3
1933-34 (a) ..	60,712,926	123,441,299	..	..	..	..
1933-34 (b) ..	60,712,926	98,572,632	159,285,558	36·9	24·7	29·4
1934-35 (a) ..	74,119,496	112,986,037	..	..	..	..
1934-35 (b) ..	74,119,496	90,225,168	164,344,664	35·5	24·9	29·7
1935-36 (a) ..	85,252,458	136,381,221	..	..	..	..
1935-36 (b) ..	85,252,458	108,907,205	194,159,663	35·9	25·6	30·2
1936-37 (a) ..	92,640,462	161,557,013	..	..	..	..
1936-37 (b) ..	92,640,462	129,013,193	221,653,655	35·2	26·9	30·4

(a) Recorded values.

(b) British Currency values.

The recorded values of the principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victorian ports during each of the last four years, are shown in the order in which they appear in the statistical classification of 21 classes.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1933-34 TO 1936-37.

(British Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Cheese	1,511	1,766	2,669	3,078
Fish—				
Preserved in Tins	159,997	191,715	184,288	222,164
All other	60,624	66,623	78,399	84,858
Meats	52,746	67,431	73,854	90,018
All other Animal Foodstuffs	5,947	3,592	6,981	6,651
Total, Class I.	280,825	331,127	346,191	406,769
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING—				
Caramel, Caramel Paste, Cocoa				
Butter, &c.	3,846	9,743	18,192	17,000
Cocoa and Chocolate	64,654	70,588	64,419	118,491
Coffee and Chicory	34,741	28,606	25,367	27,267
Confectionery	3,706	6,140	8,277	7,934
Fruits, Dried	23,737	27,223	22,244	19,649
Fruits, Fresh	1,315	960	1,111	905
Fruits, &c., Preserved	1,174	1,036	1,868	1,084
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice	2,728	2,784	3,538	2,666
All other	9,499	12,903	16,969	26,869
Hops	438	7,595	977	321
Mustard	11,122	16,133	5,282	1,867
Nuts, Edible	66,393	67,694	72,191	85,473
Pickles and Sauces	2,094	3,446	4,607	4,254
Sago and Tapioca	11,896	14,234	14,195	12,099
Spices	26,964	30,173	29,904	31,678
Tea	481,459	411,305	379,031	432,524
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	54,995	62,937	59,251	63,954
Total, Class II.	800,761	773,500	727,423	854,035

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.				
Ale, Beer and Porter, &c. ..	9,981	10,951	8,704	6,690
Spirits (Beverages)—				
Brandy	8,745	9,757	10,147	7,561
Gin	4,697	3,254	1,737	2,548
Whisky	116,950	100,315	69,754	74,378
Other	5,928	11,033	7,300	7,217
Wine (Fermented)—				
Sparkling	7,154	10,583	3,655	6,657
Other	4,567	4,525	5,071	6,358
Total, Class III. ..	158,022	150,418	106,368	111,409
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.				
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	5,605	4,564	4,278	3,259
Unmanufactured	208,693	310,821	401,734	434,098
Cigars	3,003	6,187	4,720	6,276
Cigarettes	3,052	4,372	12,043	16,144
Snuff	139	198	170	178
Total, Class IV. ..	220,492	326,142	422,945	459,955
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	36,126	49,257	62,464	73,928
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Gelatine and Glue of all kinds	10,153	5,496	15,064	11,174
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, and Horse)	148,259	180,039	175,579	146,857
Skins (Goat)	46,289	53,838	85,038	65,542
Other	85,250	145,718	160,657	178,372
Silk, Raw	221,578	171,196	289,579	418,981
Wool	175,267	58,348	199,883	137,478
All other Animal Substances ..	25,712	33,197	48,666	57,738
Total, Class VI. ..	712,508	647,832	974,466	1,016,142

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES.	£	£	£	£
Fibres—				
Flax and Hemp	100,719	110,958	162,199	217,919
Kapok	27,034	36,795	44,494	55,859
All other	88,665	71,579	97,479	121,697
Grass or Straw, for hatmaking, furniture, mats, &c. ..	38,587	42,611	40,554	33,203
Gums and Resins	71,024	91,001	103,647	132,240
Pulp for Papermaking ..	143,910	122,070	139,984	192,923
Seeds	91,411	117,655	149,888	117,145
Tanning Substances	18,049	20,412	23,208	24,149
All other Vegetable Substances	32,855	48,856	54,919	73,815
Total, Class VII. ..	612,254	661,937	816,372	968,950
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
(a) <i>Apparel.</i>				
Apparel—				
Blouses, Skirts, Costumes, &c.	21,820	25,529	29,512	35,007
Boots and Shoes	57,513	78,949	70,120	45,440
Corsets	5,279	10,766	8,671	4,040
Furs and other Skins—Dressed	119,988	86,533	98,444	95,453
Gloves	167,034	184,159	203,780	192,761
Hats and Caps	62,341	58,941	65,953	61,019
Hosiery and Knitted Apparel (including Socks and Stockings)	16,362	19,313	29,078	31,415
Men's and Boys' Outer Garments	17,828	26,933	39,320	45,745
Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. ..	4,447	3,164	4,173	4,378
Trimmings	142,830	161,291	167,384	175,494
Other	112,668	121,832	170,844	155,496
(b) <i>Textiles.</i>				
Piece Goods—				
Canvas and Duck	161,951	231,623	223,422	217,115
Cotton and Linen	1,779,620	1,998,779	1,725,790	1,799,921
Hessians and other Jute Piece Goods	107,470	114,794	122,204	134,687
Lace for Attire, Lace Flouncings, &c.	67,402	86,256	119,859	114,621
Silk	1,094,081	1,174,598	1,155,377	1,218,160

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
(b) <i>Textiles.</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
Piece Goods— <i>continued.</i>				
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c.	125,104	86,101	99,340	116,743
Woollen	88,111	115,786	126,844	127,034
Other	265,042	328,677	346,796	344,338
Floor Coverings—Carpets, Linoleums, Mats, &c.	501,233	609,065	698,607	756,641
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	191,238	197,949	204,318	171,781
All other Textiles	261,437	321,435	331,720	376,254
(c) <i>Manufactured Fibres.</i>				
Bags and Sacks—				
Bran, Chaff, and Compressed Fodder	71,169	82,818	85,795	68,823
Corn and Flour	566,965	297,415	372,956	436,252
All other	103,110	89,774	90,082	93,757
Cordage and Twines (excluding Metal Cordage)	84,835	144,161	53,862	120,150
Yarns—				
Artificial Silk	314,794	310,471	323,411	352,543
Cotton	316,553	364,678	287,463	310,838
Wool	17,471	18,001	36,421	26,360
Other	17,560	23,642	19,970	22,804
Total, Class VIII.	6,863,256	7,373,433	7,311,516	7,655,070
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Oils (in bulk)—				
Kerosene, &c.	97,433	105,655	110,895	151,405
Lubricating (Mineral)	197,200	206,635	222,371	227,674
Petroleum, Crude	178,734	204,587	210,650	189,116
Petroleum and Shale Spirit	948,692	890,525	1,258,354	1,541,087
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	231,096	272,552	311,476	321,828
Total, Class IX.	1,653,155	1,679,954	2,113,746	2,431,110
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	123,819	159,290	163,092	182,531
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	117,493	150,519	190,869	157,933

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES, AND MACHINERY.	£	£	£	£
<i>(a) Machines and Machinery.</i>				
Electrical Machinery and Appliances—				
Cable and Wire, Covered..	131,135	175,879	309,056	270,541
Dynamo Machines	67,405	77,127	150,633	139,455
Telephones and Switchboards	34,574	67,639	140,800	192,600
Wireless and Parts	55,301	74,873	55,616	45,464
Other	199,916	293,815	332,393	395,345
Implements and Machinery (Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural)	42,269	41,176	60,873	64,947
Engines	79,930	178,542	360,988	584,159
All other Machines and Machinery	758,050	1,152,723	1,531,561	1,651,080
<i>(b) Metals and Metal Manufactures, other than Machinery.</i>				
Alloys	46,218	73,228	65,673	60,335
Gas Appliances	13,979	28,002	43,252	41,635
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Ingots, Blooms, &c.	138,430	162,868	204,051	183,835
Pig and Scrap	3,665	1,371	530	1,574
Plate and Sheet	542,740	780,348	926,786	885,195
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, &c.	416	10,749	1,421	1,564
Wire	36,861	70,323	81,241	85,246
Railway and Tramway Material	6,137	17,187	10,579	13,015
Lamps and Lampware	69,900	92,857	73,522	48,807
Pipes and Tubes	139,242	127,023	81,422	91,246
Plated Ware and Cutlery	98,295	119,502	147,185	151,176
Tools of Trade (not being Machines)	158,207	203,157	261,681	255,003
Vehicles—				
Motor Cycles, Tricycles, &c. Bodies for Motor Cars, &c. ..	43,766	64,055	109,437	115,378
Chassis for Motor Cars, &c. ..	35,801	74,394	75,220	43,800
Aircraft	1,385,909	1,877,031	2,496,909	2,305,573
Other Vehicles and Parts	7,485	101,956	200,295	266,561
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery	315,486	467,852	619,256	548,596
All other Metals and Metal Manufactures other than Machinery	510,415	602,364	738,992	756,274
Total, Class XII. ..	4,921,532	6,936,041	9,079,372	9,198,404

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
<i>(a) Rubber and Rubber Manufactures.</i>				
Rubber, Crude, Powdered or Reclaimed	236,367	331,530	293,071	665,268
Rubber Manufactures ..	102,487.	117,477	177,426	166,132
<i>(b) Leather and Manufactures of Leather and Substitutes therefor.</i>				
Glace Kid	2,555	5,291	10,667	8,836
Patent and Enamelled ..	7	969	468	1,155
All other	35,958	44,590	57,979	63,746
Total, Class XIII. ..	377,374	499,857	539,611	905,137
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.				
Timber—				
Dressed	80,150	80,318	83,418	93,243
Undressed	321,806	443,996	459,613	386,018
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, including Furniture ..	63,035	94,428	104,935	103,500
Total, Class XIV. ..	464,991	618,742	647,966	582,761
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.				
Cement (Portland)	4,109	5,555	7,203	5,807
Earthenware, China, &c. ..	141,912	169,605	189,322	186,583
Glass and Glassware ..	174,375	228,061	305,976	288,949
All other Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware	43,200	62,925	74,659	78,101
Total, Class XV. ..	363,596	466,146	577,160	559,440

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Paper.</i>				
Cardboard and other Paper				
Boards	78,356	73,174	90,845	87,403
Printing	641,206	621,042	690,424	892,769
Wrapping of all Colours	57,064	68,191	87,683	100,702
Writing and Typewriting	153,714	148,120	191,952	188,217
All other	175,291	210,869	221,781	225,182
(b) <i>Stationery and Paper Manufactures.</i>				
Books (Printed), Directories, &c.	263,488	346,449	370,371	310,320
Price Lists, Catalogues, &c.	9,523	15,291	18,516	18,960
Pens and Pencils	41,940	50,308	54,429	49,697
All other	178,220	146,669	210,634	164,952
Total, Class XVI. ..	1,598,802	1,680,113	1,936,635	2,038,202
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES AND FANCY GOODS.				
Fancy Goods	138,266	145,766	161,698	181,981
Jewellery, including Cameos, &c.	69,977	123,449	134,147	136,439
Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, &c.	93,980	132,261	162,598	172,640
Total, Class XVII. ..	302,223	401,476	458,443	491,060
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.				
Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.	86,330	108,317	114,058	119,648
Talking Machines — Phonographs, &c.	2,470	4,147	7,057	9,717
All other Optical and Scientific Instruments	76,267	94,808	120,446	135,963
Total, Class XVIII. ..	165,067	207,272	241,561	265,328
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.				
Acids	39,877	49,376	56,801	48,342
Cream of Tartar	829	196	316	574
Dyes	148,364	163,876	195,891	162,331
Fertilizers	194,049	232,108	272,691	322,682
Oils, Essential (Non-spirituous)	28,313	32,110	39,311	44,334

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES
INTO VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£
Perfumery and Toilet Prepara- tions	46,531	57,319	68,175	67,410
Proprietary Medicines	46,980	51,232	66,910	58,206
Sodium Salts	133,055	135,090	208,970	231,359
Spirits and Spirituous Prepara- tions	16,617	19,538	29,618	28,327
Sulphur (Brimstone).. .. .	143,179	133,346	184,026	148,518
All other Drugs and Chemicals	330,270	382,310	424,375	490,424
Total, Class XIX. ..	1,128,064	1,256,501	1,547,084	1,602,507
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition and Explo- sives	224,438	216,433	262,332	205,065
Bags, Baskets, Trunks, &c. ..	52,485	74,737	79,058	74,961
Brushware	60,509	87,381	154,519	125,170
Matches and Vestas	281	557	5,515	4,218
Musical Instruments &c.—				
Pianos and Parts	1,169	3,904	5,656	5,201
Other and Parts	16,118	21,747	27,661	29,132
Soap and Soap Substitutes ..	9,694	8,787	14,048	14,395
All other Articles*	925,772	1,354,738	1,567,384	1,822,746
Total, Class XX. ..	1,290,466	1,768,284	2,116,173	2,280,888
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	211,084	204,557	220,891	335,483
Silver	2,266	2,606	15,568	16,587
Bronze—Specie	56	69	215	97
Total, Class XXI. ..	213,406	207,232	236,674	352,167
Grand Total	22,404,232	26,345,073	30,616,131	32,593,726

* Includes "Outside Packages" 1933-34, £547,191; 1934-35, £610,677; 1935-36, £706,620; 1936-37, £687,321.

Manufactured articles comprise the major portion of imports into Victoria from countries beyond Australia.

The proportion which the value of each of the more important classes bore to the total value of imports during 1936-37 was as follows:—Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres 23·5 per cent., machinery and metal manufactures 28·2 per cent., oils, &c., 7·5 per cent., paper and stationery, 6·3 per cent., and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, 4·9 per cent. Excluding bullion and specie, the imports for 1936-37 exceeded those of the previous year by £1,862,102.

Recorded
Values of
Principal
Exports.

The recorded values of the principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victorian ports during each of the last four years are shown in 21 divisions, in accordance with the statistical classification.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1933-34 TO 1936-37.
(Australian Currency Values.)

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN, EXCLUDING LIVING ANIMALS.	£	£	£	£
Butter	2,411,892	3,428,217	3,751,294	4,056,443
Cheese	44,657	141,392	158,109	153,233
Eggs	362,736	370,194	283,724	297,933
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams	5,180	4,786	5,240	4,770
Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	50,466	61,981	115,053	137,564
Lamb	1,677,254	2,134,761	2,489,952	2,803,421
Mutton	290,242	297,002	224,243	283,521
Pork	57,895	100,316	193,245	313,488
Rabbits and Hares ..	124,196	192,104	99,495	58,331
Other	87,605	87,528	122,434	167,883
Preserved in Tins	21,966	30,611	26,074	46,150
Sausage Casings	223,124	288,580	241,058	277,149
Other	4,602	2,043	3,172	3,724
Milk and Cream	715,528	513,107	523,209	683,610
All other Animal Foodstuffs ..	1,922	3,340	4,519	6,064
Total, Class I.	6,079,265	7,655,962	8,240,821	9,293,284
CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.				
Biscuits	14,681	21,201	19,899	21,747
Fruits, Dried	1,722,359	1,320,022	1,306,592	1,357,241
Fruits, Fresh	391,225	431,159	542,555	643,404
Fruits, Preserved in liquid ..	658,468	647,909	522,734	713,425
Grain and Pulse—				
Unprepared—				
Wheat	1,431,842	1,617,923	2,917,377	5,346,703
Other	23,912	94,696	34,438	85,385
Prepared—				
Flour (Wheaten)	1,285,088	1,734,520	1,875,692	2,292,958
Other	66,358	191,770	138,889	165,832
Jams and Fruit Jellies	5,331	9,472	19,744	19,512
Tea	14,940	11,922	10,294	5,710
All other Vegetable Foodstuffs	87,551	75,734	91,748	92,872
Total, Class II.	5,701,755	6,156,328	7,479,962	10,744,789

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS III.—SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.. ..	£ 104,370	£ 93,413	£ 91,970	£ 100,704
CLASS IV.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF ..	59,269	49,522	71,813	81,645
CLASS V.—LIVE ANIMALS ..	39,702	44,780	64,686	77,687
CLASS VI.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED), NOT FOODSTUFFS.				
Hides and Skins—				
Hides (Calf, Cattle, Horse) ..	44,444	72,035	117,093	265,842
Opossum	5,649	113,302	14,136	15,392
Rabbit and Hare	261,761	236,199	556,942	573,354
Sheep	1,325,081	887,082	1,369,510	1,800,977
Other	112,074	52,458	48,992	47,297
Wool—				
Greasy	11,942,129	7,766,452	11,845,485	13,347,925
Scoured and Washed	1,511,461	1,101,958	1,369,205	2,236,816
Tops, Noils and Waste	58,160	43,498	85,012	147,146
All other Animal Substances ..	15,998	17,524	29,636	40,872
Total, Class VI.	15,276,757	10,290,508	15,436,011	18,475,621
CLASS VII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND FIBRES ..	34,216	48,521	42,047	108,509
CLASS VIII.—(a) APPAREL; (b) TEXTILES; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.				
Boots and Shoes	36,871	38,939	29,547	35,471
All other Apparel	66,531	49,684	55,127	98,382
Textiles	98,013	92,412	84,039	154,155
Manufactured Fibres	50,668	81,903	102,194	130,895
Total, Class VIII.	252,083	262,938	270,907	418,903
CLASS IX.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.				
Tallow—Unrefined	131,024	263,558	212,409	269,929
All other Oils, Fats, and Waxes	34,372	42,132	62,162	72,555
Total, Class IX.	165,396	305,690	274,571	342,484
CLASS X.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES	8,426	8,316	13,060	19,268
CLASS XI.—STONES AND MINERALS, INCLUDING ORES AND CONCENTRATES	12,906	43,772	53,547	59,047

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS XII.—METALS, METAL MANUFACTURES AND MA- CHINERY.	£	£	£	£
(a) <i>Machines and Machinery.</i> Machines and Machinery ..	100,254	167,549	202,653	323,680
(b) <i>Metals and Metal Manufactures</i> <i>other than Machinery.</i>				
Iron and Steel	30,957	36,152	41,704	106,518
Cadmium—Blocks, Bars, &c. ..	9,637	15,880	48,285	46,000
Metals, Scrap (except Iron and Steel)	18,562	7,439	9,866	29,840
Motor Cars, Lorries, &c., and Parts	33,073	36,167	35,455	38,285
Zinc—Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	16,856	29,614	1,663	4,320
All other Metals and Manufac- tures thereof	88,855	86,900	103,289	160,474
Total, Class XII. ..	298,194	379,701	442,915	709,117
CLASS XIII. — RUBBER AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR.				
Rubber and Manufactures ..	29,768	34,437	33,543	37,894
Leather and Manufactures ..	294,601	214,053	316,423	387,896
Total, Class XIII. ..	324,369	248,490	349,966	425,790
CLASS XIV.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED ..	29,342	26,220	30,982	36,838
CLASS XV. — EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE	40,292	43,216	60,770	45,069
CLASS XVI.—PAPER AND STA- TIONERY.				
Paper	10,958	23,825	54,251	35,308
Stationery	27,381	31,630	71,207	43,499
Total, Class XVI. ..	38,339	55,455	125,458	78,807
CLASS XVII.—JEWELLERY, TIME- PIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.				
Precious Stones, Unset; Pearls, Cameos, &c. ..	11,245	23,859	42,402	27,292
All other Jewellery, Time- pieces, and Fancy Goods ..	38,697	34,296	37,800	38,817
Total, Class XVII. ..	49,942	58,155	80,202	66,109

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES
FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1933-34 TO 1936-37—*continued.*

Article.	Year ended 30th June—			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
CLASS XVIII.—OPTICAL, SUR- GICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRU- MENTS	£ 48,898	£ 60,481	£ 65,075	£ 75,462
CLASS XIX.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS.				
Casein	22,050	32,066	36,394	44,372
Fertilizers	1,658	1,109	8,310	23,530
Medicines	9,228	14,132	22,127	26,348
Oil—Eucalyptus	34,368	39,174	44,387	67,866
All other Drugs and Chemicals	53,175	53,157	54,782	50,953
Total, Class XIX. ..	120,479	139,638	166,000	213,069
CLASS XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Soap	75,363	50,939	60,425	50,687
Vessels transferred abroad ..	..	1,500	24,000	3,500
All other Articles	184,084	225,364	182,949	211,999
Total, Class XX. ..	259,447	277,803	267,374	266,186
CLASS XXI.—GOLD AND SILVER; AND BRONZE SPECIE.				
Gold	1,547,421	1,857,367	1,275,078	1,912,721
Silver	26,414	12,522	78,322	34,046
Bronze	2,444	1,029	1,007	2,491
Total, Class XXI. ..	1,576,279	1,870,918	1,354,407	1,949,258
Australian produce	30,195,377	27,776,969	34,593,245	43,221,283
Other produce	324,349	342,858	389,299	366,363
Grand Total	30,519,726	28,119,827	34,982,544	43,587,646

The export trade consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The value of wool, wheat, flour, butter, fruits (all kinds), meats, hides and skins, and milk and cream exported during 1936-37 amounted to slightly over 91 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported—wool alone represented 38 per cent. Exclusive of bullion and specie, exports showed an increase during 1936-37 of £8,010,251 as compared with the previous year.

The value of the trade with various countries of the world in each of the last five years is as specified in the following table :—

Trade with
Countries.

IMPORTS (ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) INTO VICTORIAN PORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, AND EXPORTS DIRECT THERETO FROM VICTORIAN PORTS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Imports of Products or Manufactures of—	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	British Currency Values—				
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	9,285,960	9,778,157	11,697,297	12,942,494	14,275,509
Canada	802,921	1,135,007	1,548,182	2,000,791	2,091,694
Hong Kong	656	3,239	2,847	6,296	10,244
India and Ceylon	1,189,644	1,205,428	928,889	1,054,425	1,121,835
Malaya (British)	138,676	136,892	269,645	193,610	439,248
New Zealand	616,303	698,933	710,648	892,702	788,134
Pacific Islands (British)	272,060	291,906	369,393	423,975	580,235
South African Union	18,751	41,659	63,902	60,379	55,464
Other British Possessions	143,534	109,364	197,535	222,307	247,835
Belgium	156,466	144,247	169,486	214,832	262,007
China	106,355	92,201	114,709	186,895	232,999
Czecho-Slovakia	108,654	106,423	143,935	165,414	206,412
Egypt	5,450	4,835	9,803	4,312	4,729
France	471,348	382,661	348,520	298,630	315,299
Germany	807,395	773,174	892,655	1,274,852	1,492,146
Italy	344,759	300,602	286,939	184,680	213,893
Japan	1,424,339	1,438,415	1,650,491	1,972,675	1,657,226
Netherlands	169,613	203,475	212,117	220,592	180,745
Netherlands East Indies	766,879	1,016,651	988,176	1,100,524	1,562,494
Norway	122,099	136,584	116,521	143,383	166,068
Persia (Iran)	214,899	225,818	267,281	452,337	581,011
Peru	12,622	73	2,070	123	1,286
Philippine Islands	16,321	26,795	33,326	37,783	43,621
Spain	33,355	37,165	48,041	49,512	46,558
Sweden	378,338	350,770	340,359	434,333	476,724
Switzerland	226,680	204,581	208,578	237,209	245,286
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	45,908	26,759	35,664	59,916	76,611
United States of America	2,781,912	2,539,946	3,581,495	4,615,541	4,069,149
Other Foreign Countries	337,050	446,181	495,892	456,989	459,943
Total (excluding Outside Packages)*	20,998,947	21,857,041	25,734,396	29,909,511	31,906,405
	Australian Currency Values—				
United Kingdom	16,214,493	14,550,513	15,358,112	16,896,085	20,780,768
Canada	396,899	480,750	418,941	535,974	799,087
Hong Kong	176,900	134,921	226,681	265,084	413,309
India and Ceylon	464,825	407,104	420,089	519,858	621,015
Malaya (British)	458,711	454,145	576,913	537,854	737,538
New Zealand	982,368	897,532	1,101,914	1,297,961	1,704,140
Pacific Islands (British)	111,041	117,058	133,098	270,163	279,112
South African Union	69,833	73,091	97,186	100,383	150,303
Other British Possessions	195,379	255,604	197,154	404,243	805,624
Belgium	635,902	1,442,580	1,043,417	1,135,288	1,668,520
China	1,956,739	391,568	218,153	195,836	418,022
Czecho-Slovakia	41	17,590	16,802	81,677	175,510
Egypt	85,291	93,842	80,486	80,428	206,204
France	1,404,548	1,780,375	1,107,783	1,558,357	2,179,155
Germany	631,060	1,248,045	640,345	480,689	666,420
Italy	691,547	1,335,986	196,822	138,737	1,080,252
Japan	3,584,468	4,668,449	3,685,831	6,265,854	3,178,434
Netherlands	93,226	95,682	106,880	267,814	610,255
Netherlands East Indies	667,419	593,865	553,328	627,153	666,160
Norway	1,558	77	1,836	3,299	7,755
Persia (Iran)	163	498	153	13	..
Peru	38,321	..	1,944	2,655	1,219
Philippine Islands	150,426	147,667	52,655	173,182	193,699
Spain	43,250	42,373	217,636	65,488	2,649
Sweden	39,879	80,196	70,992	124,284	163,276
Switzerland	2,610	1,559	2,178	48,240	12,903
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	75,370	45,691	52,238	1,993	74
United States of America	333,121	838,727	808,165	1,884,110	5,421,709
Other Foreign Countries†	254,030	329,238	1,032,095	1,019,842	644,534
Total	29,809,418	30,519,726	28,119,827	34,982,544	43,587,646

* "Outside Packages," 1932-33, £518,041; 1933-34, £547,191; 1934-35, £610,677; 1935-36, £706,620; 1936-37, £687,321.

† Includes Manchuria (including Kwantung Peninsula), £707,492 in 1934-35; £521,593 in 1935-36, and £90,708 in 1936-37.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Imports from the United Kingdom during 1936-37 represented 44 per cent. of the total value of imports into Victorian ports, whilst exports therefrom to the United Kingdom during that period amounted to 47 per cent. of the total value of exports from Victorian ports. Details of the principal articles interchanged are given hereunder.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of United Kingdom origin Imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Whisky	£ 86,404	£ 116,791	£ 89,173	£ 69,595	£ 74,352
Cigarettes	1,510	2,546	3,579	10,930	14,408
Apparel	247,215	279,312	323,182	351,141	339,746
Piece Goods—					
Canvas and Duck	157,906	152,896	206,266	189,684	192,560
Cotton and Linen	1,788,704	1,498,000	1,641,787	1,340,295	1,526,152
Silk	404,335	420,191	404,590	408,137	599,405
Woolen	56,845	81,537	108,840	120,267	117,301
Velvets, and Lace for Attire	115,233	76,229	81,443	118,272	131,989
Other	262,542	200,573	232,724	253,974	299,091
Floor Coverings	382,655	475,729	578,978	655,285	702,279
Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c.	188,205	174,570	180,734	183,121	154,946
Yarns	407,787	352,972	465,951	423,549	525,787
Machines and Machinery	596,410	764,175	1,127,105	1,559,121	1,760,098
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	686,499	669,729	930,544	1,016,275	1,003,259
Motor Cars (bodies, chassis, and parts)	364,109	669,793	560,910	735,802	1,016,141
Pipes and Tubes	126,150	102,862	106,337	72,606	76,521
Platedware and Cutlery	85,946	82,585	103,031	126,104	130,913
Other Vehicles and parts, n.e.l.	161,445	230,680	372,844	530,945	613,336
Other Metals and Manufactures	485,329	534,543	654,016	765,113	779,025
Rubber and Rubber Goods	79,689	71,788	76,559	83,235	81,584
Crockery and Household Ware	75,607	73,542	105,005	117,607	124,086
Glass and Glassware	43,156	47,473	60,639	69,072	78,894
Paper	580,986	590,041	550,836	598,952	600,023
Books	212,458	241,735	319,704	333,471	265,589
Fancy Goods	39,639	47,649	60,294	64,415	68,101
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	64,015	57,584	62,758	78,564	76,726
Sodium Salts	125,013	99,645	105,139	168,794	157,497
Dyes	116,386	116,310	123,078	156,335	118,288
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	192,910	169,391	183,440	213,532	171,910
All other Articles	1,150,392	1,377,236	1,877,811	2,128,301	2,475,502
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	9,285,960	9,778,157	11,697,297	12,942,494	14,275,509
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to United Kingdom.</i>					
Butter	3,491,651	2,095,079	3,078,708	3,335,027	3,664,218
Eggs	240,450	362,292	369,760	283,147	297,314
Meats—					
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	1,770,435	1,984,827	2,451,024	2,768,777	3,174,115
Pork	52,588	55,741	97,712	189,588	309,035
Rabbits and Hares	164,367	117,817	181,639	92,017	53,173
Other	65,232	121,120	135,210	204,113	274,925
Milk and Cream	150,301	41,569	3,150	7,068	35,765
Fruits—all kinds	2,136,759	2,195,693	1,754,923	1,649,446	1,825,348
Wheat and Flour	1,179,142	769,123	268,758	915,635	3,429,620
Wine, fermented	36,622	45,116	32,155	24,654	30,916
Hides and Skins	198,754	492,603	329,848	383,111	631,492
Wool	3,016,411	4,144,271	4,010,126	4,936,807	5,744,374
Tallow, unrefined	81,086	29,480	37,196	25,579	52,675
Leather, &c.	82,604	182,396	112,609	226,806	266,850
Soap	92,135	60,184	37,955	47,427	33,367
Bullion and Specie	3,152,974	1,558,610	1,862,966	1,273,820	333,160
All other Articles	302,982	294,592	594,373	532,993	624,421
Total	16,214,493	14,550,513	15,358,112	16,896,085	20,780,768

During 1936-37, the value of imports into Victorian ports from India and Ceylon increased by £67,410 as compared with the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to those countries increased by £101,157.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH INDIA AND CEYLON, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Indian and Cingalese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa Beans	4,473	5,723	5,044	2,980	6,514
Coffee	4,997	4,273	6,644	4,428	6,965
Rice	1	51	..	..	29
Nuts	631	787	719	867	4,505
Spices	4,660	4,911	4,359	4,610	4,496
Tea	121,240	179,408	138,198	152,845	108,021
Hides and Skins	36,181	39,464	36,887	64,512	56,002
Fibres	41,763	31,537	35,047	61,226	65,917
Gums and Resins	8,413	9,769	13,842	12,051	12,883
Seeds	24,766	40,605	37,199	20,149	42,562
Hessians	131,281	94,744	100,705	107,556	118,614
Floor Coverings	5,527	6,199	6,926	7,363	7,672
Bags and Sacks	758,739	728,509	469,840	547,823	594,662
Yarns—Coir	8,569	10,661	14,569	10,838	11,867
Oils in Bulk	1,379	291	917	853	472
Waxes	3,758	4,537	5,004	5,410	6,131
Rubber, &c.	3,568	11,810	19,423	17,905	33,217
All other Articles	29,698	32,149	33,566	32,909	41,306
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,189,644	1,205,428	928,889	1,054,425	1,121,835
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to India and Ceylon.</i>					
Butter	10,490	9,516	12,192	17,007	16,776
Meats	13,806	14,005	15,008	24,897	29,219
Milk and Cream	124,807	86,483	72,310	57,443	82,527
Biscuits	2,097	2,624	2,978	2,919	2,559
Hay and Chaff	1,873	1,817	4,593	3,762	10,972
Fruits (all kinds)	11,717	13,763	9,205	13,227	14,792
Wheat	497	720	1,347	23,084	44,838
Flour	92,981	86,550	96,515	96,894	140,157
Horses	27,684	24,629	26,720	41,344	47,206
Wool	72,492	71,687	66,978	113,394	133,804
Tallow (unrefined)	50,895	31,299	39,306	64,772	42,618
Soap	1,921	1,818	1,015	909	1,221
All other Articles	53,565	62,273	72,012	56,206	54,826
Total	464,825	407,104	420,089	519,858	621,015

The value of imports into Victorian ports from New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1937, was £788,134.

The value of exports from Victorian ports thereto amounted to £1,704,140, an increase of £406,179 over the previous year. The principal articles of trade during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NEW ZEALAND, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of New Zealand origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	19,069	40,117	48,568	54,194	58,652
Milk and Cream	897	2,624	325	1	174
Meats	5,412	4,564	5,525	11,230	7,197
Grain and Pulse	9,070	6,767	8,376	9,431	18,005
Hops	191	438	510	512	321
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	13,397	20,137	20,829	32,255	41,868
Hides and Skins	95,329	138,953	151,686	175,669	142,753
Wool	21,002	172,919	57,382	199,558	136,156
Flax and Hemp	18,129	20,834	27,510	39,936	52,933
Oakum and Tow	2,775	3,122	2,537	2,255	1,151
Seeds	19,443	26,481	37,801	32,532	31,567
Timber	117,412	82,082	167,489	157,069	75,756
Gold and Silver	265,283	138,626	127,080	122,786	145,132
All other Articles	28,894	41,269	55,030	55,274	76,469
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	616,303	698,933	710,648	892,702	788,134
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to New Zealand.</i>					
Fruits, all kinds	111,859	126,663	243,518	288,218	377,520
Grain and Pulse—					
Wheat	190,811	209	1	14,934	45,965
Flour	2,679	1,367	1,381	1,525	1,350
Oats	7,507	172	288	4,706	2,540
Rice and Rice Meal	1,239	2,054	3,096	4,957	5,989
Tea	13,337	14,625	10,923	9,671	3,797
Spiritous and Alcoholic Liquors	6,834	8,380	9,825	12,559	17,579
Tobacco manufactured	93,146	52,722	39,698	62,497	73,132
Apparel	85,447	81,869	62,340	67,435	118,038
Textiles	21,297	38,271	43,534	46,496	120,303
Manufactured Fibres	11,114	42,473	63,510	75,555	93,598
Oils	6,663	5,368	7,909	10,856	15,326
Machines and Machinery	40,602	49,462	70,267	78,965	118,667
Metal manufactures	47,949	71,173	70,680	92,153	114,970
Rubber manufactures	19,469	25,796	33,078	31,941	35,352
Leather, &c.	29,736	45,364	44,429	38,744	42,585
Books	6,286	7,089	9,978	13,186	17,852
Photographic goods and materials	33,774	34,033	46,190	46,699	62,569
Drugs and Chemicals	33,987	38,375	40,157	41,010	49,074
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	56,524	48,801	68,414	41,216	46,253
All other Articles	162,108	203,266	232,693	314,498	341,681
Australian produce	895,117	799,985	993,902	1,188,262	1,570,590
Other produce	87,251	97,547	108,012	109,699	133,550
Total	982,368	897,532	1,101,914	1,297,961	1,704,140

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Belgium showed an increase of £47,175 during 1936-37, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £533,232. The principal articles of trade with Belgium during each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH BELGIUM, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Belgian origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Furs and other Skins, dressed ..	1,813	100	..	18	421
Gloves	5,829	5,061	12,185	33,011	27,061
Piece Goods	38,485	43,067	45,020	43,364	61,190
Artificial Silk Yarn	891	316	182	2,245	756
Electrical Machinery, &c. ..	4,495	4,265	6,156	9,302	11,967
Metal Manufactures—					
Copper	42	68	47	2,628	3
Iron and Steel	7,134	3,949	2,988	7,493	9,763
Other	3,824	5,584	5,405	3,864	8,568
Glass and Glassware	39,430	42,786	49,374	42,591	66,133
Paper	12,496	7,230	7,287	6,492	5,294
Precious Stones, Unset	11,309	4,293	12,948	23,803	18,017
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	8,743	4,446	2,748	4,364	5,789
All other Articles	22,475	23,082	25,146	35,657	47,045
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	156,466	144,247	169,486	214,832	262,007
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Belgium.</i>					
Meats	1,548	310	513	452	..
Wheat	33,045	..	548	106,308	88,666
Hides and Skins	4,494	12,491	27,200	57,703	71,141
Wool	579,449	1,416,681	981,736	940,750	1,466,215
Tallow (unrefined) .. .. .	..	..	1,060	..	13,394
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	971	599	1,400	7,224	4,097
All other Articles	16,395	12,499	30,960	22,851	45,007
Total	635,902	1,442,580	1,043,417	1,135,288	1,688,520

The value of imports into Victorian ports from France during 1936-37 increased by £16,269 as compared with the previous year, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to France increased by £620,798. The chief articles of trade during the last five years are given in the appended table.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH FRANCE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of French origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Brandy	5,512	8,741	9,748	10,015	7,560
Hides and Skins	653	2,525	508	1,427	1,518
Wine	3,915	8,336	11,465	4,528	7,773
Gums and Resins	11,734	7,188	4,734	5,485	11,106
Apparel—					
Trimmings and Ornaments	38,979	41,960	36,373	24,190	22,281
Gloves	6,927	11,255	9,786	7,016	7,011
Other	20,694	19,715	15,910	16,629	15,066
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	239,107	123,489	99,728	77,677	73,325
Other	3,923	4,151	4,385	3,376	2,619
Oils	17,201	15,966	16,295	17,999	22,569
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	1,407	1,212	1,506	887	2,094
Other Machines and Machinery	8,482	3,797	9,572	3,984	7,678
Motor Bodies, Chassis and Parts	4,774	3,108	3,246	1,385	470
Rubber Manufactures	4,146	3,605	1,380	1,781	1,193
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	4,017	3,665	3,954	13,734	31,793
Pipes (smoking)	4,258	5,380	3,956	11,769	5,822
Cream of Tartar	72	173	44	35	..
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	8,908	9,591	9,297	6,151	6,472
All other Articles	86,639	103,804	106,633	90,562	88,949
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	471,348	382,661	348,520	298,630	315,299
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to France.</i>					
Meats	12,165	8,335	8,911	4,678	3,113
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,880	56,688
Hides and Skins	469,904	769,538	519,765	712,461	874,115
Wool	906,906	962,690	556,738	824,052	1,234,188
Tallow (unrefined)	1,255	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	711
All other Articles	14,318	39,812	22,369	9,286	10,340
Total	1,404,548	1,780,375	1,107,783	1,558,357	2,179,155

During 1936-37, the value of imports into Victorian ports from Germany increased by £217,294 as compared with 1935-36, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £185,731. The chief item of export to Germany is wool, which during the past five years accounted for 86 per cent. of the total exports from Victorian ports to that country—the percentage for 1936-37 being 70.

The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH GERMANY, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of German origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
Hides and Skins	246	177	47	368	..
Apparel—					
Gloves	83,954	61,991	67,795	78,557	77,139
Other	53,230	39,639	39,676	56,752	48,883
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	65,406	46,877	56,424	93,329	108,979
Other	16,519	11,269	15,052	19,059	19,311
Artificial Silk Yarn ..	14,165	5,205	186	5,438	6,917
Machines and Machinery	108,211	122,477	171,556	307,147	449,084
Metals and Metal Manufactures—					
Vehicles and Parts ..	3,728	7,164	13,164	46,310	60,534
Plated Ware and Cutlery ..	11,319	9,039	9,790	12,319	11,283
Other	77,459	82,394	91,915	116,735	103,293
Glass and Glassware ..	11,204	15,226	33,366	73,906	32,934
Paper	29,662	31,725	28,462	59,294	65,515
Stationery and Paper Manufactures	12,696	11,857	11,535	12,568	12,265
Fancy Goods	13,890	13,569	9,994	8,953	15,926
Timepieces	15,082	19,013	24,191	25,287	33,744
Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments	31,544	40,206	48,274	52,674	58,258
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	114,588	99,788	107,268	110,574	175,539
Bags, Baskets, &c.	10,439	23,083	30,676	25,868	29,863
Brushware	2,680	2,480	3,335	2,853	4,263
Musical Instruments ..	7,656	7,116	10,818	16,952	16,863
All other Articles	123,717	122,879	119,131	149,909	161,553
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	807,395	773,174	892,655	1,274,852	1,492,146
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Germany.</i>					
Butter	228	..	..	..	..
Sausage Casings	2,682	3,071	768	716	46
Fruits (all kinds)	40,586	29,918	8,870	9,179	6,898
Wheat and Flour	1,617	..	..	..	78,185
Wool	549,192	1,167,668	301,862	409,529	466,587
Hides and Skins	8,887	19,268	11,624	40,265	67,443
Tallow (unrefined)	4,284	..	..	143	4,070
Casein .. .. .	..	2,460	520	1,440	12,510
Eucalyptus Oil	8,393	5,940	5,511	6,549	13,899
All other Articles	15,191	19,720	11,190	12,868	16,782
Total	631,060	1,248,045	340,345	480,689	666,420

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Japan during 1936-37 decreased by £315,449 as compared with that of 1935-36, while the value of exports from Victorian ports to Japan decreased by £3,087,420. The principal articles interchanged during the past five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH JAPAN, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Japanese origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Fish	2,769	2,748	5,193	4,070	3,751
Silk, Raw	213,875	221,511	169,381	277,455	340,335
Fibres	5,409	2,427	3,533	4,573	2,430
Grass or Straw, &c.	11,082	9,144	12,048	11,563	7,955
Apparel—					
Buttons	15,234	10,869	15,776	22,356	17,369
Hats and Caps	12,334	9,797	5,604	6,424	5,983
Other	13,501	23,144	36,229	47,006	57,442
Piece Goods— Silk	550,963	521,690	616,085	585,562	448,152
Cotton and Linen	170,545	205,345	295,891	332,320	208,466
Other	41,742	49,122	66,310	76,197	52,475
Other Textiles	43,043	38,538	38,578	48,498	50,553
Yarns	28,033	28,886	36,619	59,695	32,882
Oils	8,661	3,943	5,472	8,480	5,089
Timber	4,959	5,808	5,819	7,781	8,423
Chinaware	44,464	43,703	37,528	44,604	32,920
Glass and Glassware	11,378	15,986	16,786	20,158	19,133
Fancy Goods	32,064	49,232	48,145	55,028	64,439
Jewellery and Precious Stones	9,537	5,807	5,736	3,846	3,130
Camphor	1,802	1,652	2,414	2,683	2,263
Sulphur (Brimstone)	81,068	34,658	38,764	62,574	26,179
All other Articles	121,876	154,405	188,580	291,302	267,857
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	1,424,339	1,438,415	1,650,491	1,972,675	1,657,226
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to Japan.</i>					
Butter	2,787	559	..	..	4,741
Hides and Skins	8,373	18,167	42,000	51,612	53,081
Milk and Cream	15,104	33,286	9,801	..	..
Wheat	836,788	670,476	1,240,387	1,750,647	527,454
Flour	6,937	2,850	4,647	40,150	617
Wool	2,602,950	3,839,697	2,258,058	4,306,693	2,419,730
Tallow (unrefined)	55,561	40,948	47,549	20,200	6,962
Casein	14,333	19,138	31,333	34,536	16,216
Fertilizers	1,358	456	1,072	406	137
All other Articles	40,277	37,872	50,984	61,610	149,496
Total	3,584,468	4,663,449	3,685,831	6,265,854	3,178,434

The value of imports into Victorian ports from Netherlands East Indies during 1936-37 increased by £461,970, while the value of exports from Victorian ports thereto increased by £39,007, as compared with 1935-36. The chief articles interchanged with Netherlands East Indies during the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of Netherlands East Indies origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee and Chicory	12,018	11,829	9,165	9,763	7,952
Sago and Tapioca	221	..	135	486	1,223
Spices	4,555	315	346	260	220
Tea	132,495	289,697	255,677	219,335	314,466
Tobacco—unmanufactured	7,760	32,534	20,029	29,793	27,705
Hides and Skins	18,999	14,684	6,026	1,995	563
Fibres	68,476	49,897	61,793	83,494	120,293
Seeds	5,056	3,325	3,338	6,291	5,415
Oils	455,945	494,676	558,055	642,420	881,534
Rubber, crude	36,630	94,308	48,486	80,866	179,391
All other Articles	24,724	25,386	25,126	25,821	23,732
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	766,879	1,016,651	988,176	1,100,524	1,562,494
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the Netherlands East Indies.</i>					
Butter	282,195	223,805	250,567	302,234	258,945
Meats	1,296	637	1,259	1,616	1,283
Milk and Cream	76,635	58,969	2,856	2,107	2,047
Biscuits	6,014	7,553	11,813	7,952	11,032
Fruits and fruit juices	27,075	27,999	23,008	21,610	23,025
Flour	215,701	219,390	215,616	227,670	306,007
Machines and Machinery	64	315	145	104	1,593
Leather, &c.	20,651	22,348	9,124	5,722	10,852
Soap	1,477	969	910	139	141
All other Articles	36,261	31,880	38,030	57,999	51,235
Total	667,419	593,865	553,328	627,153	666,160

The value of imports into Victorian ports from the United States of America decreased by £546,392 during 1936-37 as compared with 1935-36, whilst the value of exports from Victorian ports to that country increased by £3,537,599. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States of America in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES INTERCHANGED WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Articles.	Value in Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Imports (British Currency Values). Articles of United States origin imported into Victorian ports.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Flah, Preserved in Tins	7,909	5,290	3,680	1,725	3,542
Sausage Casings	21,979	34,017	44,143	37,149	52,448
Tobacco, &c.	273,068	169,875	279,307	365,885	396,376
Gums and Resins	18,573	17,641	23,043	26,069	37,151
Apparel—					
Socks and Stockings	847	203	500	1,226	741
Other	15,304	18,422	30,216	46,191	24,874
Textiles—					
Piece Goods	64,647	59,802	65,891	55,750	11,908
Other	12,285	11,153	10,253	13,795	7,699
Manufactured Fibres and Yarns	37,633	11,734	20,706	4,164	1,932
Oils	958,489	760,950	619,391	823,332	760,560
Paints and Varnishes	28,718	27,065	42,347	35,817	51,727
Asphalt, Bitumen, and Natural Pitch	25,524	16,884	2,713	8,625	14,908
Machines and Machinery	288,408	312,291	548,945	836,273	810,386
Metals and Metal manufactures—					
Iron and Steel	20,974	20,497	42,182	57,559	28,014
Tools of Trade	30,030	33,206	42,530	61,858	49,583
Vehicles and Parts—					
Motor Bodies, Chassis, &c.	244,720	308,947	766,666	948,344	706,223
Other	80,061	87,961	176,233	249,175	183,720
Other Metals, &c.	59,216	78,016	103,190	95,539	77,045
Rubber, &c.	30,916	15,135	22,147	35,822	21,328
Leather, &c.	1,787	2,837	5,231	6,028	8,064
Timber	56,217	80,218	84,909	124,087	77,869
Glass and Glassware	8,162	13,106	16,323	21,161	12,538
Paper	51,548	33,870	37,178	52,907	66,771
Stationery	32,532	22,262	30,519	42,158	48,680
Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods	6,523	5,750	14,826	25,279	26,525
Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	50,095	52,934	74,053	79,999	77,300
Sulphur (Brimstone)	89,389	95,358	85,015	108,128	67,624
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	4,861	16,018	17,591	25,824	6,821
Instruments—Musical	1,883	2,124	5,353	6,653	6,456
All other articles	259,614	225,480	366,414	419,019	430,336
Total (excluding Outside Packages)	2,781,912	2,539,046	3,581,495	4,615,541	4,069,149
<i>Exports (Australian Currency Values) from Victorian ports to the United States.</i>					
Sausage Casings	109,105	194,884	250,963	150,658	171,026
Hides and Skins	141,950	353,091	294,067	794,155	910,003
Wool	79,602	222,054	100,847	782,259	2,568,571
Tallow (unrefined)		177	98,216	64,149	69,348
Machines and Machinery	10,325	10,083	4,707	7,668	7,990
Metals and Metal Manufactures	9,158	4,481	4,448	6,532	5,345
Leather, &c.	629	1,900	97	792	1,341
Eucalyptus Oil	8,639	12,074	14,926	15,347	26,262
All other articles	23,713	39,983	39,894	62,550	1,661,823*
Total	383,121	838,727	808,165	1,884,110	5,421,709

* Including Gold Bullion, £1,581,953.

Destination of principal articles exported.

Wool, wheat and flour, meats, butter, fruits (all kinds), and hides and skins were the chief exports from Victorian ports in 1936-37. The values of these products, arranged according to destination, are shown in the following statement:—

DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF
MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN
PORTS IN 1936-37.
(Australian Currency Values.)

Destination.	Wool.	Wheat and Flour.	Meats.	Butter.	Fruits (all kinds).	Hides and Skins.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	5,744,374	3,429,620	3,811,248	3,664,218	1,825,348	639,687
Aden		17,461	2		549	
Canada	265,309	3,424	7,471		433,696	9,104
Hong Kong	6,490	316,812	1,840	2,097	8,203	545
India and Ceylon ..	133,304	184,995	29,219	16,770	14,792	
Irish Free State ..		326,418				
Malaya (British) ..	2,545	127,597	14,436	56,908	5,565	
Malta		125,711	5,931	619	525	
Mauritius		73,696	246	8,647	112	
New Zealand	11,265	47,315	4,270		377,520	1,388
Pacific Islands (British)		2,261	9,866	1,263	3,138	
South African Union ..		252	872			
Sudan		53,649	2	27	32	
Other British Countries		151,517	66	9,531	2,651	
Africa, Portuguese East		68,468	341	446	664	
Africa, Portuguese West		37,786				
Belgium	1,466,215	88,857		2,234	2,022	71,141
China	67,044	282,594	37	19,703	1,330	5,296
Egypt	1,362	186,117	15,141	1,942	176	
France	1,234,188	56,688	3,113		3,687	874,115
French Indo-China ..		22,066	68		778	
Germany	466,587	78,185	46		6,898	67,443
Italy	553,230	519,452	120			3,485
Japan	2,419,730	528,071	14,045	4,741	1	53,081
Kwantung Peninsula ..		79,113		1,082	10	163
Mexico	50,997					
Netherlands	158,144	370,904	58		4,708	48,975
Netherlands East Indies		306,063	1,283	258,945	15,521	1,863
Norway	7,010					
Philippine Islands ..		80,288	1,149	85	5,631	
Siam		57,201	24	3,721	9	8
Spain	2,649					
Sweden	141,859		1,982			5,089
U.S.S. Republic						
United States of America	2,568,571		172,789			910,003
Other Foreign Countries	431,005	17,080	336	3,458	504	12,106
Total	15,731,887	7,639,661	4,096,001	4,056,443	2,714,070	2,703,492

The value of the above-mentioned six items added to that of the next principal item (milk and cream, £683,610) amounted to £37,625,164 and represented slightly over 91 per cent. of the total Australian merchandise exported. The destinations and values of the major shipments of milk and cream during 1936-37 were as follows:—Malaya (British), £416,707; Philippine Islands, £88,935; India and Ceylon £82,527; United Kingdom, £35,765; China, £18,934.

Principal Exports—Quantities and Values. Particulars relating to quantities and values of the principal commodities exported from Victorian ports are given in the following table.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1933-34 TO 1936-37.
(AUSTRALIAN CURRENCY VALUES.)

Commodity.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Wool	lb. 189,521,493 £ 13,511,750	191,192,361 8,911,908	203,451,217 13,299,702	195,135,300 15,731,887
Butter	lb. 76,470,363 £ 2,411,892	93,643,352 3,428,217	91,714,538 3,751,294	90,717,838 4,056,443
Wheat	centals 5,930,720 £ 1,431,842	6,740,543 1,617,923	9,736,294 2,917,377	12,585,520 5,346,703
Flour (wheaten)	centals 4,322,481 £ 1,285,088	5,277,680 1,734,520	5,153,983 1,875,692	4,665,665 2,292,958
Fruits— Dried	lb. 99,254,166 £ 1,722,359	83,280,231 1,320,022	76,482,933 1,306,592	81,974,582 1,357,241
Fresh	lb. 45,125,500 £ 391,225	48,268,400 431,159	58,529,200 542,555	71,309,700 643,404
Preserved in Liquid	lb. 42,345,194 £ 658,468	41,806,638 647,909	33,933,641 522,734	48,475,485 713,425
Meats— Beef (frozen)	lb. 4,338,283 £ 50,466	5,889,226 61,981	10,064,934 115,053	11,018,738 137,564
Lamb (frozen)	lb. 71,888,867 £ 1,677,254	82,602,215 2,134,761	95,093,406 2,489,952	102,436,881 2,803,421
Mutton (frozen)	lb. 19,329,364 £ 290,242	19,527,499 297,002	13,447,972 224,243	16,058,586 283,521
Pork (frozen)	lb. 2,243,740 £ 57,895	3,521,449 100,316	7,312,160 193,245	12,454,887 313,488
Rabbits and Hares (frozen)	pairs 2,719,305 £ 124,196	4,297,934 192,104	2,180,524 99,495	1,340,572 58,331
Sausage Casings	cwt. 13,527 £ 223,124	14,074 288,580	13,469 241,058	14,284 277,149
All other	£ 119,353	124,968	156,920	222,527
Milk and Cream	lb. 19,079,951 £ 715,528	13,903,655 513,107	14,070,896 523,209	19,085,395 683,610
Hides and Skins— Sheep	lb. 38,360,765 £ 1,325,081	34,096,376 887,082	36,737,286 1,369,510	37,403,387 1,800,977
Calf, Cattle, Horse	No. 61,655 £ 44,444	176,154 72,035	220,402 117,093	522,821 265,842
Rabbits and Hares	lb. 3,621,047 £ 261,761	3,157,799 236,199	3,856,069 556,942	2,972,466 573,354
Other Skins	£ 117,723	165,760	63,128	63,319
Tallow (unrefined)	cwt. 137,134 £ 131,024	255,701 263,558	149,948 212,409	217,497 269,929
Eggs in shell	dozen 6,553,468 £ 359,877	6,575,746 370,189	5,038,859 283,108	5,128,705 296,812
Cheese	lb. 1,274,595 £ 44,657	4,597,914 141,392	5,135,386 158,109	4,488,183 153,233

**Customs and
Excise
Revenue.**

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports and inland stations, during the year 1936-37, are shown in the following statement.

**OVERSEA TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED AT
VICTORIAN PORTS AND INLAND STATIONS, 1936-37.**

Heading.	Melbourne.	Geelong.	Portland.	Warrnam- bool.	Inland Sta- tions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oversea Trade—						
Imports (British Cur- rency)	31,306,912	1,226,021	60,793	..	..	32,593,726
Exports (Austral- ian Currency) ..	39,182,785	3,410,685	374,385	619,791	..	43,587,646
Total (British Currency) ..	62,595,298	3,949,123	359,703	494,843	..	67,398,967
Gross Revenue (Aus- tralian Currency)—						
Import Duties ..	7,937,733	315,498	111,043	..	..	8,364,274
Excise Duties ..	4,258,348	16,896	..	..	38,752	4,313,996
Primage	1,361,153	27,430	6,434	..	..	1,395,017
Other Sources ..	49,975	326	..	..	2	50,303
Total ..	13,607,209	360,150	117,477	..	38,754	14,123,590*

* After deducting £485,030 for Refunds and Drawbacks, &c., the net revenue was £13,638,560.

**Interstate
Trade.**

On the 13th September, 1910, the Commonwealth Government abandoned the collecting and recording of information relating to Interstate imports and exports, but, at the Statisticians' Conference held in 1926 at Perth, it was resolved that action should be taken by each Statistician, with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania (where schemes for collecting Interstate trade statistics were in force), with a view to obtaining a record of the principal items of Interstate trade. It has not been possible to obtain complete information in respect of the value of the Interstate trade of Victoria, but returns relating to the interchange of certain goods between Victoria and the other States have been received from the Harbor Trusts, Railways Department, and the Ports and Harbors Branch of the Public Works Department. Particulars of interstate trade carried on by means of road traffic are not available.

Primary Produce Interchanged. The interstate trade of certain items of primary produce for the year 1936-37 are shown in the following table:—

INTERSTATE TRADE OF 10 SPECIFIED PRIMARY PRODUCTS, 1936-37. (QUANTITIES ONLY.)

Article.	Imported into Victoria from other States during 1936-37, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Port of Warrnambool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	80	1,120	..	..	1,200
Coal	5	1,082,928	188,382	7,966	1,279,281
Flour	15,997	36	..	..	16,033
Fruits, fresh	42,752	6,349*	1	..	†
Fruits, dried	1,173	2,833*	..	..	‡
Oats	3,202	189	..	..	3,391
Onions	344	444	..	..	788
Potatoes	740	1,928	..	..	2,668
Wheat	94,451	41	..	..	94,492
Wool	25,191	9,927	2,099	..	37,217

Article.	Exported from Victoria to other States during 1936-37, and recorded by—				
	Victorian Railways.	Port of Melbourne.	Port of Geelong.	Port of Warrnambool.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	376	3,163	..	..	3,539
Coal	633	2,197	..	..	2,830
Flour	3,895	5,400	..	..	9,295
Fruits, fresh	11,566	23,900	..	..	§
Fruits, dried	659	8,065	..	..	||
Oats	1,193	6,782	14	..	7,989
Onions	4,455	11,689	8,205	..	24,349
Potatoes	18,279	13,796	223	..	32,298
Wheat	745	1,890	2,212	..	4,847
Wool	671	12,793	823	..	14,287

* Measurement tons.

† Comprising 42,752 tons weight and 6,349 tons measurement.

‡ Comprising 1,173 tons weight and 2,833 tons measurement.

§ Comprising 11,566 tons weight and 23,900 tons measurement.

|| Comprising 659 tons weight and 8,065 tons measurement.

Complete particulars of the movements from and to the several States are available regarding only four of the above-mentioned items, viz., butter, flour, wheat, and wool. Information relating to the quantities of each and the importing and exporting State in respect thereof is as follows:—

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF FOUR SPECIFIED ARTICLES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF IMPORT
AND EXPORT, 1936-37.**

Article.	Imported into Victoria from—						Total.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.		
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
Butter	80	271	1	..	848	1,200	
Flour	15,840	..	192	1	..	16,033	
Wheat	92,510	..	1,982	..	..	94,492	
Wool	25,681	1,591	7,642	1,517	786	37,217	

Article.	Exported from Victoria to—						
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Butter	1,346	126	709	953	405	..	3,539
Flour	3,173	138	780	138	5,013	53	9,295
Wheat	355	243	519	..	3,726	4	4,847
Wool	10,235	117	653	19	3,263	..	14,287

N.B.—Exclusive of trade carried on by road traffic.

Since January, 1934, returns of certain manufactured articles (quantities only) have also been received from the Authorities mentioned on page 353. Particulars of the interstate trade in these articles are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1937.

**INTERSTATE TRADE OF CERTAIN MANUFACTURED
ARTICLES, 1936-37.**

(Quantities only.)

Item.	Melbourne Harbor Trust.		Geelong Harbor Trust.		Victorian Railways Department.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Meas. Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Confectionery ..	11,487	14,861	18	..	17	114
Jams, Pickles, Sauces..	1,492	14,420	4	3	32	1,113
Ale and Beer ..	79	31,313	..	..	12	426
Spirits	843	3,149	1	380	38	1,517
Wine	3,796	648	..	..	1,681	268
Tobacco and Cigars ..	4,314	5,651	..	..	5	186
Cigarettes	4,359	2,237	..	..	} 256	104
Apparel and Textiles ..	26,995	63,485	6	1,874			96	2,281
Boots and Shoes ..	3,589	10,647	..	..
Machinery and Metal Manufactures ..	132,633	219,961	625	133	1,190	1,533
Steel	137,281	14,005	1,319	2	61	5,261
Wire Netting	2,745	201	37	..	20	272
Timber	101,302	11,912	3,120	..	10,041	108
Paper	16,937	36,173	801	..	1,401	7,475
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines	25,189	33,321	51	54	17	1,483

* Weight tons.

There was no interstate trade in these articles at the Port of Warrnambool during 1936-37.

**Border
Crossings—
Stock.**

Details of border crossings of stock between Victoria and New South Wales and Victoria and South Australia respectively are shown below.

BORDER CROSSINGS, 1936-37.

Item.	Imported into Victoria from—		Exported from Victoria to—	
	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New South Wales.	South Australia.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	2,153	2,158	469	405
Cattle	69,175	17,484	21,938	3,515
Sheep	1,876,534	86,241	477,898	148,734

The above information has been received from the Government Statistician of New South Wales and the Government Statist of South Australia respectively.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping, as dealt with in the succeeding tables, refers to vessels trading with other States and Oversea Countries; the tonnage quoted is net. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration. Coastal shipping is included in the particulars of the shipping at Victorian ports (page 358) and at the ports of Melbourne and Geelong (page 360).

The number of vessels entered and cleared, and their total tonnage in each of the last five years, were as follows:—

OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,343	2,393	2,603	2,719	2,848
Tons	6,688,911	6,791,063	7,435,416	7,939,719	8,098,613
Average tonnage ..	2,855	2,838	2,856	2,920	2,844
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,296	2,359	2,585	2,711	2,849
Tons	6,674,138	6,775,019	7,407,121	7,907,632	8,070,031
Average tonnage ..	2,907	2,872	2,865	2,917	2,833

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1937, steamers numbered 2,664 of the vessels entered, and 2,669 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 8,081,338 and 8,053,072 respectively. The inward shipping included 80 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 259,839, whilst the outward shipping included 371 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 704,419.

Sailing vessels with auxiliary engines are now included under "Sailing vessels." Prior to 1936-37 they were included with "Steamers."

The countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1936-37 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1936-37.

Countries	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Net Tonnage.
Australian States	1,965	4,623,911	181	16,777	2,003	4,735,987	177	16,461
United Kingdom	156	1,168,165	..	..	237	1,509,217	..	..
New Zealand	51	180,606	3	498	56	185,218	3	498
India	17	70,271	..	..	21	90,640	..	..
Straits Settlements	17	71,669	..	..	14	54,827	..	..
Other British	131	436,381	..	..	81	269,568	..	..
Total British Countries ..	2,337	6,551,003	184	17,275	2,412	6,845,457	180	16,959
Japan	63	263,913	..	..	73	293,931	..	..
Dutch East Indies	39	217,136	..	..	48	262,210	..	..
United States of America ..	85	464,367	..	..	53	304,855	..	..
Other Foreign	140	584,919	..	..	83	346,619	..	..
Total Foreign Countries ..	327	1,530,335	..	..	257	1,207,615	..	..
Grand Total	2,664	8,081,338	184	17,275	2,669	8,053,072	180	16,959

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports for the year 1936-37 is as shown hereunder.

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1936-37.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—	No.		No.	
Australian	1,778	2,787,933	1,781	2,795,425
United Kingdom	583	3,427,151	576	3,391,070
Canadian	18	70,559	18	69,136
Hong Kong	25	98,696	25	95,428
New Zealand	87	99,683	88	100,851
South African	5	16,035	5	16,035
Other British	7	25,468	7	25,468
Total, British	2,503	6,525,525	2,500	6,493,413

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1936-37—continued.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
Foreign—	No.		No.	
Chinese	11	35,937	11	35,937
Danish	8	24,537	8	24,537
French	2	7,181	2	7,181
German	57	240,651	59	247,750
Dutch	45	246,214	44	243,331
Italian	14	77,810	14	77,810
Japanese	69	289,421	71	291,956
Norwegian	76	329,089	73	316,665
Swedish	23	86,418	26	95,686
United States of America	35	216,577	36	216,512
Other Foreign	5	19,253	5	19,253
Total, Foreign	345	1,573,088	349	1,576,618
Grand Total	2,848	8,098,613	2,849	8,070,031

Shipping
entered at
Victorian
Ports.

Particulars of shipping—Oversea, Interstate, and Coastwise—which entered at each port of Victoria are given in the following statement for the year ended 30th June, 1937.

VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH OF THE VICTORIAN PORTS, 1936-37.

Direction.	Melbourne.		Geelong.		Portland.		Warrnambool.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Oversea—	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Steam	177	682,411	35	124,033	2	6,398	..	..
Sailing	3	498	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interstate*—								
Steam	2,297	6,894,759	146	349,247	5	23,298	2	1,192
Sailing	173	15,777	8	1,000	..	..	..	..
Oversea <i>via</i> Ports— Steam and Sailing	18	67,900	33	171,154	5	27,490	..	..
Interstate <i>via</i> Ports— Steam and Sailing	92	173,292	116	122,770	11	62,425	9	8,474
Local (within the State)— Steam and Sailing	762	338,405	395	160,635	49	35,354	59	16,779
Total— Steam and Sailing	3,522	8,173,042	733	928,839	72	154,965	70	26,445

NOTE.—“Ports” means Victorian ports.
* Including “Oversea *via* States.”

Cargo
discharged and
shipped.

Statistics relating to the tonnage of cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria during the year ended 30th June, 1937, are shown in the following tables. The former shows the tonnage of interstate and oversea cargo handled at each port in the State, and the latter the tonnage of oversea cargo discharged and shipped in Victoria according to the nationality of the vessels in which the cargo was carried.

**TONNAGE OF INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGO
DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1936-37.**

Port.	Discharged.		Shipped.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Melbourne	2,275,852	1,633,323	1,044,754	1,020,524
Geelong	206,687	194,435	53,120	327,484
Portland .. .. .	..	16,165	..	6,175
Warrnambool	8,179	..	5,308	..
Total	2,490,718	1,843,923	1,103,182	1,354,183

**TONNAGE OF OVERSEA CARGO DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
IN VICTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1936-37 ACCORDING
TO THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSELS
IN WHICH SUCH CARGO WAS CARRIED.**

Nationality of Vessels Carrying Cargo.	Tonnage.	
	Discharged.	Shipped.
Australian	10,645	23,004
Great Britain	1,114,413	833,934
Canadian	14,754	16,377
Hong Kong	54,507	16,807
New Zealand	21,695	52,348
South African	1,716	7,088
Other British	11,793	11,600
Total British	1,229,523	961,158
Chinese	7,933	30,675
Danish	22,744	17,325
French .. .. .	..	772
German	35,769	56,683
Dutch	31,539	62,763
Italian	4,705	20,906
Japanese	62,065	120,596
Norwegian	288,904	49,085
Swedish	77,906	5,729
United States of America	53,567	20,234
Other Foreign	29,268	8,257
Total Foreign	614,400	393,025
Grand Total	1,843,923	1,354,183

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF VICTORIA.

Port of Melbourne. The Port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which had 11·64 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, Maribyrnong River, and Hobson's Bay at 31st December, 1937. The area of these wharfs, &c., is 57·5 acres, and there are 29 acres of sheds. Reference to the constitution of the Trust and the revenue and expenditure thereof are shown in part "Local Government," page 150.

Trade of the Port of Melbourne. During the year 1937, vessels to the number of 3,563 (3,270 steamers and 293 sailing vessels), with registered gross tonnage aggregating 14,438,809, berthed within the Port. The tonnage of imports in 1937 was 4,290,924, and that of exports 2,177,278. These figures include interstate and coastal tonnage, which amounted to 2,398,601 in the case of imports and 1,103,511 in the case of exports. Coal forms a great part of the interstate imports and, excluding 52,721 tons transhipped to vessels and 163,208 tons kept on board and landed at Geelong or used for bunkers, the quantity imported during 1937 amounted to 1,237,700 tons.

Port of Geelong. The Port of Geelong is controlled by the Geelong Harbor Trust. The number of vessels visiting the port during 1937 was 187 and represented 1,701,352 gross tonnage. Imports and exports, for that period, aggregated 453,247, and 467,433 tons respectively. Wheat, 380,336 tons, was the principal item exported.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, AND WIRELESS.

Posts, telegraphs, telephones and wireless are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Information given in the following tables refers only to the Victorian activities of the department.

The number of post offices and the number of mails despatched and received in each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Post Offices.*	Number of Mails—	
		Despatched.	Received.
1933	2,533	2,330,810	2,247,505
1934	2,546	2,337,530	2,253,666
1935	2,536	2,379,271	2,347,651
1936	2,531	2,465,947	2,356,896
1937	2,553	2,537,245	2,432,689

* Excluding "Telephone" offices at which telegraph and telephone business only transacted, viz., 1932-33, 261; 1933-34, 257; 1934-35, 255; 1935-36, 251; 1936-37, 255.

Postal
Returns—
Victoria.

Particulars relating to the number of letters, packets, and newspapers dealt with during 1935-36 and 1936-37 are given hereunder.

NUMBER OF LETTERS, PACKETS, AND NEWSPAPERS
DEALT WITH, 1935-36 AND 1936-37.

Particulars.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Letters, Post-cards, Letter- cards, and Packets.	News- papers.	Total.	Letters, Post-cards, Letter- cards, and Packets.	News- papers.	Total.
<i>Posted for delivery—</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Within the Com- monwealth ..</i>	226,814,000	26,552,800	253,366,800	222,594,300	26,058,800	248,653,100
<i>Beyond the Com- monwealth—</i>						
<i>Despatched ..</i>	7,679,500	3,165,600	10,845,100	8,309,000	3,425,000	11,734,000
<i>Received ..</i>	8,831,700	2,791,700	11,623,400	8,811,300	2,785,200	11,596,500
Total ..	243,325,200	32,510,100	275,835,300	239,714,600	32,269,000	271,983,600

The number of registered articles posted and received and particulars concerning parcels post, for each of the last five years, are shown below.

REGISTERED ARTICLES AND PARCELS POST, 1932-33
TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Registered Articles (Other than Parcels)—				Parcels Post*.			
	Posted for Delivery Within the Common- wealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Common- wealth.	Total Posted in Common- wealth.	Received from Beyond the Common- wealth.	Posted for Delivery Within the Common- wealth.	Posted for Delivery Beyond the Common- wealth.	Total Posted in Common- wealth.	Received from Beyond the Common- wealth.
1933 ..	No. 1,719,900	No. 54,718	No. 1,774,618	No. 105,663	No. 1,611,500	No. 41,400	No. 1,652,900	No. 67,300
1934 ..	1,732,416	75,370	1,807,786	106,790	1,636,700	42,400	1,679,100	68,100
1935 ..	1,793,270	85,832	1,879,102	121,163	1,682,600	42,100	1,724,700	71,400
1936 ..	1,873,910	85,082	1,958,992	126,769	1,739,700	46,400	1,786,100	78,700
1937 ..	1,966,683	101,273	2,067,956	138,135	1,782,200	46,300	1,828,500	76,200

* Including Registered Value payable and Duty Parcels.

Dead
Letters—
Victoria.

Information regarding dead letters is given as follows:—
During 1936-37 there were 244,149 letters, &c., and 136,910 packets, &c., returned direct to writers or delivered; 34,670 letters, &c., and 27,114 packets, &c., were destroyed in accordance with the Post and Telegraph Act; and 18,502 letters, &c., and 3,670 packets, &c., were returned as unclaimed to other countries. Money and valuables to the amount of £21,371 were found in postal articles sent to the Dead Letter Office as undeliverable. Postal articles numbering 6,696 were posted without address, and money and valuables to the extent of £1,637 were found therein.

**Money Orders
and Postal
Notes.**

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in Victoria in each of the last five years.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of Money Order Offices open	742	744	750	780	774
Money Orders Issued—					
Inland	{ Number .. 429,186 Amount £ 2,197,455	{ Number .. 424,295 Amount £ 2,314,166	{ Number .. 430,573 Amount £ 2,459,967	{ Number .. 447,513 Amount £ 2,689,175	{ Number .. 456,417 Amount £ 2,791,642
Interstate	{ Number .. 66,061 Amount £ 342,422	{ Number .. 70,622 Amount £ 352,693	{ Number .. 71,964 Amount £ 355,993	{ Number .. 75,489 Amount £ 384,046	{ Number .. 78,206 Amount £ 400,001
Beyond the Com- monwealth	{ Number .. 37,151 Amount £ 104,803	{ Number .. 37,334 Amount £ 106,817	{ Number .. 39,932 Amount £ 99,198	{ Number .. 39,322 Amount £ 104,601	{ Number .. 41,534 Amount £ 109,017
Total	{ Number .. 532,398 Amount £ 2,644,680	{ Number .. 532,251 Amount £ 2,773,676	{ Number .. 542,469 Amount £ 2,915,158	{ Number .. 562,324 Amount £ 3,177,822	{ Number .. 576,157 Amount £ 3,300,660
Money Orders Paid—					
Inland	{ Number .. 431,956 Amount £ 2,197,719	{ Number .. 436,293 Amount £ 2,311,413	{ Number .. 430,105 Amount £ 2,454,817	{ Number .. 447,605 Amount £ 2,685,090	{ Number .. 475,912 Amount £ 2,796,842
Interstate	{ Number .. 127,351 Amount £ 566,044	{ Number .. 129,224 Amount £ 582,337	{ Number .. 139,211 Amount £ 639,574	{ Number .. 142,733 Amount £ 675,280	{ Number .. 145,933 Amount £ 706,128
Beyond the Com- monwealth	{ Number .. 26,972 Amount £ 84,139	{ Number .. 27,251 Amount £ 85,679	{ Number .. 29,323 Amount £ 93,681	{ Number .. 28,760 Amount £ 87,238	{ Number .. 30,499 Amount £ 89,557
Total	{ Number .. 586,279 Amount £ 2,847,902	{ Number .. 592,768 Amount £ 2,979,429	{ Number .. 598,639 Amount £ 3,188,072	{ Number .. 619,098 Amount £ 3,447,608	{ Number .. 652,349 Amount £ 3,592,527
Postal Notes—					
Issued	{ Number .. 4,916,564 Amount £ 1,650,113	{ Number .. 5,630,980 Amount £ 1,818,211	{ Number .. 5,887,709 Amount £ 1,922,979	{ Number .. 6,281,363 Amount £ 2,083,199	{ Number .. 6,091,221 Amount £ 2,075,090
Paid—Issued with- in the State	{ Number .. 3,295,818 Amount £ 1,156,571	{ Number .. 3,543,767 Amount £ 1,212,473	{ Number .. 3,618,801 Amount £ 1,271,285	{ Number .. 3,948,072 Amount £ 1,383,811	{ Number .. 3,752,478 Amount £ 1,367,453
Paid — Issued in other States	{ Number .. 488,793 Amount £ 172,422	{ Number .. 512,033 Amount £ 181,195	{ Number .. 511,899 Amount £ 194,462	{ Number .. 571,796 Amount £ 216,059	{ Number .. 527,114 Amount £ 211,965

Of the money orders issued in 1936-37, 534,623 for £3,191,643 were payable in the Commonwealth of Australia, 5,826 for £15,599 in New Zealand, 26,067 for £55,359 in the United Kingdom, and 9,641 for £38,059 in other countries. The orders paid included 621,850 for £3,502,970 issued in the Commonwealth, 14,604 for £32,659 in New Zealand, 11,612 for £43,625 in the United Kingdom, and 4,283 for £13,273 in other countries.

The following statement gives particulars relating to the telegraph business in the Victorian offices during each of the last five years.

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Telegraph Offices (including Railway Telegraph Offices)	2,423	2,421	2,427	2,411	2,435
Telegrams—					
Within the Commonwealth—					
Paid and Collect Telegrams Despatched—					
Ordinary, Urgent and Press	2,715,555	2,771,371	3,027,272	3,247,835	3,457,481
Lettergrams	72,670	62,961	64,903	52,063	47,665
Radiograms	4,348	4,021	4,422	3,438	3,231
Unpaid Telegrams Transmitted—					
Service, Shipping, Meteorological	206,276	196,730	209,835	215,680	229,777
Total	2,998,849	3,035,083	3,306,432	3,519,916	3,738,154
Beyond the Commonwealth—					
Despatched	215,591	221,852	230,329	233,018	253,480
Received	190,856	196,489	205,261	207,995	224,057
Total Number of Telegrams dealt with	3,405,296	3,453,424	3,742,022	3,960,929	4,215,691
Revenue—					
Telegrams within the Commonwealth	£ 192,652	£ 203,903	£ 219,874	£ 237,361	£ 243,736
Telegrams beyond the Commonwealth	36,361	40,890	47,555	46,077	47,239
Total Revenue received by State..	229,013	244,793	267,429	283,438	290,975

Information relating to the telephone service in Victoria is given below for the years 1932-33 to 1936-37.

TELEPHONES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Exchanges ..	1,639	1,648	1,650	1,651	1,663
Public Telephones ..	2,226	2,344	2,408	2,412	2,465
Lines Connected ..	110,386	113,983	121,631	128,313	135,751
Instruments Connected	152,693	157,802	168,198	177,397	187,753
Instruments per 1,000 of Population ..	83·9	86·2	91·5	96·0	101·2
Effective Paid Local Calls—					
(a) Subscribers ..	105,549,629	110,096,229	120,865,028	132,051,708	154,428,028
(b) Public Telephones ..	6,941,441	7,436,774	8,173,002	8,512,110	9,368,548
Trunk Line Calls ..	8,157,857	8,519,955	8,987,751	9,778,457	10,322,172

Wireless Licences Issued.

Details of wireless licences issued in Victoria for the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are shown hereunder. The licences issued to broadcast listeners in Victoria at 30th June, 1937, represented nearly 31 per cent. of the total for Australia at that date, viz., 938,331.

WIRELESS LICENCES ISSUED IN VICTORIA,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Class of Licence.	Number of Licences Issued During—				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Coast	1	1	1	1	1
Ship	60	68	66	90	89
Aircraft .. ..	..	..	4	3	9
Land	3	3	3	3	3
Broadcasting*	14	15	15	17	18
Broadcast Listeners	170,995	206,995	236,886	263,414	288,717
Experimental	323	329	361	403	481
Portable	1	5	5	4	6
Special	11	15	15	21	25
Total	171,408	207,431	237,356	263,956	289,349

* Exclusive of four medium wave stations and one short wave station operated by the National Broadcasting Service (P.M.G.'s Department).

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department in Victoria for the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are contained in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN VICTORIA, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Revenue.*</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Postage	1,430,699	1,477,455	1,563,197	1,644,847	1,697,534
Money Order Commission	55,334	58,945	64,909	69,400	69,495
Postage on Postal Notes					
Private Boxes and Bags	12,522	12,724	12,862	13,194	13,640
Miscellaneous	122,417	124,688	124,413	122,226	134,061
Total Postal	1,620,972	1,673,812	1,765,381	1,849,667	1,914,730
Telegraph	251,097	263,904	301,898	321,752	347,910
Radio	77,567	118,626	110,328	117,060	136,048
Telephones	1,595,977	1,647,408	1,749,660	1,891,547	2,066,231
Grand Total†	3,545,613	3,703,750	3,927,267	4,180,626	4,464,919
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
<i>Salaries and Contingencies—</i>					
<i>Salaries and Payments in the</i>					
Nature of Salary	1,199,335	1,250,344	1,261,943	1,302,031	1,322,979
General Expenses	56,583	50,269	86,924	103,421	110,787
Stores and Material	35,402	44,450	26,345	35,003	40,568
Mail Services	246,168	234,458	240,381	244,544	251,898
Engineering Services (other than new works)	531,347	500,202	569,881	654,197	765,050
Pensions and Retiring Allowances	48,807	37,726	35,653	32,845	30,810
Rents, Repairs, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	20,660	18,561	27,991	34,146	36,551
Proportion of Audit Expenses	2,699	2,671	2,718	2,767	2,900
<i>New Works—</i>					
Telegraph, Telephone, and Wireless	138,902	246,681	385,293	700,258	695,650
New Buildings, &c. .. .. .	..	637	34,773	73,156	39,320
Total Expenditure‡	2,279,903	2,385,999	2,671,902	3,182,363	3,296,513

* Including "Central Office" collections.

† Actual collections.

‡ Actual payments.

TRANSPORT.

Under the provisions of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1932, the Transport Regulation Board was appointed by the Governor in Council on 16th February, 1933, for the purposes of securing the improvement and co-ordination of means of and facilities for locomotion and transport, and of carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the Act.

The Board in its Report dated 21st July, 1933, made a number of recommendations for the better and more economic co-ordination of railway and road motor transport. Many of the recommendations are embodied in the *Transport Regulation Act* 1933, which was assented to on 31st December, 1933. A *résumé* of the provisions of the Act is

given in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pp. 326-328. Under this Act, the re-constituted Board of three members commenced its administration on 1st May, 1934, and completed its term of three years. With the exception that a new Chairman was appointed, the Board was re-appointed for a further period of three years as from 1st May, 1936.

In the Victorian *Year-Book* 1934-35 and 1935-36 were set out the processes by which a permanent system of licences based upon the provisions of the Acts was being evolved. The *Year-Book* for 1935-36 shows the general effect of decisions of the Board in particular cases which, since the passing of the *Transport Regulation Act* 1935, have been subject to review by the Governor in Council.

LICENCES IN FORCE AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Discretionary Licences.			Licences "As of Right."		
Type of Licence.	Permanent licences relating to commercial passenger vehicles operated as—	Number of Licences.	Type of Licences.	To operate for hire or reward—	Number of Licences.
A	Stage Omnibuses ..	687	EA	Within 25 miles of Melbourne ..	4,354
B	Touring Omnibuses ..	47	EB	Within 25 miles of Ballarat ..	136
C	Special Service Omnibuses	5		Within 25 miles of Bendigo ..	118
				Within 25 miles of Geelong ..	239
D	Permanent licences relating to commercial goods vehicles	1,166	EC	Within 20 miles of the places of business of the owners outside the radius of Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	4,841
			ED	Primary Producers, the vehicles being operated in connexion with their business as such and in some cases for the carriage for hire or reward of their neighbours' produce	1,189
			EG	Private Carriers, the vehicles being used to carry the goods of the owners in the course of trade in connexion with their own business	16,906
			All other .. ..	.. ..	491
	Total	1,905		Total	28,274

The grand total of licences issued at 30th June, 1937, was 30,595, and the total fees for all licences issued at that date amounted to £15,625.

Before the Transport Regulation Acts came into force commercial passenger services were already subject to regulation, the Country Roads Board, under the Motor Omnibus Acts, having brought an ordered system into existence. However, with the removal of certain weaknesses in the *Motor Omnibus Act 1929*, it has been possible to plan the basis of an integrated system of road passenger services.

Services through to Melbourne from certain areas have been licensed in accordance with reasonably sound principles. These through services have been consolidated with resultant improvement, both as to the type of plant in use and as to the standards of the services generally. In all cases, reliable and improved time-tables have been instituted and, in many instances, fares have been reduced in consequence of the elimination of entirely wasteful competition, which frequently existed previously.

Stage motor services closely co-ordinated with railway services have been carefully planned throughout the State. With the ability to protect new services on comparatively thin traffic routes, isolated areas are now being served on regular time-tables in a manner not heretofore attempted. On all services, where the returns from the traffic offering permit of the enforcement of higher standards, the vehicles now in use have been constructed in accordance with the Board's requirements for safety and comfort and with due regard to their suitability in the kind of services in which they are being used.

In considering the facilities for the transportation of goods, the position reached is not so satisfactory. The legislative scheme is not widely known, but is re-stated shortly as follows :—

- (a) All motor vehicles employed to carry goods for hire or reward or in the course of trade must be brought under licence.
- (b) Licences are issued automatically for vehicles used for a series of purposes. These licences are the "licences as of right" referred to, and are designated "Ea," "Eb," "Ec," "Ed," "Ee," "Ef," "Eg," and "Eh."
- (c) If the vehicles are to be used for purposes beyond those for which automatic licensing is prescribed, the Board may grant or refuse the application.

- (d) An application will be granted only if the grant can be justified upon reasons of necessity or convenience, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the adequacy or otherwise of any existing service for the carriage of goods.
- (e) Under the amending *Transport Regulation Act 1935*, no decision of the Board has any force or effect until it has been reviewed by the Governor in Council, who may approve or disapprove of the Board's decision or make any determination in the matter which the Board itself may have made.

Briefly, the Board's "discretionary" power, subject to review, relating to the transportation of goods can be taken to apply only to carrying for hire or reward over comparatively long distances, i.e., beyond local radii, with the further limitation due to the existence of certain exempted "Third Schedule" goods.

The exercise of this discretionary power has been further qualified by the important over-riding principle that all services for the transportation of goods which were in existence prior to the 30th day of August, 1933, when the *Transport Regulation Act 1933* was first introduced, will be authorized to continue to carry the same tonnage, serving the same towns and operating in all respects in the same manner, as in the basic period. These services obtained preferential treatment under the "transitory" provisions of section 54 of the *Transport Regulation Act 1933*. Applications not falling within this dispensation have been determined on their merits.

Disregarding the possible necessity for some rationalization of this statutory provisions relating to licences "as of right" (see paragraph (b) above), the basis of a planned system has been attained with the exception of those long distance carriers who have been automatically licensed under the "transitory" principle, and not upon any basis of necessity or convenience. They appear in the records as a separate group, and their current licences fall due for renewal after the first statutory period of two years on the 26th July, 1938.

There are at present 149 separate operators in this group with a total of 217 vehicles between them, distributed as follows:—

"TRANSITORY" OPERATORS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO—

No. of Vehicles Licensed.		Licensed Carrying Capacity of Vehicles.		Aggregate Weekly Tonnage Authorized.	
Vehicles.	No. of Operators.	Capacity of Vehicles. (Tons.)	No. of Operators.	Aggregate Weekly Tonnage.	No. of Operators.
1	101	Up to 2 tons	11	Up to 10 tons	20
2	31	Over 2 tons up to 5 tons	59	Over 10 tons up to 20 tons	42
3	14	" 10 " 10 "	51	" 20 " 40 "	44
4	3	" 10 " 15 "	12	" 40 " 60 "	22
		" 15 " 20 "	16	" 60 " 80 "	14
				" 80 " 100 "	3
				" 100 " 120 "	3
				" 120 " 140 "	1
	149		149		149

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic, with the two exceptions referred to on page 377, are the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Certain border railways in South Australia and New South Wales respectively are also under the control of the Victorian Commissioners by virtue of agreements ratified between the Victorian and South Australian governments under Act No. 3932 of 1930, and between Victoria and New South Wales governments under Act No. 3194 of 1922.

A railway map is published opposite page 369. All lines controlled by the Victorian Commissioners are shown thereon.

The succeeding tables relate to the State Railways, the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways and the Road Motor Services, all of which are under the control of the Railways Commissioners. The operations of these tramways and the Road Motor Services are also shown separately on pages 375 and 376 respectively. Motive power in the railways is supplied by steam, electric or motor traction. Steam or motor power are used principally for country passenger and goods traffic, while electric traction is used mainly for passenger traffic on suburban lines.

The following table gives particulars relating to gauge, length of lines, &c., at 30th June, 1937.

Gauge, length
of lines, &c.

GAUGE, LENGTH OF LINES, ETC., AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Heading.	Gauge of Lines.	Length of Lines—		
		Open for Traffic.	Closed for Traffic.	Opened for Traffic.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Railways	{ 5' 3"	4,599·00	46·91	4,645·91
		121·77	..	121·77
Electric Tramways ..	{ 5' 3"	5·18	..	5·18
		2·42	2·19	4·61
Total .. ..	..	4,728·37	49·10	4,777·47

At 30th June, 1937, the cost of construction of lines opened for traffic amounted to £52,975,884

No new lines of railway were opened for traffic during 1936-37, but traffic upon the line from Yarrowonga to Oaklands, N.S.W. (38 miles) is being conducted by the Constructing Authority, and traffic is also being conducted as far as Koorakee (14½ miles) on the Euston (N.S.W.) to Lette (N.S.W.) line.

Total capital cost of railways and equipment.

The total 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 the end of each of the last five years was as follows:—

TOTAL CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS, ETC., AND EQUIPMENT, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

At 30th June—	Railways.		Electric Tramways.	Road Motor Services.	Total Capital Cost.
	Lines Opened.*	Lines in Progress of Construction.	Lines Opened.		
1933	£ 74,747,300	£ 470,087	£ 341,092	£ 28,595	£ 75,587,074
1934	75,265,966	473,333	342,208	30,055	76,111,562
1935	75,494,806	476,622	343,071	26,926	76,341,425
1936	75,850,652	476,954	336,460	25,318	76,689,384
1937	76,361,910	481,066	336,118	24,124	77,203,218

* Including at 30th June, each year, the cost of surveys for lines not constructed and cost of lines closed for traffic, viz. :—1932-33, £411,111 and £390,539; 1933-34, £412,439 and £390,189; 1934-35, £418,294 and £389,492; 1935-36, £413,771 and £389,492; 1936-37, £413,846 and £388,909.

Loan liability.

The face value of Bonds and Stock allocated to the Railways Department was £76,221,370 at 30th June, 1937. After deducting the value of securities purchased and cancelled from the National Debt Sinking Fund—£3,209,568—the total liability in respect of current loans outstanding at that date was £73,011,802. The annual interest payable on this amount, calculated at the average rate of 3·92 per cent., was £2,859,872.

Reduction of loan liability.

Important legislation bearing on railway finances was contained in the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act No. 4429*, passed by the Victorian Parliament during 1936. This Act provided *inter alia* for the reduction of railway loan liability by the sum of thirty million pounds on the first day of July, 1937, and for the establishment in the Treasury of the "Reduction of Railway Loan Liability Account" to the debit of which account there shall be placed on the same day the said sum of Thirty million pounds. The Act also amended section 102 of Act No. 3759 by providing that there shall not be paid to the Commissioners any moneys in respect of any matter or thing which first arose under the provisions of the above-mentioned section before the passing of the *Railway (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936 (No. 4429)*.

In addition to the proceeds from loans, funds amounting to £5,373,651 at 30th June, 1937, have been provided for railway construction equipment, stores, &c., out of Consolidated Revenue and the National Recovery Loan, &c. No interest is charged on this amount.

Railways traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways for each of the years 1932-33 to 1936-37 are given in the following table :—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Miles Constructed ..	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47	4,777·47
" Dismantled ..	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63	37·63
" Closed to Traffic ..	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47	11·47
" Open for Traffic ..	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37	4,728·37
Vehicle Mileage ..	16,235,292	16,222,395	16,456,104	17,345,725	18,171,670
Passenger Journeys ..	136,078,269	137,316,780	145,938,129	145,817,559	147,744,433
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)* ..	6,259,427	5,872,806	6,023,724	6,438,635	6,837,872

* Figures relating to Road Motor Services are included as follows:—15,081 tons in 1932-33, 14,429 tons in 1933-34, 13,763 tons in 1934-35, 14,541 tons in 1935-36, 14,910 tons in 1936-37.

The tonnage of goods and live stock carried during 1936-37—6,837,872—increased by 399,237 tons as compared with the amount carried during 1935-36.

The revenue and expenditure of the Railways Department during the past five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger, &c., Business—					
Passenger Fares	3,620,726	3,561,863	3,748,133	3,775,587	3,869,853
Parcels, &c. ..	322,231	322,879	318,377	} 416,721	425,367
Other ..	85,392	79,761	84,171		
Goods, &c., Busi- ness—					
Goods ..	4,127,696	3,842,578	3,799,956	3,981,950	4,278,187
Live Stock ..	590,691	675,450	688,442	722,533	690,933
Minerals ..	68,557	66,913	80,485	78,064	73,213
Miscellaneous—					
Dining Car and Refreshment Services ..	290,301	297,075	318,251	321,920	341,864
Sale of Electrical Power ..	28,595	27,761	66,107	30,945	34,754
Rentals ..	130,000	131,185	134,697	137,958	136,221
Book Stalls ..	58,021	57,922	61,274	64,036	66,494
Advertising ..	41,798	40,865	41,023	38,188	40,070
Other* ..	156,862	145,614	157,789	201,561	264,047
Total ..	9,520,870	9,249,866	9,498,705	9,769,463	10,221,003

* Including recoups, &c., of loss resulting from the working of certain lines, viz.:—
1932-33, £137,814; 1933-34, £136,436; 1934-35, £142,330; 1935-36, £166,162; 1936-37,
£220,038.

RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1932-33 TO 1936-37—
continued.

Heading.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works ..	1,472,198	1,569,939	1,575,799	1,532,041	1,638,697
Rolling-stock ..	2,238,956	2,164,452	2,188,945	2,340,828	2,499,843
Transportation ..	1,978,796	2,004,675	2,097,595	2,201,131	2,305,865
Electrical Engineering Branch ..	192,941	187,369	212,429	201,471	221,943
Stores Branch ..	85,389	87,361	94,853	98,824	106,009
Pensions and Gratuities ..	147,199	134,906	127,791	133,604	143,902
Payment to the Superannuation Fund ..	270,773	289,521	323,807	356,569	360,498
Other ..	255,672	244,671	242,211	199,363	212,145
Total Working Expenses ..	6,641,924	6,682,894	6,863,430	7,063,831	7,488,902
<i>Less Charged to Unemployment Relief Funds ..</i>	<i>69,135</i>	<i>251,104</i>	<i>171,940</i>	<i>137,871</i>	<i>162,061</i>
Working Expenses Charged to Railway Revenue ..	6,572,789	6,431,790	6,691,490	6,925,960	7,326,841
Net Revenue ..	2,948,081	2,818,076	2,807,215	2,843,503	2,894,162
Interest Charges and Expenses* ..	3,643,877	3,553,195	3,373,665	3,349,808	3,320,238
Deficit for year ..	695,796	735,119	566,450	506,305	426,076
Proportion of Working Expenses to Revenue ..	%	%	%	%	%
	69·04	69·53	70·45	70·89	71·68

* Including Exchange on Interest Payments in London, viz., 1932-33, £404,867; 1933-34, £356,285; 1934-35, £301,965; 1935-36, £302,945; 1936-37, £301,017.

The revenue for 1936-37 exceeded that for 1935-36 by £451,540. Passenger business increased by £102,912, and goods, &c., business showed an increase of £259,786. Working expenses increased by £400,881 as compared with those of the previous year.

Railways earnings and expenses per mile open.

The earnings, expenses charged to railway revenue, and net revenue per average mile of railway worked for each of the last five years were as follows:—

RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE MILE OPEN, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728	4,728
Gross Earnings per Mile ..	£ 2,014	£ 1,956	£ 2,009	£ 2,066	£ 2,162
Working Expenses per Mile ..	1,390	1,360	1,415	1,465	1,550
Net Revenue per Mile ..	624	596	594	601	612

This table does not take account of the interest paid on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the table on page 373.

Capital cost of Railways Rolling-stock. At 30th June, 1937, the capital cost of the broad-gauge rolling-stock was £14,827,167 (including electrical equipment of suburban passenger coaches, £929,039), of the narrow-gauge £112,761, of the electric street tramway £102,340, and of the road motor coaches and trucks £18,150.

Railways staff. The number of officers and employees in the railways service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the past five financial years were as set forth below.

RAILWAYS STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC., 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Employees at end of Year.			Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
	Permanent.	Supernumerary.	Total.	
1933 ..	18,542	3,334	21,876	£ 4,338,284
1934 ..	17,368	3,719	21,087	4,519,183
1935 ..	16,933	4,937	21,870	4,613,492*
1936 ..	16,520	6,028	22,548	4,901,932*
1937 ..	16,190	6,969	23,159	5,204,414*

Note.—Particulars relating to the Construction Branch employees are not included above.

* Excludes payments on account of staff on loan to other departments.

The number for 1932-33 does not convey an accurate impression of the effective strength of the staff owing to the "rationing system" which was operating until February, 1933.

The results of operating the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Tramways for 1936-37 are detailed in the following statement. As these tramways are controlled by the Railways Commissioners, particulars relating to them have been included in all the preceding railway tables.

ELECTRIC STREET TRAMWAYS, 1936-37.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	St. Kilda-Brighton Electric Tramway.	Sandringham- Beaumaris Electric Tramway.	Total.
Average Mileage of Tramway Worked	5.18	2.42	7.60
Car Mileage	514,585	120,302	634,887
Number of Passengers Carried..	4,479,570	1,085,306	5,564,876
	£	£	£
Gross Revenue	45,354	19,147*	64,501
Working Expenses	38,063	6,609	44,672
Interest Charges'	8,755	5,730	14,485
Net Result	<i>Loss</i> 1,464	<i>Profit</i> 6,808	<i>Profit</i> 5,344
Capital Expenditure at 30th June, 1937—			
Construction of Lines	137,280	61,486	198,766
Rolling-stock	68,896	33,444	102,340
Total	206,176	94,930	301,106

* Including £8,577 recouped by the Treasury.

† Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £794.

‡ Including exchange and interest payments and redemptions, £520.

The ordinary transactions in connexion with the Sandringham-Beaumaris Tramway for 1936-37 resulted in a loss of £1,769. When, however, allowance is made for the recoup of £8,577 by the Treasury during that year, in respect of the Black Rock-Beaumaris section of the line which was closed for traffic on 31st August, 1931, a profit of £6,808 is disclosed.

Particulars are given in the following table in relation to the operations during the last three years of the road Motor Services under the control of the Railways Commissioners.

ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 1934-35 TO 1936-37.

(Under the control of the Railways Commissioners.)

Heading.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Car Mileage No.	301,631	323,966	325,399
Passenger Journeys "	757,323	779,618	836,304
Gross Revenue—	£	£	£
Passenger Service	6,958	7,319	7,684
Goods Service	13,160	14,420	13,527
Working Expenses	20,465	21,746	23,340
Interest Charges*	882	838	780
Net Result	<i>Loss</i> 1,229	<i>Loss</i> 845	<i>Loss</i> 2,909
Capital Expenditure at end of Year (less depreciation written off)	26,926	25,318	24,123

* Including exchange on interest payments and redemptions, £88 in 1934-35, £75 in 1935-36, and £71 in 1936-37.

The following table shows the number of persons killed or injured in railway accidents and the amount paid in compensation, damages, &c., for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Nature of Accident.	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Train Accidents—	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passengers .. ..	..	8	..	..
Employees	1	..	..	..
Accidents on Line (other than Train Accidents)—				
Passengers	4	90	8	82
Employees	1	53	3	20
Other Persons	1	1	..	1
Shunting Accidents—				
Passengers .. ..	..	..	..	1
Employees	2	7	4	8
Other Persons	1	3	..	8
Employees proceeding to or from Duty ..	4	..	..	1
Accidents to Persons at Crossings ..	17	23	20	21
Trespassers	15	3	20	2
Total	46	188	55	144
Compensation, Damages, &c., Paid	£ 10,968		£ 9,028	

**Municipal
railway.**

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and worked by the council of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5-ft. 3-in. gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length and, up to 30th September, 1937, cost £41,923 for construction and equipment. During the year ended 30th September, 1937, the gross receipts were £6,184 and the working expenses, including interest, £5,792. The train mileage for the same year was 13,220, the number of passenger journeys was 5,680, and the tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 16,088.

**Private
railway.**

Another railway in Victoria, which does not belong to the State system, but which is available for general public use, is that between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It is 11 miles in length and has a gauge of 3 feet. A steel tramway continuation of this line—used only for the haulage of logs and sawn timbers—extends about 8 miles beyond Powelltown. The total cost of construction up to 30th June, 1937, was £80,133 and, for the year ended on the same date, the receipts and working expenses in connexion therewith (exclusive of depreciation and interest on capital) were £5,078 and £6,215 respectively. The train mileage for the year between Powelltown and Yarra Junction was 13,000, and the passengers carried numbered 4,572.

TRAMWAYS.

**Victorian
Tramways.**

The various tramway systems in the State at 30th June, 1937 (excluding those under the control of the Railways Commissioners) comprised 11·046 miles of cable lines double track, and 156·531 miles of electric lines, of which 128·508 miles are double, and 28·023 miles single track.

The electric street tramways, St. Kilda to Brighton and Sandringham to Beaumaris, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, are not referred to in this connexion, but

they are included under the heading "Railways" page 369, and "All Victorian Tramways," page 381.

The subjoined table contains particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria (with the above exceptions) for each of the last five years.

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1932-1933 TO 1936-37.

(Exclusive of St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris Electric Street Tramways.)

Financial Year.	Miles of Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Number of Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Number of Rolling-stock.	Number of Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
					£	£		
1932-33	139·039	34·196	23,473,262	171,717,081	1,996,160	1,263,132	1,158	4,637
1933-34	139·331	33·222	23,548,465	174,521,455	2,025,870	1,282,175	1,164	4,682
1934-35	139·864	32·415	23,842,327	180,992,273	2,100,836	1,320,256	1,146	4,902
1935-36	140·539	29·321	23,807,660	181,300,917	2,118,001	1,302,003	986	4,910
1936-37	139·554	28·023	24,407,964	186,616,911	2,188,939	1,372,443	929	4,788

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act became operative on 7th January, 1919. The Act provided for a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor in Council to control all tramways in the metropolitan area, with the exception of the St. Kilda-Brighton and Sandringham-Beaumaris electric systems.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to £5,500,000 by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon its revenues and undertakings, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to have an overdraft not exceeding £400,000. At 30th June, 1937, the Board had exercised its borrowing power to the extent of £4,950,000.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Combined Traffic. Particulars in relation to the combined traffic of the cable and electric systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1932-33,
TO 1936-37.**

Financial Year	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1932-33	131·039	7·796	21,920,652	163,687,870	1,920,412	1,184,020	1,090	4,396
1933-34	131·331	7·502	21,991,952	166,447,236	1,949,924	1,196,726	1,096	4,442
1934-35	131·331	7·500	22,286,490	172,846,701	2,023,970	1,235,899	1,076	4,667
1935-36	131·299	5·821	22,234,804	172,991,695	2,040,063	1,211,542	915	4,670
1936-37	130·084	4·663	22,836,418	178,505,695	2,112,922	1,279,541	858	4,565

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board—Separate Systems. In the next statement the operations of the cable tramways, the electric tramways and the motor omnibus systems under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board are shown separately for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS, 1935-36
AND 1936-37.**

System.	Track Open.		Tram and Bus Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	£	£	No.	No.
1935-36.								
Cable ..	16·703	..	4,290,583	31,861,623	324,281	252,423	303	817
Electric ..	114·596	5·821	17,944,221	141,130,072	1,715,832	959,114	612	3,853
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	661,931	4,315,044	41,358	44,915	25	41
1936-37.								
Cable ..	11,046	..	3,262,184	24,938,050	252,662	200,393	227	601
Electric ..	119,038	4·663	19,574,234	153,567,645	1,860,260	1,079,148	631	3,964
Motor Omnibus ..	..	..	1,286,270	6,231,747	64,363	52,659	71	226

The total traffic receipts during 1936-37 amounted to £2,177,285. There was also additional revenue from advertising, rents, &c., viz. :—£3,004 from cable tramways, £7,707 from electric tramways and £245 from motor omnibuses, making a gross revenue for the year of £2,188,241.

The gross surplus for the year, including motor omnibus operations, was £856,041. Out of this sum was paid interest on loans, rates, &c., leaving available for appropriation an amount of £566,335. The following appropriations were made :—Consolidated Revenue, £112,050; Renewals Reserve Account, £358,914; Loan Redemption and Sinking Fund Accounts, £94,275. There was a resulting net surplus of £1,096.

Pursuant to section 77 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, the Board is required to make certain annual payments to the Consolidated Revenue of the State. Since the inception of the Board the total of such payments amounted to £1,872,827. This amount was allocated as, follows :—Fire Brigades Board, £908,904; Licensing Fund, £413,014, and Infectious Diseases Hospital, £550,909.

Up to 30th June, 1937, the capital cost of the tramways vested in the Tramways Board, including stores on hand, amounted to £8,409,353, of which £744,139 was expended on cable tramways, £7,516,723 on electric tramways, and £148,491 on motor omnibuses.

In the next statement interesting comparisons are made between the cable, electric, and bus systems, the receipts per mile, the cost of working, &c., being shown for the year 1936-37.

System.	Traffic Receipts.			Percentage of Working Expenses to Total Revenue.	Working Expenses per Vehicle Mile, including Power Cost.	Average Distance per Penny.
	Per Vehicle Mile.	Per Mile of Single Track.	Per Passenger.			
	d.	£	d.	%	d.	Miles.
Cable ..	18'809	11,437	2'431	78'381	14'743	1'081
Electric ..	22'903	7,663	2'907	57'771	13'231	'907
Bus ..	12'055	1,171	2'478	81'505	9'825	'822

Tramways
in Extra-
Metropolitan
Cities.

The cities, other than the metropolis, having tramway systems are:—Ballarat, with 13·20 miles of electric lines (2·28 double and 10·92 single track); Bendigo, with 7·87 miles of electric lines (2·40 double and 5·47 single track); and Geelong, with 11·76 miles of electric lines (4·79 double and 6·97 single track).

The traffic particulars of these lines for each of the last five years are summarized below.

TRAMWAYS IN EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CITIES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Financial Year.	Track Open.		Tram Mileage.	Passenger Journeys.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Rolling-stock.	Persons employed.
	Double.	Single.						
	Miles.	Miles.						
1932-33	8·00	26·40	1,552,610	8,029,211	75,748	79,112	68	241
1933-34	8·00	25·72	1,556,513	8,074,219	75,946	85,449	68	240
1934-35	8·53	24·92	1,555,837	8,145,572	76,866	84,357	70	235
1935-36	9·24	23·50	1,572,856	8,309,222	77,938	90,461	71	240
1936-37	9·47	23·36	1,571,546	8,111,216	76,017	92,902	71	223

Summary of
All Victorian
Tramways.

A summary of the operations for the past two years of the foregoing tramway systems and of the electric tramways under the control of the Railways Commissioners is given in the following table:—

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1935-36 AND 1936-37.

Heading.		1935-36.	1936-37.
Route Mileage Open—Double	.. miles	148·139	147·154
Single	.. miles	29·321	28·023
Total	.. miles	177·460	175·177
Cost of Construction and Equipment	£	8,636,000	8,727,380
Gross Revenue—			
Traffic Receipts	.. .. £	2,173,497	2,244,863
Other	.. .. £	9,456	10,835
Total Revenue	£	2,182,953	2,255,698

ALL VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1935-36 AND 1936-37—*continued.*

Heading.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Working Expenses £	1,343,181	1,417,120
Net Earnings £	839,772	838,578
Interest and Expenses £	267,425	255,602
Net Profit after Paying Working Expenses and Interest, &c. .. £	572,347	582,976
Tram Miles Run miles	24,438,476	25,042,851
Passenger Journeys No.	186,799,769	192,181,787
Staff Employed—		
Salaried No.	688	685
Wages No.	4,315	4,193
Total Staff No.	5,003	4,878
Rolling Stock No.	1,020	962

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. The licensing and regulating of vehicles used as hackney carriages, plying for hire within the City of Melbourne and within the distance of eight miles from the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne, are controlled by the Melbourne City Council.

Vehicles licensed for passenger traffic during 1936-37 included:—Waggonettes (4-wheel), 44; hansom cabs, 2; motor cars (taxi cabs, &c), 550; motor omnibuses, 261; and motor char-a-bancs, 26. The number of drivers licensed for conveyance of goods within the corporate limits of the City of Melbourne was 1,282.

Motor vehicles, etc., registrations. A detailed statement of the rates chargeable for the annual registration of motor vehicles, &c., is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 500. Subsequent amendments to the Motor Car Acts have provided *inter alia* for a reduction in the

rate chargeable for registration or renewal of registration of motor vehicles owned by primary producers.

The total registrations of motor vehicles, &c., and the revenue received therefrom by the Motor Registration Branch of the Police Department during each of the five years, 1932-33 to 1936-37, are shown in the following table:—

**REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.,
1932-33 TO 1936-37.**

Heading.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—					
Private	124,609	130,495	140,483	141,205	135,833
Commercial	28,612	30,849	32,781	36,956	31,771
Hire	2,095	2,466	2,303	2,125	2,052
Primary Producers .. ..	..	..	..	13,220*	36,904
Motor Cycles	23,439	24,248	24,968	26,095	26,663
Omnibuses	847	198	224	324	350
Traction Engines	171	200	223	252	268
Trailers	1,310	1,040	2,179	2,650	3,341
Drivers' Licences	235,613	245,847	260,288	289,486	315,826
Dealers' Licences	272	305	339	405	472
Transfers	43,711	56,669	75,994	96,088	106,880
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Revenue Received†	1,208,827	1,271,212	1,377,407	1,554,922	1,647,223

* Primary Producers Registrations, available only from 1st January, 1936. They were included previously with Commercial Vehicles.

† These amounts (less cost of collection, refunds, transfer fees, and the amount received on account of drivers' licences) have been paid to the Country Roads Board Fund.

The principal items of revenue received during 1936-37 were on account of:—Motor cars, £1,499,398; motor cycles, £30,744, and drivers' licences, £79,005.

In the next statement, details relating to new registrations and renewals of registration of motor cars and motor cycles are shown for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 respectively. Particulars relating to primary producers' vehicles in respect of 1935-36 are included with commercial cars.

NEW REGISTRATIONS AND RENEWALS OF REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Vehicles.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.	New Registrations.		Renewals of Registration.
	New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.		New Vehicles.	Used Vehicles.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Motor Cars—						
Private	16,674	14,861	109,670	13,292	12,855	109,686
Commercial and Hire	4,642	4,217	42,648	4,524	3,660	25,517
Primary Producers	*	*	*	3,424	3,400	29,080
Motor Cycles	2,817	4,918	18,163	2,923	4,730	19,010

* Not available.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

**Traffic
Accidents.**

Particulars of traffic accidents in the public thoroughfares of Victoria recorded by the Police in 1937 are set out hereunder.

NUMBER OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED, 1937.

Place of Occurrence.	Number of Accidents in which Persons were Killed or Injured.	Number of Persons Killed.	Number of Persons Injured.	Number of Accidents in which no Person was Killed or Injured.	Total Number of Accidents.
City of Melbourne	1,309	37	1,396	4,134	5,443
Metropolitan Area (excluding City of Melbourne)	3,361	201	3,664	5,542	8,903
Total—Metropolitan Area	4,670	238	5,060	9,676	14,346
Country	1,730	189	2,218	2,355	4,085
Grand Total	6,400	427	7,278	12,031	18,431

The particulars of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents during 1937 are given hereunder.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1937.

Description.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian	106	1,178	41	782	147	1,960
Driver of motor vehicle other than motor cycle	45	710	4	75	49	785
Driver of motor cycle	60	874	..	4	60	878
Passenger—motor car, truck, bus, &c.	47	714	21	735	68	1,449
Passenger—motor cycle, side car ..	4	35	1	42	5	77
Pillion rider	4	107	2	79	6	186
Cyclist	64	1,507	9	151	73	1,658
Driver of horse-drawn vehicle or equestrian	16	132	1	14	17	146
Other	1	79	1	60	2	139
Total	347	5,336	80	1,942	427	7,278

Particulars of victims of traffic accidents during 1937 are shown according to age and sex in the following statement :—

SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, 1937.

Age Group.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
0- 4	7	97	5	50	12	147
5- 9	17	228	3	118	20	346
10-14	12	410	8	130	20	540
15-19	41	724	7	223	48	947
20-29	78	1,566	10	434	88	2,000
30-39	42	744	10	232	52	976
40-49	40	623	7	254	47	877
50-59	40	400	3	185	43	585
60 and over	70	330	27	195	97	525
Not stated .. .. .	..	214	..	121	..	335
Total	347	5,336	80	1,942	427	7,278

Causes of accidents.

Numerous reasons are reported to the Police as the causes of accidents. A summary has been made of the principal reasons given. It must be remembered that, in some cases, only one party has been able to give evidence.

CAUSES OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1937.

Stated Cause.	Number of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal with Injured.	Total.
Driver or Rider—			
Skidding on roadway	21	316	337
Failure to exercise care at intersection ..	23	592	615
Excessive speed	27	162	189
Not keeping to left	27	246	273
Swerving to avoid vehicle or other object	12	181	193
Stopping or turning in front of other vehicle or leaving kerb without warning	12	337	349
Obscured vision	3	164	167
Dazzled by sun or light	12	135	147
Careless, negligent, or inefficient driving ..	54	875	929
Hit and run motorist	6	133	139
All other	35	691	726
Total	232	3,832	4,064
Vehicle—			
Defective mechanism and tyres	16	206	222
No lights	7	55	62
Other	3	35	38
Total	26	296	322
Pedestrian—			
Walking or running on roadway, or crossing without care	84	1,119	1,203
Alighting from or boarding vehicle in motion	4	60	64
Stepping on to road without care	3	81	84
Other	18	260	278
Total	109	1,520	1,629
Other—			
Horses shying, bolting, or stumbling	11	50	61
Falling from moving vehicle	7	50	57
Other (including not known)	28	239	267
Total	46	339	385
Grand Total	413	5,987	6,400

A comparative statement of the number of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents which occurred during each of the last five years is given below.

NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED,
1933 TO 1937.

Cause of Accident.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.		1937.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.*	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bicycle	10	146	10	189	7	269	20	326	16	382
Motor Bus	2	21	2	47	1	32	2	56	7	74
Motor Car	217	4,340	254	5,744	299	5,850	308	6,139	341	5,931
Motor Cycle	21	318	19	515	19	367	28	606	35	650
Train*	34	36	32	32	23	15	22	13	3	2
Tram	8	113	15	202	11	147	10	172	9	149
Other Vehicle	11	73	13	67	14	62	9	45	9	40
Pedestrian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	40
Horses	13	35	4	16	8	22	5	12	5	10
Total	316	5,082	349	6,812	382	6,765	404	7,375	427	7,278

* In 1937 railway accidents relate to those which occurred at level crossings only.

AIRCRAFT.

The collection and the compilation of aircraft statistics were undertaken by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as from 1st July, 1922.

The following particulars relating to Civil Aircraft in Victoria for the years specified below have been received from that source.

The main air lines of Victoria are shown on the map opposite page 369.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT—VICTORIA.

Particulars.	1922-23.	1928-29.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Registered Owners (a)	9	20	24	28	22
Registered Aircraft (a)	20	56	44	51	45
Licensed Pilots—					
Private (a)	(b) 12	49	150	181	172
Commercial (a) .. .. .	..	47	54	57	84
Licensed Ground Engineers (a)	(c) 21	(f) 85	96	76	92
Licensed Navigators (a) .. .. .	..	..	1	2	5
Licensed Aircraft Radio Telephone Operators (a) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4
Aerodromes—					
Government (a)	(d)	(d)	2	2	2
Public (a)	(d)	(d)	20	19	18
Government Emergency Grounds (a) ..	(d)	(d)	11	10	11
Flights carried out	2,151	21,010	20,686	27,110	37,674
Hours flown	585	6,180	6,621	8,464	19,860
Approximate Mileage	41,132	424,702	446,180	637,473	2,081,355
Passengers Carried—					
Paying	1,419	12,502	11,873	15,618	38,528
Non-paying	684	3,126	2,600	3,710	5,368
Total Passengers Carried	2,103	15,628	14,473	19,328	43,896
Goods, Weight Carried, lb.	40	42,869	5,240	19,409	204,919
Mails, Weight Carried lb.	..	(e) 7,872	2,571	11,106	33,703
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. .. .	..	2	3	3	2
Persons Injured	3	2	2	1	6

(a) At 30th June; (b) Certificated Pilots; (c) Other Staff; (d) Not Available; (e) Number of Letters; (f) At 15th January, 1930.

Principal Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Features of the various Districts of the State of Victoria, Season 1936-37.

District.	Area occupied.	Number of Hold ings.	CULTIVATION.							DAIRYING AND PASTORAL.					PRODUCE.				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Maize for Grain.	Vines.	Orchards Growing Fruit for sale.	Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Butter.	Wool.	Honey.
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	bushels.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Central	2,782,607	16,078	19,488	15,107	23,146	19,647	1,685	2,260	71	37,067	188,912	152,888	63,408	51,000	1,511,455	373,508	20,541,798	11,985,495	242,172
North Central	2,202,642	5,139	17,213	8,860	1,618	10,878	..	37	70	3,705	41,667	59,257	16,987	10,360	1,508,290	343,044	6,659,984	13,506,307	177,229
Western	6,917,638	12,124	27,222	38,430	7,841	8,205	3,820	..	24	1,840	251,950	226,991	46,031	58,602	5,509,522	640,983	37,858,633	50,995,602	529,708
Wimmera	6,442,336	6,110	756,259	74,144	21,989	123	..	10	922	2,894	26,627	24,257	51,359	6,985	2,566,897	17,853,893	2,287,333	26,165,058	1,449,406
Mallee	6,619,574	7,189	1,122,512	154,258	17,731	6	2	192	34,727	3,639	26,906	22,987	54,328	10,138	1,216,862	14,564,764	3,214,794	11,988,720	50,246
Northern	5,456,268	11,365	425,761	83,658	18,224	69	1	44	1,399	23,078	126,750	123,066	68,253	55,054	2,997,660	8,597,550	22,573,949	28,620,706	258,468
North-Eastern	4,391,424	5,302	21,797	5,596	935	1,406	2	2,415	4,682	1,834	94,064	201,027	25,584	32,268	1,303,912	410,407	15,683,975	11,136,822	180,878
Gippsland	5,013,949	8,938	3,575	1,016	8,510	5,293	459	15,157	..	1,112	211,079	226,731	31,208	94,266	1,048,545	60,687	45,373,731	8,649,800	551,095
Total for State	39,826,438	72,845	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	45,627	5,969	20,115	41,895	75,169	968,555	1,037,204	357,158	318,673	17,663,103	42,844,816	154,194,197	163,048,510	3,439,262

Minor Crops of Special Interest :—Acreage : Canary Seed, 1,314 ; Chicory, 492 ; Hops, 142 ; Tobacco, 5,492 ; Millet (Broom), 1,250 ; Sugar Beet, 3,477 ; Beans, 1,143 ; Grass Seed, 9,406 ; Flax, 927.

Season.	Average Rainfall.	WHEAT.		Wool. Total Production.	LIVE STOCK.	
		Area.	Average Per Acre.		Cattle.	Sheep.
1932-33	26.38	3,230,955	14.81	158,512,193	1,900,922	17,512,394
1933-34	24.36	3,052,931	13.96	150,170,125	2,002,235	17,195,969
1934-35	27.60	2,458,583	10.51	150,945,884	2,085,080	16,783,631
1935-36	26.74	2,323,753	16.16	163,307,896	2,091,246	17,457,291
1936-37	25.41	2,393,827	17.90	163,048,510	2,005,759	17,663,103

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	26.38	11,841,009	33.641	1,292,200	..	..
1933-34	24.36	11,516,400	31.390	1,239,074	..	..
1934-35	27.60	11,390,072	29.784	1,294,556	..	..
1935-36	26.74	11,225,512	29.572	1,251,709	..	..
1936-37	25.41	11,222,512	29.529	1,216,452	..	..

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	19.50	602,009	13.92	27,906,174	51,613	2,793,797
1933-34	20.96	620,063	16.99	27,032,551	50,664	2,705,085
1934-35	16.44	720,037	15.99	25,542,288	49,659	2,594,654
1935-36	17.71	703,024	23.91	27,077,132	50,511	2,526,242
1936-37	16.41	756,259	23.81	26,105,058	50,034	2,569,657

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	20.96	619,200	17.19	28,383,423	275,264	3,013,509
1933-34	20.96	554,262	17.40	24,519,230	259,650	2,900,006
1934-35	21.91	641,267	17.94	26,261,269	292,000	3,206,292
1935-36	19.50	614,730	17.79	27,203,151	273,391	3,038,677
1936-37	19.50	625,735	19.10	26,500,794	279,816	2,977,609

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	24.33	38,005	15.90	19,964,206	305,313	1,265,272
1933-34	22.39	25,009	16.47	19,512,000	309,071	1,254,367
1934-35	41.91	22,051	19.09	20,516,660	300,122	1,277,212
1935-36	30.96	28,493	18.66	11,211,145	206,079	1,209,046
1936-37	30.92	21,797	18.00	11,256,023	205,091	1,200,812

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	29.03	50,891	17.04	14,061,797	152,000	1,500,292
1933-34	31.09	17,490	19.30	15,000,000	112,247	1,519,903
1934-35	29.07	13,446	17.51	13,206,000	123,005	1,404,100
1935-36	29.14	12,512	20.44	13,031,203	100,823	1,470,001
1936-37	29.47	10,523	19.02	12,950,267	100,521	1,500,000

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	22.97	24,907	17.22	11,000,210	227,261	1,201,567
1933-34	27.56	26,921	17.22	10,203,172	333,583	1,271,565
1934-35	26.90	25,073	18.01	11,816,243	302,083	1,400,206
1935-36	24.25	13,123	18.41	12,042,734	352,659	1,206,212
1936-37	26.56	19,494	19.27	11,900,495	341,000	1,241,455

Season.	Average Rainfall.	Wheat. Area.	Wheat. Average per acre.	Wool. Total Production.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Sheep.
1932-33	24.10	17,229	17.07	8,652,210	362,091	1,469,285
1933-34	20.05	12,160	16.10	7,057,449	400,000	1,004,072
1934-35	43.29	6,253	19.76	6,217,264	426,000	1,027,213
1935-36	41.04	3,051	17.02	6,176,445	426,000	1,025,204
1936-37	38.26	3,295	18.97	6,619,000	427,200	1,048,644

VICTORIA.

Showing

Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock, and Rainfall in each District for 5 years ; and Agricultural, Dairying, and Pastoral Statistics in detail, for the Season 1936-37.

Scale of Miles
Dept. of Lands & Survey, Melbourne

S O U T H A U S T R A L I A

S O U T H E R N O C E A N

Bass Strait

PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1936, this comprised :—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee-simple	27,056,281
Lands in process of alienation	6,000,645
Crown lands	23,188,834
Total	56,245,760

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests (under Forests Act) ..	4,071,892
Timber reserves (under Forests Act) ..	732,222
State Forests and Timber reserves (under Land Act)	330,283
Water reserves	309,533
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	88,649
Reserves in the Mallee	410,000
Other reserves	398,798
Roads	1,794,218
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. ; unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs	4,044,838
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	82,888
Other leases and licences	33,010
Temporary grazing licences	5,447,387
Unoccupied	5,445,116
Total	23,188,834

Alienation
of land.

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 last six years.

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.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1931 TO 1936.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.			Crown Lands alienated in Fee-simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.		Area.	Purchase Money.
		Mallee.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1931 ..	5,892	131,691	58,575	67,131	215,526
1932 ..	3,297	43,416	44,255	62,996	143,623
1933 ..	3,907	18,991	38,120	69,357	73,580
1934 ..	4,661	30,020	38,706	143,851	119,219
1935 ..	4,545	14,989	29,335	288,443	199,339
1936 ..	5,290	6,005	28,435	108,011	88,937

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1936 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £36,161,107, which represents an average of £1 1s. 11d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

Amount
realized by
sale of Crown
lands.

Lands
remaining for
disposal.

The next table shows the whole of the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal :—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st
DECEMBER, 1936.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.					Auri-ferous.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Pastoral.		
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey ..	229	2,517	65,416	..	..	2,000	70,162
Buln Buln ..	9,507	42,430	52,364	..	..	..	104,301
Bogong ..	..	..	190,922	..	170,680	..	361,602
Benambra ..	51	..	264,441	..	243,596	87,930	596,018
Bourke ..	..	142	25	..	..	..	167
Bendigo ..	83	541	2,952	..	..	3,140	6,716
Borong ..	..	12,207	40,422	..	26,000	87,126	165,755
Croajlongong ..	2,160	1,437	549,083	..	840,670	13,850	1,407,200
Dargo ..	..	..	97,128	..	431,600	70,000	598,728
Delatite ..	177	14,804	87,768	..	..	60,088	162,837
Dalhousie ..	20	686	1,202	..	..	443	2,351
Dundas ..	..	..	64,420	4,700	15,754	..	84,874
Evelyn ..	19	279	10,535	..	..	1,525	12,358
Pollett ..	..	..	122,250	4,325	29,136	..	155,711
Gladstone ..	556	1,364	2,536	2,515	..	8,992	15,963
Grant ..	20	75	2,146	..	..	7,014	9,255
Grenville ..	..	848	70	..	..	5,297	6,215
Heytesbury ..	..	935	124,102	200	..	..	125,237
Kara Kara ..	86	96	1,776	2,769	9,000	107	13,834
Karkaroc ..	..	39	..	..	..	..	39
Lowan ..	..	654	138,343	22,040	9,000	..	170,037
Moira ..	500	..	5,889	..	..	1,500	7,889
Mornington ..	..	1,035	11,603	..	..	..	12,638
Normanby ..	..	..	107,823	..	..	..	107,823
Polwarth ..	13,768	14,754	22,635	142	..	..	51,299
Rodney ..	200	180	..	..	..	2,000	2,380
Ripon ..	..	380	22,746	..	..	2,910	26,036
Tambo ..	..	..	202,458	..	370,846	900	574,204
Tanjil ..	..	..	106,659	..	351,460	67,000	525,119
Talbot ..	301	700	182	..	65,000	20,938	87,121
Tatchera ..	235	70	..	..	..	..	305
Villiers ..	..	..	1,943	..	..	..	1,943
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	147,850	..	846,400	..	994,250
Total ..	27,912	96,173	2,447,689	36,691	3,409,142	442,760	6,460,367
Throughout the State	Swamp or reclaimed lands						2,309
	Lands which may be sold by auction						2,896
The "north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands available for selection						33,071
	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classified for selection)						4,393,860
Total area remaining for disposal							10,892,503

Temporary occupancy of much of the land included in the above statement has been granted to approved applicants under grazing licences.

The "Torrens System" whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transfer of land.

Transfer of Land Act.

It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and reduces the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land alienated since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Acts, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year (5,142,321 acres), application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1936 there were submitted 200 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting in area to 984 acres, and in value to £177,628; while the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 6,640 acres valued at £324,056. Up to the end of 1936 there had been brought under the Act 3,258,312 acres valued at £72,381,414. The area of the land still under the Old Law System at the end of 1936 was 1,884,009 acres. A summary of dealings under the Transfer of Land Acts will be found on page 200.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Acts, a contribution to the Assurance Fund constituted under the provisions of that Act of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the Fund for the loss of his interest. Receipts of the Fund during 1936-37 comprised contributions £1,430, and interest on stock £3,269. There were no claims on the Fund during the year, but the sum of £5,095 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act 1920* to provide for the interest on loan moneys expended on University buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund on 30th June, 1937, was £113,926. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1937, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £9,856.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

The first estate acquired for closer settlement in Victoria was purchased in 1900 under authority of the *Land Act 1898* which empowered the Government to purchase by agreement private lands for this purpose. Under this Act five estates totalling 33,660 acres were acquired. In 1904, a Closer Settlement Act was passed and a Board appointed to administer it, with authority to acquire land by agreement, or, where necessary, compulsorily.

In 1906 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, established under the *Water Act 1905*, came into operation, and in 1909 closer settlement in irrigation areas commenced. Administration in

these areas was placed under the direct control of the Water Supply Commissioners by the *Closer Settlement Act 1912*.

Up to 30th June, 1917, the area acquired totalled 571,156 acres and the area settled, 507,500 acres. In that year the first Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act was passed and thereafter the settlement of discharged soldiers was given precedence by the Government. At 30th June, 1932, the net area acquired for soldier settlement was 2,270,333 acres (2,179,091 acres settled), and for civilian settlers 1,094,415 acres (1,058,360 acres settled). Thus, of the land acquired for closer and soldier settlement, 84 per cent. has been settled since 1917. The unstable conditions subsequent to 1917 proved most unfavorable to successful settlement, and the consequent loss to the settlers and to the State has been severe. Measures which were taken to improve conditions of the soldier settlers include the appointment by the Victorian Government of a Royal Commission in 1925, the establishment of inquiry boards in 1926 and 1927, and the appointment by the Commonwealth Government of Mr. Justice Pike in 1927 to inquire into soldier settlement in all the States. Up to 30th June, 1937, concessions by the Commonwealth and the State to soldier settlers in Victoria amounted to £13,611,768.

An Act to amend existing closer settlement legislation was passed by Parliament in 1932 for the purpose of giving effect to recommendations made for the relief of settlers. This amending Act, "*The Closer Settlement Act 1932 No. 4091*," was assented to on 29th December, 1932. Under its provisions a Closer Settlement Commission of five members superseded the Closer Settlement Board, and assumed the powers and obligations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners in respect of the settlement and occupation of irrigable lands. Provision was made for the consolidation into one debt of the liabilities of each settler at 30th June, 1932. The unpaid balance on account of land improvements and all arrears of interest were thereby brought together into one account. The Commission was further empowered to adjust, during the period of five years, commencing on 1st July, 1932, the annual payment due by the settlers on account of the consolidated debt. In making any adjustment the Commission was required to take into consideration (a) ruling prices for farm products, (b) seasonal conditions, (c) requirements for maintenance of the settler and his family, (d) the means and ability of the settler to make any adjusted payment, (e) efforts made by the settler to meet his liability, and (f) any other factors which in the opinion of the Commission were proper to be considered. At the end of the period of five years provision is made for the assessment by the Commission of the liabilities of settlers on account of land and advances, and for the writing off of the difference between the amount of the revaluation of the land and improvements and the sum of the capital value at which the land was sold and the amount of advances for improvements and arrears of interest. The

Commission is given discretionary power to reduce the amount to be written off if it is satisfied that the value of the land and improvements has been adversely affected by the failure of the settler to work the land or to maintain the improvements in a proper manner.

Details relating to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances may be obtained on application to the Closer Settlement Commission.

Estates purchased. A complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board including those purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (*i.e.*, estates in irrigable areas), will be found in the report of the Closer Settlement Board for the year ended 30th June, 1930. The purchase of properties has been practically suspended since 1931.

A summary of the lands acquired is given in the following statement:—

LANDS ACQUIRED FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	Closer Settlement.		Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	
	Area.	Cost.	Area.	Cost.
	acres.	£	acres.	£
Land purchased from private owners	819,378	6,069,931	1,763,241	13,361,266
Crown lands taken over	113,744	56,794	666,384	547,324
Total area and cost of lands acquired	933,122	6,126,725	2,429,625	13,908,590
Expenses prior to disposal .. .. .	..	93,192	..	119,356
Cost of Public Works effected .. .. .	..	478,042	..	1,043,180
Total area and cost as at 30th June, 1937	933,122	6,697,959	2,429,625	15,071,126

NOTE.—Of the lands acquired for Closer Settlement, 121,876 acres, valued at £1,168,331, were transferred and used for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement. On the other hand, 495,646 acres, valued at £4,014,276, acquired for Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, were transferred and used for Closer Settlement.

Financial Summary of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement The liabilities and assets of Discharged Soldiers' Settlement and Closer Settlement at 30th June, 1937, and Closer Settlement. are shown in the following statement :—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Number of settlers—			
At present receiving assistance ..	5,203	5,181	10,384
Purchasers under Contract of Sale ..	537	359	896
Repaid in full	695	4,696	5,391
Cancelled, transferred and surrendered	6,442	6,377	12,819
Total number of settlers who have received assistance ..	12,877	16,613	29,490
Loan liability—	£	£	£
Loans raised—Australian Consolidated			
Inscribed Stock	25,983,743	13,674,362	39,658,105
Less Redemptions	174,101	1,355,582	1,529,683
Less Securities transferred to Commonwealth Government..	2,160,960	..	2,160,960
Outstanding Liability of the Commission	23,648,682	12,318,780	35,967,462
Repayment of principal used for payment of interest and working expenses	4,247,849	1,063,080	5,310,929
Payments to State Loans Repayment Fund	1,386,323	1,343,659	2,729,982
Average rate of interest payable on loans at 30th June, 1937 ..	£4/4/0%	£3/19/2%	..
Principal outstanding on land and advances (consolidated)—	£	£	£
Selling value of land and improvements	10,336,629	8,659,342	18,995,971
Advances to settlers	9,084,179	5,199,275	14,283,454
	19,420,808	13,858,617	33,279,425
Less Principal repaid	5,407,795	4,539,047	9,946,842
Outstanding Principal Liability of settlers	14,013,013	9,319,570	23,332,583

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT AND
CLOSER SETTLEMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1937—continued.

	Discharged Soldiers' Settlement.	Closer Settlement.	Total.
Instalments of interest charged to settlers	£ 7,815,218	£ 6,476,496	£ 14,291,714
Less interest paid by settlers ..	6,050,312	5,359,954	11,410,266
Arrears of interest (consolidated) ..	1,764,906	1,116,542	2,881,448
Less Suspense account—adjustment of instalments (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.)	476,000	274,000	750,000
Net Interest Arrears ..	1,288,906	842,542	2,131,448
Total payment by settlers—			
Principal	5,407,795	4,539,047	9,946,842
Interest	6,050,312	5,359,954	11,410,266
Total	11,458,107	9,899,001	21,357,108
Amounts written off settlers' accounts—			
Interest—Adverse circumstances ..	1,342,583	..	1,342,583
Excess cost of buildings	41,574	..	41,574
Reduction in valuation of land and improvements	249,978	196,057	446,035
Bad debts, &c. (a)	3,246,620	1,754,537	5,001,157
Provision for amounts to be written off (Sec. 31, Act 4091, &c.) ..	2,749,377	1,538,128	4,287,505
Total	7,630,132	3,488,722	11,118,854
For financial year 1936-37—			
Interest paid	1,016,493	617,393	1,633,886
Administrative expenses	78,015	83,766	161,781
Interest due by settlers and others ..	885,832	527,201	1,413,033
Interest received from settlers and others (b)	692,524	389,020	1,081,544

NOTES.

(a) Includes—	£	£	£
Bad debts	3,048,982	1,653,448	4,702,430
Loss and remission of interest ..	28,093	20,610	48,703
Loss on realization	169,545	69,845	239,390
Concessions to British Army officers from India .. .. .	..	10,634	10,634
	3,246,620	1,754,537	5,001,157
(b) Includes—			
Interest from lessees and municipalities	511,699	338,416	850,115
Interest from Closer Settlement ..	127,668	..	127,668
Interest on investments .. .. .	..	3,875	3,875
Interest on State Loans Repayments Fund	53,157	46,729	99,886
	692,524	389,020	1,081,544

The extent of closer settlement effected up to 30th June, 1937, is given in the next statement:—

SUMMARY OF CLOSER SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Lands Acquired.	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area settled	1,211,400	174,171	1,385,571
Area available for—			
Farm Lands and Agricultural Labourers' Allotments	25,548	288	25,836
Workmen's Homes	8	..	8
Public Competition, Auction, &c.	713	..	713
Area not yet available for settlement .. .. .	..	1,027	1,027
Loss of area on subdivision (roads, channels, reserves, &c.)	10,681	4,932	15,613
Total area acquired	1,248,350	180,418	1,428,768.

UTILIZATION OF SETTLED AREAS.

Classification.	Holdings.	Average Capital Value.	Average Area.	Total Area.
	No.	£	Acres.	Acres.
Farms—				
Dry Areas	4,277	1,534	248	1,060,651
Irrigable Areas	2,194	858	58	127,689
Agricultural Labourers' Allotments—				
Dry Areas	153	133	17	2,592
Irrigable Areas	149	117	6	892
Transfers to Discharged Soldiers' Settlement—				
Dry Areas	345	1,827	245	84,439
Irrigable Areas	561	977	67	37,436
Workmen's Homes—				
Dry Areas	1,079	89	$\frac{3}{4}$	792
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Public Competition, Auction, &c.—				
Dry Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	62,926
Irrigable Areas .. .. .	..	..	..	8,154
Total Dry Areas	5,854	..	..	1,211,400
Total Irrigable Areas	2,904	..	..	174,171
GRAND TOTAL	8,758	..	..	1,385,571

Extent of
Soldier
Settlement.

The extent of settlement at 30th June, 1937, is given in the table which follows :—

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

	Dry Areas.	Irrigable Areas.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of land settled	2,347,018	95,120	2,442,138
Area of land available	218	531	749
Area of land acquired but not yet available ..	1,525	17,628	19,153
Sales by Auction, &c.	89,287	8,414	97,701
Total land acquired	2,438,048	121,693	2,559,741
Less land transferred to Closer Settlement	469,074	26,572	495,646
Total net area acquired to 30th June, 1937	1,968,974	95,121	2,064,095
Farms, Number of	7,892	1,994	9,886
Average area—acres	297	48	..
Average capital value	£1,638	£807	..

WATERWORKS.

All Victorian waterworks are controlled by official bodies, either State or local. The following table shows State expenditure on works under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as well as grants and loans to local bodies. In addition to free grants to local bodies, large sums have been written off their liabilities. The following information has been taken from the Annual Report of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

State
Expenditure
on
Waterworks.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND LOAN LIABILITY ON WATERWORKS* TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Description of Works.	Capital Expenditure to 30th June, 1937.	Loan Redemption and Capital Repaid.	Loan Liability at 30th June, 1937.
	£	£	£
Waterworks Districts	6,361,702	109,355	6,252,347
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	4,536,854	43,878	4,492,976
Goulburn Channel Works (Free Headworks excluded)	1,325,432	3,212	1,322,220
Pyke's Creek, Melton and Distributary Works	262,468	747	261,721
Koo-wee-rup, Cardinia, and other Flood Protection Schemes	447,632	4,374	443,258
Eildon Reservoir and Waranga Reservoir Enlargement	2,538,809	27,559	2,511,250
Maffra-Sale Irrigation and Water Supply Districts	1,267,079	916	1,266,163
Millewa Waterworks Districts	519,294	31	519,263
Red Cliffs Irrigation and Water Supply District	792,978	237	792,741
Bellarine Peninsula	475,068	454	474,614
Campaspe and Loddon River Storages	124,938	2,665	122,273
Free Headworks	1,226,806	450	1,226,356
River Murray Agreement Works	2,757,777	30,274	2,727,503
Surveys, &c.	291,538	33,765	257,773
Murray Valley Districts (proposed)	100,196	379	99,817
Abolished Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts	31,710	30	31,680
Free Grants to Local Authorities	142,357	..	142,357
Loan Flotation Expenses	753,895	..	753,895
Waterworks Trusts (including First Mildura)	1,918,338	440,561	1,477,777†
Municipal Waterworks	901,718	184,681	717,037†
Geelong Waterworks (prior to disposal by Government in 1908)	460,836	300,235	160,601
TOTAL	27,237,425	1,183,803	26,053,622

* Excluding Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Ballarat Water Commission, particulars of which appear in part "Local Government" of this issue.

† With the exception of capital written off by Parliament, these amounts are a liability of the respective authorities. After deduction of same the loan liability of Waterworks Trusts was £1,359,896, and of Municipalities £559,042. The net loan liability of the State after deducting the amount in the National Debt Sinking Fund (£962,487) was £25,159,373.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control. In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and entrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the First Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the

Progress of Irrigation.

Water Act 1928—which consolidates the *Water Acts* of 1915, 1916, and 1918, and the *Ballarat Water Commissioners Act 1921*.

The particulars in the following statement, while not covering the whole of the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, furnish a general idea of the development of water conservation and distribution, and of drainage and flood protection in districts under its administration :—

---	At 30th June, 1907.	At 30th June, 1937.
Irrigation Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	10	31
Number of Districts having Water Rights ..	Nil	22
Total of such Water Rights (acre feet)	Nil	406,821
Area under Irrigated Culture .. (acres)	108,000	518,827
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	196,000	723,962
Rural Waterworks Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	3	30
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	125,000	1,508,672
Urban Districts—		
Number of Districts administered	1	86
Valuation for Rating purposes .. (£)	5,600	577,377
Coliban System (Urban, Rural, Irrigation and Mining Supplies)—		
Valuation for Urban Rating purposes (£)	317,750	389,808
Drainage and Flood Protection Districts—		
Number of Districts administered .. ..	..	5

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows, for the districts having water rights, the areas irrigated in 1909-10—the year in which these two factors

first operated—and the average areas for the five years ended 30th June, 1937 :—

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.	
	1909-10.	Average for Five Years ended 30. 6. 37.
	acres.	acres.
Supplied from the Goulburn—		
Shepparton .. .. .	..	13,167
South Shepparton .. .. .	..	3,378
Rodney	32,356	63,865
Stanhope	2,000	12,647
Tongala	3,000	19,281
Rochester	500	49,458
Echuca North .. .. .	..	4,990
Dingee .. .. .	..	3,435
Tragowel Plains	20,000	47,691
Supplied from the Werribee—		
Bacchus Marsh	31	3,437
Werribee .. .. .	..	8,456
Supplied from the Macallister—		
Maffra-Sale .. .. .	..	12,830
Supplied from the Murray—		
Leitchville .. .. .	..	6,321
Cohuna	12,000	42,198
*Gannawarra	7,825	..
Koondrook	5,029	27,058
Swan Hill	5,410	20,643
Nyah	569	3,009
Red Cliffs .. .. .	..	11,279
Merbein	202	7,571
Third Lake .. .. .	..	2,770
Mystic Park .. .. .	..	3,372
Fish Point .. .. .	..	2,419
Total	88,922	369,275

* Subdivided 1.7.35. Now included in Cohuna and Koondrook Districts.

The area under irrigated culture for all kinds of crops in 1936-37 was 518,827 acres, being 22,992 acres more than the area irrigated in the previous year, and 55,124 acres above the average of the previous five years.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State in 1909-10 and in each of the five years, 1932-33 to 1936-37, and the purposes for which the land was utilized :—

IRRIGATED AREAS : HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	32,492	33,543	63,225	39,835	38,328
Lucerne	24,124	119,682	99,948	95,702	91,267	86,568
Sorghum and other annual fodders ..	8,094	24,810	23,557	25,605	20,776	19,753
Pastures	50,541	210,869	199,929	220,483	252,345	292,001
Vineyards and orchards	17,524	67,451	64,669	66,960	67,319	66,526
Fallow	4,988	8,275	5,096	6,732	6,275	8,093
Miscellaneous ..	785	11,137	8,582	15,519	18,018	7,558
Total ..	129,771	474,716	435,324	494,226	495,835	518,827

NOTE.—8,000 acres, details of which are not available, were irrigated by private diversions in 1909-10, making a total area for that year of 137,771 acres.

Of the total area irrigated in 1936-37—518,827 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows :—Pastures, 56 ; lucerne, 17 ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 13 ; cereals, 7 ; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 4 ; fallows and miscellaneous, 3.

**Progress in
Irrigation
Areas,
1936-37.**

Dairying is one of the principal industries in irrigation districts. Dairy herds from irrigated areas again achieved outstanding success in competitions conducted by Herd Testing Associations, and high awards overseas were also received for dairy products.

The production of dried vine and tree fruits and of citrus and fruits for canning are established features in these districts. There has also been considerable expansion in market gardening and a development of the canning industry in relation thereto. The Victorian dried vine fruit crop amounted to 44,877 tons. The production of citrus fruits in irrigation districts during the 1936-37 season amounted to 668,700 bushels—approximately 88 per cent. of the citrus production of the State.

The Victorian production of canned fruit in the season 1936-37 was approximately 1,722,000 cases, being about 74 per cent. of the number packed in Australia in that season. This figure represents a record production for Victoria and is approximately 13 per cent. greater than for the preceding year.

Supply of water for domestic and stock purposes. Extensive schemes for the supply of water for domestic and stock purposes are under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Altogether, the area so supplied is approximately 23,539 square miles—about 27 per cent. of the total area of the State. The major portion of the area supplied is in the Mallee and Wimmera districts.

The number of country towns supplied with water for domestic use is—109 by the Commission, 111 by Waterworks Trusts, and 16 by Local Government bodies.

The estimated population in country towns supplied with water is 415,100 persons.

STORAGE AND SUPPLY SCHEMES.

Total Storages in State. In 1902 the total capacity of storages in the State was 172,000 acre feet. The present capacity is 1,891,350 acre feet. The Hume Reservoir, designed to contain 2,000,000 acre feet (half of which can, subject to the provisions of the River Murray Agreement, be credited to the State of Victoria)* now has a capacity of 1,250,000 acre feet. When the final stage of this work has been constructed (involving a further approval of the interested State Governments), and the Yarrawonga Weir, Euston Lock Weir, Glenmaggie, and Bittern Reservoirs are completed, the combined capacities of Victoria's storages will be 2,349,330 acre feet.

EXISTING STORAGES.						Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Goulburn System—</i>						
Goulburn Weir	..	..	..	..	..	20,700
Waranga	..	..	..	..	..	333,400
Eildon	..	..	..	..	..	306,000
						660,100
<i>Murray-Loddon System—</i>						
Hume Reservoir (part of 2,000,000 acre feet—half share)						625,000
Torrumbarry (half share of 26,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	13,000
Mildura (half share of 34,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	17,000
Wentworth (half share of 20,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Kow Swamp	..	..	..	..	..	40,860
Laaneccorie	..	..	..	..	..	6,650
Kerang North-west Lakes	..	..	..	..	..	69,400
Lake Boga	..	..	..	..	..	29,650
Long Lake	..	..	..	..	..	3,820
						815,380
<i>Wimmera-Mallee System—</i>						
Lake Lonsdale	..	..	..	..	..	53,300
Wartook	..	..	..	..	..	23,800
Fyans Lake	..	..	..	..	..	17,100
Taylor's Lake	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
Pine Lake	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Green Lake	..	..	..	..	..	6,600
Dock Lake	..	..	..	..	..	4,800
Moora	..	..	..	..	..	5,100
Lower Wimmera Weirs	..	..	..	..	..	2,870
Batyo Catyo (Avon Regulator)	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Lake Whitton	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Earthen Storages, Township Reservoirs, and Mallee Tanks						5,760
						207,630
<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>						
Glenmaggie Reservoir (part of 150,000 acre feet)	..	..	..	..	..	104,500
<i>Coliban System—</i>						
Upper Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	25,700
Malmsbury	..	..	..	..	..	12,300
Spring Gully	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Subsidiary Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	4,970
						44,970
<i>Werribee—</i>						
Pykes Creek	..	..	..	..	..	21,000
Melton	..	..	..	..	..	19,100
						40,100
<i>Bellarine Peninsula System—</i>						
Wurdee Boluc	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	660
						10,660
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>						
Lysterfield Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	3,400
Beaconsfield, Frankston, and Mornington Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	..	1,660
Service Basins	..	..	..	..	..	200
						5,260
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Wonthaggi	..	..	..	..	..	1,550
Eppalock	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
						2,750
Total capacity of existing Storages						1,891,350

ADDITIONAL STORAGE BEING PROVIDED BY WORKS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

	Capacities in Acre Feet.
<i>Mornington Peninsula System—</i>	
Bittern Reservoir	480
<i>Murray System—</i>	
Yarrowonga Weir (half share of 50,000 acre feet) ..	25,000
Euston Loch Weir (half share of 24,000 acre feet) ..	12,000
	37,480

FURTHER STORAGE WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY COMPLETION OF EXISTING WORKS.

<i>Maffra-Sale System—</i>	
Glenmaggie Reservoir (balance of 150,000 acre feet) ..	45,500
Hume Reservoir, at junction with Mitta River (half-share of balance of 2,000,000 acre feet)	375,000
	420,500
Total capacity of storages when works are completed ..	2,349,330

Detailed descriptions of the various systems which have been instituted for irrigation and for supplying water for domestic and stock purposes appear in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29 (pp. 526 to 534).

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the River Murray, was established in 1887 under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 the control of the water supply was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The extent of watering done represented 55,060 acres in 1932-33, 55,477 acres in 1933-34, 58,048 acres in 1934-35, 68,097 acres in 1935-36, and 66,752 acres in 1936-37.

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1937, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1936-37.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	<i>Payments.</i>	£
Horticultural Rates ..	36,534	Wages and Salaries ..	19,014
Special Waterings, &c. ..	2,597	Firewood	7,821
Miscellaneous	25,333	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	5,089
		Redemption of Loans ..	267
		Miscellaneous	33,345
Total	64,464	Total	65,516

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each district and for the whole State for each of the years 1901 to 1936, together with the mean rainfall covering a period of 66 years:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Year.	Districts.								Whole State.
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North-ern.	North-Central.	North-Eastern.	Western.	Central.	Gipps-land.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1901 ..	9.39	16.61	13.58	24.78	28.08	27.90	28.98	33.66	22.05
1902 ..	7.64	11.94	11.26	18.41	20.10	23.54	24.88	33.35	18.55
1903 ..	16.34	22.76	22.22	32.07	33.13	33.43	32.86	33.68	27.44
1904 ..	10.75	17.22	17.32	28.00	33.56	28.54	31.29	30.02	23.49
1905 ..	12.01	18.40	16.39	25.36	31.72	28.79	29.61	37.84	24.53
1906 ..	15.22	23.42	24.16	32.00	42.11	32.53	30.13	34.81	28.49
1907 ..	9.25	17.07	14.74	22.42	26.19	26.16	25.36	27.20	20.40
1908 ..	12.33	17.72	14.38	19.98	26.40	25.81	20.08	24.29	20.02
1909 ..	14.35	22.38	20.04	29.77	35.62	31.37	30.57	34.09	26.52
1910 ..	15.96	22.36	20.13	29.13	32.10	32.45	28.28	30.80	25.96
1911 ..	17.84	19.89	19.87	29.79	33.24	31.13	36.88	39.71	28.08
1912 ..	12.50	17.52	18.12	23.00	30.93	25.94	24.92	26.60	21.86
1913 ..	12.66	16.38	16.76	24.22	29.69	25.85	27.64	34.65	22.96
1914 ..	7.29	9.76	9.73	14.95	19.94	18.56	20.05	23.81	14.66
1915 ..	12.42	18.98	16.75	25.65	34.17	27.44	24.67	27.63	22.35
1916 ..	17.72	22.54	25.60	34.44	44.01	30.72	38.78	37.78	30.27
1917 ..	19.55	21.96	26.34	35.86	56.09	31.70	32.41	34.63	30.77
1918 ..	13.59	16.44	21.96	28.30	36.96	25.70	30.11	33.39	24.70
1919 ..	11.46	13.86	15.06	21.21	27.27	26.47	25.48	37.03	22.77
1920 ..	14.93	16.04	20.15	28.37	34.42	25.90	31.38	33.37	25.43
1921 ..	16.29	19.99	23.69	31.75	39.57	27.36	31.13	31.73	25.35
1922 ..	10.44	17.15	13.15	20.85	26.10	28.09	27.82	32.92	21.35
1923 ..	15.07	20.21	17.60	27.30	34.80	33.51	30.11	33.88	26.12
1924 ..	16.08	22.17	23.29	34.74	40.70	31.13	40.30	37.37	28.10
1925 ..	9.87	14.20	14.09	20.28	27.42	22.43	23.12	29.69	19.74
1926 ..	12.64	17.00	16.85	24.25	35.36	26.70	24.20	29.72	22.90
1927 ..	7.66	13.93	11.14	18.67	26.15	23.20	22.16	28.43	18.56
1928 ..	14.04	19.10	21.27	29.56	37.21	30.46	29.86	33.98	26.14
1929 ..	9.10	15.56	13.65	24.20	27.24	29.28	31.13	32.36	22.00
1930 ..	15.32	20.94	19.68	30.59	32.49	29.43	30.85	33.66	25.76
1931 ..	14.86	19.25	21.77	31.20	43.18	28.79	32.88	32.65	26.97
1932 ..	14.96	18.90	20.60	29.63	34.33	31.85	32.91	34.19	26.34
1933 ..	14.13	20.96	20.25	31.09	32.09	26.87	27.56	30.65	24.47
1934 ..	13.21	16.64	21.01	28.57	42.81	29.20	35.60	43.39	27.60
1935 ..	10.84	17.71	19.53	29.14	35.86	30.49	34.23	42.53	26.63
1936 ..	14.39	19.41	19.50	28.47	35.52	26.91	30.24	36.38	25.63
Means for 66 years	13.33	18.57	18.74	27.23	33.64	28.28	29.89	34.64	24.80

The wettest portion of the State is the Cape Otway Forest, which is closely followed by the South Gippsland district and the Latrobe and Thomson Basin. The lowest rainfall occurs in the Mallee district, where the average is 13.33 inches per annum, as compared with 24.80 inches for the whole State.

The rainfall recorded in each of the 26 basins or regions of the State for each quarter of 1936 and the quarterly averages up to 1936 deduced from all available records are as follows :—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or Region.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
Gleneleg and Wannon Rivers	2·03	3·63	6·30	7·67	9·18	8·99	6·60	5·86
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merri Rivers	1·44	4·32	6·72	8·24	10·03	9·46	7·08	6·23
Hopkins River and Mount Emu Creek	2·07	4·23	6·07	7·12	9·78	7·86	7·09	6·02
Mount Elephant and Lake Corangamite	2·47	4·42	5·82	7·41	10·79	8·36	7·24	6·26
Cape Otway Forest	3·19	6·13	8·81	11·75	17·31	13·17	9·72	8·71
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	3·32	4·73	5·74	6·51	8·81	6·77	6·95	6·22
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	2·69	5·09	7·10	6·19	7·94	6·19	7·40	6·26
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	3·86	7·11	10·69	9·00	10·73	9·11	11·02	9·53
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	3·62	6·89	10·74	9·92	11·19	10·03	11·34	9·44
South Gippsland	5·15	7·93	11·40	10·77	12·21	10·92	11·00	9·20
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	4·71	7·30	12·70	9·99	13·04	10·96	12·87	10·41
Macallister and Avon Rivers	3·97	6·22	10·70	5·62	5·51	5·63	6·86	6·89
Mitchell River	5·51	6·68	11·14	6·32	5·83	6·46	7·25	7·12
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	7·47	6·89	11·54	6·80	4·94	6·54	7·72	7·58
Snowy River	10·68	8·16	12·23	9·27	5·41	8·87	8·20	8·76
Murray River	2·09	3·17	4·55	4·83	6·92	4·86	4·15	4·01
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	7·51	6·12	7·42	9·02	12·63	10·38	8·60	8·05
Ovens River	4·92	5·67	8·16	10·04	15·82	11·08	8·77	7·63
Goulburn River	3·21	4·76	7·03	7·53	9·95	7·98	7·22	6·34
Campaspe River	2·39	4·05	5·15	6·92	10·16	7·11	7·18	5·09
Loddon River	1·89	3·56	5·47	5·93	8·91	6·24	5·58	4·60
Avoca River	1·98	2·83	2·90	5·09	6·93	5·43	4·16	3·82
Avon and Richardson Rivers	3·09	2·58	2·88	4·51	6·34	4·96	4·59	3·53
Eastern Wimmera	2·71	2·97	5·78	6·43	9·50	7·04	5·01	4·78
Western Wimmera	2·20	2·50	5·38	6·11	8·28	6·95	5·57	4·35
Mallee	3·06	2·27	2·95	3·55	4·46	3·73	2·73	3·02
Weighted averages of above basins	3·60	4·43	6·70	6·83	8·62	7·30	6·49	5·85

An estimate of the areas of the State, in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall is contained in the following statement :—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.				Area.	
Inches.				Square Miles.	
Under 15	..	..	..	19,270	
15 to 20	..	..	..	13,492	
20 to 25	..	..	..	14,170	
25 to 30	..	..	..	15,579	
30 to 40	..	..	..	14,450	
40 to 50	..	..	..	7,338	
50 to 60	..	..	..	2,980	
Over 60	..	..	..	605	

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below.

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·972	29·922	30·080	30·077
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	·889	·763	·814	·975
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·7	66·6	59·4	50·1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·7	21·0	17·4	14·0
Mean relative humidity. Saturation=100	65	60	69	75
Mean rainfall in inches	7·23	6·00	6·63	5·84
Mean number of days of rain	38	25	34	43
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·22	17·20	7·91	3·72
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	5·9	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	7	12

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1936 and for the last 81 years, as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period.

YEARLY AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1936.	Average for 81 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 81 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ..	30·008	30·013	30·106	29·945
Highest	30·576	30·605	30·770	30·488
Lowest	29·170	29·250	29·495	28·942
Range (inches)	1·406	1·355	1·719	1·074
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58·8	58·5	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum .. (°Fahr.)	68·0	67·3	69·0	65·4
Mean daily minimum	49·6	49·6	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum	105·7	105·0	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum	32·8	31·0	34·2	27·0
Mean daily range	18·4	17·7	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range	72·9	74·0	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (mean maxima) ..	108·5	117·4	127·6	106·0
Terrestrial Radiation (mean minima) .. (°Fahr.)	44·0	43·9	46·8	39·5
Rainfall (in inches)	24·30	25·70	38·04	15·61
Number of wet days	187	140	187	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches)	38·60	39·05	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100)	63	67	76	61
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·9	5·9	6·4	4·8
Number of days of fog	26	21	50	5

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

Department of Agriculture. This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the primary industries of the State, and in giving advice to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

Melbourne University School of Agriculture. Melbourne University has a well-equipped School of Agriculture, for the maintenance of which a special grant is provided by the State. This School affords opportunity for the training of students in science as applied to practical agriculture and kindred industries. A large number of graduates of this school is employed, mostly in the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on field advisory work and laboratory investigations. The course occupies four years. The first is devoted to pure science; during the second the students are in residence at the State Research Farm, Werribee, engaged in practical farming with lectures on preparatory subjects, and the remaining two years are devoted to a more specialized study of agriculture and allied subjects on a scientific basis.

Government Experimental Farms. The Department of Agriculture conducts research and experimental work at the State Research Farm at Werribee, the Mallee Research Station at Walpeup, the Horticultural Research Station at Tatura, the Rutherglen State Farm, the Longerenong Agricultural College, the Dookie Agricultural College, and at the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley. In addition, there are 114 plots on selected farms throughout the State (including 68 pasture plots conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Pasture Improvement League) on which experiments and demonstrations are conducted.

At the State Research Farm, Werribee, experiments are undertaken for the improvement of wheat and other cereals, grasses, clovers and various economic plants, and investigations made into the methods and problems relating to irrigated agriculture, and the breeding and feeding of dairy cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

Work at the Rutherglen Farm, which serves as a research station for the North-East, includes various aspects of cereal growing and pasture improvement. It was here that the initial experiments were conducted (1911-1918) which resulted in the widespread adoption of the topdressing of pastures with phosphates. The Mallee Research Station was established in 1932. In addition to cereal and grazing investigations, an important feature of the work at this station is research concerning various grasses with the view of producing a pasture which will thrive under Mallee conditions. At Longerenong and Dookie experiments are conducted on wheat and oat cultivation for Wimmera and north-eastern conditions respectively. At the School of Primary Agriculture, Burnley, a Plant Research Laboratory mainly devoted to plant pathological and entomological research has been established. Research work on the breeding and selection of grasses and clovers is also carried on.

The Horticultural Research Station at Tatura was recently established as a research centre for the purpose of improving varieties of fruits. Officers are now engaged in the study of irrigation and soil fertility in the Goulburn Valley in relation to the production of canning fruits.

The Government experimental plots on selected farms embrace investigations into pasture improvement, grazing trials, and the cultivation of wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, maize, broom millet, and vegetables.

The pasture experiments are largely responsible for recent rapid advances made in pasture improvement throughout Victoria. During the season 1936-37, 2,911,181 acres were topdressed and resulted in an estimated increase in carrying capacity of about 50 per cent. above pastures not similarly treated.

Agricultural Colleges. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,458 acres, comprising 5,955 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses. The fee for students in residence at the agricultural colleges is £50 per annum for maintenance, including stationery and medical and other charges. No charge is made for instruction. Accommodation is provided at Dookie for 100 and at Longerenong for 50 students.

Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges. Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the next statement:—

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1936-37.

Particulars.	Burnley School of Primary Agriculture, &c.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Rutherglen.		Mallee Research Station, Walpeup.	Horticultural Research Station, Tatura.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.
	acres.	acres.	State Farm.	Viticultural Station.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under crop ..	12	1,005	352	106	357		881	903
Other arable land ..	15	1,100	459	98	265	102	1,289	1,056
Balance of area ..	6	106	309	29	1,306	2	3,756	427
Total area of farm ..	33	2,211	1,120	233	1,928	104	5,926	2,386
Value of produce for year	£ 600	£ 7,791	£ 1,905	£ 458	£ 1,491	£ ..	£ 11,000	£ 9,100
Receipts—								
Government Grant	3,149	13,425	1,332	2,298	1,613	1,692	7,364	7,587
Council of Agricultural Education Contribution								
Other ..	1,043	8,064	2,130	168	1,036	..	12,353	7,547
Total receipts ..	4,192	21,489	3,462	2,466	2,649	1,692	19,717	15,134
Total expenditure ..	3,149	13,425	3,166	2,298	1,613	1,692	19,717	15,134
Number of students ..	82	11	..	..	..	..	77	38

Inspection of Orchards, Nurseries, &c. The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by officers of the Horticultural Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Advice is given on the control of pests and diseases when detected, and action is taken where necessary to enforce its compliance.

All plant material entering Victoria, whether from other Australian States or overseas, is subject to strict inspection and measures are taken when necessary to either free such material of disease or have it destroyed.

Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. One of the principal functions of the Council is to initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary and secondary industries. The main branches of the work of the Council are in relation to plant, soil and entomological problems, animal nutrition and diseases, forest products, food preservation and transport, and fisheries. In addition, facilities are now being made available to the Council to enable it to extend its activities to the field of the secondary industries. In this work, attention will first be given to the establishment of—(i) an Information Section, (ii) a National Standards Laboratory, (iii) an Aeronautical Laboratory (in which engineering research, other than that required by the aeronautical industry could be undertaken), and (iv) the development of laboratories for general secondary industry research.

State Committees have been formed whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States.

The headquarters of the Council are located at 314 Albert-street, East Melbourne. Two of the Council's Divisions—the Division of Forest Products and the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition—also have their headquarters in Victoria. Researches into timber seasoning, preservation, identification, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and general utilization are carried out by the former Division. The Victorian work of the Division of Animal Health and Nutrition is concentrated mainly on problems of cattle, e.g., pleuro-pneumonia, mastitis, and bovine haematuria.

At Merbein a station has been established for the purpose of conducting research into the problems associated with the dried vine fruits industry.

FORESTRY.

The State forests are controlled by a Commission of three, which was first appointed in 1919. The State has a wooded area of about 14,000,000 acres, of which 4,814,132 acres are set aside as permanent State forests and timber reserves.

To encourage the growth of softwoods or conifers in both State and private plantations three large nurseries have been established at Creswick, Macedon, and Broadford. The area of coniferous plantations at the end of the 1936 planting season amounted to 45,635 acres. New work was largely confined to those plantations located in the hill zones. In addition to providing trees for the plantations, the nurseries supply considerable numbers of plants at low rates to State schools, public bodies, and private applicants. This has proved of great benefit to the community by fostering an interest in tree planting generally, and especially by encouraging farmers to plant in order to afford protection to their homesteads and to provide shade and shelter for their flocks and herds.

The Forestry Fund was established in 1918 by Act No. 2976, and made applicable only to expenditure on the improvements and reforestation of State forests and the development of forestry. In each year the Treasurer makes a grant to the Fund of £40,000 (reduced to £32,000 under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act 1931*) out of the Consolidated Revenue, and also transfers half of the amount in excess of £80,000 received from royalties, leases, licences, and permits.

The revenue derived from forest sources during the financial year 1936-37 was £199,360, and the expenditure £610,604—£350,564 of which was paid out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, £96,391 out of the Consolidated Revenue, £39,959 under the Forests Loan Act No. 4339, £11,336 under Loan Act No. 4248, and the balance—£112,354— from the Forestry Fund.

The output from State Forests and other Crown Lands in 1936-37 was 8,253,000 cubic feet of sawn, 1,529,000 cubic feet of hewn, and 423,000 cubic feet of round timber. In addition, 12,240,000 cubic feet of fuel timber and 1,280,000 cubic feet of miscellaneous timber were produced.

Particulars of sawn timber and firewood, from all sources, will be found on pages 492 and 493 of this volume.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation. The area cultivated in 1936-37 was 6,890,475 acres, as compared with 6,797,538 acres in the previous season, and an annual average of 7,862,470 acres for the seasons 1931-35, 7,616,031 acres for the seasons 1925-30, 6,446,389 acres for the seasons 1915-25, 5,032,359 acres for the seasons 1905-15, and 3,547,111 acres for the seasons 1895-1905. Notwithstanding the large increase in the area cultivated since 1915, there has been considerable growth in the dairying and pastoral industries.

The following table shows the area under cultivation from period to period during the last 82 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY, 1855 TO 1937.

Period or Year (ended March).	Annual average area in each quinquennium, 1855 to 1925, and actual area each year 1926-1937, under—		
	Crop.	Fallow.	Total Cultivation.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65	325,676	12,146	337,822
1865-75	624,377	57,274	681,651
1875-85	1,306,920	137,536	1,444,456
1885-95	2,109,326	364,282	2,473,608
1895-1905	3,022,914	524,197	3,547,111
1905-15	3,756,211	1,276,148	5,032,359
1915 25	4,594,244	1,852,145	6,446,389
1926	4,433,492	2,457,136	6,890,628
1927	4,735,173	2,569,021	7,304,194
1928	4,942,258	2,692,044	7,634,302
1929	5,505,651	2,683,462	8,189,113
1930	5,579,258	2,482,662	8,061,920
1931	6,715,660	2,590,629	9,306,289
1932	5,407,109	2,145,819	7,552,928
1933	5,115,745	2,633,287	7,749,032
1934	5,266,913	2,543,043	7,809,956
1935	4,677,683	2,216,464	6,894,147
1936	4,438,761	2,358,777	6,797,538
1937	4,407,312	2,483,163	6,890,475

The decrease in the area under crop in recent years has been due mainly to the reduced acreage sown to wheat for grain.

Land occupied
in different
districts.

The following tables give information relating to land occupied in each district during the season 1936-37 :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, SEASON 1936-37.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

Districts.	Total Area of Districts.	Number of Occupiers.	Acres Occupied.				Total.
			For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Unproductive.	
				Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
	Acres.						
Central ..	4,065,280	16,678	388,522	396,524	1,734,414	263,147	2,782,607
North-Central ..	2,929,920	5,139	132,868	44,741	1,921,162	103,871	2,202,642
Western ..	8,775,040	12,124	333,857	1,013,805	5,107,655	462,321	6,917,638
Wimmera ..	7,394,560	6,110	1,891,800	97,829	3,859,254	593,453	6,442,336
Mallee ..	10,784,000	7,189	2,663,920	18,102	3,623,360	314,192	6,619,574
Northern ..	6,337,280	11,365	1,197,531	196,373	3,976,672	85,692	5,456,268
North-Eastern ..	7,220,480	5,302	121,718	77,197	3,565,141	627,368	4,391,424
Gippsland ..	8,739,200	8,938	160,259	622,316	2,455,954	1,775,420	5,013,949
Total ..	56,245,760	72,845	6,890,475	2,466,887	26,243,612	4,225,464	39,826,438
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED.							
Central ..	..	..	13·96	14·25	62·23	9·46	100·00
North-Central ..	..	..	6·03	2·03	87·22	4·72	100·00
Western ..	..	..	4·83	14·66	73·83	6·68	100·00
Wimmera ..	..	..	29·36	1·52	59·91	9·21	100·00
Mallee ..	..	..	40·24	·27	54·74	4·75	100·00
Northern ..	..	..	21·95	3·60	72·88	1·57	100·00
North-Eastern ..	..	..	2·77	1·76	81·18	14·29	100·00
Gippsland ..	..	..	3·20	12·41	48·98	35·41	100·00
Total ..	..	..	17·30	6·20	65·89	10·61	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.							
Central ..	7·23	22·90	5·64	16·07	6·61	6·23	6·98
North-Central ..	5·21	7·05	1·93	1·81	7·32	2·46	5·53
Western ..	15·60	16·64	4·84	41·10	19·46	10·94	17·37
Wimmera ..	13·14	8·39	27·46	3·97	14·71	14·03	16·18
Mallee ..	19·17	9·87	38·66	·73	13·81	7·44	16·62
Northern ..	11·27	15·60	17·38	7·96	15·15	2·03	13·70
North-Eastern ..	12·84	7·28	1·77	3·13	13·58	14·85	11·03
Gippsland ..	15·54	12·27	2·32	25·23	9·36	42·02	12·59
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of cultivation to land occupied is much larger in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern than in other districts. Of the occupied land, 29 per cent. in the Wimmera, 40 per cent. in the Mallee, and 22 per cent. in the Northern districts were used for agriculture in 1936-37. In that year

the area cultivated in these three districts was 83 per cent. of the total cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing. Gippsland, Western, and Central are the chief dairying districts, and these districts contain 82 per cent. of the sown pastures of the State.

Size of holdings and how utilized, 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934, various percentages, relating to holdings of different sizes of privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, are given for those years in the succeeding table which also shows the live stock reduced to their equivalent in sheep, carried on the holdings:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Size of Holdings of Privately-owned Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—					Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per 100 Acres used for Grazing, &c.
		%	%	%	%	%		
1 and under 50 ..	1919	28.71	1.49	1.92	1.41	3.60	1,274,686	284
	1925	27.92	1.62	1.87	1.56	4.05	1,303,611	287
	1929	26.77	1.28	1.55	1.20	2.96	966,721	276
	1934	25.99	1.41	1.54	1.38	3.32	1,322,414	323
50 and under 100 ..	1919	11.06	1.98	2.55	1.88	3.93	1,392,846	233
	1925	11.64	2.35	2.33	2.36	5.16	1,660,520	241
	1929	11.34	1.89	2.03	1.86	4.50	1,452,634	268
	1934	11.38	1.94	1.98	1.94	4.83	1,927,965	335
100 and under 500 ..	1919	36.11	21.43	24.95	20.83	29.43	10,430,632	157
	1925	36.01	22.54	23.25	22.37	31.94	10,279,013	158
	1929	35.14	20.50	18.35	21.09	30.20	9,860,967	160
	1934	35.77	19.81	18.23	20.22	31.33	12,497,181	208
500 and under 1,000 ..	1919	15.44	26.03	37.92	24.01	20.37	7,218,857	94
	1925	15.84	27.19	40.43	24.03	20.26	6,518,684	93
	1929	16.84	27.21	41.40	23.25	20.50	6,691,162	99
	1934	16.45	26.50	40.90	22.75	20.30	8,097,164	120
1,000 and under 5,000 ..	1919	8.07	35.27	30.47	36.09	29.07	10,302,594	90
	1925	8.12	36.10	30.57	37.41	28.30	9,108,435	84
	1929	9.37	38.58	35.07	39.56	30.93	10,096,032	87
	1934	9.88	39.64	35.94	40.60	30.14	12,025,865	100
5,000 and under 10,000 ..	1919	.40	6.38	1.53	7.21	6.29	2,230,338	97
	1925	.34	5.73	1.30	6.79	5.56	1,789,811	91
	1929	.40	6.04	1.20	7.39	6.32	2,064,255	96
	1934	.40	5.99	1.10	7.26	5.67	2,262,059	105
10,000 and under 20,000 ..	1919	.16	4.45	.51	5.12	4.93	1,747,370	107
	1925	.11	3.53	.24	4.32	3.74	1,201,688	96
	1929	.12	3.45	.35	4.31	3.20	1,046,067	83
	1934	.11	2.99	.26	3.70	2.85	1,138,940	103
20,000 and upwards ..	1919	.05	2.97	.15	3.45	2.38	843,378	77
	1925	.02	.84	.01	1.16	.99	317,652	94
	1929	.02	1.05	.05	1.34	1.44	469,930	121
	1934	.02	1.72	.05	2.15	1.56	622,381	97
Total ..	1919	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	35,440,701	111
	1925						32,179,414	110
	1929						32,647,768	112
	1934						39,893,969	134

In the above table horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of either will

eat as much as ten sheep. On this basis every 100 acres under pasture was carrying the equivalent of 134 sheep in 1934, as compared with 112 in 1929, 110 in 1925, and 111 in 1919.

Dairying is carried on principally on small holdings and, in conjunction therewith, pig farming is often practised as a profitable sideline. In 1934, 74 per cent. of the dairy cows and 76 per cent. of the pigs were on holdings of less than 500 acres.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation thereon was collected in March, 1934. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings and, where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these lands were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars relating to these holdings are given in the following table:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.	Average Size of Holding.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, ac.
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50 ..	19,348	374,948	19	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100 ..	8,475	610,113	72	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500 ..	26,635	6,499,014	244	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000 ..	12,245	8,680,358	709	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	7,357	12,524,655	1,702	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	298	2,013,454	6,757	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	81	1,105,170	13,644	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards ..	16	456,843	28,553	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total Privately-owned Land	74,455	32,264,555	433	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately owned ..	931	..	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total ..	75,386	32,264,555	..	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

Size of holdings in 1919, 1925, 1929, and 1934.

Particulars of the size of holdings and cultivation thereon, together with the particulars of the total holdings in which only Crown land was held, are given in the following table:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON,
1919, 1925, 1929, AND 1934.

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Year.	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
			acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 and under 50	1919	20,866	370,426	182,886	553,312	102,927	449,385
	1925	22,083	405,655	178,977	584,632	129,732	454,900
	1929	19,791	374,677	102,430	477,107	126,435	350,672
	1934	19,348	374,948	153,033	527,981	119,076	408,905
50 and under 100	1919	8,036	572,349	164,491	736,840	137,867	593,973
	1925	9,206	658,278	191,047	849,325	161,488	687,837
	1929	8,388	601,533	105,603	707,136	165,172	541,964
	1934	8,475	610,113	118,175	728,288	153,217	575,071
100 and under 500	1919	26,246	6,517,118	1,463,007	7,980,125	1,350,635	6,629,490
	1925	28,482	6,977,490	1,153,583	8,131,073	1,613,388	6,517,685
	1929	25,979	6,384,766	1,270,651	7,655,417	1,497,695	6,157,722
	1934	26,635	6,499,014	922,428	7,421,442	1,408,012	6,013,430
500 and under 1,000	1919	11,224	7,763,815	1,928,678	9,692,493	2,053,142	7,639,351
	1925	12,534	8,774,932	1,033,245	9,808,177	2,805,966	7,002,211
	1929	12,449	8,828,038	1,336,491	10,164,529	3,377,341	6,787,188
	1934	12,245	8,680,358	1,244,542	9,924,900	3,159,356	6,765,544
1,000 and under 5,000	1919	5,865	10,117,530	3,016,710	13,134,240	1,649,673	11,484,567
	1925	6,420	10,933,319	2,086,875	13,020,194	2,121,423	10,898,771
	1929	6,929	11,858,819	2,550,602	14,409,421	2,860,939	11,548,482
	1934	7,357	12,524,655	2,323,211	14,847,866	2,775,863	12,072,003
5,000 and under 10,000	1919	290	1,996,606	378,877	2,375,483	83,014	2,292,469
	1925	273	1,868,708	198,969	2,067,677	90,274	1,977,403
	1929	297	2,047,281	207,774	2,255,055	97,542	2,157,513
	1934	298	2,013,454	230,549	2,244,003	84,681	2,159,322
10,000 and under 20,000	1919	117	1,621,460	33,603	1,655,063	27,575	1,627,488
	1925	91	1,240,151	33,452	1,273,603	16,610	1,256,993
	1929	90	1,196,469	90,838	1,287,307	28,915	1,258,392
	1934	81	1,105,170	16,609	1,121,779	20,390	1,101,389
20,000 and upwards	1919	35	1,016,847	90,442	1,107,289	8,404	1,098,885
	1925	13	336,791	1,417	338,208	1,033	337,175
	1929	15	390,376	2,519	393,395	3,788	389,607
	1934	16	456,843	187,103	643,946	3,660	640,286
Total of privately-owned land	1919	72,679	29,976,151	7,258,694	37,234,845	5,414,237	31,820,608
	1925	79,102	31,195,324	4,877,565	36,072,889	6,939,914	29,132,975
	1929	73,938	31,682,459	5,666,908	37,349,367	8,157,827	29,191,540
	1934	74,455	32,264,555	5,195,650	37,460,205	7,724,255	29,735,950
Crown Land not held in conjunction with that privately-owned	1919	1,651	..	899,289	899,289	76,783	822,506
	1925	935	..	733,355	733,355	36,800	696,555
	1929	874	..	1,021,435	1,021,435	159,575	861,860
	1934	931	..	1,317,813	1,317,813	85,701	1,232,112
Grand Total	1919	74,330	29,976,151	8,157,983	38,134,134	5,491,020	32,643,114
	1925	80,037	31,195,324	5,610,920	36,806,244	6,976,714	29,829,530
	1929	74,912	31,682,459	6,688,343	38,370,802	8,317,402	30,053,400
	1934	75,386	32,264,555	6,513,463	38,778,018	7,809,956	30,968,062

The number of holdings of privately-owned land of over 10,000 acres was 97 in 1934, 105 in 1929, 104 in 1925, 152 in 1919, 151 in 1913, 175 in 1910, and 195 in 1906, and the aggregate areas comprised therein in the corresponding years were 1,562,013 acres, 1,587,345 acres, 1,576,942 acres, 2,638,307 acres, 2,652,966 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 4,134,067 acres. The reduction in the period of twenty-eight years between 1906 and 1934 was equivalent to 50 per cent. in the number, and 62 per cent. in the acreage of such estates. Most of this reduction took place between the years 1906 and 1913, and 1919 and 1925.

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay. The following table shows, in respect of these products, the annual average area, production, and yield per acre during each decennium, 1855 to 1925, and the actual area, production and yield per acre for each of the twelve seasons, 1926-1937.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1937.

Period or Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL AREA.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1855-65 ..	119,001	83,296	4,843	24,123	80,117
1865-75 ..	278,077	129,384	19,262	36,744	117,393
1875-85 ..	776,031	147,343	41,188	39,089	226,775
1885-95 ..	1,236,501	210,901	64,310	48,009	437,087
1895-1905 ..	1,898,280	340,957	52,829	45,243	540,472
1905-15 ..	2,190,336	390,642	60,378	56,272	848,587
1915-25 ..	2,633,945	428,372	84,205	61,195	1,122,978
1926 ..	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	63,369	1,013,613
1927 ..	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	66,185	1,080,993
1928 ..	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	77,649	908,804
1929 ..	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	68,412	1,005,063
1930 ..	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	58,789	865,015
1931 ..	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	67,590	1,277,398
1932 ..	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	69,929	955,839
1933 ..	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	69,783	1,044,523
1934 ..	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	60,856	1,196,259
1935 ..	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	54,214	1,261,552
1936 ..	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	44,287	1,140,361
1937 ..	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	45,627	1,181,612

* For Grain.

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1855 TO 1937—*continued.*

Period of Year (ended March).	Wheat.*	Oats.*	Barley.*	Potatoes.	Hay.
ANNUAL PRODUCTION.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	2,198,874	2,068,648	103,575	62,723	111,806
1865-75 ..	4,385,814	2,636,747	390,337	111,800	153,852
1875-85 ..	8,593,308	3,297,468	799,938	135,614	276,771
1885-95 ..	12,268,905	4,649,393	1,187,007	170,905	547,092
1895-1905 ..	14,032,145	6,649,453	947,580	134,357	672,982
1905-15 ..	22,906,743	7,342,468	1,243,442	158,445	1,084,726
1915-25 ..	39,171,358	7,965,864	1,923,654	169,864	1,511,298
1926 ..	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	160,729	929,068
1927 ..	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	162,909	1,387,971
1928 ..	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	230,348	1,001,251
1929 ..	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	140,158	1,267,437
1930 ..	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	171,747	963,089
1931 ..	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	173,341	1,605,900
1932 ..	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	206,489	1,069,276
1933 ..	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	182,471	1,386,028
1934 ..	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	142,132	1,353,796
1935 ..	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	109,329	1,464,264
1936 ..	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	104,125	1,346,953
1937 ..	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	196,623	1,403,049
AVERAGE ANNUAL YIELD PER ACRE.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-65 ..	18.48	24.83	21.39	2.60	1.40
1865-75 ..	15.77	20.38	20.27	3.04	1.31
1875-85 ..	11.07	22.38	19.42	3.47	1.22
1885-95 ..	9.92	22.05	18.46	3.56	1.21
1895-1905 ..	7.39	19.50	17.94	2.97	1.25
1905-15 ..	10.46	18.79	20.59	2.82	1.28
1915-25 ..	14.87	18.60	22.84	2.78	1.35
1926 ..	11.64	11.42	17.17	2.54	0.92
1927 ..	16.08	16.10	21.61	2.46	1.29
1928 ..	8.54	8.85	20.22	2.97	1.10
1929 ..	12.59	16.14	20.62	2.05	1.26
1930 ..	7.13	8.03	22.35	2.92	1.11
1931 ..	11.70	18.58	22.66	2.56	1.26
1932 ..	11.77	14.67	18.93	2.95	1.12
1933 ..	14.81	17.25	21.33	2.61	1.33
1934 ..	13.96	12.89	17.76	2.34	1.13
1935 ..	10.51	10.36	18.37	2.02	1.16
1936 ..	16.16	12.59	19.89	2.35	1.18
1937 ..	17.90	16.03	21.43	4.31	1.19

* For grain.

Area Cultivated
1936-37.

A summary of the area under cultivation in each County

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION

Districts and Counties.	Grain Crops.					Potatoes.	Onions.	Hay (Wheaten, Oaten, Lucerne, Grass, etc.).
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central District—								
Bourke	5,883	7,683	3,798	2	599	4,437	552	58,406
Grant	12,701	7,055	19,033	24	2,106	7,789	919	50,700
Mornington	846	309	221	2,232	194	5,721	214	37,107
Evelyn	58	60	94	2	13	1,700	..	6,536
North-Central District—								
Anglesey	892	126	64	35	90	474	..	5,329
Dalhousie	1,408	1,555	61	2	82	3,144	..	12,080
Talbot	14,913	7,179	1,493	..	661	7,260	..	41,509
Western District—								
Grenville	5,050	5,456	2,577	..	460	718	1,459	25,744
Polwarth	64	596	646	..	164	1,278	996	16,407
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	41	58	..	29	250	6	15,122
Hampden	4,247	4,737	1,196	..	70	180	140	21,213
Ripon	15,015	15,209	751	..	10	810	..	21,911
Villiers	395	3,667	1,004	..	103	4,238	1,215	22,860
Normanby	745	2,209	1,143	..	290	574	3	22,066
Dundas	1,502	5,782	368	..	172	66	..	18,883
Follett	204	733	98	..	3	91	1	3,147
Wimmera District—								
Lowan	188,189	28,925	8,792	..	..	..	..	67,226
Borong	447,352	22,719	12,403	10	61	97	..	104,834
Kara Kara	120,718	22,490	794	..	..	26	..	34,009
Mallee District—								
Millewa	108,157	8,977	..	..	..	..	..	25,160
Weeah	156,334	20,346	5,472	..	..	..	..	40,049
Karkaroc	547,534	65,272	10,680	..	..	..	..	148,261
Tatchera	310,487	59,663	1,579	192	6	6	2	79,000
Northern District—								
Gunbower	16,274	4,753	5,641	10	..	9	..	22,512
Gladstone	83,442	28,537	2,776	..	..	11	..	28,441
Bendigo	77,904	13,740	2,289	7	18	34	..	37,425
Rodney	49,942	11,562	5,792	9	..	3	1	35,663
Moira	198,199	25,066	1,726	18	19	12	..	55,452
North-Eastern District—								
Delatite	2,388	2,110	345	1,128	77	997	..	20,488
Bogong	19,220	3,277	438	958	58	377	2	21,807
Benambra	189	209	151	253	39	24	..	5,631
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	..	1	76	30	8	..	389
Gippsland District—								
Croajingolong .. .. .	..	43	4	2,480	426	75	..	790
Tambo	5	82	74	3,103	169	112	..	1,361
Dargo	78	82	372	4,224	82	92	2	1,837
Tanjil	3,129	726	7,283	5,190	177	236	1	18,266
Buln Buln	363	83	786	160	429	4,778	456	53,931
Total	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	6,637	45,627	5,969	1,181,612

of the State for the season 1936-37 is given in the following table:—

FOR THE SEASON 1936-37.

Green Forage.	Grass and Clover for Seed.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Flax.	Market Gardens.	Orchards.	All Other Crops.	Total Area under Crops.	Land in Fallow.	Total Area under Cultivation.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,414	9	..	..	..	6,949	11,913	1,305	107,950	28,313	136,263
3,839	9	..	20	37	2,147	1,647	278	108,304	31,513	139,817
16,214	146	..	..	37	3,682	14,544	1,518	82,985	6,430	89,415
1,637	..	..	51	..	1,661	9,344	311	21,467	1,560	23,027
1,054	..	..	..	..	73	59	18	8,214	1,168	9,382
1,328	401	..	40	61	10	74	103	20,349	748	21,097
2,637	2,978	..	30	78	21	3,678	96	82,533	19,856	102,389
405	429	..	1	7	11	418	39	42,774	12,607	55,381
2,240	1,654	..	..	136	173	319	120	24,793	657	25,450
1,235	12	..	..	..	9	121	91	16,974	1,453	18,427
866	490	..	..	..	64	48	29	33,280	6,732	40,012
473	15	2	23	33	10	53	10	54,325	26,553	80,878
1,417	333	..	..	..	106	29	284	35,701	2,728	38,429
2,995	30	..	..	..	262	991	242	31,550	4,029	35,579
673	2,052	..	..	6	38	22	102	29,666	5,237	34,903
166	62	4	..	..	14	71	4	4,598	200	4,798
118	21	2	30	..	9	370	242	293,934	207,124	501,058
1,229	..	432	839	..	249	2,120	866	593,211	479,635	1,072,846
170	..	..	53	..	4	517	..	178,781	139,115	317,896
2	..	..	..	..	9	28	10	142,343	70,409	212,752
1,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	224,123	154,373	378,496
1,386	..	..	28,357	..	94	2,072	40	803,696	504,624	1,308,320
2,664	77	..	6,370	..	101	1,581	158	461,946	302,406	764,352
7,713	86	85	89	..	241	923	440	58,776	21,099	79,875
336	..	..	21	..	36	388	..	143,988	99,904	243,892
1,657	171	6	113	..	993	2,892	31	137,280	90,392	227,672
2,304	30	7	370	..	265	10,523	18	116,489	50,831	167,320
1,931	12	360	806	..	662	8,671	188	293,122	185,650	478,772
3,444	135	2,217	34	30	32	611	920	34,956	3,134	38,090
2,564	..	2,370	4,648	111	157	1,327	1,050	58,364	15,955	74,319
1,709	..	..	..	76	..	58	158	8,497	2	8,722
63	..	..	..	..	1	7	8	583	445	587
435	..	..	..	..	42	30	548	4,873	53	4,926
696	..	..	..	..	781	122	535	7,040	460	7,500
1,611	..	..	..	..	937	165	476	9,958	234	10,192
8,355	2	5	..	18	449	243	3,970	48,050	2,792	50,842
18,944	202	2	..	297	498	781	129	81,839	4,960	86,799
102,744	9,406	5,492	41,895	927	20,790	76,760	14,439	4,407,312	2,483,163	6,890,475

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 1936-37.

AREA, YIELD, AND GROSS VALUE OF CROPS, 1936-37.

Crop.	Area.	Yield.	Gross Value.*
	acres.		£
Wheat	2,393,827	42,844,816 bushels	11,693,065
Oats	381,069	6,107,885 "	814,385
Barley, Malting	83,802	1,782,931 "	382,587
" Other	16,201	360,178 "	68,284
Maize	20,115	794,506 "	216,764
Rye	1,185	10,388 "	3,376
Hay, Wheaten	72,837	88,070 tons	257,708
" Oaten	940,058	1,069,358 "	3,075,765
" Lucerne, etc.	36,737	56,482 "	219,063
" Other (Grass)	131,980	189,139 "	450,370
Straw		22,225 "	40,655
Grass Seed	9,406	108,791 bushels	48,956
Canary Seed	1,314	7,012 "	7,012
Beans for grain	1,143	14,128 "	29,917
Peas for grain	6,637	151,608 "	44,851
Green Fodder	102,744		285,117
Potatoes	45,627	196,623 tons	614,447
Onions	5,969	46,130 "	184,099
Sugar Beet	3,475	31,079 "	65,266
		of beet valued at factory at £65,266 (Sugar extracted amounted to 4,180 tons)	
Turnips, Beet, etc., for fodder	562	3,942 "	18,872
Mangolds	758	8,775 "	17,989
Tobacco	5,492	15,658 cwt.	138,965
Hops	142	2,450 "	26,295
Broom Millet	1,250	6,577 "	15,703
		6,404 " fibre	2,321
Chicory	492	625 tons (dried)	16,252
Flax	927	952 "	4,760
		of straw valued at mills at £4,760.	
		Products obtained were—	
		2,130 cwt. seed	
		848 cwt. fibre	
		1,725 cwt. tow	
Orchards, Productive	63,156		1,811,845
" Unproductive	13,804		
Grapes, Table	1,479	3,754 tons	56,304
" Wine	6,646	12,129 "	74,641
		valued at winery at £74,641 (Wine made amounted to 1,818,917 gallons)	
" Drying	30,204	179,288 "	1,463,674
		producing—	
		32,755 tons of Sultanas	205,131
		4,512 tons of Raisins	271,589
		7,610 tons of Currants	
Vines, Unproductive	3,566		1,143,450
Market Gardens	20,790		23,639
Pumpkins	1,469	6,754 tons	245,012
Other Crops	2,649		
Total Crops	4,407,312		24,038,124

* 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 material for a secondary industry are presumed to be the principal markets.

Values of
five principal
crops.

The following table gives the annual value of each of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized at country railway stations, also the value of each crop per acre for each of the five seasons, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Season.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1932-33	5,961,983	503,805	208,267	616,028	2,841,357
1933-34	5,708,281	649,631	203,706	591,186	3,192,702
1934-35	4,422,091	524,879	200,927	711,263	3,145,257
1935-36	6,975,305	609,985	281,591	616,326	2,963,105
1936-37	10,573,533	725,311	412,188	533,350	3,712,145
	Annual Value Per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1932-33	1 16 11	1 7 4	2 4 6	8 16 7	2 14 5
1933-34	1 17 5	1 4 8	1 18 4	9 14 4	2 13 5
1934-35	1 16 0	1 0 9	2 5 11	13 2 5	2 9 10
1935-36	3 0 0	1 4 2	2 8 5	13 18 4	2 12 0
1936-37	4 8 4	1 18 1	4 2 5	11 13 9	3 2 10

The total value of the five principal crops at country railway stations was £15,956,527 in 1936-37, £11,446,312 in 1935-36, £9,004,417 in 1934-35, £10,345,506 in 1933-34, and £10,131,440 in 1932-33.

Wheat
growing in
counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee. and Northern districts. In the season 1936-37 these districts produced nearly 96 per cent. of the total wheat production of the State. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the total area, they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre is usually greater than in the areas mentioned. The low yield in 1934-35 was due in part to the reduction in the area sown, but

mainly to the unfavorable weather conditions and plague of grasshoppers during the growing period of the crop. The yield in 1936-37 was 42,844,816 bushels, which was 5,292,754 bushels more than that of 1935-36. The average yield of 17·9 bushels per acre for the season was the highest recorded since the year 1869-70. The area sown and the production of wheat for grain in different counties for each of the three seasons, 1935-1937, are shown in the following table :—

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1935-1937.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Central—									
Bourke ..	4,604	3,632	5,883	73,051	55,040	111,801	15·87	15·15	18·92
Grant ..	12,624	9,229	12,701	175,519	159,016	243,416	13·90	17·23	19·17
Mornington..	1,004	231	846	6,708	3,586	17,280	6·68	15·52	20·43
Evelyn ..	43	31	58	717	765	1,505	16·67	24·68	25·95
Total ..	18,275	13,123	19,488	255,995	218,407	373,508	14·01	16·64	19·17
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	653	652	892	8,714	13,608	11,950	13·35	20·87	13·40
Dalhousie ..	874	719	1,408	11,794	12,044	28,806	13·49	16·75	20·46
Talbot ..	11,929	12,571	14,913	215,064	287,138	302,288	18·03	22·84	20·27
Total ..	13,456	13,942	17,213	235,572	312,790	343,044	17·51	22·44	19·93
Western—									
Grenville ..	6,216	4,527	5,050	82,798	73,544	97,223	13·32	16·25	19·25
Polwarth ..	163	19	64	2,029	484	1,740	12·45	25·47	27·19
Heytesbury ..	25	..	..	177	..	..	7·08	..	..
Hampden ..	5,471	4,947	4,247	81,544	93,400	109,251	14·91	18·88	25·72
Ripon ..	20,106	15,937	15,015	382,721	332,521	372,566	19·04	20·86	24·81
Villiers ..	750	602	395	12,119	10,401	8,145	16·16	17·28	20·62
Normanby ..	700	308	745	13,195	4,403	16,034	18·85	14·30	21·52
Dundas ..	1,461	1,166	1,502	28,816	17,724	32,782	19·72	15·20	21·83
Follett ..	139	170	204	2,165	2,203	3,242	15·58	12·96	15·89
Total ..	35,031	27,676	27,222	605,564	534,680	640,983	17·29	19·32	23·55
Wimmera—									
Borong ..	183,331	175,227	188,189	2,813,952	3,524,744	4,141,453	15·35	20·12	22·01
Kara Kara ..	420,691	411,885	447,352	7,403,936	9,590,835	10,918,772	17·60	23·29	24·41
Total ..	116,815	114,462	120,718	1,814,442	2,870,314	2,793,668	15·53	25·03	23·14
Total ..	720,837	701,574	756,259	12,032,330	15,985,893	17,853,893	16·69	22·79	23·61
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	126,617	122,556	108,157	155,545	395,438	778,783	1·23	3·23	7·20
Lowan ..	164,128	159,436	156,334	1,070,059	1,598,715	1,731,578	6·52	10·03	11·08
Weeah ..	582,000	550,422	547,534	3,343,563	5,313,687	7,260,385	5·75	9·65	13·26
Karkaroc ..	327,988	293,560	310,487	2,098,252	3,637,052	4,794,018	6·42	12·39	15·44
Tatchera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,199,833	1,125,974	1,122,512	6,667,419	10,944,892	14,564,764	5·56	9·72	12·98

WHEAT AREAS AND YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE THREE SEASONS, 1935-1937—continued.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	17,260	14,355	16,274	148,279	250,427	266,391	8·59	17·45	16·37
Gladstone ..	81,825	77,731	83,442	986,952	1,733,007	1,601,750	12·06	22·29	19·20
Bendigo ..	76,709	70,683	77,904	812,834	1,402,560	1,486,805	10·60	19·84	19·09
Rodney ..	49,368	46,861	49,942	628,969	1,001,452	1,086,309	12·74	21·37	21·75
Moira ..	216,205	205,090	198,199	3,089,131	4,649,829	4,156,295	14·29	22·67	20·97
Total ..	441,367	414,720	425,761	5,666,165	9,037,275	8,597,550	12·84	21·79	20·19
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	2,761	2,879	2,388	31,780	53,051	46,769	11·51	18·43	19·59
Bogong ..	19,899	20,442	19,220	264,541	405,783	360,456	13·29	19·85	18·75
Benambra ..	191	172	189	2,688	2,993	3,182	14·07	17·40	16·84
Wonnangatta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	22,851	23,493	21,797	299,009	461,827	410,407	13·09	19·66	18·83
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong	5	3	..	83	46	..	16·42	15·33	..
Tambo ..	86	96	5	1,012	973	90	11·77	10·14	18·00
Dargo ..	173	87	78	2,749	1,646	747	15·89	18·92	9·58
Tanjil ..	6,332	2,894	3,129	79,845	50,787	54,096	12·61	17·55	17·29
Buln Buln ..	337	171	363	4,785	2,846	5,734	14·20	16·64	15·80
Total ..	6,933	3,251	3,575	88,474	56,298	60,667	12·76	17·32	16·97
Total (State)	2,458,583	2,323,753	2,393,827	25,850,528	37,552,062	42,844,816	10·51	16·16	17·90

The production of wheat in the other Australian States in 1936-37 was as follows:—New South Wales, 55,668,000 bushels; South Australia, 28,715,000 bushels; Western Australia, 21,549,000 bushels; Queensland, 2,016,000 bushels; and Tasmania, 571,000 bushels. The total production for the Commonwealth was 151,390,000 bushels.

Monthly Rainfall and Average Yields of Wheat 1927 to 1937. In the following table the average yield per acre in each of the main wheat growing counties for the years 1927 to 1937 is shown in conjunction with the approximate mean rainfall recorded each month. The rainfall during the growing season is also shown separately to indicate its effect on wheat production. While the table is useful as a general reference in respect of the relationship of wheat yields to rainfall, it should be remembered that temperatures, winds, and other factors such as the extent to which fallowing, rotational cropping, and fertilizing is practised have also considerable effect on average yields, as do also the varieties of wheat used.

RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1937.

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County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.											Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing-Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Wheat-growing Months.									Dec.
						June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.				
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Lowan—															
1927	32	80	72	8	246	106	213	356	87	46	122	108	1,476	930	15·68
1928	152	279	89	170	164	199	216	51	228	361	47	16	1,972	1,102	20·40
1929	89	70	89	179	131	271	172	175	140	115	61	262	1,754	934	18·27
1930	1	117	20	139	98	31	303	294	218	253	147	462	2,083	1,246	19·16
1931	44	4	94	222	256	364	226	233	167	25	79	29	1,743	1,094	16·15
1932	1	263	186	248	105	258	232	232	126	146	58	83	1,938	1,052	17·59
1933	137	2	82	135	367	104	92	184	286	82	337	225	2,043	1,095	17·01
1934	36	37	39	203	5	79	149	190	229	362	267	38	1,634	1,276	15·35
1935	64	10	167	129	158	232	288	237	239	92	97	72	1,785	1,185	20·12
1936	161	11	68	42	157	287	401	260	98	220	34	265	2,004	1,300	22·01
1937	226	87	114	55	155	93	107	256	205	152	43	247	1,740	856	23·92
Borong—															
1927	23	55	46	10	183	107	211	255	89	105	66	108	1,258	833	11·48
1928	193	373	245	114	107	202	148	27	183	298	16	17	1,928	874	18·16
1929	59	90	85	164	84	197	96	143	85	112	64	219	1,398	697	7·23
1930	1	106	23	99	150	41	263	290	124	367	147	475	2,086	1,232	13·74
1931	40	5	179	291	240	432	162	155	145	31	196	60	1,945	1,121	16·44
1932	1	245	197	291	105	199	211	231	97	144	67	80	1,868	949	21·63
1933	178	..	71	127	281	113	188	186	270	87	219	299	2,019	1,063	20·78
1934	55	95	20	168	5	50	172	171	171	360	345	32	1,644	1,269	17·60
1935	36	26	118	147	92	144	299	201	281	136	48	71	1,599	1,109	23·29
1936	224	5	45	29	215	190	471	219	55	180	28	268	1,929	1,143	24·41
1937	193	99	87	21	114	128	77	187	145	291	42	278	1,662	870	25·67
Kara Kara—															
1927	45	62	36	12	232	97	247	231	83	130	62	123	1,360	850	14·34
1928	207	375	210	98	109	220	166	35	177	276	13	19	1,988	887	17·32
1929	50	139	80	160	73	194	86	156	82	128	78	167	1,400	724	5·95
1930	1	131	31	79	191	56	250	283	116	372	97	546	2,153	1,174	10·35
1931	23	8	218	246	303	461	191	144	160	34	210	35	2,033	1,200	13·45
1932	1	189	256	346	98	242	222	294	94	120	56	89	2,007	1,028	18·17
1933	160	..	53	132	261	120	277	175	245	104	295	424	2,246	1,216	19·25
1934	68	159	20	163	1	51	206	187	167	395	307	50	1,772	1,313	15·53
1935	76	43	113	212	98	142	377	189	294	226	37	71	1,878	1,265	25·08
1936	227	3	21	46	151	168	500	252	47	199	36	269	1,919	1,202	23·14
1937	222	95	42	19	129	98	76	229	135	332	26	258	1,661	896	21·99

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RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS
1927 TO 1937—*continued.*

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield Per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Millewa—															
1927	27	6	25	2	27	36	117	58	65	75	79	22	539	378	.15
1928	36	441	106	36	47	170	88	13	68	68	3	25	1,101	454	3.43
1929	12	193	33	16	13	36	37	43	61	25	94	288	851	215	.02
1930	15	47	115	39	142	4	129	209	74	259	68	208	1,309	817	11.06
1931	25	2	128	202	150	237	92	61	154	69	106	30	1,306	813	8.32
1932	17	220	131	110	151	233	98	215	59	45	22	81	1,382	801	12.05
1933	153	1	19	21	114	23	121	144	143	59	213	142	1,153	604	5.76
1934	57	61	56	48	..	31	71	63	84	289	146	29	935	538	1.23
1935	51	5	74	110	40	62	100	71	121	130	4	59	827	524	3.23
1936	426	16	43	58	114	64	245	55	19	74	12	162	1,288	571	7.20
1937	196	10	47	30	71	185	68	191	36	163	30	127	1,154	714	9.67
Weeah—															
1927	30	30	38	3	98	44	161	134	85	66	42	49	780	588	4.22
1928	110	253	122	117	73	184	99	29	101	204	1	22	1,315	690	8.26
1929	24	39	45	49	50	97	46	80	56	32	67	191	776	361	2.49
1930	1	39	29	56	158	16	181	181	73	359	76	332	1,501	968	10.10
1931	28	..	96	151	180	280	90	105	181	39	100	20	1,270	875	9.84
1932	7	292	139	143	104	192	148	200	64	80	15	88	1,472	788	9.36
1933	141	..	45	48	192	33	122	147	150	68	127	185	1,258	712	8.36
1934	69	64	34	95	..	31	105	105	114	323	191	32	1,163	678	6.52
1935	26	2	67	98	72	121	142	114	138	183	31	52	1,046	770	10.03
1936	431	11	50	64	101	122	334	95	24	160	18	207	1,617	836	11.08
1937	139	43	101	11	63	135	92	211	63	215	36	196	1,305	779	12.75
Karkaroc—															
1927	40	24	25	7	78	47	155	99	66	111	49	45	746	556	3.99
1928	111	295	152	89	57	156	88	23	108	145	3	15	1,242	577	7.79
1929	21	69	34	109	30	76	29	81	52	31	79	191	802	299	2.26
1930	5	22	44	31	188	11	142	172	59	317	79	370	1,440	889	8.06
1931	26	2	163	255	230	324	110	51	152	62	90	4	1,469	929	9.37
1932	5	259	137	157	97	205	125	186	80	64	16	84	1,415	757	10.30
1933	117	..	27	33	154	40	200	134	148	66	168	252	1,339	742	8.96
1934	41	144	46	100	1	41	111	78	100	305	214	16	1,197	636	5.75
1935	38	9	70	93	46	107	136	74	145	173	18	69	978	681	9.65
1936	315	4	23	54	120	132	329	93	25	128	11	186	1,420	827	13.26
1937	179	36	55	12	83	175	62	179	41	285	26	176	1,309	825	13.97

Production.

RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS
1927 TO 1937—continued.

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.
	Wheat-growing Months.										Nov.	Dec.			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.					
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Bushels.
Tatchera—															
1927	41	15	17	3	97	57	189	126	46	93	48	53	785	608	2·79
1928	312	329	172	93	72	170	84	30	109	179	9	15	1,574	644	8·84
1929	17	111	79	130	33	100	28	101	61	71	60	180	971	394	2·30
1930	1	35	56	27	186	20	144	149	76	319	76	527	1,616	894	7·79
1931	43	1	176	294	315	319	97	37	139	69	86	2	1,578	976	10·23
1932	1	250	167	243	97	185	160	222	111	69	29	89	1,623	844	13·02
1933	121	1	37	29	153	97	235	138	181	84	119	316	1,511	888	11·25
1934	47	226	40	135	..	43	120	116	89	323	266	29	1,434	691	6·42
1935	73	59	60	150	41	90	194	66	202	237	29	41	1,292	880	12·39
1936	210	10	6	43	138	144	393	113	25	142	8	189	1,421	955	15·44
1937	156	43	14	11	82	128	46	148	38	302	11	91	1,070	744	11·32
Gunbower—															
1927	31	18	18	4	117	59	182	157	43	103	36	57	825	661	3·60
1928	500	291	236	93	109	196	88	33	99	212	8	7	1,872	737	9·84
1929	19	103	50	187	37	124	21	140	100	124	41	160	1,106	546	7·21
1930 .. ..	..	15	94	27	211	37	132	160	79	262	64	617	1,698	881	7·74
1931	48	1	172	290	237	297	104	45	108	96	106	..	1,504	887	11·84
1932	1	199	213	254	123	200	195	229	84	94	67	97	1,756	925	14·48
1933	91	..	72	30	157	183	236	199	193	109	186	286	1,742	1,077	14·82
1934	110	261	51	153	..	54	149	166	83	314	261	51	1,653	766	8·59
1935	87	121	68	190	69	109	250	89	240	254	30	79	1,586	1,011	17·45
1936	168	24	12	83	121	164	431	162	38	158	16	271	1,648	1,074	16·37
1937	138	46	5	44	89	95	44	158	77	215	11	79	1,001	678	10·79
Gladstone—															
1927	54	46	28	9	179	88	246	190	71	88	50	92	1,141	862	10·96
1928	364	326	237	90	122	221	138	32	146	255	10	20	1,961	914	15·24
1929	44	118	39	126	50	177	42	144	72	118	70	145	1,145	603	5·60
1930 .. ..	..	91	100	59	282	46	204	229	95	338	106	622	2,172	1,194	13·94
1931	37	5	198	305	367	427	169	108	164	32	237	28	2,077	1,267	9·91
1932	2	186	291	364	127	222	222	283	109	106	60	91	2,063	1,069	14·99
1933	153	..	44	103	226	145	315	200	236	105	259	419	2,205	1,227	17·01
1934	79	188	22	173	..	60	223	156	142	416	293	53	1,805	997	12·06
1935	90	62	87	185	92	146	371	161	275	247	22	73	1,811	1,292	22·29
1936	196	5	13	44	157	143	548	191	40	194	24	207	1,762	1,273	19·20
1937	209	75	27	34	103	93	57	196	103	333	21	193	1,444	885	19·33

RAINFALL AND AVERAGE WHEAT YIELD PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES FOR THE YEARS 1927 TO 1928—*continued.*

County and Year.	Approximate Mean Rainfall each Month.												Total for Year.	Total Wheat-growing Period.	Average Wheat Yield per Acre.					
	Wheat-growing Months.										Nov.	Dec.								
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.										
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
Bendigo—																				
1927	54	25	21	5	139	95	254	175	55	81	60	93	1,057	799	8·47					
1928	552	283	321	76	141	258	106	32	127	227	28	36	2,187	891	15·66					
1929	33	152	17	216	41	148	21	159	60	94	66	129	1,136	523	8·47					
1930 .. ..	..	68	90	42	292	34	173	193	85	321	101	613	2,012	1,068	15·30				
1931	48	4	311	295	325	437	194	99	155	63	187	-1	2,119	1,273	10·89					
1932	2	151	306	370	121	222	205	286	104	122	87	100	2,026	1,060	16·44					
1933	173	..	74	43	200	185	327	228	205	106	240	311	2,101	1,251	17·13					
1934	128	184	..	28	127	2	64	169	136	94	390	292	1,680	855	10·60					
1935	120	116	66	237	63	114	335	119	259	308	34	66	1,837	1,198	19·84					
1936	127	19	10	78	164	147	177	40	192	29	261	99	1,698	1,174	19·09					
1937	128	93	8	111	116	94	61	176	97	192	13	99	1,188	736	16·34					
Rodney—																				
1927	44	32	19	6	119	80	182	228	76	149	80	104	1,119	834	10·52					
1928	384	471	343	138	178	294	129	37	123	253	9	24	2,383	1,014	16·66					
1929	33	125	47	392	58	131	24	165	91	72	79	183	1,400	541	13·05					
1930 .. ..	..	44	94	41	258	22	170	218	117	323	102	528	1,917	1,108	15·69				
1931	44	6	304	287	291	432	187	111	151	127	170	1	2,113	1,301	12·33					
1932	1	63	298	415	69	277	217	265	160	119	54	66	2,004	1,107	16·66					
1933	89	..	104	13	210	209	303	170	226	171	134	228	1,857	1,289	18·46					
1934	290	265	58	151	1	65	181	186	103	403	332	122	2,156	938	12·74					
1935	107	173	78	346	63	138	324	142	301	270	35	45	2,022	1,238	21·37					
1936	182	28	6	176	86	179	451	225	67	217	49	281	1,947	1,225	21·75					
1937	164	73	19	51	159	131	78	163	107	203	14	94	1,256	841	17·29					
Moirā—																				
1927	35	54	19	6	135	83	184	253	105	214	64	64	1,216	974	14·43					
1928	270	417	320	140	173	226	150	46	96	234	8	18	2,098	925	14·76					
1929	30	119	125	352	87	123	39	159	136	99	75	162	1,506	643	16·16					
1930 .. ..	..	26	65	65	224	30	146	242	105	335	111	511	1,860	1,082	14·28				
1931	70	19	334	268	378	487	188	128	152	178	189	6	2,397	1,511	15·43					
1932	2	59	278	369	39	242	236	280	192	115	105	90	2,007	1,104	18·91					
1933	93	2	70	37	194	..	202	247	163	261	149	142	1,856	1,216	17·83					
1934	431	221	163	218	..	77	207	234	118	436	391	140	2,636	1,072	14·29					
1935	115	133	106	380	57	153	300	160	253	316	24	113	2,110	1,239	22·67					
1936	165	36	23	228	81	256	454	271	79	191	50	256	2,090	1,332	20·97					
1937	206	68	33	58	145	148	91	204	121	278	43	102	1,497	987	19·13					

Production.

WHEAT GROWING IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEEP-GRAZING AND DAIRYING.

For the season 1935-36, statistics showing the extent to which mixed farming was practised in conjunction with wheat growing have been compiled in respect of each State in the Commonwealth. The tabulations were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by each State.

An analysis of the tables for the State of Victoria discloses that wheat for grain was grown on 13,780 holdings in 1935-36. The total area of these holdings was 12,482,336 acres, and the area actually sown with wheat for grain 2,323,753 acres. On 9,974 holdings, or 72.4 per cent. of the total growing wheat for grain, there were 4,841,152 sheep, or 27.7 per cent. of the State's total of 17,457,291 sheep at 1st March, 1936.

On 11,787 of the holdings growing wheat for grain, or 85.5 per cent. of the total, there were 109,049 dairy cows at 1st March, 1936. Pigs numbering 41,100 were held on 5,482 holdings which also grew wheat for grain.

The following table shows the total area of holdings growing wheat for grain with particulars of wheat growing, sheep, dairy cattle, and pigs thereon.

Area under Wheat for Grain.	Holdings.		Wheat.	Sheep.		Dairy Cows.		Pigs.	
	Growing Wheat Grain.	Total Area.	Total Area.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.	Holdings With.	Total.
Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1- 19	1,729	1,011,373	15,444	1,182	650,532	1,630	28,705	876	11,918
20- 49	1,472	949,722	46,690	1,065	562,368	1,264	16,964	593	6,344
50- 99	1,820	1,285,193	126,973	1,317	702,466	1,487	15,611	658	5,374
100- 149	1,850	1,443,355	218,237	1,369	645,561	1,537	12,363	670	4,549
150- 199	1,542	1,264,846	258,255	1,120	458,689	1,275	8,301	527	2,371
200- 249	1,886	1,799,769	401,202	1,311	513,366	1,559	9,267	688	3,172
250- 299	989	1,055,702	261,950	601	290,706	847	4,867	387	1,773
300- 349	1,080	1,261,622	334,376	773	327,353	926	4,997	457	2,590
350- 399	399	497,697	145,424	299	117,130	354	2,061	176	796
400- 499	560	865,676	238,013	436	227,660	490	3,134	251	1,327
500- 599	241	451,036	125,985	213	136,400	218	1,263	101	474
600- 699	125	312,496	77,504	116	111,546	118	851	59	286
700- 799	39	106,965	27,990	36	37,469	37	279	19	44
800- 899	16	50,307	13,020	15	14,304	14	103	5	14
900- 999	14	41,389	12,790	13	14,683	13	79	7	26
1,000-1,249	16	73,746	17,030	16	28,107	16	146	7	40
1,250-1,499	1	5,632	1,270	1	1,532	1	24	1	2
1,500-1,749	1	5,800	1,600	1	1,300	1	34	..	..
Total ..	13,780	12,482,336	2,323,753	9,974	4,841,152	11,787	109,049	5,482	41,100

An analysis of the wheat productivity of each State was also made by the Commonwealth Statistician from data prepared by the State Statisticians. In respect of the State of Victoria the analysis shows that, although the average yield per acre for the State was 16.16

bushels, there were 2,607 holdings upon which 566,678 acres were sown with wheat for grain and from which yields of less than nine bushels per acre were obtained.

The following table shows the complete Victorian wheat production in bag series per acre for the season 1935-36 :— .

Production Series (Bushels per Acre).	Wheat (for Grain) Production in Series.			
	Holdings.	Area Grain.	Production.	Production.
	No.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bags.
Under 3	739	184,450	270,891	88,526
3 and under 6	797	171,639	753,265	246,165
6 „ 9	1,071	210,589	1,549,059	506,228
9 „ 12	1,253	228,869	2,397,195	783,397
12 „ 15	1,472	248,603	3,328,454	1,087,730
15 „ 18	1,856	275,197	4,519,868	1,477,081
18 „ 21	1,865	266,811	5,231,646	1,709,688
21 „ 24	1,550	235,821	5,315,204	1,736,995
24 „ 27	1,477	228,024	5,827,043	1,904,262
27 „ 30	808	140,029	3,993,835	1,305,175
30 „ 33	635	100,468	3,147,335	1,028,541
33 „ 36	128	17,346	604,102	197,419
36 „ 39	96	12,615	470,266	153,682
39 „ 42	19	2,035	83,260	27,209
42 „ 45	6	467	20,358	6,653
45 „ 48	6	385	18,253	5,965
48 and over	2	405	22,032	7,200
Total	13,780	2,323,753	37,552,066	12,271,916

Particulars of wheat productivity and of mixed farming associated with wheat growing in respect of any county or district in Victoria for the season 1935-36 may be obtained upon application to the Government Statist.

**Varieties of
Wheat.**

The following statement shows the areas under the principal varieties of wheat, including wheat for hay, for the seasons 1934-35 to 1936-37. The varieties are tabulated in order of popularity for the last-mentioned season. The percentages shown indicate the fluctuation which has taken place amongst the leading varieties.

Over 100 varieties of wheat were sown. The number which was tried in the Mallee greatly exceeded the number experimented with in any other district. A more extended list showing the area and percentage of each variety, and the ten principal varieties grown in each district, can be obtained on application to the Government Statist.

**VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN EACH OF THE SEASONS,
1934-35, 1935-36, AND 1936-37.**

Variety (in order of popularity, Season 1936-37).	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Area Sown.	Percentage of total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of total Area Sown.	Area Sown.	Percentage of total Area Sown.
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.	
Ghurka	398,008	15·45	837,762	34·88	1,113,780	45·15
Rancee (incl. 4H)	557,430	21·64	530,637	22·10	550,301	22·31
Free Gallipoli	1,059,281	41·12	598,425	24·92	363,530	14·74
Sepoy	114,791	4·46	103,362	4·30	79,027	3·20
Dundee	85	..	6,482	·27	69,523	2·82
Nabawa	76,614	2·97	56,029	2·33	37,380	1·52
Rajah	51,568	2·00	38,747	1·61	37,331	1·51
Bencubbin	691	·03	6,712	·28	30,439	1·23
Major	40,863	1·59	28,476	1·19	21,165	·86
Bobbin	8,709	·34	11,000	·46	17,998	·73
Federation	37,843	1·47	23,405	·97	16,888	·68
Nizam	35,401	1·37	18,186	·76	13,567	·55
Waratah	21,881	·85	18,140	·75	12,568	·51
Mac's White	19,317	·75	12,524	·52	12,203	·49
Turvey	13,974	·54	10,935	·46	12,097	·49
Warden	8,560	·33	8,835	·37	8,707	·35
Currawa	14,858	·58	12,483	·52	7,589	·31
Baringa	45	..	1,599	·07	5,799	·24
Mogul	4,229	·16	4,509	·19	5,123	·21
Bena	8,259	·32	5,975	·25	4,781	·19
Bald Early	11,918	·46	6,866	·29	4,689	·19
Gluyas	10,718	·42	6,785	·28	4,147	·17
Strongbolt	4,305	·17	4,108	·17	3,920	·16
Penny	8,972	·35	6,167	·27	3,270	·13
Sword	1,581	·06	2,447	·10	2,914	·12
Other Varieties	66,118	2·57	40,952	1·69	27,928	1·14
Total	2,576,019	100·00	2,401,548	100·00	2,466,664	100·00

The most interesting feature of the above statement is the rise and fall in popularity of certain varieties. For the season 1936-37 increased areas have been sown with Ghurka, Dundee, and Bencubbin as compared with 1934-35, while decreases have taken place in respect of Free Gallipoli, Nabawa, and Sepoy.

Many changes have also taken place in the leading varieties of wheat in other Australian wheat-growing States during recent years. In New South Wales, Ford and Nabawa occupied very minor positions on the list in 1929, but have now risen to first and second places respectively. On the other hand Nabawa, which was the leading variety with 47 per cent. of the total area in Western Australia in 1929, has declined to sixth place on the list, with only 6 per cent. of the area in 1936. In South Australia the area sown with the varieties Ranee, Nabawa, and Sword was only 3.72 per cent. of the total area in 1929, but the area now sown with these varieties amounts to 49.94 per cent. of the total area. Free Gallipoli became the leading variety in Victoria in 1929-30, and continued as such until the season 1934-35, when it was superseded by Ghurka.

PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1936-37.

South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.		Western Australia.	
Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.	Variety.	Percentage of Total Area.
Ford ..	20.93	Ghurka ..	45.15	Ranee ..	22.57	Bencubbin	31.93
Nabawa ..	20.66	Ranee (inc. 4H)	22.31	Nabawa ..	15.55	Gluclub ..	11.99
Dundee ..	12.31	Free Gallipoli	14.74	Sword ..	11.82	Merredin ..	9.83
Baringa ..	6.75	Sepoy ..	3.20	Waratah	5.42	Gluyas Early	8.31
Waratah ..	6.56	Dundee ..	2.82	Gluyas ..	5.37	Totadgin ..	6.99
Bobbin ..	4.08	Nabawa ..	1.52	Ford ..	5.16	Nabawa ..	6.32
Ranee ..	4.07	Rajah ..	1.51	Ghurka ..	2.98	Noongaar ..	5.68
All Other ..	24.64	All Other ..	8.75	All Other	31.13	All Other ..	18.95
Total ..	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00

DISTRICT PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA UNDER WHEAT IN VICTORIA, AND ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS USED PER ACRE 1937-38.

District.	Percentage (according to acreage) of total area in the State.	Weight per acre of—	
		Seed Sown.	Fertilizers Used.
Central ..	1.08	lb.	lb.
North-Central ..	.96	95	106
Western ..	1.50	103	109
Wimmera ..	31.12	89	139
Mallee ..	44.41	75	87
Northern ..	44.41	58	62
North-Eastern ..	19.67	71	84
Gippsland ..	1.10	75	101
	.16	86	105
Total State ..	100.00	67	77

The rate of sowing for the season 1934-35 in the principal wheat growing counties, ranged from 45 lb. of seed per acre in the County of Millewa to 86 lb. in Ripon. Manure used varied from 38 lb. per acre in Millewa to 117 lb. in Ripon. On 78,200 acres sown to wheat, of which 58,000 acres were in the Mallee district, no manure at all was used. Superphosphates used on wheat areas in the season 1936-37 amounted to 66,700 tons, valued at country railway stations at £270,000.

Fallow. The large area of land fallowed for the next season's cropping operations is a feature of the three wheat-growing districts. Of the 2,483,163 acres in fallow during the season 1936-37, 1,031,812 were in the Mallee, 825,874 in the Wimmera, and 447,876 in the Northern districts. The total area of fallow in these three districts—2,305,562 acres—represented 93 per cent of the land fallowed in the State.

The following table shows the acreage in fallow in various years, together with the area sown to wheat in each succeeding season:—

LAND IN FALLOW AND WHEAT SOWN.

Season.			Land in Fallow.	Season.			Area Sown to Wheat.
			acres.				acres.
1901-02	..	..	681,778	1902-03	..	..	2,155,928
1911-12	..	..	1,469,608	1912-13	..	..	2,471,586
1921-22	..	..	2,052,964	1922-23	..	..	2,857,533
1927-28	..	..	2,692,044	1928-29	..	..	3,854,622
1928-29	..	..	2,683,462	1929-30	..	..	3,731,699
1929-30	..	..	2,482,662	1930-31	..	..	4,788,560
1930-31	..	..	2,590,629	1931-32	..	..	3,705,555
1931-32	..	..	2,145,819	1932-33	..	..	3,320,504
1932-33	..	..	2,633,287	1933-34	..	..	3,208,619
1933-34	..	..	2,543,043	1934-35	..	..	2,576,019
1934-35	..	..	2,216,464	1935-36	..	..	2,401,548
1935-36	..	..	2,358,777	1936-37	..	..	2,466,664
1936-37	..	..	2,483,163	1937-38	..	..	2,776,301
1937-38	..	..	2,604,556				

Wheat standard. The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lb., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of fair average quality standard is determined annually by the Chamber of Commerce.

The following table shows the standard determined in Victoria for each of the ten seasons, 1928-29—1937-38 :—

Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.	Season.			Weight of Bushel of Wheat, f.a.q.
			lb.				lb.
1928-29	..	..	62	1933-34	..	..	60
1929-30	..	..	62	1934-35	..	..	60
1930-31	..	..	58½	1935-36	..	..	63½
1931-32	..	..	62½	1936-37	..	..	62
1932-33	..	..	62	1937-38	..	..	63½

Farmers growing Wheat for Grain.

The following statement shows the number of farmers engaged in the growing of wheat for grain.

NUMBER OF FARMERS WHO PLANTED TWENTY OR MORE ACRES OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, SEASONS 1931-32 to 1936-37.

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
14,846	15,299	14,319	12,582	12,051	12,090

It is estimated that about 14,500,000 bushels of wheat per annum are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour in the State at 31st October in each of the five years, 1933-1937, were as follows :—

STOCKS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR, VICTORIA.

At 31st October—				Quantity in Bushels.		
				Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
1933	..	..	..	7,366,733	1,524,598	8,891,331
1934	..	..	..	12,272,300	1,847,300	14,119,600
1935	..	..	..	5,840,992	1,253,637	7,094,629
1936	..	..	..	4,923,693	1,853,528	6,777,221
1937	..	..	..	6,990,373	1,295,631	8,286,004

Oats. Oats are grown in Victoria mainly as a hay crop. The area harvested (season 1936-37) for hay was 940,058 acres, and for grain 381,069 acres, which produced 1,069,358 tons of hay, and 6,107,885 bushels of grain respectively. About 40 per cent. of the area for grain is in the Mallee district, but the area for hay is spread over all districts. More than 70 varieties of oats were sown, the most popular being Algerian (88 per cent.), Mulga (4 per cent.), and Lachlan (1 per cent.).

Hay. Of the total area under hay in 1936-37, as shown in the table on page 418, 940,058 acres under oats produced 1,069,358 tons, 72,837 acres under wheat produced 88,070 tons, 36,737 acres under lucerne, &c., produced 56,482 tons, and 131,980 acres under grass produced 189,139 tons; the yields per acre of these varieties of hay were 1·14, 1·21, 1·54, and 1·43 tons respectively. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1936-37 was 22,225 tons.

Barley. The area under barley for grain in 1936-37 was 100,003 acres, of which 83,802 were under malting (2 row), and 16,201 under feed (6 row) barley. Although barley is grown generally throughout the State, Grant has always been the chief barley-producing county. The figures in the subjoined table show the acreage, production, and yield per acre, for each of the five years 1932-33-1936-37 :-

BARLEY PRODUCTION, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Year ended March—	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1933 ..	75,425	18,130	1,581,814	413,632	20·97	22·81	21·33
1934 ..	84,732	21,607	1,418,613	470,358	16·74	21·77	17·76
1935 ..	70,962	16,637	1,275,037	334,481	17·97	20·11	18·37
1936 ..	98,799	17,572	1,944,237	370,190	19·68	21·07	19·89
1937 ..	83,802	16,201	1,782,931	360,178	21·28	22·23	21·43

Maize. Maize for grain is cultivated mainly in the Gippsland district, but two or three thousand acres are regularly grown in the Mornington and North-eastern districts. It is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder. The acreages for 1936-37 were, for grain 20,115 acres, and for fodder 26,543 acres. The area, production and average yield for each of the five seasons, 1932-33 to 1936-37, are given in the following table :-

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Season.	For Green Fodder.	For Grain.		
		Area.	Production.	Yield per acre.
	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.
1932-33	25,870	16,425	477,145	29·05
1933-34	29,053	19,538	644,033	32·96
1934-35	24,904	18,727	719,360	38·41
1935-36	26,971	20,377	638,643	31·34
1936-37	26,543	20,115	794,506	39·50

The annual average yield of the last five seasons was 34·39 bushels per acre, as compared with 45·0 in 1910-15, and 65·4 in 1900-05. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas, which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown exclusively in earlier periods, and to losses by floods.

Potatoes. Victoria is the largest potato-producing State in the Commonwealth. Out of a total area of 125,000 acres planted in 1935-36 to potatoes, 44,000 acres were grown in this State.

The cultivation of the potato crop in Victoria is confined mainly to the central highlands, the South-western district and the Gippsland district. These districts are favoured with good average rainfall, varying from 30 to 50 inches per annum, which is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

The following table shows the area, yield and value of potatoes for each of the five seasons, 1932-33 to 1936-37 :—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1932-33—1936-37.

Season.	Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1932-33 ..	69,783	182,471	2·61	775,502
1933-34 ..	60,856	142,132	2·34	753,300
1934-35 ..	54,214	109,329	2·02	956,629
1935-36 ..	44,287	104,125	2·35	826,492
1936-37 ..	45,627	196,623*	4·31	614,447

* Of this amount, 46,732 tons were held on farms for seed, stock feed, &c. In previous years this information was not collected separately.

Onions. Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The returns for last season show that in Grenville the yield was 10,870 tons from 1,459 acres ; in Villiers, 9,854 tons from 1,215 acres ; in Polwarth 9,123 tons from 996 acres ; in Grant 5,918 tons from 919 acres ; in Bourke 3,500 tons from 552

acres, in Buln Buln 3,516 tons from 456 acres; and in Mornington 1,888 tons from 214 acres. The following statement shows the area, yield and value for each of the last five years:—

ONION PRODUCTION, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Average Yield.	Gross Value.
				acres.	tons.	tons.	£
1932-33	..	..	..	7,109	41,013	5·77	133,292
1933-34	..	..	..	6,785	46,068	6·79	195,789
1934-35	..	..	..	5,928	36,187	6·10	260,094
1935-36	..	..	..	5,441	26,143	4·80	235,287
1936-37	..	..	..	5,969	46,130	7·73	184,099

Metropolitan prices of agricultural and pastoral products.

The prices which appear below are the average prices realized for the marketed produce of the seasons enumerated. Average prices, representing the mean of prices ruling each month and not taking into account the quantities sold during each month, are shown on page 463.

METROPOLITAN WHOLESALE PRICES REALIZED FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

Average Prices Realized for Produce of Season—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley (Malting).	Maize.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Wool.
	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per bushel. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per ton. s. d.	per lb. s. d.
1927-28	5 4	4 2	5 3	4 4	82 0	170 0	1 8·56
1928-29	4 9	3 1	4 2	5 1	217 0	178 0	1 5·37
1929-30	4 4	3 4	3 9	5 5	115 0	62 0	0 10·30
1930-31	2 6	1 9½	2 6	3 9	72 0	53 0	0 8·65
1931-32	3 2½	2 0	3 0½	4 3	92 0	237 0	0 8·76
1932-33	2 10¾	1 11	2 6	4 7½	85 0	65 0	0 8·18
1933-34	2 11½	2 2½	2 7	3 6	106 0	85 0	1 2·71
1934-35	3 3¼	2 3½	2 10½	4 4	175 0	143 9	0 9·52
1935-36	4 1	2 2½	2 9½	5 1	158 9	180 0	1 1·96
1936-37	5 5½	2 8	4 3½	5 6	72 6	146 0	1 4·39

Vine Production.

The production of dried vine fruits far exceeds the requirements for home consumption. Of the total production of 44,877 tons in the season 1936-37, 35,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand. The Australian production of dried vine fruits amounted to approximately 73,000 tons and was the highest yield since the record season of 1932-33. The

Victorian portion represented about 61 per cent. of this output. Particulars of vine production for the five years 1932-33—1936-37 are given in the following table:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Season.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.				
		Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Grapes gathered.	Wine made.	Dried Fruits.		
						Raisins.		Currants.
						Lexias.	Sultanas.	
		acres.	acres.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1932-33..	2,524	36,852	2,292	4,200,378	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34..	2,553	37,385	3,100	3,579,045	1,691,391	86,655	592,531	149,519
1934-35..	2,509	37,592	3,588	3,239,680	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36..	2,512	37,851	3,230	3,463,202	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37..	2,458	38,329	3,566	3,903,430	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1936-37, it is estimated that 242,587 cwt. were used for making wine and spirits, 3,585,771 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 75,072 cwt. for table consumption.

Of the dried fruit, 82,839 cwt. of lexias, 551,866 cwt. of sultanas, and 142,048 cwt. of currants were made in the Mildura shire, and 7,343 cwt. of lexias, 102,626 cwt. of sultanas, and 9,534 cwt. of currants in the Swan Hill shire.

Tobacco. About six years ago, following on the imposition of emergency tariff rates, tobacco growing promised to occupy an important place among the agricultural industries of Victoria. Economic circumstances, however, coupled with heavy losses through disease, caused a large decrease in the number of growers and in the area planted. The 1936-37 crop amounted to 15,658 cwt., which was obtained from 5,492 acres.

The following table furnishes details of the area, production, and average yield in each of the five seasons, 1932-33 to 1936-37:—

TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Season—				Area.	Production.	Produce per Acre.
				acres.	cwt. (dry).	cwt. (dry).
1932-33 ..	..	..	..	13,418	36,371	2·71
1933-34 ..	..	..	..	8,900	13,132	1·47
1934-35 ..	..	..	..	4,765	13,405	2·81
1935-36 ..	..	..	..	5,840	25,706	4·40
1936-37 ..	..	..	..	5,492	15,658	2·85

The gross value of tobacco produced in 1936-37 was £138,965 (1s. 7d. per lb.) as compared with £231,114 (1s. 7½d. per lb.) in 1935-36, £135,433 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1934-35, £132,263 (1s. 9½d. per lb.) in 1933-34, and £392,206 (1s. 11d. per lb.) in 1932-33.

Orchards. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit on holdings of one acre and upwards during the seasons 1931-32 and 1934-35 is shown in the following table:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1931-32 AND 1934-35.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1931-32.			1934-35.		
	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Bearing.	Not Bearing.	Total.
Apples	2,361,472	680,239	3,041,711	2,385,315	510,281	2,895,596
Pears	826,854	188,546	1,015,400	848,066	238,747	1,086,813
Quinces	74,492	11,735	86,227	57,659	13,951	71,610
Plums	283,770	72,999	356,769	277,492	70,477	347,969
Prunes	79,773	4,790	84,563	62,621	1,873	64,494
Cherries	79,471	55,046	134,517	73,383	64,217	137,600
Peaches	871,919	252,348	1,124,267	842,985	314,466	1,157,451
Apricots	339,526	41,033	380,559	329,415	51,337	380,752
Nectarines	14,896	5,737	20,633	13,787	4,454	18,241
Oranges	452,368	101,232	554,000	435,739	64,477	500,216
Lemons	141,030	40,441	181,071	123,405	37,658	161,063
Loquats	2,861	792	3,653	3,101	714	3,845
Figs	29,602	7,421	37,023	25,528	9,829	35,357
Persimmons	575	62	637	699	39	738
Total Large Fruits	5,558,609	1,462,421	7,021,030	5,479,195	1,382,550	6,861,745
Raspberries	339,761	..	339,761	337,000	..	337,060
Loganberries	143,325	..	143,325	146,260	..	146,260
Strawberries	6,011,409	..	6,011,409	4,565,409	..	4,565,409
Gooseberries	152,669	36,085	188,754	169,848	23,264	193,112
Mulberries	774	103	877	716	105	821
Currants (Red, White, and Black)	27,023	9,124	36,147	30,179	11,788	41,967
Olives	4,064	114	4,178	3,866	42	3,908
Passion-fruit	69,986	40,710	110,696	82,115	37,824	119,939
Almonds	28,929	9,297	38,226	28,278	8,660	36,938
Walnuts	7,172	3,208	10,380	7,766	3,039	10,805
Filberts	527	1,804	2,331	1,943	164	2,107
Chestnuts	523	271	794	607	260	867
Total Nuts	37,151	14,580	51,731	38,594	12,123	50,717

Fruit growing 1931-32 to 1936-37.

Normal yields of all kinds of fruits other than apricots were obtained in the season 1936-37. The gross value of fruit produced was £1,811,845, as compared with £1,649,259 in 1935-36. Fruit is produced in Victoria in excess of the State's requirements. Large quantities are exported, both overseas and interstate. The principal varieties grown in the State are apples, pears, peaches, and citrus. The apple and pear crops for the season 1936-37 amounted to 2,873,327 and 1,657,763 bushels respectively, and from this production there were exported to the United Kingdom and Continental ports 727,000 cases of apples and 490,000 cases of

pears. These figures reveal that for such season exports of apples increased by 117,000 cases and pears by 80,000 cases. A considerable quantity of apricots, peaches and pears is grown, mostly in irrigated areas, for canning purposes. Notwithstanding that the apricot crop was abnormally low, the total Victorian output of canned apricots, peaches and pears for the 1937 season was 1,722,000 cases—an increase of 13 per cent. on the highest quantity previously packed in this State. This output represented 74 per cent. of the total Australian production and comprised 65,000 cases of apricots, 996,000 cases of peaches and 661,000 cases of pears. In addition to the fruits shown in the subjoined table, large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1936-37:—Melons, 9,301 cwt.; rhubarb, 28,387 dozen bundles; tomatoes, 288,442 bushels.

FRUIT GROWING, 1931-32 to 1936-37.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of Growers ..	7,049	7,076	6,930	6,685	6,712	6,621
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area	75,280	75,428	75,134	74,763	74,006	75,169
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Kind of Fruit—						
Apples	1,015,169	3,217,074	2,418,430	2,085,081	2,417,425	2,873,327
Pears	878,171	1,172,204	1,005,775	1,021,780	1,492,062	1,657,763
Quinces	41,836	79,975	54,836	42,452	55,454	45,116
Apricots	267,121	303,730	368,676	260,161	350,793	179,824
Cherries	25,009	30,597	42,347	30,712	41,509	39,509
Nectarines	4,995	13,871	14,490	13,610	9,013	12,681
Peaches	697,204	1,351,330	970,541	1,173,031	915,811	1,269,716
Plums	106,113	263,819	197,017	194,843	149,791	215,424
Prunes	31,021	107,620	70,019	70,968	63,626	70,024
Lemons	224,144	165,335	208,546	220,737	205,089	181,920
Oranges	647,410	566,398	658,461	639,325	618,290	580,526
Figs	18,852	16,974	19,184	16,228	15,755	20,260
Passion Fruit ..	13,392	24,861	29,514	22,326	21,410	26,635
Other Large Fruits ..	4,578	6,077	4,264	4,460	4,831	4,820
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Blackberries ..	117	815	1,322	968	993	924
Cape Gooseberries ..	254	239	179	74	135	150
Currants	151	298	328	350	314	283
Gooseberries	1,632	5,525	5,597	4,620	3,130	4,131
Loganberries	600	4,261	4,164	3,064	2,510	2,961
Mulberries	23	57	37	39	22	24
Raspberries	1,506	2,484	3,608	2,521	2,380	2,816
Strawberries	1,770	10,596	8,488	7,700	5,183	6,488
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Almonds	80,537	102,856	102,250	94,808	89,568	129,551
Chestnuts	19,227	18,735	34,143	24,507	39,843	17,355
Filberts	412	1,764	868	1,178	1,296	793
Walnuts	54,013	36,534	56,919	37,928	56,859	42,481

Dried fruit (exclusive of Raisins and Currants). The production of the various kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the last five seasons is shown in the following statement. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 439.

DRIED TREE FRUITS, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Year ended June—	Apples.	Apricots.	Figs.	Nectarines.	Peaches.	Pears.	Prunes.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1933 ..	7,704	155,970	8,272	1,845	187,194	39,315	847,375	1,247,675
1934 ..	1,856	255,971	5,838	4,945	145,624	72,106	796,296	1,282,636
1935 ..	3,301	116,007	6,239	379	165,363	22,773	571,715	885,777
1936 ..	5,219	113,600	7,281	384	73,780	51,652	851,192	1,103,108
1937 ..	1,529	32,495	5,287	1,232	96,862	58,564	1,023,484	1,219,453

Market gardens. The area under market gardens in the season 1936-37 was 20,790 acres. As agricultural statistics are collected only in respect of areas of one acre and over, they do not provide a complete census of vegetable growing, but they give reliable information in respect of operations conducted on a commercial basis. These gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum loss from waste, &c. The total value of production of market gardens, on the basis of £50 per acre, which is regarded as a fair average return, would be approximately £1,000,000. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Minor Crops. The following is a return of the minor crops of the State for the last two seasons. Details respecting each of these crops may be viewed at the office of the Government Statist.

MINOR CROPS, 1935-36 AND 1936-37.

Crop.	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Rye for grain ..	1,117	9,733 bushels	1,185	10,388 bushels
Peas for grain ..	7,217	128,987 bushels	6,637	151,608 bushels
Beans for grain ..	1,068	4,522 bushels	1,143	14,128 bushels
Grass and clover seeds	8,222	74,158 bushels	9,406	108,791 bushels
Millet—Broom ..	635	3,190 cwt. fibre	1,250	6,577 cwt. fibre
		2,698 cwt. seed		6,404 cwt. seed
Sugar Beet ..	3,165	37,634 tons beet producing	3,475	31,079 tons beet producing
		5,115 tons of sugar		4,180 tons of sugar
Flax ..	1,068	3,811 cwt. seed	927	2,130 cwt. seed
		1,049 cwt. fibre		848 cwt. fibre
		2,220 cwt. tow		1,725 cwt. tow
Hops ..	123	2,080 cwt.	142	2,450 cwt.
Chicory ..	480	412 tons	492	625 tons
Garlic ..	30	37 tons	28	50 tons
Sunflowers ..	283	1,871 cwt.	277	2,655 cwt.
Flowers ..	483	..	803	..
Nurseries ..	1,036	..	1,339	..
Mangel-wurzels	651	7,164 tons	758	8,775 tons
Beet, Carrots, &c.	272	1,147 tons	562	3,942 tons
Green Forage ..	111,056	..	102,744	..
Pumpkins ..	1,246	5,019 tons	1,469	6,754 tons
Canary Seed ..	1,030	3,129 cwt.	1,314	3,506 cwt.

Fertilizers. The only fertilizer used on wheat areas is "Superphosphate 22 per cent". It is also used on 90 per cent. of the oat areas fertilized. The following table shows the number of holdings upon which fertilizers were applied and the quantities used in the various seasons.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED.

Season.	Number of Holdings.	Area Fertilized.	Quantity Used.
		Acres.	Tons.
1901-02	Crops and Pastures	11,439	556,777
1911-12		26,159	2,676,408
1921-22		37,835	3,848,184
1931-32		38,844	3,927,208
1932-33		42,627	4,764,641
1933-34		43,268	5,067,382
1934-35		43,482	4,939,170
1935-36		35,224	3,596,925
		21,300	2,048,389
1936-37		36,238	3,709,563
	25,817	2,911,181	

Machinery used on Holdings.

A comparison of the numbers of farming implements in use on rural holdings in Victoria in recent years is shown in the following table. Increases in the numbers of engines, milking plants, shearing plants and tractors are particularly noticeable.

MACHINERY IN USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Year.	Chaff-cutters.	Cream Separators.	Cultivators.	Engines.	Graders.	Grain Drills.	Harrow.	Harvesters.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	26,311	47,789	38,845	24,655	5,659	28,241	55,734	11,631
1934 ..	26,244	47,681	39,001	25,645	5,728	27,674	55,798	11,047
1936 ..	26,325	47,672	37,971	27,436	5,610	27,206	55,770	10,521
1937 ..	26,185	47,719	37,979	28,693	5,519	27,216	55,612	10,522

Year.	Headers.	Milking Plants.	Plough.	Reapers and Binders.	Shearing Plants.	Strippers.	Threshing Machines.	Tractors.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	7,123	4,370	79,282	23,413	3,962	2,097	524	5,311
1934 ..	6,959	4,353	79,583	23,211	4,057	1,926	511	5,373
1936 ..	6,725	4,994	78,353	22,787	4,386	1,823	538	5,727
1937 ..	6,888	5,702	77,961	22,517	4,430	1,671	498	6,270

Persons employed on Rural Holdings.

Information is collected annually as to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in farm work on rural holdings of one acre or more. Persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are excluded from the tabulation. In respect of female employees, it is evident that numbers of occupiers misinterpret the questions and wrongly include those who, though they may give some assistance out-doors, are primarily engaged as domestic servants. During the years, 1932-33 to 1936-37 the numbers so engaged were as follows:—

PERSONS ENGAGED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS, ETC., BUT EXCLUDING CASUAL AND SEASONAL WORKERS, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Year ending March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.
1933 ..	104,977	12,527	117,504
1934 ..	102,920	10,548	113,468
1935 ..	102,100	10,048	112,148
1936 ..	101,016	8,842	109,858
1937 ..	100,381	8,672	109,053

Rates of
Wages—
Rural
Holdings.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon rural holdings during 1936-37. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings.

RATES OF WAGES ON RURAL HOLDINGS, 1936-37.

Occupations.	Prevailing Rate.	Range.
Ploughmen	35s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week
Farm labourers	34s. per week ..	20s. to 60s. per week
Threshing machine hands ..	1s. 1d. per hour	9d. to 1s. 6d. per hour
Harvest hands	9s. 3d. per day ..	6s. to 12s. 6d. per day
Milkers	27s. per week ..	15s. to 40s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	8d. per bag of cobs	6d. to 1s. per bag of cobs
Married couples	53s. 6d. per week	35s. to 80s. per week
Female servants	21s. per week ..	15s. to 40s. per week
Shearers, hand (without rations)	32s. 6d. per 100 sheep	27s. 6d. to 40s. per 100 sheep
„ machine (without rations)	34s. 6d. per 100 sheep	27s. 6d. to 50s. per 100 sheep
Gardeners, market	41s. per week ..	30s. to 60s. per week
„ orchard	49s. per week ..	35s. to 63s. per week
Vineyard hands	52s. per week ..	25s. to 72s. per week

Financial
Assistance to
Primary
Producers.

In recent years legislative provision has been made by both the Commonwealth and State Parliaments for granting financial relief to primary producers. These provisions have been described in previous issues of the *Year-Book*. The Commonwealth Parliament has provided further financial assistance of the following nature:—

- (a) The payment to each primary producer, on furnishing satisfactory evidence in support of his claim, of a subsidy of 10s. for each ton of artificial manure used by him during the year ending 30th June, 1938, in the production of primary produce other than wheat.

- (b) The payment of the following bounties to growers of apples, pears, and citrus fruits in respect of such fruits exported from the Commonwealth in accordance with the prescribed conditions.

2½d. per bushel case of apples or pears exported during the year 1937.

2s. for each large export case of oranges, grape fruit and lemons, and 1s. 4d. for each bushel case (Australian and Standard) of oranges, lemons, grape fruit and mandarins exported to destinations other than New Zealand during the year 1937. Provided that the bounty shall not be payable in respect of navel oranges exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe after 31st July, 1937, and to all other destinations after 31st August, 1937.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

Live Stock. The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The next table, which shows the numbers of horses, dairy cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, indicates the progress of stock breeding in Victoria.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1937.

At 1st March--			Horses (including Foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Dairy Cows.	Other.		
			number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1861	..	..	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	..	..	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	..	..	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	..	..	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	..	..	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	..	..	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
1921	..	..	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275
1931	..	..	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245
1933	..	..	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627
1934	..	..	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530
1935	..	..	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006
1936	..	..	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301
1937	..	..	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673

For the purpose of showing the varying extent of pastoral pursuits in Victoria as indicated by the number of live stock grazed, it is necessary to express the various kinds of live stock in common terms. An arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of the larger kinds of live stock has, therefore, been taken and the total live stock grazed expressed as sheep :—

Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.	Year.	Equivalent in Sheep of Live Stock Grazed.
	No.		No.
1861	13,769,576	1931	34,575,915
1871	20,335,496	1933	40,250,684
1881	25,978,115	1934	40,828,369
1891	34,886,343	1935	41,213,201
1901	30,788,000	1936	41,930,811
1911	33,079,155	1937	41,292,273
1921	32,797,704		

When making comparisons of the figures in the foregoing table, consideration should be given to the varying acreage under cultivation as shown on page 413.

The next table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on holdings of various sizes, and the total numbers on Crown lands that are not held conjointly with privately-owned land, at March, 1934.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK THEREON, MARCH, 1934.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Numbers of Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 and under 50	22,903	62,412	42,471	44,554	16,543
50 and under 100	18,887	99,010	64,504	103,955	27,138
100 and under 500	105,489	494,165	409,198	2,408,661	132,739
500 and under 1,000	93,667	136,645	199,998	3,794,064	34,864
1,000 and under 5,000	81,757	83,458	260,829	7,765,425	20,429
5,000 and under 10,000	5,236	5,661	51,079	1,642,299	748
10,000 and under 20,000	1,755	1,565	16,782	937,920	199
20,000 and upwards	1,024	2,035	21,894	372,851	5
Total on Privately-owned Land	330,718	884,951	1,066,755	17,069,729	232,665
On Crown Land not held in conjunction with privately-owned Land	3,482	6,480	9,152	71,787	2,389
In towns and travelling	26,805	18,756	16,141	54,453	5,476
Grand Total	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530

The information collected disclosed that 66,703 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 16,164,433 acres of such land, or 50 per cent. of the total area in occupation, as well as 2,438,178 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,602,611 acres. Of the privately-owned land and Crown land held in conjunction therewith, these occupiers controlled 63 per cent. of the total cultivation and 46 per cent. of the total pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 89 per cent. of the dairy cows, 67 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 37 per cent. of the sheep.

Live stock in Australia.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States at March, 1937.

LIVE STOCK IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1937.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria	357,158	2,005,759	17,663,103	318,673
New South Wales	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,010	390,780
Queensland	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
South Australia	200,870	328,013	7,905,112	85,048
Western Australia	155,125	791,470	9,024,758	77,292
Tasmania	30,626	270,035	2,000,000	45,163
Northern Territory	35,152	900,535	25,000	555
Federal Capital Territory	1,125	9,651	243,669	452
Total	1,767,421	13,544,204	110,039,401	1,208,818

Agriculture in Victoria and Great Britain.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) in 1936 are, for comparative purposes, given in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

	Victoria. (1936-37.)	Great Britain. (1935-36.)
Total area acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat bushels	42,844,816	54,992,000
Oats "	6,107,885	96,432,000
Barley "	2,143,109	32,659,000
Peas "	151,608	1,144,000
Potatoes tons	196,623	3,804,000
Turnips and Swedes "	3,942*	11,507,000
Mangolds "	8,775	4,756,000
Hay "	1,403,049	7,228,000
Horses No.	357,158	1,012,750
Cattle "	2,005,759	7,853,300
Sheep "	17,663,103	24,205,420
Pigs "	318,673	4,040,180

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

The next table contains particulars of the distribution of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1937.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK, VICTORIA, 1937.

Districts.	Number of—				
	Horses.	Dairy Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Central	63,408	188,912	152,888	1,511,455	51,000
North-Central ..	16,987	41,667	59,257	1,508,290	10,360
Western	46,031	251,950	226,991	5,509,522	58,602
Wimmera	51,359	26,627	24,257	2,566,857	6,985
Mallee	54,328	26,906	22,987	1,216,862	10,138
Northern	68,253	126,750	123,066	2,997,660	55,054
North-Eastern ..	25,584	94,664	201,027	1,303,912	32,268
Gippsland	31,208	211,079	226,731	1,048,545	94,266
Total	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673

Dairying. The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community. The gross value of dairy produce in the season 1936-37 was £13,018,154 as compared with £11,376,604 in 1935-36, £9,368,531 in 1934-35, £7,905,988 in 1933-34, and £9,621,493 in 1932-33. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows at the end of, and the total production of butter and cheese in, each of the last five years.

DAIRYING, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

As at 1st March—	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows.	Butter made.*	Cheese made.*
			lb.	lb.
1933	57,871	887,996	144,564,666	9,189,018
1934	58,836	910,187	134,942,177	8,363,233
1935	58,639	951,849	147,651,179	10,095,139
1936	58,259	987,676	148,132,507	10,973,804
1937	57,723	968,555	154,194,197	13,350,124

* Year ended 30th June.

Numbers and
Sizes of
Dairy Herds.

The following table shows the number of dairy herds in Victoria, grouped, according to size, during each of the five years, 1933-37.

DAIRY HERDS CONTAINING FIVE COWS OR MORE GROUPED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

As at 1st 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 and over	
1933 ..	11,339	6,468	4,069	6,104	5,487	2,756	477	36,700
1934 ..	11,697	6,742	4,150	6,236	5,802	2,894	513	38,034
1935 ..	11,694	6,438	4,030	6,143	6,134	3,136	553	38,128
1936 ..	11,403	6,274	4,002	5,984	6,473	3,480	614	38,230
1937 ..	11,245	6,053	3,773	5,580	6,315	3,516	641	37,123

The number of farmers with less than five cows was :—21,171 in 1933, 20,802 in 1934, 20,511 in 1935, 20,029 in 1936, and 20,600 in 1937. These were excluded from the foregoing table as they were considered too small to be classed as dairy herds.

Herds containing 30 to 49 cows increased in number from 5,487 in 1933 to 6,315 in 1937, herds of 50 to 99 cows from 2,756 to 3,516, and herds of 100 cows and over from 477 to 641. During the same period the number of cowkeepers with under 5 cows decreased from 21,171 to 20,600.

The Milk Board
Act 1936.

This Act extends the powers of the Milk Board by providing that the Board shall, in addition to determining the minimum prices to be paid to owners of dairy farms for milk for sale or distribution in the metropolis, also have power to determine the minimum prices to be paid for such milk to owners of milk depots and—in the case of sales other than sales by retail—to dairymen. A summary of the principal legislative provisions of this Act appears on pages 429 and 430 of the *Victorian Year-Book for 1935-36*.

Butter and
Cheese Made.

The following statement shows the quantities of butter and cheese made in factories and on farms in each of the last five years.

Year Ending 30th June—	Butter.			Cheese.		
	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.	In Factories.	On Farms.	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1933 ..	139,920,159	4,644,507	144,564,666	9,073,827	115,191	9,189,018
1934 ..	130,379,436	4,562,741	134,942,177	8,170,073	193,160	8,363,233
1935 ..	142,999,641	4,651,538	147,651,179	9,954,668	140,471	10,095,139
1936 ..	143,161,374	4,971,133	148,132,507	10,798,199	175,605	10,973,804
1937 ..	149,322,752	4,871,445	154,194,197	13,040,709	309,415	13,350,124

Exports of Butter and Cheese.

In 1936-37 oversea exports of butter from Victorian ports amounted to 90,717,838 lb., valued at £4,056,443. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 83,510,474 lb., valued at £3,664,218. The quantity of cheese exported overseas amounted to 4,488,183 lb., valued at £153,233.

Cream, Condensed Milk and Casein.

The quantities of concentrated, condensed, powdered milk and casein made, together with quantities of cream sold, during the last five years, were as follows :—

Year Ended 30th June—	Cream Sold by Butter Factories.	Concentrated, Condensed, and Powdered Milk Made.	Casein Made.	Total Quantity of Milk Used for All Purposes.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 Gallons.
1933	4,396	44,187	1,766	396,716
1934	5,972	41,899	2,573	368,806
1935	7,023	51,391	2,424	403,039
1936	10,214	34,385	3,731	399,742
1937	13,755	46,007	4,334	432,330

Sheep. The numbers of sheep in Victoria in various years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 446. Sheep are depastured in practically all districts of the State, but are relatively more numerous in the Wimmera, Western and Northern districts. The distribution of all live stock is shown in table on page 449.

Factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton 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, by the decrease in lambing or by decreased imports from other States.

In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from that State, mainly for slaughtering purposes. The net crossovers—that is the excess of imports over exports—from New South Wales in season 1936-37 were 1,398,636, and the average net imports over the last five seasons were 1,605,460 sheep and lambs.

Flocks of Sheep in Districts. The following table contains a classification of the flocks of sheep in each district of Victoria as at March, 1936. Sheep travelling on roads or located in cities or towns are excluded. The classification discloses that, although the four groups with sheep under 500 comprise 67.46 per cent. of the owners, the number of sheep in those groups was only 20.54 per cent. of the total sheep in the State.

FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN

Size of Flock.	Total in Victoria.				Districts.				
	Flocks.		Sheep.		Central.		North-Central.		
	No.	Percentage to Total.	No.	Percentage to Total.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	
				No.	No.	No.	No.		
Under 50	4,331	14.77	90,586	0.52	542	12,008	214	5,331	
50 and under 100	2,608	8.89	183,551	1.06	351	24,809	220	15,455	
100	250	6,613	22.55	1,088,018	6.25	732	118,993	568	93,281
250	500	6,233	21.25	2,212,067	12.71	532	186,816	579	205,969
500	1,000	5,317	18.13	3,662,502	21.05	405	279,445	469	324,250
1,000	2,000	2,668	9.10	3,589,634	20.63	189	253,744	258	346,557
2,000	3,500	953	3.25	2,401,769	13.81	66	167,194	86	215,069
3,500	5,000	256	0.87	1,038,822	5.97	16	65,740	28	111,742
5,000	7,500	180	0.61	1,074,702	6.18	8	43,387	13	80,742
7,500	10,000	86	0.29	728,392	4.19	7	61,666	3	25,522
10,000	15,000	57	0.19	683,954	3.93	5	57,218	4	45,406
15,000	20,000	17	0.06	292,767	1.68	2	34,266	..	..
20,000 and over ..	12	0.04	352,301	2.02	1	49,739	..	..
Totals	29,331	100.00	17,399,065	100.00	2,856	1,355,025	2,442	1,469,324	

Lambing Seasonal conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and lambs dropped, and thus a wide variation from the average natural increase may be experienced in any particular season. The following table shows the percentage of lambs marked in each of the five years, 1932 to 1936.

LAMBING PERCENTAGE, 1932 TO 1936.

Year.	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
	%
1932	88.2
1933	71.1
1934	82.3
1935	83.4
1936	76.5

VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1936.

Districts—continued.

Western.		Wimmera.		Mallee.		Northern.		North-Eastern.		Gippsland.	
Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,309	22,703	402	10,385	242	5,990	498	11,489	450	9,760	674	12,920
404	28,107	384	27,110	323	22,746	444	31,663	236	16,734	246	16,927
843	139,884	1,033	170,804	1,164	189,456	1,426	237,360	472	77,129	375	61,111
910	333,601	1,014	354,642	811	281,302	1,486	530,619	580	205,382	321	113,736
1,098	772,687	920	627,985	413	279,456	1,219	831,051	463	321,664	330	225,964
654	895,620	480	634,575	141	181,548	510	687,981	259	353,522	177	236,087
324	816,671	156	402,961	31	75,918	151	378,241	74	183,498	65	162,217
109	439,559	42	138,954	7	28,330	22	92,306	15	61,277	17	70,914
100	602,925	17	99,292	5	28,453	13	78,600	8	49,089	16	92,214
57	482,326	12	100,031	..	..	4	33,313	..	..	3	25,534
38	463,669	2	22,664	..	..	6	73,997	2	21,000	..	..
12	208,743	1	16,110	..	..	1	18,050	..	..	1	15,598
9	245,693	..	..	1	26,557	1	30,312	..	..	..	..
5,867	5,452,188	4,463	2,635,513	3,138	1,119,756	5,781	3,034,982	2,559	1,299,055	2,225	1,033,222

Although the principal breed of sheep in Victoria is the "Merino," the percentage of pure Merino sheep is only 39 as compared with 85 in New South Wales. Merino Comebacks, the progeny of Crossbred ewes mated to Merino rams, number 34 per cent., other crossbreeds 24 per cent. and other British and Australasian breeds 3 per cent. of the sheep of the State.

Australasian breeds are the Polwarth and the Corriedale. The Polwarth is a Merino-Lincoln cross (approximately three-quarters Merino and one-quarter Lincoln). It was evolved to meet the conditions of light wool growing localities found to be too wet and cold for the pure merino. The Corriedale was evolved by heavily culling the progeny of Lincoln rams and Merino ewes and by judicious mating over several years. The Corriedale is a dual purpose sheep, being favoured by many breeders both for lamb raising and for wool production.

The actual numbers of each breed of sheep are set out in the following table :—

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

Breed of Sheep.	Year (as at 1st March).				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Merino	6,044,998	6,500,372	6,625,544	6,551,084	6,803,054
Polwarth	171,508	181,486	199,155	235,509	244,733
Corriedale	64,830	115,323	124,850	145,948	153,698
Border Leicester ..	101,067	96,978	97,554	79,954	60,298
Lincoln	21,090	20,880	20,111	17,447	9,993
Leicester (England)	19,330	19,763	16,361	13,621	8,787
Dorset Horn	11,593	15,846	14,770	15,873	17,437
Southdown	11,249	12,189	12,861	15,941	19,699
Romney Marsh	11,921	14,018	10,704	10,677	8,166
Shropshire	7,834	7,207	9,415	6,411	6,038
Other Pure Breeds ..	4,375	5,384	4,490	5,663	5,116
Merino Comebacks ..	5,980,989	6,343,174	6,027,398	5,612,233	5,863,083
Other Crossbreeds ..	3,896,731	4,150,351	3,978,303	4,020,233	4,193,963
Total Sheep (exclusive of those travelling and in cities) ..	16,347,515	17,482,971	17,141,516	16,730,594	17,399,065

Rams, Ewes,
&c., in
Counties at
March, 1937.

The following table sets out the numbers of rams, ewes, wethers and lambs depastured in each county of the State as at March, 1937. Similar information has never been previously collected in Victoria.

RAMS, EWES, ETC., IN EACH COUNTY OF VICTORIA AS AT MARCH, 1937.

County.	One Year Old and Upwards.			Under One Year.	Total Sheep and Lambs.
	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Bourke	7,110	232,275	121,362	86,558	447,305
Grant	6,969	384,040	211,551	147,523	750,083
Mornington	2,055	117,344	37,469	54,187	211,055
Evelyn	627	34,379	10,344	17,198	62,548
Anglesey	4,457	203,498	186,004	82,274	476,233
Dalhousie	7,105	299,575	120,768	100,445	527,893
Talbot	6,561	293,147	85,983	118,130	503,821
Grenville	7,923	329,973	205,481	127,149	670,526
Polwarth	2,574	86,217	40,774	42,528	172,093
Heytesbury	836	26,985	7,643	12,877	48,341
Hampden	11,739	478,345	241,761	189,240	921,085
Ripon	10,060	424,592	296,994	172,753	904,399
Villiers	9,222	444,946	338,384	220,143	1,012,695
Normanby	4,800	279,011	277,193	121,722	682,726
Dundas	5,569	339,143	375,953	112,308	832,973
Follett	1,090	59,074	178,501	22,195	260,860
Lowan	8,702	463,896	409,149	146,257	1,028,004
Borong	9,351	511,405	258,765	133,231	912,752
Kara Kara	8,995	366,548	142,867	107,069	625,479
Millewa	1,496	66,480	12,307	23,394	103,677
Weeah	1,635	88,211	9,032	19,449	118,327
Karkaroc	6,241	344,534	32,970	74,540	458,285
Tatchera	7,735	393,770	36,152	97,551	535,208
Gunbower	5,205	244,265	36,366	77,361	363,197
Gladstone	6,844	312,865	81,762	96,617	498,088
Bendigo	8,027	379,599	65,579	126,474	579,679
Rodney	7,841	364,292	48,604	162,780	583,517
Moira	16,311	720,383	70,092	161,360	968,146
Delatite	7,371	365,056	119,627	130,094	622,148
Bogong	4,855	233,254	47,139	72,988	358,236
Benambra	2,738	143,804	76,188	57,110	279,840
Wonnangatta	478	19,277	15,670	7,913	43,338
Croajingolong	278	20,276	15,268	9,402	45,224
Tambo	1,093	51,367	21,792	26,797	101,049
Dargo	805	48,856	31,013	22,647	103,321
Tanjil	3,013	195,144	113,459	72,887	384,503
Buln Buln	3,339	188,899	136,507	85,494	414,239
Total	201,050	9,534,725	4,516,473	3,338,645	17,610,893
In Towns and Travelling		Not available			52,210
Grand Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	17,663,103

Production
of Wool.

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from the growers, from fellmongeries and, in respect of wool exported on skins, from the Customs Department.

The output of wool is stated in the grease as, except in the case of fellmongered wool, scoured weights are not available.

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN (IN DISTRICTS) SEASON 1936-37.

District.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crotchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Central	1,176,727	237,878	8,739,563	547,636	7·43	2·30
North-Central	1,356,474	285,501	9,859,931	605,700	7·27	2·12
Western	4,914,363	1,062,701	37,203,985	2,310,973	7·57	2·17
Wimmera	2,485,448	399,652	19,399,599	874,917	7·81	2·19
Mallee	1,053,346	221,061	8,769,669	520,029	8·33	2·35
Northern	2,705,061	656,389	20,620,847	1,556,478	7·62	2·37
North-Eastern	1,102,122	285,506	8,081,781	547,808	7·33	1·92
Gippsland	861,370	212,890	6,319,524	382,946	7·34	1·80
State Totals	15,654,911	3,361,578	118,994,899	7,346,487	7·60	2·19

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED.

Season.	Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crotchings).		Average.	
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1932-33	14,079,565	3,611,056	114,408,146	8,548,928	8·13	2·37
1933-34	14,591,650	3,392,025	102,263,202	7,499,912	7·01	2·21
1934-35	13,854,421	3,560,123	108,668,252	7,653,639	7·84	2·15
1935-36	14,962,109	3,427,684	117,845,531	7,627,166	7·88	2·23
1936-37	15,654,911	3,361,578	118,994,899	7,346,487	7·60	2·19

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE.

Season.	Clip.	Stripped from and Exported on Skins, etc.	Total Quantity.	Gross Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	d.
1932-33	122,957,074	35,555,119	158,512,193	5,402,514	8·18
1933-34	109,763,114	40,407,011	150,170,125	9,204,057	14·71
1934-35	116,321,891	34,623,993	150,945,884	5,987,948	9·52
1935-36	125,472,697	37,925,199	163,397,896	9,506,557	13·96
1936-37	126,341,386	36,707,124	163,048,510	11,133,757	16·39

The annual collection of statistics is carefully and efficiently carried out by the police. It is expected, however, that the wool clip as recorded is not likely to cover the whole clip, which was shorn some months prior to the collection. After investigation, and examination of the results of investigations elsewhere, it is considered that the quantity not recorded does not exceed 5 per cent. of the Victorian clip.

There is some uncertainty also associated with skin wool. Allowance is made for skins from other States which are exported from Victoria, so that they are not included in Victorian production. The Victorian figures do, however, include skin wool from all sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria, even though some of such sheep were brought over from other States for slaughter.

Prices of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. which have prevailed during the last three seasons has been obtained from Victorian wool brokers. These prices are not for Victorian wool only, but for wool sold in Victoria. Wool from the Riverina and the south-east of South Australia is included in Victorian sales.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1934-35 TO 1936-37.

Class of Wool.	Average Price per lb. in—		
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
GREASY MERINO.			
	Pence.	Pence.	Pence.
Extra Super (Western District) ..	17 to 19	24 to 26	30 to 33
Super	15 to 17	22 to 24	26 to 29
Good	13 to 15	18 to 20	23 to 25
Average	10 to 12	15 to 16	18 to 20
Wasty and Inferior	7 to 9	10 to 12	12 to 15
Extra Super Lambs	17 to 19	20 to 22	30 to 36
Super Lambs	12 to 14	16 to 18	22 to 26
Good Lambs	9 to 11	11 to 13	18 to 20
Average Lambs	6 to 7	8 to 10	13 to 15
Inferior Lambs	4 to 5	5 to 7	9 to 11
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	16 to 18	24 to 26	30 to 32
Super Comebacks	14 to 16	21 to 23	26 to 28
Fine Crossbred	11 to 13	16 to 18	21 to 23
Medium Crossbred	8 to 10	11 to 13	17 to 19
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	4 to 6	7 to 8	15 to 18
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	10 to 12	14 to 16	18 to 20
Good Crossbred Lambs	7 to 9	10 to 12	16 to 18
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	5 to 6	7 to 8	12 to 14
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	26 to 28	32 to 34	42 to 44
Super Fleece	23 to 24	29 to 31	39 to 41
Good Fleece	20 to 22	26 to 28	34 to 36
Average Fleece	16 to 18	20 to 22	30 to 32
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	22½	29½	36½
„ Comeback Fleece	19½	26½	31½
„ Merino Lambs	20½	25	43
„ Comeback Lambs	15½	24½	32½
Scoured Fleece	25½	25½	36½

In the subjoined table will be found a statement of the average and of the range of prices of live stock ruling in metropolitan saleyards at Newmarket during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37. The averages stated are the mean of the monthly

Prices of
Live Stock.

prices realized. Prices of live stock vary each year under the influence of seasonal conditions, price of wool, &c. During periods of dry weather, stock are hastened to market and consequently prices decline but, with the advent of relief rains, stock are withheld from market for fattening, breeding, &c., and prices rise.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK, 1935-36 AND 1936-37.

Stock.	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Horses.</i>						
Extra heavy draught	£ s. d. 43 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	to 48 0 0	} Not	Available.	
Medium draught ..	33 13 4	32 0 0	to 36 0 0			
Delivery cart ..	18 0 0	..	..	
Indian Remounts ..	17 2 0	16 0 0	to 20 0 0			
Saddle and harness	9 0 0	..	..	
Ponies ..	9 6 8	8 0 0	to 11 0 0			
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>						
Bullocks—						
Extra prime ..	13 17 11	12 7 6	to 16 2 6	14 3 6	12 11 11	to 17 17 6
Prime ..	11 12 0	10 14 0	to 12 19 4	12 2 7	10 10 8	to 14 12 6
Good ..	10 1 4	8 18 4	to 11 3 9	10 1 10	8 17 1	to 12 5 10
Good light and handy weights	8 10 5	7 10 0	to 9 10 8	8 6 7	6 15 0	to 10 12 6
Second ..	7 1 4	5 15 0	to 8 5 0	7 7 10	5 19 2	to 9 0 0
Cows—						
Best ..	8 3 4	6 14 8	to 9 9 4	8 8 7	7 3 5	to 9 19 3
Others ..	4 9 1	3 15 7	to 5 4 4	4 10 6	3 6 8	to 5 7 6
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>						
Milkers (best) ..	9 16 6	8 1 3	to 12 1 6	10 6 0	7 16 0	to 12 7 6
Springers (best) ..	6 11 6	5 10 6	to 8 2 6	7 7 6	6 2 6	to 9 3 6
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>						
Crossbred Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 7 1	1 3 2	to 1 12 10	1 10 3	1 3 9	to 1 19 10
Prime ..	1 4 6	1 0 4	to 1 9 4	1 7 11	1 2 6	to 1 17 2
Good ..	1 1 8	0 17 6	to 1 5 7	1 4 11	0 19 11	to 1 12 10
Crossbred Ewes—						
Extra prime ..	1 0 11	0 15 1	to 1 6 7	1 3 1	0 15 9	to 1 12 1
Prime ..	0 18 0	0 12 7	to 1 3 10	1 0 0	0 14 3	to 1 8 1
Good ..	0 14 3	0 9 9	to 0 19 9	0 16 2	0 12 4	to 1 3 9
Merino Wethers—						
Extra prime ..	1 7 4	1 0 9	to 1 11 6	1 9 11	1 2 11	to 1 17 4
Prime ..	1 2 10	0 16 8	to 1 9 1	1 5 10	0 19 4	to 1 15 1
Good ..	0 19 4	0 14 1	to 1 5 11	1 2 2	0 16 4	to 1 10 10
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra prime ..	1 4 6	1 2 9	to 1 6 5	1 7 8	1 5 2	to 1 13 3
Prime ..	1 2 1	1 0 1	to 1 3 11	1 4 7	1 2 0	to 1 8 9
Good ..	0 19 3	0 17 6	to 1 0 9	1 1 9	0 18 10	to 1 4 10
<i>Pigs.</i>						
Back Fatters—						
Extra heavy prime	7 5 11	6 15 0	to 8 8 4	} Not	Available.	
Prime medium and weighty ..	4 5 5	2 12 7	to 5 10 5			
Baconers—						
Medium and heavy	3 0 9	2 16 8	to 3 5 6	3 10 5	3 0 4	to 3 17 1
Light ..	2 7 6	2 3 9	to 2 11 10	2 15 2	2 8 5	to 2 19 5
Porkers ..	1 14 5	1 10 2	to 1 19 7	1 17 8	1 15 0	to 2 0 0

Stock Slaughtered. The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the total number of stock slaughtered in the State during the five years, 1933-37.

STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1933 TO 1937.

Kind of Stock.	Stock Slaughtered in Establishments and on Farms and Stations.				
	Year ended June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sheep	3,552,754	3,941,401	3,377,398	3,106,757	3,087,809
Lambs	3,586,695	3,831,888	4,268,672	4,584,731	4,826,624
Bullocks	146,391	152,052	181,087	183,140	208,569
Cows	109,991	118,015	150,868	200,779	216,073
Young Cattle	40,195	54,688	59,294	80,272	86,950
Calves	131,067	147,140	201,999	310,204	393,297
Pigs	426,022	419,725	414,739	495,499	568,477
Number of Slaughter-houses	789	788	774	779	769

Frozen Mutton and Lamb Exported. The importance of the mutton and lamb export trade to sheep owners is indicated by the export figures for the years 1933 to 1937 as shown in the statement hereunder.

Seasonal influences are principally responsible for fluctuations in the various years.

FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM VICTORIAN PORTS.

Year ended 30th June—	Carcasses Exported.					
	Mutton.			Lamb.		
	Number.	Average Weight.	Value.	Number.	Average Weight.	Value
		lb.	£		lb.	£
1933.. ..	316,439	45	197,056	2,414,848	33	1,521,078
1934.. ..	457,846	42	290,242	2,387,779	30	1,677,254
1935.. ..	439,179	44	297,002	2,714,441	30	2,134,761
1936.. ..	312,808	43	224,243	2,921,902	33	2,489,952
1937.. ..	367,622	44	283,521	3,159,806	32	2,803,421

Cattle. The cattle industry of Victoria has always been one of the more important primary industries in this State, despite the gradual increase in the areas that have been given up to dairy

farming, sheep-raising, and cultivation. This has been due mainly to the considerable improvement in methods of pasture management, including the adoption of top-dressing. The vigilant inspection of stock and the rigid quarantine of stock imported from oversea have kept herds in Victoria free from many forms of contagious diseases and animal pests with which stock in other countries are afflicted.

From the table on page 449 it will be seen that, in 1937, beef cattle were scattered fairly generally throughout the State, and that their number exceeded that of dairy cattle by 68,649.

Ensilage is an economical and safe method of conserving fodder, moreover it is presented in a succulent form which is relished by stock during dry periods. Expensive precautions against damage by fire, rodents and stock, required for other fodders, are not necessary in the case of silage.

The following table gives particulars of the silage made in Victoria during the seasons 1934-35 to 1936-37:—

SILAGE IN VICTORIA, 1934-35 TO 1936-37.

Season.	Farms on which Silage made.	Silage made.	Districts in which made.							
			Central.	North Central.	Western.	Wimmera.	Mallee.	Northern.	North Eastern.	Gippsland.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1934-35..	No. 369	Tons. 22,145	6,932	258	1,818	50	212	1,172	5,422	6,281
1935-36..	326	22,346	7,115	262	788	233	55	878	5,519	7,496
1936-37..	549	32,902	11,635	886	2,085	281	150	1,022	4,617	12,226

The object of this Act, which came into operation on 1st July, 1938, is to give protection to the purchasers of stock medicines. Every wholesale dealer of such medicines is required to apply annually for the registration thereof to the Director of Agriculture. Every application must set out *inter alia*—

1. The place of manufacture and the name of the manufacturer of the medicine.
2. A chemical analysis of the prescription used stating all the constituent parts and their respective proportions used.
3. Full directions for its use and application and a statement of the disease or injuries which it is claimed to prevent, cure, or alleviate.

**Stock
Medicines
Act 1937.**

The Director of Agriculture shall submit each application to the Stock Medicines Board, constituted under this Act, for its report and recommendation thereon.

The Act defines the meaning of "Stock Medicine," prescribes the powers and duties of inspectors and the penalties which may be imposed upon persons contravening the provisions of the Act.

Apiculture. Prior to the season 1936, the statistics of honey and beeswax were based on returns received from apiarists who were permanent occupiers of holdings of one acre and upwards. As a consequence, production has been understated because of the exclusion of (a) hives on areas of less than one acre, and (b) travelling beekeepers who were not occupiers of rural holdings.

For the seasons 1936 and 1937, returns from all beekeepers were collected, the particulars of which are given in the following table:—

BEE-HIVES, HONEY AND BEESWAX, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Season ended May—	Bee-keepers.	Hives.	Production.		Gross Value.	
			Honey	Beeswax.	Honey.	Beeswax.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	£	£
1936	3,330	99,650	5,901,463	61,849	92,210	4,123
1937	3,422	99,618	3,439,262	40,612	53,738	2,707

State expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds. Active operations for the destruction of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880. Subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals are made from revenue, and advances to municipalities and farmers for the purchase of wire netting from Loan Funds. The following are the amounts spent during the last five years:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN AND NOXIOUS WEEDS, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year.	From Revenue.	Wire Netting Advances from Loan Funds.
	£	£
1932-33	69,561	52,352
1933-34	68,142	37,228
1934-35	86,359	18,384
1935-36	98,135	19,444
1936-37	95,957	19,585

Poultry Census.

The following table shows the number of poultry owners and of poultry in Victoria, as ascertained in connexion with the Census for the years 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1933.

POULTRY OWNERS AND POULTRY.

Census.	Poultry owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077
1933	155,672	5,496,969	292,882	39,283	113,966

NOTE.—Details of the classification of poultry for each statistical district of the State are obtainable from the Government Statist.

The Census of 1933 disclose that there had been an increase in the number of poultry owners since 1911, that there were considerably more fowls than at that period, that ducks had slightly increased, and that both geese and turkeys had decreased in numbers.

Of the number of fowls in the State, 43 per cent. was in the Central district, which consists of the counties of Bourke, Grant, Mornington, and Evelyn, and of the turkeys 33 per cent. was in the Northern district.

In addition to the poultry enumerated in the table, there were, at the date of the 1933 census, 1,267 guinea fowls, 322 pea fowls, and 411 pheasants.

Wholesale and Retail Prices of principal products.

The following table gives the yearly average (mean of monthly averages) of the Melbourne wholesale prices of the principal agricultural, dairying, and pastoral food products for the years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agricultural—					
Wheat .. per bushel	0 2 11½	0 2 7½	0 2 11	0 3 5½	0 4 11½
Barley—					
English	0 2 8½	0 2 8½	0 2 11	0 2 10½	0 4 0½
Cape	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 5	0 2 4½	0 3 7
Oats Milling	0 1 11½	0 2 3½	0 2 3½	0 2 2½	0 2 7½
Maize	0 4 11½	0 4 1	0 3 9½	0 4 10½	0 5 6½
Peas	0 5 8½	0 3 11½	0 4 2½	0 4 3	0 5 2½
Bran per ton	4 18 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 9 0	6 0 11
Pollard	5 3 0	4 16 0	4 19 8	5 16 7	6 12 11
Flour (first quality)	8 4 0	7 12 0	8 3 5*	9 3 5*	12 9 6
Oatmeal (bulk)	17 5 0	19 10 0	19 10 0	18 15 1	18 13 10
Potatoes	3 13 0	4 2 0	8 5 6	8 8 0	6 15 2
Onions	11 15 0	2 11 0	7 3 0	7 17 10	12 10 3

* Price quoted does not include tax of £2 12s. 6d. payable from 7th January, 1935 to 25th February, 1936.

WHOLESALE PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE—*continued.*

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Butchers' Meat—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beef, prime .. per 100 lb.	1 6 9	1 10 6	1 5 11	1 6 10	1 9 3½
Mutton per lb.	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 3 ½	0 0 3 ½	0 0 3½
Pork	0 0 5½	0 0 6½	0 0 6 ½	0 0 6½	0 0 6½
Veal	0 0 3½	0 0 3	0 0 2 ½	0 0 2 ½	0 0 3½
Lamb	0 0 4	0 0 5½	0 0 5 ½	0 0 6 ½	0 0 6½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	0 1 1½	0 1 0½	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3
Bacon	0 0 10	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 0 10½	0 0 11½
Ham	0 1 2½	0 1 1½	0 1 3 ½	0 1 2 ½	0 1 3½
Cheese (matured)	0 1 0½	0 0 11½	0 0 11½	0 1 1 ½	0 1 2
Honey	0 0 4½	0 0 4½	0 0 4 ½	0 0 3 ½	0 0 3½
Eggs per doz.	0 1 0½	0 1 0½	0 1 0 ½	0 1 1½	0 1 3

The average Melbourne retail prices of the various agricultural, dairying and pastoral products shown in the following table are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolis in returns furnished to the Commonwealth Statistician.

The annual averages represent the mean of the monthly prices during each year.

RETAIL PRICES—YEAR ENDING JUNE.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Agricultural—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour per 25 lb.	2 8½	3 2½	3 2	3 6	(2lb.) 0 4
Bread per 4-lb. loaf	0 8	0 8	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½
Oatmeal per lb.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Potatoes per 14 lb.	0 8½	0 9½	1 4½	1 5½	(7 lb.) 0 7½
Onions per lb.	0 2½	0 0½	0 1½	0 1½	0 2½
Butchers' Meat—					
Beef per lb.	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½
Steak, rump	0 11½	1 1½	1 0½	1 0½	1 1
Mutton	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6
Mutton chops	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8
Pork	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½
Dairy and Farmyard Produce—					
Butter per lb.	1 3½	1 2½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½
Cheese (matured)	1 5	1 4	1 3	1 4	1 5
Milk per quart	0 6	0 5½	0 6	0 6½	0 6½
Bacon (rashers) per lb.	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 5
Ham (uncooked)	1 3	1 4	1 4½	1 4½	..
Eggs per doz.	1 3½	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	1 6½

A summary of the principal legislative provisions of the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935* appears on pages 446 to 448 of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1934-35.

Pursuant to such Act, Marketing Boards have been constituted for onions, chicory, maize and eggs and egg pulp.

Frozen rabbits, &c., exported. Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins are exported annually to overseas countries, the numbers and values for each of the past five years being as follows:—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lb.	£
1933	2,945,707	170,899	2,874,945	127,598
1934	2,719,305	124,196	3,621,047	261,761
1935	4,297,934	192,104	3,157,799	236,199
1936	2,180,524	99,495	3,856,069	556,942
1937	1,340,572	58,331	2,972,466	573,354

Rabbits, &c., sold at Melbourne Fish Market.

The quantities of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market in each of the past five years were as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Rabbits and Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.
1933	933,634	3,240
1934	954,008	3,354
1935	1,007,952	1,776
1936	744,584	..
1937	498,888	2,316

FISHERIES.

The numbers of men and boats engaged in the fishing industry at the different fishing stations throughout the State are given in the following table for the year 1936-37 :—

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED,
1936-37.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet (Inverloch)	15	9	328	222
Apollo Bay	34	13	1,144	273
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	10	6	856	115
Brighton	8	5	138	52
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, Toora, and Port Franklin	68	44	5,730	2,855
Dromana and Rosebud	23	14	1,180	167
Frankston	16	10	389	287
Geelong	101	27	3,013	1,036
Gippsland Lakes	152	86	8,228	3,467
Kerang	10	6	28	101
Lake Boga	1	1	4	10
Lorne	32	15	2,315	205
Mentone	4	1	20	50
Mordialloc, Chelsea, and Carrum	87	38	2,675	1,302
Mornington	32	24	1,410	466
Portarlington and St. Leonards	61	38	4,096	1,090
Portland	40	27	5,174	431
Port Albert	41	24	3,250	848
Port Campbell	2	2	130	10
Port Fairy	63	36	9,465	788
Port Melbourne	73	22	1,375	632
Queenscliff	88	56	10,113	1,619
Sandringham and Black Rock	27	13	443	197
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye	31	30	2,352	437
St. Kilda	36	10	314	202
Torquay	11	6	450	40
Warrnambool	13	6	375	98
Werribee	19	5	370	124
Waranga Basin	2	1	10	5
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	130	94	11,284	2,386
Williamstown and Altona	118	38	2,013	693
Wonthaggi	12	4	300	90
Total	1,360	711	78,972	20,298

The quantities and values of fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 were as shown in the next table :—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,
1935-36 AND 1936-37.

	1935-36.		1936-7.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lb.	12,117,440	£ 176,713	12,609,615	£ 197,025
Crayfish doz.	35,634	30,239	38,712	32,702
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. lb.	3,215,120	117,505	2,756,076	101,132
Oysters bags	12,714	28,230	11,794	27,341
Total .. ..	..	352,737	..	358,200

In addition to the above, 1,008 lb. of smoked fish and 30,500 lb. of prawns were sold in this market in 1936-37.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1936-37 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1936-37.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lb.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	12,609,615	11,301	197,025	9,547
Ballarat	381,306	584	6,025	493
Other towns in Victoria ..	47,668	434	753	366
Total	13,038,589	12,319	203,803	10,406

Fish Imported. In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. Particulars of imports from oversea countries in each of the past two years are given in the following statement:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1935-36 AND 1936-37.

	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lb.	2,549,491	57,271	2,493,575	64,163
Smoked or Dried (not Salted) ..	73,437	1,779	57,732	1,546
Oysters in the Shell .. cwt.	4,683	2,728	2,349	1,172
Potted or Concentrated, &c. lb.	141,848	13,568	191,657	15,091
Preserved in tins, &c.	6,518,162	184,288	7,862,528	222,164
N.E.I. cwt.	1,759	3,053	1,815	2,886
Total .. ..	..	262,687	..	307,022

Of the 1936-37 oversea imports of fish preserved in tins, 5,364,486 lb. came from Canada, 945,863 lb. from the United Kingdom, and 864,495 lb. from Norway.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must first be obtained in the prescribed manner.

Miners' Rights.

The taking out of a miner's right entitles the holder to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had for any number of years not exceeding fifteen on payment of a fee at the rate of 2s. 6d. per annum. The holder is entitled to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands which is called a "claim." "Claims" may also be taken up under certain conditions on private land. The revenue in 1936-37 from miners' rights was £768 8s. 6d.

Mining Leases. Leases of Crown land and of private land for the purpose of mining for gold are granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 2s. 6d. per acre, except for land that was alienated before 29th December, 1884, where the rental is 6d. per acre. For mining leases of land to be worked by means of dredging or hydraulic sluicing, the yearly rental is 5s. per acre. Other mineral and coal-mining leases are also issued at varying rates. The revenue from these sources in 1936-37 was £13,550 14s. 3d.

Petroleum Leases and Licenses. Under the *Mines (Petroleum) Act* 1935 which came into operation on the 26th February, 1936, petroleum mineral leases of not more than 640 acres and petroleum prospecting licences covering a maximum area of 16 square miles are granted, over Crown lands and land alienated since 1st March, 1892, at yearly rentals of 6d. and 1d. per acre, respectively. The revenue from these two sources in 1936-37 was £878 2s. 8d.

Area occupied for Mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes on 31st December, 1936, was 217,204 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1936.
(Crown Land and Private Land.)

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.	Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.		Acres.
Gold	155,944	Kaolin and Quartz Grit	10
Coal (black)*	9,754	Limestone	24
Coal (brown)†	3,288	Magnesite	114
Coal (black and brown)	100	Marble	6
Antimony and Gold	28	Mineral Water and Gas	1
Aluminous Ore (including Bauxite)	44	Oil§	44,755
Bluestone	18	Oxides	10
Calcite	5	Sand	16
Cement Gravel	6	Selwynite	14
Clay	52	Tin	141
Clay and Schist	5	Tin and Gold	74
Copper and platinum	115	Tailings Licences	1,829
Granite	16	Water Right Licences	530
Gypsum	206	Wolfram	58
Kaolin	21		
Kaolin and Gold	20	Total	217,204

* Includes State Coal Mine Area.
 † Includes State Electricity Commission Area.
 § Includes Petroleum Prospecting Licences, 42,042 acres.

Certain gold mining leases include the right to mine for other minerals.

Certain mineral leases include the right to mine for gold.

Mining development. From 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1937, in addition to the annual expenditure of which a statement is appended, portions of surplus revenues of past years amounting to £85,000 were expended or advanced for developmental purposes. For the same period, £520,421 has been allocated from loan receipts and expended on mining development. Apart from £249,399 expended on the State Coal Mine during the years 1909 to 1925, no loan money has been allotted for development for 31 years.

STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
MINING, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Item.	Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mines Department	18,296	19,853	22,546	23,420	25,047
State Coal Mine	283,197	280,932	324,840	321,818	295,940
Boring for Gold, Coal, Oil, &c. ..	562	505	453	1,083	3,033
Testing plants	5,498	11,059	10,088	10,986	10,922
Geological and underground surveys of mines	1,430	1,327	1,431	1,392	1,446
Mining Development	612	550	547	617	615
Miscellaneous	1,092	1,030	1,183	1,184	2,073
Total	310,687	315,256	361,088	360,500	339,076
REVENUE.					
State Coal Mine	228,775	209,188	242,514	229,428	159,945
All other	22,945	23,705	26,961	34,698	28,321
Total	251,720	232,893	269,475	264,126	188,266

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1937, for the development of mining, totalled £285,705. Between 1st July, 1929, and 30th June, 1937, an additional amount of £235,268 has been expended from Unemployment Relief Funds.

Total mineral production. The mineral production of the State (excluding salt and stone raised in quarries) is summarized in the subjoined statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1936 :—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded during 1936.		Total Recorded to end of 1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
Gold	117,596	1,018,670	71,773,890	306,516,670
Silver	7,964*	525	1,519,279	233,026
Platinum .. .. .	..	..	311	1,671
Diamonds .. .. .	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	630
	Tons (2,240 lb.)		Tons (2,240 lb.)	
Coal, black	426,725	253,835	17,387,059	13,360,074
„ brown	3,044,897	323,914	24,603,718	3,064,004
Ore—copper .. .. .	..	..	18,740	218,620
„ tin	85	14,750	17,317	1,013,019
„ antimony†	194	1,866	104,481	614,214
„ silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	804	5,992
„ iron .. .. .	..	..	5,434	12,540
„ manganese .. .. .	..	..	422	2,009
Wolfram .. .. .	..	..	118	11,785
Gypsum	7,461	2,338	184,057	110,732
Magnesite	216	821	2,708	8,807
Kaolin	5,186	5,144	40,261	73,132
Diatomaceous earth	104	429	58,043	340,305
Pigment clays .. .. .	..	..	4,496	5,503
Phosphate rock .. .. .	..	..	15,781	16,704
Molybdenite† .. .. .	..	..	868	30,911
Fluorspar .. .. .	..	..	623	1,888
Jarosite (Red Oxide) .. .. .	..	..	109	1,359
Bauxite	740	617	8,374	10,535
Alumina .. .. .	..	..	400	50
	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Oil (crude)	3,783	94	90,931	2,272
Total .. .. .	..	1,623,003	..	325,656,580

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † Concentrates.

NOTE.—The value of gold as shown above is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint. Commencing with 1931 the value is in Australian currency. During the years 1919 to 1924 gold producers received approximately £523,500 (not included above) by way of export premium.

The quantities of gold produced in Victoria in different periods are shown in the next table:—

Gold production
in Victoria.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN VICTORIA, 1851 to 1936.

Period.	Quantity • (Gross ozs.).	Period.	Quantity (Fine ozs.).
1851-60	23,334,263	1927	38,538
1861-70	16,276,566	1928	33,917
1871-80	10,156,297	1929	26,275
1881-90	7,103,448	1930	24,119
1891-1900	7,476,038	1931	43,637
1901-10	7,095,061	1932	47,745
1911-15	2,161,349	1933	58,183
1916-20	905,561	1934	70,196
1921-25	421,250	1935	87,609
1926	49,078	1936	117,596

* Gross ozs. 1851-1900.

From 1906 until 1930 the yield of gold continued to decrease, that for 1930 being the lowest since 1851. Since 1930, when both the State and Commonwealth Governments undertook a campaign to encourage prospecting and mining, particularly amongst the unemployed, there has been a gradual increase in the production of gold throughout the State. A steady increase in the world price of gold and the benefit of the Australian rate of exchange on London have further stimulated the mining industry, the production for the year 1936 showing a marked increase over the preceding year, and being the highest since 1923.

The two main headings under which financial assistance is rendered to mining parties and companies are, (a) grants to small parties which are paid to each member at the rate of £1 per week, and (b) loans to approved mining companies and syndicates.

The yields in fine ounces in the other principal gold-producing States in 1936 were 846,208 ounces in Western Australia, 121,174 ounces in Queensland, and 60,739 ounces in New South Wales, as compared with 117,596 ounces produced in Victoria.

The total production of the Commonwealth in fine ounces was 468,131 in 1930, 595,213 in 1931, 713,882 in 1932, 830,332 in 1933, 887,490 in 1934, 914,736 in 1935, and 1,178,581 in 1936.

The total production of gold in the world in fine ounces, as shown in the United States Mint Report, was 20,903,736 in 1930, 22,284,290 in 1931, 24,098,676 in 1932, 25,400,295 in 1933, 27,372,374 in 1934, 29,999,245 in 1935, and 32,960,158 in 1936.

The yield of gold (given in gross ounces) for 1935 and 1936 in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD (ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ)
1935 AND 1936.

Mining District.	1935.			1936.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)	oz.	oz.	oz. (gross)
Ararat and Stawell ..	616	809	1,425	1,036	662	1,698
Ballarat ..	6,418	13,609	20,027	6,006	21,020	27,026
Beechworth ..	12,754	3,888	16,642	13,408	10,654	24,062
Bendigo ..	4,609	30,308	34,917	7,196	32,178	39,374
Castlemaine ..	6,340	8,559	14,899	11,543	8,290	19,833
Gippsland ..	1,433	4,832	6,265	1,556	6,590	8,146
Maryborough ..	3,582	3,221	6,803	5,630	3,037	8,667
Total ..	35,752	65,226	100,978	46,375	82,431	128,806

Particulars relating to the operations of Government batteries, all cyanide works and dredging and sluicing plants for the six years 1931 to 1936 are as follows:—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES, CYANIDATION, AND
DREDGING AND SLUICING, 1931 TO 1936.

Year.	Government Batteries.			Cyanidation.			Dredging and Sluicing.		
	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Yield of Gold.
		tons.	oz.		tons.	oz.		cub. yds.	oz.
1931 ..	33	6,155	3,293	11	8,933	807	7	182,306	1,277
1932 ..	34	15,849	5,737	26	39,317	2,060	8	341,486	1,164
1933 ..	34	17,394	6,397	32	63,565	3,550	8	720,441	1,937
1934 ..	34	17,721	10,088	86	421,104	14,842	12	1,509,756	4,462
1935 ..	34	18,070	10,298	121	630,318	22,460	13	2,328,859	9,343
1936 ..	32	16,659	8,547	141	794,640	28,565	23	3,198,883	12,544

The first Government battery was erected in 1897. Since that date, Government batteries have crushed 173,699 tons of ore for 103,089 ounces of gold.

Up to the end of 1936, 17,990,012 tons of tailings had been treated by the cyanide and other processes, and 1,358,979 ounces of gold had been won therefrom.

Since the inception of dredge mining, 1,934,553 ounces of gold have been won by this system.

COAL MINING.

Black Coal. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. In South Gippsland, seams of payable thickness are found within a belt 50 miles long by 10 miles wide, running north-east from Kilcunda to Morwell, and coal mining is being carried on in such belt at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra. To the end of 1936, 17,387,059 tons, valued at £13,360,074, had been produced, the production for 1936 being 426,725 tons, valued at £253,835 at the mine. The total resources in Gippsland are estimated at nearly 40,000,000 tons.

State Coal Mine. Most of the coal is produced at the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi on the Powlett River. This mine was opened in November 1909 and, in June 1911, control was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 12 square miles. The total output to the end of 1936 was 12,047,335 tons, valued at £9,872,906. The hitherto undeveloped portion of this mining field known as the Kirrak Area, consisting of some 956 acres, is now being opened up, its estimated tonnage reserves being 3,366,000 tons. The total reserves within the State Mine area available for extraction at 30th June 1937, were estimated at 10,312,000 tons. During 1936, 355,605 tons, valued at £200,027, were produced. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year was 1,128.

Brown Coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have a proven area of 180 square miles, 58 square miles being situated at Morwell, 50 square miles at Stradbroke and Rosedale, 16 square miles at Alberton and 50 square miles at Altona and Werribee. The total deposits in the State are estimated at 37,000 million tons, of which 27,000 million tons are in the Morwell and in the Stradbroke and Rosedale regions (*vide* "The Coal Resources of Australia" by the Standards Association of Australia). The quantity which may be considered readily exploitable has been estimated by the Government Geologist at between 10,000 million and 11,000 million tons. An area of approximately 30 square miles on the south side of the Latrobe River at Yallourn (Morwell) contains between 5,000 million and 6,000 million tons workable by open-cut mining, all of which is within 6 miles of the power house of the Electricity Commission. At Morwell 780 feet of coal were passed through, in a bore 1,010 feet deep. Coal is being recovered at Yallourn from an open cut the face of which shows an average of slightly more than 30 feet of overburden covering 200 feet of coal. The total output of brown coal in the State to the end of 1936 was 24,603,718 tons, valued at £3,064,004, all of which, with the exception of 878,000 tons, has been produced since 1924. The output in 1936 was 3,044,897 tons valued at £323,914.

The *State Electricity Commission* began to utilize the deposits at Yallourn in 1924, the first generator having been brought into operation on the 15th June, and the briquetting plant in November of that year. Up to the end of June, 1936, 22,332,588 tons had been excavated, the output in 1935-36 being 2,988,430 tons, of which 1,584,858 tons went to the power house and 1,403,572 tons to the briquetting factory. The production of briquettes in 1935-36 was 357,601 tons, 3.92 tons of coal being used to produce 1 ton of briquettes. Up to the end of June, 1936, the total output of briquettes was 2,480,574 tons.

Further details of the activities controlled by the *State Electricity Commission* will be found on page 501.

The average annual production and value per ton of black and brown coal, and the production of briquettes up to the end of 1936 are given in the following table:—

COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE PER TON.

Period.	Black Coal.		Brown Coal.			
	Annual Production.	Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth.	Annual Production.	Cost of Production per Ton at Mine.	Briquettes—Annual Production.	
	tons.	s. d.	tons.	s. d.	tons.	
Prior to 1892	77,914	18 8	} 81,748†			
1892-1900 ..	184,517*	9 11				
1901-10 ..	168,548*	11 8			6 10	..
1911-15 ..	608,512*	9 2				
1916-20 ..	437,833*	15 11	76,514*	6 9	..	
1921-25 ..	520,705*	22 8	258,094*	4 9	77,945†	
1926 ..	591,001	22 3	957,935	3 11	95,477	
1927 ..	684,245	22 4	1,455,482	3 0	121,644	
1928 ..	658,323	22 2	1,591,858	2 6	131,349	
1929 ..	703,828	23 1	1,741,176	2 1	146,548	
1930 ..	703,487	23 0	1,831,507	1 11	180,905	
1931 ..	571,342	12 8	2,194,452	2 3	290,558	
1932 ..	432,353	12 9	2,612,512	2 1	319,979	
1933 ..	523,000	12 7	2,580,060	2 5	310,767	
1934 ..	356,958	12 1	2,617,534	2 0	316,594	
1935 ..	476,495	11 10	2,221,515	2 3	317,200	
1936 ..	426,725	11 11	3,044,897	2 2	355,088	

* Average annual production. † Total production to 1916. ‡ 1,392 tons in 1924, 76,553 tons in 1925.

The quantities of coal which were produced in the other States in 1936 were as follows:—New South Wales, 9,199,466 tons; Queensland, 1,046,879 tons; Western Australia, 565,075 tons; and Tasmania, 132,264 tons.

Mining accidents. The numbers of fatal and of non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the past five years are shown in the following table. Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MINING ACCIDENTS, 1933 TO 1937.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1933	6,126	9	5	1,789	1	18
1934	6,943	7	7	1,821	..	9
1935	6,960	5	4	2,012	..	5
1936	6,959	5	21	1,786	1	8
1937	6,180*	8	19	1,749	14	7

* Estimated in 1937—alluvial, 3,081; quartz, 3,099.

Quarries. The recorded quantities and values of the principal kinds of stone which were raised from Victorian quarries during the past five years are as set forth in the following table:—

QUARRIES, 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

Year ended 30th June—	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Value of Stone Raised. *
		Bluestone.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	tons.	tons.	£
1933	73	831,163	..	7,959	161,127	286,898
1934	71	1,082,986	4,360	4,640	176,988	322,905
1935	77	1,026,859	6,667	5,917	273,951	374,454
1936	76	1,206,255	4,180	7,389	307,058	387,554
1937	76	1,306,078	6,272	8,329	274,795	520,121

* Wholesale selling value of stone at the quarry, exclusive of delivery charges therefrom.

MANUFACTURING IN VICTORIA.

It can be said with confidence that the State of Victoria has advantages which should make possible great development in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively compact territory with a temperate climate producing a rich variety of raw materials, an intelligent labour supply supported by almost unlimited power resources, and a growing home market served by an extensive network of State owned railways and constantly improving road communications, leave few other essential requirements except the attraction of capital into the industries, the efficient organization of production, and the extension of markets for the product.

Industrial Progress.

Statistical records of factories date from 1850, when the number of factories in Victoria was 68. In 1900 the total had reached 3,097, employing 64,207 persons, and fairly regular expansion has since taken place, concurrent with the increase in the population and consequent extension of the protected home market. A temporary check in this expansion occurred at the onset of the world depression. The factory statistics from 1927-28 until 1931-32 show clear evidence of the effect of gradually declining prices and restricted activity, which were ultimately responsible for the liquidation of the weaker manufacturing units and substantial writing down of capital invested in secondary industry.

Since 1931-32, steady recovery has been evident. Lower interest rates for money stimulated investment in capital goods; the building trade made marked and continuous progress, which was reflected in the associated secondary industries. Higher prices for wool, wheat, and flour, and a greater volume of exports of other primary produce such as beef, lamb, and dairy products, increased the circulation of money, and the general improvement of Government finances combined with the progressive reduction of unemployment contributed to a more optimistic outlook, which undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on factory production.

The factory statistics for the year 1936-37 are indicative of a much improved state of affairs. Since 1930-31 the number of factories increased by 966 (11·8 per cent.); the persons employed therein increased by 65,367 (51·9 per cent.); the amount of salaries and wages paid increased by £9,913,215 (42·6 per cent.), the value of materials used increased by £27,852,922 (55·3 per cent.); and the value of output improved by £49,266,397 (52·7 per cent.).

The appended table summarizes particulars which indicate the growth of manufacturing since 1917-18. The figures for the the past ten years have been increased by the inclusion of statistics relating to the bakery industry, allowance for which should be made when comparing the figures for the past ten years with those of previous years.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Persons employed.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land, and Buildings.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Materials used (including containers).	Value of Output.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			£	£	£	£
1917-18..	5,627	118,241	25,460,282	12,502,601	42,133,636	67,066,715
1918-19..	5,720	122,349	27,318,735	14,080,403	52,098,737	80,195,677
1919-20..	6,038	136,522	30,804,520	17,702,173	65,563,104	101,475,363
1920-21..	6,532	140,743	35,392,735	21,377,216	65,401,425	106,008,294
1921-22..	6,753	144,876	40,992,280	23,846,495	60,352,561	106,243,181
1922-23..	7,096	152,625	46,423,240	25,457,192	62,568,163	111,286,343
1923-24..	7,289	156,162	53,196,475	27,472,084	62,217,874	113,921,927
1924-25..	7,425	154,158	61,031,975	29,057,052	65,205,233	118,177,398
1925-26..	7,461	152,959	60,396,500	29,329,400	67,164,445	119,986,439
1926-27..	7,690	161,639	63,850,005	31,822,589	69,816,935	127,397,951
1927-28..	8,245	160,357	67,507,020	32,087,851	69,637,778	128,465,317
1928-29..	8,197	156,568	69,909,370	31,533,586	70,100,456	127,897,463
1929-30..	8,195	151,009	72,011,020	30,517,535	66,770,302	122,811,099
1930-31..	8,199	126,616	70,990,071	23,279,689	50,380,110	93,425,795
1931-32..	8,204	128,265	68,550,575	21,258,599	51,727,685	93,388,617
1932-33..	8,612	144,428	67,827,428	23,096,512	56,757,681	102,085,429
1933-34..	8,896	156,334	68,834,279	24,819,143	59,776,270	108,496,310
1934-35..	9,100	169,691	70,591,677	27,318,815	63,387,061	117,182,857
1935-36..	9,160	183,390	71,872,906	30,593,707	74,568,265	134,043,170
1936-37..	9,165	191,383	75,161,894	33,192,904	78,233,032	142,692,192

Prior to 1924-25 the amounts taken by working proprietors as drawings were not included in the figures in column 5 (Salaries and Wages paid).

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the subject have been placed upon the statute-book. The *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 consolidated all Acts passed prior to that date. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part VI., "Social Condition," of this *Year-Book*.

Factories and Wages Board Legislation.

Statistics Act
1928.

Statistics relating to the manufacturing industries of Victoria are collected by the Government Statist in accordance with the provisions of the *Statistics Act 1928*. In the year 1902, Australian statisticians adopted a uniform classification of industries for statistical purposes in all States. A factory was then defined as any establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or any establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail) or for export. In 1930, a new classification, based upon that used in Great Britain for census purposes, was adopted. The definition of a factory was unchanged.

Added Value. In estimating the relative importance of various industries, or the value of manufacturing industry as a whole, the method used is to calculate the value added in the process of manufacture, termed "added value." This is arrived at in the following way:—From the value of output of each industry are deducted the most important items of manufacturing expense such as costs of raw materials, containers, fuel and light, repairs to plant and machinery, replacement of tools, and any other important cost of manufacture, the difference being the value added to raw materials in the process of manufacture, and representing the fund available for the payment of wages, rent, interest, minor expenses, and profit.

It is considered that, owing to the duplication of materials used, the finished product of one process of manufacture forming, as it often does, 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 annual comparisons of manufacturing production.

Added value prevents this double counting, gives a truer picture of the relative economic importance of industries, and also provides a good basis for estimating and comparing productive efficiency in manufacturing.

As added value is based on value of output, the added value per employee is affected not only by output per employee, but also by the price obtained, and should, therefore, in a comparison of the results of different years, be corrected to allow for variations in price levels. Other important factors are the quantity and the efficiency of the machinery used in the process of manufacture.

The subjoined table shows the value added per person employed in each class of manufacturing industry for the year ended 30th June, 1937.

As the extent of the mechanization of particular industries affects the value added by manufacturing, comparisons between the different classes of industry would have to take into account interest on the capital employed and depreciation of plant and machinery.

VALUE ADDED, 1936-37.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added.	Value Added per Person Employed.
		£	£ s. d.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products ..	2,630	1,279,790	486 12 3
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	4,244	1,348,477	317 14 9
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	7,342	3,934,174	535 16 11
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements and conveyances ..	48,194	14,057,073	291 13 7
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	2,102	502,471	239 0 11
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	25,467	5,776,280	226 16 4
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	4,925	1,483,825	301 5 9
8. Clothing	37,953	7,050,326	185 15 4
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	25,902	10,913,498	421 6 10
10. Woodworking and basketware ..	7,289	2,185,853	299 17 8
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	4,565	1,145,974	251 0 9
12. Paper, stationery, printing, book-binding, &c.	13,350	4,477,450	335 7 10
13. Rubber	2,759	1,273,175	461 9 3
14. Musical instruments	96	22,503	234 8 2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	2,495	691,367	277 2 0
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,070	2,570,045	1,241 11 4
Total	191,383	58,712,281	306 15 7

Omitting the "heat, light and power," industry, the statistics of which have been subjected to some refinement during 1936-37, the total value added in the process of manufacture in the remaining industries averaged £296 11s. 2d. in 1936-37, compared with £288 7s. 3d. for the previous year.

The table hereunder summarizes the total value added by the process of manufacturing in each of the past ten years.

VALUE ADDED IN MANUFACTURING.

Year.	Value of Output.	Expenses of Manufacturing.*	Value Added	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Value Added per Person Employed.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1927-28 ..	128,465,317	74,667,052	53,798,265	160,357	335 9 9
1928-29 ..	127,897,463	74,872,184	53,025,279	156,568	338 13 5
1929-30 ..	122,811,099	71,551,731	51,259,368	151,009	339 8 11
1930-31 ..	93,425,795	54,011,827	39,413,968	126,016	312 15 5
1931-32 ..	93,388,617	55,568,989	37,819,628	128,265	294 17 1
1932-33 ..	102,085,429	61,004,327	41,081,102	144,428	284 8 10
1933-34 ..	108,496,310	64,294,665	44,201,645	156,334	282 14 9
1934-35 ..	117,182,857	68,420,266	48,762,591	169,691	287 7 3
1935-36 ..	134,043,170	79,999,480	54,043,690	183,390	294 13 10
1936-37 ..	142,692,192	83,979,911	58,712,281	191,383	306 15 7

* "Expenses of manufacturing" includes the following costs only:—Raw materials, containers, fuel and light, tools replaced, repairs to plant and machinery, lubricating oil, and water.

Column 3 deducted from column 2 gives column 4, which when divided by column 5 gives Column 6.

Production of different industries, 1936-37. The classification of industries, as adopted in 1930, is set out in the next table. The data shown was compiled from returns rendered compulsorily by all factory proprietors in Victoria.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1936-37.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rate Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class I.—Treatment of Non-metallic Mine and Quarry Products.</i>										
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	82	2,529	52	863	1	34	195,128	31,242	399,528	863,275
Marble, slate, &c.	47	1,292	49	330	..	11	84,643	4,344	46,937	174,289
Cement and cement goods	40	4,560	18	975	..	7	202,993	115,720	282,643	1,041,367
Other	10	18,455	3	280	..	7	68,772	48,896	125,803	366,422
Total	179	26,836	122	2,448	1	59	551,536	200,202	854,911	2,445,353
<i>Class II.—Bricks, Pottery, Glass, &c.</i>										
Bricks, tiles, and firebricks	56	11,568	37	1,818	..	75	387,637	143,369	79,323	875,558
Earthenware, china, and porcelain	23	1,360	20	903	..	116	176,221	46,660	61,018	383,765
Glass, including bottles	26	3,989	21	1,126	2	100	257,397	57,278	188,741	752,180
Modelling, &c.	3	2	3	22	..	1	4,816	82	1,322	7,423
Total	108	16,919	81	3,869	2	292	826,071	247,389	330,404	2,018,926

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Class III.—Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paint, Oils and Grease.

Chemicals, drugs, and medicines ..	68	3,197	31	843	5	800	317,918	26,062	927,366	1,975,871
Explosives	7	2,902	1	1,275	..	471	345,579	39,363	449,301	1,036,556
White lead, paints, and varnish ..	35	1,220	18	265	2	50	66,405	6,570	267,392	473,493
Oils, vegetable (including oilcake) ..	19	283	12	109	1	5	23,956	3,222	134,968	199,627
Oils, mineral	11	756	4	154	..	5	35,089	11,308	545,345	959,774
Oils, animal	3	507	..	86	..	12	17,760	8,392	23,862	80,689
Boiling-down, tallow refining, and bone milling works	32	1,867	14	383	..	7	88,376	23,792	257,105	481,859
Soap and candles	19	1,327	10	531	..	159	128,422	27,793	586,545	1,243,208
Chemical fertilizers	5	3,931	..	914	..	7	202,737	37,363	979,279	1,586,252
Inks, polishes, &c.	34	866	14	242	1	177	82,978	3,957	372,333	639,037
Other	3	989	2	215	..	517	103,491	4,659	210,259	397,610
Total	236	17,845	106	5,017	9	2,210	1,412,711	192,481	4,753,746	9,073,976

Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.

Smelting, refining, &c., of iron and steel	203	10,696	198	5,074	1	386	1,127,586	132,824	1,330,988	3,261,293
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	388	13,738	395	7,654	3	263	1,762,495	76,987	2,291,483	5,151,995
Electrical installations and apparatus	125	3,234	86	2,507	1	485	526,989	20,518	752,785	1,588,779
Tramcars and railway carriages, &c.	25	5,754	..	5,737	..	9	1,303,509	55,440	1,264,293	2,886,522
Motor vehicles and cycles—										
(i) Construction and assembly ..	32	1,527	14	2,075	..	151	516,057	13,829	164,877	869,078
(ii) Repairs	953	3,469	739	3,720	2	180	879,945	35,423	705,179	1,984,333
Motor-bodies	86	3,886	85	3,434	1	56	810,293	15,281	1,178,858	2,466,328
Horse-drawn vehicles	139	615	157	429	..	13	104,662	5,264	86,313	226,245
Cycle and motor accessories	29	968	20	494	1	43	103,341	6,226	113,685	280,984
Ship and boat building and repairing, marine engineering	10	2,541	7	315	..	2	64,734	3,705	22,534	113,758
Cutlery and small tools (not machine tools)	34	453	28	188	..	8	43,768	2,441	21,194	94,676
Agricultural implements	74	7,939	64	3,280	1	141	757,743	49,118	855,674	1,903,662

Production

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1936-37—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class IV.—Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances—continued.</i>							£	£	£	£
Brass and copper	96	1,671	90	1,642	1	79	325,901	18,963	286,856	919,723
Galvanized-iron working and tinsmithing	107	2,084	90	2,275	1	372	450,669	16,343	1,009,189	1,811,054
Wireworking (including nails)	34	1,848	26	867	..	55	167,145	9,112	531,887	881,599
Art metal works	23	735	18	586	2	27	107,326	4,036	122,680	296,579
Stoves and ovens	23	1,216	25	677	1	57	153,688	19,929	176,444	441,628
Gas fittings and meters	10	193	3	449	..	1	105,910	2,885	66,957	222,094
Wireless apparatus	25	412	22	980	..	216	145,117	4,886	402,118	641,636
Die sinking and engraving	16	74	19	98	1	6	17,657	652	8,171	36,330
Other metal works	79	1,128	46	963	2	50	179,970	11,086	468,433	771,554
Total	2,511	64,181	2,132	43,444	18	2,600	9,654,505	504,948	11,854,598	26,849,850
<i>Class V.—Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Plate.</i>										
Jewellery	69	420	64	553	1	231	133,622	3,128	179,681	389,845
Watches and clocks	13	37	9	85	1	5	19,977	384	11,044	41,942
Gold, silver, and electroplate	50	1,534	41	955	..	84	190,584	9,651	137,435	397,470
Other	6	57	10	61	..	2	14,031	1,175	63,703	88,417
Total	138	2,048	124	1,654	2	322	358,214	14,338	391,863	917,674

Class VI.—Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress).

Cotton	18	3,368	8	564	2	1,043	215,675	18,149	619,242	1,099,672
Wool, worsted and shoddy (including wool scouring)	52	23,874	44	4,848	1	5,143	1,320,125	159,801	3,689,537	6,156,701
Hosiery and other knitted goods	208	5,264	149	3,483	72	7,892	1,427,980	64,993	2,564,249	5,213,388
Silk, natural and artificial	5	583	3	160	..	305	58,465	5,318	239,124	431,624
Rope and cordage	9	3,462	8	691	..	323	135,550	14,575	379,613	732,515
Canvas goods (tents, tarpaulins, and sailmaking)	20	61	17	92	1	112	37,202	724	126,987	199,722
Bags and sacks	22	156	24	97	..	83	31,051	888	141,748	201,433
Other	17	506	13	219	1	69	53,052	4,780	136,153	227,888
Total	351	37,274	266	10,154	77	14,970	3,279,100	269,228	7,896,653	14,262,943

Class VII.—Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear).

Furs, skins, leather—										
Furriers and fur dressing	69	268	69	318	13	387	113,670	2,346	313,990	486,318
Fellmongery	22	1,635	18	394	..	..	90,204	13,352	665,390	900,881
Tanning, currying, and leather dressing	41	7,460	57	2,371	..	32	506,810	36,166	1,610,687	2,517,926
Saddlery, harness, bags, trunks, &c.—										
Saddlery, harness, and whips	11	52	11	71	..	12	15,642	202	19,530	44,356
Machine belting	6	100	5	64	..	2	15,261	525	52,910	91,678
Bags, trunks, other leather goods	59	173	58	392	8	643	137,399	2,098	281,062	505,888
Total	208	9,688	218	3,610	21	1,076	878,986	54,689	2,943,569	4,547,047

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1936-37—*continued.*

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class VIII.—Clothing.</i>										
Tailoring and slop clothing ..	386	937	390	1,543	50	6,170	1,038,495	21,563	1,979,624	3,449,824
Waterproof and oilskin clothing ..	7	136	5	59	1	172	33,546	1,421	52,696	113,169
Dressmaking	442	829	170	402	308	7,159	890,358	15,018	1,599,573	2,891,862
Millinery	61	176	20	94	19	1,254	145,264	3,098	196,752	426,836
Shirts, collars, and underclothing ..	118	1,066	79	370	38	4,431	528,631	11,597	1,246,769	2,100,399
Stays and corsets	8	281	6	158	2	913	119,275	2,319	311,860	555,796
Handkerchiefs, ties, and scarves ..	22	75	14	36	7	542	65,265	1,209	138,036	254,770
Hats and caps	40	972	33	628	5	737	213,149	10,435	297,180	652,896
Boots and shoes	165	3,219	188	4,422	19	4,733	1,354,623	27,948	2,395,438	4,288,431
Boot repairing	493	624	483	192	3	12	100,975	2,975	78,268	224,106
Boot accessories	28	851	16	481	2	220	121,044	4,936	291,285	516,837
Umbrellas and walking sticks ..	6	18	3	24	..	34	8,833	143	18,242	37,157
Dyeworks and cleaning	40	780	47	383	9	467	149,807	14,449	51,114	338,409
Other	16	99	10	57	5	328	45,328	1,252	79,995	171,488
Total	1,832	10,063	1,464	8,849	468	27,172	4,814,593	118,363	8,736,832	16,021,980

Class IX.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.

Grain milling	38	6,911	19	1,058	..	35	255,397	56,037	4,975,111	5,574,290
Cereal foods and starch	28	4,216	4	579	2	345	172,373	23,807	909,812	1,477,783
Cattle and poultry foods	6	161	3	23	..	..	5,731	277	43,265	57,488
Chaff-cutting and corn crushing	113	2,550	33	376	..	10	73,117	8,782	529,442	674,095
Bakeries	556	2,289	465	2,408	115	386	651,183	79,869	1,867,858	3,114,907
Biscuits	12	1,367	14	530	4	568	139,639	19,216	342,433	685,696
Sugar confectionery (including chocolates)	59	4,970	51	1,211	7	1,588	445,854	31,001	1,120,661	1,860,993
Jam, fruit, and vegetable canning	27	2,454	17	1,275	..	1,271	433,523	29,087	1,747,392	2,717,054
Pickles, sauces, and vinegar	18	699	16	166	2	121	54,424	5,554	160,453	306,047
Bacon curing	20	3,954	18	511	..	25	120,440	17,606	789,851	985,645
Butter and cheese factories, &c.	175	11,899	31	2,434	1	393	629,230	151,767	9,089,205	10,825,003
Margarine and butterine	7	327	1	65	..	5	14,534	1,737	127,629	173,076
Meat and fish preserving, meat extracts	8	170	2	113	..	97	31,759	2,989	199,562	309,959
Condiments, coffee, and spices, &c.	67	1,197	18	428	1	435	133,675	9,251	616,562	913,802
Ice and refrigerating	87	13,941	51	2,094	1	74	498,129	83,538	187,287	1,000,664
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	87	867	63	451	1	49	103,962	5,600	199,888	474,290
Breweries	9	6,815	1	1,302	..	22	456,312	54,566	987,897	2,499,494
Distilleries	7	405	..	77	..	4	18,755	7,300	69,926	170,121
Malting	19	870	5	280	2	6	85,495	17,074	368,108	591,317
Bottling	11	59	1	125	..	9	32,894	1,322	60,660	117,113
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff	15	1,761	11	841	2	1,165	380,873	7,116	1,741,706	2,720,996
Dried fruits	25	1,210	..	545	..	191	126,340	4,735	112,525	304,766
Ice Cream	35	1,244	27	143	1	65	40,473	7,107	95,733	236,768
Sausage skins	8	52	8	286	..	4	60,445	1,325	202,046	304,265
Other	19	5,335	8	663	..	44	150,536	38,657	3,118,603	3,674,577
Total	1,456	75,723	867	17,984	139	6,912	5,115,093	665,320	29,663,615	41,770,149

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1936-37—*continued.*

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used, Including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class X.—Woodworking and Basket-ware.</i>										
Sawmills (forest)	192	5,410	216	1,722	3	10	371,772	13,011	377,618	959,538
Sawmills (town)	121	9,258	87	1,469	1	35	328,120	19,776	1,143,077	1,745,784
Joinery	190	3,324	145	1,402	..	70	326,189	9,964	477,412	923,653
Cooperage	12	606	6	244	..	1	79,387	1,944	60,679	177,161
Boxes and cases	62	4,121	50	855	5	14	177,197	12,213	412,132	708,790
Woodturning, woodcarving, &c. ..	80	1,739	78	482	1	24	105,207	5,377	157,506	339,300
Basket and wickerware, seagrass and bamboo furniture	15	131	12	133	..	1	23,077	585	32,933	71,043
Perambulators	10	66	14	79	1	12	16,695	301	36,860	68,788
Other	12	223	6	83	..	28	16,984	2,406	38,596	72,305
Total	694	24,878	614	6,469	11	195	1,444,628	65,577	2,736,813	5,066,362

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Class XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.

Billiard tables, cabinet and furniture making, and upholstery ..	296	4,734	318	2,783	2	201	547,152	16,805	814,386	1,655,149
Bedding and mattresses ..	39	1,601	25	419	2	233	96,929	7,400	403,729	626,689
Furnishing, drapery ..	31	89	5	79	10	366	55,124	618	141,387	238,335
Picture frames ..	8	14	7	40	..	24	10,883	159	11,408	26,984
Window blinds, verandah blinds, &c.	10	14	8	15	2	26	6,879	143	14,969	26,835
Total	384	6,452	363	3,336	16	850	716,967	25,125	1,385,879	2,573,992

Class XII.—Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

Newspapers, &c. ..	116	3,932	107	2,213	2	116	688,287	24,014	811,268	1,880,660
Printing—Government, &c. ..	3	875	..	610	..	271	190,706	5,851	114,854	352,248
General printing, &c. ..	428	4,622	462	3,641	10	1,552	1,061,657	27,359	1,074,028	2,758,512
Stationery and paper products ..	26	965	17	399	1	684	153,047	6,159	350,027	781,034
Stereotyping and electrotyping ..	8	138	8	72	2	8	18,882	1,083	11,684	47,542
Process and photo engraving ..	16	110	36	310	..	28	94,445	1,890	24,680	165,550
Cardboard boxes, cartons, &c. ..	31	1,418	16	490	..	868	188,706	6,464	354,881	741,558
Paper bags ..	14	122	9	72	3	172	29,893	846	88,857	143,186
Other paper and printing ..	23	24,323	16	897	9	249	264,958	100,989	566,985	1,312,403
Total	665	36,505	671	8,704	27	3,948	2,690,581	174,655	3,397,264	8,182,693

Class XIII.—Rubber Goods

..	102	19,517	74	1,923	..	762	539,781	105,232	1,949,025	3,455,116
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Class XIV.—Musical Instruments

..	14	63	12	83	..	1	19,354	256	8,041	30,888
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1936-37—continued.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Factories.	Rated Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used including Containers.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class XV.—Miscellaneous Products.</i>										
Brooms and brushes	17	278	9	254	1	87	57,742	1,452	137,562	236,057
Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments	52	143	30	252	1	25	66,801	1,870	62,500	155,490
Toys, games, and sports requisites	46	694	39	459	..	177	107,798	4,699	151,593	378,549
Artificial flowers	7	7	5	49	3	181	19,483	321	32,398	67,866
Other	42	1,794	28	613	3	279	132,373	13,121	350,703	634,292
Total	164	2,916	111	1,627	8	749	384,197	21,463	734,756	1,472,254
<i>Class XVI.—Heat, Light, and Power.</i>										
Electric light and power—										
(a) Government	11	455,220	..	991	..	3	234,060	448,055	2,426	2,060,665
(b) Local authority	41	14,230	..	272	..	..	67,865	63,168	789	505,958
(c) Companies	32	4,504	8	72	..	..	18,173	12,785	70	68,528
Gas works—										
(a) Local authority	10	62	..	66	..	3	14,782	3,882	24,258	59,990
(b) Companies	29	4,215	..	652	..	3	171,707	115,022	567,520	1,307,848
Total	123	478,231	8	2,053	..	9	506,587	642,912	595,063	4,002,989
Total all Classes	9,165	829,139	7,233	121,224	799	62,127	33,192,904	3,302,178	78,233,032	142,692,192

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INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features of the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

Tanning was one of the earliest industries established in Victoria; in the year 1850 there were thirteen tanneries in the State. Particulars relating to the industry for the year 1927-28 and the past four years are given in the following table:—

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	42	53	50	43	41
Number of persons engaged ..	1,899	2,139	2,159	2,415	2,460
Horsepower of engines used ..	3,948	4,615	4,671	4,612	7,460
Value of plant and machinery £	399,160	268,896	259,072	250,430	241,453
Value of land and buildings £	486,370	421,212	435,520	408,178	418,191
Salaries and wages paid ..	476,559	372,406	410,364	475,765	506,510
Fuel, light, and power ..	39,905	33,025	31,976	35,251	36,166
Value of materials used ..	1,724,767	1,348,060	1,309,201	1,492,039	1,610,687
Value of output ..	2,623,798	2,029,007	2,002,646	2,346,531	2,517,926
Value added to materials ..	831,315	614,290	626,687	776,861	823,082
Materials treated—					
Cow and ox hides ..	539,327	762,541	745,102	837,375	921,075
Calf hides ..	465,543	709,403	638,971	621,562	334,578
Other skins and pelts ..	1,293,259	1,429,068	1,389,835	1,505,445	1,115,689
Bark used .. tons	9,792	10,331	10,757	11,424	10,559
Sole leather produced .. lb.	11,959,650	13,079,341	13,159,441	13,425,826	12,808,892

The value of leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1937, was £73,737; the value of leather exported in the same period was £387,896.

The manufacture of soap was also one of the earliest of Victorian industries. In the year 1850 the recorded production of the four establishments then operating was 5,840 cwt. of soap. The following table indicates the development which has since taken place.

Item	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	17	20	20	20	19
Number of persons engaged ..	666	661	669	680	700
Horsepower of engines used ..	824	684	646	769	1,327
Value of plant and machinery £	231,700	232,283	207,872	197,518	206,879
Value of land and buildings £	236,800	197,436	197,534	195,054	203,741
Salaries and wages paid ..	141,241	111,322	118,751	123,355	128,422
Fuel, light and power ..	35,461	23,975	23,268	24,634	27,793
Value of materials used ..	635,309	427,629	457,587	556,797	586,545
Value of output ..	1,140,394	929,123	985,725	1,013,180	1,243,208
Value added to materials ..	437,548	466,253	492,395	399,345	595,056
Materials treated—					
Tallow .. cwt.	196,740	210,911	212,661	198,924	217,831
Alkali ..	70,152	89,633	96,311	119,721	100,649
Copra oil ..	26,281	24,675	27,401	41,877	47,393
Output—					
Soap, household .. cwt.	282,038	224,333	206,573	205,550	199,166
" Sand ..	21,064	28,272	32,923	38,186	34,121
" Toilet ..	20,628	16,233	16,726	16,903	19,192
Soda crystals ..	32,455	38,617	38,992	36,253	30,629

Other items of manufacture include soft soap, wool scouring soap, soap extract, candles, glycerine, &c.

The imports from oversea countries in 1936-37 included 231,779 lb. of soap and 178,854 lb. of soap substitutes, valued at £9,647, and £4,748 respectively, and 26,071 lb. of candles, &c., valued at £1,477.

These industries are grouped because some establishments which produce bricks also manufacture tiles, and others which produce tiles, also manufacture pipes and pottery. Factories manufacturing cement pipes and tiles are not included herein, but are grouped with those making cement and cement products.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	83	73	75	79	79
Number of persons engaged ..	2,524	1,876	2,358	2,868	2,969
Horse-power of engines used ..	8,827	8,590	10,449	11,311	12,922
Value of plant and machinery £	519,710	447,938	444,010	490,969	524,667
Value of land and buildings £	545,260	520,495	536,594	563,500	547,025
Salaries and wages paid £	576,593	293,369	392,465	509,958	563,858
Fuel, light, and power £	240,254	107,159	142,928	178,439	190,029
Value of materials used £	156,492	83,685	125,772	146,084	140,341
Value of output ..	£ 1,326,205	702,145	924,494	1,188,968	1,259,323
Value added to materials £	874,882	479,512	600,842	794,906	859,506
Production—					
Bricks, common .. (1,000)	198,775	120,657	152,593	195,680	183,727
Firebricks .. (1,000)	5,502	3,634	6,413	6,351	5,187
Roofing tiles .. (1,000)	12,030	4,866	8,411	10,663	10,232
Pipes ..	£ 171,908	55,618	95,142	131,984	151,681
Pottery ..	£ 177,225	114,059	131,363	181,876	242,987

Forest Saw-mills.

Detailed information in regard to the forest saw-mills of the State for the six years 1931-32 to 1936-37 is given in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1931-32 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Victorian Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	super ft.	£
1931-32 ..	155	344,488	1,232	222,351	49,412,410	326,587
1932-33 ..	173	388,590	1,576	281,115	68,957,218	419,583
1933-34 ..	182	372,978	1,894	336,556	81,078,557	511,858
1934-35 ..	202	392,217	2,368	422,798	97,110,074	642,058
1935-36 ..	193	380,800	2,486	462,042	105,934,903	719,714
1936-37 ..	192	395,419	1,951	371,772	122,907,580	865,789

The reduction in the number of persons employed and in the amount paid in salaries and wages during the year 1936-37, is due to the rigid exclusion from these statistics of all persons engaged in felling and hauling timber from forest to mills. The number of persons employed now quoted is comprised of those working in the sawmills only.

In addition to the forest saw-mills there were 502 other factories working in wood. Particulars relating to these for the year 1936-37 are given on page 488.

Firewood. The quantity of timber sawn for firewood consumption in the year 1936-37 was 293,615 tons valued at the saw-mills at £195,230. There is also a large amount of firewood taken from the forests which does not pass through these sawmills and its value cannot be reliably estimated. The increased use of brown coal briquettes and the extension of the use of gas and electricity for cooking and heating have caused a reduction in the demand for firewood in recent years.

Agricultural and Dairy Machinery Works. The Agricultural Implement Industry naturally showed the effect of the low prices received by farmers for agricultural produce during the years 1930-34. Substantial improvement is indicated by the statistics for the year 1936-37.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY MACHINERY WORKS.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	77	73	71	70	74
Number of persons employed	3,353	2,436	2,461	2,828	3,486
Horse-power of engines used	4,127	3,003	3,490	3,590	7,939
Value of land and buildings £	364,350	281,091	283,661	290,084	342,503
Value of plant and machinery £	362,290	282,827	279,090	290,819	360,033
Salaries and wages paid £	806,978	448,763	456,056	568,695	757,743
Value of materials used £	791,974	500,845	466,451	610,477	855,674
Fuel, light, and power used £	57,011	34,959	36,414	41,132	49,118
Value of output .. £	2,003,855	1,146,894	1,132,644	1,445,497	1,903,662

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the year 1927-28 and the past four years.

BACON CURING.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	21	20	21	21	20
Number of persons employed	539	516	518	546	554
Horse-power of engines used	1,825	3,184	3,138	3,105	3,954
Value of land, buildings, plant, &c. ..	£ 340,820	£ 345,686	£ 343,296	£ 353,720	£ 360,320
Salaries and wages paid	£ 145,452	£ 117,713	£ 122,124	£ 122,679	£ 120,440
Value of materials used	£ 1,097,918	£ 640,271	£ 659,465	£ 733,807	£ 789,851
Value of fuel and light	£ 21,507	£ 17,626	£ 17,005	£ 17,742	£ 17,606
Value of output ..	£ 1,426,533	£ 887,186	£ 915,495	£ 953,305	£ 985,645
Pigs slaughtered for curing No.	210,547	187,092	176,898	198,148	192,002
Bacon and ham cured—					
In factories .. lb.	19,628,277	16,279,693	15,189,047	17,099,550	16,652,906
On farms .. lb.	976,871	1,455,760	1,144,971	1,065,618	918,886

The number of butter, cheese, and kindred factories in 1936-37 was 175. Of these 142 were making butter, 26 cheese, 3 concentrated milk, 4 condensed milk, 10 powdered milk, 7 casein, and 1 milk sugar. There were also 15 creameries attached to the factories. The following table gives some indication of the value of this industry to the State:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1927-28 ..	179	2,021,330	2,426	572,907	8,681,454
1928-29 ..	169	1,931,360	2,449	582,411	9,614,084
1929-30 ..	163	2,040,058	2,387	586,395	8,753,102
1930-31 ..	165	2,025,267	2,235	542,374	8,077,608
1931-32 ..	169	2,005,965	2,346	516,619	8,353,481
1932-33 ..	174	2,061,690	2,455	514,584	7,998,432
1933-34 ..	175	2,088,195	2,509	506,109	6,745,845
1934-35 ..	179	2,116,447	2,711	543,372	8,213,097
1935-36 ..	176	2,163,363	2,680	560,621	10,251,289
1936-37 ..	175	2,315,765	2,859	629,230	10,825,003

Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on pages 449 to 451.

BAKERIES (INCLUDING BREAD, PASTRY, AND CAKES, ETC.), 1932-33 TO 1936-37.

As the statistical definition of a factory (see page 479) excludes from enumeration many small bakehouses making bread, cake, pastry, &c., the operations of only 556 of the 1,649 bakehouses registered at the Factories Department during the year 1936 are embraced by the

table hereunder. Whilst the value of the total output of the 537 factories is shown therein, details of the output of pastry, pies, scones, &c., have not been tabulated. It must be explained that the value quoted is the wholesale selling value of the goods at the factory exclusive of all selling and delivery costs.

BAKERIES, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of factories ..	509	535	538	537	556
Number of persons employed ..	2,843	2,942	3,048	3,131	3,374
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,078	1,994	2,100	2,138	2,289
Value of land and building £	1,049,848	1,117,561	1,094,995	1,132,603	1,158,299
Value of plant and machinery £	378,451	366,329	365,644	365,988	377,886
Salaries and wages paid ..	547,113	567,294	573,723	597,463	651,183
Value of materials used £	1,405,226	1,494,802	1,580,561	1,755,585	1,867,858
Fuel, light, and power £	76,128	77,102	85,847	77,614	79,869
Repairs, oil and water used £	25,956	25,382	29,920	30,975	35,736
Total output ..	2,382,547	2,520,665	2,680,074	2,842,227	3,114,907
Value added in process of manufacture ..	875,237	923,379	983,746	978,053	1,131,444
Value added per worker £	308	314	323	312	335
Flour used—short tons ..	89,400	93,443	92,231	94,115	94,742
Bread made—4-lb. loaves ..	54,418,524	54,422,715	56,046,014	56,318,333	56,683,427

Meat freezing, preserving, and meat extract works numbered 33 in 1936-37, and gave employment to 1,923 hands, the wages paid amounting to £464,179. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land and buildings in that year was £1,367,786. Further details regarding these industries appear on page 487, and particulars of the output for the past five years are given in the following table :—

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Frozen meat—					
Cattle ..	qrs. 45,856	44,576	60,292	107,496	†433,926
Sheep and Lambs ..	No. 2,731,287	2,845,625	3,253,640	3,784,083	4,049,966
Rabbits and hares ..	" 5,891,414	5,438,610	8,595,868	4,475,210	3,913,437
Poultry ..	" 48,164	30,164	46,420	323,451	257,741
Pigs ..	" 16,789	13,406	13,599	37,863	86,504
Preserved meat ..	cwt. *12,468	*10,961	*6,746	45,722	49,448

* Incomplete.

† Includes chilled.

Imports and
exports of
meats,
Victoria.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats during the year ended 30th June, 1937.

MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1936-37.

Meats.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Frozen—				
Beef	lb. 2,333	65	lb. 11,018,738	137,564
Game .. .. .	.. 8,395	529	.. .. .	.. .. .
Lamb .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. 102,436,881	2,803,421
Mutton .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. 16,058,586	283,521
Pork .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. 12,454,887	313,488
Poultry .. .. .	.. 11,361	479	Pr. 15,250	11,782
Rabbits and Hares .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. 1,340,572	58,331
Veal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	lb. 2,577,064	38,293
Other .. .. .	.. 1,316	48	.. 4,509,604	117,808
Bacon and Hams .. .. .	.. 1,118	52	.. 93,528	4,770
Potted and Concentrated .. .. .	.. 23,505	5,737	.. *	620
Preserved in tins .. .. .	.. 20,090	1,167	.. 1,238,350	46,150
Sausage Casings	cwt. 4,428	81,894	cwt. 14,284	277,149
Other .. .. .	.. 20	47	.. 2,358	3,104
Total value .. .. .	.. .. .	90,018	.. .. .	4,096,001

* Not available.

Victorian flour mills produce ample flour, &c., to supply all local requirements and a considerable surplus for export. During the year 1936-37, 233,283 tons of flour, valued at £2,292,958, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia. The following table gives particulars of the industry for the year 1927-28 and for the past four years:—

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37
Number of establishments ..	42	39	40	38	38
Number of persons engaged	971	1,018	1,105	1,113	1,112
Horse-power of engines used	5,934	6,238	6,054	6,151	6,911
Value of plant and machinery £	652,300	483,187	482,026	543,396	508,072
Value of land and buildings £	466,400	492,511	495,431	553,578	546,587
Salaries and wages paid £	267,347	230,638	248,284	259,587	255,397
Fuel, light, and power £	53,027	52,287	55,916	57,916	56,037
Value of materials used £	4,866,676	2,782,475	3,234,878	3,729,365	4,975,111
Value of output	£ 5,665,103	3,530,866	3,880,026	4,411,691	5,574,290
Value added to materials £	721,590	665,437	555,261	591,263	511,878
Wheat ground into four bushels	17,659,570	19,274,937	21,037,166	20,668,321	20,007,887
Flour produced	tons 367,383	395,566	437,262	435,340	420,364
(2,000 lb.)					
Bran produced	bushels 7,987,930	8,766,725	9,835,723	9,600,596	8,983,200
Pollard produced .. .. .	.. 7,264,370	8,430,651	9,114,002	9,628,825	9,197,800
Wheatmeal produced	cwt. 28,874	67,511	91,103	90,246	122,100

Particulars relating to jam, pickle, sauce, fruit and vegetable canning factories are given in the table hereunder, which shows the main items of output, etc., for the past five years.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	42	46	43	43	45
Number of persons engaged ..	2,141	2,280	2,489	2,755	2,868
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,150	2,283	2,249	2,397	3,153
Value of plant and machinery £	276,690	297,402	292,796	310,891	326,249
Value of land and buildings £	484,350	517,129	530,966	570,205	635,774
Salaries and wages paid £	336,764	354,708	388,675	456,723	487,947
Fuel, light, and power used £	24,979	26,259	29,310	33,419	34,641
Value of materials used £	1,542,032	1,355,740	1,570,398	1,838,565	1,907,845
Value of output ..	£ 2,360,398	£ 2,159,672	£ 2,581,111	£ 2,918,703	£ 3,023,101
Fruit used .. cwt.	987,275	773,396	711,563	874,452	913,275
Sugar used .. "	277,825	262,239	265,239	285,065	315,240
Output of—					
Jams and jellies .. cwt.	312,344	314,025	274,667	317,346	324,452
Fruit preserved .. "	605,418	406,209	522,209	631,296	677,085
Fruit pulped .. "	85,742	59,227	54,550	71,544	82,442
Sauce .. pints	6,104,954	6,906,114	8,153,199	8,886,488	8,410,984
Pickles .. "	854,511	1,286,455	1,696,438	1,704,039	2,189,510

The following table contains particulars relating to the production, etc., of sugar in the beet sugar factory under the control of the Victorian Government at Maffra, Gippsland. A brief survey of the progress of this industry since its establishment was given in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1928-29.

Season.	Area Harvested.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Produced.
	acres.	tons.	tons.
1927-28	2,353	25,439	2,349
1928-29	2,130	15,236	2,108
1929-30	2,500	26,525	3,472
1930-31	3,045	38,291	5,095
1931-32	3,173	43,209	5,428
1932-33	3,155	36,740	5,701
1933-34	3,234	50,625	5,303
1934-35	3,062	40,788	4,998
1935-36	3,165	37,634	5,115
1936-37	3,475	31,079	4,180

Beet Sugar Industry.

Breweries and Distilleries. Particulars regarding breweries and distilleries for the year 1927-28 and the past four years are set forth in the succeeding tables.

BREWERIES.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of breweries ..	9	10	10	9	9
Number of persons engaged ..	1,169	1,123	1,193	1,258	1,325
Horse-power of engines ..	5,683	4,034	4,105	4,160	6,815
Value of plant and machinery £	853,800	874,219	889,315	855,072	842,958
Value of land and buildings £	641,590	722,308	731,235	731,229	766,377
Salaries and wages paid ..	394,094	357,034	381,620	423,986	456,312
Fuel, light and power used ..	67,270	47,984	49,944	51,054	54,566
Value of materials used ..	1,079,919	762,785	849,505	940,621	987,897
Value of output ..	2,534,815	1,909,253	2,279,793	2,417,226	2,499,494
Value added to materials ..	1,349,702	1,017,189	1,288,077	1,322,947	1,345,467
Materials used—					
Sugar cwt.	116,890	82,433	91,476	101,150	106,042
Malt bush.	815,882	709,160	764,032	836,103	863,330
Hops lb.	814,812	626,140	654,225	728,876	746,794
Beer and stout made .. gals.	25,870,000	21,912,248	23,576,149	25,974,483	27,246,234

DISTILLERIES.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of distilleries ..	7	7	7	7	7
Number of persons engaged ..	105	110	150	134	81
Horse-power of engines ..	346	582	598	630	405
Value of plant and machinery £	104,490	167,487	153,164	146,755	112,381
Value of land and buildings £	71,910	200,559	197,819	203,664	188,848
Salaries and wages paid ..	27,383	28,154	32,171	32,062	18,755
Fuel, light and power ..	8,741	7,416	8,706	7,838	7,300
Value of materials used ..	143,009	55,078	92,502	101,399	69,926
Value of output ..	247,099	144,966	237,078	223,209	170,121
Materials used—					
Wine gals.	803,517	847,810	792,864	1,135,844	2,147,674
Malt bush.	113,404	53,192	89,592	58,571	34,160
Other grain .. bush.		64,299	109,910	78,829	58,091
Molasses lb.	1,513,792	1,798,832	1,205,680	1,466,304	1,723,120
Spirits distilled in proof distilleries .. proof gals.	709,031	502,448	664,739	606,996	594,134
Spirits distilled by wine-growers .. proof gals.	10,110	28,422	14,847	20,353	36,798

Tobacco Factories. The number of tobacco, cigar, and cigarette factories licensed in 1936-37 was twenty-nine, of which fourteen were too small to be classified statistically as factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation on page 487. In the year mentioned the remaining fifteen gave employment to 2,019 persons, who were paid £380,873 in wages and who used machinery, plant, land, and buildings valued at £593,100. The subjoined table

shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the past ten years:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured.			
	Australian.	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	number.	number.
1927-28 ..	462,279	4,579,586	5,511,072	—	26,688,939	68,537,354
1928-29 ..	450,083	4,585,040	5,351,643	4,527	24,094,483	96,032,175
1929-30 ..	491,936	4,319,954	5,450,116	—	23,739,045	91,309,252
1930-31 ..	1,818,722	3,551,324	5,575,051	—	20,592,865	278,304,141
1931-32 ..	1,441,938	3,991,979	5,548,931	—	15,020,743	375,371,651
1932-33 ..	1,574,135	4,184,640	5,829,704	—	18,503,055	412,015,592
1933-34 ..	1,589,744	3,737,635	5,034,477	—	18,932,673	473,677,018
1934-35 ..	1,494,725	3,784,672	4,815,978	—	19,479,242	550,359,781
1935-36 ..	1,543,839	4,132,698	5,121,360	—	22,226,147	615,493,655
1936-37 ..	1,509,120	4,150,400	4,906,102	—	22,744,652	670,676,576

Victorian manufacturers supply more than half of the Australian requirements in woollen piece goods. They have recently considerably increased their export trade in wool tops and noils, the value of which for the year 1936-37 was £125,584.

WOOLLEN MILLS.

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	29	41	43	50	52
Number of persons employed ..	6,752	9,231	9,195	10,085	10,036
Horse-power of engines ..	13,335	16,778	16,805	18,927	23,874
Value of plant and machinery £	1,969,880	1,585,677	1,591,320	1,711,725	1,776,088
Value of land and buildings £	1,045,440	1,196,546	1,197,983	1,312,840	1,252,528
Salaries and wages paid £	1,087,006	1,170,309	1,175,332	1,383,210	1,320,125
Fuel, light and power ..	140,730	167,435	151,436	163,138	159,801
Value of materials used ..	2,432,953	2,657,884	2,128,231	3,425,557	3,689,537
Value of output ..	4,680,740	4,950,498	4,368,373	5,936,927	6,156,701
Added value ..	2,000,836	1,990,008	1,946,838	2,189,130	2,161,754
Scoured wool used .. lb.	11,960,882	17,333,386	16,393,522	19,125,620	16,250,885
Cotton used ..	972,455	939,943	861,463	1,114,003	839,356
Tweed and cloth made sq. yds.	6,236,623	14,100,111	13,147,242	14,571,066	12,757,001
Flannel made ..	6,879,796	5,217,334	3,699,877	3,531,909	3,217,803
Blankets .. pairs	375,125	283,361	232,339	275,579	317,348
Rugs and shawls .. No.	126,003	110,096	123,124	132,906	129,340

Early records show that, in the year 1886-87, there were three hosiery factories in Victoria, employing 56 hands. The capital value of land, buildings and machinery was £2,080. The following table shows the main details relating to this industry for the past five years:—

HOSIERY AND KNITTING.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	218	224	219	225	208
Number of persons employed—					
Male	2,607	2,716	2,910	3,296	3,632
Female	6,666	6,789	7,001	7,354	7,964
Salaries and wages paid £	1,060,617	1,086,608	1,114,396	1,272,176	1,427,980
Value of land and buildings £	1,067,810	1,040,061	1,067,836	1,138,108	1,181,990
Value of plant and machinery £	1,074,540	1,093,676	1,115,739	1,143,572	1,273,751
Value of materials used £	2,058,773	2,183,607	2,137,824	2,369,985	2,564,249
Fuel, light, and power £	55,721	58,940	66,690	66,413	64,993
Value of goods produced £	4,017,717	4,405,344	4,290,652	4,969,671	5,213,388
Added value in manufacture £	1,827,358	2,080,212	2,000,930	2,437,330	2,460,934
Yarn used—					
Woolen lb.	3,919,823	4,039,583	4,015,316	4,140,712	3,674,751
Cotton	1,219,207	2,012,872	2,071,621	2,515,851	2,406,832
Silk	704,794	461,344	585,221	683,866	767,090
Artificial silk	1,524,347	2,508,940	2,061,551	2,541,557	2,803,599
Stockings made doz. pair	892,426	999,884	1,082,106	1,194,036	*1,359,548
Socks made	823,078	822,130	875,676	954,655	†1,006,454
Garments made Number	14,500,512	17,237,957	15,682,529	16,966,933	16,406,904

* Women's stockings only. † Includes men's socks and stockings, 775,443 doz. pair. Includes children's socks and stockings, 231,011 doz. pair.

Boots and Shoes.

Particulars relating to factories manufacturing boots and shoes are shown in the following table:—

Item.	1927-28.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of establishments ..	179	169	166	164	165
Number of persons employed	11,017	9,420	9,291	9,347	9,362
Horse-power of engines used ..	2,821	2,799	2,878	3,103	3,219
Value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £	1,376,180	1,086,885	991,762	988,385	1,045,991
Salaries and wages paid £	1,906,127	1,280,728	1,279,738	1,301,816	1,354,623
Fuel, light, and power £	34,842	29,963	28,373	27,655	27,948
Value of materials used £	2,887,363	2,111,827	2,079,906	2,249,581	2,395,438
Value of output	5,657,318	3,856,500	3,884,505	4,186,799	4,288,431
Boots and shoes made .. pairs	7,792,702	8,051,604	8,040,253	7,900,791	8,253,082
Slippers (including canvas shoes) made pairs	2,188,608	3,430,800	3,531,655	4,259,884	4,173,599

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, i.e., clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £16,655,155 in 1936-37, as compared with £14,707,061 in 1927-28. During the period 1927-28 to 1936-37 the persons employed increased by 22 per cent., the salaries and wages paid by 6 per cent., the value of materials used by 11 per cent., and the value of the output by 13 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the past ten years are as follows:

Dress (exclusive of boot) factories.

DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons Employed.			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1927-28	1,517	5,241	28,212	33,453	£ 4,493,366	£ 7,975,259	£ 14,707,061
1928-29	1,522	5,433	28,272	33,705	4,541,295	8,426,982	15,505,660
1929-30	1,474	5,915	27,631	33,546	4,594,570	8,602,639	15,783,906
1930-31	1,405	5,361	22,162	27,523	3,492,542	6,333,943	11,698,487
1931-32	1,371	5,924	24,255	30,179	3,496,808	7,105,835	12,856,708
1932-33	1,445	6,760	27,432	34,192	3,791,163	7,744,205	13,920,069
1933-34	1,493	7,168	28,529	35,697	3,936,233	8,149,015	14,820,538
1934-35	1,540	7,694	30,246	37,940	4,236,961	8,228,047	15,082,449
1935-36	1,515	8,277	31,235	39,512	4,581,706	8,884,171	16,571,245
1936-37	1,417	9,828	30,981	40,809	4,770,768	8,831,838	16,655,155

Electric light and power works. Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are given in the next table:—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.	Value of Output.
		£		£	Kilowatt Hours.	£
1926-27 ..	86	5,144,035	1,120	323,286	580,221,000	1,768,514
1927-28 ..	86	5,513,630	1,069	307,490	630,886,000	1,566,113
1928-29 ..	87	7,079,300	1,153	322,295	673,492,000	1,616,076
1929-30 ..	91	6,559,245	1,230	354,823	724,525,000	1,873,361
1930-31 ..	91	6,411,935	1,162	306,785	681,230,000	1,605,138
1931-32 ..	84	6,152,620	1,168	266,657	704,639,000	1,375,886
1932-33 ..	87	6,262,802	1,244	276,499	778,650,000	1,422,938
1933-34 ..	93	6,494,657	1,281	284,811	830,910,000	1,506,903
1934-35 ..	94	6,373,593	1,364	292,529	900,247,000	1,604,679
1935-36 ..	93	6,336,498	1,414	314,961	981,189,000	1,677,499
1936-37 ..	91	6,934,522	1,346	320,098	1,111,034,000	2,635,151

The reduction shown in the number of persons employed is probably due to a more rigid exclusion of employees engaged in the transmission and distribution of electricity. As output is valued at the generating station, costs of transmission, &c., are deducted.

STATE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

The State Electricity Commission was constituted by the *Electricity Commissioners Act 1918* as amended by the *State Electricity Commission Act 1920*, now consolidated in the *State Electricity Commission Act 1928*. The Act provides for the

appointment, for terms not exceeding seven years, of a chairman and three commissioners. The Commission's duties cover—

1. Control of generation, supply and use of electricity in Victoria.
2. Investigation, and where practicable development, of all possible sources of power.
3. Promotion of the use of electricity.

The Commission is empowered to erect, acquire and operate electric undertakings and to operate any business associated therewith; to supply electricity to corporations and to persons outside areas in which there are existing undertakings, to frame safety regulations, register electrical contractors, and to issue licences for electrical mechanics. It controls its own funds and all officers and employees required for the operation of the Act.

A comprehensive transmission system has been established, based upon the brown coal deposits at Yallourn, where there is a station of 150,000 kw., in six turbo-alternators of 12,500 kw. and three of 25,000 kw. A fourth 25,000 kw. set will be in operation towards the end of 1938. This will complete the plan for the extension of the original station. Two 132,000 volt lines transmit energy to receiving stations at Richmond and Yarraville. A third station (Thomastown) receives the energy from the Sugarloaf-Rubicon group of hydro stations (35,410 h.p.) in the north-eastern district. There are two peak load stations in the metropolitan area, viz., Newport "B" and Richmond. Extensions to the boiler house at Newport "B" will bring the capacity up to 30,000 kw. in 1938.

The total kva. of the three main receiving stations is 224,400, in addition to which there are 22 central supply transmission sub-stations, aggregating 215,250 kva., 14 distribution sub-stations at line voltage, aggregating 33,800 kva, and 1,690 metropolitan and rural sub-stations, aggregating 233,525 kva; grand total, 706,975 kva. High tension lines aggregate 2,600 miles excluding 614 miles of underground cables. The Commission supplies practically the whole of the energy requirements of the metropolitan area of Melbourne, excluding the railways. It retails direct in twenty metropolitan municipalities, in addition to all the outer metropolitan centres.

The rural centres supplied by the Commission number over 283, of which 213 had no supply previously. On 1st July, 1934, it assumed full control of the Ballarat and Bendigo undertakings (including tramways).

The Commission also operates a briquette factory at Yallourn. This includes eight steam presses and twelve electric presses, the total capacity of which is 1,200 tons of brown coal briquettes a day. Two-thirds of the output is used for industrial, and the remainder for domestic purposes. By-product energy to the amount of about 8,000 kw. is supplied from the briquette factory to the distribution system at Yallourn Power Station.

Particulars in regard to gasworks are given below for each of the past five years.

GASWORKS, 1932-33 to 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	tons	cubic feet.	tons.	£
1932-33 ..	36	696	161,189	298,536	5,550,860,000	180,950	1,388,643
1933-34 ..	37	705	158,115	305,945	5,539,553,000	184,671	1,367,662
1934-35 ..	38	714	163,265	325,602	5,922,600,000	199,745	1,315,751
1935-36 ..	39	785	184,739	352,324	6,196,556,000	224,444	1,496,610
1936-37 ..	39	724	186,489	355,141	6,338,359,200	209,968	1,367,838

Some inconsistency is shown in the movement of the statistics during 1936-37 as compared with the previous years. This can be ascribed to an alteration in the form used for the collection of this data. More detailed statistics relating to the costs of transmission and distribution were thereby obtained, thus enabling a more accurate estimate of the value of output at the gasworks to be made.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 1,096,539 in 1932-33, 957,038 in 1933-34, 1,210,733 in 1934-35, 1,128,140 in 1935-36, and 1,240,305 in 1936-37.

The following table is an analysis of factory statistics designed to show the relative importance of the various classes of manufacturing in Victoria.

VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metallic ferrous mine and quarry products ..	1,349,749	1,609,823	1,846,480	2,308,109	2,445,353
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	1,054,693	1,250,330	1,566,137	1,878,773	2,018,926
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	6,382,992	6,584,564	7,085,892	7,850,284	9,073,976
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	14,069,424	15,715,541	18,745,029	22,565,640	26,849,850
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	523,765	600,207	726,806	904,487	917,674
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	10,282,202	11,161,963	10,587,501	13,087,825	14,262,943
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,859,066	5,188,915	4,142,328	4,257,914	4,547,047
8. Clothing ..	13,961,676	14,672,976	15,091,802	16,123,208	16,021,980
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	33,581,795	33,049,707	36,589,677	42,817,086	41,770,149
10. Woodworking and basket ware ..	2,792,163	3,070,356	3,805,889	4,290,263	5,066,362
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,411,764	1,642,817	1,928,725	2,448,374	2,573,992
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	6,537,980	6,979,377	7,362,094	7,725,011	8,182,693
13. Rubber ..	2,382,523	2,807,433	3,399,448	3,047,269	3,455,116
14. Musical instruments ..	69,329	68,787	29,499	33,078	30,888
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,005,673	1,207,074	1,343,750	1,522,377	1,472,254
16. Heat, light, and power ..	2,820,635	2,886,435	2,931,800	3,183,472	4,002,989
Total ..	102,085,429	108,496,310	117,182,857	134,043,170	142,692,192

Employment in factories. The average number of persons employed in each class of industry is shown hereunder. The method of arriving at this average was altered in the year 1928-29, and it is now taken as the average number employed over the whole year, and not, as formerly in the case of a seasonal factory working only for a portion of the year, the average for the period of operation.

The table of monthly employment in factories (see page 524) is designed to show seasonal employment.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,511	1,800	1,943	2,217	2,630
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	2,341	2,922	3,467	4,008	4,244
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	5,017	5,393	6,215	6,870	7,342
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	28,782	32,174	37,518	43,573	48,194
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	1,229	1,445	1,665	1,994	2,102
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	20,213	21,460	22,070	24,158	25,467
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,914	4,415	4,402	4,689	4,925
8. Clothing	34,620	36,432	38,129	38,897	37,953
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	21,013	22,014	23,237	24,426	25,902
10. Woodworking and basketware	5,146	5,851	6,896	7,313	7,289
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	2,904	3,359	3,819	4,330	4,565
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	10,943	11,677	12,349	12,979	13,350
13. Rubber	3,040	3,427	3,760	3,327	2,759
14. Musical instruments ..	191	192	92	97	96
15. Miscellaneous products ..	1,621	1,782	2,045	2,307	2,495
16. Heat, light, and power ..	1,943	1,991	2,084	2,205	2,070
Total	144,428	156,334	169,691	183,390	191,383

The above table shows that there has been a substantial recovery in factory employment since the year 1930-31, when severely depressed conditions prevailed. Since then the number of persons employed in factories has increased by 51·87 per cent.

Occupations in factories. In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Working proprietors	7,097	7,579	8,009	8,040	8,032
Managers, overseers	5,372	5,557	5,662	6,025	6,402
Accountants, clerks	6,585	7,059	7,861	8,483	9,588
Engine-drivers, firemen	1,612	1,693	1,757	1,808	1,877
Workers in factory or works..	122,108	132,579	144,186	156,494	163,099
Outworkers	178	164	143	142	176
Carters, messengers	1,196	1,207	1,344	1,444	} 2,209
Others	280	496	729	954	
Total	144,428	156,334	169,691	183,390	191,383

Outworkers. The term "outworkers" used in the above table relates to factory workers working in their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories and Shops Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex distribution in factories. The average numbers of males and females employed in factories and their proportions to the male and female populations, for the years 1927-28 to 1936-37, were as follows:—

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.
1927-28 ..	108,068	1,246	52,289	598	160,357	921
1928-29 ..	104,648	1,195	51,920	586	156,568	889
1929-30 ..	100,135	1,136	50,874	568	151,009	850
1930-31 ..	82,949	936	43,067	476	126,016	704
1931-32 ..	81,618	917	46,647	512	128,265	712
1932-33 ..	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1933-34 ..	100,959	1,115	55,375	602	156,334	857
1934-35 ..	110,910	1,219	58,781	634	169,691	924
1935-36 ..	121,734	1,335	61,656	662	183,390	995
1936-37 ..	128,457	1,403	62,926	672	191,383	1,033

Of the total persons employed, males formed 67·4 per cent. in 1927-28 and 67·1 per cent. in 1936-37. During the period 1927-28 to 1936-37 the number of males employed increased by 20,389, or 18·9 per cent., and the number of females employed, by 10,637 or 20·3 per cent.

Of the total females in factories, 67·8 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries and 11·2 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in certain industries is shown in the next table :—

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES, 1936-37.

Industry.	Number Employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	874	805	92
Explosives	1,276	472	37
Matches	217	517	238
Dyeworks and cleaning	439	476	111
Cotton	572	1,045	183
Woollen mills	4,892	5,144	105
Hosiery and knitting	3,632	7,964	219
Silk, natural and artificial	163	305	187
Rope, cordage	699	323	46
Furriers and fur dressing	387	400	103
Bags, trunks, &c.	408	567	139
Tailoring and slop clothing	1,933	6,220	322
Dressmaking	572	7,467	1,305
Millinery	114	1,273	1,117
Shirts, underclothing, corsets	449	4,469	995
Hats and caps	661	742	112
Boots and shoes	4,610	4,752	103
Biscuits	544	572	105
Confectionery	1,262	1,595	126
Jams, pickles, &c.	1,474	1,394	95
Tobacco, cigarettes, &c.	852	1,167	137
Envelopes, stationery, &c.	416	685	165
General printing and bookbinding	4,103	1,562	38
Rubber goods	1,997	762	38
All other factories	95,920	12,248	13
Total	128,457	62,926	49

The main reason for the small proportion of children engaged in factories is that daily attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

A further contributing cause is the restriction imposed by the Victorian Factories Act on the employment of female children under the age of 15 years unless a special permit is granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories on the grounds of poverty or hardship.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Males Employed.	Girls to Females Employed.	Children to Total Employed.
1927-28 ..	4,231	3,992	8,223	3·91	7·63	5·13
1928-29 ..	4,209	4,298	8,507	4·29	8·39	5·70
1929-30 ..	3,748	4,019	7,767	3·74	7·90	5·14
1930-31 ..	2,543	3,361	5,904	3·07	7·80	4·69
1931-32 ..	2,615	4,089	6,704	3·20	8·77	5·23
1932-33 ..	3,441	4,643	8,084	3·74	8·84	5·60
1933-34 ..	4,247	5,635	9,882	4·21	10·18	6·32
1934-35 ..	5,194	6,015	11,209	4·68	10·23	6·61
1935-36 ..	6,118	6,002	12,120	5·03	9·73	6·61
June 15th, 1937	6,213	5,298	11,511	4·76	8·54	5·97

Prior to 1936-37, the proportions were based on the average numbers employed over the whole year. The last line of the table shows the number of children employed on 15th June, 1937, and the proportions to the total number employed on that date. The change is due to an alteration in the data collected.

Machinery
in factories.

In the following tables are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years 1927-28 to 1936-37.

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Average Horse-power used.
		£	
1927-28	7,209	32,745,680	329,236
1928-29	7,305	33,724,910	350,953
1929-30	7,419	35,022,535	359,952
1930-31	7,519	34,771,687	333,066
1931-32	7,617	33,481,615	340,653
1932-33	8,023	33,022,441	364,121
1933-34	8,238	33,270,400	389,186
1934-35	8,445	33,947,056	404,702
1935-36	8,480	34,194,608	441,445
1936-37	8,538	36,213,626	*748,224

* "Rated Horse-power." See following table relating to Horse-power.

The nature of the motive power used in the factories of the State is set out in the next table. Establishments using more than one kind of mechanical power are included once only in the table, usually under the power which is principally used.

POWER USED IN FACTORIES, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, or Horses.	Manual Labour.
1927-28 ..	618	334	5,701	509	12	1,036
1928-29 ..	579	278	5,941	493	14	892
1929-30 ..	539	223	6,142	490	25	776
1930-31 ..	502	228	6,279	499	11	680
1931-32 ..	479	213	6,426	493	6	587
1932-33 ..	485	197	6,840	493	8	589
1933-34 ..	491	174	7,074	492	7	658
1934-35 ..	477	180	7,279	499	10	655
1935-36 ..	458	160	7,341	512	9	680
1936-37 ..	402	171	7,465	489	11	627

The difficulty of obtaining an accurate measure of average horse-power of engines used in factories has been pointed out in previous issues of this *Year-Book*. In 1937 Australian Statisticians decided to discard this measure of horse-power and to substitute the "rated" horse-power of engines, (a) ordinarily in use and (b) in reserve or idle. A summary of the details collected in 1936-37 follows:—

HORSE-POWER OF ENGINES, 1936-37.

Class of Engine.	Generating Stations.	Other Factories.	Total.
Steam—			
Reciprocating	1,593	37,538	39,131
Turbine	374,995	24,613	399,608
Internal Combustion—			
Gas	2,940	6,302	9,242
Petrol or other light oils	620	3,487	4,107
Heavy oils	40,244	9,686	49,930
Water	35,570	558	36,128
Total	455,962	82,184	538,146
Electric motors driven by—			
(a) Electricity generated in own works	20,859	30,056	50,915
(b) Purchased electricity	1,410	238,668	240,078
Grand Total	478,231	350,908	829,139

Reserve or idle horse-power capacity amounted to 102,101, exclusive of that in heat, light, and power generating stations.

**Wages in
Factories.**

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to persons employed in factories are given in the following table for each of the past ten years.

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Drawings by Working Proprietors (excluding Profits).		Salaries Paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages Paid to Factory Workers.		Total Salaries and Wages Paid.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Aggregate Amounts.</i>							
1927-28..	£ 1,954,036	£ 102,663	£ 3,353,582	£ 532,265	£ 20,915,338	£ 5,229,167	£ 32,087,051
1928-29..	1,965,990	100,829	3,416,012	552,056	20,268,582	5,230,117	31,533,586
1929-30..	2,032,445	97,250	3,395,311	554,149	19,293,295	5,145,085	30,517,535
1930-31..	1,819,904	100,294	2,955,747	485,137	14,042,377	3,876,230	23,270,689
1931-32..	1,705,796	98,758	2,679,923	455,454	12,425,431	3,893,237	21,258,599
1932-33..	1,774,820	103,421	2,775,190	480,551	13,821,827	4,140,703	23,096,512
1933-34..	1,858,005	109,489	2,932,119	506,467	15,077,479	4,335,584	24,819,143
1934-35..	1,918,021	125,780	3,111,666	542,939	16,924,648	4,695,761	27,318,815
1935-36..	2,008,313	129,366	3,345,721	588,515	19,409,390	5,112,402	30,593,707
1936-37..	2,070,557	155,452	3,755,443	691,602	21,208,444	5,331,406	33,192,904

Year.	£ s. d.									
	£	s. d.								
1927-28..	278	14 11	137	16 0	367	14 4	154	7 7	227	11 3
1928-29..	298	15 8	139	13 0	374	11 3	155	7 7	227	17 5
1929-30..	321	1 8	153	12 8	386	10 8	157	14 10	226	18 6
1930-31..	290	6 1	163	12 3	364	9 2	145	13 9	204	15 9
1931-32..	275	7 11	165	8 6	345	7 11	136	11 4	183	12 7
1932-33..	275	5 0	159	7 1	334	9 7	131	6 0	179	2 11
1933-34..	269	12 7	159	2 10	334	10 6	131	10 4	176	15 1
1934-35..	264	3 1	168	3 1	335	13 5	127	13 3	179	6 7
1935-36..	275	1 6	175	1 1	335	14 11	129	10 10	185	15 10
1936-37..	286	5 4	169	10 7	343	7 5	136	17 5	192	6 1

* This figure is based on the number of employees and the wages, &c., paid to them, working proprietors being excluded.

The average wage paid to all employees (excluding working proprietors) increased by £6 14s. 5d. in 1936-37.

The method of arriving at the average number of employees since the year 1928-29 (see page 504) would tend to increase the average wage paid to an amount slightly greater than that in previous years.

The average wage for 1936-37 (£169 Os. 1d.) was probably below the average according to the determinations of Wages Boards. This would be mainly accounted for by the fact that the former sum is based on the actual payments to workers, while the latter represents the average of the sums to which they would have been entitled if they had worked throughout the whole year. There is, of necessity, a difference between the two averages, as all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1936-37 are given in the subjoined statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1936-37.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—				Value of Output.
	Raw Materials Used (including Containers).	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Tools replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Treatment of non-ferrous metal and quarry products ..	854,911	200,202	551,536	110,450	2,445,353
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c. ..	330,404	247,389	826,071	92,656	2,018,926
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease ..	4,753,746	192,481	1,412,711	193,575	9,073,976
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances ..	11,854,598	504,948	9,654,505	433,231	26,849,850
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate ..	391,863	14,338	358,214	9,002	917,674
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress) ..	7,896,653	269,228	3,279,100	320,782	14,262,943
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	2,943,569	54,689	878,986	64,964	4,547,047
8. Clothing ..	8,736,832	118,363	4,814,593	116,459	16,021,980
9. Food, drink, and tobacco ..	29,663,615	665,320	5,115,093	527,716	41,770,149
10. Woodworking and basket-ware ..	2,736,813	65,577	1,444,628	78,119	5,066,362
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	1,385,879	25,125	716,967	17,014	2,573,992
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	3,397,264	174,655	2,690,581	133,324	8,182,693
13. Rubber ..	1,949,025	105,232	539,781	127,684	3,455,116
14. Musical instruments ..	8,041	256	19,354	88	30,888
15. Miscellaneous products ..	734,756	21,463	384,197	24,663	1,472,254
16. Heat, light, and power ..	595,063	642,912	506,587	194,969	4,002,989
Total	78,233,032	3,302,178	33,192,904	2,444,701	142,692,192

The difference between the sum of the first four columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table :—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES, 1936-37.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., to Total Value of Output.				
	Materials Used, including Containers.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest and Profit.
	%	%	%	%	%
1. Treatment of non-ferrous metal products	35·0	8·2	22·5	4·5	29·8
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	16·4	12·2	40·9	4·6	25·9
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	52·4	2·1	15·6	2·1	27·8
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	44·2	1·9	35·9	1·6	16·4
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	42·7	1·6	39·0	1·0	15·7
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	55·4	1·9	23·0	2·2	17·5
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	64·7	1·2	19·4	1·4	13·3
8. Clothing	54·5	0·7	30·1	0·7	14·0
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	71·0	1·6	12·2	1·3	13·9
10. Woodworking and basketware	54·0	1·3	28·5	1·5	14·7
11. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	53·8	1·0	27·8	0·7	16·7
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c. ..	41·5	2·1	32·9	1·6	21·9
13. Rubber	56·4	3·1	15·6	3·7	21·2
14. Musical instruments ..	26·0	0·8	62·7	0·3	10·2
15. Miscellaneous products ..	49·9	1·5	26·1	1·7	20·8
16. Heat, light, and power ..	14·9	16·1	12·6	4·9	51·5
Total	54·8	2·3	23·3	1·7	17·9

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 raw material to its manufactured form. Thus, in class two, the sum paid in wages represents 40·9 per cent. and the cost of raw materials 16·4 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst, in class nine, the expenditure on wages amounts to 12·2 per cent. and that on raw materials to 71 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1927-28 to 1936-37.

Cost of production, 1927-28 to 1936-37.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Cost of Production.					Total value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1927-28 ..	69,637,778	3,433,923	32,087,051	1,595,351	21,711,214	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	70,100,456	3,361,298	31,533,586	1,410,430	21,491,693	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	66,770,302	3,435,727	30,517,535	1,345,702	20,741,833	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	50,380,110	2,589,475	23,279,689	1,042,242	16,134,279	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	51,727,685	2,443,539	21,258,599	1,397,765	16,561,029	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	56,757,681	2,633,659	23,096,512	1,612,987	17,984,590	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	59,776,270	2,765,971	24,819,143	1,752,424	19,382,502	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	63,387,061	3,011,127	27,318,815	2,022,078	21,443,776	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	74,568,265	3,145,097	30,593,707	2,286,118	23,449,983	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	78,233,032	3,302,178	33,192,904	2,444,701	25,519,377	142,692,192

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their respective percentages of the total output.

PROPORTION OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES,
1927-28 TO 1936-37.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.					Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Tools Replaced, Repairs to Plant, Oil and Water Used.	Other Expenditure Interest, and Profit.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1927-28 ..	54·2	2·7	25·0	1·2	16·9	100·0
1928-29 ..	54·8	2·6	24·7	1·1	16·8	100·0
1929-30 ..	54·4	2·8	24·8	1·1	16·9	100·0
1930-31 ..	53·9	2·8	24·9	1·1	17·3	100·0
1931-32 ..	55·4	2·6	22·8	1·5	17·7	100·0
1932-33 ..	55·7	2·6	22·5	1·6	17·6	100·0
1933-34 ..	55·1	2·5	22·9	1·6	17·9	100·0
1934-35 ..	54·1	2·6	23·3	1·7	18·3	100·0
1935-36 ..	55·6	2·4	22·8	1·7	17·5	100·0
1936-37 ..	54·8	2·3	23·3	1·7	17·9	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 23 per cent. on the average of the last five years, as against 24·5 per cent. in the period 1927-28 to 1931-32. The cost of materials was 55 per cent. of the value of output in the period 1932-33 to 1936-37, as against 54·5 per cent. in the years 1927-28 to 1931-32. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power was 2·7 per cent. in the earlier and 2·5 per cent. in the later period. After allocating the proportion for repairs to plant and buildings, replacement of tools, and costs of lubricating oil and water, the balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 16s. 7d. in every £100 of the total output value in the period 1932-33 to 1936-37, as compared with £17 1s. 6d. in the preceding five-year period.

In 1936-37, wages and salaries (including working proprietors' drawings) took 56·5 per cent. of the value added in manufacturing (see page 481), leaving 43·5 per cent. for the payment of miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and profits.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1936-37.

Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.

**MACHINERY AND PLANT; LAND AND BUILDINGS USED
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1936-37.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1. Treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products	1,638,316	805,424
2. Bricks, pottery, glass, &c.	811,936	736,290
3. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paint, oils, and grease	2,575,762	2,788,955
4. Industrial metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	5,294,369	8,328,919
5. Precious metals, jewellery, and plate	103,936	294,603
6. Textiles and textile goods (not dress)	3,805,782	3,093,045
7. Skins and leather (not clothing or footwear)	358,203	926,931
8. Clothing	1,183,805	4,369,901
9. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,676,623	9,047,184
10. Woodworking and basketware	894,908	981,942
11. Furniture, bedding, &c.	201,186	819,478
12. Paper, stationery, printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,698,890	3,172,338
13. Rubber	808,248	722,233
14. Musical instruments	4,681	32,349
15. Miscellaneous products	262,613	454,011
16. Heat, light, and power	8,894,368	2,374,665
Total	36,213,626	38,948,268

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industry—food and drink, industrial metals, &c., and heat, light, and power—amounted, in the year under review, to £40,616,128, or more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The values of machinery and plant and of land and buildings used in connexion with manufacturing industries are shown in the next table for the years 1927-28 to 1936-37:—

**MACHINERY AND PLANT, LAND, AND BUILDINGS USED
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1927-28 TO 1936-37.**

Year.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land and Buildings.
	£	£
1927-28	32,745,680	34,761,340
1928-29	33,724,910	36,184,460
1929-30	35,022,535	36,988,485
1930-31	34,771,687	36,218,384
1931-32	33,481,615	34,868,960
1932-33	33,022,441	34,804,987
1933-34	33,270,400	35,563,879
1934-35	33,947,056	36,644,621
1935-36	34,194,608	37,678,298
1936-37	36,213,626	38,948,268

It will be seen from these figures that the values of machinery, plant, land and buildings increased by 11·3 per cent. between 1927-28 and 1936-37.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past ten years. The particulars in the table relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES, 1927 TO 1936.

Year.	Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employees.
1927	136,022	1,348	·991
1928	137,244	1,224	·891
1929	136,025	1,129	·829
1930	104,926	890	·848
1931	110,692	677	·611
1932	125,670	809	·644
1933	134,842	956	·709
1934	148,155	1,162	·784
1935	159,912	1,290	·807
1936	170,084	1,513	·889

**Manufactures—
Penal
Department
and Blind
Institute.**

The foregoing tables do not include particulars relating to work of various kinds done at the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind. At the former establishment the manufacture of wire netting, clothing, brushware, boots, mats, blankets, flannel, underclothing, and printing are carried on. The estimated value of the output for 1936-37 was £47,791, and, of the materials used, £33,270. The articles produced are used principally by Government Departments. The work carried on by the latter establishment is the manufacture of brushware, brooms, basketware, mats, and matting, and gives employment to 162 persons (140 males and 22 females). The value of the work turned out for the period under review was £42,400.

**Factory
Statistics by
Municipalities.**

Although approximately 70 per cent. of the factories in Victoria are located within the Metropolitan area of Greater Melbourne, some of the rural municipalities also have important manufacturing industries.

The following table gives factory statistics in metropolitan and the larger rural municipalities for the year 1936-37.

FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37.

C12673.-30

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
				£	£	£	£	£
Melbourne	2,326	28,778	22,445	8,714,827	10,538,977	5,108,375	18,022,563	34,578,039
Brunswick	334	5,820	4,667	1,489,315	1,259,399	1,060,678	2,406,643	5,218,416
Essendon	119	503	272	129,908	168,617	99,308	268,394	456,314
Coburg	93	1,676	1,402	430,873	316,870	325,862	945,893	1,795,134
Preston	76	1,793	320	421,196	536,682	220,275	868,132	1,523,973
Northcote	111	1,156	360	255,655	298,196	143,538	463,842	906,086
Fitzroy	338	5,286	3,538	1,398,558	1,263,071	847,204	2,630,619	4,846,703
Collingwood	376	9,152	7,725	2,477,275	2,296,809	1,924,593	5,336,603	9,437,924
Kew	44	135	65	33,511	66,690	28,223	53,852	108,681
Camberwell	93	456	290	125,756	191,111	62,949	142,132	364,651
Hawthorn	175	1,012	674	270,998	359,619	190,537	392,355	863,011
Richmond	330	8,750	4,834	2,250,543	2,328,981	1,939,962	4,487,457	10,368,559
Prahan	324	2,668	2,414	791,432	902,144	371,385	1,924,724	3,394,872
Malvern	142	596	229	141,742	203,968	63,128	241,720	453,250
Caulfield	144	575	150	125,144	167,477	56,740	211,364	390,146
Oakleigh	22	363	11	76,882	88,150	104,094	99,167	265,627
Sandringham	42	209	247	65,775	88,118	22,814	119,484	234,274
Brighton	90	547	381	142,284	172,859	204,023	216,962	489,427
St. Kilda	134	942	429	231,964	242,444	92,458	352,322	759,966
South Melbourne	457	12,336	3,051	2,971,033	2,883,651	2,061,220	6,039,576	11,839,204
Port Melbourne	78	2,052	514	481,924	591,139	485,234	1,370,271	2,688,525
Footscray	221	7,912	1,633	1,891,611	2,332,401	2,953,030	7,407,687	11,475,686
Williamstown	74	5,527	271	1,265,281	1,915,924	2,815,749	2,174,382	4,387,928
Braybrook	52	4,127	672	1,006,990	1,080,584	1,037,839	1,907,000	3,719,122
Heidelberg	56	685	183	166,372	242,831	396,546	591,360	1,116,118
Box Hill	45	490	118	104,758	111,416	135,895	178,013	347,514
Moorabbin	34	239	98	52,752	68,866	47,971	92,624	170,037
Mordialloc	22	68	20	13,690	26,550	28,605	22,758	49,553
Chelsea	11	87	6	12,884	16,989	5,021	21,439	39,478

Production.

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FACTORY STATISTICS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1936-37—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1936-37.

Municipality.	Number of Factories.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Plant and Machinery.	Value of Materials Used.	Value of Articles Produced or Work Done.
		Males.	Females.					
Werribee	21	152	3	£ 36,765	£ 143,365	£ 178,341	£ 456,788	£ 833,341
Blackburn and Mitcham	28	450	74	89,529	76,745	76,577	52,295	235,861
Dandenong	33	652	67	143,771	140,776	147,987	407,061	643,966
*Geelong	250	5,623	1,968	1,397,681	2,054,668	2,217,054	2,858,486	5,906,861
Castlemaine	25	598	142	157,871	65,131	157,099	192,422	429,810
†Ballarat	218	2,233	1,132	555,827	661,038	578,334	1,306,955	1,943,637
Colac	59	369	27	80,489	122,744	104,403	547,911	688,047
Hampden	36	336	27	76,409	99,079	97,959	659,260	851,973
†Warrnambool	62	661	166	237,051	451,022	459,194	1,069,938	1,498,157
Hamilton	43	191	27	40,442	41,990	36,415	126,350	214,562
Horsham	38	192	19	39,856	94,403	68,705	180,528	243,844
†Stawell	46	277	116	63,609	47,538	95,485	190,481	303,123
Dimboola	35	111	4	19,961	25,156	41,799	105,454	138,689
†Mildura	86	824	211	183,788	208,348	212,258	234,519	542,865
Swan Hill	55	247	35	52,199	69,217	75,713	174,462	272,628
Bendigo (including Eaglehawk)	158	933	506	227,606	229,794	207,334	625,389	1,008,435
Rodney	36	297	187	96,855	128,776	103,373	528,962	747,045
†Shepparton	52	428	145	115,001	239,937	96,828	570,523	850,732
Benalla	34	170	9	34,401	32,723	31,447	123,447	181,632
†Wangaratta	49	262	127	61,556	75,316	77,594	321,223	441,011
Bairnsdale	35	201	20	40,057	39,802	29,324	131,760	192,304
Morwell	21	736	13	179,788	1,003,029	1,261,748	173,745	420,829
Total	7,783	119,883	62,044	31,471,445	36,811,130	29,188,227	69,757,297	130,877,570
Others	1,382	8,574	882	1,721,459	2,137,138	7,025,399	8,475,735	11,814,622
Total State	9,165	128,457	62,926	33,192,904	38,948,268	36,213,626	78,233,032	142,692,192

* Includes Corio, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell.

† Includes Shire of same name.

Value of
Victorian
production.

The value of production as estimated hereunder 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 omits small manufacturers with factories employing less than four hands, unless power-driven machinery is used, and excludes agriculturists with holdings of less than 1 acre.

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. 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 thus 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 manufacture into butter, &c., is included in manufacturing production.

GROSS VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Agriculture	18,448,048	17,664,072	15,793,092	19,079,008	24,038,124
Pastoral	9,804,916	17,735,382	14,969,013	19,484,164	21,948,704
Dairying	9,621,493	7,905,988	9,368,531	11,376,604	13,018,154
Poultry and Bees ..	3,610,062	3,532,776	3,613,119	3,697,004	4,128,136
Wild Animals	423,229	499,245	581,647	890,078	953,046
Forestry	786,421	836,616	901,099	908,579	1,121,312
Fisheries	176,943	160,952	169,182	197,009	214,212
Mining	1,340,212	1,549,928	1,580,867	2,106,334	2,448,262
Manufacturing*	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690	58,712,281
Total	85,292,426	94,086,604	95,739,141	111,782,470	126,582,281

* Manufacturing is included at its net or added value because the gross or wholesale selling value contains so much duplication of products, the finished article of one class of manufacture forming in numerous cases the raw material for others.

The ultimate aim of the valuation of production is to arrive at the sum available for distribution among those concerned in each class of industry, i.e.—

- (a) Workers in all grades of the industry.
- (b) Proprietors (including landlords) of any of the instruments of production concerned.
- (c) Providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees.

It is, therefore, necessary to deduct from the gross values of realization all costs of marketing and production, the former including freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers, and the latter such items as stock feed, seed costs, manures, spraying, animal dips, power and water used, and depreciation. Complete details of these costs are not yet available for the forestry and fishing industries in Victoria, but the following table gives the value of production in detail after deduction of marketing costs, and may be considered to represent with a fair degree of accuracy the value of Victorian production at the place of production.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Agricultural.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Barley	186,814	184,297	184,545	259,568	393,249
Maize	92,157	91,405	131,945	137,684	189,679
Oats	431,991	578,094	408,022	544,055	672,456
Wheat	5,411,525*	5,241,554*	4,119,773*	6,560,446*	10,161,533
Onions	88,177	113,176	191,540	167,063	223,446
Potatoes	541,519	538,677	670,872	573,870	489,632
Fruit	1,226,269	832,810	1,007,729	1,188,958	1,285,249
Other Crops	6,972,815	6,544,079	6,246,726	6,425,843	7,405,560
Total	14,951,267	14,124,992	13,021,752	15,863,087	20,820,804
<i>Pastoral.</i>					
Wool	4,880,066	8,735,183	5,519,469	8,991,206	10,618,871
Sheep Slaughtered	1,210,382	3,915,441	4,700,644	4,613,721	5,451,803
Cattle Slaughtered	2,516,130	3,658,574	3,402,232	4,392,228	4,235,861
Horses	7,379	19,270	66,764	47,180	..
Total	8,613,957	16,328,468	13,689,109	18,044,335	20,306,535
<i>Dairying.</i>					
Cream for Butter	5,988,609	4,192,361	5,317,537	6,433,169	6,882,750
Milk for Cheese	180,806	146,208	201,991	253,857	319,157
Milk for Condensing and Concentrating	352,495	318,374	387,682	471,853	682,889
Whole Milk consumed	1,391,575	1,526,572	1,860,126	1,975,344	2,130,446
Pigs	1,312,045	1,353,565	1,154,966	1,781,393	2,481,841
Total	9,225,530	7,537,080	8,922,302	10,915,616	12,497,083
<i>Poultry and Bees.</i>					
Eggs	2,539,287	2,399,122	2,626,542	2,612,853	3,037,782
Poultry	736,395	848,501	668,857	717,767	728,532
Honey and Beeswax	53,936	17,345	39,540	77,505	45,360
Total	3,329,618	3,264,968	3,334,939	3,408,125	3,811,674
<i>Wild Animals.</i>					
Rabbits and Hares	213,479	149,064	230,202	164,397	140,710
Rabbit and Hare Skins, Etc.	129,657	267,926	250,621	643,538	741,751
Total	343,136	416,990	480,823	807,935	882,461
<i>Forestry.</i>					
Forest Sawmills	64,063	88,017	99,190	101,707	343,625
Firewood	398,620	419,384	486,980	529,043	489,996
Bark for tanning	79,641	81,436	78,630	61,459	69,486
Total	537,324	588,837	664,800	692,209	903,107
<i>Fisheries.</i>					
Fish	144,093	126,625	131,103	136,464	153,349
Crayfish	7,439	5,776	9,446	10,468	8,647
Oysters	39	51	..	14	3
Total	151,571	132,452	140,549	146,946	161,999

* Inclusive of wheat bounties.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION AT THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold	349,597	445,804	594,115	764,751	1,013,770
Coal—					
Black	274,903	328,704	215,413	282,255	253,835
Brown	276,799	271,360	264,192	249,476	323,914
Other Metals and Minerals	5,706	12,145	11,421	89,204	93,410
Quarrying	286,898	322,905	374,454	407,965	462,359
Total	1,193,903	1,380,918	1,459,595	1,793,649	2,147,288
Total Primary	38,346,306	43,774,705	41,713,869	51,671,002	61,530,951
Manufacturing	41,081,102	44,201,645	48,762,591	54,043,690	58,712,281
Grand Total	79,427,408	87,976,350	90,476,460	105,715,592	120,243,232

The values of production of the various classes of industry, as they appear in the previous table for the year 1936-37, are shown hereunder, together with the costs of production where available. The difference between the two figures represents the net value of production or the net return available to the producers for wages, rent, interest and profits. As previously explained, the deductions are incomplete, but the margin of error is considered to be small in view of the comparative unimportance of the industries concerned from the point of view of production costs.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION, 1936-37.

Industry.	Value at Place of Production.	Cost of Production.†	Net Value.	Net Value per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Agriculture	20,820,804	4,464,463	16,356,341	8 16 7
Pastoral	20,306,535	804,325	19,502,210	10 10 7
Dairying	12,497,083	1,718,897	10,778,186	5 16 5
Poultry and Bees	3,811,674	1,464,750	2,346,924	1 5 4
Miscellaneous	1,947,567	*	1,947,567	1 1 0
Mining	2,147,288	553,754	1,593,534	0 17 2
Manufacturing	58,712,281	..	58,712,281	31 13 11
Total	120,243,232	..	111,237,043	60 1 0

* Not available.

† Costs of production include stockfeed, seed costs and pickling, manures, spraying, sheep and cattle dips, and power and water used in irrigation, &c.

Depreciation. While depreciation of assets used must be considered as a legitimate charge against the value of production, the problem of exact measurement presents much difficulty. Depreciation may generally be considered as proportionate to the life of the asset, but this cannot always be accurately measured, particularly with machinery where obsolescence might be suddenly accentuated by new invention. Care and expertness in handling and proper repairing must influence the effective life of machinery, while managerial policy and methods of determining depreciation affect annual amounts actually written off.

In these circumstances there is no certainty that depreciation will vary in direct proportion to annual production as in the case of other production costs, but it is considered that some attempt at measurement of the annual amount chargeable against production should be made.

The table hereunder shows details of the fixed capital invested in certain of Victorian industries and the estimated depreciation thereon for the year 1936-37 :—

DEPRECIATION, 1936-37.

Industry.	Fixed Capital.	Depreciation.	Per Cent.
	£	£	a
Agricultural machinery	8,240,000	824,000	10
Pastoral machinery	860,000	43,000	5
Dairying machinery	440,000	22,000	5
Capital value building and fences in agricultural, dairying, and pastoral industry	41,000,000	1,640,000	4
Capital value of factory land, buildings, plant, and machinery	75,162,000	2,630,000	3·5

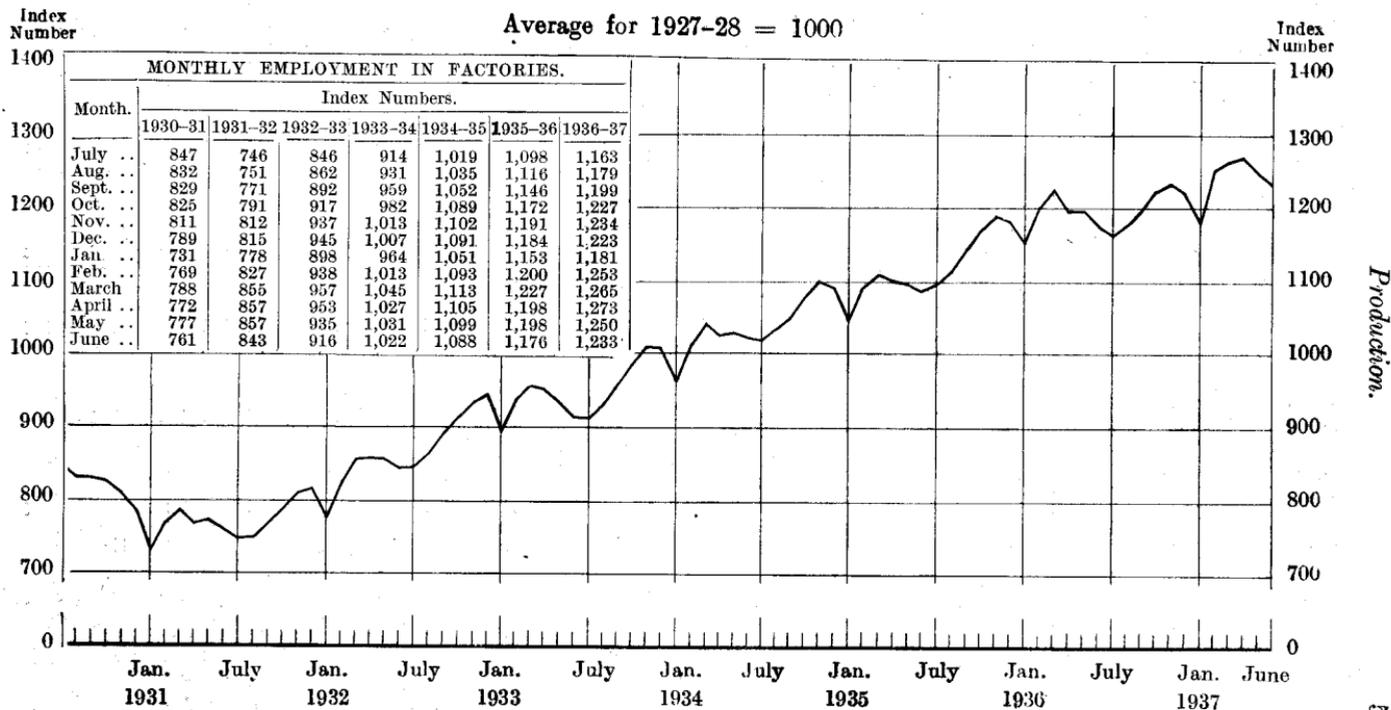
The estimated percentages of depreciation on agricultural, pastoral, and dairying machinery and on the value of buildings and fences in those industries have been arbitrarily fixed by Australian Statisticians in the interests of uniformity. The amount of depreciation on factory buildings, &c., is the total written off as shown by the returns rendered by manufacturers.

Monthly employment in factories. An analysis has been made of the number of employees in factories in Victoria on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month for the past seven years.

The monthly totals have been converted into index numbers which are given hereunder with an accompanying graph. This shows clearly the progress made in factory employment from the low level of January, 1931. The total number employed in April, 1937, was the highest recorded.

**MONTHLY INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIAN FACTORIES FROM 1ST JULY, 1930,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1937.**

Average for 1927-28 = 1000



Production.

Monthly
employment
in factories.

Statistics furnished by manufacturers include information relating to the number of employees on factory pay-rolls on the pay day nearest the 15th day of each month, including managers, clerks, engine-drivers, operatives, carters, and

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Aerated waters	416	440	456	505
Agricultural implements	3,003	3,162	3,411	3,469
Art metal	591	584	590	590
Bacon curing	525	517	520	528
Bags and sacks	183	179	177	176
Bags, trunks, &c.	857	881	916	945
Bakeries	2,726	2,754	2,748	2,742
Basketware	71	123	135	144
Bedding and mattress	632	625	620	613
Biscuits	1,036	1,056	1,117	1,150
Boiling down, tallow, &c.	351	352	366	443
Boot accessories	660	672	695	712
Boot repairing	197	197	195	195
Boots and shoes	8,350	8,929	9,489	9,793
Boxes and cases	769	792	839	855
Brass and copper	1,648	1,607	1,641	1,687
Breweries	1,272	1,274	1,271	1,289
Bricks, tiles, firebricks	1,832	1,872	1,921	1,890
Brooms and brushware	333	340	338	337
Butter and cheese	2,367	2,512	2,764	3,053
Cabinet, furniture	2,874	2,883	2,872	2,899
Cement and cement goods	912	968	929	925
Cereal foods	920	903	887	908
Chaffcutting	379	389	368	331
Chemical fertilizers	773	791	789	858
Chemicals, drugs	1,576	1,605	1,625	1,654
Condiments, coffee	868	795	917	940
Confectionery	2,833	2,858	2,804	2,750
Cooperage	241	241	241	245
Cotton	1,608	1,619	1,623	1,594
Cutlery and small tools	183	188	191	183
Cycle and motor accessories	479	483	482	486
Die sinking and engraving	95	94	95	98
Distilleries	85	80	68	71
Dressmaking	7,270	7,764	8,054	8,111
Dried fruit	549	476	481	485
Dyeworks and cleaning	748	754	764	818
Earthenware, china, &c.	987	985	1,013	1,027
Electric light—Government	965	958	983	985
" Local authority	257	255	253	260
" Companies	72	73	72	70
Electrical installations	2,913	2,999	2,892	2,903
Electrotyping and stereotyping	80	80	79	80
Engineering (not marine or electrical)	7,549	7,672	7,668	7,779
Explosives	1,718	1,734	1,754	1,729

messengers and all others engaged in work connected with manufacturing.

This information has been tabulated, and the monthly totals for each industry are set out in the following table:—

IN FACTORIES, 1936-37.

of Employees in—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June
531	601	568	547	588	496	430	420
3,373	3,310	3,379	3,546	3,558	3,646	3,598	3,617
587	595	576	600	638	658	661	680
547	548	543	542	537	540	538	517
176	184	178	188	176	190	197	189
964	940	809	903	905	898	907	900
2,716	2,759	2,647	2,761	2,778	2,791	2,790	2,812
151	154	149	146	151	140	131	85
608	618	649	684	690	699	708	698
1,177	1,078	1,048	1,136	1,116	1,128	1,079	1,064
457	443	393	402	362	395	374	362
709	669	632	699	736	740	755	729
196	195	181	196	197	197	198	197
9,885	8,862	7,751	9,010	9,379	9,570	9,602	9,157
888	897	865	907	927	937	914	869
1,629	1,620	1,603	1,720	1,740	1,750	1,764	1,823
1,325	1,377	1,359	1,338	1,350	1,345	1,344	1,333
1,905	1,854	1,803	1,843	1,951	1,943	1,903	1,880
331	335	331	343	350	342	349	346
3,212	3,220	3,088	2,953	2,815	2,675	2,589	2,582
2,952	2,996	2,845	2,991	3,046	3,117	3,153	3,126
954	946	986	990	987	1,016	1,035	1,056
914	907	819	925	943	978	987	908
331	323	358	398	385	417	390	358
838	811	830	960	1,263	1,302	1,140	1,061
1,657	1,674	1,550	1,592	1,605	1,652	1,666	1,708
964	906	800	777	803	828	868	815
2,799	2,829	2,369	2,669	2,653	2,854	2,891	2,851
252	253	243	254	249	247	249	248
1,568	1,568	1,570	1,607	1,587	1,589	1,641	1,666
186	184	185	197	202	210	216	215
502	511	505	534	556	571	598	633
102	103	101	108	113	110	107	108
83	74	62	65	69	102	109	73
7,713	7,336	6,586	7,761	7,782	7,752	7,575	6,946
438	435	480	548	1,108	1,628	1,247	958
859	881	874	885	892	907	896	896
1,036	1,009	1,013	1,032	1,031	1,033	1,045	1,061
992	991	1,001	1,005	1,005	1,009	1,021	1,009
261	260	258	275	276	276	280	279
71	72	70	67	69	70	70	69
2,957	3,059	2,974	2,964	2,959	3,025	3,061	3,076
80	78	76	76	76	79	79	79
7,782	7,819	7,787	7,902	7,993	8,144	8,254	8,413
1,712	1,705	1,694	1,728	1,738	1,767	1,806	1,827

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.
Extracting and refining—other metals ..	39	41	42	45
Fellmongery	296	292	301	567
Furnishing, drapery	443	440	445	440
Furriers	631	628	636	661
Galvanized iron working	2,492	2,539	2,529	2,633
Gas fittings and meters	450	447	450	450
Gasworks—Local authority	66	66	66	66
„ Companies	628	619	629	658
Glass (including bottles)	1,159	1,151	1,237	1,265
Gold, silver, and electroplating ..	1,015	1,018	1,040	1,013
Grain milling	1,083	1,088	983	1,037
Handkerchiefs, ties, &c.	527	576	612	610
Hats and caps	1,418	1,478	1,455	1,426
Horse-drawn vehicles	444	446	439	444
Hosiery and knitting	10,562	10,725	10,998	11,171
Ice, refrigerating	1,411	1,429	1,575	2,946
Ice cream	117	131	178	219
Inks, polishes, &c.	388	389	417	416
Jams and fruit preserving	1,530	1,639	1,605	1,701
Jewellery	742	775	805	809
Joinery	1,467	1,525	1,482	1,487
Lime, plaster, and asphalt	857	860	879	934
Machine belting	64	62	61	63
Malting	304	308	301	283
Margarine	69	68	67	68
Marble, slate, &c.	320	322	330	316
Meat and fish preserving	158	140	125	198
Millinery	1,417	1,490	1,506	1,514
Modelling	23	23	23	23
Motor body building	3,552	3,147	3,304	3,192
Motor construction and assembly ..	2,196	2,103	2,074	2,087
Motor repairs	3,701	3,694	3,744	3,790
Musical instruments	88	88	86	87
Newspapers	2,226	2,289	2,307	2,318
Oils, mineral	151	156	155	157
Oils, vegetable	109	119	118	96
Paper, paper bags, and boxes ..	2,301	2,354	2,410	2,457
Perambulators	75	83	83	90
Photo engraving	322	327	328	333
Pickles and sauces	274	269	266	255
Picture frames	66	66	66	63
Printing and bookbinding	5,863	5,933	5,979	6,076
Rope and cordage	978	1,017	1,052	997
Rubber tyres, &c.	2,019	2,083	2,184	2,173
Rubber goods (other)	469	479	468	503
Saddlery, harness	85	82	77	75
Sausage skins	215	222	225	344
Sawmills—forest	1,666	1,652	1,672	1,711
„ Town	1,601	1,618	1,646	1,659
Ship and boat building	254	375	267	384

* FACTORIES, 1936-37—continued.

of Employees In—

November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
42	42	34	42	45	45	47	46
582	581	379	365	372	366	336	279
453	455	445	435	430	447	458	460
711	709	710	777	785	765	746	666
2,738	2,805	2,665	2,757	2,726	2,712	2,636	2,566
451	449	444	449	447	449	445	444
66	66	67	68	67	65	66	68
668	665	658	641	650	657	659	673
1,260	1,258	1,240	1,242	1,221	1,235	1,229	1,272
1,001	970	979	1,027	1,050	1,082	1,100	1,107
1,079	1,097	1,294	1,189	1,116	1,109	1,043	922
617	588	481	580	600	600	589	538
1,405	1,359	1,157	1,343	1,348	1,333	1,350	1,315
454	464	438	444	446	452	443	445
11,278	11,327	11,348	11,641	11,699	11,838	11,884	11,927
3,402	3,142	2,479	2,278	2,101	1,920	1,741	1,560
254	279	307	336	268	187	138	133
419	429	408	433	431	422	423	403
1,773	1,858	2,365	4,919	5,158	4,399	1,857	1,741
805	788	655	760	780	788	797	822
1,505	1,494	1,406	1,433	1,453	1,437	1,421	1,432
897	876	859	887	884	900	906	930
63	64	64	67	66	70	70	72
274	266	249	229	217	317	311	314
68	67	65	65	67	73	73	72
313	316	314	325	329	343	347	349
230	229	219	234	248	246	240	219
1,431	1,157	1,095	1,380	1,379	1,338	1,265	1,142
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
3,043	3,107	3,212	3,781	3,814	3,915	3,935	3,834
2,078	2,176	2,127	2,174	2,181	2,191	2,355	2,373
3,818	3,895	3,851	3,938	3,956	3,948	4,003	3,973
87	86	84	85	79	81	83	82
2,298	2,398	2,297	2,317	2,318	2,378	2,375	2,360
153	161	158	159	152	154	163	173
102	97	82	111	139	144	138	118
2,458	2,459	2,379	2,440	2,444	2,461	2,512	2,502
94	102	89	95	94	93	96	94
340	341	329	339	341	350	353	355
260	240	253	346	373	360	270	259
60	66	59	59	66	67	68	66
6,160	6,167	6,003	6,117	6,072	6,126	6,086	6,111
973	993	968	1,026	1,017	1,043	1,057	1,084
2,144	2,120	2,081	2,135	2,177	2,289	2,333	2,327
515	527	509	512	529	538	543	525
75	77	78	82	85	86	91	93
333	369	310	305	288	287	270	234
1,764	1,749	1,724	1,824	1,822	1,766	1,736	1,669
1,677	1,679	1,648	1,697	1,697	1,681	1,678	1,683
297	306	316	380	282	322	313	341

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT IN

Industry.	Average Number			
	July.	August.	September.	October.
Shirts, collars, &c.	4,782	4,859	4,958	5,002
Silk, natural and artificial	467	468	476	515
Smelting, iron rolling	5,203	5,234	5,340	5,307
Soap and candle	673	665	667	682
Stationery	1,142	1,101	1,079	1,063
Stoves and ovens	729	711	705	707
Surgical instruments	284	286	283	285
Tailoring	7,410	7,556	7,716	7,863
Tanning and leather dressing	2,296	2,252	2,364	2,382
Tents and sailmaking	195	195	194	206
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,960	2,000	2,031	2,038
Toys, games, &c.	618	621	652	689
Tram and railway workshops	5,711	5,666	5,660	5,661
Umbrellas	48	49	48	49
Watches and clocks	85	86	85	85
Waterproof clothing	174	216	219	215
White lead, paint, &c.	315	311	312	297
Window blinds, &c.	41	42	38	40
Wireless apparatus	1,180	1,129	1,043	1,023
Wireworking	866	876	884	903
Wood turning	478	477	487	498
Woollen mills	10,135	9,915	10,033	10,114
Other factories	6,146	6,263	6,360	6,314
All Industries Total	174,022	176,364	179,474	183,553

BUILDING STATISTICS, 1936-37.

In view of the great importance of statistics of building and construction, their collection was undertaken in Victoria in 1929.

The particulars given below for the year 1936-37 were obtained from returns furnished by 982 builders.

The absence of any system of registration of builders makes it difficult to ensure that a return is obtained from every builder in the State. It is suspected that a number of builders do not render returns. The statistics presented hereunder cannot, therefore, be considered as an absolute measure of the value of the work done but merely as an indication of the trend of building operations. The figures provide valuable information relating to the division of the expenditure amongst the various trades engaged in and those dependent upon the industry, and also supply important data not otherwise available relating to the contribution of the building trade to the national income.

The value of building work done in each of the past five years, according to the returns received, was as follows :—

FACTORIES, 1936-37—continued.

of Employees in—

November.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
4,986	4,892	4,457	4,746	4,748	4,663	4,710	4,787
480	449	443	446	441	459	471	484
5,353	5,357	5,350	5,546	5,585	5,665	5,698	5,810
689	676	671	693	706	711	718	710
1,075	1,105	1,081	1,104	1,076	1,080	1,040	1,051
713	719	709	721	718	753	774	793
285	286	275	277	267	263	264	264
7,876	7,838	7,344	7,799	7,818	7,772	7,817	7,704
2,406	2,359	2,333	2,495	2,505	2,483	2,447	2,424
213	228	213	217	210	200	206	202
2,062	2,104	2,005	1,953	1,979	1,990	1,975	1,991
704	677	577	599	605	610	636	627
5,650	5,686	5,735	5,920	5,793	5,892	5,945	5,988
49	51	51	52	70	69	68	68
90	88	88	89	88	89	91	93
221	220	233	243	243	248	267	276
300	302	300	310	316	323	316	322
40	41	42	43	40	40	42	42
1,047	1,081	1,099	1,251	1,273	1,344	1,411	1,459
911	923	906	964	969	984	970	986
515	515	510	501	526	511	530	515
10,200	10,094	10,109	10,090	10,003	9,912	9,747	9,577
6,408	6,332	6,140	6,418	6,576	6,826	6,631	6,463
184,684	182,950	176,663	187,542	189,221	190,548	187,090	184,531

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Number of returns..	730	717	877	965	982
	£	£	£	£	£
New buildings ..	1,674,852	2,172,128	3,714,072	4,759,178	5,378,287
Repairs and additions	652,961	798,146	1,105,798	1,369,274	1,417,867
Other construction..	83,977	122,053	170,514	138,679	226,111
Total ..	2,411,790	3,092,327	4,990,384	6,267,131	7,022,265

The number of persons employed and the total salaries and wages paid are shown hereunder for the year 1936-37.

Persons Employed.	Number.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Average Salary or Wage.
		£	£ s. d.
Working proprietors	1,082	266,026	245 17 4
Managers	116	39,826	343 6 7
Clerks—			
Male	74	13,085	176 16 6
Female	54	5,204	96 7 5
Others	5,780	1,189,638	205 16 5

PAYMENTS TO SUB-CONTRACTORS, 1936-37.

	£		£
Plumbers	327,278	Bricklayers	175,685
Plasterers, including fibrous	320,072	Tilers	99,213
Carpenters and Joiners	198,110	Others	356,834
Painters	158,108		
Electricians	129,813	Total	1,765,113

The term "Others" in this statement includes sub-contractors for excavations, concreting, asphaltting, &c. The term "sub-contractor" is intended to mean sub-contractor for "labour and material" only. Persons compiling returns were instructed to include sub-contractors for "labour only" under the heading of "persons employed," and the amount of the contract under "wages paid."

Materials used. The value of materials used has been, in most cases, carefully dissected, but some builders have been unable to give the details asked for. This is regrettable, as it is important that complete statistics in regard to materials used should be available. Where the details could not be supplied it was necessary to include the total cost of all materials used under the heading of "Other materials." The value of the materials used is shown below.

Materials.	Value.				
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Timber	371,936	496,441	771,914	948,150	1,225,656†
Bricks	178,820	225,616	359,921	463,113	472,547
Iron and Steel	*	*	*	301,538	384,747
Tiles	40,309	53,889	82,975	104,725	106,675
Cement and Lime	98,196	135,202	209,812	257,597	324,496‡
Other materials	567,883	634,982	1,042,863	943,201	913,332
Total	1,257,144	1,546,130	2,467,485	3,018,324	3,427,453

* Included in "Other materials." † Includes joinery. ‡ Includes sand.

In addition to payment for wages, materials, and sub-contracts, there are numerous other expenses incidental to building, such as fuel, insurance, building fees of various kinds, &c., and these have been included under the heading of "Other expenses," and totalled £30,654 in 1932-33, £32,122 in 1933-34, £46,586 in 1934-35, £59,496 in 1935-36, and £73,629 in 1936-37.

Capital invested in plant and machinery amounted to £69,974 in 1932-33, £72,635 in 1933-34, £92,890 in 1934-35, £83,695 in

1935-36, and to £103,390 in 1936-37: capital invested in land and buildings used as workshops amounted to £78,215 in 1932-33, £79,920 in 1933-34, £83,397 in 1934-35, £68,514 in 1935-36, and to £78,349 in 1936-37.

The following table is an analysis of the buildings completed during the years 1933-34 to 1936-37. As some of these buildings were doubtless commenced in the previous year, the total value is not a measure of the value of building construction for each respective year. The table published at the beginning of this review purporting to show value of work done was designed for this purpose.

BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1933-34 TO 1936-37.

	1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Business premises ..	241	£ 666,605	295	£ 1,327,426	421	£ 1,445,080	484	£ 1,514,018
Other buildings ..	..	529,220	..	658,510	..	896,384	..	1,141,676
Dwellings—								
Brick ..	514	677,102	1,009	1,202,968	1,433	1,580,634	1,388	1,729,927
Wood ..	406	216,661	715	383,267	1,049	604,405	1,316	818,424
Total Value ..	..	2,089,588	..	3,572,171	..	4,526,503	..	5,204,045

Information collected with regard to dwellings was confined to those constructed of brick and of wood as representative of the most common types of houses built in Victoria.

The table hereunder summarizes the result.

DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED, 1936-37.

Number of Rooms.	Brick Dwellings.			Wooden Dwellings.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.	Number.	Value.	Average Value per Dwelling.
		£	£		£	£
Three rooms ..	18	8,419	468	51	12,781	251
Four rooms ..	115	79,396	690	308	149,533	485
Five rooms ..	610	556,683	913	792	507,337	641
Six rooms ..	368	427,910	1,163	124	87,825	708
Seven rooms ..	74	117,374	1,586	20	23,163	1,158
Eight rooms ..	71	135,982	1,915	9	9,645	1,072
Nine rooms ..	17	32,608	1,918	2	2,003	1,002
Ten rooms ..	46	84,998	1,848	4	12,154	3,039
Over ten rooms..	69	286,557	4,153	6	13,983	2,330
Total ..	1,388	1,729,927	1,246	1,316	818,424	622

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1937.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Net Migration (Excess of Arrivals over Departures).	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1836	224	186	38	..	1	3	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	4,309	358	198	177
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	8,049	2,673	780	969
1860	538,234	330,302	207,932	6,360	22,863	12,061	4,351
1870	723,925	397,230	326,695	10,432	27,151	10,420	4,732
1880	858,605	450,558	408,047	2,352	26,148	11,652	5,286
1890	1,133,728	595,519	538,209	9,224	37,578	18,012	9,187
1900	1,196,213	601,773	594,440	-7,892	30,779	15,215	8,308
1910	1,301,408	646,482	654,926	7,685	31,437	14,736	10,240
1915	1,424,445	694,210	730,235	-29,930*	35,010	15,823	12,832
1916	1,404,663	666,245	738,418	-37,532*	34,239	16,489	11,341
1917	1,417,060	671,075	745,985	-6,083*	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	1,437,245	684,243	753,002	3,761*	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	1,503,035	739,956	763,079	53,539*	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	1,527,909	753,803	774,106	5,492	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	1,550,735	765,317	785,418	3,398	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	1,590,290	789,541	800,749	18,423	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	1,625,479	807,919	817,560	16,532	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	1,657,184	825,967	831,217	12,069	36,139	16,503	13,296
1925	1,684,093	840,878	843,215	6,823	35,922	15,836	13,370
1926	1,712,037	855,109	856,928	8,917	35,362	16,335	13,405
1927	1,741,890	870,805	871,085	11,552	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	1,761,813	879,580	882,233	3,133	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	1,778,344	886,587	891,757	-356	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	1,792,689	892,552	900,137	-2,823	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	1,803,661	896,570	907,091	-2,327	30,332	17,033	10,182
1932	1,813,482	900,812	912,670	-838	27,464	16,805	11,744
1933	1,824,578	905,205	919,373	160	28,392	17,456	12,668
1934	1,837,689	910,528	927,061	3,831	27,828	18,648	13,862
1935	1,843,023	911,710	931,313	-3,895	27,884	18,456	15,409
1936	1,851,593	915,304	936,289	-1,535	28,883	18,778	15,915
1937	1,859,487	918,665	940,822	-3,224	29,731	18,613	16,226

* Includes departure and return of members of Australian Imperial Forces.

STATE FINANCE.

Year ended June—	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Expenditure by Government from Loan Funds and on account of Loans. †	Expenditure from Loan Funds and on account of Loans† on—		
				Railways.	Country Water Supply.	Closer Settlement (Including Soldier Settlement).
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836*	..	2,165	..	..	..	..
1840*	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..
1850*	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..
1860*	3,082,461	3,315,307	..	..	..	..
1870*	3,261,883	3,428,382	..	..	..	..
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,209,892	81,507	..
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,260,244	361,885	..
1900	7,453,355	7,285,63.	1,005,889	595,543	144,149	63,985
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	657,666	286,823	198,946
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,230,381	311,709	956,900
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	1,703,453	259,281	889,000
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	1,700,309	267,560	576,610
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	2,361,660	229,127	303,935
1915	10,529,017	11,706,968	5,351,830	2,809,926	304,766	173,752
1916	11,470,875	11,683,363	4,473,569	2,440,317	347,135	86,938
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	2,440,966	1,266,352	302,893	103,647
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	1,931,679	761,705	302,955	273,494
1919	13,044,088	13,023,407	2,932,521	878,384	412,267	1,157,230
1920	15,866,184	15,852,459	7,601,266	982,182	570,028	5,204,308
1921	19,054,475	19,041,698	11,095,157	1,685,329	692,659	6,894,557
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	11,804,990	3,478,021	968,047	4,431,854
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	8,825,471	1,674,643	1,210,484	2,655,163
1924	23,075,968	22,950,968	8,873,380	1,395,282	1,415,109	2,530,896
1925	24,304,887	24,170,483	7,862,765	1,483,720	1,471,566	1,536,733
1926	25,269,756	25,559,583	7,875,567	1,384,747	1,521,533	1,536,978
1927	27,128,700	27,744,903	9,096,180	1,823,777	1,659,898	1,729,469
1928	27,357,917	27,521,270	9,657,411	1,674,906	1,674,411	2,115,925
1929	28,156,034	28,104,947	7,225,704	1,229,521	1,516,023	1,493,127
1930	27,323,842	28,496,712	6,467,067	947,527	1,208,568	1,267,657
1931	25,575,504	28,029,702	3,552,767	455,293	696,146	709,179
1932	24,565,272	26,173,594	2,042,043	163,402	351,119	529,467
1933	24,905,985	25,747,486	2,852,556	156,728	488,072	588,847
1934	24,777,739	25,546,979	2,808,738	194,770	315,870	639,308
1935	25,805,557	25,956,754	2,688,521	218,419	260,736	475,387
1935	26,583,510	26,699,971	3,889,452	280,900	285,473	465,002
1937	27,704,918	27,675,995	3,303,501	361,893	360,792	252,829
Total to date	..	..	205,249,824†	75,141,970†	26,327,664†	41,526,024†

* Year ended 31st December.

† This Loan Expenditure differs from that charged to Loan Funds shown in issues of the Year Book prior to 1931-32.

‡ Details for each year prior to 1872-73 are not available.

STATE PUBLIC DEBT; DWELLINGS; MUNICIPALITIES.

Year.	State Public Debt* at End of Financial Year.	Number of Dwellings in Victoria.		Municipalities.†	
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Number.	Capital Improved Value of Rateable Property.
1857	£ 1,458,700	96,662†	4,724†	35	£ 19,410,710
1861	6,835,060	129,196†	5,017†	108	30,606,787
1871	12,134,800	150,618†	6,997†	171	50,166,078
1881	22,944,602	170,086†	9,049†	174	87,642,459
1891	43,610,265	224,021†	15,846†	197	203,351,360
1901	53,072,275	241,410†	11,629†	208	185,101,993
1911	57,983,764	272,635†	11,231†	207	265,083,727
1913	62,776,724	305,575	6,643	208	287,872,434
1914	66,130,726	314,759	7,255	208	301,917,686
1915	73,083,927	320,244	6,912	193	314,610,747
1916	76,775,032	323,378	6,533	190	318,960,116
1917	78,125,395	327,825	5,981	191	326,415,110
1918	79,595,646	333,611	4,804	191	331,336,715
1919	82,031,929	337,802	3,263	191	340,604,233
1920	87,647,739	345,265	2,451	193	357,437,822
1921	97,317,831	331,290†	14,994†	192	399,502,745
1922	109,099,199	358,393	2,324	192	426,485,383
1923	118,562,029	370,703	2,625	192	455,209,974
1924	124,108,326	382,377	3,576	192	499,967,961
1925	131,169,565	392,710	3,764	194	538,711,198
1926	140,264,989	404,179	3,647	194	571,683,489
1927	149,546,966	414,185	4,312	195	606,322,402
1928	158,183,470	422,057	5,357	196	636,746,560
1929	159,552,653	428,477	8,304	196	661,889,314
1930	162,288,994	427,843	10,971	196	680,649,613
1931	167,016,596	427,645	11,460	196	676,690,841
1932	169,833,964	429,624	8,900	196	629,896,344
1933	171,399,031	432,872†	18,757†	196	604,791,333
1934	175,132,749	447,662	9,159	195	592,383,467
1935	174,160,663	456,148	6,180	195	602,561,400
1936	175,058,285	463,943	5,215	195	613,522,880
1937	176,597,010	..	..	..	..

* Including corporations guarantee loans.

† As enumerated at Census. During intercensal periods the particulars of unoccupied dwellings are given as furnished by municipal authorities.

‡ Including road districts until 1874.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS BY THE COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

(Excluding Grants to Municipalities under section 38 of the *Country Roads Act 1928*, No. 3662).

Year.	Main Roads.		State Highways— Construction and Maintenance.	Develop- mental Roads— Con- struction.‡	Other Road Works.	Total.
	Con- struction.*	Main- tenance.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913-14	24,440	9,490	..	..	..	33,930
1914-15	342,681	49,888	..	..	..	392,569
1915-16	464,787	98,879	..	..	..	563,666
1916-17	226,603	130,537	..	..	..	357,140
1917-18	226,395	173,785	..	1,703	..	401,883
1918-19	284,734	179,133	..	47,561	..	511,428
1919-20	336,331	192,303	..	315,701	..	844,335
1920-21	271,850	221,395	..	693,245	..	1,186,490
1921-22	288,937	267,969	..	626,998	..	1,183,904
1922-23	275,810	288,129	..	435,187	57	999,183
1923-24	207,274	343,233	..	589,086	12,511	1,152,104
1924-25	228,871	463,065	5,117	830,698	..	1,527,751
1925-26	279,179	441,625	414,072	922,903	..	2,057,779
1926-27	350,400	426,709*	672,840	692,728	22,261	2,164,938
1927-28	291,892	510,089	684,611	729,144	4,434	2,220,170
1928-29	216,053	509,776	671,728	643,443	1,490	2,042,490
1929-30	232,225	680,177	892,129	704,385	2,563	2,511,479
1930-31	161,504	613,729	379,862	462,339	..	1,617,434
1931-32	36,146	422,927	265,250	187,597	..	911,920
1932-33	205,799	485,087	426,301	498,787	..	1,615,974
1933-34	235,889	594,090	419,875	329,056	..	1,578,910
1934-35	166,002	700,074	360,503	323,220	..	1,549,799
1935-36	235,015	679,066	484,673	578,084	..	1,976,838
1936-37	299,362	752,628	412,541	463,087	1,701	1,929,319
Total	5,888,179	9,233,783	6,089,502	10,074,952	45,017	31,331,433

NOTE.—Expenditure on Unemployment Relief, &c., has been classified in accordance with the above headings.

* One-half of this expenditure is repaid by the municipalities over a period of 3½ years, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936*.

† The municipalities concerned are liable for one-half of this expenditure incurred prior to 1st January, 1925, and one-third of expenditure incurred subsequent to that date.

‡ The municipalities pay a proportion of the interest on the expenditure incurred in making these roads, subject to relief provided for under the *Country Roads Board Fund (Amendment) Act 1936*, and they maintain the roads after they have been constructed.

BANKING.

Year.	Joint Stock Banks (excluding Commonwealth Bank).				Savings Banks in Victoria.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	Accounts Open.	Amount on Deposit at end of year.
		£	£	£	£	No.	£
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,909	5,068,792	2,761	180,020
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	10,135	484,501
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	41,738	1,047,147
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	92,115	1,661,409
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,202,065	281,509	5,262,105
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	375,070	9,110,793
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	703,084	22,232,196
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	748,652	24,533,519
1915	16	25,112,160	59,449,407	55,813,235	54,040,102	781,490	26,996,025
1916	17	26,519,044	63,435,125	60,195,632	59,202,831	821,208	28,789,426
1917	17	27,006,166	59,737,528	65,329,672	64,042,657	869,058	31,581,266
1918	16	27,013,981	75,489,092	78,296,932	76,390,503	913,875	34,603,286
1919	16	28,155,048	70,903,238	80,028,961	78,518,187	966,543	38,772,023
1920	17	35,915,745	88,536,893	88,049,750	86,085,423	1,014,223	42,317,863
1921	16	36,001,087	84,033,765	83,741,022	82,249,429	1,072,554	48,970,989
1921-22	15	36,872,469	74,659,508	78,100,614	76,546,572	1,127,892	52,131,032
1922-23	15	38,914,827	83,170,293	86,657,683	85,135,739	1,188,437	56,101,260
1923-24	15	41,627,576	84,248,711	85,937,244	84,301,488	1,268,629	58,028,190
1924-25	15	45,581,952	86,530,137	87,377,627	85,674,995	1,337,093	59,551,895
1925-26	15	45,928,051	92,845,850	91,953,493	90,067,719	1,396,438	63,253,526
1926-27	14	51,706,539	99,961,588	93,538,580	91,923,909	1,455,581	65,352,618
1927-28	14	54,338,895	101,926,003	93,414,007	91,916,458	1,515,097	68,826,768
1928-29	14	55,197,989	105,036,480	100,035,499	98,457,790	1,575,089	72,706,991
1929-30	14	48,461,495	105,529,578	90,227,553	88,959,734	1,619,940	69,367,253
1930-31	14	48,740,685	118,055,154	92,964,023	91,754,071	1,620,560	63,242,527
1931-32	13	47,825,431	133,330,107	114,523,288	113,108,273	1,557,556†	65,680,220
1932-33	12	47,373,283	132,455,266	106,488,445	105,285,163	1,586,508†	67,813,544
1933-34	12	44,147,476†	143,102,080	115,404,500	114,138,817	1,623,489†	69,971,410
1934-35	12	43,617,487†	132,719,413	110,644,546	109,514,113	1,666,480†	72,018,712
1935-36	12	43,617,487†	129,001,403	110,924,212	109,729,144	1,714,060†	73,890,119
1936-37	12	43,617,487†	127,948,290	119,607,135	118,341,912	1,762,302†	75,720,457

* Including (1) Trustees Savings Banks, established in 1842, and Post Office Savings Banks, opened in 1865—both of which were merged into the State Savings Bank of Victoria in 1897; (2) the State Savings Bank of Victoria from 1897; and (3) the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria, which commenced business on 15th July, 1912.

† Excluding particulars relating to the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris previously included.

‡ Figures for 1931-32 and subsequent years exclude the inoperative accounts of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Recorded Value of Oversea Imports.	Recorded Value of Oversea Exports.	Total Recorded Value of Oversea Trade.	Value of Australian Produce Exported Oversea.
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489	*
1860 ..	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980	*
1870 ..	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567	*
1880 ..	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336	*
1890 ..	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387	*
1900 ..	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008	11,855,052
1910 ..	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842	17,388,708
1911 ..	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679	17,936,017
1912 ..	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195	18,366,092
1913 ..	24,387,073	17,837,591	42,224,664	16,750,278
1914 (to 30th June)	12,718,794	8,994,698	21,713,492	8,746,861
1914-15 ..	21,050,310	12,349,662	33,399,972	12,009,497
1915-16 ..	26,761,922	14,748,730	41,510,652	14,279,482
1916-17 ..	25,474,839	19,030,146	44,504,985	18,668,224
1917-18 ..	21,113,588	20,716,688	41,830,276	20,270,842
1918-19 ..	35,026,311	28,095,159	63,121,470	27,682,262
1919-20 ..	33,788,287	43,124,940	76,913,227	42,236,835
1920-21 ..	57,608,777	34,871,961	92,480,738	33,890,767
1921-22 ..	36,352,056	34,644,182	70,996,238	33,681,068
1922-23 ..	46,729,100	33,768,701	80,497,801	33,148,563
1923-24 ..	49,592,643	29,612,548	79,205,191	29,088,613
1924-25 ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	41,066,355
1925-26 ..	50,327,055	33,317,301	83,644,356	32,855,314
1926-27 ..	55,560,936	34,556,433	90,117,369	34,130,233
1927-28 ..	47,911,131	31,591,878	79,503,009	30,770,969
1928-29 ..	46,005,650	39,090,707	85,096,357	38,253,152
1929-30 ..	42,301,093	36,499,943	78,801,036	36,019,351
1930-31 ..	20,305,201	26,754,761†	43,665,000	26,252,256†
1931-32 ..	16,043,817	27,764,310†	37,897,000	27,393,055†
1932-33 ..	21,516,988	29,809,418†	45,322,000	29,518,676†
1933-34 ..	22,404,232	30,519,726†	46,774,000	30,195,377†
1934-35 ..	26,345,073	28,119,827†	48,799,000	27,776,969†
1935-36 ..	30,616,131	34,982,544†	58,008,000	34,593,245†
1936-37 ..	32,593,726	43,587,646†	67,399,000	43,221,283†

* Information not available.

† From 1930-31 onwards the values of exports and of Australian produce exported overseas are shown in Australian Currency, all other values are shown in British Currency.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			
	Butter.		Wool.	
	Quantity.	Value †	Quantity.	Value †
	lbs.	£	lb.	£
1850 ..	..	..	17,780,000	815,892
1860 ..	705,040	27,974	24,216,847	2,021,396
1870 ..	137,475	4,704	51,830,526	3,199,309
1880 ..	1,096,401	29,996	111,509,915	6,372,306
1890 ..	1,297,777	47,972	131,041,074	5,862,011
1900 ..	32,087,739	1,243,260	100,743,853	4,164,656
1910 ..	39,698,122	1,780,044	164,213,073	7,190,789
1911 ..	51,304,010	2,361,587	159,955,473	6,255,599
1912 ..	31,451,378	1,545,771	166,859,531	6,990,918
1913 ..	34,542,925	1,681,987	143,391,292	6,282,291
1914* ..	9,373,252	475,898	44,626,388	1,979,174
1914-15 ..	16,630,637	800,385	115,234,566	5,251,177
1915-16 ..	11,417,311	719,653	100,526,942	6,203,565
1916-17 ..	30,706,719	2,189,052	84,127,550	6,149,212
1917-18 ..	24,323,648	1,664,299	87,681,189	6,820,006
1918-19 ..	23,969,104	1,860,415	146,762,561	10,968,651
1919-20 ..	24,170,187	2,089,296	156,458,960	12,800,519
1920-21 ..	32,813,204	4,027,256	118,862,086	8,909,004
1921-22 ..	45,985,904	3,026,447	193,425,056	11,185,526
1922-23 ..	41,653,344	3,190,805	204,143,606	16,115,971
1923-24 ..	35,578,812	2,751,312	118,152,098	13,067,701
1924-25 ..	53,731,160	4,051,632	117,325,046	14,446,378
1925-26 ..	32,874,047	2,542,626	194,663,036	15,402,800
1926-27 ..	34,403,562	2,181,415	177,553,535	14,305,946
1927-28 ..	32,412,438	2,311,094	168,117,113	15,243,335
1928-29 ..	41,321,453	2,811,204	191,971,504	15,343,225
1929-30 ..	40,305,160	2,668,755	160,674,506	7,889,140
1930-31 ..	61,751,348	3,183,231	175,419,800	6,960,714
1931-32 ..	81,068,322	4,149,713	182,978,607	7,694,531
1932-33 ..	95,492,925	3,865,321	214,621,692	8,638,936
1933-34 ..	76,470,363	2,411,892	189,521,493	13,511,750
1934-35 ..	93,643,352	3,428,217	191,192,361	8,911,908
1935-36 ..	91,714,538	3,751,294	203,451,217	13,299,702
1936-37 ..	90,717,838	4,056,443	195,135,300	15,731,887

* For period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—				
	Tallow.		Wheat.		Frozen Meats.
	Quantity.	Value. †	Quantity.	Value. †	Value. †
	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	£
1850 ..	87,763	130,397	85	21	..
1860 ..	6,029	15,687	328	165	..
1870 ..	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458	..
1880 ..	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421	..
1890 ..	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930	..
1900 ..	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323	432,120
1910 ..	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079	888,001
1911 ..	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534	941,406
1912 ..	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387	889,297
1913 ..	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454	1,565,061
1914* ..	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551	710,018
1914-15 ..	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642	1,779,952
1915-16 ..	24,831	45,214	9,974,218	2,767,099	140,973
1916-17 ..	106,260	246,091	18,089,912	4,177,726	630,494
1917-18 ..	44,819	133,577	10,050,700	2,776,635	478,921
1918-19 ..	177,489	467,529	15,070,085	3,923,715	891,297
1919-20 ..	265,870	1,037,986	28,675,295	7,983,987	4,096,685
1920-21 ..	101,400	282,306	21,760,063	10,086,400	1,036,982
1921-22 ..	203,829	336,869	32,268,626	9,182,731	1,132,230
1922-23 ..	278,058	451,405	9,252,600	2,498,066	2,448,056
1923-24 ..	99,118	188,767	16,762,086	3,922,823	707,179
1924-25 ..	215,726	441,986	31,777,857	10,413,976	1,123,529
1925-26 ..	205,879	399,783	10,110,257	3,132,983	1,528,751
1926-27 ..	210,945	355,498	24,750,755	6,976,711	1,322,723
1927-28 ..	132,068	224,643	5,224,235	1,489,426	840,778
1928-29 ..	257,526	463,438	24,217,935	5,969,821	1,724,271
1929-30 ..	150,833	256,863	2,720,463	690,247	1,672,823
1930-31 ..	108,475	133,801	25,673,857	3,016,409	1,523,016
1931-32 ..	209,957	220,611	28,021,268	4,246,048	1,615,924
1932-33 ..	240,598	240,262	24,517,332	3,621,571	2,090,745
1933-34 ..	137,134	131,024	9,884,533	1,431,842	2,287,658
1934-35 ..	255,701	263,558	11,234,238	1,617,923	2,873,002
1935-36 ..	149,948	212,409	16,227,157	2,917,377	3,244,422
1936-37 ..	217,497	269,929	20,975,867	5,346,703	3,764,208

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

COMMERCE ; SHIPPING

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Quantity.	Value †	Value. †	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850 ..	tons. ..	£ ..	£ 1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1860 ..	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1870 ..	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1880 ..	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1890 ..	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1900 ..	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1910 ..	68,766	609,960	1,296,516	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911 ..	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912 ..	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913 ..	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914* ..	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,058	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817
1915-16	55,600	653,490	534,440	2,392	4,935,129	2,385	4,902,245
1916-17	101,991	1,213,751	548,736	1,962	4,042,819	1,967	4,050,095
1917-18	135,180	1,529,789	478,236	1,721	2,871,343	1,724	2,873,770
1918-19	144,073	1,707,399	1,078,163	1,730	2,870,974	1,709	2,815,938
1919-20	207,616	3,259,296	1,947,747	1,792	3,987,262	1,809	4,021,188
1920-21	87,422	1,900,888	784,421	2,246	4,663,126	2,248	4,651,818
1921-22	145,127	2,157,754	768,010	2,442	5,506,127	2,436	5,518,393
1922-23	178,812	2,024,921	1,562,572	2,634	6,611,352	2,634	6,618,968
1923-24	211,685	2,175,854	1,704,857	2,666	6,782,495	2,676	6,749,873
1924-25	177,778	2,408,542	2,158,241	2,577	6,807,357	2,605	6,876,355
1925-26	162,081	2,177,935	2,273,963	2,470	6,485,561	2,447	6,494,779
1926-27	167,260	2,123,361	2,106,123	2,667	7,187,147	2,666	7,180,748
1927-28	177,547	2,115,398	2,882,783	2,589	6,844,809	2,608	6,869,313
1928-29	216,905	2,260,895	2,938,220	2,474	6,798,092	2,466	6,815,305
1929-30	179,452	1,880,057	1,982,804	2,499	6,911,048	2,488	6,877,418
1930-31	190,269	1,221,250	1,341,673	2,166	6,161,699	2,181	6,238,325
1931-32	217,872	1,347,302	694,125	2,097	5,996,094	2,101	6,018,664
1932-33	241,612	1,564,396	873,096	2,343	6,688,911	2,296	6,674,138
1933-34	216,124	1,285,088	1,749,009	2,393	6,791,063	2,359	6,775,019
1934-35	263,884	1,734,520	1,361,076	2,603	7,435,416	2,585	7,407,121
1935-36	257,699	1,875,692	2,106,673	2,719	7,939,719	2,711	7,907,632
1936-37	233,283	2,292,958	2,703,492	2,848	8,098,613	2,849	8,070,031

* Period of six months to 30th June.

† Australian Currency.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Year.	Miles Con- structed.	Capital Cost of Lines Opened.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Miles Run.
		£	£	£	
1880 ..	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802
1889-90 ..	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152
1899-1900 ..	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549
1909-10 ..	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866
1910-11 ..	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572
1911-12 ..	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681
1912-13 ..	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489
1913-14 ..	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098
1914-15 ..	3,928	51,620,187	5,183,687	4,528,316	15,880,677
1915-16 ..	4,153	54,560,106	5,730,743	4,141,588	14,424,357
1916-17 ..	4,176	55,808,163	5,980,638	4,305,958	14,594,775
1917-18 ..	4,205	56,694,141	6,593,873	4,603,905	14,147,896
1918-19 ..	4,245	57,658,557	6,476,076	4,474,771	13,587,968
1919-20 ..	4,270	58,496,357	8,287,063	6,265,754	15,687,177
1920-21 ..	4,322	60,012,250	9,851,908	8,093,869	16,583,638
1921-22 ..	4,372	63,186,759	10,857,853	8,237,146	16,830,605
1922-23 ..	4,389	64,938,085	11,413,782	8,442,214	16,323,481
1923-24 ..	4,488	66,212,984	12,025,987	8,982,880	17,245,219
1924-25 ..	4,537	67,470,720	12,830,283	9,704,455	18,172,188
1925-26 ..	4,681	69,181,724	12,743,566	9,833,240	18,267,000
1926-27 ..	4,692	70,668,661	13,760,769	10,521,032	18,781,264
1927-28 ..	4,749	72,658,978	12,953,039	10,166,136	19,302,971
1928-29 ..	4,751	73,438,071	13,262,387	9,833,459	19,022,771
1929-30 ..	4,764	74,612,008	12,088,013	9,598,893	18,708,773
1930-31 ..	4,773	74,717,834	10,089,884	7,770,341	16,957,378
1931-32 ..	4,777	74,827,429	9,530,812	6,401,519	16,269,092
1932-33 ..	4,777	75,116,987	9,520,870	6,572,789*	16,235,292
1933-34 ..	4,777	75,638,229	9,249,866	6,431,790*	16,222,395
1934-35 ..	4,777	75,864,803	9,498,705	6,691,490*	16,456,104
1935-36 ..	4,777	76,212,430	9,769,463	6,925,960*	17,345,725
1936-37 ..	4,777	76,722,152	10,221,003	7,326,841*	18,171,670

N.B.—Above information includes particulars of the following activities under the control of the Railways Commissioners:—(a) Electric Street Tramways, which were established in 1906, and (b) Road Motor Services, which commenced operations on 30th November, 1925.

* Additional amounts were charged to Unemployment Relief Funds as follow:—1932-33, £69,135; 1933-34, £251,104; 1934-35, £171,939; 1935-36, £137,871; 1936-37, £162,061.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	State Element- ary.	Private.	Total.	Number of Matri- culed Students.	Number of Graduates (Direct degrees).
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	305
1915	2,227	509	2,736	250,264	60,865	311,129	316	347
1916	2,225	495	2,720	257,726	64,830	322,556	364	302
1917	2,202	495	2,697	254,033	64,369	318,402	373	241
1918	2,272	493	2,765	240,664	63,476	304,140	430	295
1919	2,280	486	2,766	235,292	63,106	298,398	636	204
1920	2,333	489	2,822	247,337	66,445	313,782	746	387
1921	2,334	486	2,820	247,204	68,048	315,252	610	380
1922	2,405	486	2,891	248,882	67,673	316,555	548	514
1923	2,460	486	2,946	253,307	70,615	323,922	496	573
1924	2,503	490	2,993	254,144	71,925	326,069	509	619
1925	2,525	495	3,020	255,101	71,772	326,873	600	644
1926	2,529	493	3,022	255,779	73,249	329,028	605	551
1927	2,564	483	3,047	258,205	72,561	330,766	664	426
1928	2,566	500	3,066	257,562	75,139	332,701	612	479
1929	2,601	501	3,102	258,872	75,886	334,758	621	427
1930	2,598	502	3,100	260,319	75,944	336,263	678	456
1931	2,590	505	3,095	261,673	73,342	335,015	686	471
1932	2,613	504	3,117	262,417	73,710	336,127	693	435
1933	2,609	508	3,117	264,697	73,845	338,542	697	498
1934	2,617	510	3,127	259,750	75,783	335,533	672	493
1935	2,606	518	3,124	256,564	78,014	334,578	686	497
1936	2,600	519	3,119	250,070	79,793	329,863	670	532

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES; OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Year.	Friendly Societies.*				Old-age and Invalid Pensions.†		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Funds at end of Year.	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.
			£	£			
1860 ..	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	..	..	..
1870 ..	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	..	..	..
1880 ..	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	..	..	..
1890 ..	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	..	..	..
1900 ..	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	..	..	..
1910 ..	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	20,218	..	470,656
1911 ..	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	23,722	2,272	573,699
1912 ..	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	24,449	3,162	672,593
1913 ..	1,501	155,601	606,785	2,490,957	25,434	3,918	715,924
1914 ..	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	27,150	4,844	795,449
1915 ..	1,533	158,746	634,649	2,775,787	28,365	6,054	839,718
1916 ..	1,522	157,819	672,650	2,912,178	28,446	6,869	908,159
1917 ..	1,516	158,035	653,055	3,017,503	29,064	7,921	1,070,386
1918 ..	1,496	153,870	658,435	3,073,083	29,159	8,901	1,168,498
1919 ..	1,489	146,919	664,526	3,056,666	29,179	9,337	1,199,787
1920 ..	1,475	143,651	681,232	3,173,678	29,565	10,277	1,348,100
1921 ..	1,464	143,421	763,031	3,375,050	30,385	11,174	1,533,430
1922 ..	1,467	145,254	790,788	3,549,798	30,958	11,444	1,581,898
1923 ..	1,469†	150,264†	1,193,550†	3,838,052†	31,248	11,707	1,589,362
1924 ..					32,603	12,220	1,968,878
1924-25	1,470	154,609	800,028	4,065,808	33,845	12,950	2,051,151
1925-26	1,467	156,599	820,550	4,280,400	36,800	14,062	2,382,819
1926-27	1,473	159,115	907,025	4,513,972	38,702	15,327	2,688,366
1927-28	1,481	161,130	951,700	4,758,383	40,642	16,398	2,917,180
1928-29	1,484	163,079	1,051,104	4,931,020	42,795	17,557	3,004,907
1929-30	1,471	164,603	885,246 §	5,120,417	45,495	18,641	3,182,375
1930-31	1,469	163,124	879,325 §	5,291,238	49,999	19,925	3,445,803
1931-32	1,473	160,184	856,884 §	5,411,154	52,795	20,785	3,255,709
1932-33	1,443	158,718	826,183 §	5,486,050	49,449	20,191	3,059,773
1933-34	1,449	159,666	842,114 §	5,589,769	57,253	15,193	3,053,247
1934-35	1,444	163,734	881,030 §	5,704,060	58,059	17,253	3,213,895
1935-36	1,449	169,235	924,084 §	5,848,236	60,548	17,741	3,463,701
1936-37	1,459	176,434	948,685 §	5,979,548	62,755	18,282	3,750,068

* The figures prior to 1880 do not represent particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that year and subsequent years the returns are complete.

† Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

‡ The figures for 1923-24 relate to a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1924.

§ Excluding inter-fund transfers. In years previous to 1929-30 such transfers were not excluded.

CRIME (ARREST CASES ONLY).

Year.	Number						
	Taken into Custody.*	Summarily Disposed of by Magistrates.		Committed for Trial.*	Distinct Persons Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.	
		Convicted.	Discharged.				
1860	..	29,030	†	†	1,329	796	3
1870	..	22,527	14,662	6,957	908	573	5
1880	..	22,843	15,045	7,118	680	398	1
1890	..	37,330	23,609	12,601	1,129	662	..
1900	..	26,104	17,177	8,352	575	374	1
1910	..	19,070	11,655	6,912	503	354	..
1911	..	19,398	11,543	7,333	522	334	..
1912	..	19,814	11,795	7,501	518	352	1
1913	..	21,554	12,349	8,637	568	352	..
1914	..	21,084	12,011	8,555	518	342	..
1915	..	20,276	11,742	7,973	561	391	..
1916	..	17,599	10,494	6,596	509	343	2
1917	..	12,689	7,627	4,622	440	276	..
1918	..	10,346	6,087	3,919	340	209	2
1919	..	11,993	7,094	4,393	506	307	..
1920	..	14,582	9,010	4,813	759	442	..
1921	..	15,249	9,631	4,903	715	483	..
1922	..	16,163	10,466	5,013	684	434	1
1923	..	17,223	11,207	5,446	570	361	..
1924	..	17,786	11,628	5,644	514	347	1
1925	..	17,922	11,839	5,435	648	451	..
1926	..	18,853	12,642	5,492	719	436	..
1927	..	19,507	13,181	5,579	747	458	..
1928	..	18,559	12,483	5,385	691	498	..
1929	..	18,637	12,340	5,387	910	609	..
1930	..	17,295	12,511	3,899	885	683	..
1931	..	16,191	11,771	3,405	1,015	678	..
1932	..	16,464	12,627	2,896	941	628	1
1933	..	19,874	14,900	3,695	1,279	594	..
1934	..	18,289	13,282	3,571	1,436	550	..
1935	..	19,944	15,452	3,026	1,466	596	..
1936	..	21,016	17,775†	1,851†	1,390	533	2

* The figures for the years prior to 1900 and those for 1933 and subsequent years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged; particulars for the years 1900 to 1932 represent distinct arrests.

† Information not available.

‡ See footnote (†) on page 105.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Produced.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals (excluding Salt).	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1870	oz. gross. 1,304,304	£ 5,217,216	tons. 100	£ 100	£ 24,421	£ 5,241,737
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450
1900	807,407 oz. fine.	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017*	3,380,244
1910	570,383	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	504,000	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	480,131	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	434,932	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	413,218	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009
1915	329,068	1,397,793	588,104	274,770	282,384	1,955,447
1916	256,643	1,090,194	417,183	216,292	229,901	1,536,387
1917	201,872	857,500	466,220	335,259	307,473	1,500,232
1918	158,827	674,655	439,575	349,696	317,971	1,342,322
1919	135,427	575,260	423,946	372,075	382,791	1,330,126
1920	152,792	648,969	442,241	464,739	493,937	1,607,645
1921	104,512	443,938	514,859	603,323	495,893	1,543,154
1922	106,872	453,962	559,284	664,251	547,668	1,665,881
1923	95,403	405,245	476,823	525,270	601,912	1,532,427
1924	67,167	285,316	518,315	569,555	613,784	1,468,655
1925	47,296	200,958	534,246	596,117	791,598	1,588,673
1926	49,078	208,471	591,001	657,798	915,277	1,781,546
1927	38,538	163,699	684,245	762,530	900,649	1,826,875
1928	33,917	144,068	658,323	953,199	830,742	1,928,009
1929	26,275	111,609	703,828	1,050,878	820,966	1,983,453
1930	24,119	102,456	703,487	1,039,263	505,834	1,647,553
1931	43,637	262,488	571,342	545,589	472,902	1,280,979
1932	47,745	351,586	432,353	417,219	571,407	1,340,212
1933	58,183	448,228	523,000	492,141	609,559	1,549,928
1934	70,196	597,040	356,958	329,937	653,890	1,580,867
1935	87,609	768,401	476,495	435,128	902,805	2,106,334
1936	117,596	1,018,670	426,725	390,743	1,038,849	2,448,262
1937	145,799	†	257,945	†	†	†

* Since 1900 the production of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production; previously it was included in the output of manufacturing industries.

† Not available.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	52,341	28,510	5,008	2,102	24	..	..
1860-61	407,740	161,252	86,337	4,123	1,650	112	662
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	12,630
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,944
1915-16	7,069,608	3,679,971	353,932	61,400	22,258	3,137	8,563
1916-17	6,750,894	3,125,692	441,598	93,015	23,076	3,481	9,956
1917-18	5,782,954	2,690,216	293,214	84,931	20,987	1,597	11,899
1918-19	5,491,020	2,214,490	342,867	100,198	22,559	982	12,398
1919-20	5,358,351	1,918,269	559,547	85,323	23,474	784	9,655
1920-21	6,425,250	2,295,865	443,636	93,954	24,149	1,717	7,655
1921-22	6,583,276	2,611,198	318,681	100,127	23,227	1,320	9,423
1922-23	7,049,429	2,644,314	492,356	102,773	25,846	1,291	12,287
1923-24	6,976,441	2,454,117	520,654	56,564	29,104	899	12,195
1924-25	6,976,664	2,705,323	517,229	63,764	23,126	1,029	12,787
1925-26	6,890,628	2,513,494	437,696	103,395	21,913	978	15,055
1926-27	7,304,194	2,915,315	303,424	88,896	20,046	864	11,476
1927-28	7,634,302	3,064,172	529,392	76,768	17,645	791	12,176
1928-29	8,189,113	3,718,904	347,021	75,451	16,077	711	8,038
1929-30	8,061,920	3,566,135	630,234	97,678	17,640	854	10,253
1930-31	9,306,289	4,600,200	371,024	87,518	16,227	959	9,311
1931-32	7,552,928	3,565,872	439,626	66,381	15,714	754	9,446
1932-33	7,749,032	3,230,955	368,846	93,555	16,425	1,480	12,509
1933-34	7,809,956	3,052,931	525,976	106,339	19,538	1,114	15,364
1934-35	6,894,147	2,458,583	506,638	87,599	18,727	1,325	9,386
1935-36	6,797,538	2,323,753	505,623	116,371	20,377	1,117	8,285
1936-37	6,890,475	2,393,827	381,069	100,003	20,115	1,185	7,780
1937-38	..	2,686,057	394,436	139,777	..	1,051	..

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	2,838	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1860-61	24,841	1,029	1,229	..	90,921	6,021	..
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595
1915-16	56,910	1,091	758	9,294	1,330,455	60,426	805
1916-17	73,618	860	524	6,324	897,186	49,667	658
1917-18	66,966	690	500	5,134	748,808	55,903	664
1918-19	51,620	581	407	5,512	984,479	73,641	536
1919-20	53,918	547	460	6,863	1,116,998	89,802	295
1920-21	62,687	524	410	8,000	1,333,397	79,524	392
1921-22	63,895	560	401	6,158	1,159,135	89,410	615
1922-23	61,741	684	433	6,954	1,261,408	102,451	739
1923-24	59,306	854	538	4,714	1,277,606	107,371	608
1924-25	61,295	736	238	4,504	1,120,312	99,531	309
1925-26	63,369	1,046	624	5,379	1,013,613	107,873	528
1926-27	66,185	690	236	8,471	1,080,993	87,241	540
1927-28	77,649	568	207	7,659	908,804	94,895	576
1928-29	68,412	429	243	7,673	1,005,063	107,351	589
1929-30	58,789	486	243	7,828	865,015	169,253	469
1930-31	67,590	360	248	6,286	1,277,398	126,347	344
1931-32	69,929	416	193	5,306	955,839	119,006	434
1932-33	69,783	381	264	7,109	1,044,523	107,732	442
1933-34	60,856	554	269	6,785	1,196,259	121,737	405
1934-35	54,214	599	556	5,928	1,261,552	115,037	429
1935-36	44,287	651	272	5,441	1,140,361	111,056	480
1936-37	45,627	758	562	5,969	1,181,612	102,744	492
1937-38	..	..	..	..	1,079,039	..	..

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1850-51	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579	7,298	20,457	11,640
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,135	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,195	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130
1915-16	2,435	107	160	22,353	5,711	91,499	1,358,343	1,182,995
1916-17	1,769	87	73	23,264	6,654	93,833	1,899,559	1,292,817
1917-18	2,312	64	82	25,236	5,842	95,180	1,672,729	1,268,310
1918-19	2,152	71	167	26,072	7,443	96,724	1,548,121	1,269,493
1919-20	1,235	72	406	27,441	6,757	98,969	1,357,536	1,062,244
1920-21	1,872	93	95	29,255	6,309	99,969	1,935,747	1,051,290
1921-22	1,800	104	604	33,175	6,684	103,795	2,052,964	1,032,104
1922-23	1,468	194	890	38,892	7,705	100,122	2,186,881	957,454
1923-24	1,306	224	1,047	42,599	10,656	101,782	2,294,297	938,547
1924-25	1,424	269	1,228	42,467	5,845	99,978	2,215,270	843,095
1925-26	1,290	312	1,179	40,712	5,762	99,274	2,457,136	820,337
1926-27	854	196	1,154	41,162	6,414	100,966	2,569,021	952,239
1927-28	758	294	1,176	40,988	7,359	100,381	2,692,044	1,005,513
1928-29	1,486	281	1,317	41,565	7,088	97,952	2,683,462	1,154,718
1929-30	1,670	201	1,822	40,594	8,064	102,030	2,482,662	1,141,157
1930-31	2,000	185	2,650	38,720	8,606	99,687	2,590,629	1,234,612
1931-32	3,278	167	12,191	38,215	7,722	96,620	2,145,819	1,412,846
1932-33	5,502	151	13,418	39,144	8,104	95,422	2,633,287	1,514,582
1933-34	3,529	159	8,900	40,485	8,758	96,955	2,543,043	1,620,870
1934-35	5,840	112	4,765	41,180	8,231	96,982	2,216,464	1,909,443
1935-36	8,222	123	5,840	41,081	9,000	96,421	2,358,777	2,252,541
1936-37	9,406	142	5,492	41,895	11,084	97,550	2,483,163	2,466,887
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,604,556	..

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
1850-51	bushels. 556,167	bushels. 99,535	bushels. 40,144	bushels. 4	bushels. ..	bushels. ..	tons. 5,613
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	226,564	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	124,612	189,225
1915-16	58,521,706	9,328,894	1,734,511	999,886	42,857	151,508	173,821
1916-17	51,162,438	8,289,289	1,799,784	1,172,330	42,953	162,951	187,992
1917-18	37,737,552	6,141,287	1,970,650	1,152,787	17,021	213,840	182,195
1918-19	25,239,871	5,274,984	2,028,635	711,679	7,428	160,419	137,533
1919-20	14,858,380	6,603,067	1,528,654	878,922	8,547	128,639	145,888
1920-21	39,468,625	10,907,191	2,495,762	1,065,880	21,359	146,150	171,628
1921-22	43,867,596	6,082,258	2,336,248	951,960	14,442	182,579	173,660
1922-23	35,697,220	8,093,459	2,442,041	879,915	15,718	238,552	148,354
1923-24	37,795,704	9,366,205	1,455,435	1,464,731	11,151	253,908	238,520
1924-25	47,364,495	9,572,003	1,444,823	891,987	13,000	274,391	139,048
1925-26	29,255,534	4,998,165	1,774,963	768,761	10,788	185,551	160,729
1926-27	46,886,020	4,884,006	1,920,722	685,407	10,443	217,151	162,909
1927-28	26,160,814	4,682,724	1,552,109	757,780	11,122	160,515	230,348
1928-29	46,818,833	5,602,409	1,556,118	679,810	10,994	125,960	140,158
1929-30	25,412,587	5,058,541	2,183,325	533,719	11,068	211,499	171,747
1930-31	53,814,369	6,893,827	1,983,130	692,896	10,199	171,937	173,341
1931-32	41,955,856	6,450,281	1,256,678	611,902	7,966	142,910	206,489
1932-33	47,843,129	6,363,853	1,995,446	477,145	16,360	190,703	182,471
1933-34	42,613,106	6,778,754	1,888,981	644,033	14,314	232,632	142,132
1934-35	25,850,528	5,248,787	1,609,518	719,360	14,190	145,817	109,329
1935-36	37,552,062	6,365,056	2,314,427	638,643	9,733	133,509	104,125
1936-37	42,844,816	6,107,885	2,143,109	794,506	10,388	165,736	196,623
1937-38	48,173,191	5,327,199	2,708,519	..	10,291	..	..

AGRICULTURE—continued

Year.	Produce.							
	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chi-cory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	ewt.	ewt.
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	1,309	144,211	..	..	..	1,257
1870-71	10,521	10,363	1,645	183,708	1,349	2,652	318	467
1880-81	12,640	4,335	4,979	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333
1890-91	14,676	8,556	13,961	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	326
1900-01	7,670	4,514	12,766	677,757	233	35,084	2,741	311
1910-11	17,654	7,481	37,484	1,292,410	432	16,262	737	1,090
1911-12	9,568	4,953	20,911	1,032,288	333	9,503	777	3,686
1912-13	14,615	5,628	28,641	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387	661
1913-14	15,642	3,166	24,755	1,350,374	360	16,349	961	2,037
1914-15	9,921	2,249	31,528	568,956	380	1,100	903	1,192
1915-16	13,067	4,938	37,587	2,341,094	595	24,087	855	596
1916-17	10,307	2,025	28,163	1,232,721	515	13,174	975	410
1917-18	7,826	2,809	21,745	949,545	518	22,059	838	526
1918-19	9,818	2,412	24,211	1,113,861	485	15,443	522	1,825
1919-20	6,388	2,121	27,032	1,242,489	148	8,625	691	2,669
1920-21	6,742	2,289	42,985	1,984,854	310	11,555	1,199	908
1921-22	7,768	2,134	31,586	1,548,453	468	12,226	1,812	3,735
1922-23	8,120	1,878	44,409	1,665,089	640	7,859	2,071	4,151
1923-24	13,569	4,222	31,683	1,541,287	690	6,466	2,481	1,165
1924-25	10,022	1,847	26,555	1,492,588	314	8,597	4,240	3,199
1925-26	10,333	2,758	21,728	929,068	430	7,330	3,934	7,871
1926-27	6,715	1,994	43,928	1,387,971	257	5,876	1,169	3,454
1927-28	9,451	1,629	32,936	1,001,241	646	4,852	3,843	9,055
1928-29	5,301	2,079	29,700	1,267,437	353	20,844	3,676	9,375
1929-30	5,539	1,798	43,646	963,089	319	25,696	3,713	11,353
1930-31	5,167	3,003	41,193	1,605,900	358	28,744	2,660	11,335
1931-32	5,067	2,179	17,946	1,069,276	368	31,442	1,892	59,451
1932-33	3,836	2,128	41,013	1,386,028	356	59,124	2,547	36,371
1933-34	9,154	2,440	46,068	1,353,796	372	30,285	3,071	13,132
1934-35	10,126	1,531	36,187	1,464,264	460	53,214	2,042	13,405
1935-36	7,164	1,147	26,143	1,346,953	412	74,158	2,080	25,706
1936-37	8,775	3,942	46,130	1,403,049	625	108,791	2,450	15,658
1937-38	..	..	..	1,244,935	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce from Vines.					
	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Raisins Made.		Currants.
				Lexias.	Sultanas.	
	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1850-51	..	..	4,621	..	..	..
1860-61	7,979	..	12,129	..	..	..
1870-71	26,296	98,642	629,219	..	..	..
1880-81	24,817	79,045	484,028	..	..	..
1890-91	63,535	293,775	2,008,493	1,105		30
1900-01	235,268	396,644	2,578,187	27,533		2,546
1910-11	397,808	194,630	1,362,420	29,878	49,440	26,394
1911-12	542,761	140,489	983,423	42,102	60,882	46,789
1912-13	564,991	168,588	1,206,111	34,945	74,732	48,337
1913-14	675,388	161,105	1,131,491	41,146	79,157	62,098
1914-15	528,468	92,408	605,636	23,789	87,219	28,527
1915-16	898,991	185,775	1,380,367	45,800	134,304	70,556
1916-17	827,967	185,230	1,302,660	39,849	103,121	66,449
1917-18	623,935	135,635	800,068	31,393	73,518	53,799
1918-19	804,124	215,255	1,349,309	39,965	95,095	68,234
1919-20	1,071,319	253,118	1,634,680	54,470	156,837	55,661
1920-21	717,069	355,698	2,222,305	33,150	83,737	62,919
1921-22	1,101,880	212,959	1,335,066	49,080	141,317	75,042
1922-23	1,607,502	272,462	1,717,490	67,850	217,670	98,081
1923-24	2,320,800	386,929	2,177,127	71,993	366,834	150,867
1924-25	1,925,959	216,390	1,368,765	70,695	296,304	104,948
1925-26	1,973,258	280,626	1,637,274	54,021	297,485	123,733
1926-27	3,169,722	417,502	2,346,314	75,296	582,418	135,464
1927-28	1,964,403	311,367	2,353,890	75,672	326,649	73,101
1928-29	3,841,828	275,929	1,942,701	94,520	676,599	189,985
1929-30	3,849,105	191,125	1,363,575	95,255	688,399	178,226
1930-31	2,451,067	188,835	1,254,615	84,210	363,336	156,689
1931-32	2,996,854	218,977	1,530,061	65,151	528,893	156,651
1932-33	3,971,322	229,056	1,610,649	92,744	758,617	156,291
1933-34	3,366,740	212,305	1,691,391	86,655	592,581	149,519
1934-35	3,067,405	172,255	1,276,176	78,532	514,209	176,023
1935-36	3,251,018	212,184	1,683,049	92,481	617,237	88,414
1936-37	3,660,843	242,587	1,818,917	90,243	655,090	152,202

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Year.	Wool (greasy).	Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891 ..	*	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1900 ..	*	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1910 ..	101,803,644	16,581,361	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911 ..	110,463,041	19,617,212	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912 ..	88,762,612	20,094,206	4,176,778	67,655,934
1913 ..	106,833,690	19,340,878	4,856,321	73,381,567
1914 ..	95,406,867	18,861,755	4,395,502	62,421,288
1915 ..	82,330,198	13,705,004	3,497,278	42,345,113
1916-17 ..	94,845,024	18,146,328	5,869,562	59,568,771
1917-18 ..	105,424,682	21,324,846	5,285,003	64,405,711
1918-19 ..	126,647,061	22,212,395	6,055,964	66,240,403
1919-20 ..	132,847,167	19,385,509	7,735,023	60,218,945
1920-21 ..	90,250,971	15,139,100	3,636,571	64,938,458
1921-22 ..	103,512,777	17,396,798	5,675,909	82,981,570
1922-23 ..	102,467,950	19,269,124	3,754,958	84,355,939
1923-24 ..	82,513,361	22,540,974	7,216,938	86,888,723
1924-25 ..	106,787,897	21,993,869	6,193,135	100,849,382
1925-26 ..	112,260,814	21,213,925	5,279,009	81,747,291
1926-27 ..	121,299,621	20,952,310	5,997,648	81,995,815
1927-28 ..	118,803,036	20,605,148	5,621,945	84,270,812
1928-29 ..	149,878,588	19,401,447	5,505,932	93,728,516
1929-30 ..	146,056,889	18,888,537	6,953,949	90,639,652
1930-31 ..	133,511,466	18,232,219	8,064,463	110,006,619
1931-32 ..	145,201,743	18,287,404	7,723,328	132,131,802
1932-33 ..	158,512,193	18,101,958	9,189,018	144,564,666
1933-34 ..	150,170,125	17,735,453	8,363,233	134,942,177
1934-35 ..	150,945,884	16,334,018	10,095,139	147,651,179
1935-36 ..	163,397,896	18,165,168	10,973,804	148,132,507
1936-37 ..	163,048,510	17,571,792	13,350,124	154,769,391

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905-06	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906-07	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907-08	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908-09	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909-10	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910-11	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911-12	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912-13	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913-14	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257
1914-15	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098
1915-16	10,972,820	942,607	294,597	191,645	4,098,664	1,017,563	105,244
1916-17	10,232,488	828,929	299,481	163,638	2,033,990	550,086	118,423
1917-18	7,547,510	965,973	373,379	243,766	2,801,158	519,605	141,343
1918-19	5,994,469	1,175,882	461,056	190,522	4,622,523	1,079,496	236,451
1919-20	5,726,667	1,848,903	477,573	336,920	8,304,475	1,328,640	274,375
1920-21	14,307,377	1,295,229	447,352	186,529	5,259,863	586,458	131,104
1921-22	10,509,945	931,346	401,600	194,358	4,413,091	555,111	157,930
1922-23	8,031,875	1,416,355	436,237	205,314	6,327,338	1,040,662	139,888
1923-24	8,189,069	1,455,331	262,210	253,276	5,229,162	701,229	215,444
1924-25	11,993,546	934,538	354,006	137,948	3,639,496	682,878	209,803
1925-26	6,665,150	684,320	290,166	172,825	3,497,253	1,309,470	267,793
1926-27	9,546,812	653,291	295,739	152,055	4,719,925	671,673	110,839
1927-28	4,724,369	688,804	297,327	121,368	3,683,272	388,537	188,186
1928-29	8,364,675	627,521	222,504	136,067	3,502,862	1,189,349	187,233
1929-30	3,559,063	554,547	300,202	112,686	2,998,282	691,273	74,704
1930-31	4,478,732	426,936	168,787	95,634	2,649,735	335,910	61,447
1931-32	5,742,409	467,591	144,911	103,417	2,232,114	587,356	187,384
1932-33	5,411,525	431,991	186,814	92,157	2,841,357	541,519	88,177
1933-34	5,241,554	578,994	184,297	91,405	3,192,702	538,677	113,176
1934-35	4,119,773	468,622	184,545	131,945	3,145,257	670,872	191,540
1935-36	6,560,446	544,655	259,568	137,684	2,963,105	578,870	167,063
1936-37	10,161,533	672,456	393,249	189,679	3,712,145	489,632	223,446

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production— <i>continued.</i>						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes for table consumption).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905-06	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906-07	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907-08	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908-09	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909-10	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910-11	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911-12	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912-13	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,657
1913-14	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914-15	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630
1915-16	181,278	361,879	123,473	808,802	284,475	382,081	19,765,128
1916-17	149,001	227,448	91,355	633,718	268,650	359,317	15,956,524
1917-18	167,709	191,523	92,803	783,293	284,050	289,061	14,401,173
1918-19	368,205	317,668	139,880	934,677	405,790	435,485	16,362,104
1919-20	449,010	632,936	139,153	1,330,550	442,155	592,688	21,884,045
1920-21	397,620	348,305	157,298	1,090,751	427,035	555,429	25,190,350
1921-22	447,050	570,473	187,605	1,236,707	500,340	432,302	20,538,158
1922-23	512,255	687,367	171,642	1,254,788	493,780	479,525	21,197,026
1923-24	536,855	750,975	285,135	1,249,783	810,600	550,193	20,489,262
1924-25	497,655	791,786	110,099	1,146,825	731,000	471,327	21,700,907
1925-26	539,365	750,417	93,972	1,337,126	830,450	548,071	16,986,378
1926-27	436,205	1,294,263	182,536	1,055,290	887,550	560,944	20,567,122
1927-28	474,475	699,341	152,171	1,281,297	949,200	539,106	14,187,453
1928-29	535,755	940,848	273,186	1,152,747	931,500	387,916	18,452,163
1929-30	846,265	894,187	186,406	967,861	1,060,500	439,015	12,684,991
1930-31	631,735	776,658	194,039	888,425	1,009,850	527,043	12,244,931
1931-32	595,030	1,258,111	282,620	917,846	989,300	1,504,464	15,012,553
1932-33	538,660	1,202,961	224,341	1,258,405	912,450	1,220,910	14,951,267
1933-34	330,633	1,084,717	232,037	866,378	1,000,500	669,922	14,124,992
1934-35	304,786	884,631	226,983	1,035,185	1,036,400	621,213	13,021,752
1935-36	303,025	1,218,509	136,058	1,226,077	1,031,650	736,377	15,863,087
1936-37	285,117	1,344,330	206,938	1,329,346	1,039,500	773,433	20,820,804

NOTE.—The above figures represent values at the place of production. These are obtained by deducting all costs of marketing from the gross values. As seed costs, in addition to marketing charges, were deducted in the years prior to 1930-31 these values are not comparable with those of latter years.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Butter.	Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-05 ..	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	10,494,308
1905-06 ..	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	10,837,410
1906-07 ..	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	12,836,384
1907-08 ..	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	12,165,276
1908-09 ..	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	8,208,577
1909-10 ..	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	11,212,697
1910-11 ..	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	12,643,279
1911-12 ..	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	14,304,736
1912-13 ..	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	11,752,983
1913-14 ..	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	14,179,135
1914-15 ..	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	11,984,739
1915-16 ..	4,066,003	..	226,480	784,575	472,050	2,295,376	2,528,360	129,110	10,501,954
1916-17 ..	5,927,814	262,020	4,774,610	3,928,860	825,450	2,451,170	4,224,420	223,040	22,617,384
1917-19 ..	6,410,077	70,880	5,270,940	3,641,630	1,002,250	2,786,890	4,229,310	197,750	23,609,727
1918-19 ..	7,621,410	97,640	5,383,660	3,288,330	884,280	3,395,040	4,868,670	257,880	25,796,910
1919-20 ..	7,908,010	..	4,856,100	2,782,290	1,139,960	3,973,020	4,945,480	344,210	25,949,070
1920-21 ..	4,729,400	..	5,269,650	1,750,220	1,250,680	4,583,650	7,043,950	189,070	24,816,620

Statistical Summary.

PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTION—*continued.*

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairy Production.								
	Wool.	Horses.	Cattle.†	Sheep.†	Pigs.†	Whole Milk Consumed.*	Cream Used for Making Butter.	Milk Used for Making Cheese.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921-22 ..	4,662,750	71,800	3,099,300	1,991,600	1,277,730	4,181,790	5,127,570	203,620	20,616,160
1922-23 ..	6,380,600	..	3,384,270	3,752,260	1,289,040	3,557,530	6,660,600	163,180	25,178,480
1923-24 ..	7,695,000	..	1,413,310	2,600,450	1,507,600	3,816,835	6,491,310	253,795	23,778,300
1924-25 ..	11,440,240	..	3,538,240	4,390,880	1,588,620	3,558,045	6,618,240	204,890	31,339,155
1925-26 ..	7,082,820	..	3,707,000	3,316,660	1,720,740	3,955,010	6,182,120	227,660	26,192,010
1926-27 ..	7,876,683	..	2,330,830	2,585,770	1,343,750	3,979,740	6,233,400	270,620	24,620,793
1927-28 ..	9,701,660	..	3,308,880	3,740,310	1,189,410	4,266,230	6,675,700	244,140	29,126,330
1928-29 ..	10,252,002	..	5,299,000	3,262,707	2,311,959	2,725,272	6,257,929	189,420	30,298,289
1929-30 ..	5,694,019	..	4,892,894	3,054,581	1,856,421	2,591,329	5,875,567	194,216	24,159,027
1930-31 ..	4,374,933	11,051	3,111,614	2,510,845	1,568,396	2,127,171	5,305,327	189,086	19,188,423
1931-32 ..	4,813,663	9,301	2,417,432	1,809,447	1,209,528	1,813,612	5,706,408	171,963	17,951,354
1932-33 ..	4,880,066	7,379	2,516,130	1,210,332	1,312,045	1,744,070	5,988,609	180,806	17,839,487
1933-34 ..	8,735,183	19,270	3,658,574	3,915,441	1,353,565	1,844,946	4,192,361	146,208	23,865,548
1934-35 ..	5,519,469	66,764	3,402,232	4,700,644	1,154,966	2,247,808	5,317,537	201,991	22,611,411
1935-36 ..	8,991,206	47,180	4,392,228	4,613,721	1,781,393	2,447,197	6,433,169	253,857	28,959,951
1936-37 ..	10,618,871	..	4,235,861	5,451,803	2,481,841	2,813,335	6,882,750	319,157	32,803,618

* Includes milk used for condensing and for other dairy products, except butter and cheese.

† In the year 1927-28 and subsequent years, increases or decreases in the numbers have not been taken into consideration in the valuation of live stock, which is now based on the number slaughtered each year.

NOTE.—In 1928-29 the basis for the valuation of dairy products, which were sold to factories for manufacture into butter, cheese, &c., was altered. Prior to that year values were based on the wholesale selling prices, at the factories, for the goods produced. Since 1928-29 the values given to these dairy products are the prices paid to the primary producers for the milk or cream. All value added by the process of manufacture is credited to manufacturing production.

LIVE STOCK.

As at March.			Live Stock.				
			Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Dairy Cows.	All Other.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
1861	76,536	722,332		5,780,896	61,259		
1871	167,220	197,814	523,282	10,761,887	130,946		
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936		
1891	436,469	395,091	1,387,887	12,692,843	282,457		
1901	392,237	483,650	1,118,734	10,841,790	350,370		
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281		
1912	507,813	699,555	947,572	13,857,804	348,069		
1913	530,494	655,939	852,150	11,892,224	240,072		
1914	562,331	656,080	872,473	12,113,682	221,277		
1915	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196		
1916	493,779	451,088	592,516	10,545,632	192,002		
1917	514,403	488,086	687,012	12,576,587	254,436		
1918	514,061	534,388	836,661	14,760,013	323,159		
1919	523,788	592,079	1,004,465	15,773,902	267,819		
1920	513,500	623,652	1,007,468	14,422,745	186,810		
1921	487,503	620,005	955,154	12,171,084	175,275		
1922	496,124	719,473	1,030,896	12,325,818	230,770		
1923	494,947	794,898	990,762	11,765,520	294,962		
1924	486,075	738,149	853,218	11,059,761	259,795		
1925	473,236	760,207	845,347	12,649,898	288,509		
1926	463,051	727,940	785,847	13,740,500	339,601		
1927	447,988	673,089	762,672	14,919,653	284,271		
1928	428,666	626,139	700,938	15,557,067	212,785		
1929	412,877	615,092	689,334	16,498,222	222,084		
1930	393,015	619,416	715,826	17,427,203	265,978		
1931	379,872	669,132	760,788	16,477,995	281,245		
1932	375,459	775,538	861,992	16,376,217	286,780		
1933	372,907	887,996	1,012,926	17,512,394	287,627		
1934	361,005	910,187	1,092,048	17,195,969	240,530		
1935	357,877	951,849	1,133,231	16,783,631	265,006		
1936	356,106	987,676	1,103,570	17,457,291	314,301		
1937	357,158	968,555	1,037,204	17,663,103	318,673		
1938	359,106	952,906	927,523	18,863,467	285,259		

FACTORIES (EXCLUSIVE OF QUARRIES).

Year.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land & Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1860 ..	566	5,467	..	..	..
1870 ..	1,579	17,630	..	..	..
1880 ..	2,468	38,178	..	7,465,328	13,370,836
1890 ..	3,104	56,369	..	16,773,448	22,390,251
1900 ..	3,097	64,207	..	11,894,949	19,478,780
1910 ..	4,873	102,176	7,600,932	16,613,348	36,660,854
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985
1915 ..	5,413	113,834	11,036,345	22,529,072	51,466,093
1916-17 ..	5,445	116,970	11,833,517	23,784,289	60,047,284
1917-18 ..	5,627	118,241	12,502,601	25,460,282	67,066,715
1918-19 ..	5,720	122,349	14,080,403	27,318,735	80,195,677
1919-20 ..	6,038	136,522	17,702,173	30,804,520	101,475,363
1920-21 ..	6,532	140,743	21,377,216	35,492,735	106,008,294
1921-22 ..	6,753	144,876	23,846,495	40,992,280	106,243,181
1922-23 ..	7,096	152,625	25,547,192	46,423,240	111,286,343
1923-24 ..	7,289	156,162	27,472,084	53,196,475	113,921,927
1924-25 ..	7,425	154,158	29,057,052	61,031,975	118,177,398
1925-26 ..	7,461	152,959	29,329,400	60,396,500	119,968,439
1926-27 ..	7,690	161,639	31,822,589	63,850,005	127,397,951
1927-28 ..	8,245	160,357	32,087,051	67,507,020	128,465,317
1928-29 ..	8,197	156,568	31,533,586	69,909,370	127,897,463
1929-30 ..	8,195	151,009	30,517,535	72,011,020	122,811,099
1930-31 ..	8,199	126,016	23,279,689	70,990,071	93,425,795
1931-32 ..	8,204	128,265	21,258,599	68,350,575	93,388,617
1932-33 ..	8,612	144,428	23,096,512	67,827,428	102,085,429
1933-34 ..	8,896	156,334	24,819,143	68,834,279	108,496,310
1934-35 ..	9,100	169,691	27,318,815	70,591,677	117,182,857
1935-36 ..	9,160	183,390	30,593,707	71,872,906	134,043,170
1936-37 ..	9,165	191,383	33,192,904	75,161,894	142,692,192

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Ordinary Policies in Force.				Industrial Policies in Force.			
	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.	Number of Policies.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Average Amount of Policy.
		£'000	£'000	£		£'000	£'000	£
1894	131,210*	23,096*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	172,713*	26,316*	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	157,730	33,776	1,162	214	134,325	2,719	153	20
1911	164,651	35,167	1,205	214	147,044	3,019	173	21
1912	173,673	36,823	1,260	212	158,173	3,310	194	21
1913	179,843	37,920	1,299	211	171,407	3,627	220	21
1914	187,441	39,410	1,351	210	181,040	3,896	243	22
1915	192,646	40,287	1,389	209	188,460	4,115	261	22
1916	197,772	41,469	1,463	210	203,819	4,676	296	23
1917	204,655	43,272	1,534	211	220,826	5,117	337	23
1918	211,994	45,668	1,594	215	241,730	5,896	391	24
1919	222,284	48,802	1,697	220	262,681	6,854	453	26
1920	238,414	53,287	1,860	223	286,106	8,119	529	28
1921	247,241	56,344	1,953	228	315,091	9,759	622	31
1922	259,503	60,817	2,103	234	348,337	11,530	726	33
1923	271,216	65,459	2,264	241	379,216	13,231	821	35
1924	277,892	69,194	2,403	249	411,819	15,080	936	37
1925	280,096	72,595	2,512	259	440,566	16,733	1,034	38
1926	277,154	75,350	2,607	272	470,037	18,404	1,136	39
1927	281,089	79,165	2,737	282	500,025	20,229	1,245	40
1928	284,369	82,483	2,837	290	527,467	21,932	1,346	42
1929	288,847	86,827	2,992	301	552,943	23,582	1,442	43
1930	289,242	89,441	3,090	309	552,707	23,874	1,440	43
1931	274,792	85,979	2,940	313	543,084	23,389	1,417	43
1932	274,484	87,048	2,961	317	566,131	24,399	1,472	43
1933	276,809	89,190	3,015	322	594,660	25,641	1,541	43
1934	283,476	92,539	3,121	326	633,951	27,418	1,650	43
1935	296,987	99,388	3,351	335	676,621	29,523	1,773	44
1936	317,151	107,419	3,706	339	726,869	31,992	1,921	44

* Includes particulars relating to Industrial Policies.

INSURANCE (OTHER THAN LIFE).

Year.	Revenue in Victoria.			Expenditure in Victoria.			
	Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Management Expenses.		Total.
					Commission and Agents' Charges.	Other.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904..	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853		497,912
1905..	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410		525,342
1906..	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941		530,976
1907..	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378		667,102
1908..	..	..	..	Not collected	..		..
1909..	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251		689,301
1910..	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297		693,645
1911..	897,185	42,989	940,174	391,324	369,500		760,824
1912..	956,677	44,440	1,001,117	423,737	408,186		831,923
1913..	1,048,271	58,259	1,106,530	414,541	444,658		859,199
1914..	1,336,103	53,286	1,389,389	663,504	515,353		1,178,857
1915..	1,426,456	57,919	1,484,375	569,695	516,215		1,085,910
1916..	1,561,437	66,495	1,627,932	679,312	580,151		1,259,463
1917..	1,645,632	68,565	1,714,197	458,367	624,982		1,083,349
1918..	1,768,511	77,784	1,846,295	477,949	676,131		1,154,080
1919..	1,940,085	86,124	2,026,209	794,499	753,912		1,548,411
1920..	2,324,700	101,210	2,425,910	676,486	317,982	598,823	1,593,291
1921..	2,501,200	120,604	2,621,804	891,573	328,221	706,656	1,926,450
1922..	2,512,430	130,495	2,642,925	833,576	352,039	697,120	1,882,735
1923..	2,702,081	117,995	2,820,076	1,107,396	377,242	698,777	2,183,415
1924..	3,014,988	133,142	3,148,130	1,499,664	408,841	788,623	2,697,128
1925..	3,166,387	127,385	3,293,772	1,733,234	448,042	833,471	3,014,747
1925-26	3,209,767	164,266	3,374,033	1,884,518	455,444	851,774	3,191,736
1926-27	3,463,648	182,641	3,646,289	1,712,495	501,391	891,295	3,105,181
1927-28	3,493,037	163,232	3,656,269	1,645,649	498,834	921,728	3,066,211
1928-29	3,571,986	186,894	3,758,880	1,507,074	530,069	971,552	3,008,695
1929-30	3,569,734	200,143	3,769,877	1,975,075	538,633	961,606	3,475,314
1930-31	3,240,266	190,309	3,430,575	1,587,632	486,566	953,672	3,027,870
1931-32	3,089,444	174,665	3,244,109	1,335,781	435,310	908,826	2,679,917
1932-33	3,078,295	181,242	3,259,537	1,204,754	448,509	871,858	2,525,121
1933-34	3,112,691	190,907	3,303,598	1,233,843	456,662	867,654	2,558,159
1934-35	3,234,259	206,413	3,440,672	1,313,394	488,566	869,228	2,671,188
1935-36	3,551,378	205,689	3,757,067	1,516,927	522,631	889,490	2,929,048
1936-37	4,004,098	215,529	4,219,627	1,842,139	562,528	936,656	3,341,323

NOTE.—Particulars not obtained prior to year 1904.

APPENDIX.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1937.

Division.	Mean Population.	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Population.			Infantile Mortality.
		Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under One Year.	Marriage.	Birth.	Death.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Births.
Greater Melbourne	1,020,250	..	14,490	10,819	538	..	14·20	10·60	37·13
Remainder of the State . .	835,783	..	15,241	7,794	553	..	18·24	9·33	36·28
Victoria	1,856,033	16,226	29,731	18,613	1,091	8·74	16·02	10·03	36·70

Appendix.

PART X.—PRODUCTION.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1937-38.

Crop.	Area.		Produce.
	acres.		bushels.
Wheat	2,686,057*		48,173,191
Oats	394,436		5,327,199
Barley—			
Malting	113,598		2,122,035
Other	26,179		586,484
Rye	1,051		10,291
Peas	6,465		126,228
Hay—			tons.
Wheaten	90,244		105,444
Oaten	817,001		892,817
Lucerne, &c.	38,723		59,943
Grass	133,071		186,731

* Principal varieties sown were—Ghurka, 1,250,623 acres; Ranee (incl. 4H), 573,268 acres; Free Gallipoli, 323,001 acres; Dundee, 249,342 acres; Bencubbin, 63,820 acres; and Sepoy, 61,827 acres.

LIVE STOCK—VICTORIA, MARCH, 1938.

			No.				No.
Horses .. .. .	..	..	359,106	Sheep—			
Dairy Cows .. .. .	..	..	952,906	Ewes .. .. .	..	..	9,943,806
Other Cattle .. .. .	..	..	927,523	Wethers .. .. .	..	..	4,588,824
Pigs .. .. .	..	..	285,259	Lambs .. .. .	..	..	4,119,620
				Rams .. .. .	..	..	211,217
				Total Sheep .. .. .	..	..	18,863,467

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Shorn.		Wool Clipped (including Crutchings).		Average.		Estimated Total Production (including Wool Stripped from and Exported on Skins, &c.).
Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep's.	Lambs'.	Per Sheep.	Per Lamb.	
No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
16,402,071	4,308,272	133,228,048	9,176,862	8·12	2·13	179,404,910

Part X.—Production—continued.

COAL PRODUCTION—VICTORIA, 1937.

—	Quantity.	(a) Value at Pit's Mouth.
		(b) Cost of Production.
	tons.	£
Black Coal	257,945	(a) 171,369
Brown Coal	3,393,919	(b) 325,950

* Subject to revision.

GOLD PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1937.

State—Territory.	Quantity.	Value in Australian
		Currency.
	Fine oz.	£
New South Wales	68,607	595,855
Victoria	145,799	1,266,507
Queensland	125,748	1,104,760
South Australia	6,962	60,372
Western Australia	1,000,647	8,688,921
Tasmania	20,276	176,130
Northern Territory	11,000	91,543
Total	1,379,039	11,984,088

* Subject to revision.

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